

LeetCode: 1480

✓ Problem: 1480. Running Sum of 1d Array

👉 Given an array `nums`, mujhe ek **running sum array** return karna hai jahan:

```
runningSum[i] = sum(nums[0] + nums[1] + ... + nums[i])
```

🧠 Mera Approach

- Mujhe har index tak ka **sum calculate** karna hai aur ek naye vector me store karna hai.
- Sochne wali baat:
 - ✓ Direct sum nikalne ke liye mujhe har step par pichle elements ko baar-baar add nahi karna ($O(n^2)$ nahi chahiye).
 - ✓ Instead, main ek **running total (sum)** rakhta hoon aur har step par update karta hoon.
- **Plan:**
 1. Ek variable `sum` banata hoon, initially 0.
 2. Loop chalayunga array ke through.
 3. Har element ko `sum` me add karunga.
 4. Is updated `sum` ko `ans` vector me dal dunga.
 5. Finally `ans` return kar dunga.

✓ Mera Code

```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> runningSum(vector<int>& nums) {
        int sum = 0;           // ● Step 1: running total start with 0
        int n = nums.size();    // ● Step 2: length of nums
        vector<int> ans(n, 0);   // ● Step 3: result array of size n initialized with 0

        for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){
            sum += nums[i];      // ● Step 4: add current element to running sum
            ans[i] = sum;        // ● Step 5: store current sum at index i
        }
        return ans;            // ● Step 6: return the result
    }
};

```

Dry Run Example

Input:

```
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Steps:

- $sum = 0, ans = [0, 0, 0, 0]$
- $i=0 \rightarrow sum = 0 + 1 = 1 \rightarrow ans[0] = 1$ ✓
- $i=1 \rightarrow sum = 1 + 2 = 3 \rightarrow ans[1] = 3$ ✓
- $i=2 \rightarrow sum = 3 + 3 = 6 \rightarrow ans[2] = 6$ ✓
- $i=3 \rightarrow sum = 6 + 4 = 10 \rightarrow ans[3] = 10$ ✓

Output:

[1, 3, 6, 10]

Key Points

- ✓ Time Complexity = **$O(n)$** (sirf ek loop)
- ✓ Space Complexity = **$O(n)$** (result store karne ke liye)
- ✓ In-place bhi kar sakte the agar nums me hi update karte.

Alternative Idea

- Agar constraint allow kare, hum **nums me hi changes kar sakte hain**:

```
for (int i = 1; i < nums.size(); i++) {  
    nums[i] += nums[i-1];  
}  
return nums;
```

Space: $O(1)$ 