

→ finding all subarrays of an array

[1, 2, 3, 4]

all subarrays

(1), (1, 2), (1, 2, 3), (1, 2, 3, 4)
 (2), (2, 3), (2, 3, 4)
 (3), (3, 4)
 (4)

1
 1, 2
 1, 3
 2,
 2, 3
 2, 3, 4
 3,
 3, 4

find all subarrays

→ compute the sum

(= k) match with k | maxlen

for i = 0, i < n; i++
 for j = i, j < n; j++
 sum = arr[i]
 if (sum == k)
 maxlen = max(len, j - i)

(i - j)

sum

→

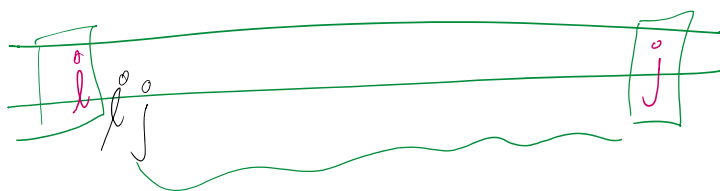
optimise

→ map?? → Hashmap

→ two pointers?

→ sliding window?

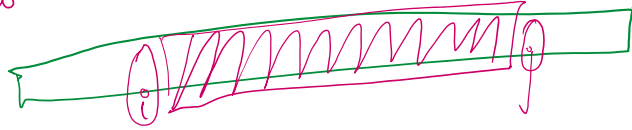
two pointers → Read about it, examples



→ left, right
 first second

first second
only care about element at those pointers not in between

→ sliding window



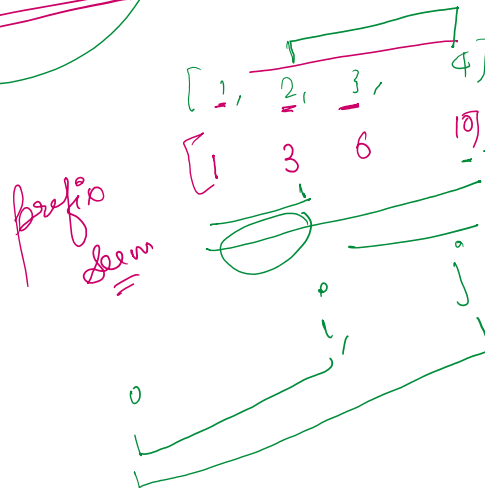
start, end

all the elements in the window

start: only one side

→ fixed window size | (k)
→ variable window size (v)

the
prefix sum



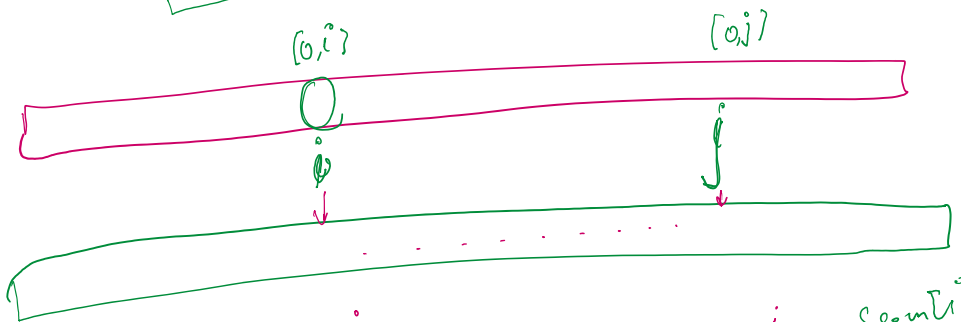
prefix sum

can you use it??

$pref[i] = [0, i]$
 $pref[j] = [0, j]$
 $[i, j] \quad pref[j] - pref[i]$

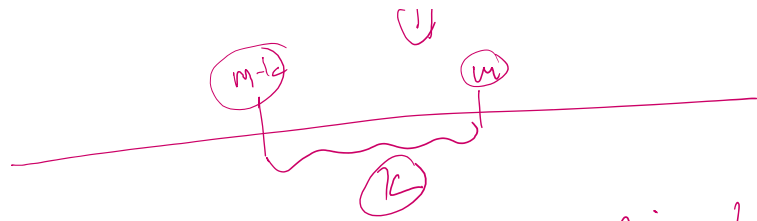
(m)

(k)
(m-k)



(m-k)

(m)



at least 1 - sample question for techniques