@LeetCode

In a 2D `grid` from (0, 0) to (N–1, N–1), every cell contains a `1`, except those cells in the given list `mines` which are `0`. What is the largest axis–aligned plus sign of `1`s contained in the grid? Return the order of the plus sign. If there is none, return 0.

An "*axis–aligned plus sign of `1`s* of order **k**" has some center `grid[x][y] = 1` along with 4 arms of length `k-1` going up, down, left, and right, and made of `1`s. This is demonstrated in the diagrams below. Note that there could be `0`s or `1`s beyond the arms of the plus sign, only the relevant area of the plus sign is checked for 1s.

Examples of Axis–Aligned Plus Signs of Order k:

```
Order 1:
000
010
000


Order 2:
00000
00100
01110
00100
00000


Order 3:
0000000
0001000
0001000
0111110
0001000
```

```
0001000

0000000
```

Example 1:

```
Input: N = 5, mines = [[4, 2]]

Output: 2

Explanation:

11111

11111

11111

11111

11011

In the above grid, the largest plus sign can only be order 2.  One of them is marked
in bold.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: N = 2, mines = []

Output: 1

Explanation:

There is no plus sign of order 2, but there is of order 1.
```

Example 3:

```
Input: N = 1, mines = [[0, 0]]

Output: 0

Explanation:

There is no plus sign, so return 0.
```

Note:

1. `N` will be an integer in the range `[1, 500]`.
2. `mines` will have length at most `5000`.

3. `mines[i]` will be length 2 and consist of integers in the range `[0, N-1]`.
4. *(Additionally, programs submitted in C, C++, or C# will be judged with a slightly smaller time limit.)*