【DFS/BFS】-可以组成网络的服务器

题目描述与示例

题目描述

在一个机房中,服务器的位置标识在 n*m 的整数矩阵网格中, 1 表示单元格上有服务器, 0 表示 没有。如果两台服务器位于**同一行或者同一列中紧邻的位置**,则认为它们之间可以组成一个局域网。 请你统计机房中最大的局域网包含的服务器个数。

输入描述

第一行输入两个正整数,n 和 m ,0 < n , m <= 100 之后为 n*m 的二维数组,代表服务器信息

输出描述

最大局域网包含的服务器个数。

示例

输入

1 2 2

2 1 0

3 1 1

输出

补充说明

```
[0][0]、[1][0]、[1][1]三台服务器相互连接,可以组成局域网
```

解题思路

注意,本题和 **E LeetCode695、岛屿的最大面积** 完全一致,直接套模板即可。

代码

解法一: DFS

Python

```
1 # 题目: 2024E-可以组成网络的服务器
2 # 分值: 200
3 # 作者: 闭着眼睛学数理化
4 # 算法: DFS
5 # 代码看不懂的地方,请直接在群上提问
7 import sys
8 sys.setrecursionlimit(10000)
10 # 初始化上下左右四个方向的数组
11 DERICTIONS = [(0,1), (1,0), (0,-1), (-1,0)]
12
13 # 构建DFS函数
14 def DFS(grid, i, j, checkList):
     global area
15
     # 将该点标记为已经检查过
16
     checkList[i][j] = True
17
    # 面积增大
18
     area += 1
19
     # 遍历上下左右四个方向的邻点坐标
20
     for dx, dy in DERICTIONS:
21
         next_i, next_j = i + dx, j + dy
22
         # 若近邻点满足三个条件:
23
         # 1.没有越界 2. 近邻点尚未被检查过 3.近邻点也为陆地
24
```

```
25
          if ((0 <= next_i < n and 0 <= next_j < m) and checkList[next_i]</pre>
   [next_j] == False
              and grid[next_i][next_j] == 1):
26
              # 对近邻点(ni, ni)进行DFS搜索
27
              DFS(grid, next_i, next_j, checkList)
28
29
30
31 # 输入长、宽
32 n, m = map(int, input().split())
33 # 构建网格
34 grid = list()
35 for _ in range(n):
      grid.append(list(map(int, input().split())))
37
38 ans = 0
39 # 初始化数组checkList用于DFS遍历过程中的检查
40 # 0表示尚未访问, 1表示已经访问
41 checkList = [[False] * m for _ in range(n)]
42
43 # 对整个grid二维数组进行双重循环遍历
44 for i in range(n):
      for j in range(m):
45
          # 若该点为陆地且还没有进行过搜寻
46
          if grid[i][j] == 1 and checkList[i][j] == False:
47
              # 在每一次DFS之前,先初始化面积为0
48
              area = 0
49
              # 可以进行DFS
50
              DFS(grid, i, j, checkList)
51
              # 做完DFS,更新ans
52
              ans = max(ans, area)
53
54
55 print(ans)
```

Java

```
1 import java.util.Scanner;
 2
 3 public class Main {
       static final int[][] DIRECTIONS = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {-1, 0}};
 4
       static int n, m;
 5
 6
       static int[][] grid;
 7
       static boolean[][] checkList;
 8
       static int area;
9
       public static void main(String[] args) {
10
```

```
11
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
12
           n = scanner.nextInt();
           m = scanner.nextInt();
13
           grid = new int[n][m];
14
           checkList = new boolean[n][m];
15
16
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
17
18
                for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
19
                    grid[i][j] = scanner.nextInt();
20
                }
           }
21
22
23
           int ans = 0;
24
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
25
26
                for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
                    if (grid[i][j] == 1 && !checkList[i][j]) {
27
28
                        area = 0;
29
                        DFS(i, j);
                        ans = Math.max(ans, area);
30
31
                    }
               }
32
           }
33
34
35
           System.out.println(ans);
       }
36
37
38
       static void DFS(int i, int j) {
           checkList[i][j] = true;
39
           area++;
40
41
           for (int[] dir : DIRECTIONS) {
42
               int nextI = i + dir[0];
43
44
                int nextJ = j + dir[1];
45
               if (isValid(nextI, nextJ) && !checkList[nextI][nextJ] &&
   grid[nextI][nextJ] == 1) {
                    DFS(nextI, nextJ);
46
               }
47
           }
48
49
       }
50
       static boolean isValid(int i, int j) {
51
           return i \ge 0 && i < n && j \ge 0 && j < m;
52
53
       }
54 }
55
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
 3
4 using namespace std;
6 vector<pair<int, int>> DIRECTIONS = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {-1, 0}};
7 int n, m;
8 vector<vector<int>> grid;
9 vector<vector<bool>> checkList;
10 int area;
11
12 void DFS(int i, int j) {
       checkList[i][j] = true;
13
14
       area++;
15
       for (auto dir : DIRECTIONS) {
16
17
           int nextI = i + dir.first;
           int nextJ = j + dir.second;
18
           if (nextI >= 0 && nextI < n && nextJ >= 0 && nextJ < m &&
19
   !checkList[nextI][nextJ] && grid[nextI][nextJ] == 1) {
               DFS(nextI, nextJ);
20
           }
21
22
       }
23 }
24
25 int main() {
       cin >> n >> m;
26
       grid.resize(n, vector<int>(m));
27
28
       checkList.resize(n, vector<bool>(m, false));
29
30
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
31
           for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
               cin >> grid[i][j];
32
33
       }
34
35
36
       int ans = 0;
37
38
       for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
           for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
39
               if (grid[i][j] == 1 && !checkList[i][j]) {
40
                   area = 0;
41
                   DFS(i, j);
42
43
                   ans = \max(ans, area);
```

解法二: BFS

Python

```
1 # 题目: 2024E-可以组成网络的服务器
2 # 分值: 200
3 # 作者: 闭着眼睛学数理化
4 # 算法: BFS
5 # 代码看不懂的地方,请直接在群上提问
6
7
8 from collections import deque
9
10 # 初始化上下左右四个方向的数组
11 DIRECTIONS = [(0,1), (1,0), (0,-1), (-1,0)]
12
13 # 输入长、宽
14 n, m = map(int, input().split())
15 # 构建网格
16 grid = list()
17 for _ in range(n):
      grid.append(list(map(int, input().split())))
18
19
20 \text{ ans} = 0
21 #初始化和grid一样大小的二维数组checkList用于DFS遍历过程中的检查
22 checkList = [[0] * m for _ in range(n)]
23 # 双重遍历grid数组
24 for i in range(n):
    for j in range(m):
25
         # 若该点为1且还没有进行过搜寻
26
         # 找到了一个BFS搜索的起始位置(i,j)
27
```

```
28
          if grid[i][j] == 1 and checkList[i][j] == 0:
              # 对于该片连通块,构建一个队列,初始化包含该点
29
30
              q = deque()
              q.append((i, j))
31
              # 修改checkList[i][i]为1,表示该点已经搜寻过
32
33
              checkList[i][j] = 1
              # 进行BFS之前,初始化该连通块的面积为0
34
              area = 0
35
              # 进行BFS, 退出循环的条件是队列为空
36
             while len(q) > 0:
37
                 # 弹出栈队头的点(x,y) 搜寻该点上下左右的近邻点
38
                 x, y = q.popleft()
39
                 area += 1
40
                 # 遍历(x,y)上下左右的四个方向的近邻点
41
                 for dx, dy in DIRECTIONS:
42
43
                     x_next, y_next = x+dx, y+dy
                     # 如果近邻点满足三个条件
44
                     if (0 <= x_next < n and 0 <= y_next < m and
45
  checkList[x_next][y_next] == 0
46
                            and grid[x_next][y_next] == 1):
                            # 对近邻点做两件事:
47
                            # 1. 入队
                                          2. 标记为已检查过
48
                            q.append((x_next, y_next))
49
                            checkList[x_next][y_next] = 1
50
              # 更新答案
51
52
             ans = max(ans, area)
53 print(ans)
```

Java

```
1 import java.util.ArrayDeque;
 2 import java.util.Queue;
 3 import java.util.Scanner;
 4
 5 public class Main {
 6
       static final int[][] DIRECTIONS = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {-1, 0}};
 7
 8
       public static void main(String[] args) {
           Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
 9
           int n = scanner.nextInt();
10
11
           int m = scanner.nextInt();
12
           int[][] grid = new int[n][m];
13
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
14
               for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
15
```

```
16
                    grid[i][j] = scanner.nextInt();
                }
17
           }
18
19
           int ans = 0;
20
           int[][] checkList = new int[n][m];
21
22
           for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
23
24
                for (int j = 0; j < m; j++) {
25
                    if (grid[i][j] == 1 && checkList[i][j] == 0) {
                        Queue<int[]> queue = new ArrayDeque<>();
26
27
                        queue.offer(new int[]{i, j});
                        checkList[i][j] = 1;
28
29
                        int area = 0;
30
31
                        while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
                             int[] point = queue.poll();
32
33
                             int x = point[0];
34
                            int y = point[1];
35
                             area++;
36
                             for (int[] dir : DIRECTIONS) {
37
                                 int xNext = x + dir[0];
38
39
                                 int yNext = y + dir[1];
40
                                 if (xNext \ge 0 \&\& xNext < n \&\& yNext \ge 0 \&\& yNext
   < m
41
                                         && checkList[xNext][yNext] == 0 &&
   grid[xNext][yNext] == 1) {
                                     queue.offer(new int[]{xNext, yNext});
42
                                     checkList[xNext][yNext] = 1;
43
                                 }
44
                             }
45
                        }
46
47
                        ans = Math.max(ans, area);
48
49
                    }
50
                }
           }
51
52
           System.out.println(ans);
53
       }
54
55 }
56
```

```
1 #include <iostream>
 2 #include <vector>
3 #include <queue>
4
 5 using namespace std;
 6
7 vector<pair<int, int>> DIRECTIONS = {{0, 1}, {1, 0}, {0, -1}, {-1, 0}};
8
9 int main() {
       int n, m;
10
       cin >> n >> m;
11
12
       vector<vector<int>> grid(n, vector<int>(m));
13
       vector<vector<int>> checkList(n, vector<int>(m, 0));
14
15
16
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
           for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
17
18
               cin >> grid[i][j];
19
           }
20
       }
21
22
       int ans = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
23
           for (int j = 0; j < m; ++j) {
24
                if (grid[i][j] == 1 && checkList[i][j] == 0) {
25
26
                    queue<pair<int, int>> q;
27
                    q.push({i, j});
28
                    checkList[i][j] = 1;
                    int area = 0;
29
                    while (!q.empty()) {
30
31
                        int x = q.front().first;
                        int y = q.front().second;
32
33
                        q.pop();
                        area++;
34
35
                        for (auto dir : DIRECTIONS) {
36
                            int x_next = x + dir.first;
37
                            int y_next = y + dir.second;
                            if (x_next \ge 0 \&\& x_next < n \&\& y_next \ge 0 \&\& y_next
38
   < m &&
                                checkList[x_next][y_next] == 0 && grid[x_next]
39
   [y_next] == 1) {
                                q.push({x_next, y_next});
40
41
                                checkList[x_next][y_next] = 1;
42
                            }
                        }
43
44
                    }
45
                    ans = \max(ans, area);
```

```
46 }
47 }
48 }
49
50 cout << ans << endl;
51
52 return 0;
53 }
54
```

时空复杂度

时间复杂度: O(NM)。

空间复杂度: O(NM)。