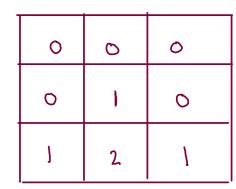
#### 542. 01 Matrix

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.

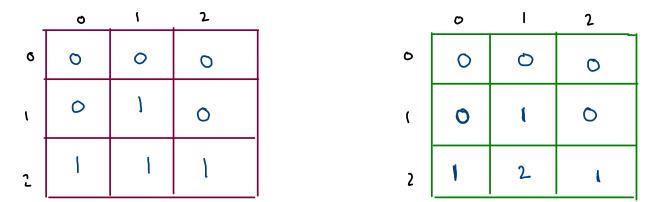
0	0	0
0	J	0
١	١	١

mat



-) start bjs from 0'

ans



i,j, dist

	٥	1	2
6	0	0	0
l	0	J	0
2	١	١	١

```
0 0 0 0
```

```
//bfs
while(q.size() > 0) {
    Pair rem = q.remove();

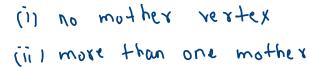
    for(int k=0; k < 4;k++) {
        int ni = rem.i + dir[k][0];
        int nj = rem.j + dir[k][1];

        if(ni >= 0 && ni < m && nj >= 0 && nj < n && ans[ni][nj] == -1) {
            q.add(new Pair(ni,nj,rem.dist + 1));
            ans[ni][nj] = rem.dist + 1;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

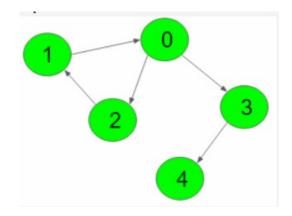
### Mother Vertex □

Easy Accuracy: 49.76% Submissions: 18713 Points: 2

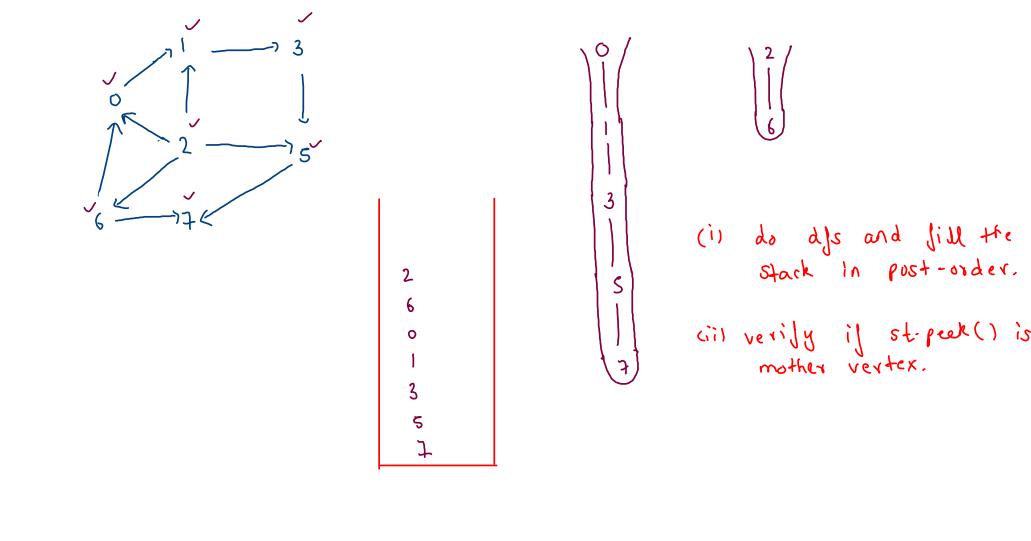
Given a Directed Graph, find a Mother Vertex in the Graph (if present). A Mother Vertex is a vertex through which we can reach all the other vertices of the Graph.

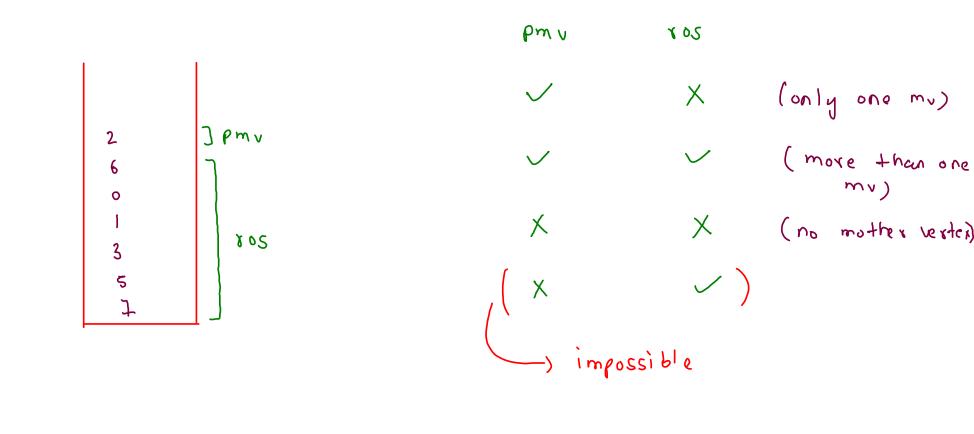


vertex.

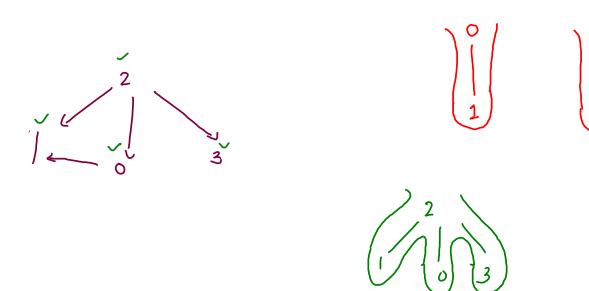


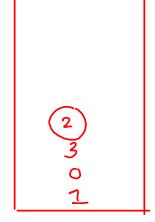
JFS / BFS -> O(V+E)



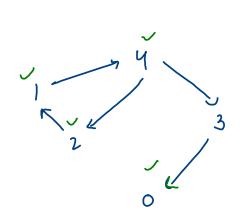


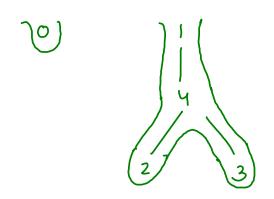
only one mother vertex

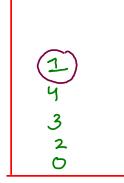




# more than one mother vertex

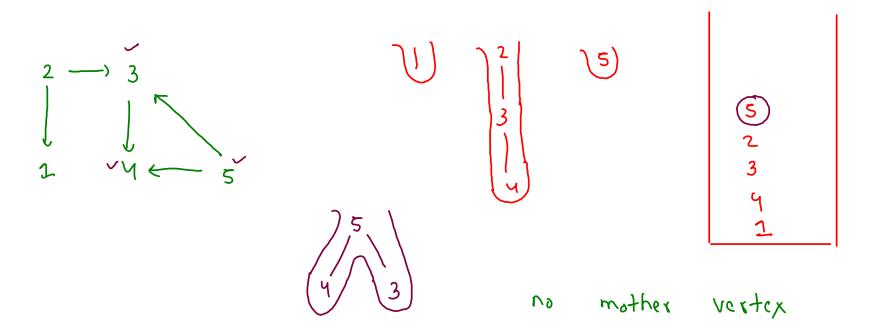




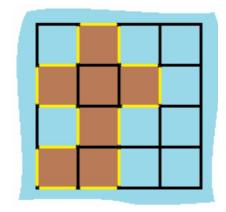


mother vertex: 1

no mother vertex:



## 463. Island Perimeter



0	1	0	0
	١	_	0
0	1	O	0
1	1	0	0

### count = 16

```
public void dfs(int[][]grid,int i,int j) {
    if(i < 0 || i >= grid.length || j < 0 || j >= grid[0].length || grid[i][j] == 0) {
        count++;
        return;
    }
    if(grid[i][j] == 2) {
        return;
    }
    grid[i][j] = 2;
    dfs(grid,i-1,j);
    dfs(grid,i,j-1);
    dfs(grid,i+1,j);
    dfs(grid,i,j+1);
```

