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MaxProfit

START

Given a log of stock prices compute the maximum possible earning.

Programming language: C++

[++ ▼

Human language:

English

A zero-indexed array A consisting of N integers is given. It contains daily prices of a stock share for a period of N consecutive days. If a single share was bought on day P and sold on day Q, where $0 \le P \le Q < N$, then the *profit* of such transaction is equal to A[Q] – A[P], provided that A[Q] \ge A[P]. Otherwise, the transaction brings *loss* of A[P] – A[Q].

For example, consider the following array A consisting of six elements such that:

A[0] = 23171

A[1] = 21011

A[2] = 21123

A[3] = 21366

A[4] = 21013

A[5] = 21367

If a share was bought on day 0 and sold on day 2, a loss of 2048 would occur because A[2] - A[0] = 21123 - 23171 = -2048. If a share was bought on day 4 and sold on day 5, a profit of 354 would occur because A[5] - A[4] = 21367 - 21013 = 354. Maximum possible profit was 356. It would occur if a share was bought on day 1 and sold on day 5.

Write a function,

int solution(vector<int> &A);

that, given a zero-indexed array A consisting of N integers containing daily prices of a stock share for a period of N consecutive days, returns the maximum possible profit from one transaction during this period. The function should return 0 if it was impossible to gain any profit.

For example, given array A consisting of six elements such that:

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A[0] = 23171

A[1] = 21011

A[2] = 21123

A[3] = 21366

A[4] = 21013

A[5] = 21367

the function should return 356, as explained above.

Assume that:

- N is an integer within the range [0..400,000];
- each element of array A is an integer within the range [0..200,000].

Complexity:

- expected worst-case time complexity is O(N);
- expected worst-case space complexity is O(1), beyond input storage (not counting the storage required for input arguments).

Elements of input arrays can be modified.

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For customer support queries:

UK +44 (0) 208 970 78 68

US 1-415-466-8085 support@codility.com

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