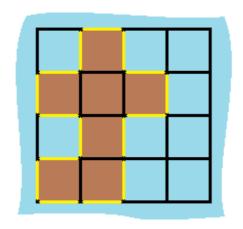
463 岛屿的周长

Label: 规律

给定一个 row x col 的二维网格地图 grid ,其中: grid [i][j] = 1 表示陆地, grid [i][j] = 0 表示水域。

网格中的格子 水平和垂直 方向相连(对角线方向不相连)。整个网格被水完全包围,但其中恰好有一个岛屿(或者说,一个或多个表示陆地的格子相连组成的岛屿)。

岛屿中没有"湖"("湖"指水域在岛屿内部且不和岛屿周围的水相连)。格子是边长为 1 的正方形。网格为长方形,且宽度和高度均不超过 100 。计算这个岛屿的周长。



• 四边 遮盖移动

```
class Solution {
   public int islandPerimeter(int[][] grid) {
       int res=0;
       int row=grid.length;
       int col=grid[0].length;
       for (int i = 0; i < row; i++) {
           for (int j = 0; j < col; j++) {
               if (grid[i][j] == 1) {//是陆地
                   res+=4;
                   if(i > 0 && grid[i-1][j] == 1) res-=2; // 减去自己的和自己遮掉
的边 上下
                  if(j > 0 && grid[i][j-1] == 1) res-=2; // 减去自己的和自己遮掉
的边 左右
               }
           }
       return res;
   }
}
```

• 复杂条件遍历

```
class Solution {
    public int islandPerimeter(int[][] grid) {
        int count = 0;
        // 第一层的 顶
        for (int j = 0; j < grid[0].length; <math>j++) {
            if (grid[0][j] == 1) count++;
            if (j > 0 \& grid[0][j-1] == 1 \& grid[0][j] == 0)
                count++;
            if (j > 0 \& grid[0][j-1] == 0 \& grid[0][j] == 1)
                count++;
            if (j == 0 \&\& grid[0][j] == 1)
                count++;
            if (j == grid[0].length-1 && grid[0][j] == 1)
                count++;
        }
        for (int i = 1; i < grid.length; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < grid[i].length; <math>j++) {
                if (grid[i][j] == 1 && grid[i-1][j] == 0) // 当前层为1 , 上层为 0
                if (grid[i][j] == 0 && grid[i-1][j] == 1) // 当前层为0 , 上层为 1
                    count++;
               if (j > 0 \& grid[i][j-1] == 1 \& grid[i][j] == 0)
                if (j > 0 \& grid[i][j-1] == 0 \& grid[i][j] == 1)
                    count++;
               if (j == 0 \&\& grid[i][j] == 1)
                    count++;
                if (j == grid[i].length-1 && grid[i][j] == 1)
                    count++;
            }
        }
        // 最后一层的 底
        for (int j = 0; j < grid[grid.length-1].length; <math>j++) {
            if (grid[grid.length-1][j] == 1) count++;
        }
        return count;
    }
}
```

• 逻辑合并

```
class Solution {
   public int islandPerimeter(int[][] grid) {
        int count = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < grid.length; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < grid[i].length; <math>j++) {
                if (i == 0 && grid[i][j] == 1)
                   count++;
                if (i>0 && grid[i][j] == 1 && grid[i-1][j] == 0) // 当前层为1,
上层为 0
                   count++;
                if (i>0 && grid[i][j] == 0 && grid[i-1][j] == 1) // 当前层为0 ,
上层为 1
                   count++;
               if (j > 0 \& grid[i][j-1] == 1 \& grid[i][j] == 0)
                   count++;
                if (j > 0 \& grid[i][j-1] == 0 \& grid[i][j] == 1)
                   count++;
               if (j == 0 && grid[i][j] == 1)
                   count++;
                if (j == grid[i].length-1 && grid[i][j] == 1)
                   count++;
           }
        }
       // 最后一层的 底
        for (int j = 0; j < grid[grid.length-1].length; j++) {</pre>
           if (grid[grid.length-1][j] == 1) count++;
        }
        return count;
   }
}
```