

Lesson 02 Demo 02

Maximum Subarray Sum

Objective: To find the highest sum from any length subarray, including zero, in an array of integers with both negative and positive values

Tools required: Visual Studio Code (VS Code) and JavaScript

Prerequisites: Perform demo 01 of lesson 02

Steps to be followed:

1. Create and execute the JS file

Step 1: Create and execute the JS file

1.1 Create a JavaScript file named **Maximum_Subarray_Sum.js** by clicking on the **New File** icon as shown below:

```
### Applications | Visual Studio Code

| Maximum_Subarray_Sum - Myprog - Visual Studio Code
| Maximum_Subarray_Sum - Myprog - Visual Studio Code
| Maximum_Subarray_Sum - Maximum_Subar
```



1.2 Write the code given below in the file created in step 1.1:

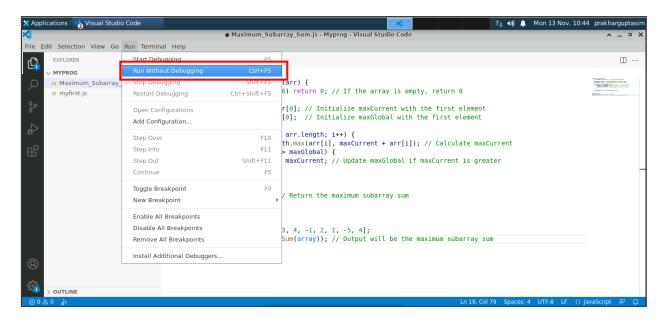
```
function maxSubArraySum(arr) {
  if (arr.length === 0) return 0; // If the array is empty, return 0
  let maxCurrent = arr[0]; // Initialize maxCurrent with the first element
  let maxGlobal = arr[0]; // Initialize maxGlobal with the first element

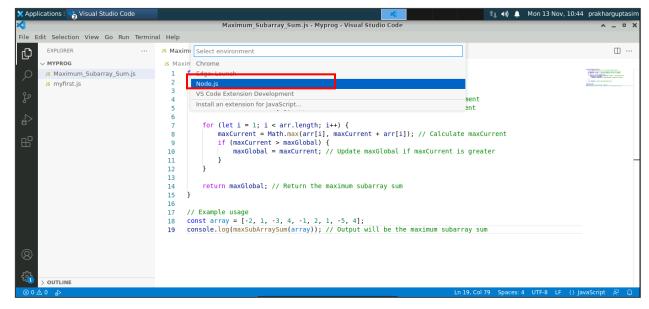
for (let i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
  maxCurrent = Math.max(arr[i], maxCurrent + arr[i]); // Calculate maxCurrent
  if (maxCurrent > maxGlobal) {
  maxGlobal = maxCurrent; // Update maxGlobal if maxCurrent is greater
  }
  }
  return maxGlobal; // Return the maximum subarray sum
  }
  // Example usage
  const array = [-2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4];
  console.log(maxSubArraySum(array)); // Output will be the maximum subarray sum
```

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
                         ... Js Maximum_Subarray_Sum.js •
       EXPLORER
       Js Maximum_Subarray_Sum.js
                                           1 function maxSubArraySum(arr) {
                                                     if (arr.length === 0) return 0; // If the array is empty, return 0
        Js myfirst.js
                                                      let maxCurrent = arr[0]; // Initialize maxCurrent with the first element
                                                      let maxGlobal = arr[0]; // Initialize maxGlobal with the first element
                                                      for (let i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
   maxCurrent = Math.max(arr[i], maxCurrent + arr[i]); // Calculate maxCurrent</pre>
                                                          if (maxCurrent > maxGlobal) {
   maxGlobal = maxCurrent; // Update maxGlobal if maxCurrent is greater
                                            11
12
                                                      return maxGlobal; // Return the maximum subarray sum
                                            15 }
                                                 // Example usage
                                                 const array = [-2, 1, -3, 4, -1, 2, 1, -5, 4];
console.log(maxSubArraySum(array)); // Output will be the maximum subarray sum
```



1.3 Save the code and click on **Run->Run Without Debugging->Node.js** to check the output in the debug console





Now you see the output in the debug console as shown below:



Explanation:

- 1. maxCurrent: Tracks the highest sum of the subarray ending at the current index
- 2. maxGlobal: Tracks the highest sum found overall
- 3. The loop begins from the second element (index 1) as the first element is already accounted for in both maxCurrent and maxGlobal.
- 4. At each element, a decision is made to extend the current subarray (maxCurrent + arr[i]) or begin a new subarray from this element (arr[i]), choosing the larger option using Math.max(arr[i], maxCurrent + arr[i]).
- 5. If maxCurrent surpasses maxGlobal, maxGlobal is updated.
- 6. Following the loop, maxGlobal contains the highest sum of any contiguous subarray.

Conclusion:

By following the above steps, you have successfully found the subarray having the maximum sum.