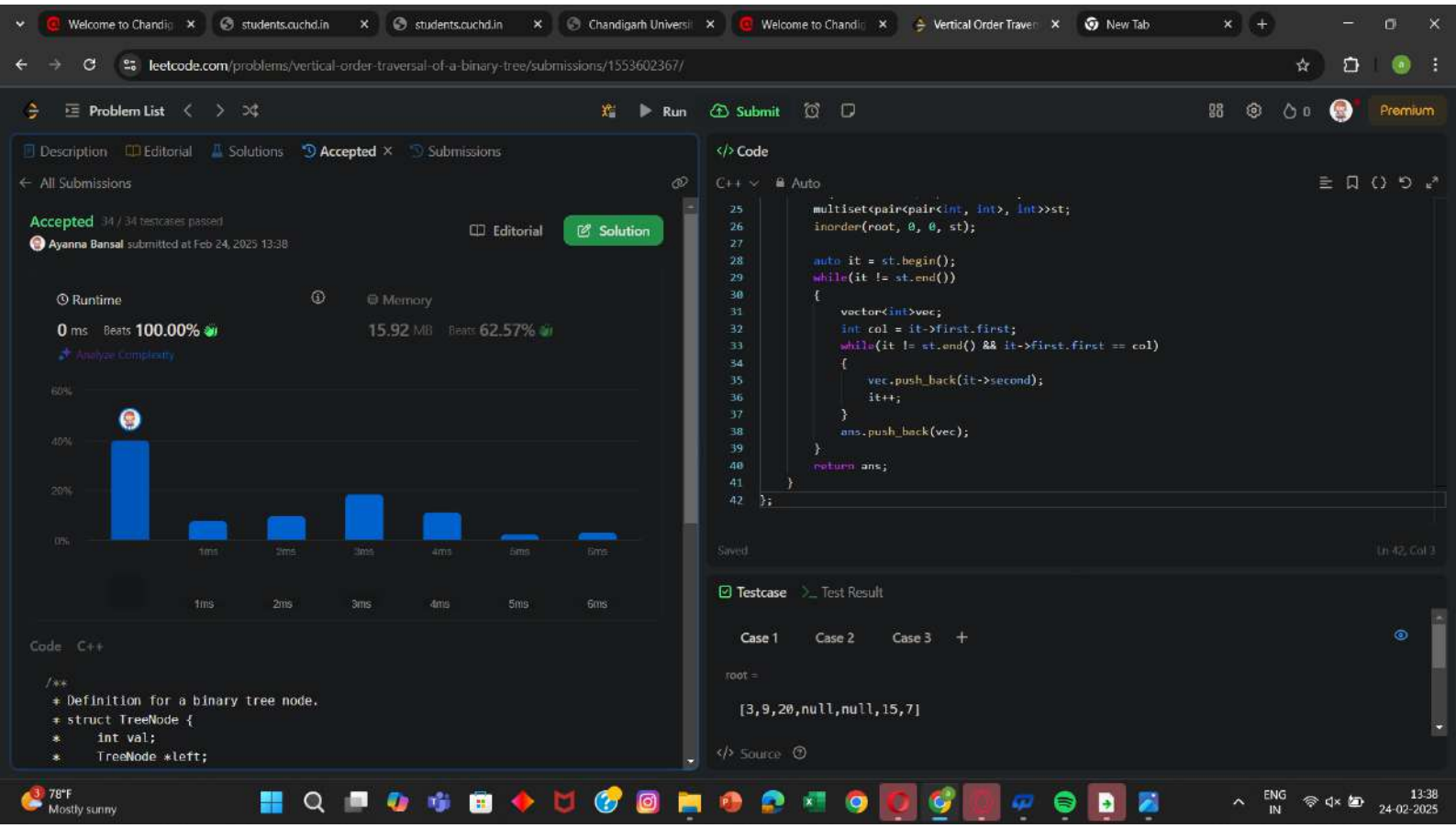
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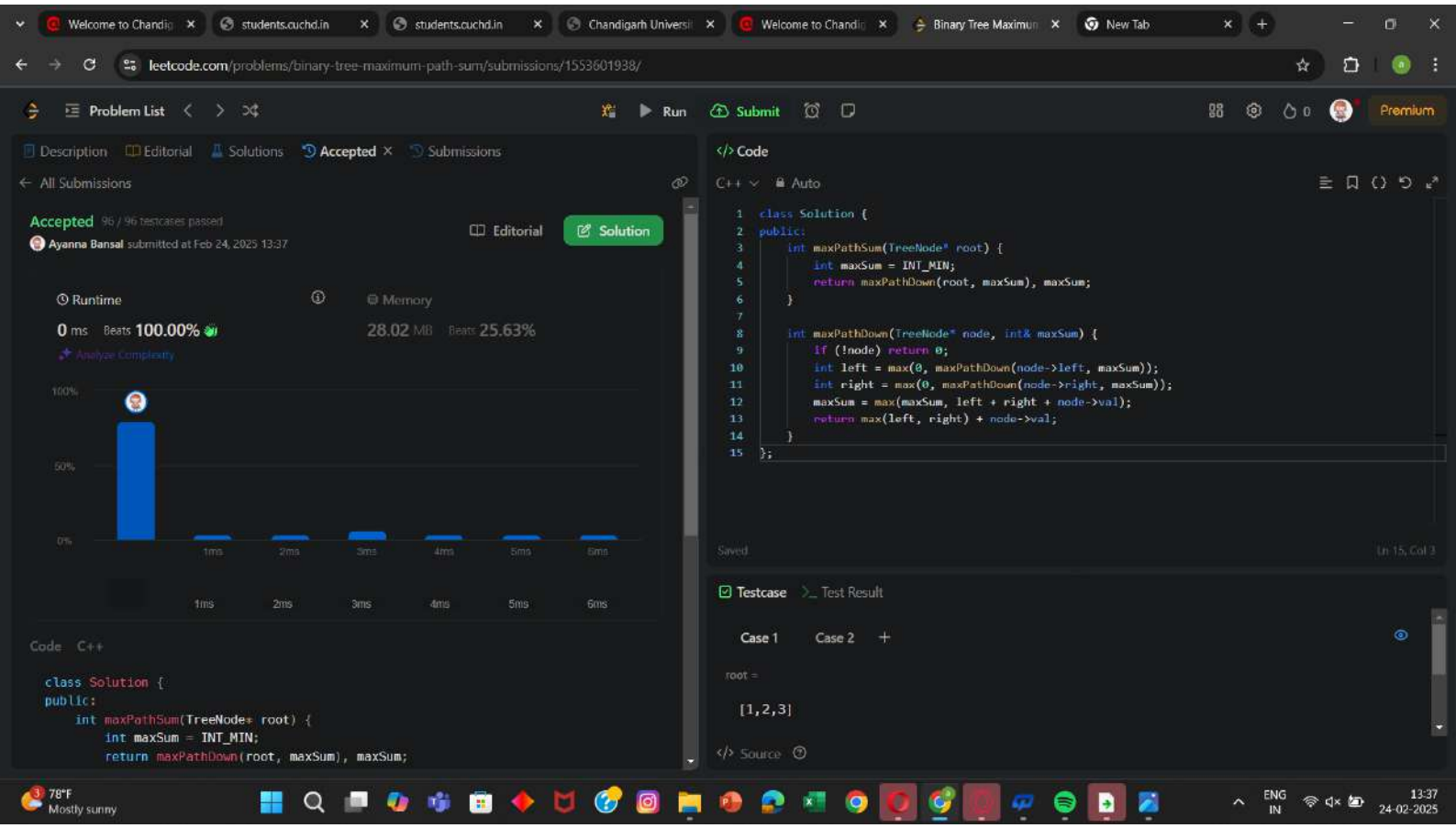
Vertical Order Traver
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/vertical-order-traversal-of-a-binary-tree/submissions/1553602367/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 34 / 34 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:38
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Memory
15.92 MB Beats 62.57%
Analyze Complexity
60%
40%
20%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
5ms
6ms
Code C++
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
Code
C++
Auto
multiset<pair<pair<int, int>, int>>st;
inorder(root, 0, 0, st);
auto it = st.begin();
while(it != st.end())
{
vector<int>vec;
int col = it->first.first;
while(it != st.end() && it->first.first == col)
{
vec.push_back(it->second);
it++;
}
ans.push_back(vec);
}
return ans;
}
};
Saved
Ln 42, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Source
78°F
Mostly sunny
ENG
IN
13:38
24-02-2025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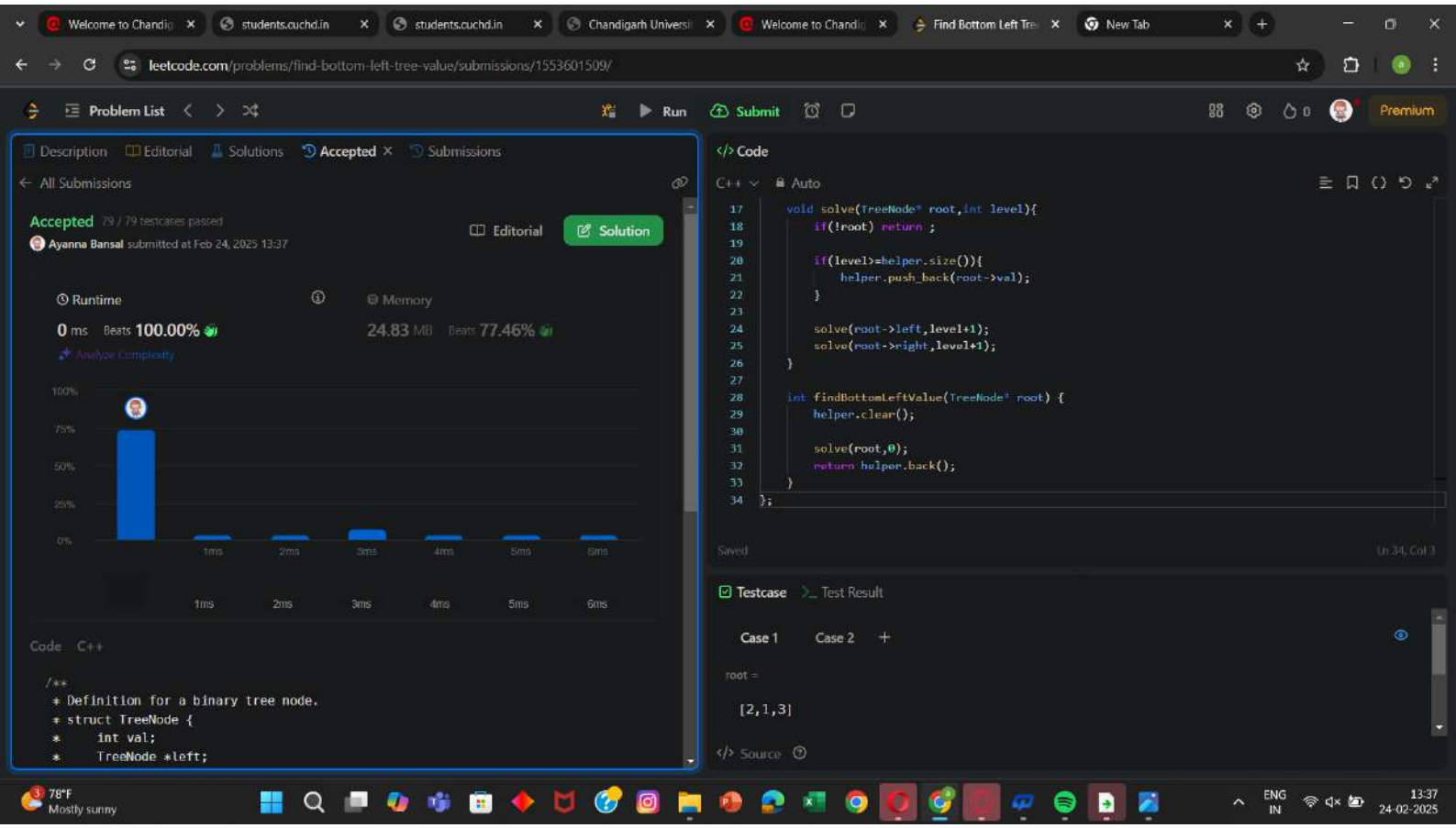
Binary Tree Maximun
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-maximum-path-sum/submissions/1553601938/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 96 / 96 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:37
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
28.02 MB Beats 25.63%
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
5ms
6ms
Code C++
class Solution {
public:
int maxPathSum(TreeNode* root) {
int maxSum = INT_MIN;
return maxPathDown(root, maxSum), maxSum;
Code
C++
Auto
1 class Solution {
2 public:
3 int maxPathSum(TreeNode* root) {
4 int maxSum = INT_MIN;
5 return maxPathDown(root, maxSum), maxSum;
6 }
7
8 int maxPathDown(TreeNode* node, int& maxSum) {
9 if (!node) return 0;
10 int left = max(0, maxPathDown(node->left, maxSum));
11 int right = max(0, maxPathDown(node->right, maxSum));
12 maxSum = max(maxSum, left + right + node->val);
13 return max(left, right) + node->val;
14 }
15 };
Saved
Ln 15, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
root =
[1,2,3]
Source
78°F
Mostly sunny
ENG
IN
13:37
24-02-2025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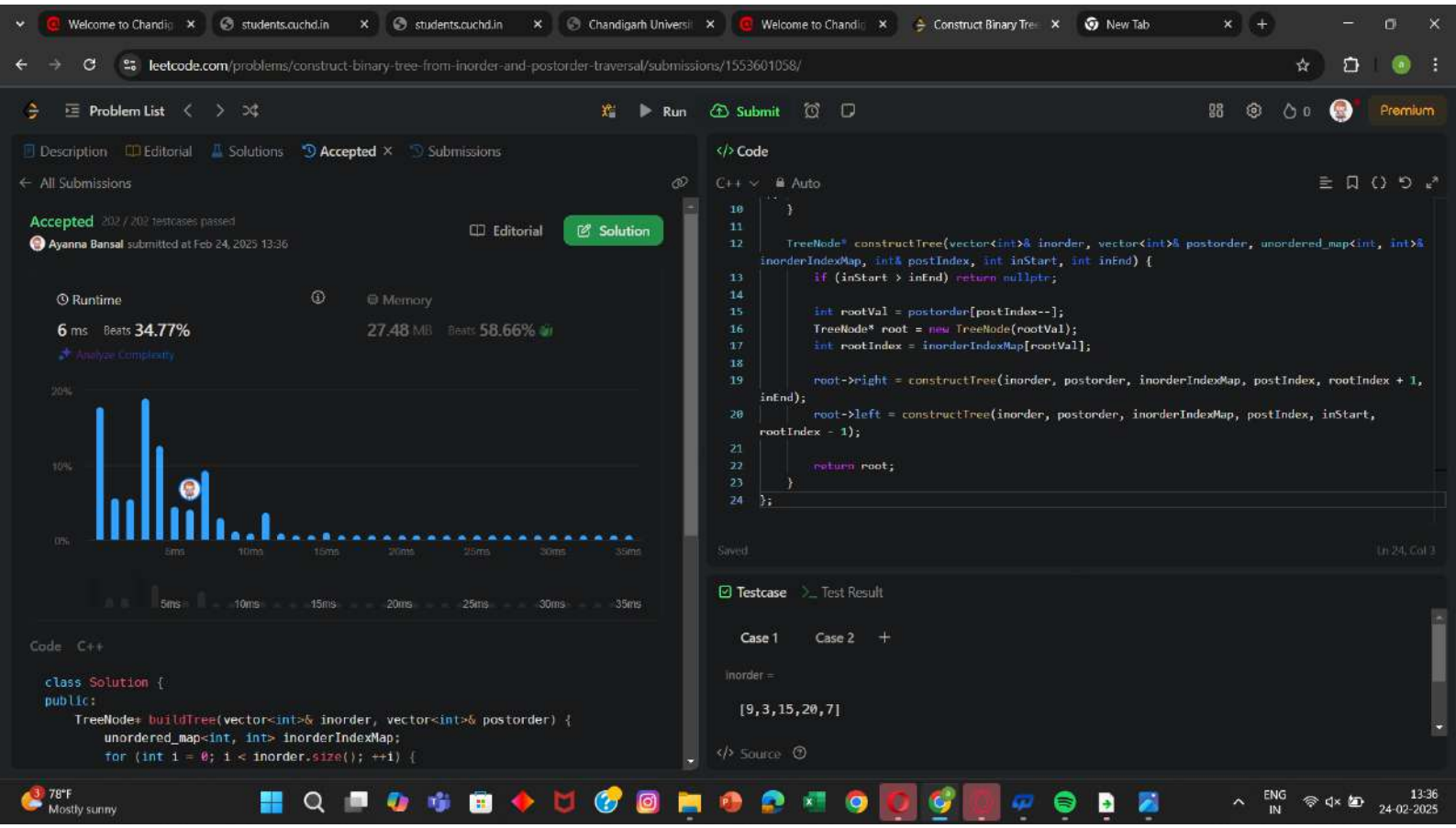
Find Bottom Left Tre
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/find-bottom-left-tree-value/submissions/1553601509/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 79 / 79 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:37
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
24.83 MB Beats 77.46%
100%
75%
50%
25%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
5ms
6ms
Code C++
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
Code
C++
Auto
void solve(TreeNode* root,int level){
if(!root) return ;
if(level>=helper.size()){
helper.push_back(root->val);
}
solve(root->left,level+1);
solve(root->right,level+1);
}
int findBottomLeftValue(TreeNode* root) {
helper.clear();
solve(root,0);
return helper.back();
}
};
Saved
Ln 34, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
root =
[2,1,3]
Source
78°F
Mostly sunny
ENG
IN
13:37
24-02-2025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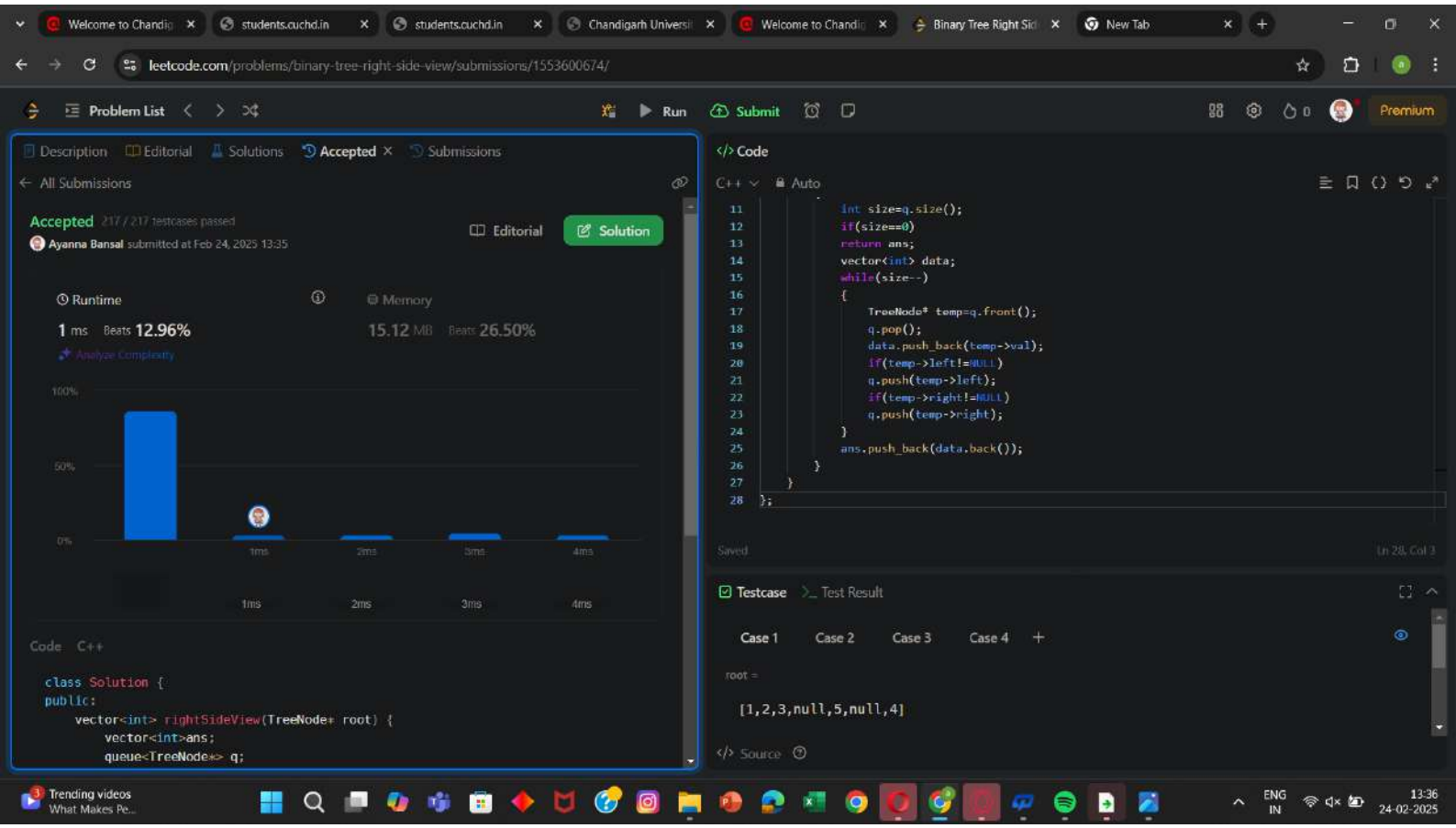
Construct Binary Tree
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/construct-binary-tree-from-inorder-and-postorder-traversal/submissions/1553601058/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 202 / 202 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:36
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
6 ms Beats 34.77%
Memory
27.48 MB Beats 58.66%
Analyze Complexity
20%
10%
0%
5ms
10ms
15ms
20ms
25ms
30ms
35ms
Code C++
class Solution {
public:
TreeNode* buildTree(vector<int>& inorder, vector<int>& postorder) {
unordered_map<int, int> inorderIndexMap;
for (int i = 0; i < inorder.size(); ++i) {
Code
C++
Auto
}
TreeNode* constructTree(vector<int>& inorder, vector<int>& postorder, unordered_map<int, int>& inorderIndexMap, int& postIndex, int inStart, int inEnd) {
if (inStart > inEnd) return nullptr;
int rootVal = postorder[postIndex--];
TreeNode* root = new TreeNode(rootVal);
int rootIndex = inorderIndexMap[rootVal];
root->right = constructTree(inorder, postorder, inorderIndexMap, postIndex, rootIndex + 1, inEnd);
root->left = constructTree(inorder, postorder, inorderIndexMap, postIndex, inStart, rootIndex - 1);
return root;
}
};
Saved
Ln 24, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
inorder =
[9,3,15,20,7]
Source
78°F
Mostly sunny
ENG
IN
13:36
24-02-2025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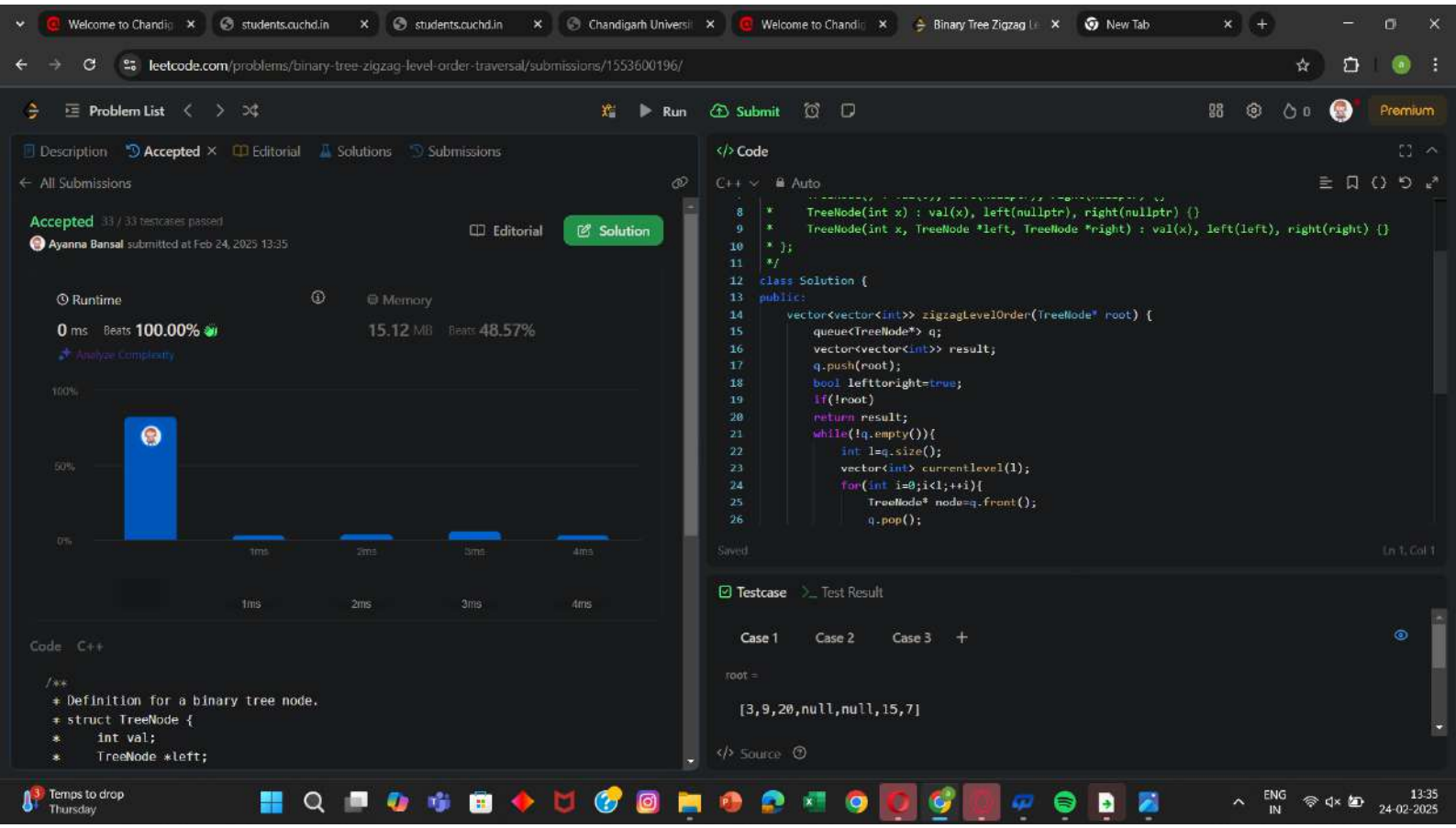
Binary Tree Right Sid
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-right-side-view/submissions/1553600674/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 217 / 217 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:35
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
1 ms Beats 12.96%
Memory
15.12 MB Beats 26.50%
Analyze Complexity
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
class Solution {
public:
vector<int> rightSideView(TreeNode* root) {
vector<int>ans;
queue<TreeNode*> q;
Code
C++
Auto
int size=q.size();
if(size==0)
return ans;
vector<int> data;
while(size--)
{
TreeNode* temp=q.front();
q.pop();
data.push_back(temp->val);
if(temp->left!=NULL)
q.push(temp->left);
if(temp->right!=NULL)
q.push(temp->right);
}
ans.push_back(data.back());
}
}
};
Saved
Ln 28, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Case 4
root =
[1,2,3,null,5,null,4]
Source
Trending videos
What Makes Pe...
ENG
IN
13:36
24-02-2025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Binary Tree Zigzag L
New Tab
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Problem List
Run
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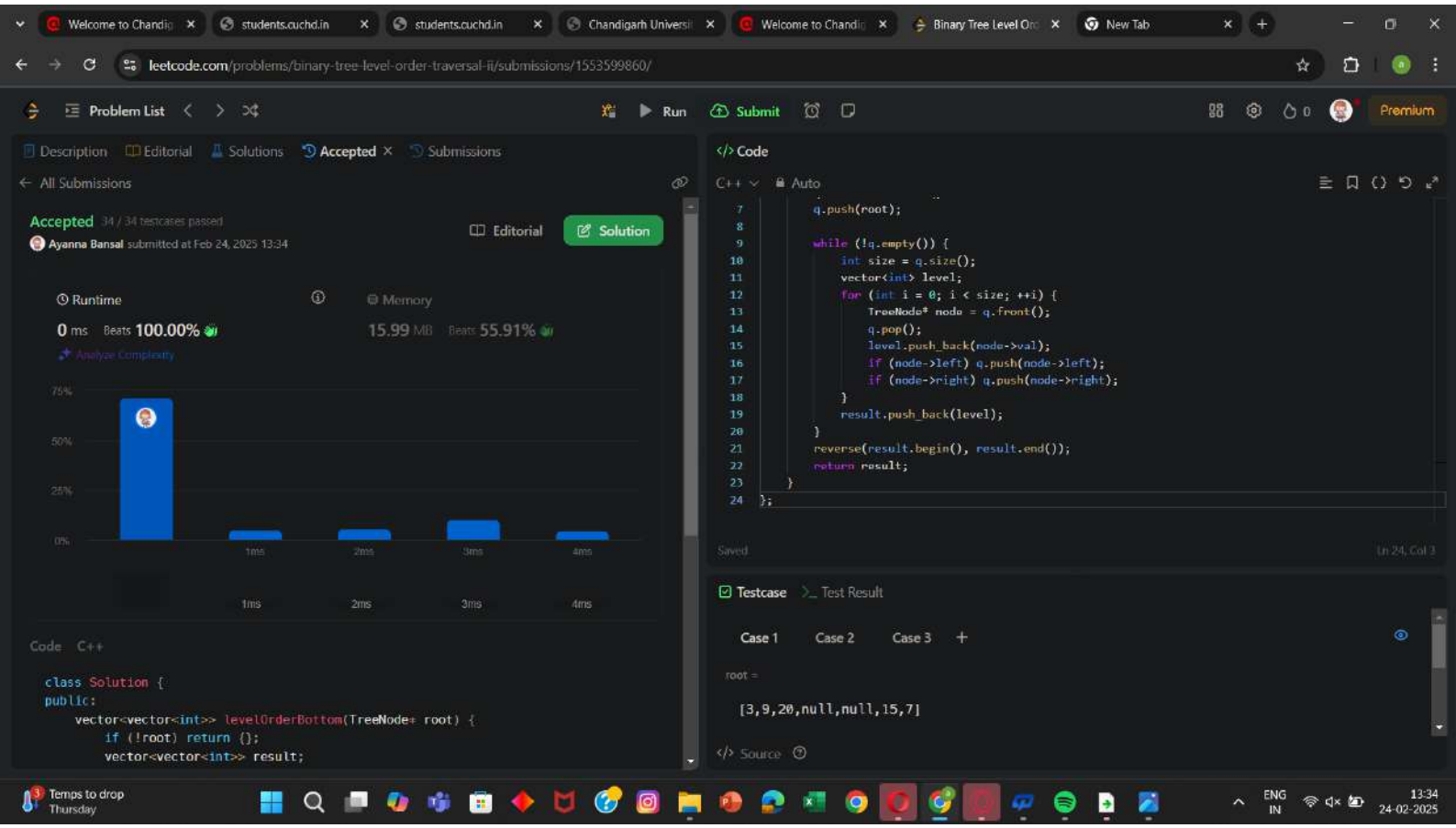
Description
Accepted
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 33 / 33 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:35
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
15.12 MB Beats 48.57%
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
* TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left), right(right) {}
* };
*/
class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> zigzagLevelOrder(TreeNode* root) {
queue<TreeNode*> q;
vector<vector<int>> result;
q.push(root);
bool lefttoright=true;
if(!root)
return result;
while(!q.empty()){
int l=q.size();
vector<int> currentlevel(l);
for(int i=0;i<l;++i){
TreeNode* node=q.front();
q.pop();
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Source
Temps to drop
Thursday
ENG
IN
13:35
24-02-2025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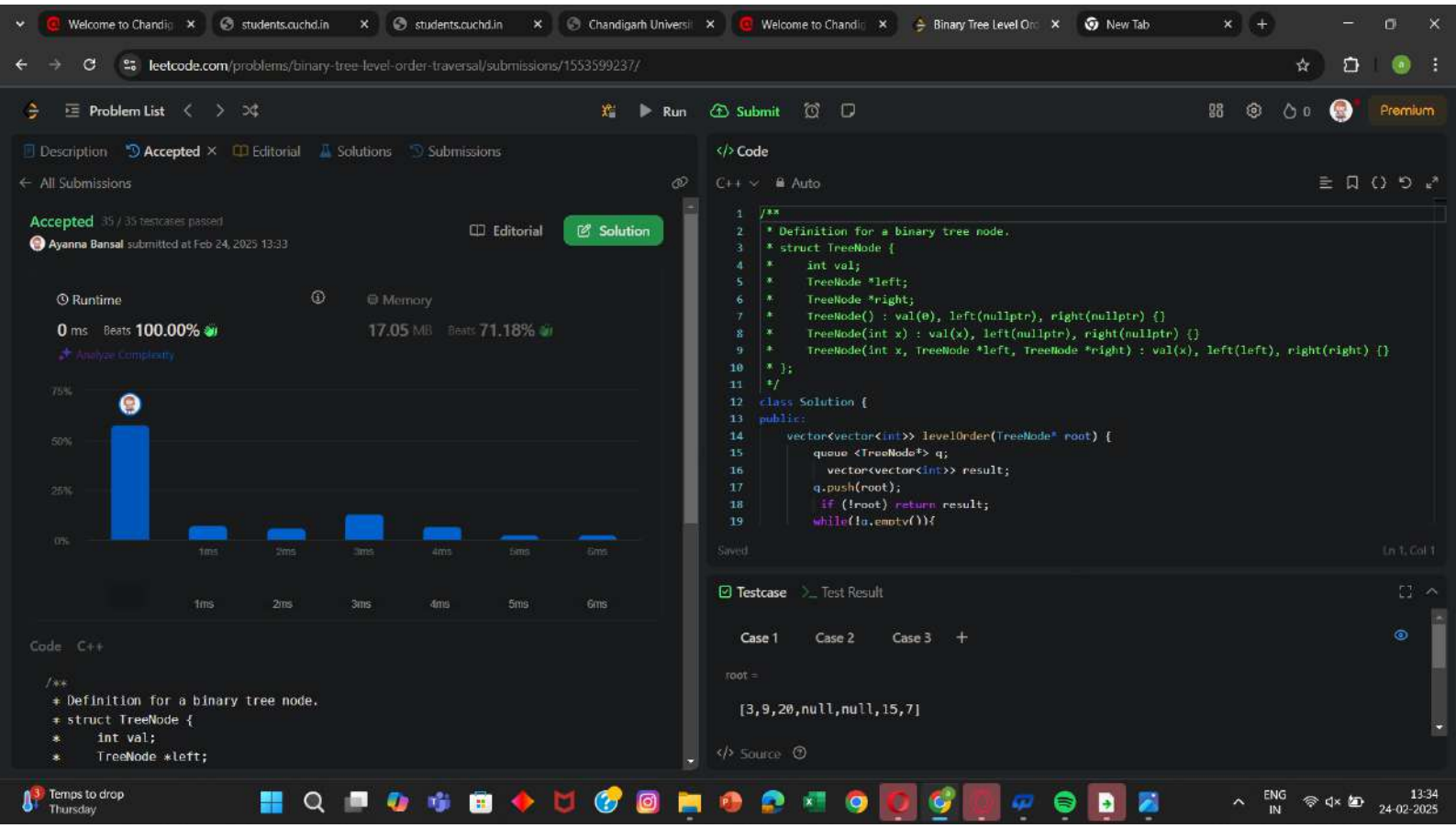
Binary Tree Level Or
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-level-order-traversal-ii/submissions/1553599860/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 34 / 34 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:34
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
15.99 MB Beats 55.91%
75%
50%
25%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> levelOrderBottom(TreeNode* root) {
if (!root) return {};
vector<vector<int>> result;
Code
C++
Auto
q.push(root);
while (!q.empty()) {
int size = q.size();
vector<int> level;
for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i) {
TreeNode* node = q.front();
q.pop();
level.push_back(node->val);
if (node->left) q.push(node->left);
if (node->right) q.push(node->right);
}
result.push_back(level);
}
reverse(result.begin(), result.end());
return result;
}
};
Saved
Ln 24, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Source
Temps to drop
Thursday
ENG
IN
13:34
24-02-2025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Binary Tree Level Or
New Tab
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Run
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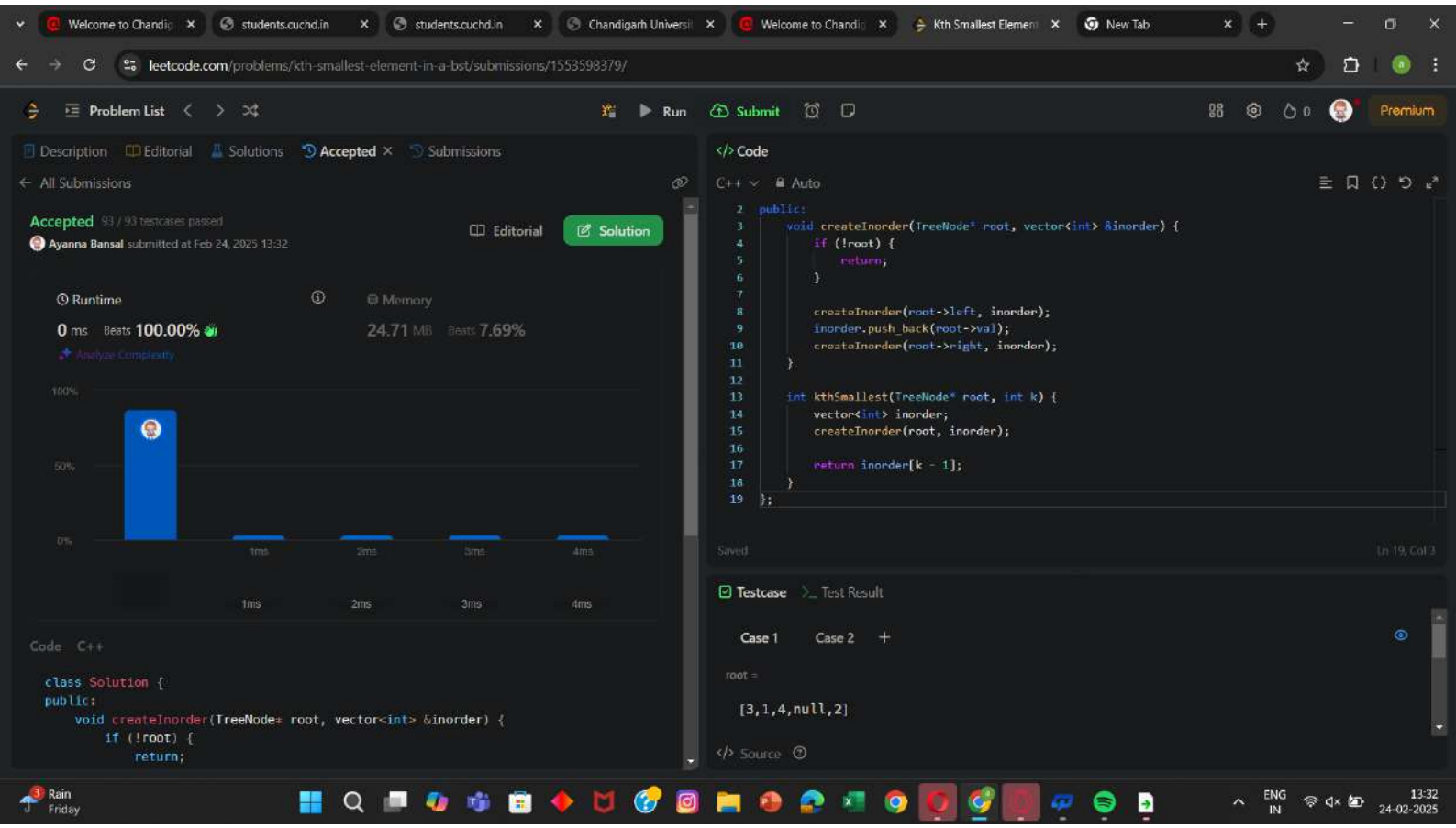
Premium
Description
Accepted
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 35 / 35 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:33
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
17.05 MB Beats 71.18%
75%
50%
25%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
5ms
6ms
Code C++
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
Code
C++
Auto
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
* TreeNode *right;
* TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left), right(right) {}
* };
*/
class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> levelOrder(TreeNode* root) {
queue <TreeNode*> q;
vector<vector<int>> result;
q.push(root);
if (!root) return result;
while(!q.empty()){
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Source
Temps to drop
Thursday
ENG
IN
13:34
24-02-2025


leetcode.com/problems/kth-smallest-element-in-a-bst/submissions/1553598379/
Problem List
Run
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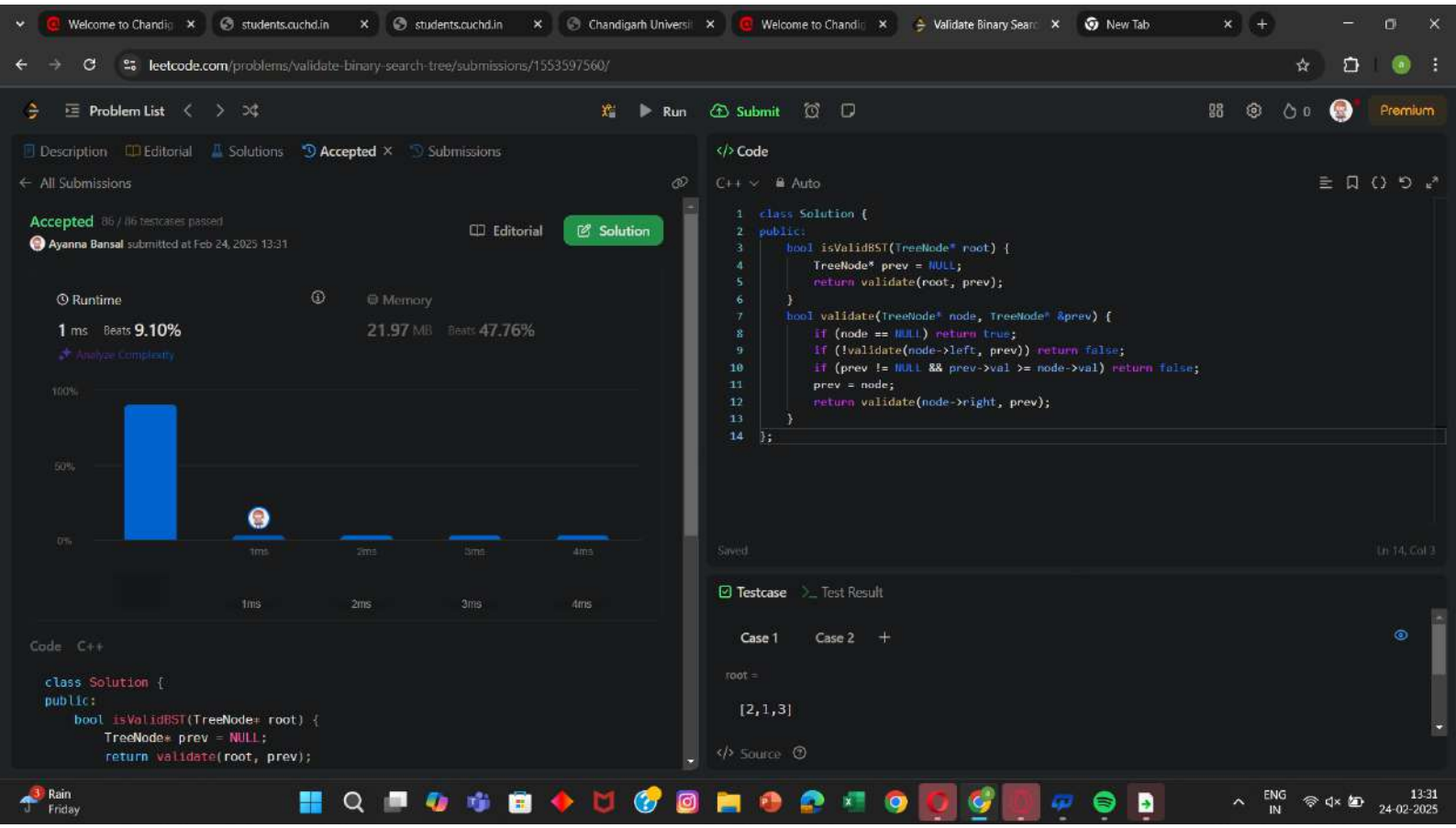
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 93 / 93 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:32
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
24.71 MB Beats 7.69%
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
class Solution {
public:
void createInorder(TreeNode* root, vector<int> &inorder) {
if (!root) {
return;
Code
C++
Auto
public:
void createInorder(TreeNode* root, vector<int> &inorder) {
if (!root) {
return;
}
createInorder(root->left, inorder);
inorder.push_back(root->val);
createInorder(root->right, inorder);
}
int kthSmallest(TreeNode* root, int k) {
vector<int> inorder;
createInorder(root, inorder);
return inorder[k - 1];
}
};
Saved
Ln 19, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
root =
[3,1,4,null,2]
Source
Rain
Friday
ENG
IN
13:32
24-02-2025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Validate Binary Searc
New Tab
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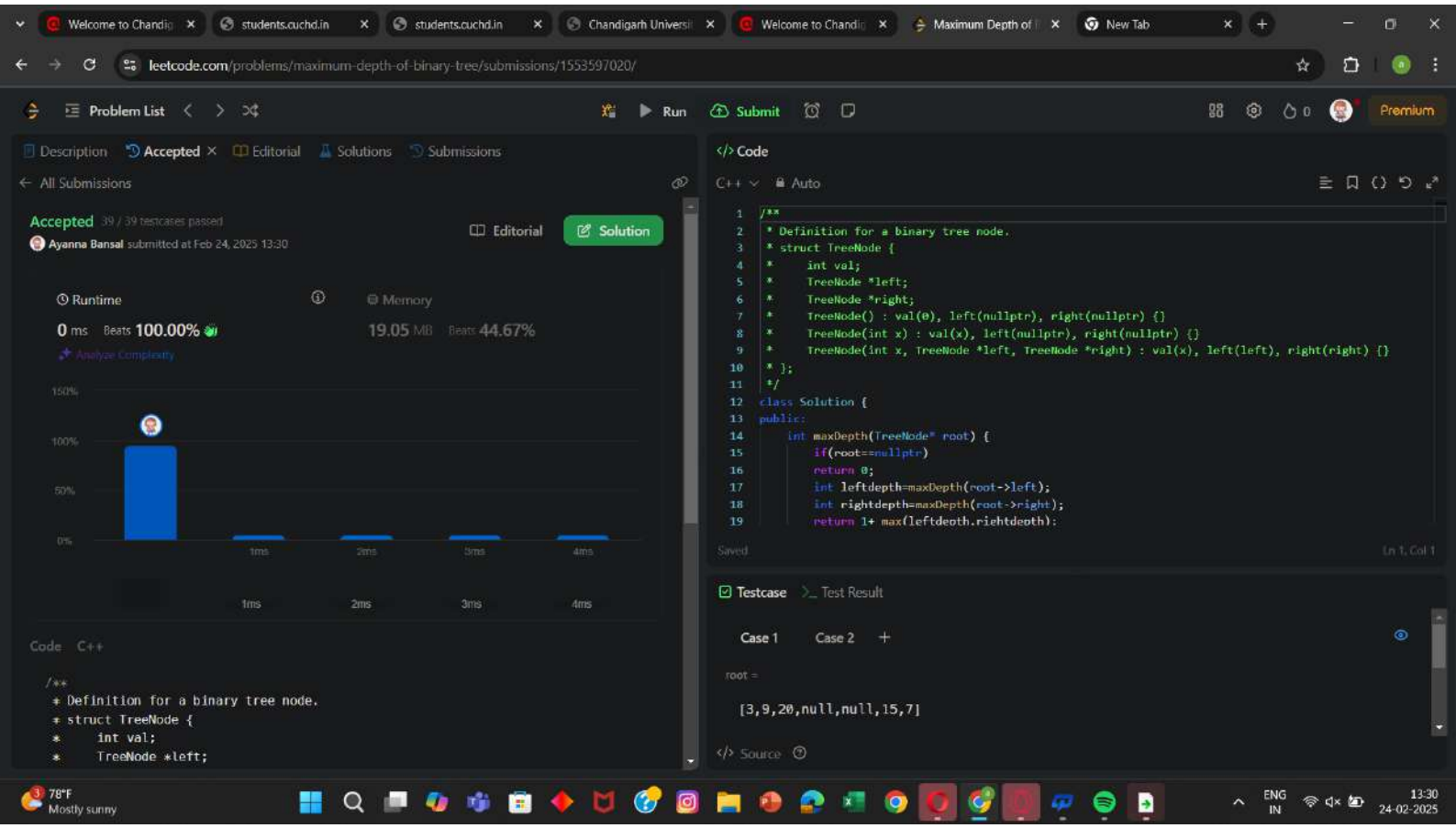
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 86 / 86 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:31
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
1 ms Beats 9.10%
Memory
21.97 MB Beats 47.76%
Analyze Complexity
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
class Solution {
public:
bool isValidBST(TreeNode* root) {
TreeNode* prev = NULL;
return validate(root, prev);
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
bool isValidBST(TreeNode* root) {
TreeNode* prev = NULL;
return validate(root, prev);
}
bool validate(TreeNode* node, TreeNode* &prev) {
if (node == NULL) return true;
if (!validate(node->left, prev)) return false;
if (prev != NULL && prev->val >= node->val) return false;
prev = node;
return validate(node->right, prev);
}
};
Saved
Ln 14, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
root =
[2,1,3]
Source
Rain
Friday
ENG
IN
13:31
24-02-2025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Maximum Depth of
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/maximum-depth-of-binary-tree/submissions/1553597020/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Accepted
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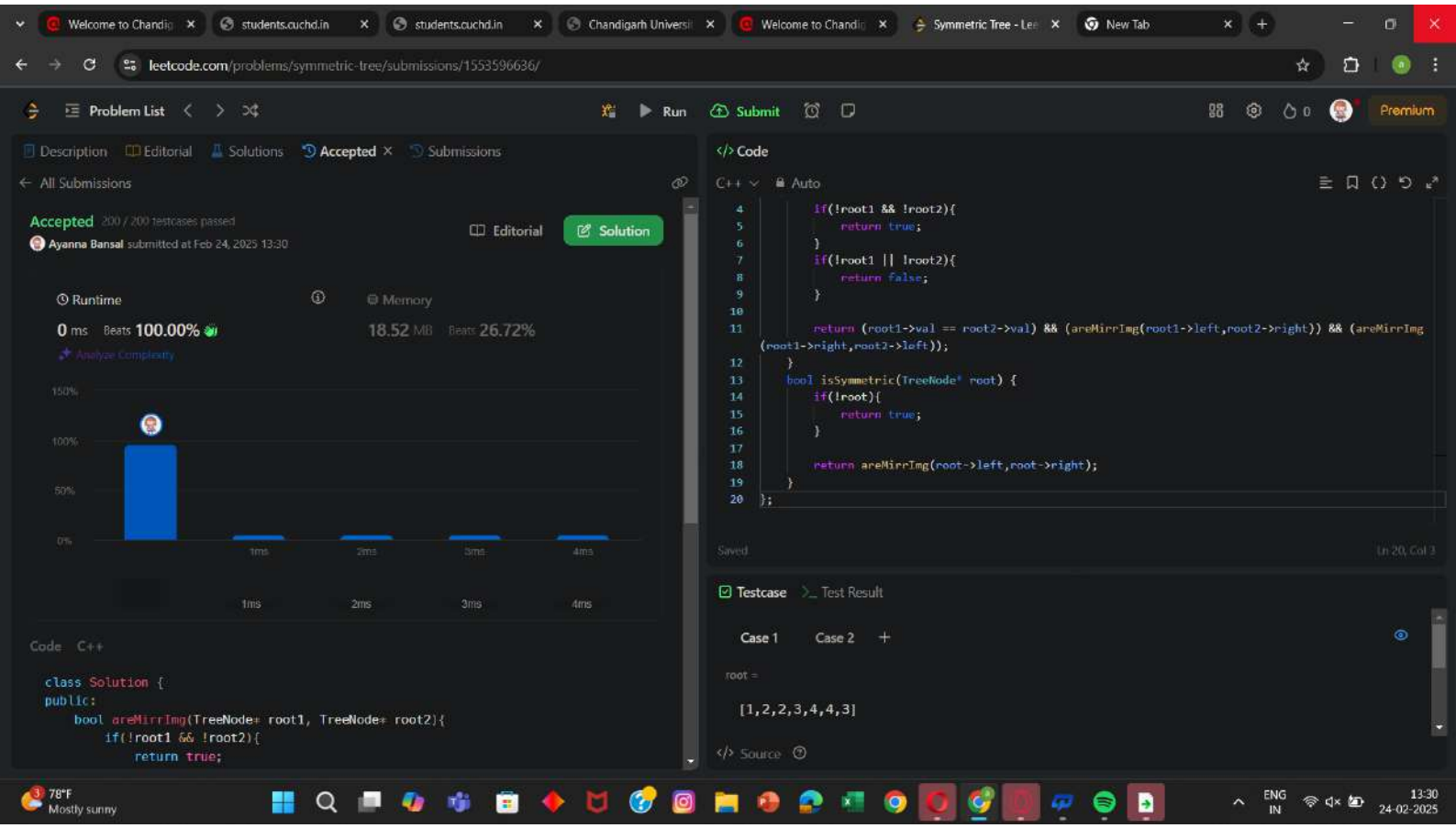
Solutions
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 39 / 39 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:30
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Memory
19.05 MB Beats 44.67%
Analyze Complexity
150%
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
Code
C++
Auto
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
* TreeNode *right;
* TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left), right(right) {}
* };
*/
class Solution {
public:
int maxDepth(TreeNode* root) {
if(root==nullptr)
return 0;
int leftdepth=maxDepth(root->left);
int rightdepth=maxDepth(root->right);
return 1+ max(leftdepth,riehtdepth);
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Source
78°F
Mostly sunny
ENG
IN
13:30
24-02-2025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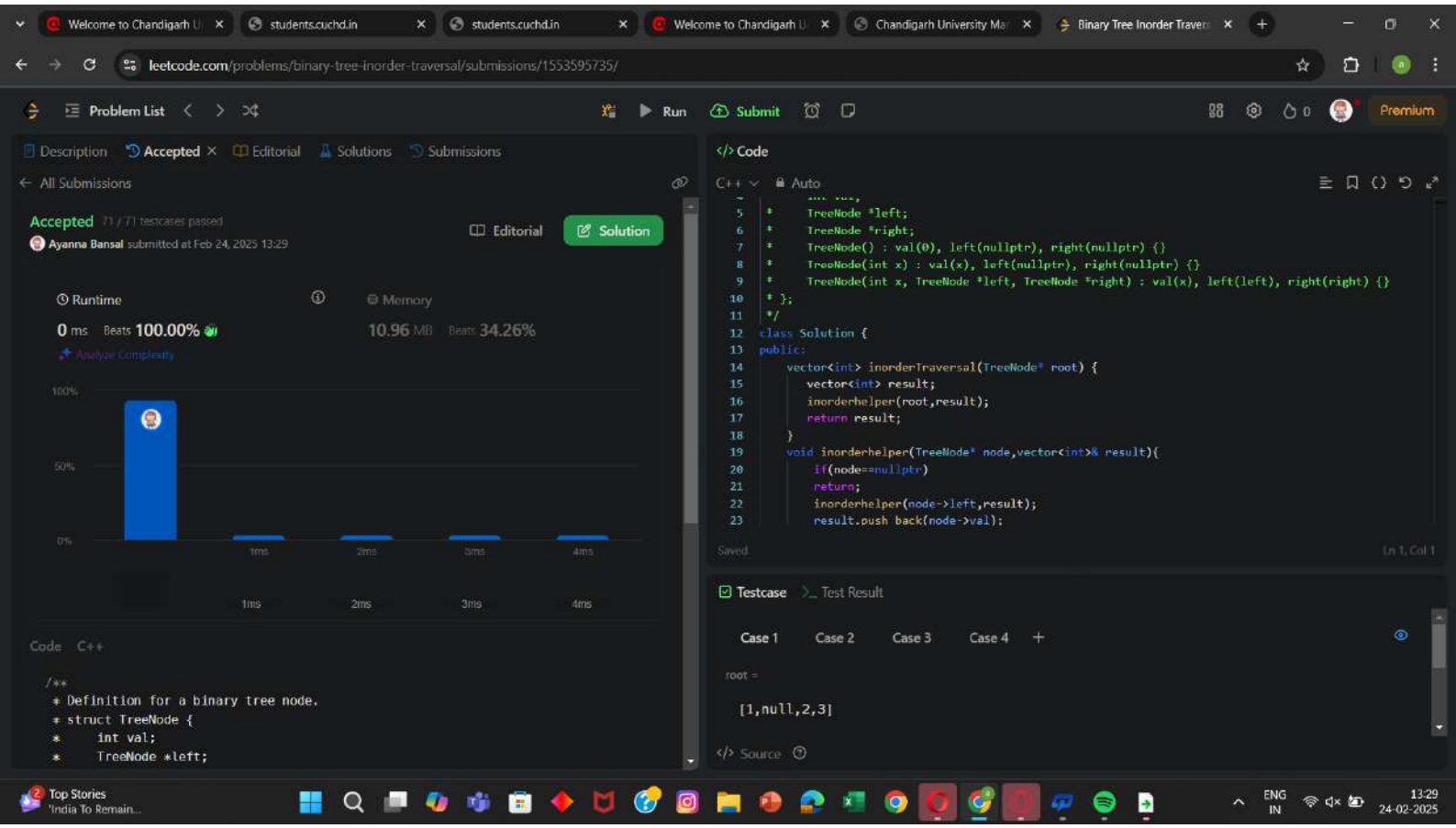
Symmetric Tree - Lee
New Tab
leetcode.com/problems/symmetric-tree/submissions/1553596636/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Editorial
Solutions
Accepted
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 200 / 200 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:30
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
18.52 MB Beats 26.72%
150%
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
class Solution {
public:
bool areMirrImg(TreeNode* root1, TreeNode* root2){
if(!root1 && !root2){
return true;
Code
C++
Auto
if(!root1 && !root2){
return true;
}
if(!root1 || !root2){
return false;
}
return (root1->val == root2->val) && (areMirrImg(root1->left,root2->right)) && (areMirrImg(root1->right,root2->left));
}
bool isSymmetric(TreeNode* root) {
if(!root){
return true;
}
return areMirrImg(root->left,root->right);
}
};
Saved
Ln 20, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
root =
[1,2,2,3,4,4,3]
Source
78°F
Mostly sunny
ENG
IN
13:30
24-02-2025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Binary Tree Inorder Traver
leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-inorder-traversal/submissions/1553595735/
Problem List
Run
Submit
Premium
Description
Accepted
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
All Submissions
Accepted 71 / 71 testcases passed
Ayanna Bansal submitted at Feb 24, 2025 13:29
Editorial
Solution
Runtime
0 ms Beats 100.00%
Analyze Complexity
Memory
10.96 MB Beats 34.26%
100%
50%
0%
1ms
2ms
3ms
4ms
Code C++
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
* TreeNode *right;
* TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left), right(right) {}
* };
*/
class Solution {
public:
vector<int> inorderTraversal(TreeNode* root) {
vector<int> result;
inorderhelper(root,result);
return result;
}
void inorderhelper(TreeNode* node,vector<int>& result){
if(node==nullptr)
return;
inorderhelper(node->left,result);
result.push_back(node->val);
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 1, Col 1
Testcase
Test Result
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Case 4
root =
[1,null,2,3]
Source
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