

## Problem J. Jump

Input file:        **standard input**  
Output file:       **standard output**

Consider a toy interactive problem **ONEMAX** which is defined as follows. You know an integer  $n$  and there is a hidden bit string  $S$  of length  $n$ . The only thing you may do is to present the system a bit string  $Q$  of length  $n$ , and the system will return the number  $\text{ONEMAX}(Q)$  — the number of bits which coincide in  $Q$  and  $S$  at the corresponding positions. The name of **ONEMAX** problem stems from the fact that this problem is simpler to explain when  $S = 111\dots 11$ , so that the problem turns into maximization (**MAX**) of the number of ones (**ONE**).

When  $n$  is even, there is a similar (but harder) interactive problem called **JUMP**. The simplest way to describe the **JUMP** is by using **ONEMAX**:

$$\text{JUMP}(Q) = \begin{cases} \text{ONEMAX}(Q) & \text{if } \text{ONEMAX}(Q) = n \text{ or } \text{ONEMAX}(Q) = n/2; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Basically, the only nonzero values of **ONEMAX** which you can see with **JUMP** are  $n$  (which means you've found the hidden string  $S$ ) and  $n/2$ .

Given an even integer  $n$  — the problem size, you have to solve the **JUMP** problem for the hidden string  $S$  by making interactive **JUMP** queries. Your task is to eventually make a query  $Q$  such that  $Q = S$ .

### Interaction protocol

First, the testing system tells the length of the bit string  $n$ . Then, your solution asks the queries and the system answers them as given by the **JUMP** definition. When a solution asks the query  $Q$  such that  $Q = S$ , the system answers  $n$  and terminates, so if your solution, after reading the answer  $n$ , tries reading or writing anything, it will fail.

The limit on the number of queries is  $n + 500$ . If your solution asks a  $(n + 501)$ -th query, then you will receive the “Wrong Answer” outcome. You will also receive this outcome if your solution terminates too early.

If your query contains wrong characters (neither 0, nor 1), or has a wrong length (not equal to  $n$ ), the system will terminate the testing and you will receive the “Presentation Error” outcome.

You will receive the “Time Limit Exceeded” outcome and other errors for the usual violations.

Finally, if everything is OK (e.g. your solution finds the hidden string) on every test, you will receive the “Accepted” outcome, in this case you will have solved the problem.

### Input

The first line of the input stream contains an even number  $n$  ( $2 \leq n \leq 1000$ ). The next lines of the input stream consist of the answers to the corresponding queries. Each answer is an integer — either 0,  $n/2$ , or  $n$ . Each answer is on its own line.

### Output

To make a query, print a line which contains a string of length  $n$  which consists of characters 0 and 1 only. Don't forget to put a newline character and to flush the output stream after you print your query.

### Sample input and output

standard input	standard output
2	01
1	11
0	10
1	00
2	