

# Problem 861: Score After Flipping Matrix

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

You are given an

$m \times n$

binary matrix

grid

A

move

consists of choosing any row or column and toggling each value in that row or column (i.e., changing all

0

's to

1

's, and all

1

's to

0

's).

Every row of the matrix is interpreted as a binary number, and the

score

of the matrix is the sum of these numbers.

Return

the highest possible

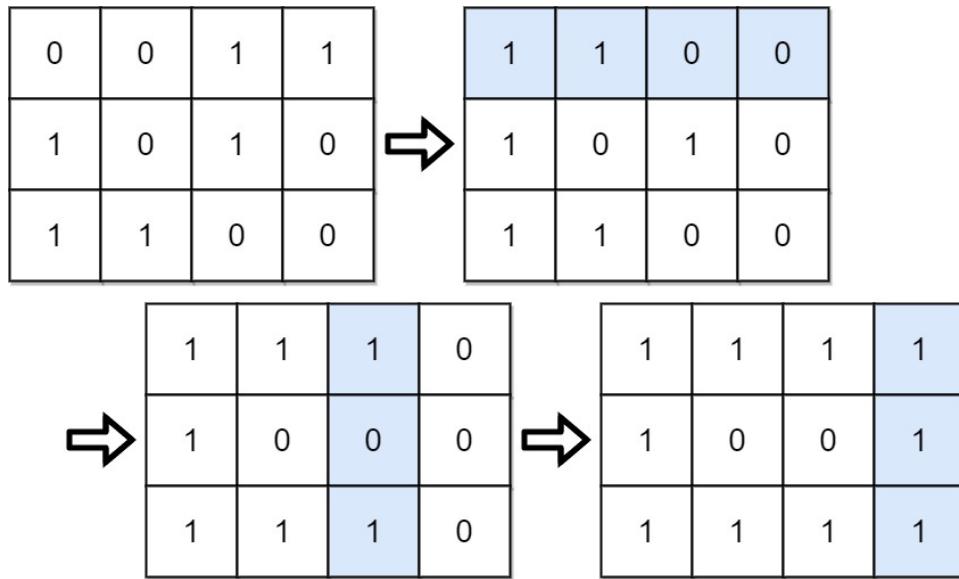
score

after making any number of

moves

(including zero moves)

Example 1:



Input:

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

Output:

39

Explanation:

$$0b1111 + 0b1001 + 0b1111 = 15 + 9 + 15 = 39$$

Example 2:

Input:

```
grid = [[0]]
```

Output:

1

Constraints:

$m == \text{grid.length}$

`n == grid[i].length`

`1 <= m, n <= 20`

`grid[i][j]`

is either

`0`

or

`1`

## Code Snippets

### C++:

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

### Java:

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

### Python3:

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

**Python:**

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


```

**JavaScript:**

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

};


```

**TypeScript:**

```
function matrixScore(grid: number[][]): number {
}


```

**C#:**

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

**C:**

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


```

**Go:**

```
func matrixScore(grid [][]int) int {
```

```
}
```

### Kotlin:

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

### Swift:

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

### Rust:

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

### Ruby:

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

### PHP:

```
class Solution {  
  
    /**  
     * @param Integer[][] $grid  
     * @return Integer  
     */
```

```
function matrixScore($grid) {  
    }  
    }  
}
```

### Dart:

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

### Scala:

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

### Elixir:

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

### Erlang:

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

### Racket:

```
(define/contract (matrix-score grid)  
  (-> (listof (listof exact-integer?)) exact-integer?)  
)
```

## Solutions

### C++ Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy
 *
 * 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 matrixScore(vector<vector<int>>& grid) {

    }
};
```

### Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy
 *
 * 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 matrixScore(int[][] grid) {

    }
}
```

### Python3 Solution:

```

"""
Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: array, greedy

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 matrixScore(self, grid: List[List[int]]) -> int:
    # TODO: Implement optimized solution
    pass

```

## Python Solution:

```

class Solution(object):

def matrixScore(self, grid):
    """
:type grid: List[List[int]]
:rtype: int
"""

```

## JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array, greedy
 *
 * 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
 */

var matrixScore = function(grid) {

```

```
};
```

### TypeScript Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy  
 *  
 * 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 matrixScore(grid: number[][]): number {  
  
};
```

### C# Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array, greedy  
 *  
 * 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 MatrixScore(int[][] grid) {  
  
    }  
}
```

### C Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix  
 * Difficulty: Medium
```

```

* Tags: array, greedy
*
* 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 matrixScore(int** grid, int gridSize, int* gridColSize) {
}

```

### Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, greedy
//
// 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 matrixScore(grid [][]int) int {
}

```

### Kotlin Solution:

```

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

```

### Swift Solution:

```

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

```

### Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Score After Flipping Matrix
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array, greedy
//
// 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 matrix_score(grid: Vec<Vec<i32>>) -> i32 {
        ...
    }
}
```

### Ruby Solution:

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

end
```

### PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

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

    }
}
```

### Dart Solution:

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

```
}
```

```
}
```

### Scala Solution:

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

### Elixir Solution:

```
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```
(define/contract (matrix-score grid)  
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