# Kadane's Algorithm

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⊢ difficulty	Medium
<sub>≔</sub> tags	Kadane
👧 language	C++
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## Intuition

The goal is to find the maximum sum of any contiguous subarray. This problem can be efficiently solved using **Kadane's Algorithm**, which iteratively computes the maximum sum ending at each position and keeps track of the overall maximum sum. The intuition is that at any index, we can either start a new subarray or extend the current subarray.

### **Approach**

- 1. Start with the first element of the array as both the current sum (sum) and the maximum sum (maxSum).
- 2. Iterate through the array starting from the second element.
- 3. For each element, decide whether to include it in the existing subarray or start a new subarray. This decision is made by taking the maximum of the current element and sum + arr[i].
- 4. Update the overall maximum sum (maxsum) by comparing it with the current sum.
- 5. Return maxsum after processing all elements.

# Complexity

### Time Complexity:

O(n) — The array is traversed once, and each element is processed in constant time.

### **Space Complexity:**

O(1) — No additional space is used apart from a few variables.

### Code

```
class Solution {
public:
    int maxSubarraySum(vector<int> &arr) {
        int sum = arr[0];
        int maxSum = sum;

        for(int i = 1; i < arr.size(); i++) {
            sum = max(arr[i], sum + arr[i]);
        }
}</pre>
```

Kadane's Algorithm 1

```
maxSum = max(maxSum, sum);
}
return maxSum;
}
```

Kadane's Algorithm 2