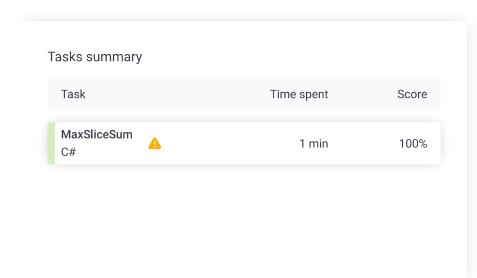
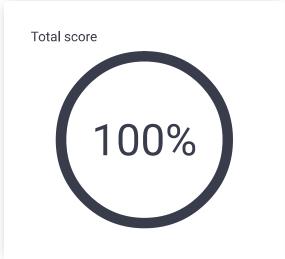
Codility_

CodeCheck Report: training4F2BNF-33H

Test Name:

Summary Timeline





Check out Codility training tasks

Tasks Details

Easy

1. MaxSliceSum

Find a maximum sum of a compact subsequence of array elements.



Task description

A non-empty array A consisting of N integers is given. A pair of integers (P, Q), such that $0 \le P \le Q < N$, is called a *slice* of array A. The *sum* of a slice (P, Q) is the total of A[P] + A[P+1] + ... + A[Q].

Write a function:

class Solution { public int solution(int[] A); }

that, given an array A consisting of N integers, returns the maximum sum of any slice of A.

For example, given array A such that:

$$A[0] = 3 \quad A[1] = 2 \quad A[2] = -6$$

A[3] = 4 A[4] = 0

the function should return 5 because:

- (3, 4) is a slice of A that has sum 4,
- (2, 2) is a slice of A that has sum -6,
- (0, 1) is a slice of A that has sum 5,

Solution

Programming language used:	C#	
Total time used:	1 minutes	•
Effective time used:	1 minutes	•
Notes:	not defined yet	
Task timeline	II	②
14:11:06		14:11:58

• no other slice of A has sum greater than (0, 1).

Write an efficient algorithm for the following assumptions:

- N is an integer within the range [1..1,000,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [-1,000,000..1,000,000];
- the result will be an integer within the range [-2,147,483,648..2,147,483,647].

Copyright 2009–2022 by Codility Limited. All Rights Reserved. Unauthorized copying, publication or disclosure prohibited.

```
Code: 14:11:57 UTC, cs,
                                    show code in pop-up
final, score: 100
     using System;
1
2
3
     /**
      * 9.2 - Max Slice Sum
4
      * Paulo Santos
5
      * 15.Dec.2022
6
7
      */
8
     class Solution {
9
         public int solution(int[] A) {
10
11
              * Check the input
12
              */
13
14
             if (A == null)
15
                 throw new ArgumentNullException();
16
             int aMax = A[0];
17
18
             int 1Max = A[0];
19
             int sum = 0;
20
             for (int i = 1; i < A.Length; i++) {</pre>
21
22
               sum = 1Max + A[i];
23
               lMax = Math.Max(A[i], sum);
24
               aMax = Math.Max(aMax, 1Max);
25
26
             return aMax;
27
28
     }
29
```

Analysis summary

The solution obtained perfect score.

Analysis

Detected time complexity: **O(N)**

expand all	Example tests			
► example	✓ OK			
expand all Correctness tests				
▶ one_element	✓ OK			
▶ two_elements	✓ OK			
► three_elements	✓ OK			
▶ simple	✓ OK			
extreme_minim	um ✓ OK			
► fifty_random	✓ OK			
► neg_const	✓ OK			
▶ pos_const	✓ OK			
expand all Performance tests				
► high_low_1Kgai	bage ✓ OK			
► 1Kgarbage_higl	_low ✓ OK			

•	growing_saw	✓ OK
•	blocks	✓ OK
•	growing_negative	✓ OK