

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 <= 105`
- `nums[i]` is either 0 or 1.