

Nearest Exit from Entrance in Maze

Input: maze = $\begin{bmatrix} + & + & \cdot & + \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & + \\ + & + & + & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$ entrance = [1, 2]

Approach As we need to find the nearest Exit we need to travel all 4 directions so we need to go for Breadth First Search Algorithm (BFS)

Step1 int m = maze.length //rows
int n = maze[0].length //cols

create a visited such as
maze = $\begin{bmatrix} + & + & \cdot & + \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & + \\ + & + & + & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$ visited = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

if (maze[i][j] == '+') \rightarrow visited[i][j] = 1

Step2 We know entrance row & column as [1, 2]

A. so create a class Pair as below

```
class Pair {
    int row;
    int col;
    int distance;
}
```

B. Create a Queue of type Pair as below

```
Queue<Pair> queue =
new LinkedList<Pair>();
```

C. Add entrance coordinates to queue with distance = 0

queue.offer(new Pair

Step3 Mark visited[entrance[0]]

[entrance[1]] = 1;

(1, 2, 0)

↑
 { entrance[0];
 entrance[1]; }

Step 4 Run a while loop (BFS pattern)

```
while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
```

Pair current = queue . poll();

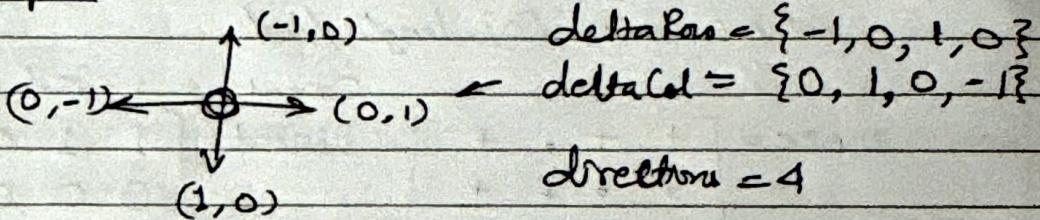
int rowz currentRow;

int col = current.col;

~~int doggets = currd - bidders;~~

~~int distance = current. Distance;~~

Step 5 We can move in four directions



Step C for (int i=0; i < directions; i++) {

int effRow = row + deltaRow[i];

$$\text{Int eff Col} = \text{Col} + \delta \text{Col}[i];$$

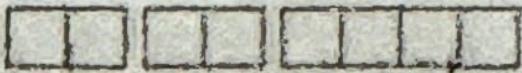
// Secure Boundaries + check visited &
// maze conditions here

exits critc if (effRow ≥ 0 & effRow < m &
 + + - +] critc effCol ≥ 0 & effCol < n &
 - - - - [visited [effRow][effCol] == 0 &
 + + - -] maze[effRow][effCol] == '·') {
 exits exits // mark visited as 1

visited [effRow] [effcol] = 1;

\rightarrow if (effRow == 0 || effRow == m-1) {

DATE



return distance + 1; // offset from start

{

else {

queue.offer(new Pair(effRow, effCol,
distance + 1));

{

{

{

{

return -1;

{