#### Time limit: 1.0s Memory limit: 1G

There is a directed graph G with N vertices and M edges. The vertices are numbered 1, 2, ..., N, and for each i  $(1 \le i \le M)$ , the i-th directed edge goes from Vertex  $x_i$  to  $y_i$ . G does not contain directed cycles.

Find the length of the longest directed path in G. Here, the length of a directed path is the number of edges in it.

#### Constraints

- All values in input are integers.
- $2 \leq N \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq M \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq x_i, y_i \leq N$
- All pairs  $(x_i, y_i)$  are distinct.
- G does not contain directed cycles.

#### **Input Specification**

The first line will contain 2 space separated integers N, M.

The next M lines will contain 2 space separated integers,  $x_i, y_i$ .

#### **Output Specification**

Print the length of the longest directed path in G.

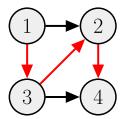
#### Sample Input 1

4 5 1 2			
12			
1 3			
32			
2 4			
2 4 3 4			

#### Sample Output 1

### **Explanation For Sample 1**

The red directed path in the following figure is the longest:



### Sample Input 2

63 23

45

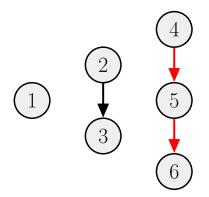
56

### Sample Output 2

2

## **Explanation For Sample 2**

The red directed path in the following figure is the longest:



### Sample Input 3

58			
5 3			
2 3			
2 4			
52			
5 1			
14			
4 3			
1 3			

# Sample Output 3

3

## **Explanation For Sample 3**

The red directed path in the following figure is one of the longest:

