1749. Maximum Absolute Sum of Any Subarray

Description

You are given an integer array `nums`. The **absolute sum** of a subarray `[nums_l, nums_{l+1}, ..., nums_{r-1}, nums_r]` is `abs(nums_l + nums_{l+1} + ... + nums_{r-1} + nums_r)`.

Return *the **maximum** absolute sum of any **(possibly empty)** subarray of* `nums`.

Note that `abs(x)` is defined as follows:

- If `x` is a negative integer, then `abs(x) = -x`.
- If `x` is a non-negative integer, then `abs(x) = x`.

Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,-3,2,3,-4]
Output: 5
Explanation: The subarray [2,3] has absolute sum = abs(2+3) = abs(5) = 5.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [2,-5,1,-4,3,-2]
Output: 8
Explanation: The subarray [-5,1,-4] has absolute sum = abs(-5+1-4) = abs(-8) = 8.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 10^5`
- `-10^4 <= nums[i] <= 10^4`