Suffix Sum is the reverse operation of Prefix Sum. Instead of summing elements from the start of the array to a given index, it involves summing elements from the end of the array to a given index.

Use Case:

- 1. Suffix Sum is often used in problems where you need cumulative sums from the end of an array.
- 2. It is useful in range query problems and optimizations, especially where decisions depend on values towards the end of the array.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
// Function to calculate Suffix Sum
vector<int> solve(const vector<int>& arr) {
  int n = arr.size();
  vector<int> suffixSum(n);
  suffixSum[n - 1] = arr[n - 1];
  for (int i = n - 2; i \ge 0; --i) {
    suffixSum[i] = arr[i] + suffixSum[i + 1];
  }
  return suffixSum;
}
int main() {
  int n;
  cin >> n;
  vector<int> arr(n);
  for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
    cin >> arr[i];
  }
  vector<int> suffixSum = solve(arr);
  for (int sum : suffixSum) {
    cout << sum << " ";
  }
  cout << endl;
  return 0;
}
import java.util.Scanner;
public class SuffixSum {
  // Function to calculate Suffix Sum
  public static int[] calculateSuffixSum(int[] arr) {
    int n = arr.length;
    int[] suffixSum = new int[n];
    suffixSum[n - 1] = arr[n - 1];
    for (int i = n - 2; i >= 0; i--) {
       suffixSum[i] = arr[i] + suffixSum[i + 1];
    }
    return suffixSum;
```

```
}
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.print("Enter the size of the array: ");
    int n = scanner.nextInt();
    int[] arr = new int[n];
    System.out.println("Enter the elements of the array: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
       arr[i] = scanner.nextInt();
    }
    int[] suffixSum = calculateSuffixSum(arr);
    System.out.println("Suffix Sum Array: ");
    for (int sum : suffixSum) {
       System.out.print(sum + " ");
    }
    System.out.println();
    scanner.close();
}
```