

The LeetCode logo, which is a stylized 'L' and 'C' in black and red, followed by the text 'Leet Code' in a black, rounded, handwritten-style font.

Leet Code

STRIVER'S

SDE

SHEET



Day - 1

① Set Matrix Zeroes :- [Medium]

Given an 'mxn' integer matrix, if an element is '0' set the entire row and column to 0.

You must do it in place :

<u>Input :-</u>		<u>output</u>																		
<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	⇒	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	1	1																		
1	0	1																		
1	1	1																		
1	0	1																		
0	0	0																		
1	0	1																		

# Brute-force approach :-

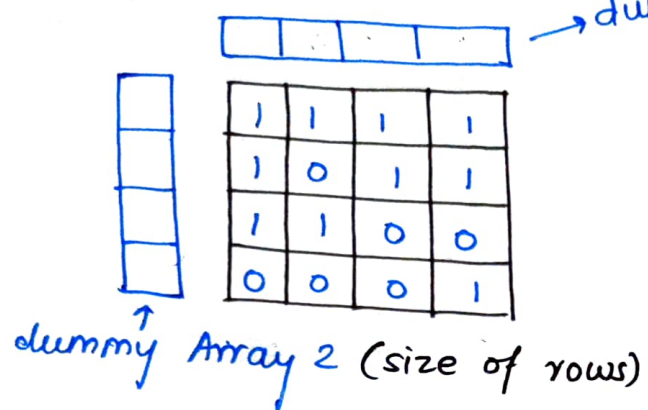
Whenever we find "0" → then go through its row and make all elements ⇒ -1 and same, go through column and make all elements ⇒ -1

After checking the whole 2D array, then change the -1 element ⇒ to "0"  
and here we have got our answer.

Complexity :-  $(N \times m) \times (N + M)$

Space complexity ⇒  $O(1)$

## Optimized approach



→ dummy Array 1 (size of columns)

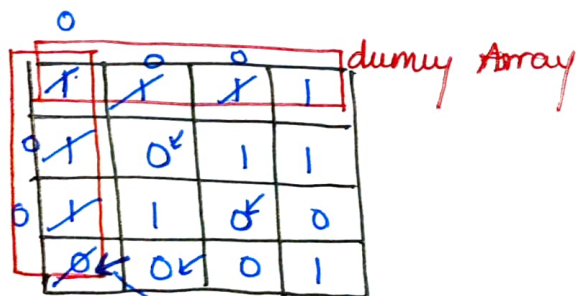
we'll take two dummy arrays

⇒ linearly traverse ⇒ Whenever you find 0 then make  
0 ⇒ in the column<sup>th</sup> index &  
0 ⇒ in the row<sup>th</sup> index

Complexity ⇒  $O(N \times m + N \times m)$

Space Complexity ⇒  $O(N) + O(M)$

## Most Optimized Approach :-



Take new variable  
`bool col = true`

→ At here, we change ⇒ `col = false;`

Now traverse from back & check whether for that particular element, zero is present in the dummy column array or dummy row array if yes then convert that element to Zero (0).

Time complexity =  $2 * (N \times m)$

Space Complexity ⇒  $O(1)$