Diagonal Difference

Given a square matrix, calculate the absolute difference between the sums of its diagonals.

For example, the square matrix arr is shown below:

```
1 2 3
4 5 6
9 8 9
```

- The left-to-right diagonal = $1 + 5 + 9 = 15$.

- The right-to-left diagonal = $3 + 5 + 9 = 17$.

Their absolute difference is $|15 - 17| = 2$.

Function description

Complete the $diagonalDifference$ function with the following parameter:

- $int\ arr[n][m]$: a 2-D array of integers

Return

- int: the absolute difference in sums along the diagonals

Input Format

The first line contains a single integer, n, the number of rows and columns in the square matrix arr. Each of the next n lines describes a row, $arr[i]$, and consists of n space-separated integers $arr[i][j]$.

Constraints

- $-100 \leq arr[i][j] \leq 100$

Sample Input

```
STDIN       Function
-----       --------
3            arr[][] sizes n = 3, m = 3
11 2 4      arr = [[11, 2, 4], [4, 5, 6], [10, 8, -12]]
4 5 6
10 8 -12
```

Sample Output

```
15
```

Explanation

The primary diagonal is:

```
11
    5
      -12
```

Sum across the primary diagonal: $11 + 5 - 12 = 4$.

The secondary diagonal is:

```
        4
      5
  10
```

Sum across the secondary diagonal: $4 + 5 + 10 = 19$
Difference: $|4 - 19| = 15$

Note: |x| is the absolute value of x.