In a linked list of size n, where n is **even**, the ith node (**0-indexed**) of the linked list is known as the **twin** of the (n-1-i)th node, if 0 <= i <= (n / 2) - 1.

* For example, if n = 4, then node 0 is the twin of node 3, and node 1 is the twin of node 2. These are the only nodes with twins for n = 4.

The **twin sum**is defined as the sum of a node and its twin.

Given the head of a linked list with even length, return *the****maximum twin sum****of the linked list*.

**Example 1:**

A picture containing text, pool ball, gambling house

Description automatically generated

**Input:** head = [5,4,2,1]

**Output:** 6

**Explanation:**

Nodes 0 and 1 are the twins of nodes 3 and 2, respectively. All have twin sum = 6.

There are no other nodes with twins in the linked list.

Thus, the maximum twin sum of the linked list is 6.

**Example 2:**

A picture containing text, pool ball, sport, gambling house

Description automatically generated

**Input:** head = [4,2,2,3]

**Output:** 7

**Explanation:**

The nodes with twins present in this linked list are:

- Node 0 is the twin of node 3 having a twin sum of 4 + 3 = 7.

- Node 1 is the twin of node 2 having a twin sum of 2 + 2 = 4.

Thus, the maximum twin sum of the linked list is max(7, 4) = 7.

**Example 3:**

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Description automatically generated with low confidence

**Input:** head = [1,100000]

**Output:** 100001

**Explanation:**

There is only one node with a twin in the linked list having twin sum of 1 + 100000 = 100001.

**Constraints:**

* The number of nodes in the list is an **even** integer in the range [2, 105].
* 1 <= Node.val <= 105