

Day 3 Trees - BFS

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#	Problem	Description	LeetCode Link
1	Binary Tree Level Order Traversal	Traverse tree level by level using BFS.	 Link
2	Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II	Traverse tree from bottom to top using BFS.	 Link
3	Average of Levels in Binary Tree	Find average value at each level using BFS.	 Link
4	Minimum Depth of Binary Tree	Find shortest path from root to leaf using BFS.	 Link
5	Maximum Depth of Binary Tree	Use BFS to calculate maximum depth (alternate to DFS).	 Link
6	Binary Tree Right Side View	Collect rightmost node of each level using BFS.	 Link
7	Populating Next Right Pointers in Each Node	Connect nodes at the same level using BFS.	 Link
8	Cousins in Binary Tree	Check if two nodes are cousins using BFS.	 Link
9	Symmetric Tree	Use BFS (queue of pairs) to check tree symmetry.	 Link

10	Find Largest Value in Each Tree Row	BFS to find max value at each level.	 Link
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<https://leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-level-order-traversal/description/>

```
class Solution {
    public List<List<Integer>> levelOrder(TreeNode root) {
        List<List<Integer>> res = new ArrayList<>();
        if(root==null) return res;
        Queue<TreeNode> q = new LinkedList<>();
        q.add(root);
        while(!q.isEmpty()){
            int size = q.size(); //size of curr level/ no of elements
            List<Integer> arr = new ArrayList<>();
            for(int i=0;i<size;i++){
                TreeNode node = q.poll();
                arr.add(node.val);
                if(node.left!=null) q.add(node.left);
                if(node.right!=null) q.add(node.right);
            }
            res.add(arr);
        }
        return res;
    }
}
```

<https://leetcode.com/problems/find-largest-value-in-each-tree-row/description/>

```
class Solution {
    public List<Integer> largestValues(TreeNode root) {
        List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
        if(root==null) return res;
        Queue<TreeNode> q = new LinkedList<>();
        q.add(root);
        while(!q.isEmpty()){
            int size = q.size();
            int max = Integer.MIN_VALUE;
```

```

        for(int i=0;i<size;i++){
            TreeNode node = q.poll();
            max = Math.max(max, node.val);
            if(node.left!=null) q.add(node.left);
            if(node.right!=null) q.add(node.right);
        }
        res.add(max);
    }
    return res;
}
}

```

<https://leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-right-side-view/description/>

```

class Solution {
    public List<Integer> rightSideView(TreeNode root) {
        List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
        if(root==null) return res;
        Queue<TreeNode> q = new LinkedList<>();
        q.add(root);
        while(!q.isEmpty()){
            int size = q.size();
            TreeNode rightMost = null;
            for(int i=0;i<size;i++){
                TreeNode node = q.poll();
                rightMost = node;
                if(node.left!=null) q.add(node.left);
                if(node.right!=null) q.add(node.right);
            }
            res.add(rightMost.val);
        }
        return res;
    }
}

```

<https://leetcode.com/problems/cousins-in-binary-tree/>

```

class Solution {
    public boolean isCousins(TreeNode root, int x, int y) {
        Queue<Pair<TreeNode,TreeNode>> q = new LinkedList<>();
        if(root==null) return false;

```

```

q.add(new Pair<>(root, null));
//time O n
//spcae O n
while(!q.isEmpty()){
    int size = q.size();
    ArrayList<TreeNode> arr = new ArrayList<>();
    for(int i=0;i<size;i++){
        Pair<TreeNode,TreeNode> currPair = q.poll();
        TreeNode node = currPair.getKey();
        TreeNode parent = currPair.getValue();
        if(node.val == x || node.val == y){
            if(parent != null){
                arr.add(parent);
            }
        }
        if(node.left!=null) q.add(new Pair<>(node.left, node));
        if(node.right!=null) q.add(new Pair<>(node.right, node));
    }
    if(arr.size()==2 && arr.get(0)!=arr.get(1)) return true;
}
return false;
}
}

```