

6081. Minimum Obstacle Removal to Reach Corner

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You are given a **0-indexed** 2D integer array `grid` of size `m x n`. Each cell has one of two values:

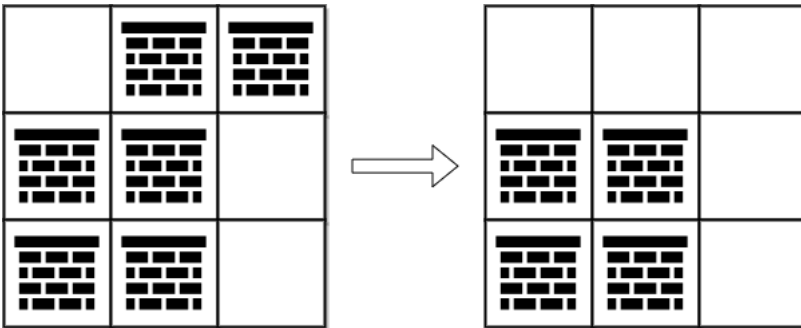
- `0` represents an **empty** cell,
- `1` represents an **obstacle** that may be removed.

You can move up, down, left, or right from and to an empty cell.

Return the **minimum** number of **obstacles to remove** so you can move from the upper left corner $(0, 0)$ to the lower right corner $(m - 1, n - 1)$.

User Accepted:	0
User Tried:	0
Total Accepted:	0
Total Submissions:	0
Difficulty:	Hard

Example 1:



Input: `grid = [[0,1,1],[1,1,0],[1,1,0]]`

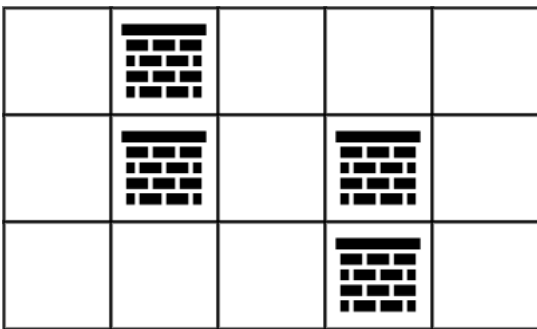
Output: 2

Explanation: We can remove the obstacles at $(0, 1)$ and $(0, 2)$ to create a path from $(0, 0)$ to $(2, 2)$.

It can be shown that we need to remove at least 2 obstacles, so we return 2.

Note that there may be other ways to remove 2 obstacles to create a path.

Example 2:



Input: `grid = [[0,1,0,0,0],[0,1,0,1,0],[0,0,0,1,0]]`

Output: 0

Explanation: We can move from $(0, 0)$ to $(2, 4)$ without removing any obstacles, so we return 0.

Constraints:

- `m == grid.length`
- `n == grid[i].length`
- `1 <= m, n <= 10^5`
- `2 <= m * n <= 10^5`
- `grid[i][j]` is either `0` or `1`.
- `grid[0][0] == grid[m - 1][n - 1] == 0`

JavaScript



```

1  const initialize2DArray = (n, m) => { let d = []; for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) { let t =
   Array(m).fill(Number.MAX_SAFE_INTEGER); d.push(t); } return d; };
2
3  const minimumObstacles = (g) => minDis(g);
4
5  const dx = [-1, 1, 0, 0], dy = [0, 0, -1, 1];
6  const minDis = (g) => {
7      if (g[0][0]) return -1;
8      let n = g.length, m = g[0].length, allow = 0, forbid = 1;
9      let q = [[0, 0]], dis = initialize2DArray(n, m);
10     dis[0][0] = 0;
11     while (q.length) {
12         let [x, y] = q.shift();
13         for (let k = 0; k < 4; k++) {
14             let nx = x + dx[k], ny = y + dy[k];
15             if (nx < 0 || nx >= n || ny < 0 || ny >= m) continue;
16             if (g[nx][ny] == forbid) {
17                 if (dis[nx][ny] > dis[x][y] + 1) {
18                     dis[nx][ny] = dis[x][y] + 1;
19                     q.push([nx, ny]);
20                 }
21             } else {
22                 if (dis[nx][ny] > dis[x][y]) {
23                     dis[nx][ny] = dis[x][y];
24                     q.unshift([nx, ny]);
25                 }
26             }
27         }
28     }
29     return dis[n - 1][m - 1];
30 };

```

☐ Custom Testcase☒ Use Example Testcases

Run

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