

1778. Shortest Path in a Hidden Grid Premium

Medium

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Hint

This is an **interactive problem**.

There is a robot in a hidden grid, and you are trying to get it from its starting cell to the target cell in this grid. The grid is of size `m x n`, and each cell in the grid is either empty or blocked. It is **guaranteed** that the starting cell and the target cell are different, and neither of them is blocked.

You want to find the minimum distance to the target cell. However, you **do not know** the grid's dimensions, the starting cell, nor the target cell. You are only allowed to ask queries to the `GridMaster` object.

Thr `GridMaster` class has the following functions:

- `boolean canMove(char direction)` Returns `true` if the robot can move in that direction. Otherwise, it returns `false`.
- `void move(char direction)` Moves the robot in that direction. If this move would move the robot to a blocked cell or off the grid, the move will be **ignored**, and the robot will remain in the same position.
- `boolean isTarget()` Returns `true` if the robot is currently on the target cell. Otherwise, it returns `false`.

Note that `direction` in the above functions should be a character from `['U','D','L','R']`, representing the directions up, down, left, and right, respectively.

Return the **minimum distance** between the robot's initial starting cell and the target cell. If there is no valid path between the cells, return `-1`.

Custom testing:

The test input is read as a 2D matrix `grid` of size `m x n` where:

- `grid[i][j] == -1` indicates that the robot is in cell `(i, j)` (the starting cell).
- `grid[i][j] == 0` indicates that the cell `(i, j)` is blocked.
- `grid[i][j] == 1` indicates that the cell `(i, j)` is empty.
- `grid[i][j] == 2` indicates that the cell `(i, j)` is the target cell.

There is exactly one `-1` and `2` in `grid`. Remember that you will **not** have this information in your code.

Example 1:

```
Input: grid = [[1,2],[-1,0]]
Output: 2
Explanation: One possible interaction is described below:
The robot is initially standing on cell (1, 0), denoted by the -1.
- master.canMove('U') returns true.
- master.canMove('D') returns false.
- master.canMove('L') returns false.
- master.canMove('R') returns false.
- master.move('U') moves the robot to the cell (0, 0).
- master.isTarget() returns false.
- master.canMove('U') returns false.
- master.canMove('D') returns true.
- master.canMove('L') returns false.
- master.canMove('R') returns true.
- master.move('R') moves the robot to the cell (0, 1).
- master.isTarget() returns true.
We now know that the target is the cell (0, 1), and the shortest path to the target cell is 2.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: grid = [[0,0,-1],[1,1,1],[2,0,0]]
Output: 4
Explanation: The minimum distance between the robot and the target cell is 4.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: grid = [[-1,0],[0,2]]
Output: -1
Explanation: There is no path from the robot to the target cell.
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= n, m <= 500`
- `m == grid.length`
- `n == grid[i].length`
- `grid[i][j]` is either `-1`, `0`, `1`, or `2`.
- There is **exactly one** `-1` in `grid`.
- There is **exactly one** `2` in `grid`.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

Yes

No

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Hint 1

The grid is at a maximum 500 x 500, so it is clever to assume that the robot's initial cell is grid[501][501]

Hint 2

Run a DFS from the robot's position to make sure that you can reach the target, otherwise you should return -1.

Hint 3

Now that you are sure you can reach the target, run BFS to find the shortest path.

Similar Questions

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