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.

**Example 4:**

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

**Output:** 4

**Example 5:**

**Input:** nums = [0,0,0]

**Output:** 0

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 10^5
* nums[i] is either 0 or 1.