

Problem 832: Flipping an Image

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an

$n \times n$

binary matrix

image

, flip the image

horizontally

, then invert it, and return

the resulting image

To flip an image horizontally means that each row of the image is reversed.

For example, flipping

[1,1,0]

horizontally results in

[0,1,1]

To invert an image means that each

0

is replaced by

1

, and each

1

is replaced by

0

For example, inverting

[0,1,1]

results in

[1,0,0]

Example 1:

Input:

```
image = [[1,1,0],[1,0,1],[0,0,0]]
```

Output:

`[[1,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,1,1]]`

Explanation:

First reverse each row: `[[0,1,1],[1,0,1],[0,0,0]]`. Then, invert the image: `[[1,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,1,1]]`

Example 2:

Input:

`image = [[1,1,0,0],[1,0,0,1],[0,1,1,1],[1,0,1,0]]`

Output:

`[[1,1,0,0],[0,1,1,0],[0,0,0,1],[1,0,1,0]]`

Explanation:

First reverse each row: `[[0,0,1,1],[1,0,0,1],[1,1,1,0],[0,1,0,1]]`. Then invert the image:
`[[1,1,0,0],[0,1,1,0],[0,0,0,1],[1,0,1,0]]`

Constraints:

`n == image.length`

`n == image[i].length`

`1 <= n <= 20`

`image[i][j]`

is either

`0`

or

`1`

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> flipAndInvertImage(vector<vector<int>>& image) {
    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public int[][] flipAndInvertImage(int[][] image) {
    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
def flipAndInvertImage(self, image: List[List[int]]) -> List[List[int]]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
def flipAndInvertImage(self, image):
    """
:type image: List[List[int]]
:rtype: List[List[int]]
    """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[][]} image
 * @return {number[][]}
 */
```

```
var flipAndInvertImage = function(image) {  
};
```

TypeScript:

```
function flipAndInvertImage(image: number[][]): number[][] {  
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int[][] FlipAndInvertImage(int[][] image) {  
        return image; // This is a placeholder.  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.  
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.  
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume  
 caller calls free().  
 */  
int** flipAndInvertImage(int** image, int imageSize, int* imageColSize, int*  
returnSize, int** returnColumnSizes) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func flipAndInvertImage(image [][]int) [][]int {  
    return image // This is a placeholder.  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun flipAndInvertImage(image: Array<IntArray>): Array<IntArray> {  
        return image // This is a placeholder.  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func flipAndInvertImage(_ image: [[Int]]) -> [[Int]] {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn flip_and_invert_image(image: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> Vec<Vec<i32>> {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} image  
# @return {Integer[][]}  
def flip_and_invert_image(image)  
  
end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $image  
     * @return Integer[][]  
     */  
    function flipAndInvertImage($image) {  
  
    }  
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {  
    List<List<int>> flipAndInvertImage(List<List<int>> image) {  
          
    }  
}
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def flipAndInvertImage(image: Array[Array[Int]]): Array[Array[Int]] = {  
          
    }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec flip_and_invert_image(image :: [[integer]]) :: [[integer]]  
    def flip_and_invert_image(image) do  
  
    end  
end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec flip_and_invert_image(Image :: [[integer()]]) -> [[integer()]].  
flip_and_invert_image(Image) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (flip-and-invert-image image)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof (listof exact-integer?)))  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Flipping an Image
```

```

* Difficulty: Easy
* Tags: array
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

```

```

class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> flipAndInvertImage(vector<vector<int>>& image) {

}
};

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Flipping an Image
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
*/

```

```

class Solution {
public int[][] flipAndInvertImage(int[][] image) {

}
};

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Flipping an Image
Difficulty: Easy
Tags: array

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique

```

```

Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
"""

class Solution:
    def flipAndInvertImage(self, image: List[List[int]]) -> List[List[int]]:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):
    def flipAndInvertImage(self, image):
        """
        :type image: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: List[List[int]]
        """

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Flipping an Image
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * @param {number[][]} image
 * @return {number[][]}
 */
var flipAndInvertImage = function(image) {

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Flipping an Image
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function flipAndInvertImage(image: number[][]): number[][] {
}

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Flipping an Image
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public int[][] FlipAndInvertImage(int[][] image) {
        return image;
    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Flipping an Image
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

```

```

*/
/**
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
 caller calls free().
*/
int** flipAndInvertImage(int** image, int imageSize, int* imageColSize, int*
returnSize, int** returnColumnSizes) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Flipping an Image
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func flipAndInvertImage(image [][]int) [][]int {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun flipAndInvertImage(image: Array<IntArray>): Array<IntArray> {
        }
    }
}

```

Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func flipAndInvertImage(_ image: [[Int]]) -> [[Int]] {
    }
}

```

```
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Flipping an Image
// Difficulty: Easy
// Tags: array
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn flip_and_invert_image(image: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> Vec<Vec<i32>> {
        let mut result = image;
        for row in &mut result {
            for i in 0..row.len() / 2 {
                let temp = row[i];
                row[i] = row[row.len() - 1 - i];
                row[row.len() - 1 - i] = temp;
            }
            for j in 0..row.len() {
                if row[j] == 0 {
                    row[j] = 1;
                } else {
                    row[j] = 0;
                }
            }
        }
        result
    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} image
# @return {Integer[][]}
def flip_and_invert_image(image)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $image
     * @return Integer[][]
     */
    function flipAndInvertImage($image) {
        for ($rowIndex = 0; $rowIndex < count($image); $rowIndex++) {
            for ($colIndex = 0; $colIndex < count($image[$rowIndex]); $colIndex++) {
                if ($image[$rowIndex][$colIndex] == 0) {
                    $image[$rowIndex][$colIndex] = 1;
                } else {
                    $image[$rowIndex][$colIndex] = 0;
                }
            }
            for ($i = 0; $i < count($image[$rowIndex]) / 2; $i++) {
                $temp = $image[$rowIndex][$i];
                $image[$rowIndex][$i] = $image[$rowIndex][count($image[$rowIndex]) - 1 - $i];
                $image[$rowIndex][count($image[$rowIndex]) - 1 - $i] = $temp;
            }
        }
        return $image;
    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    List<List<int>> flipAndInvertImage(List<List<int>> image) {  
          
    }  
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {  
    def flipAndInvertImage(image: Array[Array[Int]]): Array[Array[Int]] = {  
          
    }  
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do  
    @spec flip_and_invert_image(list :: [[integer]]) :: [[integer]]  
    def flip_and_invert_image(image) do  
  
    end  
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
-spec flip_and_invert_image(Image :: [[integer()]]) -> [[integer()]].  
flip_and_invert_image(Image) ->  
.
```

Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (flip-and-invert-image image)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) (listof (listof exact-integer?)))  
)
```