@LeetCode

Given a non-empty array of non-negative integers `nums`, the **degree** of this array is defined as the maximum frequency of any one of its elements.

Your task is to find the smallest possible length of a (contiguous) subarray of `nums`, that has the same degree as `nums`.

Example 1:

```
Input: [1, 2, 2, 3, 1]

Output: 2

Explanation:

The input array has a degree of 2 because both elements 1 and 2 appear twice.

Of the subarrays that have the same degree:

[1, 2, 2, 3, 1], [1, 2, 2, 3], [2, 2, 3, 1], [1, 2, 2], [2, 2, 3], [2, 2]

The shortest length is 2. So return 2.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: [1,2,2,3,1,4,2]

Output: 6
```

Note:

- `nums.length` will be between 1 and 50,000.
- `nums[i]` will be an integer between 0 and 49,999.