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Subarray with Zero Sum

Given an array of positive and negative numbers, find if there is a subarray (of size at-least one) with 0 sum.



Examples:

Input: {4, 2, -3, 1, 6}

Output: true Explanation:

There is a subarray with zero sum from index 1 to 3.

Input: {4, 2, 0, 1, 6}

Output: true

Explanation:

The third element is zero. A single element is also a sub-array.

Input: {-3, 2, 3, 1, 6}

Output: false

A **simple solution** is to consider all subarrays one by one and check the sum of every subarray. We can run two loops: the outer loop picks a starting point i and the inner loop tries all subarrays starting from i (See this for implementation). The time complexity of this method is $O(n^2)$.

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We can also use hashing. The idea is to iterate through the array and for every element arr[i], calculate the sum of elements from 0 to i (this can simply be done as sum += arr[i]). If the current su a zero-sum array. Hashing is used to store the sum values so that we can quick current sum is seen before or not.



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Example:

$$arr[] = \{1, 4, -2, -2, 5, -4, 3\}$$

If we consider all prefix sums, we can notice that there is a subarray with 0 sum when:

- 1) Either a prefix sum repeats or
- 2) Or prefix sum becomes 0.

Prefix sums for above array are:

1, 5, 3, **1**, 6, 2, 5

Since prefix sum 1 repeats, we have a subarray with 0 sum.

Following is implementation of the above approach.

```
// A Java program to find
// if there is a zero sum subarray
```

lava

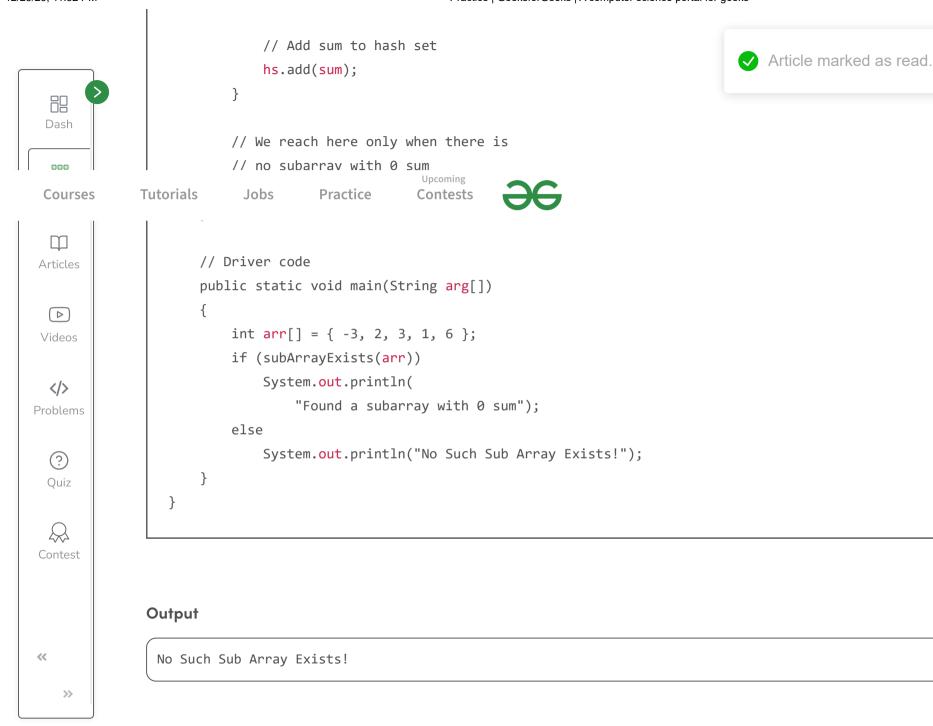
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```
import java.util.HashSet;
import java.util.Set;
class ZeroSumSubarray
    // Returns true if arr[]
    // has a subarray with sero sum
    static Boolean subArrayExists(int arr[])
        // Creates an empty hashset hs
        Set<Integer> hs = new HashSet<Integer>();
        // Initialize sum of elements
        int sum = 0;
        // Traverse through the given array
        for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)</pre>
            // Add current element to sum
            sum += arr[i];
            // Return true in following cases
            // a) Current element is 0
            // b) sum of elements from 0 to i is 0
            // c) sum is already present in hash set
            if (arr[i] == 0
                \parallel sum == 0
                || hs.contains(sum))
                return true;
```







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Time Complexity of this solution can be considered as O(n) under the assumption that we have good hashing function that allows insertion and retrieval operations in O(1) time.

Space Complexity: O(n) .Here we required extra space for unordered_set to ins

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