# 1438. Longest Continuous Subarray With Absolute Diff Less Than or Equal to Limit

Given an array of integers nums and an integer limit, return the size of the longest non-empty subarray such that the absolute difference between any two elements of this subarray is less than or equal to limit.

## SOLUTION IN C++

class Solution {

public:

int longestSubarray(vector<int>& nums, int limit) {

int ans = 1;

deque<int> minQ;

deque<int> maxQ;

for (int l = 0, r = 0; r < nums.size(); ++r) {

while (!minQ.empty() && minQ.back() > nums[r])

minQ.pop\_back();

minQ.push\_back(nums[r]);

while (!maxQ.empty() && maxQ.back() < nums[r])

maxQ.pop\_back();

maxQ.push\_back(nums[r]);

while (maxQ.front() - minQ.front() > limit) {

if (minQ.front() == nums[l])

minQ.pop\_front();

if (maxQ.front() == nums[l])

maxQ.pop\_front();

++l;

}

ans = max(ans, r - l + 1);

}

return ans;

}

};