# 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.

**Example 1:**

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

**Output:** 3

**Explanation:** After deleting the number in position 2, [1,1,1] contains 3 numbers with value of 1's.

**Example 2:**

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

**Output:** 5

**Explanation:** After deleting the number in position 4, [0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1] longest subarray with value of 1's is [1,1,1,1,1].

**Example 3:**

**Input:** nums = [1,1,1]

**Output:** 2

**Explanation:** You must delete one element.

**Constraints:**

- 1 <= nums.length <= $10^5$
- nums[i] is either 0 or 1.