**Solution**

First, for each cell, I compute the distance to the closest zombie using a BFS from each of the zombie positions.

Then, binary search is used in order to find the maximum safeness score. For each value that we encounter in our binary search, we make a BFS from the upper left corner, using that threshold as the minimum distance that can be encountered in our path. If the bottom right corner is reached, we try a bigger threshold, otherwise, we try a smaller one.

The complexity of the solution is O((n \* m) log(n + m)) as the complexity for the binary search is O(log(n + m)) and the complexity of each BFS is O(n \* m). The complexity of the binary search is O(log(n + m)) as n + m is the maximum Manhattan distance we can achieve in a matrix. Moreover, the complexity of each BFS is O(n \* m), as may need to traverse all nodes( each cell) in the matrix.

**Code Solution**

https://pastebin.com/Ug9JmmTL