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.