485. Max Consecutive Ones

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 maximum number of

  consecutive 1s is 3.

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.