The **alternating sum** of a **0-indexed** array is defined as the **sum** of the elements at **even** indices **minus** the **sum** of the elements at **odd** indices.

* For example, the alternating sum of [4,2,5,3] is (4 + 5) - (2 + 3) = 4.

Given an array nums, return *the****maximum alternating sum****of any subsequence of*nums*(after****reindexing****the elements of the subsequence)*.

A **subsequence** of an array is a new array generated from the original array by deleting some elements (possibly none) without changing the remaining elements' relative order. For example, [2,7,4] is a subsequence of [4,2,3,7,2,1,4] (the underlined elements), while [2,4,2] is not.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [4,2,5,3]

**Output:** 7

**Explanation:** It is optimal to choose the subsequence [4,2,5] with alternating sum (4 + 5) - 2 = 7.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [5,6,7,8]

**Output:** 8

**Explanation:** It is optimal to choose the subsequence [8] with alternating sum 8.

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [6,2,1,2,4,5]

**Output:** 10

**Explanation:** It is optimal to choose the subsequence [6,1,5] with alternating sum (6 + 5) - 1 = 10.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 105
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 105