2192. All Ancestors of a Node in a Directed Acyclic Graph

Description

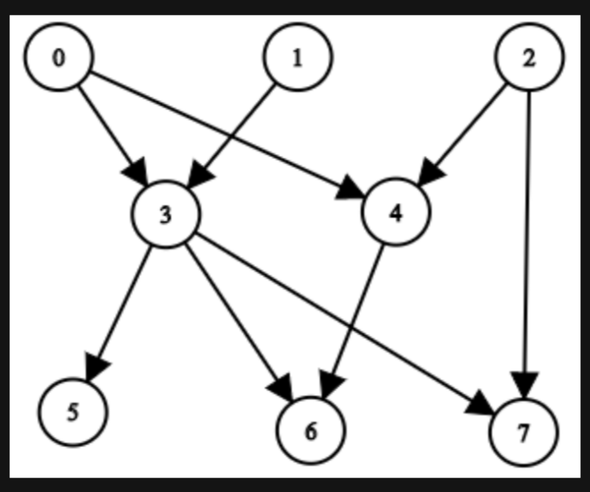
You are given a positive integer `n` representing the number of nodes of a **Directed Acyclic Graph** (DAG). The nodes are numbered from `0` to `n - 1` (**inclusive**).

You are also given a 2D integer array `edges`, where `edges[i] = [from_i, to_i]` denotes that there is a **unidirectional** edge from `from_i` to `to_i` in the graph.

Return *a list* `answer`, *where* `answer[i]` *is the* ***list of ancestors*** *of the* `i^th` *node, sorted in* ***ascending order***.

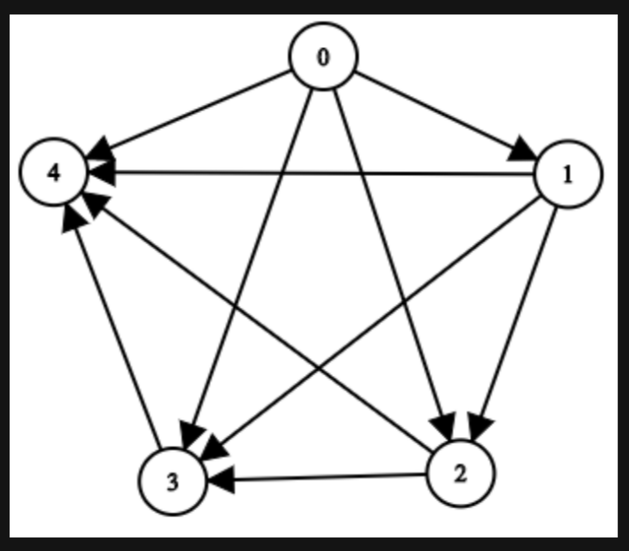
A node `u` is an **ancestor** of another node `v` if `u` can reach `v` via a set of edges.

Example 1:




```
Input: n = 8, edgeList = [[0,3],[0,4],[1,3],[2,4],[2,7],[3,5],[3,6],[3,7],[4,6]]
Output: [[],[],[],[0,1],[0,2],[0,1,3],[0,1,2,3,4],[0,1,2,3]]
Explanation:
The above diagram represents the input graph.
- Nodes 0, 1, and 2 do not have any ancestors.
- Node 3 has two ancestors 0 and 1.
- Node 4 has two ancestors 0 and 2.
- Node 5 has three ancestors 0, 1, and 3.
- Node 6 has five ancestors 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- Node 7 has four ancestors 0, 1, 2, and 3.
```

Example 2:




```
Input: n = 5, edgeList = [[0,1],[0,2],[0,3],[0,4],[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[2,3],[2,4],[3,4]]
Output: [[],[0],[0,1],[0,1,2],[0,1,2,3]]
Explanation:
The above diagram represents the input graph.
- Node 0 does not have any ancestor.
- Node 1 has one ancestor 0.
- Node 2 has two ancestors 0 and 1.
- Node 3 has three ancestors 0, 1, and 2.
- Node 4 has four ancestors 0, 1, 2, and 3.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= n <= 1000`
- `0 <= edges.length <= min(2000, n * (n - 1) / 2)`
- `edges[i].length == 2`
- `0 <= from_i, to_i <= n - 1`
- `from_i != to_i`
- There are no duplicate edges.
- The graph is **directed** and **acyclic**.