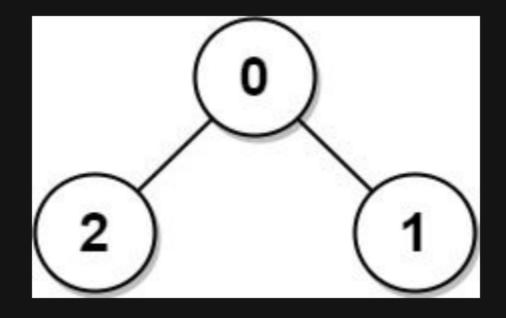
Description

The diameter of a tree is the number of edges in the longest path in that tree.

There is an undirected tree of $\begin{bmatrix} n \end{bmatrix}$ nodes labeled from $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix}$ to $\begin{bmatrix} n-1 \end{bmatrix}$. You are given a 2D array $\begin{bmatrix} edges \end{bmatrix}$ where $\begin{bmatrix} edges.length == n-1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} edges[i] = [a_i, b_i] \end{bmatrix}$ indicates that there is an undirected edge between nodes $\begin{bmatrix} a_i \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} b_i \end{bmatrix}$ in the tree.

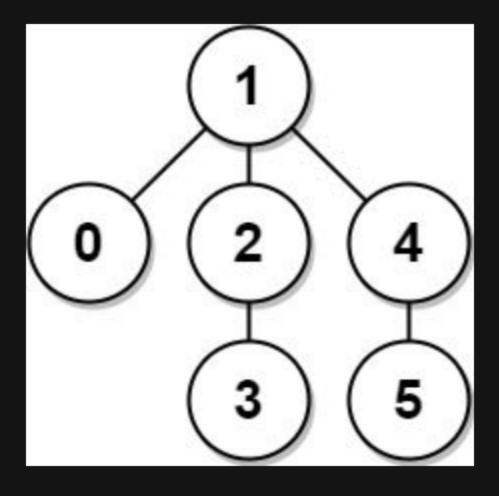
Return the diameter of the tree.

Example 1:



Input: edges = [[0,1],[0,2]]Output: 2 Explanation: The longest path of the tree is the path 1 - 0 - 2.

Example 2:



Input: edges = [[0,1],[1,2],[2,3],[1,4],[4,5]]Output: 4 Explanation: The longest path of the tree is the path 3-2-1-4-5.

Constraints:

- n == edges.length + 1
- 1 <= n <= 10 ⁴
- $0 \ll a_i, b_i \ll n$
- a i != b i