2360. Longest Cycle in a Graph

Description

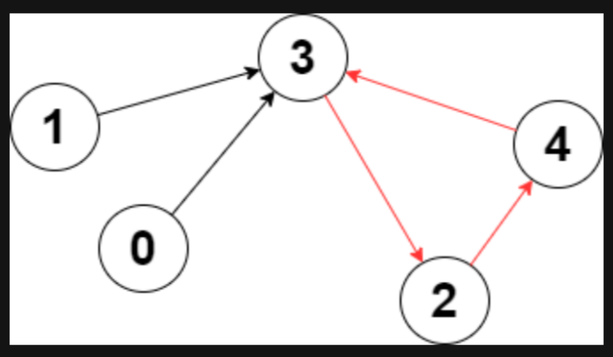
You are given a **directed** graph of `n` nodes numbered from `0` to `n - 1`, where each node has **at most one** outgoing edge.

The graph is represented with a given **0-indexed** array `edges` of size `n`, indicating that there is a directed edge from node `i` to node `edges[i]`. If there is no outgoing edge from node `i`, then `edges[i] == -1`.

Return *the length of the **longest** cycle in the graph*. If no cycle exists, return `-1`.

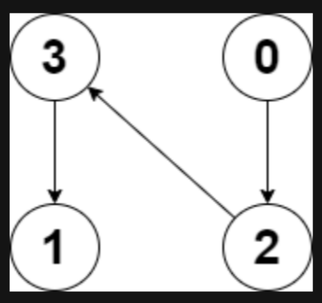
A cycle is a path that starts and ends at the **same** node.

Example 1:




```
Input: edges = [3,3,4,2,3]
Output: 3
Explanation: The longest cycle in the graph is the cycle: 2 -> 4 -> 3 -> 2.
The length of this cycle is 3, so 3 is returned.
```

Example 2:




```
Input: edges = [2,-1,3,1]
Output: -1
Explanation: There are no cycles in this graph.
```

Constraints:

- `n == edges.length`
- `2 <= n <= 10^5`
- `-1 <= edges[i] < n`
- `edges[i] != i`