Binary Tree Tilt

Given a binary tree, return the tilt of the **whole tree**.

The tilt of a **tree node** is defined as the **absolute difference** between the sum of all left subtree node values and the sum of all right subtree node values. Null node has tilt o.

The tilt of the **whole tree** is defined as the sum of all nodes' tilt.

Example:

```
Input:
```

```
1
/ \
2     3

Output: 1

Explanation:

Tilt of node 2 : 0

Tilt of node 3 : 0

Tilt of node 1 : |2-3| = 1

Tilt of binary tree : 0 + 0 + 1 = 1
```

Note:

- 1. The sum of node values in any subtree won't exceed the range of 32-bit integer.
- 2. All the tilt values won't exceed the range of 32-bit integer.

Solution 1

```
public class Solution {
   int result = 0;

public int findTilt(TreeNode root) {
    postOrder(root);
   return result;
}

private int postOrder(TreeNode root) {
   if (root == null) return 0;

   int left = postOrder(root.left);
   int right = postOrder(root.right);

   result += Math.abs(left - right);

   return left + right + root.val;
}
```

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Solution 2

```
public class Solution {
   int tilt = 0;

public int findTilt(TreeNode root) {
     postorder(root);
     return tilt;
}

public int postorder(TreeNode root) {
     if (root == null) return 0;
     int leftSum = postorder(root.left);
     int rightSum = postorder(root.right);
     tilt += Math.abs(leftSum - rightSum);
     return leftSum + rightSum + root.val;
}
```

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Solution 3

```
class Solution {
public:
    int findTilt(TreeNode* root) {
        if(root == NULL) return 0;
        int res = 0;
        postorder(root, res);
        return res;
    }
private:
    int postorder(TreeNode* root, int& res){
        if(root == NULL) return 0;
        int leftsum= postorder(root->left,res);
        int rightsum = postorder(root->right,res);
        res += abs(leftsum - rightsum);
        return leftsum + rightsum + root->val;
    }
};
```

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