

**Exercise-56** Longest Continuous Subarray With Absolute Diff Less Than or Equal to Limit Given an array of integers `nums` and an integer `limit`, return the size of the longest non-empty subarray such that the absolute difference between any two elements of this subarray is less than or equal to `limit`. Example 1: Input: `nums = [8,2,4,7]`, `limit = 4` Output: 2 Explanation: All subarrays are: `[8]` with maximum absolute diff  $|8-8| = 0 \leq 4$ . `[8,2]` with maximum absolute diff  $|8-2| = 6 > 4$ . `[8,2,4]` with maximum absolute diff  $|8-2| = 6 > 4$ . `[8,2,4,7]` with maximum absolute diff  $|8-2| = 6 > 4$ . `[2]` with maximum absolute diff  $|2-2| = 0 \leq 4$ . `[2,4]` with maximum absolute diff  $|2-4| = 2 \leq 4$ . `[2,4,7]` with maximum absolute diff  $|2-7| = 5 > 4$ . `[4]` with maximum absolute diff  $|4-4| = 0 \leq 4$ . `[4,7]` with maximum absolute diff  $|4-7| = 3 \leq 4$ . `[7]` with maximum absolute diff  $|7-7| = 0 \leq 4$ . Therefore, the size of the longest subarray is 2. Example 2: Input: `nums = [10,1,2,4,7,2]`, `limit = 5` Output: 4 Explanation: The subarray `[2,4,7,2]` is the longest since the maximum absolute diff is  $|2-7| = 5 \leq 5$ . Example 3: Input: `nums = [4,2,2,2,4,4,2,2]`, `limit = 0` Output: 3

**Program;**

```
from collections import deque
```

```
def longest_subarray(nums, limit):
```

```
    max_queue = deque()
```

```
    min_queue = deque()
```

```
    left = 0
```

```
    result = 0
```

```
    for right, num in enumerate(nums):
```

```
        while max_queue and num > max_queue[-1]:
```

```
            max_queue.pop()
```

```
        while min_queue and num < min_queue[-1]:
```

```
            min_queue.pop()
```

```
        max_queue.append(num)
```

```
        min_queue.append(num)
```

```
    while max_queue[0] - min_queue[0] > limit:
```

```
        if max_queue[0] == nums[left]:
```

```
            max_queue.popleft()
```

```
        if min_queue[0] == nums[left]:
```

```
            min_queue.popleft()
```

```
left += 1
```

```
result = max(result, right - left + 1)
```

```
return result
```

```
# Test cases
```

```
print(longest_subarray([8,2,4,7], 4))
```

```
print(longest_subarray([10,1,2,4,7,2], 5))
```

```
print(longest_subarray([4,2,2,2,4,4,2,2], 0))
```

```
output;
```

```
===:  
2  
4  
3
```

```
Time complexity;  $O(n)$ 
```