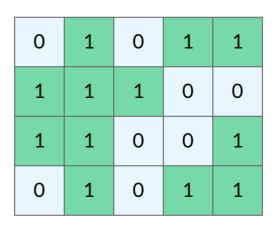
## 一、题目

```
给你一个由 '1'(陆地)和 '0'(水)组成的的二维网格,请你计算网格中岛屿的数量。
岛屿总是被水包围,并且每座岛屿只能由水平方向和/或竖直方向上相邻的陆地连接形成。
此外,你可以假设该网格的四条边均被水包围。
示例 1:
输入: grid = [
 ["1","1","1","1","0"],
 ["1","1","0","1","0"],
 ["1","1","0","0","0"],
 ["0","0","0","0","0"]
]
输出: 1
示例 2:
输入: grid = [
 ["1","1","0","0","0"],
 ["1","1","0","0","0"],
 ["0","0","1","0","0"],
 ["0","0","0","1","1"]
输出: 3
提示:
m == grid.length
n == grid[i].length
1 <= m, n <= 300
grid[i][j] 的值为 '0' 或 '1'
```

## 二、思路

1. 根据题意,每座岛屿只能由水平方向和/或竖直方向上相邻的陆地连接形成,故下面这种情况是有3个岛屿。









岛屿 3

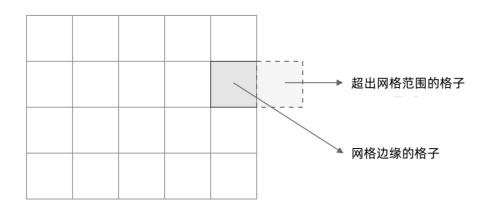
2. 我们可以遍历遍历这个二维网格,只要遍历到1, 就说明有一个岛屿, 至于这个岛屿多大, 我们可 以采用DFS(深度优先搜索)把整个岛屿遍历完。因为上下左右才能形成岛屿,所以我们DFS的时候 只需要深度遍历上下左右相邻的格子即可。

列坐标 c

行坐标 r

	(r-1,c)		
(r,c-1)	(r,c)	(r,c+1)	
	(r+1,c)		

3. 由于是上下左右遍历, 所以又会出现临界条件。如下图



```
if (r < 0 || c < 0 || r >= row || c >= col) {
   return;
}
```

4. 因此在DFS时需要判断当前格子是否在网格内,不在网格内就return

```
if (grid[r][c] == '0') {
    return;
}
```

- 5. 由于可能会出现递归死循环,故每遍历一个陆地格子都需要将它置'0'(或者其他数字表示已经遍历 过的)
- 6. 最后用一个变量num存储岛屿的数量即可

## 三、代码

```
public class LeetCode_200 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        char[][] grid = {{'1','1','0','0','0'},{'1','1','0','0','0'},
{'0','0','1','0','0'},{'0','0','0','1','1'}};
        System.out.println("岛屿的数量为: "+numIslands(grid));//3
    }
    public static int numIslands(char[][] grid) {
        if (grid == null || grid.length == 0) {
            return 0;
        }
        int row = grid.length;
        int col = grid[0].length;
        int num = 0;
        for (int r = 0; r < row; r++) {
            for (int c = 0; c < co1; c++) {
                if (grid[r][c] == '1') {
                    num++;
                    dfs(grid, r, c);
            }
        }
        return num;
    }
    private static void dfs(char[][] grid, int r, int c) {
        int row = grid.length;
        int col = grid[0].length;
        if (r < 0 \mid | c < 0 \mid | r >= row \mid | c >= col \mid | grid[r][c] == '0') {
            return;
        grid[r][c] = '0';
        dfs(grid, r - 1, c);
        dfs(grid, r + 1, c);
        dfs(grid, r, c - 1);
        dfs(grid, r, c + 1);
   }
}
```

注:可以通过复制以上代码到 <a href="https://tool.lu/coderunner/">https://tool.lu/coderunner/</a> 验证代码

## 四、复杂度

- 时间复杂度: O(MN), 其中 M 和 N 分别为行数和列数。
- 空间复杂度: O(MN), 在最坏情况下,整个网格均为陆地,深度优先搜索的深度达到 MN。