

### Approach:

Just take abs value of total number of distinct element in diagonal at above a (r,c) and down diagonal of (r,c)

Example 1:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(0-1) = 1$

Example 2:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(0-1) = 1$

Example 3:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(0-0) = 0$

Example 4:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(0-1) = 1$

Example 5:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(1-1) = 0$

Example 6:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(1-0) = 1$

Example 7:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(0-0) = 0$

Example 8:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(1-0) = 1$

Example 9:

1	2	3
3	1	5
3	2	1

$ans = abs(1-0) = 1$

$ans = abs(diagonalupdistinct - diagonaldowndistinct)$