

487. Max Consecutive Ones II

Medium 909 15 Add to List Share

Given a binary array `nums`, return the *maximum number of consecutive 1's in the array if you can flip at most one 0*.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,0,1,1,0]`
Output: `4`
Explanation: Flip the first zero will get the maximum number of consecutive 1s. After flipping, the maximum number of consecutive 1s is 4.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,0,1,1,0,1]`
Output: `4`

Constraints:

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

Follow up: What if the input numbers come in one by one as an infinite stream? In other words, you can't store all numbers coming from the stream as it's too large to hold in memory. Could you solve it efficiently?

Accepted 73,544 Submissions 152,278

Seen this question in a real interview before?

Yes No

Companies 1

0 ~ 6 months 6 months ~ 1 year 1 year ~ 2 years

Zillow 3 Amazon 2

Related Topics

Array Dynamic Programming Sliding Window

Similar Questions

Max Consecutive Ones

Easy

Max Consecutive Ones III

Medium

```
1 * class Solution {
2 *     public int findMaxConsecutiveOnes(int[] nums) {
3 *         int longestSequence = 0;
4 *         int left = 0;
5 *         int right = 0;
6 *         int numZeroes = 0;
7 *
8 *         // while our window is in bounds
9 *         while (right < nums.length) {
10 *
11 *             // add the right most element into our window
12 *             if (nums[right] == 0) {
13 *                 numZeroes++;
14 *             }
15 *
16 *             // if our window is invalid, contract our window
17 *             while (numZeroes == 2) {
18 *                 if (nums[left] == 0) {
19 *                     numZeroes--;
20 *                 }
21 *                 left++;
22 *             }
23 *
24 *             // update our longest sequence answer
25 *             longestSequence = Math.max(longestSequence, right - left + 1);
26 *
27 *             // expand our window
28 *             right++;
29 *         }
30 *         return longestSequence;
31 *     }
32 * }
```