

01 Matrix :: Level Order

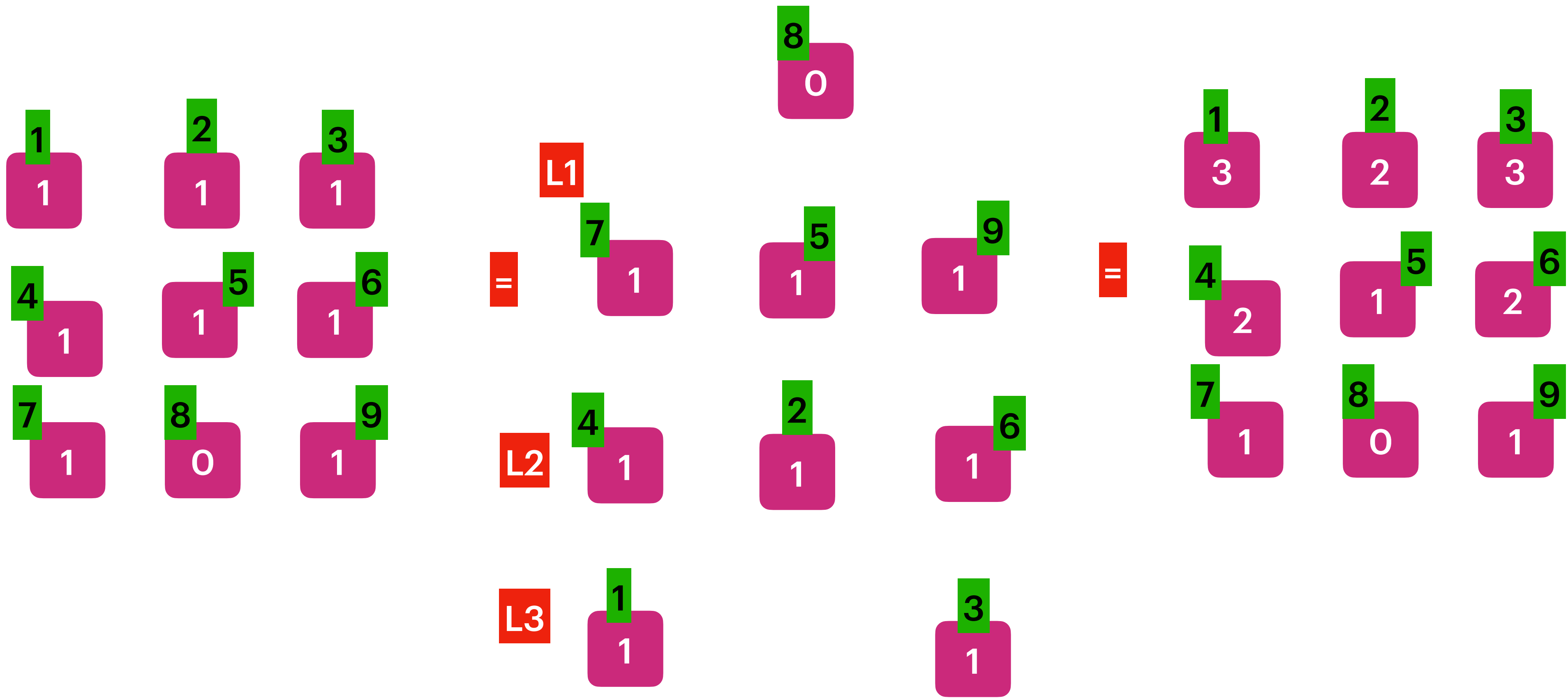
Given an $m \times n$ binary matrix `mat`, return the distance of the nearest 0 for each cell.
The distance between two adjacent cells is 1.

Input: `mat = [`
 `[0,0,0],`
 `[0,1,0],`
 `[0,0,0]`
 `]`
Output: `[`
 `[0,0,0],`
 `[0,1,0],`
 `[0,0,0]`
 `]`

Input: `mat = [`
 `[0,0,0],`
 `[0,1,0],`
 `[1,1,1]`
 `]`
Output: `[`
 `[0,0,0],`
 `[0,1,0],`
 `[1,2,1]`
 `]`

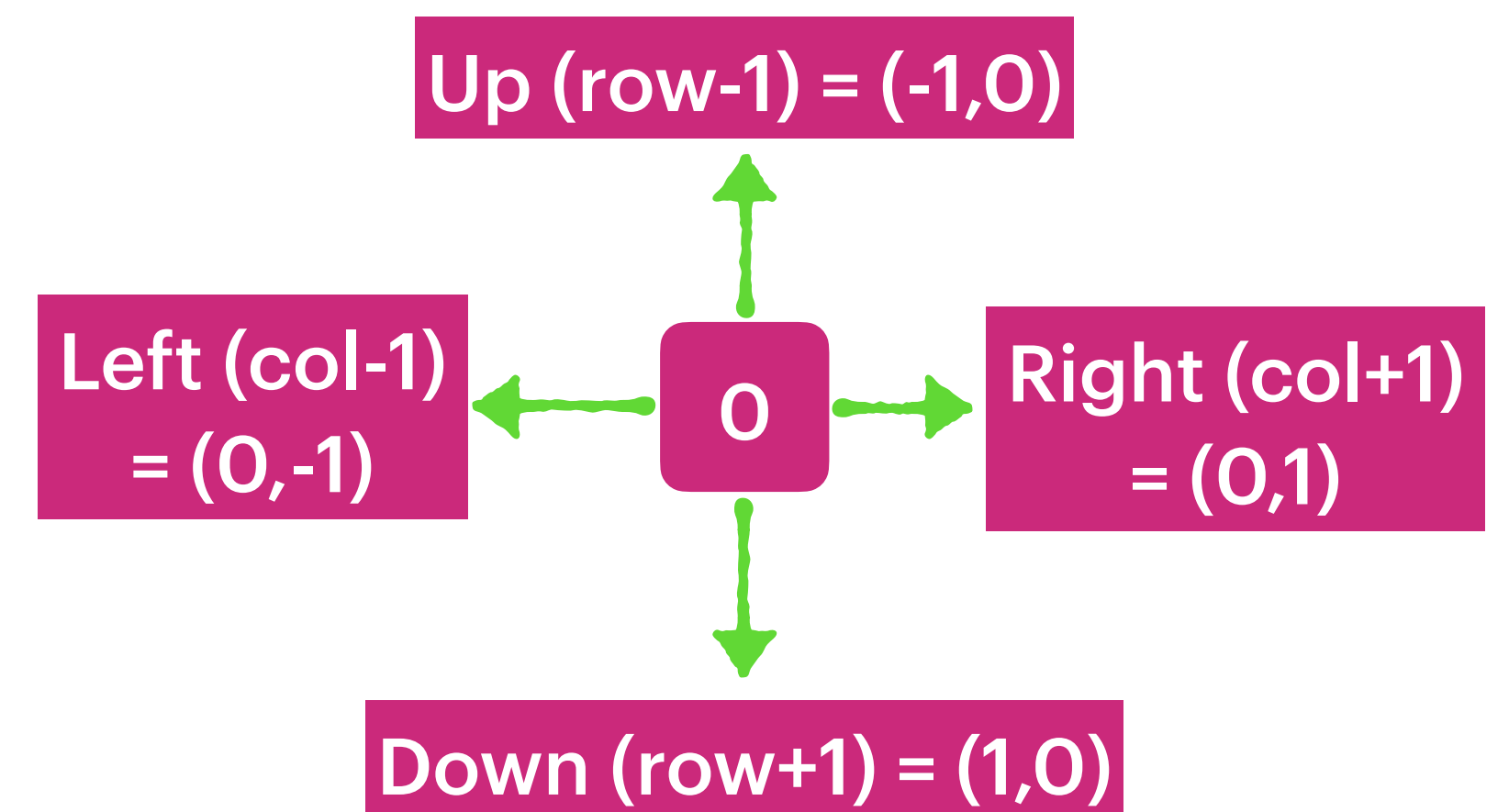
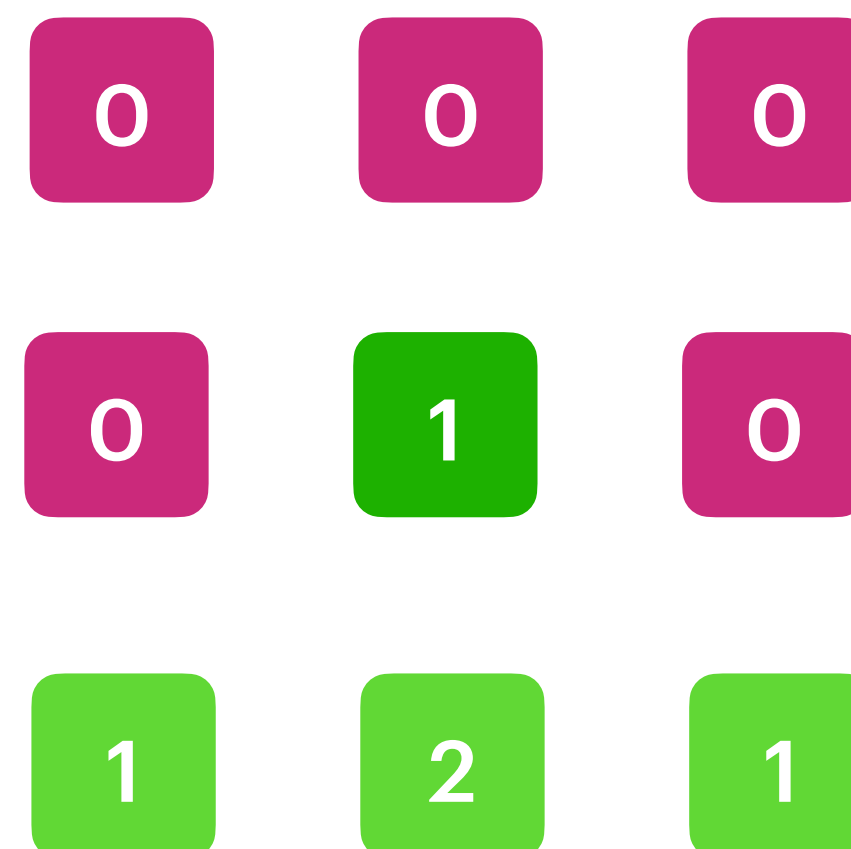
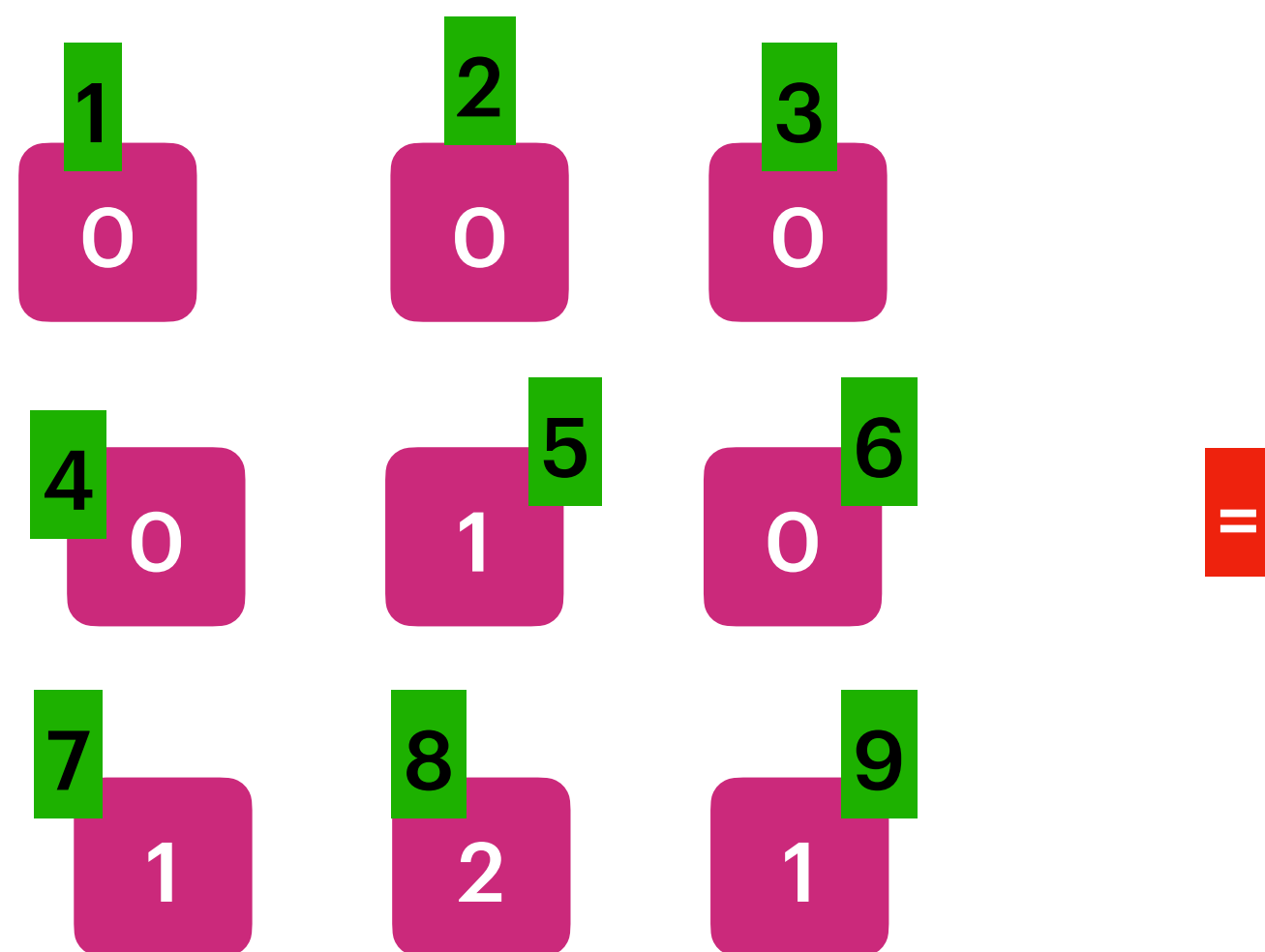
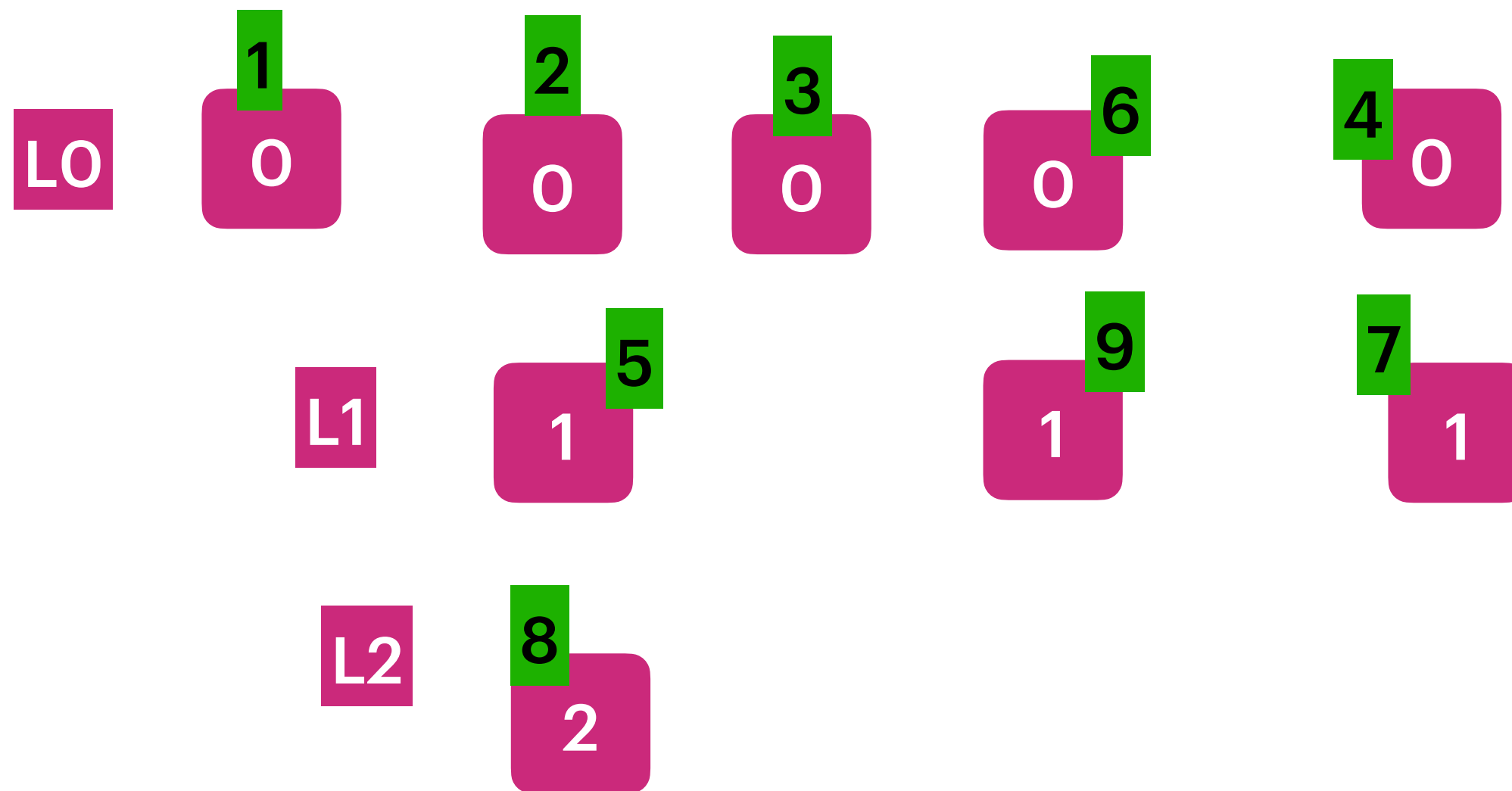
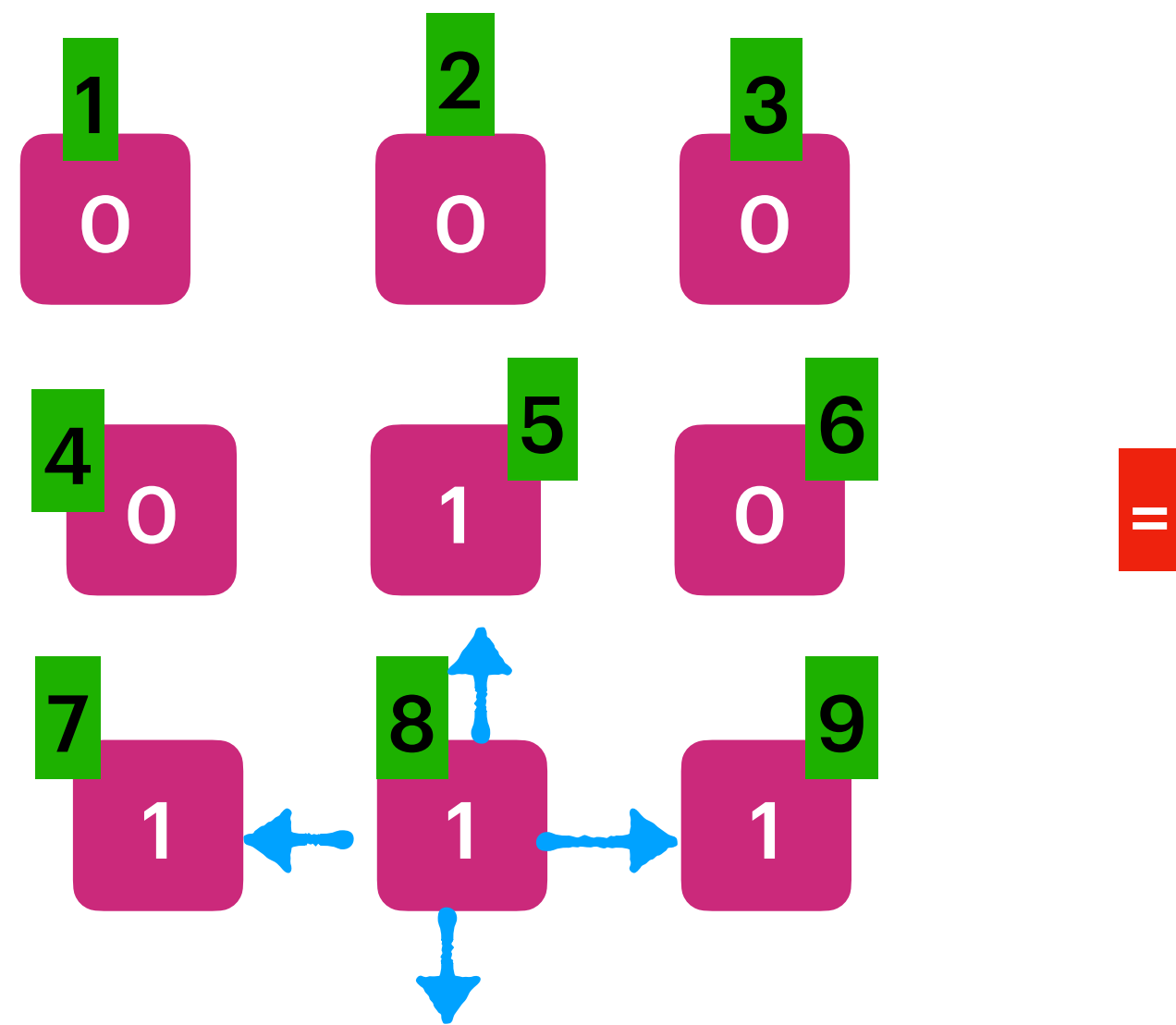
Constraints:

`m == mat.length`
`n == mat[i].length`
`1 <= m, n <= 104`
`1 <= m * n <= 104`
`mat[i][j]` is either 0 or 1.
There is at least one 0 in `mat`.



Output :

3 2 3
2 1 2
1 0 1



Rotting Oranges

You are given an $m \times n$ grid where each cell can have one of three values:

0 representing an empty cell,
1 representing a fresh orange, or
2 representing a rotten orange.

Every minute, any fresh orange that is 4-directionally adjacent to a rotten orange becomes rotten.

Return the minimum number of minutes that must elapse until no cell has a fresh orange.
If this is impossible, return -1.

Input: grid = [[2,1,1],[1,1,0],[0,1,1]]
Output: 4

Input: grid = [[2,1,1],[0,1,1],[1,0,1]]
Output: -1
Explanation: The orange in the bottom left corner (row 2, column 0) is never rotten, because rotting only happens 4-directionally.

Input: grid = [[1]]
Output: -1
Explanation: Since the orange can never rot.

Input: grid = [[0,0,0,0,0]]
Output: 0
Explanation: Since there are no oranges to rot.

Input: grid = [[0]]
Output: 0
Explanation: Since there are already no fresh oranges at minute 0, the answer is just 0.

Input: grid = [[0,2]]
Output: 0
Explanation: Since there are already no fresh oranges at minute 0, the answer is just 0.

Constraints:

$m == \text{grid.length}$
 $n == \text{grid}[i].\text{length}$
 $1 \leq m, n \leq 10$
 $\text{grid}[i][j]$ is 0, 1, or 2.

[
[2,1,1],
[1,1,0],
[0,1,1]
]

