Given an array nums of size n, return *the majority element*.

The majority element is the element that appears more than ⌊n / 2⌋ times. You may assume that the majority element always exists in the array.

**Example 1:**

Input: nums = [3,2,3]  
Output: 3

**Example 2:**

Input: nums = [2,2,1,1,1,2,2]  
Output: 2

**Constraints:**

* n == nums.length
* 1 <= n <= 5 \* 104
* -109 <= nums[i] <= 109

**Follow-up:** Could you solve the problem in linear time and in O(1) space?