

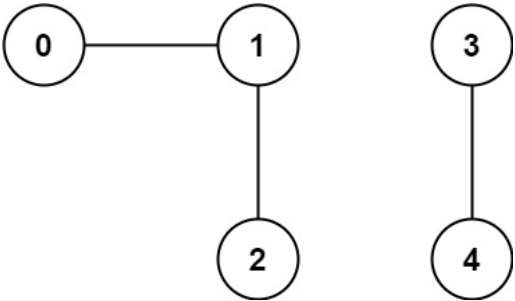
323. Number of Connected Components in an Undirected Graph

Medium 2354 80 Add to List Share

You have a graph of  $n$  nodes. You are given an integer  $n$  and an array `edges` where `edges[i] = [ai, bi]` indicates that there is an edge between  $a_i$  and  $b_i$  in the graph.

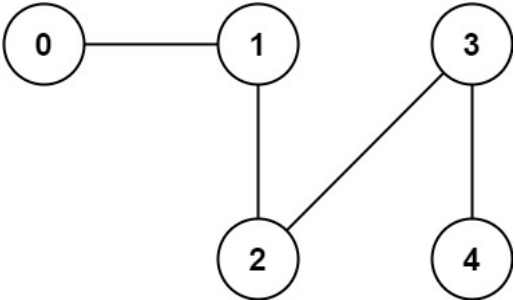
Return the number of connected components in the graph.

Example 1:



Input:  $n = 5$ , `edges = [[0,1],[1,2],[3,4]]`  
Output: 2

Example 2:



Input:  $n = 5$ , `edges = [[0,1],[1,2],[2,3],[3,4]]`  
Output: 1

Constraints:

- $1 \leq n \leq 2000$
- $1 \leq \text{edges.length} \leq 5000$
- $\text{edges}[i].\text{length} == 2$
- $0 \leq a_i \leq b_i < n$
- $a_i \neq b_i$
- There are no repeated edges.

Accepted 312,692 Submissions 503,122

Seen this question in a real interview before? Yes No

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```
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3     void dfs(int
parent,vector<bool>
&visited,vector<int>>adj[])
4     {
5         visited[parent] =
true;
6         for(int children :
adj[parent])
7         {
8             if(!visited[children])
9                 dfs(children,visited,adj);
10        }
11    }
12    int countComponents(int
n, vector<vector<int>>&
edges) {
13        vector<int>adj[n];
14
15        for(int i =
0;i<edges.size();i++)
16        {
17            adj[edges[i]
[0]].push_back(edges[i][1]);
18            adj[edges[i]
[1]].push_back(edges[i][0]);
19        }
20
21        vector<bool>visited(n,false)
;
22
23        int count = 0;
24
25        for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
26        {
27            if(!visited[i])
28            {
29                count++;
30                dfs(i,visited,adj);
31            }
32        }
33        return count;
34    }
35};
```

NEW

Testcase Run Code Result Debugger

Accepted Runtime: 2 ms

Your input 5  
[[0,1],[1,2],[2,3],  
[3,4]]

Output 1 Diff

Expected 1

Console Use Example Testcases

Run Code Submit

