## N 叉树的后序遍历

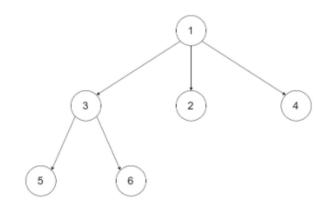
给定一个 N 叉树,返回其节点值的 后序遍历。

N 叉树 在输入中按层序遍历进行序列化表示,每组子节点由空值 null 分隔(请参见示例)。

## 进阶:

递归法很简单,你可以使用迭代法完成此题吗?

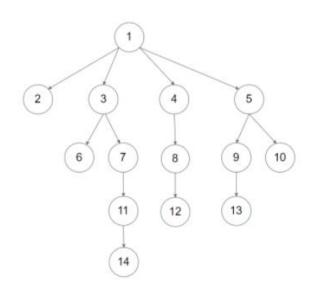
## 示例 1:



输入: root = [1,null,3,2,4,null,5,6]

输出: [5,6,3,2,4,1]

## 示例 2:



```
输入: root =
[1,null,2,3,4,5,null,null,6,7,null,8,null,9,10,null,null,11,null,12,null,13
,null,null,14]
输出: [2,6,14,11,7,3,12,8,4,13,9,10,5,1]
```

```
/*
// Definition for a Node.
class Node {
public:
    int val;
    vector<Node*> children;
    Node() {}
    Node(int _val) {
        val = _val;
    }
    Node(int _val, vector<Node*> _children) {
        val = _val;
        children = _children;
    }
};
*/
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> postorder(Node* root) {
        vector<int> res;
        if(root==nullptr) return res;
        stack<Node*> st;
        st.push(root);
        while(!st.empty())
        {
            Node* node=st.top();
            st.pop();
            if(node)
                res.push_back(node->val);
            }
            else
            {
                continue;
            }
```

```
if(!node->children.empty())
{
    for(int i=0;i<node->children.size();i++)
    {
        st.push(node->children[i]);
      }
    }
    reverse(res.begin(),res.end());
    return res;
}
```