1926. Nearest Exit from Entrance in Maze

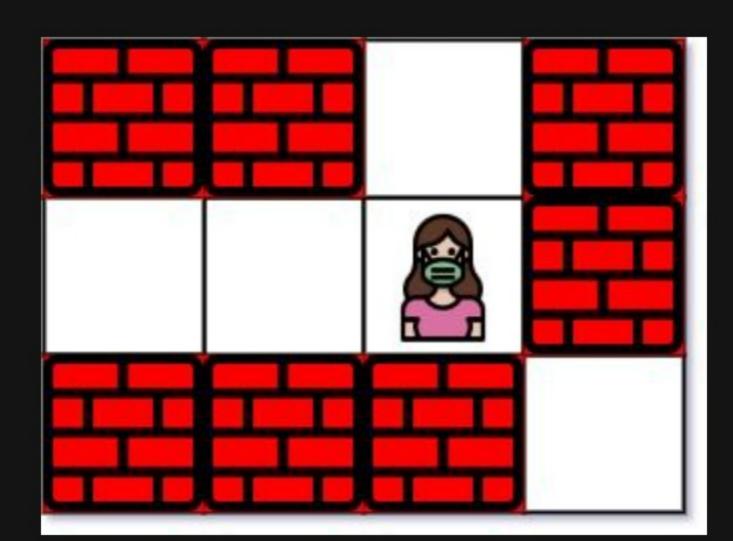
Description

You are given an $[m \times n]$ matrix [maze] (0-indexed) with empty cells (represented as [',']) and walls (represented as ['+']). You are also given the entrance of the maze, where $[m \times n]$ entrance $[m \times n]$ denotes the row and column of the cell you are initially standing at.

In one step, you can move one cell **up**, **down**, **left**, or **right**. You cannot step into a cell with a wall, and you cannot step outside the maze. Your goal is to find the **nearest exit** from the entrance. An **exit** is defined as an **empty cell** that is at the **border** of the maze. The entrance **does not count** as an exit.

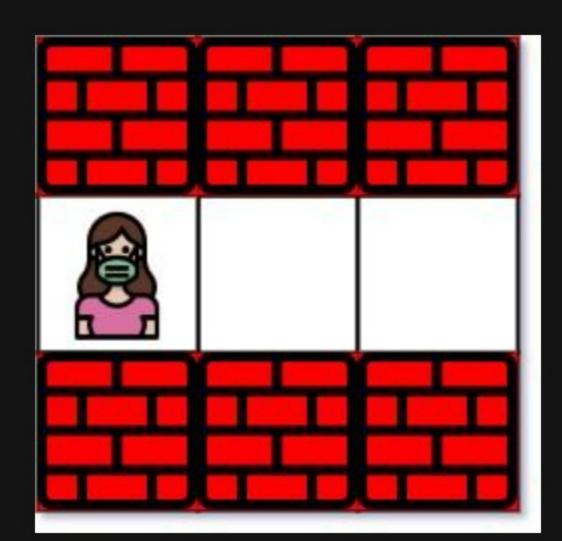
Return the number of steps in the shortest path from the entrance to the nearest exit, or -1 if no such path exists.

Example 1:



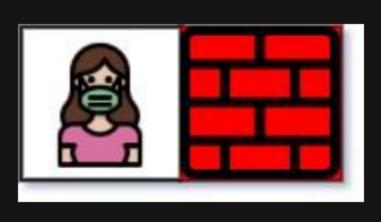
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Input: maze = [["+","+",".","+"],[".",".",".","+"],["+","+","+","."]], entrance = [1,2]
Output: 1
Explanation: There are 3 exits in this maze at [1,0], [0,2], and [2,3].
Initially, you are at the entrance cell [1,2].
    You can reach [1,0] by moving 2 steps left.
    You can reach [0,2] by moving 1 step up.
It is impossible to reach [2,3] from the entrance.
Thus, the nearest exit is [0,2], which is 1 step away.
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Example 2:



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Input: maze = [["+","+","+"],[".","."],["+","+","+"]], entrance = [1,0]
Output: 2
Explanation: There is 1 exit in this maze at [1,2].
[1,0] does not count as an exit since it is the entrance cell.
Initially, you are at the entrance cell [1,0].
- You can reach [1,2] by moving 2 steps right.
Thus, the nearest exit is [1,2], which is 2 steps away.
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Example 3:



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Input: maze = [[".","+"]], entrance = [0,0]
Output: -1
Explanation: There are no exits in this maze.
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Constraints:

- maze.length == m
- maze[i].length == n
- 1 <= m, n <= 100
- maze[i][j] is either '.' or '+'.
- entrance.length == 2
- 0 <= entrance row < m
- 0 <= entrance col < n
- entrance will always be an empty cell.