1101. The Earliest Moment When Everyone Become Friends

Description

There are n people in a social group labeled from 0 to n-1. You are given an array logs where $logs[i] = [timestamp_i, x_i, y_i]$ indicates that x_i and y_i will be friends at the time $timestamp_i$.

Friendship is **symmetric**. That means if a is friends with b, then b is friends with a. Also, person a is acquainted with a person b if a is friends with b, or a is a friend of someone acquainted with b.

Return the earliest time for which every person became acquainted with every other person. If there is no such earliest time, return [-1].

Example 1:

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Input: logs = [[20190101,0,1],[20190104,3,4],[20190107,2,3],[20190211,1,5],[20190224,2,4],[20190301,0,3],[20190312,1,2],[20190322,4,5]], n = 6
Output: 20190301
Explanation:
The first event occurs at timestamp = 20190101, and after 0 and 1 become friends, we have the following friendship groups [0,1], [2], [3], [4], [5].
The second event occurs at timestamp = 20190104, and after 3 and 4 become friends, we have the following friendship groups [0,1], [2], [3,4], [5].
The third event occurs at timestamp = 20190107, and after 2 and 3 become friends, we have the following friendship groups [0,1], [2,3,4], [5].
The fourth event occurs at timestamp = 20190211, and after 1 and 5 become friends, we have the following friendship groups [0,1,5], [2,3,4].
The fifth event occurs at timestamp = 20190224, and as 2 and 4 are already friends, nothing happens.
The sixth event occurs at timestamp = 20190301, and after 0 and 3 become friends, we all become friends.
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Example 2:

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Input: logs = [[0,2,0],[1,0,1],[3,0,3],[4,1,2],[7,3,1]], n = 4
Output: 3
Explanation: At timestamp = 3, all the persons (i.e., 0, 1, 2, and 3) become friends.
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Constraints:

- 2 <= n <= 100
- 1 <= logs.length <= 10 4
- logs[i].length == 3
- $\emptyset \leftarrow 10^9$
- $0 \le x_i, y_i \le n 1$
- x i != y i
- All the values timestamp i are unique.
- All the pairs (x i , y i) occur at most one time in the input.