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*.*

**Example 1:**

Input: nums = [8,2,4,7], limit = 4  
Output: 2   
Explanation: All subarrays are:   
[8] with maximum absolute diff |8-8| = 0 <= 4.  
[8,2] with maximum absolute diff |8-2| = 6 > 4.   
[8,2,4] with maximum absolute diff |8-2| = 6 > 4.  
[8,2,4,7] with maximum absolute diff |8-2| = 6 > 4.  
[2] with maximum absolute diff |2-2| = 0 <= 4.  
[2,4] with maximum absolute diff |2-4| = 2 <= 4.  
[2,4,7] with maximum absolute diff |2-7| = 5 > 4.  
[4] with maximum absolute diff |4-4| = 0 <= 4.  
[4,7] with maximum absolute diff |4-7| = 3 <= 4.  
[7] with maximum absolute diff |7-7| = 0 <= 4.   
Therefore, the size of the longest subarray is 2.

**Example 2:**

Input: nums = [10,1,2,4,7,2], limit = 5  
Output: 4   
Explanation: The subarray [2,4,7,2] is the longest since the maximum absolute diff is |2-7| = 5 <= 5.

**Example 3:**

Input: nums = [4,2,2,2,4,4,2,2], limit = 0  
Output: 3

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= nums.length <= 105
* 1 <= nums[i] <= 109
* 0 <= limit <= 109