Given a binary array, find the maximum number of consecutive 1s in this array if you can flip at most one 0.

**Example 1:**

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

**Output:** 4

**Explanation:** Flip the first zero will get the the maximum number of consecutive 1s.

After flipping, the maximum number of consecutive 1s is 4.

**Note:**

* The input array will only contain 0 and 1.
* The length of input array is a positive integer and will not exceed 10,000

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