Positive converts negative to be positive:

Given a M x N matrix of integers whose each cell can contain a negative, zero or positive value, code to find the minimum number of passes required to convert all negative values in the matrix to positive.

Only a non-zero positive value at cell `(i, j)` can convert negative values present at its adjacent cells `(i-1, j)`, `(i+1, j)`, `(i, j-1)`, and `(i, j+1)` i.e. up, down, left and right.

For example, below matrix needs 3 passes as demonstrated below: