

112. Path Sum

Total Accepted: 120350

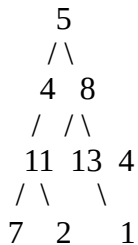
Total Submissions: 374276

Difficulty: Easy

Given a binary tree and a sum, determine if the tree has a root-to-leaf path such that adding up all the values along the path equals the given sum.

For example:

Given the below binary tree and sum = 22,



return true, as there exist a root-to-leaf path 5->4->11->2 which sum is 22.

113. Path Sum II

Total Accepted: 94312

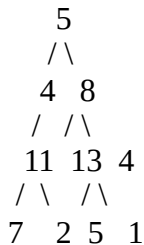
Total Submissions: 315819

Difficulty: Medium

Given a binary tree and a sum, find all root-to-leaf paths where each path's sum equals the given sum.

For example:

Given the below binary tree and sum = 22,



return

```
[
  [5,4,11,2],
  [5,8,4,5]
]
```

```
#include<iostream>
#include<sstream>
#include<vector>
#include<string>
```

```

#include<algorithm>
#include<limits>
#include<stdio.h>
//author:DemonMikalis
using namespace std;
int counter;
struct TreeNode
{
    int val;
    struct TreeNode *left;
    struct TreeNode *right;
    TreeNode(int x)
    {
        val=x;
        left=NULL;
        right=NULL;
    }
};

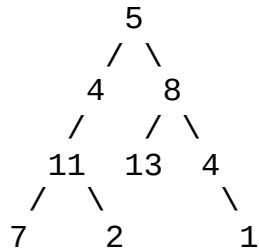
bool hasPathSum(TreeNode* root, int sum)
{
    if(root==NULL) return false;
    if(root->val==sum && root->right==NULL && root->left==NULL)
        return true;
    return hasPathSum(root->left,sum-root->val) || hasPathSum
(root->right,sum-root->val);
}

void findPath(TreeNode* root, int sum, vector<int> &path,
vector<vector<int> >&paths)
{
    if(root==NULL) return;
    path.push_back(root->val);
    if(root->val==sum && root->right==NULL && root->left==NULL)
        paths.push_back(path);
    findPath(root->left,sum-root->val,path,paths);
    findPath(root->right,sum-root->val,path,paths);
    path.pop_back();
}

vector<vector<int> > pathSum(TreeNode* root, int sum)
{
    vector<int> path;
    vector<vector<int> > paths;
    findPath(root,sum,path,paths);
    return paths;
}

```

```
/*
```



```
*/
```

```
TreeNode *createTree()
```

```
{
```

```
    TreeNode *tree = new TreeNode(5);
    tree->left=new TreeNode(4);
    tree->right=new TreeNode(8);
    tree->left->left=new TreeNode(11);
    tree->left->left->left=new TreeNode(7);
    tree->left->left->right=new TreeNode(2);
    tree->right->left = new TreeNode(13);
    tree->right->right = new TreeNode(4);
    tree->right->right->right = new TreeNode(1);
    return tree;
```

```
}
```

```
void printTree(TreeNode *node)
```

```
{
```

```
    if(node==NULL) return;
    cout<<node->val;
    printTree(node->left);
    printTree(node->right);
```

```
}
```

```
TreeNode *createTreeByArr(string arr[],int arrsz)
```

```
{
```

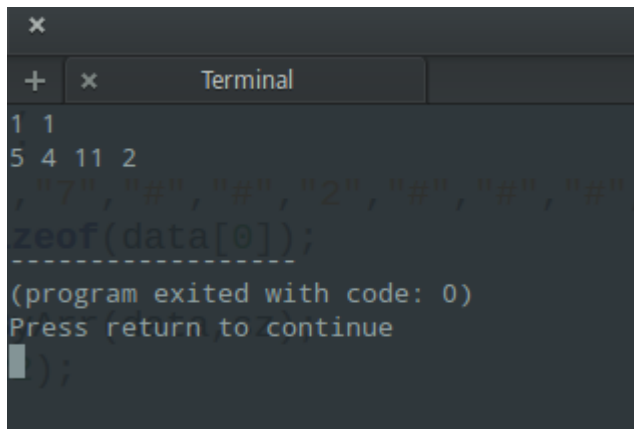
```
    if(counter>=arrsz-1) return NULL;
    string arrstr = arr[counter];
    if(arrstr=="#") return NULL;
    int value=-1;
    stringstream ss;
    ss<<arrstr;
    ss>>value;
    TreeNode *node = new TreeNode(value);
    counter++;
    node->left = createTreeByArr(arr,arrsz);
    counter++;
    node->right= createTreeByArr(arr,arrsz);
    return node;
```

```

}
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    TreeNode *tree = createTree();
    int ans = hasPathSum(tree, 22);
    string data[] =
{"5", "4", "11", "7", "#", "#", "2", "#", "#", "#", "8", "13", "#", "#", "4", "#",
"1", "#", "#"};
    int sz = (int)sizeof(data)/sizeof(data[0]);
    counter=0;
    TreeNode *tree2 = createTreeByArr(data, sz);
    // test path sum 1
    int ans2 = hasPathSum(tree2, 22);
    counter=0; // reset
    cout << ans << " " << ans2 << endl;

    // test path sum 2
    vector<vector<int>> paths = pathSum(tree2, 22);
    for(int i=0; i<(int)paths.size(); i++)
    {
        for(int j=0; j<(int)paths[i].size(); j++)
        {
            printf("%d ", paths[i][j]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }
    return 0;
}

```



```

x
+ x Terminal
1 1
5 4 11 2
7 2
8 13 4
-----
(program exited with code: 0)
Press return to continue
);

```