# **Experiment 6**

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Branch: CSE Section/Group: NTPP\_IOT-602/A

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Subject: AP 2

1. Aim: Dynamic Programming

2. Objective:

1. Maximum Subarray

2. Maximum Product Subarray

3. Code:

### 1. Maximum Subarray:

from typing import List

```
class Solution:
```

def maxSubArray(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:

max\_sum = float('-inf') # Initialize max\_sum with the smallest possible
value

current sum = 0 # Tracks the sum of the current subarray

for num in nums:

current\_sum = max(num, current\_sum + num) # Choose to start a new subarray or continue

max\_sum = max(max\_sum, current\_sum) # Update max\_sum if the
current sum is greater

return max sum

## 2. Maximum Product Subarray:

from typing import List

#### class Solution:

def maxProduct(self, nums: List[int]) -> int:

if not nums:

return 0

 $max\_product = nums[0]$ 

```
min_product = nums[0]
result = nums[0]

for i in range(1, len(nums)):
    num = nums[i]

# If num is negative, swap max and min products
    if num < 0:
        max_product, min_product = min_product, max_product

# Calculate max/min product at the current position
    max_product = max(num, max_product * num)
    min_product = min(num, min_product * num)

# Update the result
    result = max(result, max_product)</pre>
```

### return result

## 4. Output:

1. Maximum Subarray:

```
Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

• Case 1 • Case 2 • Case 3

Input

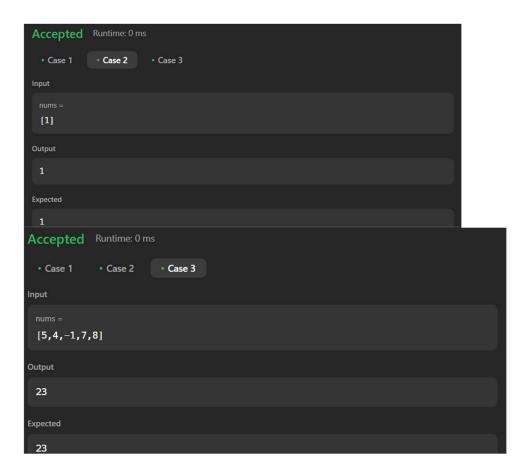
nums = [-2,1,-3,4,-1,2,1,-5,4]

Output

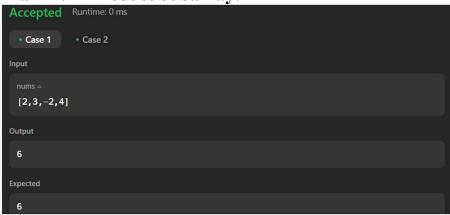
6

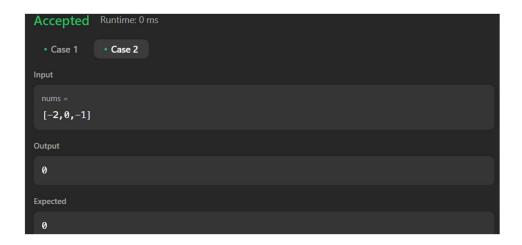
Expected

6
```



2. Maximum Product Subarray:





### 5. Learning Outcome

- 1) Learn how to find the maximum product subarray efficiently.
- 2) Understand the role of negative numbers in product calculations.
- 3) Solve the problem in **O(n)** time using a single pass.
- 4) Handle edge cases like zeros and negative numbers.
- 5) Apply dynamic programming concepts to track min and max products.