可以用来检测连通图,虽然有时候非连通图也可以全遍历出来(就要多遍历多个点) 这个连通图完全适用,非联通图可能遍历不全

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include <malloc.h>
/** 以邻接表形式创建有向图为例, DFS(深度优先搜索): 这里是邻接表构建的有向图为例,实际上邻接表构建的无向
#define MaxVertex 6
typedef char E;
typedef struct Node{ //结点与头结点分别来创建,普通结点记录邻接顶点信息
   int nextVertex; //下一个顶点的序号(终点)
   struct Node * next;
} * Node;
struct HeadNode{ //头结点记录元素(A,B,C,D)
   E element; //顶点元素
   struct Node * next;
typedef struct AdjacencyGraph{
   int vertexCount; //顶点数
   int edgeCount; //边数
   struct HeadNode vertex[MaxVertex]; //头结点数组
} * Graph;
Graph Create(){
   Graph graph = malloc(sizeof(struct AdjacencyGraph));
   graph->vertexCount = graph->edgeCount = 0;
   return graph;
void AddVertex(Graph graph, E element){//添加顶点
   if(graph->vertexCount >= MaxVertex) return; //还是先判断满了吗
   graph->vertex[graph->vertexCount].element = element; //没满就把元素给插入到头结点数组里面去
   graph->vertex[graph->vertexCount++].next = NULL; //并将next置空,之后顶点数加1
```

```
void AddEdge(Graph graph, int start, int end){//添加边
   Node node = graph->vertex[start].next;//先取出起点后面的那个结点
   Node newNode = malloc(sizeof(struct Node));//创建一个新结点
   newNode->next = NULL;
   newNode->nextVertex = end;// 将终点信息储存在newNode里面
   if(!node){ //如果头节点的下一个为空,说明没有结点了,就直接连上去
       graph->vertex[start].next = newNode;
          if(node->nextVertex == end)//如果要连的边已经连上了,直接结束就可以了(先释放内存)
              return free(newNode);
          if(node->next) node = node->next;//否则继续往后面遍历
          else break; //如果没有下一个了,那就找到最后一个结点了,直接结束
       }while(1);
       node->next = newNode;//把新结点插入到最后一个结点里面
   graph->edgeCount++;//边数加1
void PrintGraph(Graph graph){//打印邻接表
   for (int i = 0; i < graph->vertexCount; ++i) {
       printf("%d | %c", i, graph->vertex[i].element);
       Node node = graph->vertex[i].next;
       while (node) {
          printf(" -> %d", node->nextVertex);
          node = node->next;
       putchar('\n');
* @param startVertex 起点顶点下标
* @param targetVertex 目标顶点下标
* @param visited 已到达过的顶点数组
_Bool Dfs(Graph graph, int startVertex, int targetVertex, int * visited){//找目标项点的DFS
   visited[startVertex] = 1;
   printf("%c -> ", graph->vertex[startVertex].element);
   if(startVertex == targetVertex) return 1; //如果当前顶点就是要找的顶点,直接返回
   Node node = graph->vertex[startVertex].next;
   while (node) {
       if(!visited[node->nextVertex])
          if(Dfs(graph, node->nextVertex, targetVertex, visited))//如果查找成功,直接返回1,不用
              return 1;
       node = node->next;
```

```
void DFS(Graph graph, int startVertex, int * visited){//深度优先搜索,如果不是连通图,可能有些结点到
   visited[startVertex] = 1; //走过之后一定记得mark一下
   printf("%c -> ", graph->vertex[startVertex].element); //打印当前项点值
   Node node = graph->vertex[startVertex].next; //遍历当前项点所有的分支
   while (node) {
       if(!visited[node->nextVertex]) //如果已经到过(有可能是走其他分支到过,或是回头路)那就不继
          DFS(graph, node->nextVertex, visited); //没到过就继续往下走,这里将startVertex设定为
       node = node->next;
int main(){
   Graph graph = Create();
       AddVertex(graph,(char)c);
   AddEdge(graph, 0, 1); //A -> B
   AddEdge(graph, 1, 2); //B -> C
   AddEdge(graph, 1, 3); //B -> D
   AddEdge(graph, 1, 4); //B -> E
   AddEdge(graph, 4, 5); //E -> F
   AddEdge(graph, 5, 0); //F -> A
   PrintGraph(graph);
   int arr1[graph->vertexCount];
   for(int i = 0; i < graph->vertexCount; i++){
       arr1[i] = 0;
   int arr2[graph->vertexCount];
   for(int i = 0; i < graph->vertexCount; i++){
       arr2[i] = 0;
   DFS(graph, 4, arr1);
   printf("\n");
   printf("\n%d",Dfs(graph, 0, 5, arr2));
```