**Maximum Sum Circular Subarray**

Given a **circular array** **C** of integers represented by A, find the maximum possible sum of a non-empty subarray of **C**.

Here, a *circular array* means the end of the array connects to the beginning of the array.  (Formally, C[i] = A[i] when 0 <= i < A.length, and C[i+A.length] = C[i] when i >= 0.)

Also, a subarray may only include each element of the fixed buffer A at most once.  (Formally, for a subarray C[i], C[i+1], ..., C[j], there does not exist i <= k1, k2 <= j with k1 % A.length = k2 % A.length.)

**Example 1:**

**Input:** [1,-2,3,-2]

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** Subarray [3] has maximum sum 3

**Example 2:**

**Input:** [5,-3,5]

**Output:** 10

**Explanation:** Subarray [5,5] has maximum sum 5 + 5 = 10

**Example 3:**

**Input:** [3,-1,2,-1]

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** Subarray [2,-1,3] has maximum sum 2 + (-1) + 3 = 4

**Example 4:**

**Input:** [3,-2,2,-3]

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** Subarray [3] and [3,-2,2] both have maximum sum 3

**Example 5:**

**Input:** [-2,-3,-1]

**Output:** -1

**Explanation:** Subarray [-1] has maximum sum -1

**Note:**

1. -30000 <= A[i] <= 30000
2. 1 <= A.length <= 30000