

1493. Longest Subarray of 1's After Deleting One Element

Description

Given a binary array `nums`, you should delete one element from it.

Return *the size of the longest non-empty subarray containing only 1's in the resulting array*. Return `0` if there is no such subarray.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,1,0,1]`

Output: `3`

Explanation: After deleting the number in position 2, `[1,1,1]` contains 3 numbers with value of 1's.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1,1,1,0,1,1,0,1]`

Output: `5`

Explanation: After deleting the number in position 4, `[0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1]` longest subarray with value of 1's is `[1,1,1,1,1]`.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [1,1,1]`

Output: `2`

Explanation: You must delete one element.

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 105`
- `nums[i]` is either `0` or `1`.

