

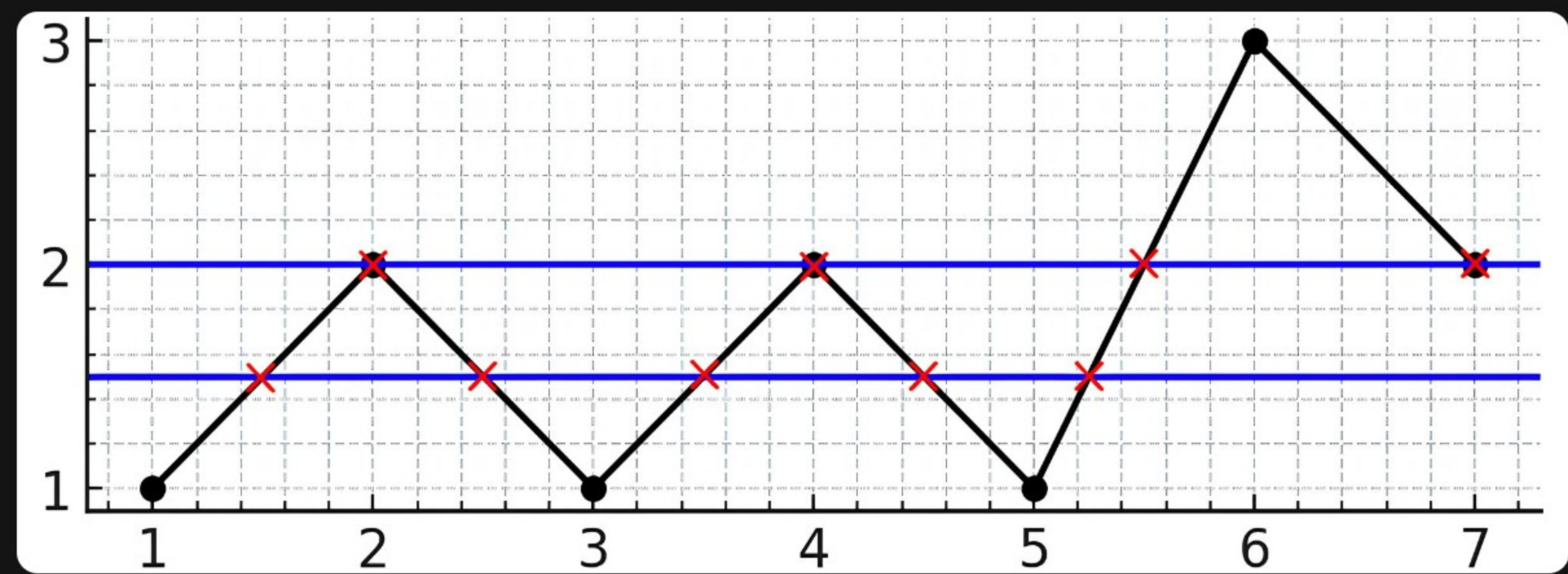
3009. Maximum Number of Intersections on the Chart

Description

There is a line chart consisting of n points connected by line segments. You are given a **1-indexed** integer array y . The k^{th} point has coordinates $(k, y[k])$. There are no horizontal lines; that is, no two consecutive points have the same y-coordinate.

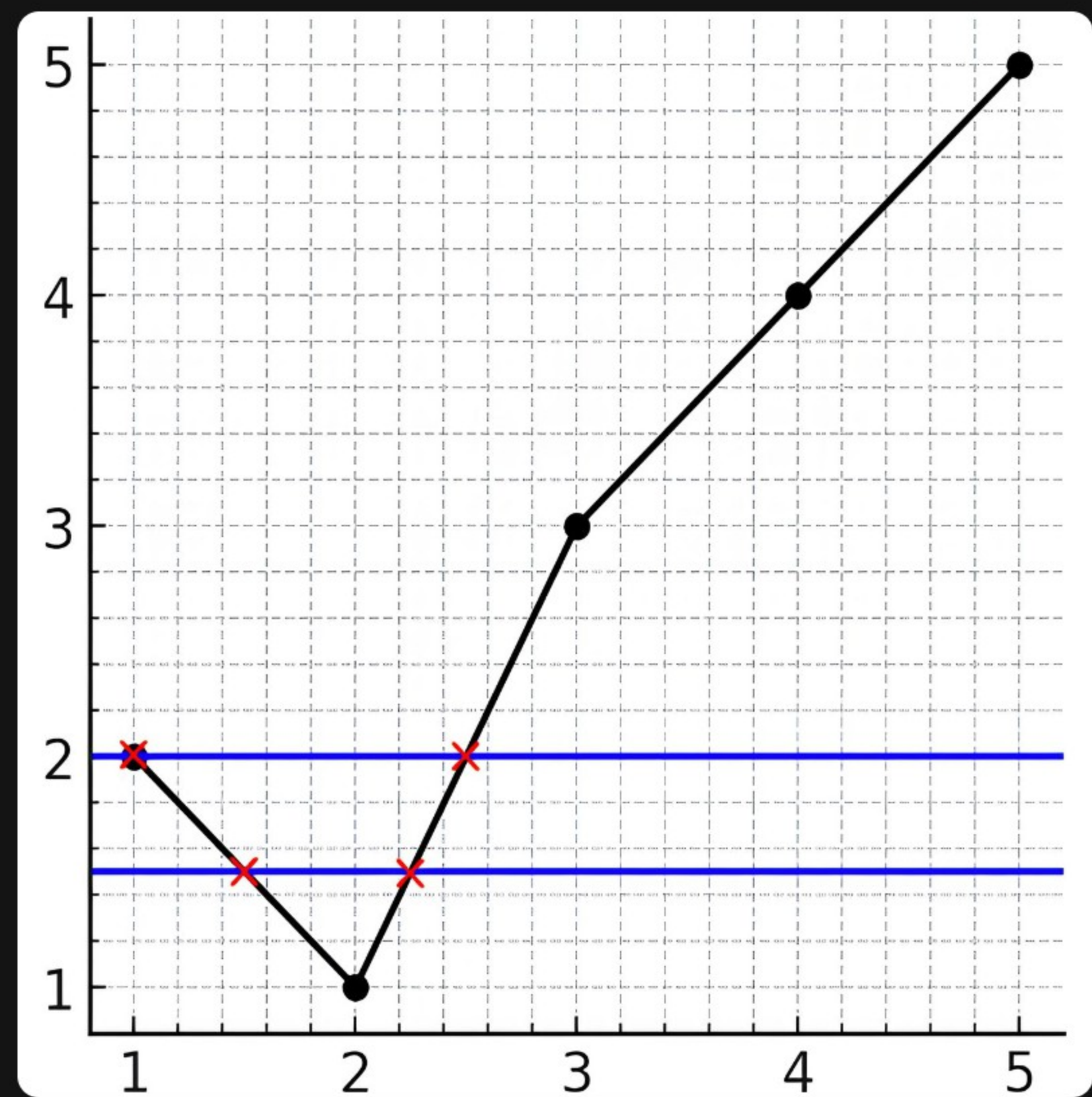
We can draw an infinitely long horizontal line. Return *the maximum number of points of intersection of the line with the chart*.

Example 1:



Input: $y = [1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2]$
Output: 5
Explanation: As you can see in the image above, the line $y = 1.5$ has 5 intersections with the chart (in red crosses). You can also see the line $y = 2$ which intersects the chart in 4 points (in red crosses). It can be shown that there is no horizontal line intersecting the chart at more than 5 points. So the answer would be 5.

Example 2:



Input: $y = [2, 1, 3, 4, 5]$
Output: 2
Explanation: As you can see in the image above, the line $y = 1.5$ has 2 intersections with the chart (in red crosses). You can also see the line $y = 2$ which intersects the chart in 2 points (in red crosses). It can be shown that there is no horizontal line intersecting the chart at more than 2 points. So the answer would be 2.

Constraints:

- $2 \leq y.length \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq y[i] \leq 10^9$
- $y[i] \neq y[i + 1]$ for i in range $[1, n - 1]$

