

# Problem 1522: Diameter of N-Ary Tree

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 0.00%

**Paid Only:** No

## Problem Description

Given a

root

of an

N-ary tree

, you need to compute the length of the diameter of the tree.

The diameter of an N-ary tree is the length of the

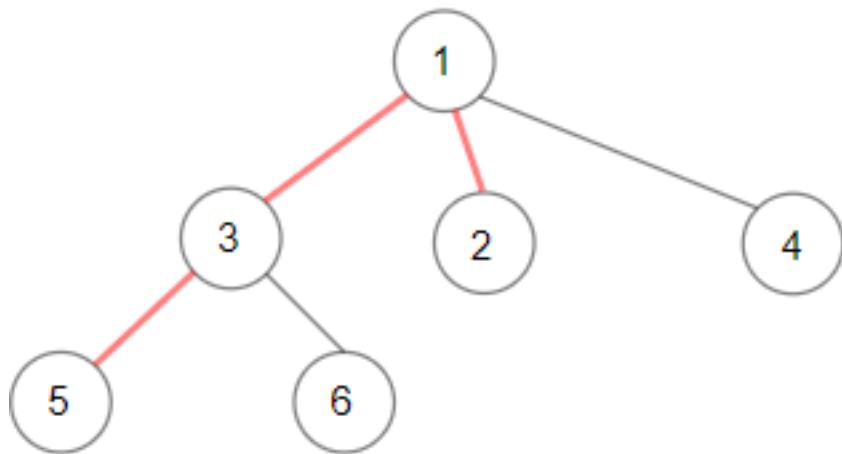
longest

path between any two nodes in the tree. This path may or may not pass through the root.

(

Nary-Tree input serialization is represented in their level order traversal, each group of children is separated by the null value.)

Example 1:



Input:

```
root = [1,null,3,2,4,null,5,6]
```

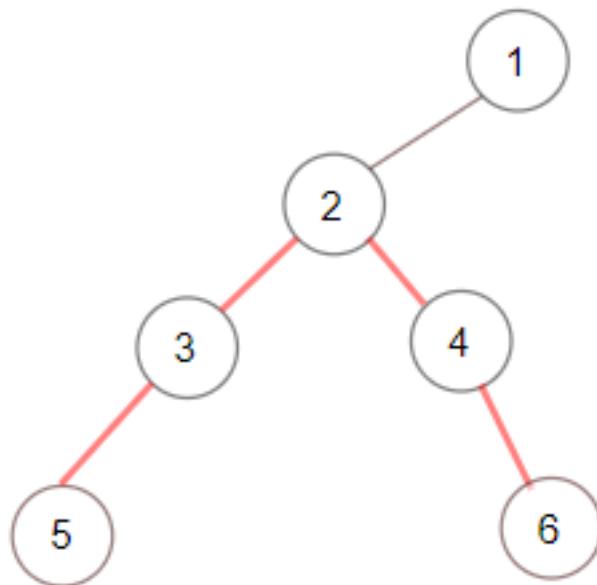
Output:

3

Explanation:

Diameter is shown in red color.

Example 2:



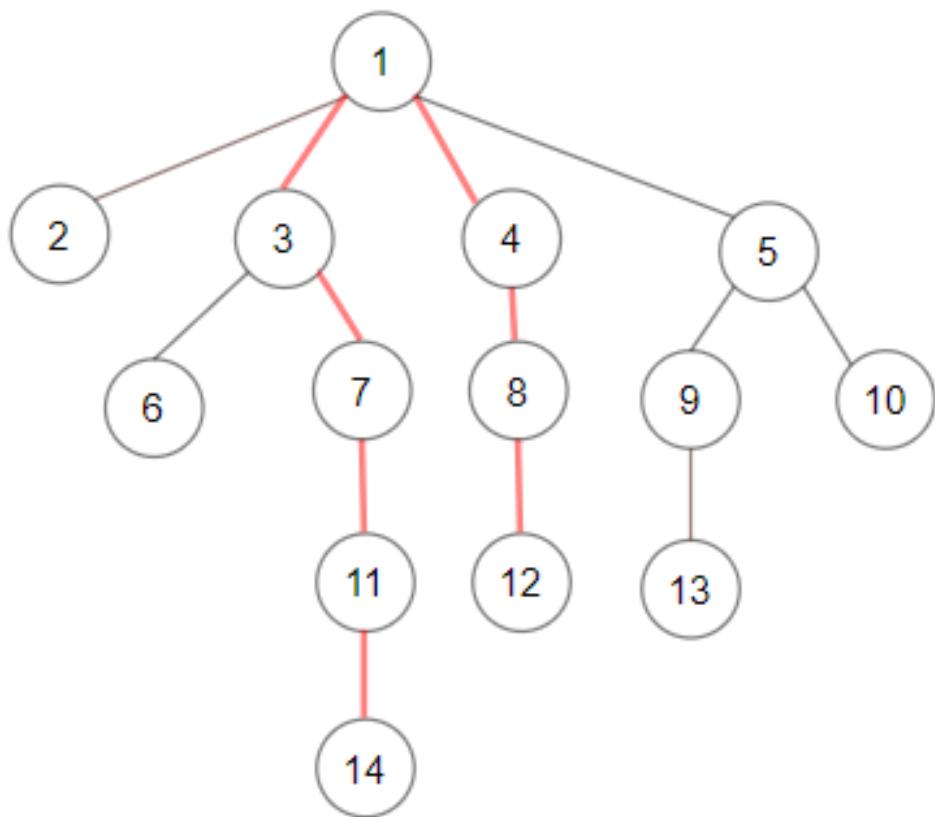
Input:

```
root = [1,null,2,null,3,4,null,5,null,6]
```

Output:

4

Example 3:



Input:

```
root = [1,null,2,3,4,5,null,null,6,7,null,8,null,9,10,null,null,11,null,12,null,13,null,null,14]
```

Output:

7

Constraints:

The depth of the n-ary tree is less than or equal to

1000

.

The total number of nodes is between

[1, 10]

4

]

.

.

.

## Code Snippets

**C++:**

```
/*
// Definition for a Node.
class Node {
public:
    int val;
    vector<Node*> children;

    Node() {}

    Node(int _val) {
        val = _val;
    }

    Node(int _val, vector<Node*> _children) {
        val = _val;
        children = _children;
    }
};

*/
```

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int diameter(Node* root) {  
  
    }  
};
```

**Java:**

```
/*  
// Definition for a Node.  
class Node {  
    public int val;  
    public List<Node> children;  
  
    public Node() {  
        children = new ArrayList<Node>();  
    }  
  
    public Node(int _val) {  
        val = _val;  
        children = new ArrayList<Node>();  
    }  
  
    public Node(int _val,ArrayList<Node> _children) {  
        val = _val;  
        children = _children;  
    }  
};  
*/  
  
class Solution {  
public int diameter(Node root) {  
  
}  
}
```

**Python3:**

```

"""
# Definition for a Node.
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val: Optional[int] = None, children: Optional[List['Node']] = None):
        self.val = val
        self.children = children if children is not None else []
"""

class Solution:
    def diameter(self, root: 'Node') -> int:
"""

:type root: 'Node'
:rtype: int
"""

```

## Python:

```

"""
# Definition for a Node.
class Node(object):
    def __init__(self, val=None, children=None):
        self.val = val
        self.children = children if children is not None else []
"""

class Solution(object):
    def diameter(self, root):
"""

:type root: 'Node'
:rtype: int
"""

```

## JavaScript:

```

/**
 * // Definition for a _Node.
 * function _Node(val, children) {
*     this.val = val === undefined ? 0 : val;
*     this.children = children === undefined ? [] : children;
* };
*/

```

```
/**  
 * @param {_Node} root  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var diameter = function(root) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript:

```
/**  
 * Definition for _Node.  
 * class _Node {  
 * val: number  
 * children: _Node[]  
 *  
 * constructor(val?: number, children?: _Node[]) {  
 * this.val = (val==undefined ? 0 : val)  
 * this.children = (children==undefined ? [] : children)  
 * }  
 * }  
 */  
  
function diameter(root: _Node): number {  
  
};
```

### C#:

```
/*  
// Definition for a Node.  
public class Node {  
public int val;  
public IList<Node> children;  
  
public Node() {  
val = 0;  
children = new List<Node>();  
}  
  
public Node(int _val) {
```

```

val = _val;
children = new List<Node>();
}

public Node(int _val, List<Node> _children) {
val = _val;
children = _children;
}
}

*/
public class Solution {
public int Diameter(Node root) {

}
}

```

## C:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * struct Node {
 *     int val;
 *     int numChildren;
 *     struct Node** children;
 * };
 */

int diameter(struct Node* root) {

}

```

## Go:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * type Node struct {
 *     Val int
 *     Children []*Node
 * }
 */

```

```
func diameter(root *Node) int {  
    }  
}
```

### Kotlin:

```
/**  
 * Definition for a Node.  
 * class Node(var `val`: Int) {  
 *     var children: List<Node?> = listOf()  
 * }  
 */  
  
class Solution {  
    fun diameter(root: Node?): Int {  
        }  
    }
```

### Swift:

```
/**  
 * Definition for a Node.  
 * public class Node {  
 *     public var val: Int  
 *     public var children: [Node]  
 *     public init(_ val: Int) {  
 *         self.val = val  
 *         self.children = []  
 *     }  
 * }  
 */  
  
class Solution {  
    func diameter(_ root: Node?) -> Int {  
        }  
    }
```

### Ruby:

```

# Definition for a Node.

# class Node
# attr_accessor :val, :children
# def initialize(val=0, children=[ ])
#   @val = val
#   @children = children
# end
# end

# @param {Node} root
# @return {Integer}
def diameter(root)

end

```

### PHP:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 *
 * class Node {
 *   public $val = null;
 *   public $children = null;
 *   function __construct($val = 0) {
 *     $this->val = $val;
 *     $this->children = array();
 *   }
 * }
 */

class Solution {

/**
 * @param Node $root
 * @return Integer
 */
function diameter($root) {

}

}

```

### Scala:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.

```

```

* class Node(var _value: Int) {
*   var value: Int = _value
*   var children: List[Node] = List()
* }
*/
object Solution {
  def diameter(root: Node): Int = {
}
}

```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

/*
// Definition for a Node.
class Node {
public:
  int val;
  vector<Node*> children;

  Node() {
    // TODO: Implement optimized solution
    return 0;
  }

  Node(int _val) {
    val = _val;
  }
}
```

```

}

Node(int _val, vector<Node*> _children) {
    val = _val;
    children = _children;
}
};

/*
class Solution {
public:
    int diameter(Node* root) {

    }
};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

/*
// Definition for a Node.
class Node {
    public int val;
    public List<Node> children;

    public Node() {
        children = new ArrayList<Node>();
    }

    public Node(int _val) {
        val = _val;
    }
}
```

```

        children = new ArrayList<Node>();
    }

    public Node(int _val,ArrayList<Node> _children) {
        val = _val;
        children = _children;
    }
}

*/
class Solution {
    public int diameter(Node root) {

    }
}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: tree, search

Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
"""

```

```

"""
# Definition for a Node.
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val: Optional[int] = None, children: Optional[List['Node']] = None):
        self.val = val
        self.children = children if children is not None else []
"""

class Solution:
    def diameter(self, root: 'Node') -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

## Python Solution:

```
"""
# Definition for a Node.
class Node(object):
    def __init__(self, val=None, children=None):
        self.val = val
        self.children = children if children is not None else []
"""

class Solution(object):
    def diameter(self, root):
        """
:type root: 'Node'
:rtype: int
"""



```

## JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
 */

/**
 * // Definition for a _Node.
 * function _Node(val, children) {
 *     this.val = val === undefined ? 0 : val;
 *     this.children = children === undefined ? [] : children;
 * };
 */

/**
 * @param {_Node} root
 * @return {number}
 */
var diameter = function(root) {
```

```
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: tree, search  
 *  
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes  
 * Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height  
 */  
  
/**  
 * Definition for _Node.  
 * class _Node {  
 * val: number  
 * children: _Node[]  
 *  
 * constructor(val?: number, children?: _Node[]) {  
 * this.val = (val==undefined ? 0 : val)  
 * this.children = (children==undefined ? [] : children)  
 * }  
 * }  
 */  
  
function diameter(root: _Node): number {  
};
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: tree, search  
 *  
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
```

```

* Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/
/*
// Definition for a Node.
public class Node {
public int val;
public IList<Node> children;

public Node() {
val = 0;
children = new List<Node>();
}

public Node(int _val) {
val = _val;
children = new List<Node>();
}

public Node(int _val, List<Node> _children) {
val = _val;
children = _children;
}
}

public class Solution {
public int Diameter(Node root) {

}
}

```

## C Solution:

```

/*
* Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: tree, search
*
* Approach: DFS or BFS traversal

```

```

* Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/

```

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * struct Node {
 *     int val;
 *     int numChildren;
 *     struct Node** children;
 * };
 */

```

```

int diameter(struct Node* root) {
}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Diameter of N-Ary Tree
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: tree, search
//
// Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
// Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
// Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * type Node struct {
 *     Val int
 *     Children []*Node
 * }
 */

func diameter(root *Node) int {
}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * class Node(var `val`: Int) {
 * var children: List<Node?> = listOf()
 * }
 */

class Solution {
fun diameter(root: Node?): Int {
}
}

```

### Swift Solution:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * public class Node {
 * public var val: Int
 * public var children: [Node]
 * public init(_ val: Int) {
 * self.val = val
 * self.children = []
 * }
 * }
 */

class Solution {
func diameter(_ root: Node?) -> Int {
}
}

```

### Ruby Solution:

```

# Definition for a Node.
# class Node
# attr_accessor :val, :children
# def initialize(val=0, children=[ ])
# @val = val
# @children = children
# end

```

```

# end

# @param {Node} root
# @return {Integer}
def diameter(root)

end

```

### PHP Solution:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * class Node {
 *     public $val = null;
 *     public $children = null;
 *     function __construct($val = 0) {
 *         $this->val = $val;
 *         $this->children = array();
 *     }
 * }
 */

class Solution {

/**
 * @param Node $root
 * @return Integer
 */
function diameter($root) {

}

}
}

```

### Scala Solution:

```

/**
 * Definition for a Node.
 * class Node(var _value: Int) {
 *     var value: Int = _value
 *     var children: List[Node] = List()
 * }
 */

```

```
object Solution {  
    def diameter(root: Node): Int = {  
        }  
        }  
    }
```