Given an array nums, partition it into two (contiguous) subarrays left and right so that:

* Every element in left is less than or equal to every element in right.
* left and right are non-empty.
* left has the smallest possible size.

Return the **length** of left after such a partitioning.  It is guaranteed that such a partitioning exists.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [5,0,3,8,6]

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** left = [5,0,3], right = [8,6]

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [1,1,1,0,6,12]

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** left = [1,1,1,0], right = [6,12]

**Note:**

1. 2 <= nums.length <= 30000
2. 0 <= nums[i] <= 106
3. It is guaranteed there is at least one way to partition nums as described.