

Counting leaves

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Date: 2013-10-1

Chapter 1: Introduction

Trees are common in programming , so it would be very useful to count the leaves of a tree quickly using a algorithm whose time complexity is relatively small. The algorithm we show this time would be able to count and output the leaves of a tree input in each level, which are nodes that have no child in a tree.

Chapter 2: Algorithm Specification

Structure introduction:

In this algorithm, we declare two main structures, named childLink and Node.

Here are the code for them:

```
1. struct childLink
{
    int id;
    childLink *next ;
    childLink(){next=0;}
};
2. struct Node      {
    int childNum;
    childLink *childHead;
    Node(){childNum=0;childHead=0;}
}*node;
```

Childlink consists of an integer(id) representing the nodes and a pointer(next) which points to the next child of the same parent. It is used to link the children of a node. Finally we initialize the structure variable.

Node consists of an integer(childNum) representing the number of the node and a pointer(childHead) which points to its first child. It stores the child number and the first child of a node. Finally we initialize the

structure variable.

Next is the pseudocode of the functions of the algorithm.

```
void CountLeaves(level of the node, id of the node)
{
    childLink *cl = first child of the node ;
    if(maxlevel<level)maxlevel=level;
    if ( the node has no child) (leaves in this level )++;
    else
        while(cl is not null)
        {
            CountLeaves(level+1,cl->id);
            cl=next child;
        }
}
```

This function is able to count leave numbers in specific level with correct input of the level and an id of a node in this level.

```

int main(void)
{

    int n,m;
    int i,j,id;
    childLink *cl=0;
    scanf(nodes number and internal nodes number);
    while (number of nodes!=0)
    {
        node=(Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)*(n+1));
        memset(node,0,sizeof(Node)*(n+1));
        memset(count,0,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
        maxlevel=0;
        cl=0;
        for(i=0 to the number of internal nodes)      {
            scanf(id of the node);
            scanf(child number of the node);
            for(j=0 to the number of children of the node)
            {
                cl = new childLink;
                scanf(id of the child);
                if(the node has a first child) cl->next=first child of the node;
                first child of the node= cl;
            }
        }
        if(the root has no child){leaves of the first level=1;maxlevel=1;}
        else
        {
            Leaves of the first level=0;
            CountLeaves(1,1);
        }
        for(i=1 to i<maxlevel;i++)
            printf(the leave number in this level);
        printf(the leave number in max level);
        scanf(nodes number and internal number );
    }
    return 0;  }

```


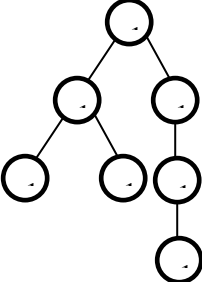
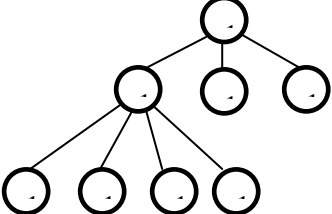


Chapter 3: Testing Results

Purpose: Read a tree from the standard input, then count the number of leaves and output them for every seniority level starting from the root.

Expected result: After the tree being legally input, print the number of leaves of each level from the root.

Possible errors: If the data of the tree is invalid ($\text{level} > 100$), then the output may be wrong.

Table of test cases:

Input	Tree	Output
2 1 01 1 02		0 1
7 4 01 2 02 03 06 1 07 02 2 04 05 03 1 06		0 0 2 1
8 3 01 3 02 03 04 02 4 05 06 07 08		0 2 4
99 98 01 1 02 98 1 99		0 0 0 0.....0 1
1 0		1

Chapter 4: Analysis and Comments

The time complexity of the core algorithm (Traverse all nodes and counting the number of leaves) is $O(N)$.

We use link list to store the tree. So suppose the tree have m nodes, every node needs to store an int type data and a pointer. It will take more space than using array. But because the number of nodes is variable, using link list will be more convenient, and more space-saving when there are light nodes.

Appendix: Source Code (in C)

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <memory.h>

#include <stdlib.h>


int count[100];    //the numbers of leaf nodes for each level

int maxlevel=1;    //max level of the tree


struct childLink // used to link children of a node
{
    int id;

    childLink *next ; //point to the next child

    childLink(){next=0;}
};


struct Node      //the nodes of the tree
{
    int childNum;        //number of the child

    childLink *childHead; //point to the first child

    Node(){childNum=0;childHead=0;}
}*node;


void CountLeaves(int level,int id)    //count leaves in the level input with an id in this
                                      level
{
    childLink *cl = node[id].childHead;    //start from the first child

    if(maxlevel<level)maxlevel=level;

    if(node[id].childNum==0)count[level]++;

    else
```

```

while(cl)
{
    CountLeaves(level+1,cl->id); //recursively traverse the tree
    cl=cl->next;
}
}

int main(void)
{

    int n,m;
    int i,j,id;
    childLink *cl=0;
    scanf("%d%d\n",&n,&m);
    while (n!=0||m!=0)
    {
        node=(Node *)malloc(sizeof(Node)*(n+1));
        memset(node,0,sizeof(Node)*(n+1)); //Initialization
        memset(count,0,sizeof(int)*(n+1));
        maxlevel=0;
        cl=0;
        for(i=0;i<m;i++) //read and save the tree
        {
            scanf("%d",&id);
            scanf("%d",&node[id].childNum);
            for(j=0;j<node[id].childNum;j++)
            {
                cl = new childLink;
                scanf("%d",&cl->id);
                if(node[id].childHead) cl->next=node[id].childHead;
            }
        }
    }
}

```



```

        node[id].childHead = cl;
    }
}

if(node[1].childNum==0){count[1]=1;maxlevel=1;} //Determine the special
circumstances

else
{
    count[1]=0;
    CountLeaves(1,1);
}

for(i=1;i<maxlevel;i++) //output

    printf("%d ",count[i]);

printf("%d\n",count[i]);

scanf("%d%d",&n,&m);

}

return 0;

}

```

Declaration

We hereby declare that all the work done in this project titled "Counting leaves" is of our independent effort as a group.

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