

## 1695. Maximum Erasure Value

Solved ✓

Medium

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Hint

You are given an array of positive integers `nums` and want to erase a subarray containing **unique elements**. The **score** you get by erasing the subarray is equal to the **sum** of its elements.

Return the **maximum score** you can get by erasing **exactly one** subarray.

An array `b` is called to be a subarray of `a` if it forms a contiguous subsequence of `a`, that is, if it is equal to `a[l], a[l+1], ..., a[r]` for some `(l, r)`.

## Example 1:

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

**Output:** 17

**Explanation:** The optimal subarray here is `[2,4,5,6]`.

## Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [5,2,1,2,5,2,1,2,5]`

**Output:** 8

**Explanation:** The optimal subarray here is `[5,2,1]` or `[1,2,5]`.

## Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 105`
- `1 <= nums[i] <= 104`

Ans> Two pointer + store unique elements :

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ [5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5] \end{matrix}$

$\Rightarrow$  Iterate over each element

$\Rightarrow$  While the element is unique, add the value

Maintain a set to compare the curr. Element with.

Return the maximum of all the Subarray sums.

```

class Solution {
public:
    int maximumUniqueSubarray(vector<int>& nums) {
        // Pointer, Tracking curr subarr sum, result
        int ptr1 = 0, currentSum = 0, res = 0;
        // Hash set of Int to keep track of unique
        elements
        unordered_set<int> uniqueElements;
        // Iterating second pointer from prt1 to end of
        array
        for(int ptr2 = 0; ptr2 < nums.size(); ptr2++){
            // If the number is not unique
            while (uniqueElements.find(nums[ptr2]) !=
uniqueElements.end()){
                // Clearing Hashset
                uniqueElements.erase(nums[ptr1]);
                currentSum -= nums[ptr1];
                // Trying Next subarray
                ptr1++;
            }
            // If number is unique add to currsum
            currentSum += nums[ptr2];
            uniqueElements.insert(nums[ptr2]);

            // Store max sum as the result
            res = max(res, currentSum);
        }
        // Retrurn the result
        return res;
    }
};

```