surrounded by water.

Medium n⁴ 3731 ☐ 114 ♡ Add to List

You are given an $m \times n$ binary matrix grid . An island is a group of 1 's (representing land) connected 4-directionally (horizontal or vertical.) You may assume all four edges of the grid are

The area of an island is the number of cells with a value 1 in the island.

Return the maximum area of an island in grid . If there is no island, return 0 .



Example 1:

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Input: grid = [[0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0],[0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0], [0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0], $\left[0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0 \right], \left[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0 \right],$ $\left[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0 \right], \left[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0 \right] \right]$ Output: 6 Explanation: The answer is not 11, because the island must be connected 4directionally.

Example 2:

Input: grid = [[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]]

Output: 0

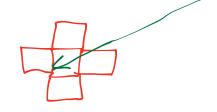
Use DFS to expand spot

n = T -> 4 disections

df51 single spot

```
if not (0<= row < len(grid) and 0<=col < len(grid[0]) and
       (row,col) not in visited and
       grid[row][col] ):
    return 0
visited_edd((row,col)) # log every visited spot
return (1+) self.dfs(row+1,col,visited,grid) +self.dfs(row,col+1,visited,grid)
      / + self.dfs(row-1,col,visited,grid) + self.dfs(row,col-1,visited,grid) )
```

Area +



in Dfs has the ability to generate the Area of the island expanded from any sport.

To get the Max Area

- perform dfs on each spot

or aveaux=[]
for r in
for c in

areas. append (self-dfs (1,1,visited,grid))
return masc (areas)