

# Problem 2923: Find Champion I

## Problem Information

Difficulty: [Easy](#)

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

There are

$n$

teams numbered from

0

to

$n - 1$

in a tournament.

Given a

0-indexed

2D boolean matrix

grid

of size

$n * n$

. For all

$i, j$

that

$0 \leq i, j \leq n - 1$

and

$i \neq j$

team

$i$

is

stronger

than team

$j$

if

$\text{grid}[i][j] == 1$

, otherwise, team

$j$

is

stronger

than team

$i$

.

Team

a

will be the

champion

of the tournament if there is no team

b

that is stronger than team

a

.

Return

the team that will be the champion of the tournament.

Example 1:

Input:

grid = [[0,1],[0,0]]

Output:

0

Explanation:

There are two teams in this tournament. `grid[0][1] == 1` means that team 0 is stronger than team 1. So team 0 will be the champion.

Example 2:

Input:

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

Output:

1

Explanation:

There are three teams in this tournament.  $\text{grid}[1][0] == 1$  means that team 1 is stronger than team 0.  $\text{grid}[1][2] == 1$  means that team 1 is stronger than team 2. So team 1 will be the champion.

Constraints:

```
n == grid.length
```

```
n == grid[i].length
```

```
2 <= n <= 100
```

```
grid[i][j]
```

is either

0

or

1

.

For all

```
i grid[i][i]
```

is

0.

For all

$i, j$

that

$i \neq j$

,

$\text{grid}[i][j] \neq \text{grid}[j][i]$

.

The input is generated such that if team

$a$

is stronger than team

$b$

and team

$b$

is stronger than team

$c$

, then team

$a$

is stronger than team

C

.

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int findChampion(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int findChampion(int[][] grid) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def findChampion(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

### Python:

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

### JavaScript:

```

/**
 * @param {number[][]} grid
 * @return {number}
 */
var findChampion = function(grid) {

};

```

### TypeScript:

```

function findChampion(grid: number[][]): number {

};

```

### C#:

```

public class Solution {
    public int FindChampion(int[][] grid) {

    }
}

```

### C:

```

int findChampion(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize) {

}

```

### Go:

```

func findChampion(grid [][]int) int {

}

```

### Kotlin:

```

class Solution {
    fun findChampion(grid: Array<IntArray>): Int {

    }
}

```

### Swift:

```

class Solution {
  func findChampion(_ grid: [[Int]]) -> Int {

  }
}

```

### Rust:

```

impl Solution {
  pub fn find_champion(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {

  }
}

```

### Ruby:

```

# @param {Integer[][]} grid
# @return {Integer}
def find_champion(grid)

end

```

### PHP:

```

class Solution {

  /**
   * @param Integer[][] $grid
   * @return Integer
   */
  function findChampion($grid) {

  }
}

```

### Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int findChampion(List<List<int>> grid) {

  }
}

```



### Scala:

```
object Solution {  
  def findChampion(grid: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {  
  
  }  
}
```

### Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec find_champion(grid :: [[integer]]) :: integer  
  def find_champion(grid) do  
  
  end  
end
```

### Erlang:

```
-spec find_champion(Grid :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().  
find_champion(Grid) ->  
.
```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (find-champion grid)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Find Champion I  
 * 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 findChampion(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {

    }

};

```

### Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Find Champion I
 * 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 findChampion(int[][] grid) {

    }

}

```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Find Champion I
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 findChampion(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution

```

```
pass
```

### Python Solution:

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

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find Champion I  
 * 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[][]} grid  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var findChampion = function(grid) {  
  
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find Champion I  
 * 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 findChampion(grid: number[][]): number {

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Champion I
 * 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 FindChampion(int[][] grid) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Champion I
 * 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
 */

int findChampion(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Find Champion I
// 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 findChampion(grid [][]int) int {

}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun findChampion(grid: Array<IntArray>): Int {

    }
}

```

### Swift Solution:

```

class Solution {
    func findChampion(_ grid: [[Int]]) -> Int {

    }
}

```

### Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Find Champion I
// 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 find_champion(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {

    }
}

```

```
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} grid
# @return {Integer}
def find_champion(grid)

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[][] $grid
     * @return Integer
     */
    function findChampion($grid) {

    }

}
```

### Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
  int findChampion(List<List<int>> grid) {

  }

}
```

### Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
  def findChampion(grid: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {

  }

}
```

### Elixir Solution:

```
defmodule Solution do
  @spec find_champion(grid :: [[integer]]) :: integer
  def find_champion(grid) do

  end
end
```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec find_champion(Grid :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().
find_champion(Grid) ->
.
```

### Racket Solution:

```
(define/contract (find-champion grid)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)
)
```