## 分析:

- D叉树的深度问题, BFS或DFS直接往上抡就完了.
- DFS还涉及深度排序问题,较之BFS会更慢.

## 方法一:C++ BFS

```
class Solution
{
   public:
       int maxDepth(Node* root)
                                     = 0
          int
                       ret_val
                                      = 0
          int
                       num\_1
          int
                       num_2
                                      = 0
                       i
          int
                                      = 0
          int
                                      = 0
                       j
          Node*
                                      = NULL ;
                      temp
          queue<Node*>
                        qu
          do
          {
              if(root==NULL)
                 break;
              }
              qu.push(root);
              num_1 = 0;
              num_2 = 1;
              while(num_2!=0)
```

```
num_1 = num_2;
                  num_2 = 0;
                  ret_val ++;
                  for(i = 0; i < num_1; i++)
                      temp = qu.front();
                      for(j=0;j<temp->children.size();j++)
                          qu.push(temp->children[j]);
                          num_2++;
                      }
                      qu.pop();
                  }
               }
            }while(0);
            return ret_val;
       }
};
/*
执行结果:
通过
显示详情
执行用时 :216 ms, 在所有 C++ 提交中击败了71.84% 的用户
内存消耗 :32.4 MB, 在所有 C++ 提交中击败了28.54%的用户
```

## 方法二:C++ DFS

```
// Definition for a Node.
class Node {
public:
   int val:
    vector<Node*> children;
   Node() {}
   Node(int _val, vector<Node*> _children) {
        val = _val;
       children = _children;
    }
};
class Solution
{
    int __dfs(Node* node,int cur_level)
    {
        vector<int> vi;
```

```
int size = 0;
       int i = 0;
       int temp = 0;
       if(node==NULL)
          return cur_level;
       size = node->children.size();
       if(size==0)
       {
          return (cur_level+1);
       }
       else
       {
           for(i = 0;i<size;i++)</pre>
              vi.push_back(__dfs(node->children[i],cur_level+1));
           }
           temp = vi[0];
           for(i = 1;i<size;i++)</pre>
           {
              if(vi[i]>temp)
                  temp = vi[i];
               }
           }
           return temp;
   }
public:
   int maxDepth(Node* root)
   {
       int
                      ret_val = 0
       int
                      num_1 = 0
       int
                      num_2 = 0
       int
                      i
                            = 0
       int
                     j
                             = 0
       Node*
                     temp
                             = NULL
       queue<Node*>
                    qu
       do
       {
           if(root==NULL)
           {
              break;
           ret_val = __dfs(root,0);
       }while(0);
       return ret_val;
   }
};
```

/\*
执行结果:
通过
显示详情
执行用时:300 ms,在所有 C++ 提交中击败了37.84% 的用户
内存消耗:33.2 MB,在所有 C++ 提交中击败了5.04%的用户
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AlimyBreak 2019.07.25