**Day 10 - Binary Numbers**

<https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/30-binary-numbers/problem>

**Objective**  
Today, we're working with binary numbers. Check out the [Tutorial](https://www.hackerrank.com/challenges/30-binary-numbers/tutorial) tab for learning materials and an instructional video!

**Task**  
Given a base-10 integer, n, convert it to binary (base-2). Then find and print the base-10 integer denoting the maximum number of consecutive 1's in n's binary representation. When working with different bases, it is common to show the base as a subscript.

**Example**  
n = 125

The binary representation of 12510 is 11111012. In base 10, there are 5 and 1 consecutive ones in two groups. Print the maximum, 5.

**Input Format**

A single integer, n.

**Constraints**

* 1 <= n <= 106

**Output Format**

Print a single base-10 integer that denotes the maximum number of consecutive 1's in the binary representation of n.

**Sample Input 1**

5

**Sample Output 1**

1

**Sample Input 2**

13

**Sample Output 2**

2

**Explanation**

Sample Case 1:  
The binary representation of 510 is 1012, so the maximum number of consecutive 1's is 1.

Sample Case 2:  
The binary representation of 1310 is 11012, so the maximum number of consecutive 1's is 2.