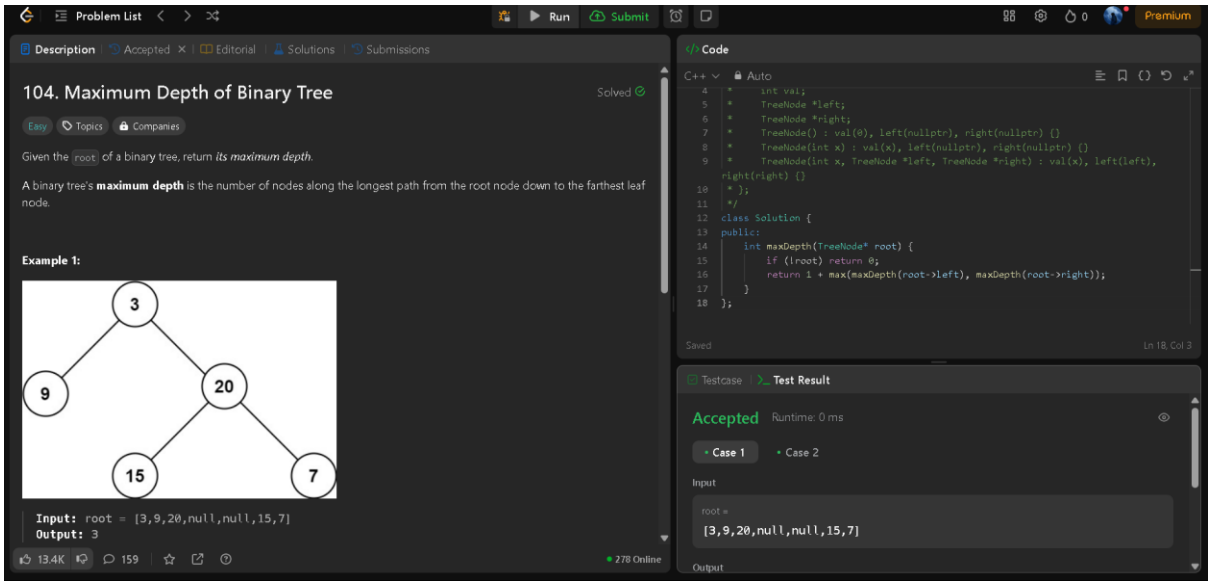
1.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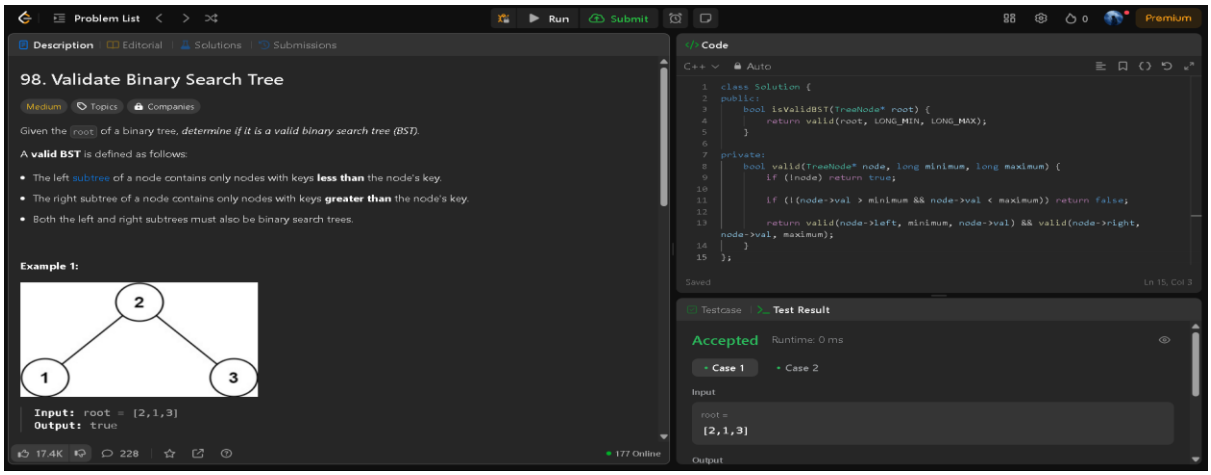
104. Maximum Depth of Binary Tree
Solved
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given the root of a binary tree, return its maximum depth.
A binary tree's maximum depth is the number of nodes along the longest path from the root node down to the farthest leaf node.
Example 1:
3
9
20
15
7
Input: root = [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output: 3
13.4K
159
278 Online
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 18, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output

2.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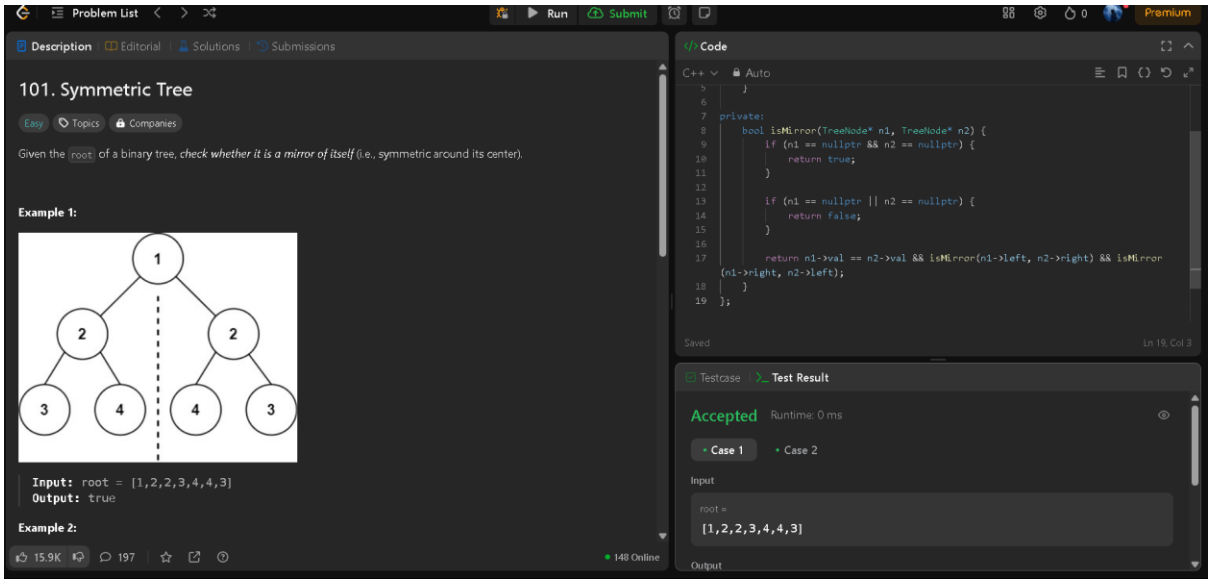
98. Validate Binary Search Tree
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given the root of a binary tree, determine if it is a valid binary search tree (BST).
A valid BST is defined as follows:
The left subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys less than the node's key.
The right subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys greater than the node's key.
Both the left and right subtrees must also be binary search trees.
Example 1:
2
1
3
Input: root = [2,1,3]
Output: true
17.4K
228
177 Online
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 15, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
root =
[2,1,3]
Output

3.


Problem List
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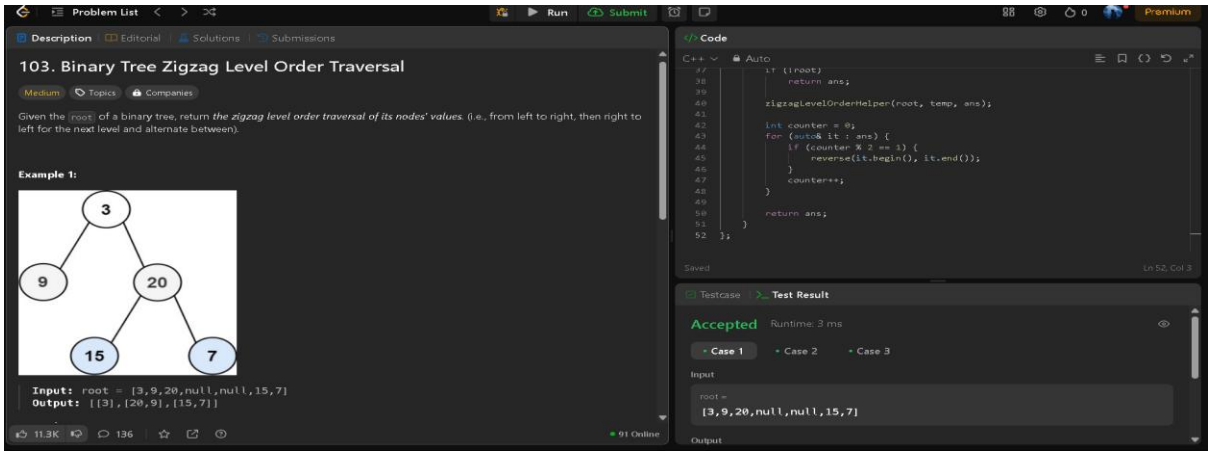
101. Symmetric Tree
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given the root of a binary tree, check whether it is a mirror of itself (i.e., symmetric around its center).
Example 1:
1
2
2
3
4
4
3
Input: root = [1,2,2,3,4,4,3]
Output: true
Example 2:
15.9K
197
148 Online
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 19, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
root =
[1,2,2,3,4,4,3]
Output

4.


Problem List
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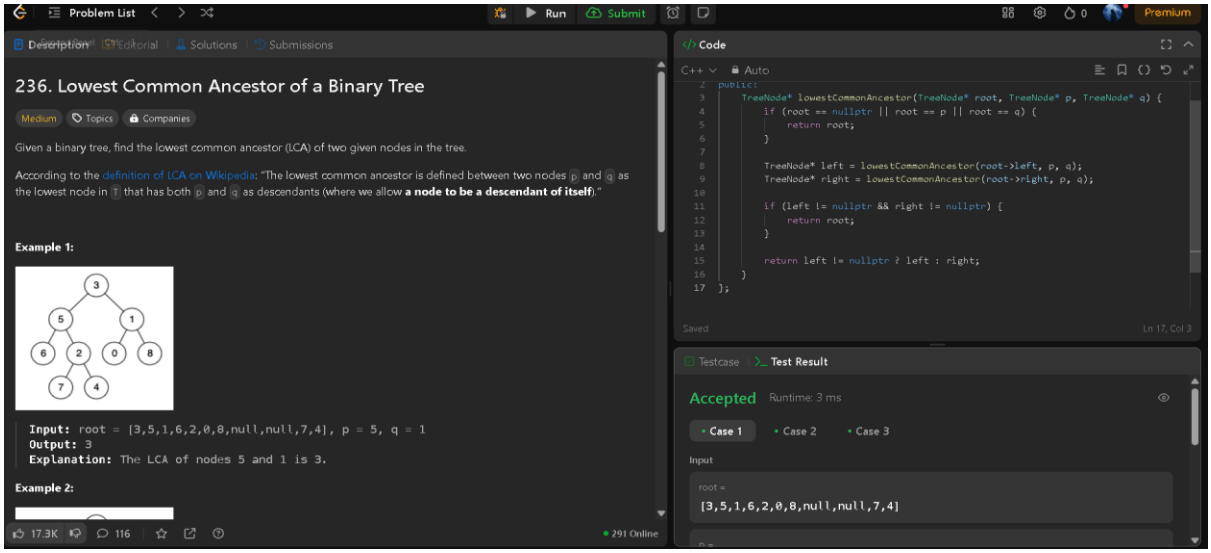
103. Binary Tree Zigzag Level Order Traversal
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given the root of a binary tree, return the zigzag level order traversal of its nodes' values. (i.e., from left to right, then right to left for the next level and alternate between).
Example 1:
3
9
20
15
7
Input: root = [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output: [[3],[20,9],[15,7]]
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 52, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 3 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output

5.


Problem List
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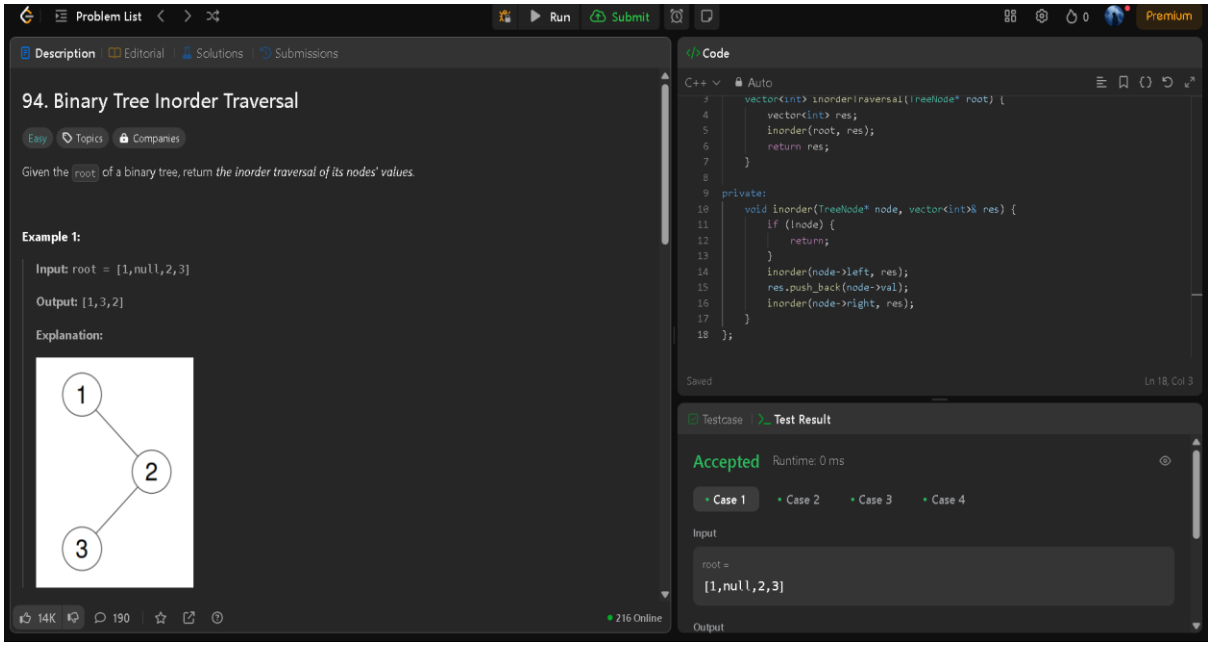
236. Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Tree
Medium
Topics
Companies
Given a binary tree, find the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of two given nodes in the tree.
According to the definition of LCA on Wikipedia: "The lowest common ancestor is defined between two nodes p and q as the lowest node in T that has both p and q as descendants (where we allow a node to be a descendant of itself)."
Example 1:
Input: root = [3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4], p = 5, q = 1
Output: 3
Explanation: The LCA of nodes 5 and 1 is 3.
Example 2:
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 17, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 3 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
root =
[3,5,1,6,2,0,8,null,null,7,4]

6.


Problem List
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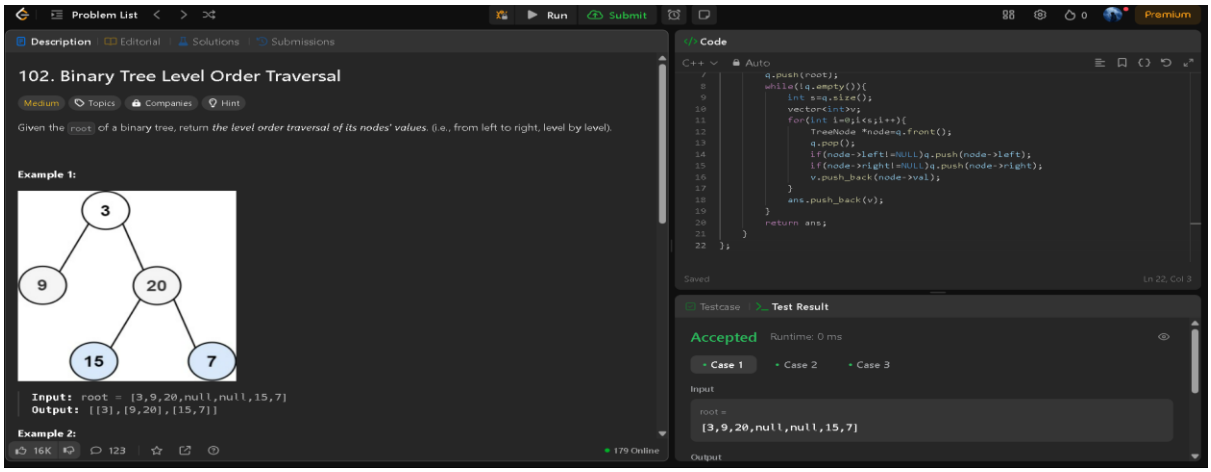
94. Binary Tree Inorder Traversal
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given the root of a binary tree, return the inorder traversal of its nodes' values.
Example 1:
Input: root = [1,null,2,3]
Output: [1,3,2]
Explanation:
1
2
3
Code
C++
Auto
Saved
Ln 18, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Case 4
Input
root =
[1,null,2,3]
Output

7.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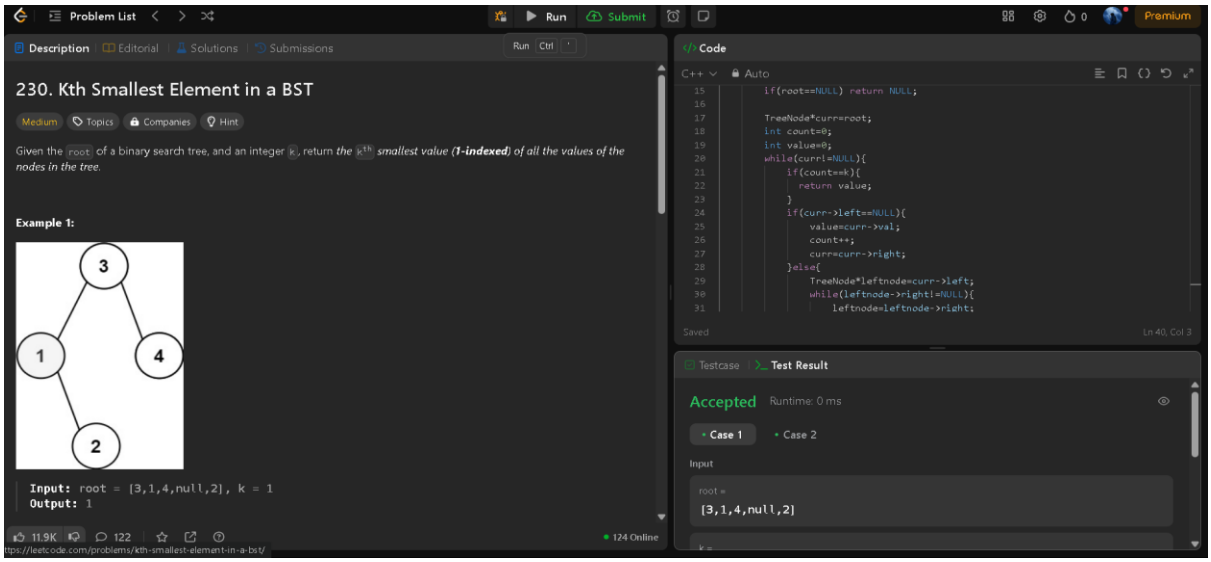
102. Binary Tree Level Order Traversal
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
Given the root of a binary tree, return the level order traversal of its nodes' values. (i.e., from left to right, level by level).
Example 1:
3
9
20
15
7
Input: root = [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output: [[3],[9,20],[15,7]]
Example 2:
16K
123
179 Online
Code
C++
Auto
q.push(root);
while(!q.empty()){
int sq=q.size();
vector<int>v;
for(int i=0;i<sq;i++){
TreeNode *node=q.front();
q.pop();
if(node->left!=NULL)q.push(node->left);
if(node->right!=NULL)q.push(node->right);
v.push_back(node->val);
}
ans.push_back(v);
}
return ans;
}
};
Saved
Ln 22, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Case 3
Input
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output

8.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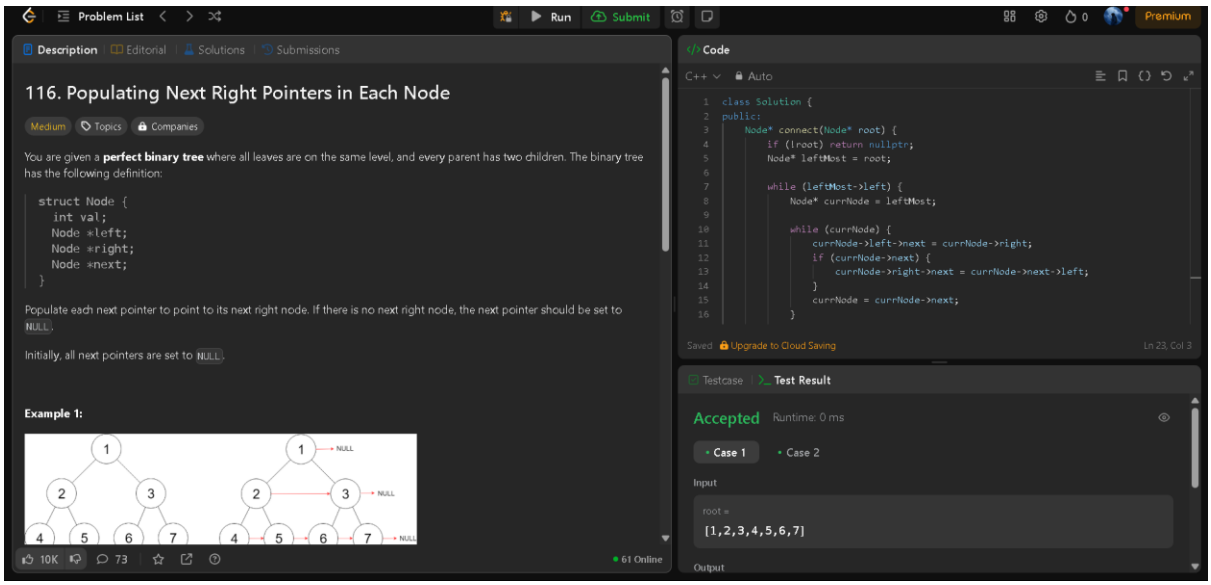
Run Ctrl '
230. Kth Smallest Element in a BST
Medium
Topics
Companies
Hint
Given the root of a binary search tree, and an integer k, return the kth smallest value (1-indexed) of all the values of the nodes in the tree.
Example 1:
3
1
4
2
Input: root = [3,1,4,null,2], k = 1
Output: 1
11.9K
122
124 Online
https://leetcode.com/problems/kth-smallest-element-in-a-bst/
Code
C++
Auto
if(root==NULL) return NULL;
TreeNode*curr=root;
int count=0;
int value=0;
while(curr!=NULL){
if(count==k){
return value;
}
if(curr->left==NULL){
value=curr->val;
count++;
curr=curr->right;
}else{
TreeNode*leftnode=curr->left;
while(leftnode->right!=NULL){
leftnode=leftnode->right;
Saved
Ln 40, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
root =
[3,1,4,null,2]
k =

9.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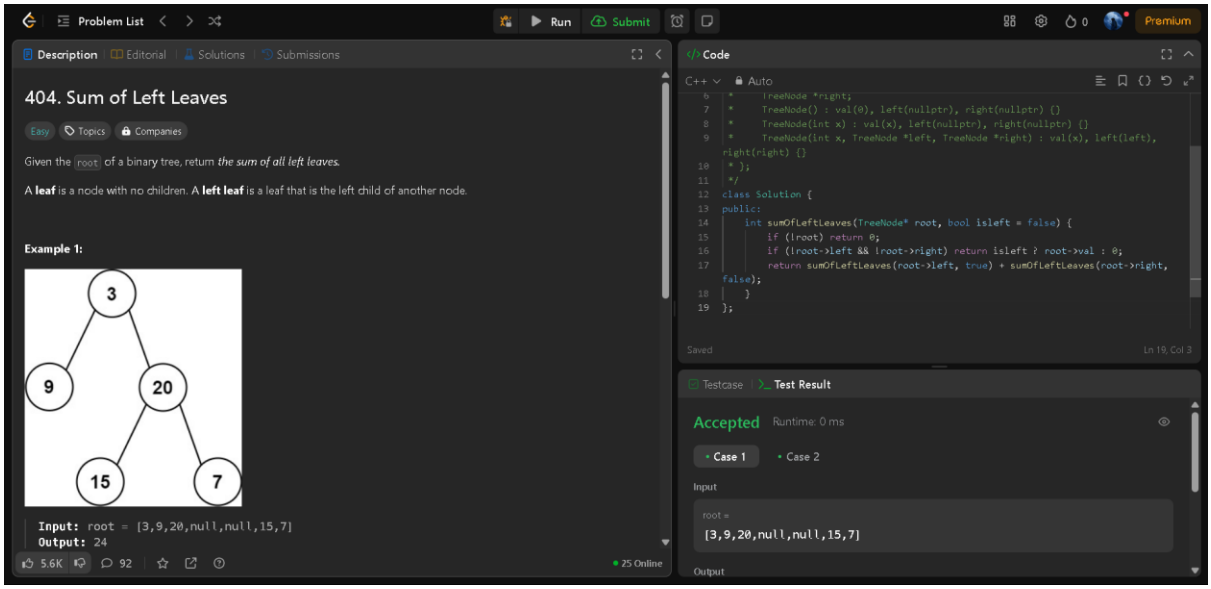
116. Populating Next Right Pointers in Each Node
Medium
Topics
Companies
You are given a perfect binary tree where all leaves are on the same level, and every parent has two children. The binary tree has the following definition:
struct Node {
int val;
Node *left;
Node *right;
Node *next;
}
Populate each next pointer to point to its next right node. If there is no next right node, the next pointer should be set to NULL.
Initially, all next pointers are set to NULL.
Example 1:
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
NULL
10K
73
61 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
Node* connect(Node* root) {
if (!root) return nullptr;
Node* leftMost = root;
while (leftMost->left) {
Node* currNode = leftMost;
while (currNode) {
currNode->left->next = currNode->right;
if (currNode->next) {
currNode->right->next = currNode->next->left;
}
currNode = currNode->next;
}
Saved
Upgrade to Cloud Saving
Ln 23, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
root =
[1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
Output

10.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404. Sum of Left Leaves
Easy
Topics
Companies
Given the root of a binary tree, return the sum of all left leaves.
A leaf is a node with no children. A left leaf is a leaf that is the left child of another node.
Example 1:
3
9
20
15
7
Input: root = [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output: 24
5.6K
92
25 Online
Code
C++
Auto
class Solution {
public:
int sumOfLeftLeaves(TreeNode* root, bool isleft = false) {
if (!root) return 0;
if (!root->left && !root->right) return isleft ? root->val : 0;
return sumOfLeftLeaves(root->left, true) + sumOfLeftLeaves(root->right, false);
}
};
Saved
Ln 19, Col 3
Testcase
Test Result
Accepted
Runtime: 0 ms
Case 1
Case 2
Input
root =
[3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
Output