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

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.

## SOLUTION IN C++

class Solution {

public:

int longestSubarray(vector<int>& nums) {

int ans = 0;

int count0 = 0;

for (int l = 0, r = 0; r < nums.size(); ++r) {

if (nums[r] == 0)

++count0;

while (count0 == 2)

if (nums[l++] == 0)

--count0;

ans = max(ans, r - l);

}

return ans;

}

};