Given an integer array nums of size n, return *the number with the value****closest****to*0*in*nums. If there are multiple answers, return *the number with the****largest****value*.

**Example 1:**

**Input:** nums = [-4,-2,1,4,8]

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:**

The distance from -4 to 0 is |-4| = 4.

The distance from -2 to 0 is |-2| = 2.

The distance from 1 to 0 is |1| = 1.

The distance from 4 to 0 is |4| = 4.

The distance from 8 to 0 is |8| = 8.

Thus, the closest number to 0 in the array is 1.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** nums = [2,-1,1]

**Output:** 1

**Explanation:** 1 and -1 are both the closest numbers to 0, so 1 being larger is returned.

**Constraints:**

* 1 <= n <= 1000
* -105 <= nums[i] <= 105