```
#include<stdio.h>
   #include<comio.h>
2
   int a[20][20],reach[20],n;
4
   void dfs(int v)
5 * {
   int i;
6
7
   reach[v]=1;
   for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
   if(a[v][i] && !reach[i])
9
10 - {
    printf("\n %d->%d",v,i);
11
    dfs(i):
12
13
15
    void main()
 1.7
    int i,j,count=0;
     printf("\n Enter number of vertices:");
scanf("%d",&n);
     for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
     reach[i]=0;
     for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
     a[i][j]=0;
```

```
16-
17 int i,j,count=0;
    printf("\n Enter number of vertices:");
18
    scanf("%d",&n);
19
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++)
20
21 - {
22
    reach[i]=0;
23
    for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
 24
     a[i][j]=0;
 25
     printf("\n Enter the adjacency matrix:\n");
 26
     for(i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
 27
     for(j=1;j<=n;j++)
 28
     scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
 29
 30
     dfs(1);
     printf("\n");
     for(i=1;i<=n;i++)</pre>
 32
     if(reach[i])
      if(count==n)
```

अगरक गणाग्यः मे प्रमाम्प्रकाम

```
DODES BLE REPRESENTS METATION OF DODES DODES
```

1-32 2-33 2-34 4-33

विकारों के उर्गतिकरन

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```
* check whether the given graph is connected
   or not by DFS method:
  #tinclude <stdio.h>
  trindude <conio. h>
   int a [20] [20], reach[20], n;
   void dfs (int v)
    int i;
   elach [v]=1)
   for(i=1; iz=n; i++)
   if (a [v][i] 28 ! (each[i])
   Printf ("In 1/d > 1/d", V, i);
   dfs (i);
    void main ()
   int i, i, count = 0;
   Printf("In Enter the number of vertices");
  scant(" /d", 2n);
   for(i=1) ic=n ) 1++)
   acij (jj=0;
```

printf("In Enter the adjacency matrix"); CHAILE UZZILLE 13/100 scanf ("7.d", 2001)[1]); dfs(1); Printf("In.); fa) (i=1) i<=n > i++) if (reach(i)) count ++3 if (count = = n) Printf ("In Graph is connected"); else Printf("In Graph is not connected"); getch();