You are given an integer array nums. The **absolute sum** of a subarray [numsl, numsl+1, ..., numsr-1, numsr] is abs(numsl + numsl+1 + ... + numsr-1 + numsr).

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 <= 105
* -104 <= nums[i] <= 104