

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

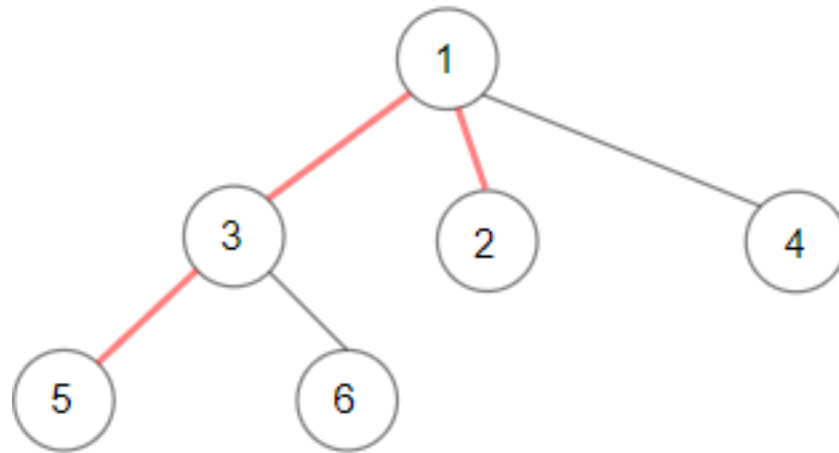
longest

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]

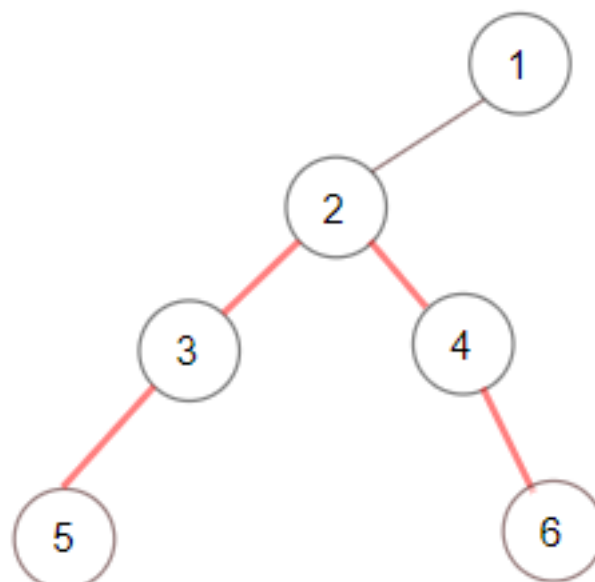
Output:

3

Explanation:

Diameter is shown in red color.

Example 2:



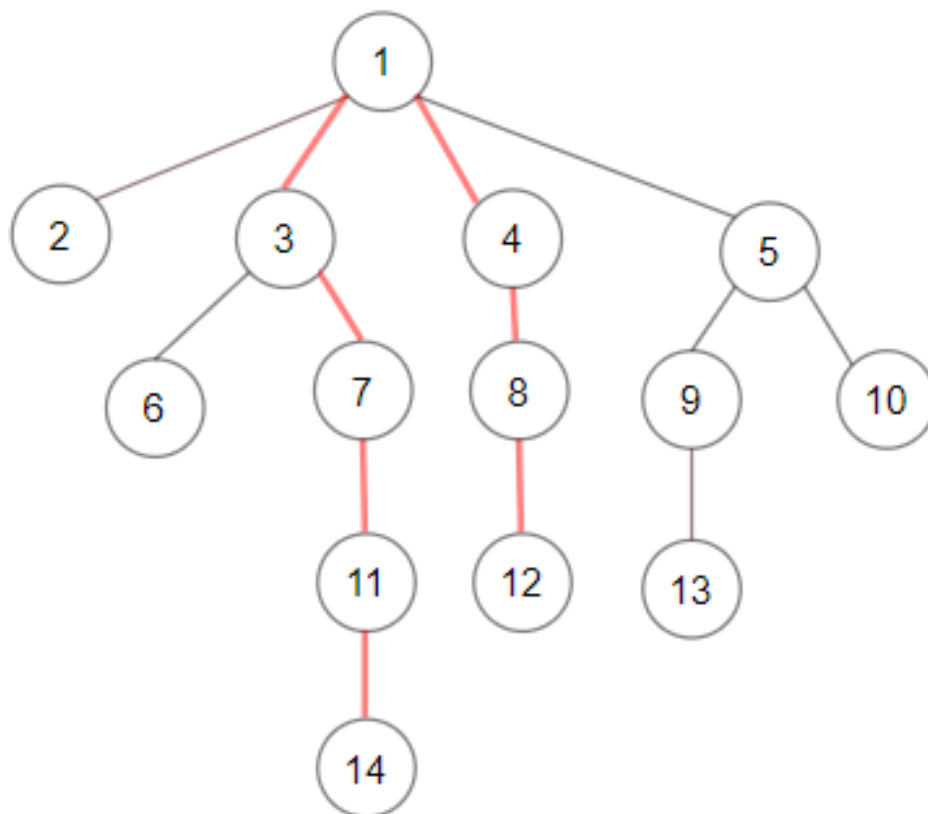
Input:

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 = {  
  
  }  
}
```