

Given a binary array nums, return the maximum number of consecutive 1 's in the array if you can flip at most o 0.

Example 1:

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

Output: 4 Explanation:

- If we flip the first zero, nums becomes [1,1,1,1,0] and we have 4 consecutive ones.
- If we flip the second zero, nums becomes [1,0,1,1,1] and we have 3 consecutive ones.

The max number of consecutive ones is 4.

Example 2:

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

Output: 4 Explanation:

- If we flip the first zero, nums becomes [1,1,1,1,0,1] and we have 4 consecutive ones.
- If we flip the second zero, nums becomes [1,0,1,1,1,1] and we have 4 consecutive ones.

The max number of consecutive ones is 4.

Constraints:

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

Follow up: What if the input numbers come in one by one as an infinite stream? In other words, you can't store a numbers coming from the stream as it's too large to hold in memory. Could you solve it efficiently?

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