Maximal Network Rank

There is an infrastructure of n cities with some number of roads connecting these cities. Each roads[i] = [a_i, b_i] indicates that there is a bidirectional road between cities a_i and b_i.

The **network rank** of **two different cities** is defined as the total number of **directly** connected roads to **either** city. If a road is directly connected to both cities, it is only counted **once**.

The **maximal network rank** of the infrastructure is the **maximum network rank** of all pairs of different cities.

Given the integer n and the array roads, return *the **maximal network rank** of the entire infrastructure*.
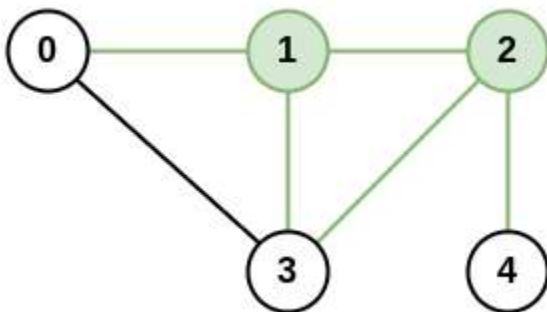
Example 1:
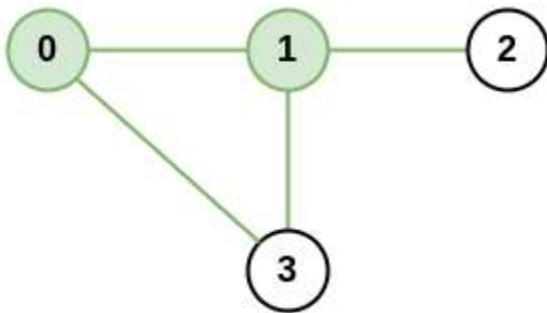
Input: n = 4, roads = [[0,1],[0,3],[1,2],[1,3]]

Output: 4

Explanation: The network rank of cities 0 and 1 is 4 as there are 4 roads that are connected to either 0 or 1. The road between 0 and 1 is only counted once.

Example 2:

Input: n = 5, roads = [[0,1],[0,3],[1,2],[1,3],[2,3],[2,4]]

Output: 5

Explanation: There are 5 roads that are connected to cities 1 or 2.

Example 3:

Input: n = 8, roads = [[0,1],[1,2],[2,3],[2,4],[5,6],[5,7]]

Output: 5

Explanation: The network rank of 2 and 5 is 5. Notice that all the cities do not have to be connected.

Constraints:

- $2 <= n <= 100$
- $0 <=$ roads.length $<= n * (n - 1) / 2$
- roads[i].length == 2
- $0 <= a_i, b_i <= n-1$
- $a_i != b_i$
- Each pair of cities has **at most one** road connecting them.