2606. Find the Substring With Maximum Cost

Description

You are given a string `s`, a string `chars` of **distinct** characters and an integer array `vals` of the same length as `chars`.

The **cost of the substring** is the sum of the values of each character in the substring. The cost of an empty string is considered `0`.

The **value of the character** is defined in the following way:

- If the character is not in the string `chars`, then its value is its corresponding position **(1-indexed)** in the alphabet.
  - For example, the value of `'a'` is `1`, the value of `'b'` is `2`, and so on. The value of `'z'` is `26`.
- Otherwise, assuming `i` is the index where the character occurs in the string `chars`, then its value is `vals[i]`.

Return *the maximum cost among all substrings of the string* `s`.

Example 1:

```
Input: s = "adaa", chars = "d", vals = [-1000]
Output: 2
Explanation: The value of the characters "a" and "d" is 1 and -1000 respectively.
The substring with the maximum cost is "aa" and its cost is 1 + 1 = 2.
It can be proven that 2 is the maximum cost.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: s = "abc", chars = "abc", vals = [-1,-1,-1]
Output: 0
Explanation: The value of the characters "a", "b" and "c" is -1, -1, and -1 respectively.
The substring with the maximum cost is the empty substring "" and its cost is 0.
It can be proven that 0 is the maximum cost.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= s.length <= 10^5`
- `s` consist of lowercase English letters.
- `1 <= chars.length <= 26`
- `chars` consist of **distinct** lowercase English letters.
- `vals.length == chars.length`
- `-1000 <= vals[i] <= 1000`