Python

Difficulty: **Category:** **Successful Submissions:** 50,065+

Longest Peak

Write a function that takes in an array of integers and returns the length of the longest peak in the array.

A peak is defined as adjacent integers in the array that are **strictly** increasing until they reach a tip (the highest value in the peak), at which point they become **strictly** decreasing. At least three integers are required to form a peak.

For example, the integers `1, 4, 10, 2` form a peak, but the integers `4, 0, 10` don't and neither do the integers `1, 2, 2, 0`. Similarly, the integers `1, 2, 3` don't form a peak because there aren't any strictly decreasing integers after the `3`.

Sample Input

```
array = [1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 0, 10, 6, 5, -1, -3, 2, 3]
```

Sample Output

```
6 // 0, 10, 6, 5, -1, -3
```

Hints

Hint 1

Hint 2

Hint 3

Optimal Space & Time Complexity

Prompt | Your Solutions | Custom Output | •••