# 485 Max Consecutive Ones (link)

## Description

Given a binary array `nums`, return *the maximum number of consecutive* `1`*'s in the array*.

### Example 1:

```
Input: nums = [1,1,0,1,1,1]
Output: 3
Explanation: The first two digits or the last three digits are consecutive 1s. The max
```

### Example 2:

```
Input: nums = [1,0,1,1,0,1]
Output: 2
```

### Constraints:

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

(scroll down for solution)

# Solution

*Language: cpp*

**Status: Accepted**

```cpp
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

class Solution {
public:
    int findMaxConsecutiveOnes(vector<int>& nums) {
        int count = 0;
        int maxCount = 0;

        for (int num : nums) {
            if (num == 1) {
                count++;
            } else {
                maxCount = max(maxCount, count);
                count = 0;
            }
        }

        // Проверяем последнюю последовательность единиц
        maxCount = max(maxCount, count);

        return maxCount;
    }
};
```