

Description

Editorial

Solutions (2.6K)

Submissions

542. 01 Matrix

Medium 8.4K 377

Companies

Given an $m \times n$ binary matrix `mat`, return the distance of the nearest 0 for each cell.

The distance between two adjacent cells is 1.

Example 1:

0	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0

Input: `mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]]`

Output: `[[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]]`

Example 2:

0	0	0
---	---	---

Java Auto

```
1 import java.util.*;
2
3 class Solution {
4     public int[][] updateMatrix(int[][] mat) {
5         Queue<int[]> q = new LinkedList<>();
6         int rows = mat.length;
7         int cols = mat[0].length;
8
9         for (int i = 0; i < rows; i++) {
10             for (int j = 0; j < cols; j++) {
11                 if (mat[i][j] == 0) {
12                     q.offer(new int[]{i, j});
13                 } else {
14                     mat[i][j] = -1;
15                 }
16             }
17         }
18     }
19 }
```

Ln 44, Col 2

Testcase Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1 Case 2

Input

mat =
[[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]]

Output

[[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]]

Expected

[[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]]

Console

Run

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[Description](#)[Editorial](#)[Solutions \(2.8K\)](#)[Submissions](#)

476. Number Complement

Easy



2.5K

118



Companies

The **complement** of an integer is the integer you get when you flip all the 0's to 1's and all the 1's to 0's in its binary representation.

- For example, The integer 5 is "101" in binary and its **complement** is "010" which is the integer 2.

Given an integer `num`, return its complement.

Example 1:

Input: `num = 5`**Output:** 2**Explanation:** The binary representation of 5 is 101 (no leading zero bits), and its complement is 010. So you need to output 2.

Example 2:

Input: `num = 1`**Output:** 0**Explanation:** The binary representation of 1 is 1 (no leading zero bits), and its complement is 0. So you need to output 0.

Java

Auto

```
1 class Solution {
2     public int findComplement(int num) {
3         int nBits = (int) Math.floor((Math.log(num) / Math.log(2)) + 1);
4         int mask = (1 << nBits) - 1;
5         return ~num & mask;
6     }
7 }
```

Ln 7, Col 2

Testcase

Result

Accepted Runtime: 0 ms

Case 1

Case 2

Input

`num =`
5

Output

2

Expected

~

Console



Run

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