

# Problem 2760: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold

## Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given a

0-indexed

integer array

nums

and an integer

threshold

.

Find the length of the

longest subarray

of

nums

starting at index

|

and ending at index

r

$(0 \leq l \leq r < \text{nums.length})$

that satisfies the following conditions:

$\text{nums}[l] \% 2 == 0$

For all indices

i

in the range

$[l, r - 1]$

,

$\text{nums}[i] \% 2 != \text{nums}[i + 1] \% 2$

For all indices

i

in the range

$[l, r]$

,

$\text{nums}[i] \leq \text{threshold}$

Return

an integer denoting the length of the longest such subarray.

Note:

A

subarray

is a contiguous non-empty sequence of elements within an array.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [3,2,5,4], threshold = 5

Output:

3

Explanation:

In this example, we can select the subarray that starts at  $l = 1$  and ends at  $r = 3 \Rightarrow [2,5,4]$ . This subarray satisfies the conditions. Hence, the answer is the length of the subarray, 3. We can show that 3 is the maximum possible achievable length.

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [1,2], threshold = 2

Output:

1

Explanation:

In this example, we can select the subarray that starts at  $l = 1$  and ends at  $r = 1 \Rightarrow [2]$ . It satisfies all the conditions and we can show that 1 is the maximum possible achievable length.

Example 3:

Input:

nums = [2,3,4,5], threshold = 4

Output:

3

Explanation:

In this example, we can select the subarray that starts at  $l = 0$  and ends at  $r = 2 \Rightarrow [2,3,4]$ . It satisfies all the conditions. Hence, the answer is the length of the subarray, 3. We can show that 3 is the maximum possible achievable length.

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 100$

$1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 100$

$1 \leq \text{threshold} \leq 100$

## Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int longestAlternatingSubarray(vector<int>& nums, int threshold) {  
        }  
    };
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int longestAlternatingSubarray(int[] nums, int threshold) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:  
    def longestAlternatingSubarray(self, nums: List[int], threshold: int) -> int:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def longestAlternatingSubarray(self, nums, threshold):  
        """  
        :type nums: List[int]  
        :type threshold: int  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums  
 * @param {number} threshold  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var longestAlternatingSubarray = function(nums, threshold) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function longestAlternatingSubarray(nums: number[], threshold: number):  
    number {  
  
};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int LongestAlternatingSubarray(int[] nums, int threshold) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

**C:**

```
int longestAlternatingSubarray(int* nums, int numsSize, int threshold) {  
  
}
```

**Go:**

```
func longestAlternatingSubarray(nums []int, threshold int) int {  
  
}
```

**Kotlin:**

```
class Solution {  
    fun longestAlternatingSubarray(nums: IntArray, threshold: Int): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Swift:**

```
class Solution {  
    func longestAlternatingSubarray(_ nums: [Int], _ threshold: Int) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Rust:**

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn longest_alternating_subarray(nums: Vec<i32>, threshold: i32) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

**Ruby:**

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @param {Integer} threshold
# @return {Integer}
def longest_alternating_subarray(nums, threshold)

end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @param Integer $threshold
     * @return Integer
     */
    function longestAlternatingSubarray($nums, $threshold) {

    }
}
```

### Dart:

```
class Solution {
    int longestAlternatingSubarray(List<int> nums, int threshold) {
    }
}
```

### Scala:

```
object Solution {
    def longestAlternatingSubarray(nums: Array[Int], threshold: Int): Int = {
    }
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do
    @spec longest_alternating_subarray(nums :: [integer], threshold :: integer)
        :: integer
    def longest_alternating_subarray(nums, threshold) do
```

```
end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec longest_alternating_subarray(Nums :: [integer()], Threshold ::  
integer()) -> integer().  
longest_alternating_subarray(Nums, Threshold) ->  
.
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (longest-alternating-subarray nums threshold)  
(-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? exact-integer?)  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: array  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
class Solution {  
public:  
    int longestAlternatingSubarray(vector<int>& nums, int threshold) {  
  
    }  
};
```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

class Solution {
    public int longestAlternatingSubarray(int[] nums, int threshold) {
        return 0;
    }
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def longestAlternatingSubarray(self, nums: List[int], threshold: int) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

### Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def longestAlternatingSubarray(self, nums, threshold):
        """
        :type nums: List[int]
        :type threshold: int
        :rtype: int
        """

```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: array  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[]} nums  
 * @param {number} threshold  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var longestAlternatingSubarray = function(nums, threshold) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold  
 * Difficulty: Easy  
 * Tags: array  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
function longestAlternatingSubarray(nums: number[], threshold: number):  
number {  
  
};
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold
```

```

* Difficulty: Easy
* Tags: array
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/
public class Solution {
    public int LongestAlternatingSubarray(int[] nums, int threshold) {
        }
    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold
* Difficulty: Easy
* Tags: array
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/
int longestAlternatingSubarray(int* nums, int numssize, int threshold) {
}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func longestAlternatingSubarray(nums []int, threshold int) int {
}

```

```
}
```

### Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun longestAlternatingSubarray(nums: IntArray, threshold: Int): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func longestAlternatingSubarray(_ nums: [Int], _ threshold: Int) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Longest Even Odd Subarray With Threshold  
// Difficulty: Easy  
// Tags: array  
//  
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn longest_alternating_subarray(nums: Vec<i32>, threshold: i32) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums  
# @param {Integer} threshold  
# @return {Integer}  
def longest_alternating_subarray(nums, threshold)
```

```
end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[] $nums  
     * @param Integer $threshold  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
    function longestAlternatingSubarray($nums, $threshold) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    int longestAlternatingSubarray(List<int> nums, int threshold) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def longestAlternatingSubarray(nums: Array[Int], threshold: Int): Int = {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec longest_alternating_subarray(nums :: [integer], threshold :: integer)  
    :: integer  
    def longest_alternating_subarray(nums, threshold) do  
  
    end
```

```
end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec longest_alternating_subarray(Nums :: [integer()], Threshold ::  
integer()) -> integer().  
longest_alternating_subarray(Nums, Threshold) ->  
.
```

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (longest-alternating-subarray nums threshold)  
(-> (listof exact-integer?) exact-integer? exact-integer?)  
)
```