5679. Minimum Degree of a Connected Trio in a Graph

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User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Hard

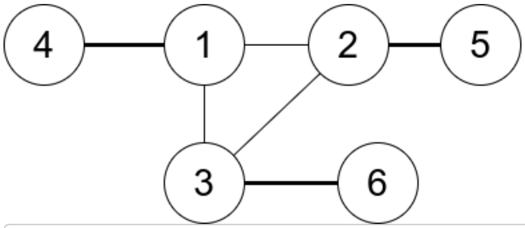
You are given an undirected graph. You are given an integer `n` which is the number of nodes in the graph and an array `edges`, where each `edges[i] = [u_i, v_i]` indicates that there is an undirected edge between u_i and v_i.

A **connected trio** is a set of **three** nodes where there is an edge between **every** pair of them.

The **degree of a connected trio** is the number of edges where one endpoint is in the trio, and the other is not.

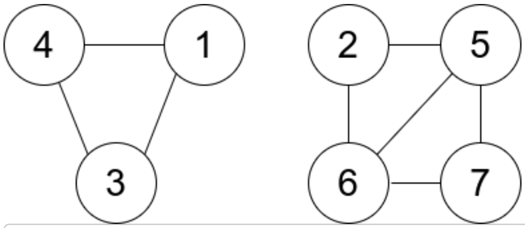
Return *the **minimum** degree of a connected trio in the graph, or* `-1` *if the graph has no connected trios.*

Example 1:



```
Input: n = 6, edges = [[1,2],[1,3],[3,2],[4,1],[5,2],[3,6]]
Output: 3
Explanation: There is exactly one trio, which is [1,2,3]. The edges that form its degree are bolded in the figure above.
```

Example 2:



```
Input: n = 7, edges = [[1,3],[4,1],[4,3],[2,5],[5,6],[6,7],[7,5],[2,6]]
Output: 0
Explanation: There are exactly three trios:
1) [1,4,3] with degree 0.
2) [2,5,6] with degree 2.
3) [5,6,7] with degree 2.
```

Constraints:

- `2 <= n <= 400`
- `edges[i].length == 2`
- `1 <= edges.length <= n * (n-1) / 2`
- $1 <= u_i, v_i <= n$
- u_i != v_i
- There are no repeated edges.

Java

```
class Solution {
    public int minTrioDegree(int n, int[][] edges) {
        
    }
}
```