



1 238 | Medium | Product of Array Except Self | Array

2

3 Given an integer array `nums`, `return` an array `answer` such that `answer[i]` is equal
4 to the product of all the elements of `nums` except `nums[i]`.

5 The product of any prefix or suffix of `nums` is guaranteed to fit in a 32-bit integer.

6 You must write an algorithm that runs in $O(n)$ time and without `using` the division operation.

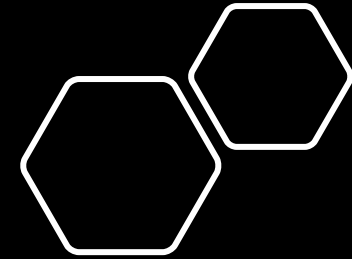
7

8 Constraints:

9 $2 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$

10 $-30 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 30$

11 The product of any prefix or suffix of `nums` is guaranteed to fit in a 32-bit integer.



Example 1:

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

Output: `[24,12,8,6]`

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [-1,1,0,-3,3]`

Output: `[0,0,9,0,0]`



```
1  vector<int> productExceptSelf(vector<int>& nums) {
2      int n = nums.size();
3      vector<int> prefix(n, 1), suffix(n, 1), result(n, 1);
4
5      prefix[0] = nums[0];
6      suffix[n-1] = nums[n-1];
7      for(int i=1; i<n; i++) {
8          prefix[i] = prefix[i-1]*nums[i];
9          suffix[n-i-1] = suffix[n-i]*nums[n-i-1];
10     }
11
12     result[0] = suffix[1];
13     result[n-1] = prefix[n-2];
14     for(int i=1; i<n-1; i++) {
15         result[i] = prefix[i-1] * suffix[i+1];
16     }
17     return result;
18 }
```

#100daysofDSA



/rvislive

Rakesh Vishwakarma