

Problem 3195: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

You are given a 2D

binary

array

grid

. Find a rectangle with horizontal and vertical sides with the

smallest

area, such that all the 1's in

grid

lie inside this rectangle.

Return the

minimum

possible area of the rectangle.

Example 1:

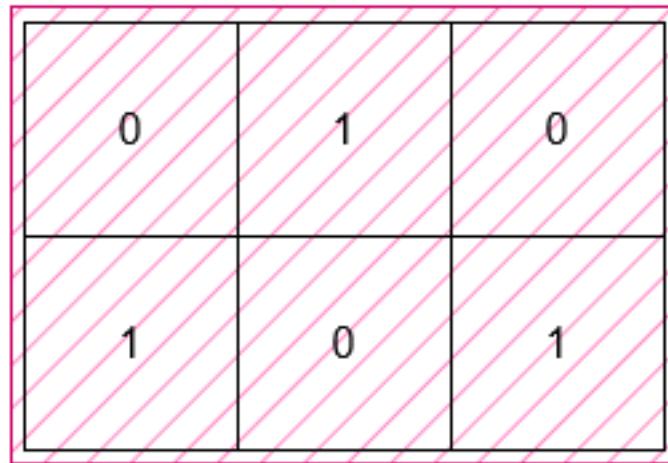
Input:

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

Output:

6

Explanation:



The smallest rectangle has a height of 2 and a width of 3, so it has an area of

$$2 * 3 = 6$$

.

Example 2:

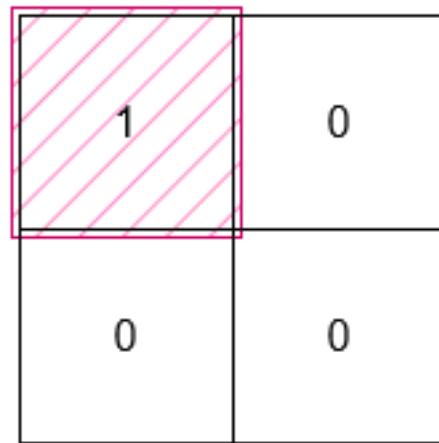
Input:

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

Output:

1

Explanation:



The smallest rectangle has both height and width 1, so its area is

$$1 * 1 = 1$$

Constraints:

$$1 \leq \text{grid.length}, \text{grid[i].length} \leq 1000$$

`grid[i][j]`

is either 0 or 1.

The input is generated such that there is at least one 1 in

`grid`

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int minimumArea(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {  
  
    }  
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {  
public int minimumArea(int[][] grid) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3:

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

Python:

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

JavaScript:

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

TypeScript:

```
function minimumArea(grid: number[][]): number {
```

```
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public int MinimumArea(int[][] grid) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
int minimumArea(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func minimumArea(grid [][]int) int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minimumArea(grid: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func minimumArea(_ grid: [[Int]]) -> Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Rust:

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

Ruby:

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

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

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

    }
}
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
    int minimumArea(List<List<int>> grid) {
        }
}
```

Scala:

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

Elixir:

```

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

```

Erlang:

```

-spec minimum_area(Grid :: [[integer()]]) -> integer().
minimum_area(Grid) ->
  .

```

Racket:

```

(define/contract (minimum-area grid)
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?))

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * 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 minimumArea(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {
    }
} ;

```

Java Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * 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 minimumArea(int[][] grid) {

}
}

```

Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I
Difficulty: Medium
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 minimumArea(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> int:
        # TODO: Implement optimized solution
        pass

```

Python Solution:

```

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

```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array  
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 */  
  
/**  
 * @param {number[][]} grid  
 * @return {number}  
 */  
var minimumArea = function(grid) {  
  
};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
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 * Difficulty: Medium  
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 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
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 */  
  
function minimumArea(grid: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

C# Solution:

```
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 * Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I  
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 * Tags: array  
 */
```

```

* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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*/
public class Solution {
    public int MinimumArea(int[][] grid) {
        }
    }
}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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*/
int minimumArea(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize) {
}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I
// Difficulty: Medium
// 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 minimumArea(grid [][]int) int {
}

```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {  
    fun minimumArea(grid: Array<IntArray>): Int {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {  
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// Problem: Find the Minimum Area to Cover All Ones I  
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// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
  
impl Solution {  
    pub fn minimum_area(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {  
  
    }  
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[][]} grid  
# @return {Integer}  
def minimum_area(grid)  
  
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PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
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    function minimumArea($grid) {

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(define/contract (minimum-area grid)
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