Time Complexity Analysis

1. **Finding Start and End Points**: The nested loop iterates over the maze once to find the start and end points. This operation takes O(rows * cols) time, where 'rows' and 'cols' are the number of rows and columns in the maze.
2. **Breadth-First Search (BFS)**: The BFS algorithm is used to find the shortest path from the start to the end point. In the worst-case scenario, BFS traverses each cell of the maze once. Each cell visit involves dequeuing from the queue, which has O(1) time complexity, and marking the cell as visited, which also has O(1) time complexity. Therefore, BFS operates in O(rows * cols) time.

Overall, the time complexity is O(rows * cols), where 'rows' and 'cols' are the dimensions of the maze. This complexity arises from both the initial maze traversal to find the start and end points and the BFS algorithm to find the shortest path.