

# 2614. Prime In Diagonal

## Description

You are given a 0-indexed two-dimensional integer array `nums` .

Return *the largest prime number that lies on at least one of the diagonals of* `nums` . In case, no prime is present on any of the diagonals, return *0*.

Note that:

- An integer is **prime** if it is greater than `1` and has no positive integer divisors other than `1` and itself.
- An integer `val` is on one of the **diagonals** of `nums` if there exists an integer `i` for which `nums[i][i] = val` or an `i` for which `nums[i][nums.length - i - 1] = val` .

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

In the above diagram, one diagonal is `[1,5,9]` and another diagonal is `[3,5,7]` .

### Example 1:

**Input:** `nums = [[1,2,3],[5,6,7],[9,10,11]]`  
**Output:** `11`  
**Explanation:** The numbers 1, 3, 6, 9, and 11 are the only numbers present on at least one of the diagonals. Since 11 is the largest prime, we return 11.

### Example 2:

**Input:** `nums = [[1,2,3],[5,17,7],[9,11,10]]`  
**Output:** `17`  
**Explanation:** The numbers 1, 3, 9, 10, and 17 are all present on at least one of the diagonals. 17 is the largest prime, so we return 17.

### Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 300`
- `nums.length == numsi.length`
- `1 <= nums[i][j] <= 4*106`

