

# AXSOS ACADEMY

## Problem-Solving Patterns

### Sliding window

Smallest Subarray with a given sum



# Outline

- Introduce the topic to the academy team including Idea, Problem statement, and solution. **(15 Minutes)**
- Practice a challenge with the team. **(15 Minutes)**
- Take feedback from the team and update later the slides and confluence accordingly. **(10 Minutes)**
- Team to evaluate the session. **(5 Minutes)**
- **Total time: 45 Minutes**

# What is sliding window pattern :

## Sliding Window Technique:

- is a computational technique that aims to reduce the use of nested loops and replace it with a single loop, thereby reducing the time complexity.
- These problems are painless to solve using a **brute force approach in  $O(n^2)$  or  $O(n^3)$** . However, the Sliding window technique can **reduce the time complexity to  $O(n)$** .

# Where we use the Sliding Window:

## How to Know, Where we use the Sliding Window?

To know, Where we use the Sliding Window then we remember the following terms which is mentioned below:

- Array
- String
- Sub Array
- Sub String
- Largest Sum
- Maximum Sum
- **Minimum Sum(smallest subarray with given sum)**

# Explain the solution:

## Problem statement:

Given an array of positive numbers and a positive number 'S', find the length of the smallest contiguous subarray whose sum is greater than or equal to 'S'. Return 0, if no such subarray exists.

## Example:

Input: [8, 5, 3, 2, 5, 7], S=10

Output: 2

Explanation: The smallest subarray with a sum great than or equal to '10' is [8,5].

# Brute force(naive solution):

## Naive approach:

- A simple solution is to use two nested loops.
- The outer loop picks a starting element
- the inner loop considers all elements (on right side of current start) as ending element.
- Whenever sum of elements between current start and end becomes more than the given number, update the result
- if current length is smaller than the smallest length so far.

# Brute force(naive solution):

## Code implementation:

```
1 function get_smallest_sub(arr, sum)
2 {
3     var new_arr = [];
4     for(let i=0; i<arr.length; i++){
5         var new_sub_arr = [arr[i]];
6         var sub_sum = arr[i];
7         if(sub_sum >=sum){
8             new_arr.push(new_sub_arr)
9             break;
10        }
11        for(let j=i+1; j<arr.length; j++){
12            sub_sum += arr[j]
13            if (sub_sum>=sum){
14                new_sub_arr.push(arr[j])
15                new_arr.push(new_sub_arr)
16                break;
17            }
18            if (sub_sum<sum){
19                new_sub_arr.push(arr[j])
20            }
21        }
22    }
23    var min = new_arr[0]
24    for(let k=0; k<new_arr.length; k++){
25        if(new_arr[k].length<min.length){
26            min = new_arr[k]
27        }
28    }
29 }
```

# Brute force(naive solution):

**Time complexity:  $O(N^2)$**

**Space complexity:  $O(1)$**

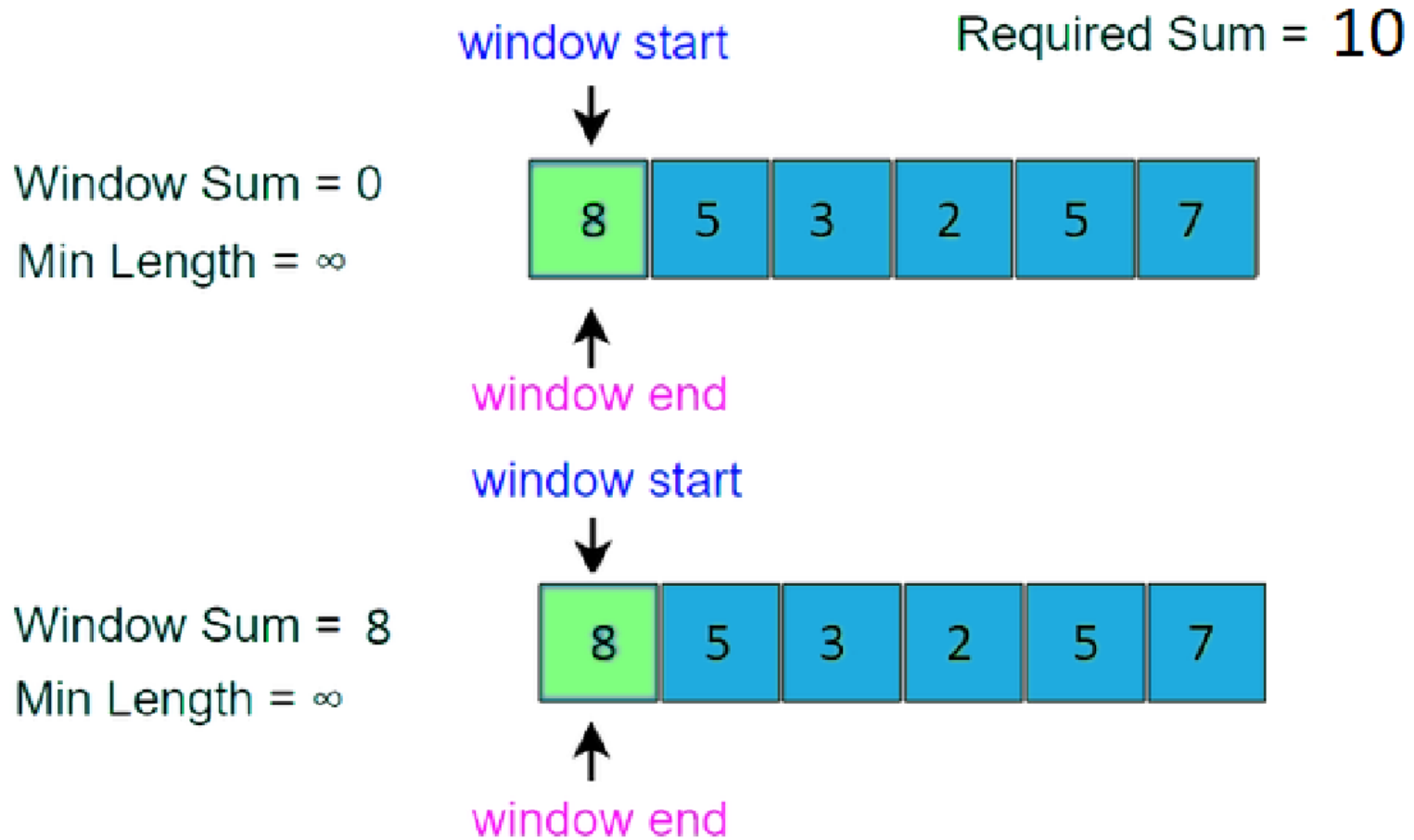


# Solution:

Here is how we will solve this problem:

- Consider each subarray as a sliding window.
- Start with a sliding window of size 1 (windowStart=0, windowEnd=0).
- Iterate over the array and add elements to the window until we got our condition.
- When reach sum  $\geq K$ . Remember the length of this window as the smallest window so far.
- Check if the current window length is the smallest so far. If yes, then update the minimum length.
- Iterate to next (windowStart=1, windowEnd=1).
- Repeat last four steps till the end of array

# Solution:



## Solution:

Window Sum = 13  
Min Length = 2

window start

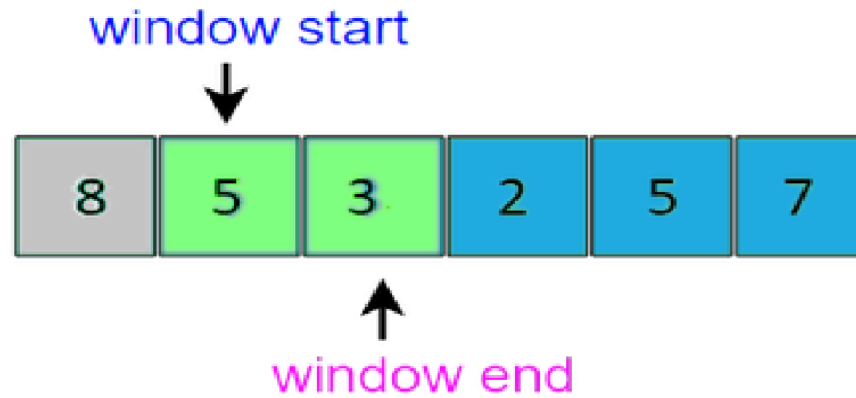


window end

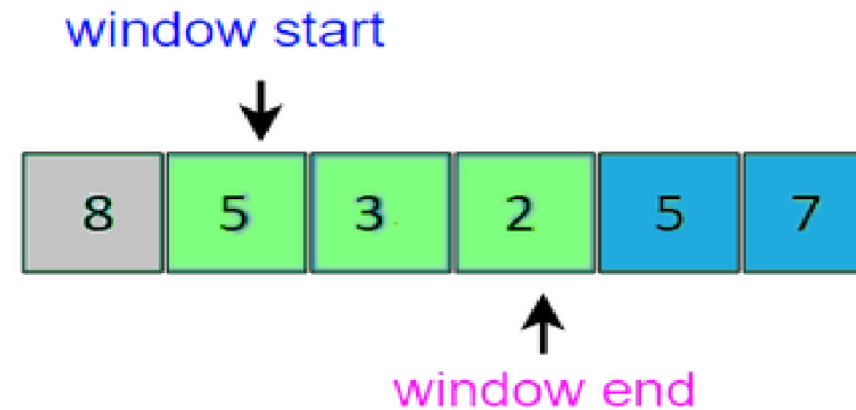
Window Sum  $\geq$  10, let's shrink the sliding window

# Solution:

Window Sum = 8  
Min Length = 2



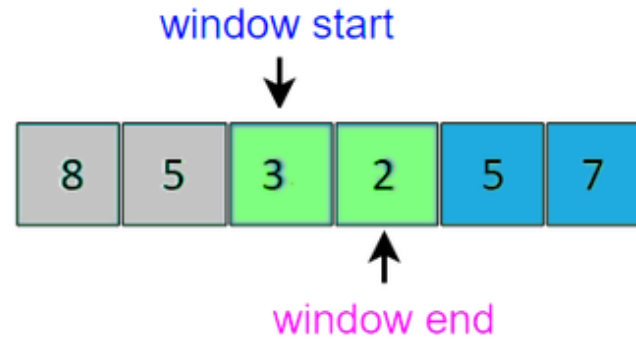
Window Sum = 10  
Min Length = 2



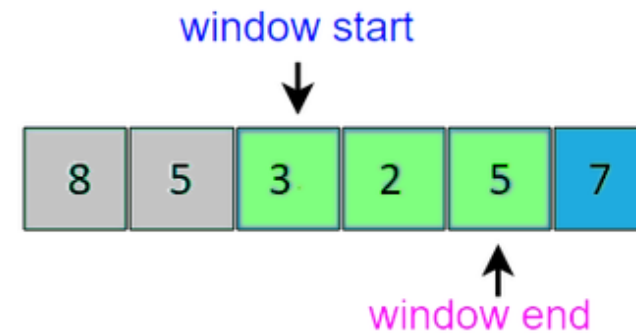
Window Sum  $\geq$  10, let's shrink the sliding window

# Solution:

Window Sum = 5  
Min Length = 2



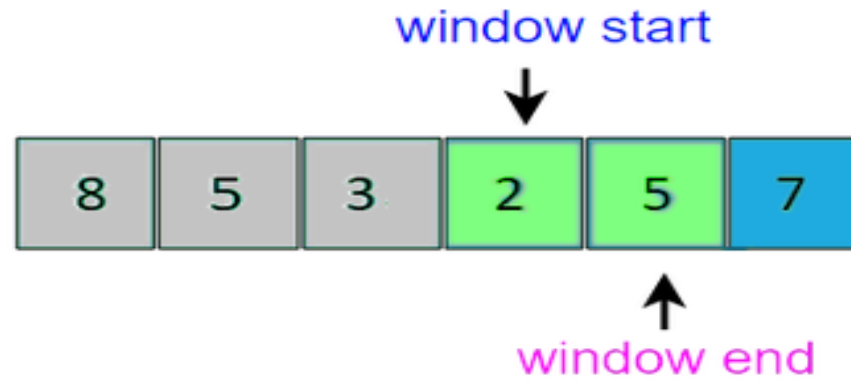
Window Sum = 10  
Min Length = 2



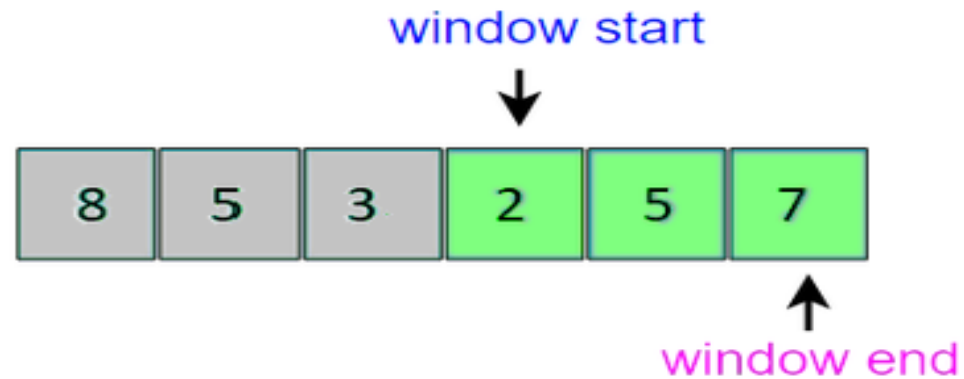
Window Sum  $\geq$  10, let's shrink the sliding window

# Solution:

Window Sum = 7  
Min Length = 2



Window Sum = 14  
Min Length = 2

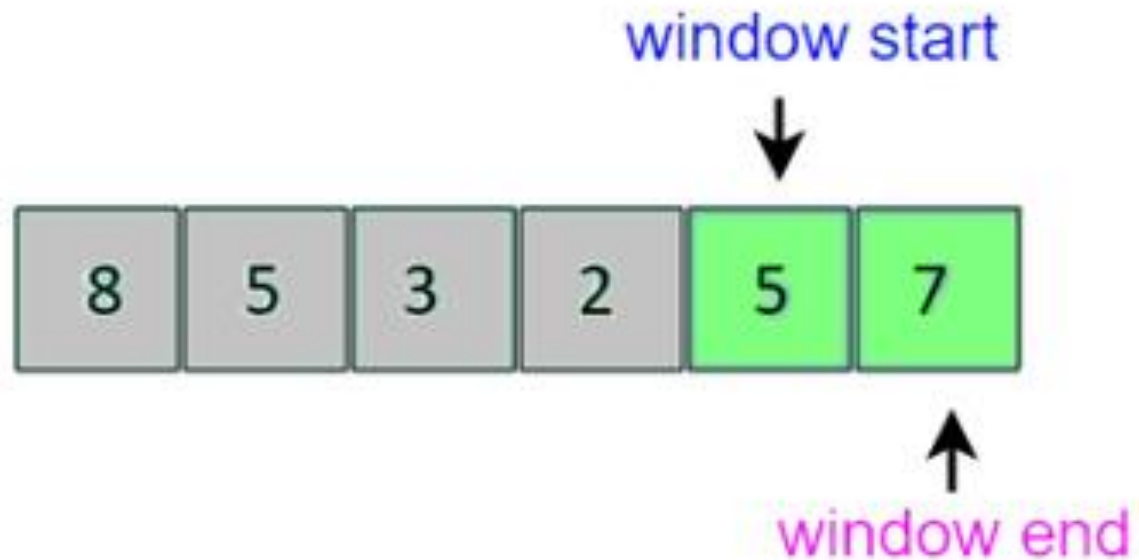


Window Sum  $\geq$  10, let's shrink the sliding window

# Solution:

Window Sum = 12

Min Length = 2



## Solution:

- In the solution virtualization we got four arrays with sum grater than 10 these arrays are:

```
array = [8, 5, 3, 2, 5, 7], S=10  
subarray = [8, 5]          sum=13  
subarray = [5, 3, 2]       sum=13  
subarray = [3, 2, 5]       sum=13  
subarray = [2, 5, 7]       sum=13  
subarray = [5, 7]          sum=13
```

- The smallest subarray with in the example is third array [5,2] or [5,7] so the output will be 2



# Code implementation:

```

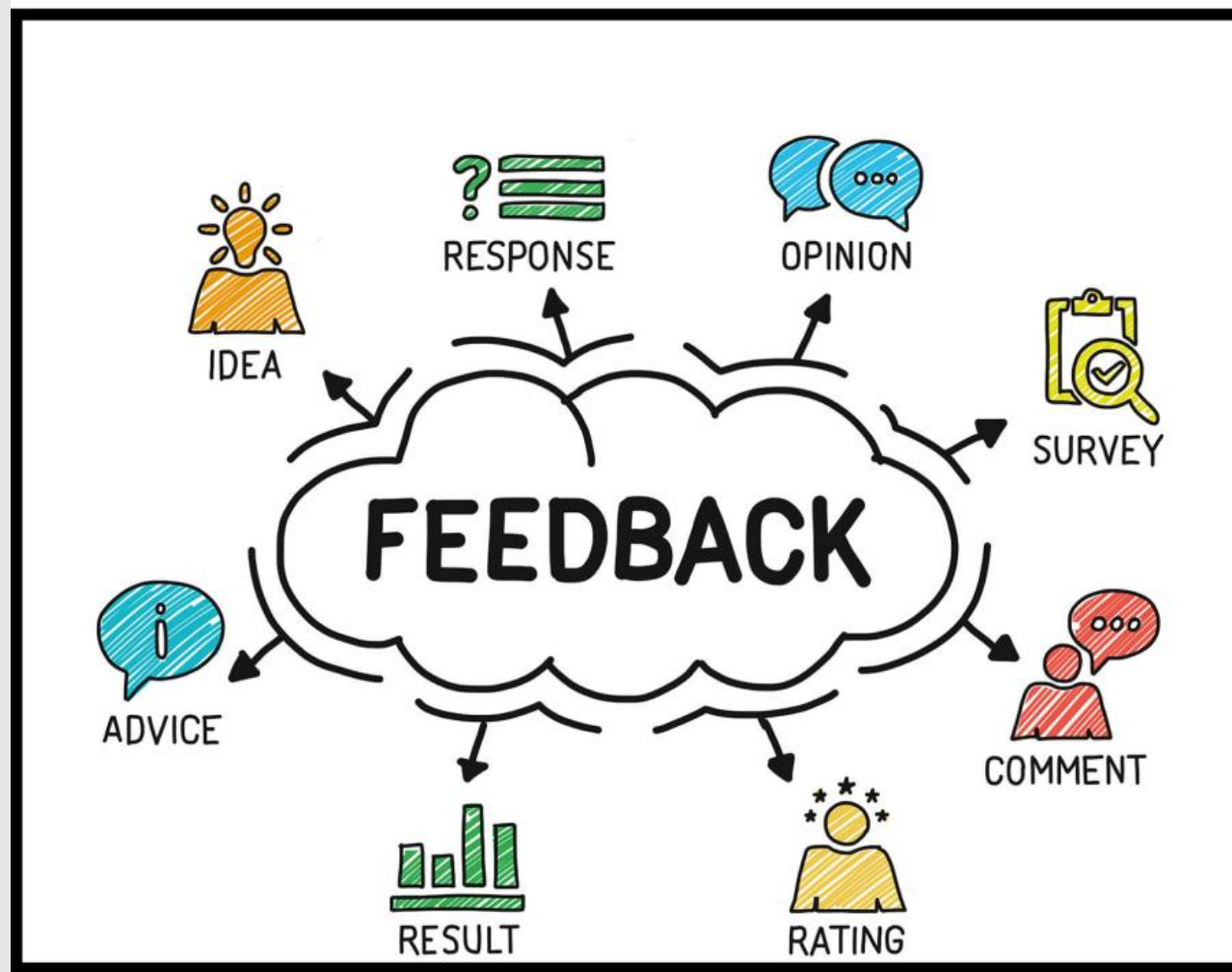
1 function smallest_subarray_with_given_sum(s, arr) {
2   let windowSum = 0;
3   let minLength = Infinity;
4   let windowStart = 0;
5
6   for (windowEnd = 0; windowEnd < arr.length; windowEnd++) {
7     windowSum += arr[windowEnd]; // add the next element
8     // shrink the window as small as possible until the 'window_sum' is smaller than 's'
9     while (windowSum >= s) {
10      minLength = Math.min(minLength, windowEnd - windowStart + 1);
11      windowSum -= arr[windowStart];
12      windowStart += 1;
13    }
14  }
15  if (minLength == Infinity) {
16    return 0;
17  }
18  return minLength;
19 }
20
21 console.log(
22   `Smallest subarray lenght : ${smallest_subarray_with_given_sum(7,[2, 1, 5, 2, 3, 2])}`
23 );
24

```

# Complexity:

- Time complexity:  $O(N)$
- Space complexity:  $O(1)$

# Feedback:



# Leetcode questions:

- Minimum size subarray sum
- Minimum window substring

# Evaluation

- **Let us evaluate this session by filling out the survey.**
- <https://forms.office.com/e/nYjZHFtsPV>
- **The aim of the evaluation is to enhance the content.**

Problem Solving Pattern Session  
evaluation





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