

Problem I. Diagonal Difference

OS Linux

Given a square matrix, calculate the absolute difference between the sums of its diagonals.

For example, the square matrix *arr* is shown below:

1	1	2	3
2	4	5	6
3	9	8	9

The left-to-right diagonal = $1 + 5 + 9 = 15$. The right to left diagonal = $3 + 5 + 9 = 17$. Their absolute difference is $|15 - 17| = 2$.

Function description

Complete the *diagonalDifference* function in the editor below.

diagonalDifference takes the following parameter:

- *int arr[n][m]*: an array of integers

Return

- *int*: the absolute diagonal difference

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer, *n*, the number of rows and columns in the square matrix *arr*.

Each of the next *n* lines describes a row, *arr[i]*, and consists of *n* space-separated integers *arr[i][j]*.

Constraints

- $-100 \leq \text{arr}[i][j] \leq 100$

Output Format

Return the absolute difference between the sums of the matrix's two diagonals as a single integer.

Input	Output
3 11 2 4 4 5 6 10 8 -12	15

Explanation

The primary diagonal is:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & \textcolor{red}{11} \\ 2 & \textcolor{red}{5} \\ 3 & -\textcolor{red}{12} \end{array}$$

Sum across the primary diagonal: $11 + 5 - 12 = 4$

The secondary diagonal is:

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & & \textcolor{red}{4} \\ 2 & & \textcolor{red}{5} \\ 3 & \textcolor{red}{10} \end{array}$$

Sum across the secondary diagonal: $4 + 5 + 10 = 19$

Difference: $|4 - 19| = 15$

Note: $|x|$ is the [absolute value](#) of x