```
/**

* Definition for a binary tree node.

* public class TreeNode {

* int val;

* TreeNode left;

* TreeNode right;

* TreeNode(int x) { val = x; }

* }

*/

class Solution {

public boolean hasPathSum(TreeNode node, int sum) {

if (node == null)

return false;

if (node.left == null && node.right == null) {

return node.val == sum;

}

return hasPathSum(node.left, sum - node.val) || hasPathSum(node.right, sum - node.val);

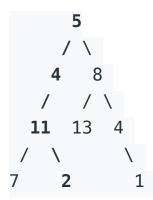
}
```

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.

**Note:** A leaf is a node with no children.

## **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.

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

Note: A leaf is a node with no children.

## **Example:**

Given the below binary tree and sum = 22,

```
5
/ \
4 8
/ / \
11 13 4
/ \ / \
7 2 5 1
```

Return:

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

/\*\*

- \* Definition for a binary tree node.
- \* public class TreeNode {
- \* int val;
- \* TreeNode left;
- \* TreeNode right;
- \* TreeNode(int x) { val = x; }

```
* }
*/
class Solution {
  public List<List<Integer>> pathSum(TreeNode root, int sum) {
     List<List<Integer>> res = new ArrayList<>();
     if (root == null)
       return res;
     helper(res, new ArrayList<>(), root, sum);
     return res;
  }
  private void helper(List<List<Integer>> res, List<Integer> tmp, TreeNode
node, int sum) {
     if (node == null) {
       return;
     }
     if (node.left == null && node.right == null && node.val == sum) {
       tmp.add(node.val);
       res.add(new ArrayList<>(tmp));
       tmp.remove(tmp.size()-1);
```

```
return;
}

tmp.add(node.val);
helper(res, tmp, node.left, sum - node.val);
helper(res, tmp, node.right, sum - node.val);
tmp.remove(tmp.size()-1);
}
```