

5300. All Ancestors of a Node in a Directed Acyclic Graph

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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**).

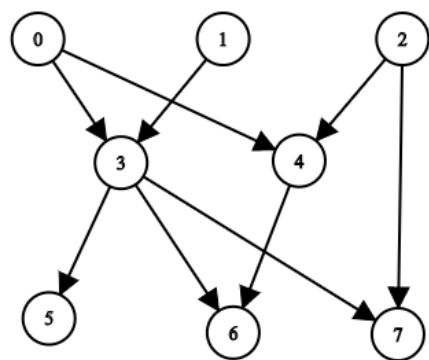
You are also given a 2D integer array `edges`, where `edges[i] = [fromi, toi]` denotes that there is a **unidirectional** edge from `fromi` to `toi` in the graph.

Return a list `answer`, where `answer[i]` is the **list of ancestors** of the `ith` 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.

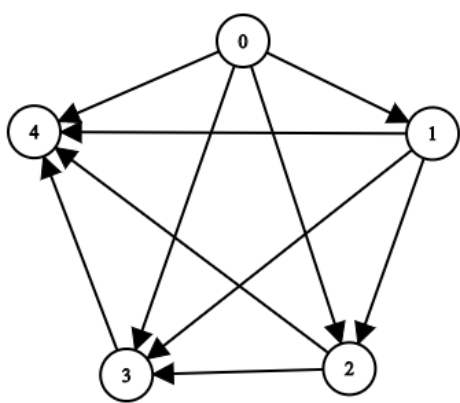
User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Medium

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<sub>i</sub>, to<sub>i</sub> <= n - 1
- from<sub>i</sub> != to<sub>i</sub>
- There are no duplicate edges.
- The graph is **directed** and **acyclic**.

JavaScript



```

1  const initializeGraph = (n) => { let g = []; for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) { g.push([]); } return g; };
2  const packDG = (g, edges) => { for (const [u, v] of edges) { g[u].push(v); } };
3
4  const getAncestors = (n, edges) => {
5      let g = initializeGraph(n), res = initializeGraph(n);
6      packDG(g, edges);
7      for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {
8          let q = [i], visit = new Set([i]);
9          while (q.length) {
10             let cur = q.shift();
11             if (cur !== i) res[cur].push(i);
12             for (const child of g[cur]) {
13                 if (visit.has(child)) continue;
14                 visit.add(child);
15                 q.push(child);
16             }
17         }
18     }
19     return res;
20 };

```

☐ Custom Testcase

Use Example Testcases

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