









Solution Review: Maximum Sum Sublist

This review discusses the solution of the Maximum Sublist Sum Challenge in detail.



- Solution (Kadane's Algorithm)
 - Runtime complexity
 - Space complexity

Solution (Kadane's Algorithm)#

This algorithm takes a **dynamic programming** approach to solve the maximum sublist sum problem. Let's have a look at the algorithm.

```
def find_max_sum_sublist(lst):
 2
      if (len(lst) < 1):
 3
        return 0;
 5
      curr_max = lst[0];
      global_max = lst[0];
 7
      length_array = len(lst);
 8
      for i in range(1, length_array):
 9
        if curr max < 0:
10
          curr max = lst[i]
11
        else:
12
          curr_max += lst[i]
13
        if global_max < curr_max:</pre>
14
          global_max = curr_max
15
16
      return alobal max:
```

```
17
18
19 lst = [-4, 2, -5, 1, 2, 3, 6, -5, 1];
20 print("Sum of largest subarray: ", find_max_sum_sublist(lst));
```

The basic idea of **Kadane's algorithm** is to scan the entire list and at each position find the maximum sum of the sublist ending there. This is achieved by keeping a <code>current_max</code> for the current list index and a <code>global_max</code>. The algorithm is as follows:

```
current_max = A[0]
global_max = A[0]
for i = 1 -> size of A
   if current_max is less than 0
      then current_max = A[i]
   otherwise
      current_max = current_max + A[i]
   if global_max is less than current_max
      then global_max = current_max
```

The solution above only finds the **maximum contiguous sum** in the list; however, it can easily be modified to track the starting and ending indexes of this sublist.

Runtime complexity#

The runtime complexity of this solution is *linear*, O(n).

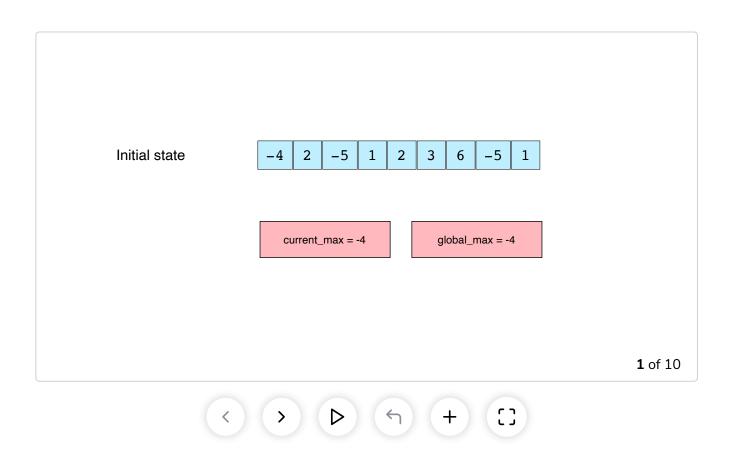
Space complexity#



The memory complexity of this solution is *constant*, O(1).



Let's run through an example to understand how it works. Initially, the current_max and global_max are both set to the value at A[0], that is, -4:



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