





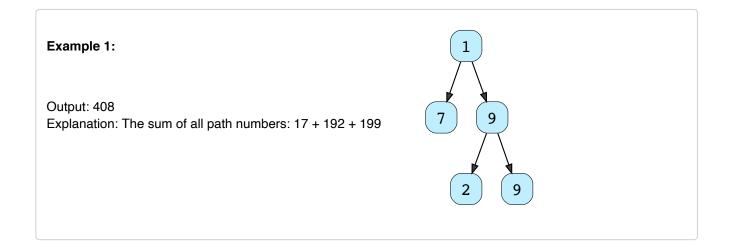
# Sum of Path Numbers (medium)

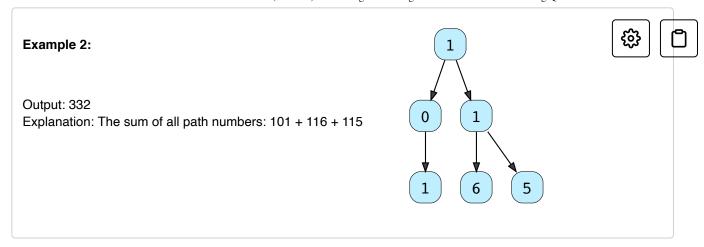
#### We'll cover the following

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  - Time complexity
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#### Problem Statement #

Given a binary tree where each node can only have a digit (0-9) value, each root-to-leaf path will represent a number. Find the total sum of all the numbers represented by all paths.

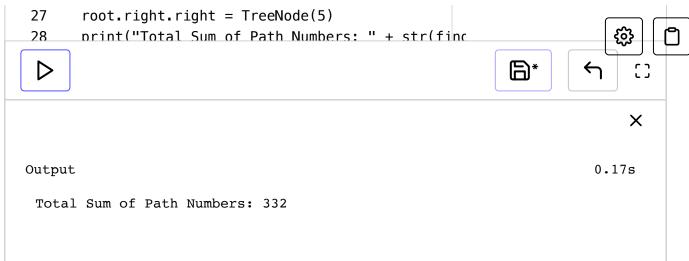




## Try it yourself #

Try solving this question here:

```
Python3
                                      G C++
👙 Java
                         Js JS
    class TreeNode:
 1
 2
      def __init__(self, val, left=None, right=None)
 3
         self.val = val
 4
         self.left = left
         self.right = right
 5
 6
 7
    def find_sum_of_path_numbers(root):
 9
      # TODO: Write your code here
       return find_root_to_leaf_path_numbers(root,0)
10
    def find_root_to_leaf_path_numbers(node,pathSum)
11
       if not node:
12
13
         return 0
      pathSum = pathSum*10 + node.val
14
15
       if not node.left and not node.right:
16
         return pathSum
       return find_root_to_leaf_path_numbers(node.lef
17
18
19
20
    def main():
21
22
       root = TreeNode(1)
23
       root.left = TreeNode(0)
       root.right = TreeNode(1)
24
25
       root.left.left = TreeNode(1)
       root.right.left = TreeNode(6)
26
```



### Solution #

This problem follows the Binary Tree Path Sum

(https://www.educative.io/collection/page/5668639101419520/5671464854355 968/5642684278505472/) pattern. We can follow the same **DFS** approach. The additional thing we need to do is to keep track of the number representing the current path.

How do we calculate the path number for a node? Taking the first example mentioned above, say we are at node '7'. As we know, the path number for this node is '17', which was calculated by: 1 \* 10 + 7 => 17. We will follow the same approach to calculate the path number of each node.

### Code #

Here is what our algorithm will look like:

```
👙 Java
            Python3
                          G C++
                                      JS JS
     class TreeNode:
 1
 2
       def __init__(self, val, left=None, right=None)
         self.val = val
 3
         self.left = left
 4
         self.right = right
 5
 6
 7
```

```
def find_sum_of_path_numbers(root):
 9
       return find_root_to_leaf_path_numbers(root, 0)
10
11
    def find_root_to_leaf_path_numbers(currentNode,
12
       if currentNode is None:
13
14
         return 0
15
      # calculate the path number of the current noc
16
       pathSum = 10 * pathSum + currentNode.val
17
18
19
      # if the current node is a leaf, return the cu
20
       if currentNode.left is None and currentNode.ri
         return pathSum
21
22
      # traverse the left and the right sub-tree
23
       return find_root_to_leaf_path_numbers(currentN
24
25
26
27
    def main():
28
       root = TreeNode(1)
                                                             \triangleright
                                                                           X
Output
                                                                       0.16s
 Total Sum of Path Numbers: 332
```

#### Time complexity #

The time complexity of the above algorithm is O(N), where 'N' is the total number of nodes in the tree. This is due to the fact that we traverse each node once.

#### Space complexity #

(i)

The space complexity of the above algorithm will be O(N) in the worst case. This space will be used to store the recursion stack. The worst case will happen when the given tree is a linked list (i.e., every node has only one child).

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