

# Problem 1779: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given two integers,

$x$

and

$y$

, which represent your current location on a Cartesian grid:

$(x, y)$

. You are also given an array

points

where each

$\text{points}[i] = [a$

$i$

,  $b$

$i$

]

represents that a point exists at

(a

i

, b

i

)

. A point is

valid

if it shares the same x-coordinate or the same y-coordinate as your location.

Return

the index

(0-indexed)

of the

valid

point with the smallest

Manhattan distance

from your current location

. If there are multiple, return

the valid point with the

smallest

index

. If there are no valid points, return

-1

.

The

Manhattan distance

between two points

(x

1

, y

1

)

and

(x

2

, y

2

)

is

`abs(x`

`1`

`- x`

`2`

`) + abs(y`

`1`

`- y`

`2`

`)`

`.`

Example 1:

Input:

`x = 3, y = 4, points = [[1,2],[3,1],[2,4],[2,3],[4,4]]`

Output:

`2`

Explanation:

Of all the points, only [3,1], [2,4] and [4,4] are valid. Of the valid points, [2,4] and [4,4] have the smallest Manhattan distance from your current location, with a distance of 1. [2,4] has the smallest index, so return 2.

Example 2:

Input:

`x = 3, y = 4, points = [[3,4]]`

Output:

0

Explanation:

The answer is allowed to be on the same location as your current location.

Example 3:

Input:

`x = 3, y = 4, points = [[2,3]]`

Output:

-1

Explanation:

There are no valid points.

Constraints:

`1 <= points.length <= 10`

4

`points[i].length == 2`

`1 <= x, y, a`

`i`

, b

i

<= 10

4

## Code Snippets

### C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
    int nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, vector<vector<int>>& points) {

    }
};
```

### Java:

```
class Solution {
    public int nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, int[][] points) {

    }
}
```

### Python3:

```
class Solution:
    def nearestValidPoint(self, x: int, y: int, points: List[List[int]]) -> int:
```

### Python:

```
class Solution(object):
    def nearestValidPoint(self, x, y, points):
        """
        :type x: int
        :type y: int
        :type points: List[List[int]]
        :rtype: int
```

```
"""
```

### JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number} x
 * @param {number} y
 * @param {number[][]} points
 * @return {number}
 */
var nearestValidPoint = function(x, y, points) {

};
```

### TypeScript:

```
function nearestValidPoint(x: number, y: number, points: number[][]): number
{

};
```

### C#:

```
public class Solution {
    public int NearestValidPoint(int x, int y, int[][] points) {

    }
}
```

### C:

```
int nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, int** points, int pointsSize, int*
pointsColSize) {

}
```

### Go:

```
func nearestValidPoint(x int, y int, points [][]int) int {

}
```

### Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun nearestValidPoint(x: Int, y: Int, points: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func nearestValidPoint(_ x: Int, _ y: Int, _ points: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust:

```
impl Solution {  
    pub fn nearest_valid_point(x: i32, y: i32, points: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer} x  
# @param {Integer} y  
# @param {Integer[][]} points  
# @return {Integer}  
def nearest_valid_point(x, y, points)  
  
end
```

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer $x  
     * @param Integer $y  
     * @param Integer[][] $points  
     * @return Integer  
     */  
}
```



```

*/
function nearestValidPoint($x, $y, $points) {

}

}

```

### Dart:

```

class Solution {
  int nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, List<List<int>> points) {

  }

}

```

### Scala:

```

object Solution {
  def nearestValidPoint(x: Int, y: Int, points: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {

  }

}

```

### Elixir:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec nearest_valid_point(x :: integer, y :: integer, points :: [[integer]])
    :: integer
  def nearest_valid_point(x, y, points) do

  end

end

```

### Erlang:

```

-spec nearest_valid_point(X :: integer(), Y :: integer(), Points ::
[[integer()]]) -> integer().
nearest_valid_point(X, Y, Points) ->
.

```

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (nearest-valid-point x y points)
  (-> exact-integer? exact-integer? (listof (listof exact-integer?))
  exact-integer?)
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate
 * 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 nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, vector<vector<int>>& points) {

    }
};
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate
 * 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 nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, int[][] points) {
```

```
}  
}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate  
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 nearestValidPoint(self, x: int, y: int, points: List[List[int]]) -> int:  
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution  
        pass
```

### Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):  
    def nearestValidPoint(self, x, y, points):  
        """  
        :type x: int  
        :type y: int  
        :type points: List[List[int]]  
        :rtype: int  
        """
```

### JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate  
 * 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} x
 * @param {number} y
 * @param {number[][]} points
 * @return {number}
 */
var nearestValidPoint = function(x, y, points) {

};

```

### TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate
 * 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 nearestValidPoint(x: number, y: number, points: number[][]): number
{

};

```

### C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate
 * 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 NearestValidPoint(int x, int y, int[][] points) {

    }
}

```

### C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate
 * Difficulty: Easy
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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 */

int nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, int** points, int pointsSize, int*
pointsColSize) {

}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate
// 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 nearestValidPoint(x int, y int, points [][]int) int {

}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

class Solution {
    fun nearestValidPoint(x: Int, y: Int, points: Array<IntArray>): Int {

```

```
}  
}
```

### Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    func nearestValidPoint(_ x: Int, _ y: Int, _ points: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Find Nearest Point That Has the Same X or Y Coordinate  
// 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 nearest_valid_point(x: i32, y: i32, points: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer} x  
# @param {Integer} y  
# @param {Integer[][]} points  
# @return {Integer}  
def nearest_valid_point(x, y, points)  
  
end
```

### PHP Solution:

```

class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer $x
     * @param Integer $y
     * @param Integer[][] $points
     * @return Integer
     */
    function nearestValidPoint($x, $y, $points) {

    }

}

```

### Dart Solution:

```

class Solution {
  int nearestValidPoint(int x, int y, List<List<int>> points) {

  }

}

```

### Scala Solution:

```

object Solution {
  def nearestValidPoint(x: Int, y: Int, points: Array[Array[Int]]): Int = {

  }

}

```

### Elixir Solution:

```

defmodule Solution do
  @spec nearest_valid_point(x :: integer, y :: integer, points :: [[integer]])
    :: integer
  def nearest_valid_point(x, y, points) do

  end

end

```

### Erlang Solution:

```
-spec nearest_valid_point(X :: integer(), Y :: integer(), Points ::  
[[integer()]]) -> integer().  
nearest_valid_point(X, Y, Points) ->  
.
```

### **Racket Solution:**

```
(define/contract (nearest-valid-point x y points)  
  (-> exact-integer? exact-integer? (listof (listof exact-integer?))  
    exact-integer?)  
  )
```