2924. Find Champion II

There are n teams numbered from 0 to n-1 in a tournament; each team is also a node in a **DAG**.

You are given the integer n and a **0-indexed** 2D integer array edges of length m representing the **DAG**, where edges[i] = [ui, vi] indicates that there is a directed edge from team ui to team vi in the graph.

A directed edge from **a** to **b** in the graph means that team **a** is **stronger** than team **b** and team **b** is **weaker** than team **a**.

Team a will be the **champion** of the tournament if there is no team b that is **stronger** than team a.

Return the team that will be the **champion** of the tournament if there is a **unique** champion, otherwise, return -1.

Notes

- A cycle is a series of nodes a1, a2, ..., an, an+1 such that node a1 is the same node as node an+1, the nodes a1, a2, ..., an are distinct, and there is a directed edge from the node ai to node ai+1 for every i in the range [1, n].
- A **DAG** is a directed graph that does not have any **cycle**.

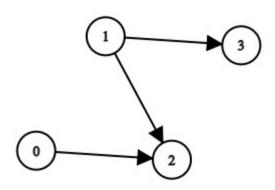
Example 1:

0

Input: n = 3, edges = [[0,1],[1,2]]
Output: 0

Explanation: Team 1 is weaker than team 0. Team 2 is weaker than team 1. So the champion is team 0.

Example 2:



Input: n = 4, edges = [[0,2],[1,3],[1,2]]

Output: -1

Explanation: Team 2 is weaker than team 0 and team 1. Team 3 is weaker than team 1. But team 1 and team 0 are not weaker than any other teams. So the answer is -1.

Constraints:

- 1 <= n <= 100
- m == edges.length
- 0 <= m <= n * (n 1) / 2
- edges[i].length == 2
- 0 <= edge[i][j] <= n 1
- edges[i][0] != edges[i][1]
- The input is generated such that if team a is stronger than team b, team b is not stronger than team a.
- The input is generated such that if team a is stronger than team b and team b is stronger than team c, then team a is stronger than team c.

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```
In degree count
  Time compelxity: O(n)
  Space compelxity: O(n)
*/
typedef std::vector<int> vi;
typedef std::vector<vi> vvi;
class Solution {
  public:
    int findChampion(int n,vvi& edges){
       vi indegree(n,0);
       for(auto& edge: edges){
         indegree[edge[1]]++;
       int cnt=0;
       int ans;
       for(int node=0;node<n;++node){</pre>
         if(indegree[node]==0){
            cnt++;
            ans=node;
          }
       }
      return cnt==1?ans:-1;
};
```