

## P3 Design Document

The classes used in the implementation are-

1. *class quad\_tree\_node*

Member variables	<pre>string city_name; double latitude; double longitude; int population; int cost_of_living; int avg_sal;  quad_tree_node* north_east; quad_tree_node* north_west; quad_tree_node* south_east; quad_tree_node* south_west;</pre>
Member functions	<pre><b>quad_tree_node</b>(string name, double x, double y, int pop, int col, int avg);//, quad_tree_node* NE, quad_tree_node* NW, quad_tree_node* SE, quad_tree_node* SW); <b>bool insert</b> (quad_tree_node* current, quad_tree_node* node); <b>int search</b>(double x, double y); <b>int attribute</b>(string attr); <b>quad_tree_node* search_helper</b>(double x, double y); <b>quad_tree_node* direction</b>(string d);</pre>

### Member Variables

The variables in the class are the variables that a node of the tree should have.

### Member Functions

Constructor- The constructor initializes the variables to the parameters passed in, and pointers are initialized to null.

**bool insert**- The insert function that is called recursively by the other insert function in the tree class. The function takes in a pointer to the root and a newly formed node initially, and is then called recursively with an updated current. It returns true if successful, false if failed.

**int search**- Takes in the coordinates of the city, and searches for it recursively. It returns a 1 if successful, 0 if failed.

**int attribute**- Helper function that takes in the string and returns the suitable integer value of the attribute.

**Quad\_tree\_node\* search\_helper-** Helper search function that works the same way as the search, but returns the pointer to that node instead of an integer.

**Quad\_tree\_node\* direction-** Helper function that gives suitable pointer according to string passed in it.

## 2. class quad\_tree

Member variables	quad_tree_node* root;
Member functions	quad_tree(); <b>bool insert</b> (string name, double x, double y, int pop, int col, int avg); <b>int searchx</b> (double x, double y); <b>int q_max</b> (quad_tree_node* rootz, string attrib); <b>int q_min</b> (quad_tree_node* rooty, string attrib); <b>int q_total</b> (quad_tree_node* rootx, string attri); <b>void printx</b> (quad_tree_node* roott); <b>int size_of_tree</b> (); <b>void clearx</b> (quad_tree_node* rootl); <b>quad_tree_node* get_root</b> ();

### Member functions

**bool insert-** Called by the test file with all the attributes. This function calls the insert function of the previous class recursively.

**Int searchx-** Called by the test file with the coordinates of the class and calls the search function of the node class.

**Int q\_max-** Takes in the pointer to the given city, and the attribute. Then calculates the maximum of the subtree in the direction given from that node.

**Int q\_min:** Works the same was as q\_max, but for the minimum of an attribute.

**Void clear-** clears the tree using post order traversal. This function is called recursively.

**Quad\_tree\_node\*get\_root()-** Returns the root of the tree.

I have not used any destructors in both classes.

### **TIMING ANALYSIS**

The insert function uses recursion to start from the root, and then go down searching for a location to insert the new node. If the tree is just a linked list, it will have the worst insert time of  $O(n)$  where  $n$  is the height of the tree, as it traverses all the nodes atleast once. On the other hand, the minimum height of the tree is  $\log n$ , where  $n$  nodes have been inserted. Thus, the best case scenario to insert a node is to have go through only  $\log n$  nodes to find the suitable leaf to insert the node under. Thus, the best case time is  $O(\log n)$ .

Reference:

<https://www.cs.cmu.edu/~adamchik/15-121/lectures/Trees/trees.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quadtree>