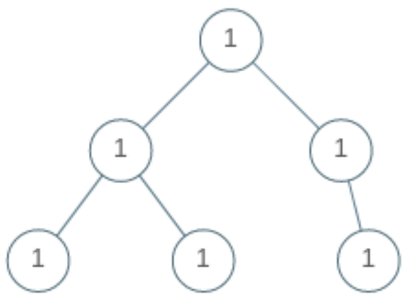
A binary tree is *univalued* if every node in the tree has the same value.

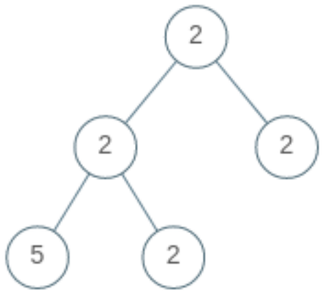
Return `true` if and only if the given tree is univalued.

Example 1:




```
Input: [1,1,1,1,1,null,1]
Output: true
```

Example 2:




```
Input: [2,2,2,5,2]
Output: false
```

Java Autocomplete

```java
/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * public class TreeNode {
 *     int val;
 *     TreeNode left;
 *     TreeNode right;
 *     TreeNode() {}
 *     TreeNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 *     TreeNode(int val, TreeNode left, TreeNode right) {
 *         this.val = val;
 *         this.left = left;
 *         this.right = right;
 *     }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
    public boolean isUnivalTree(TreeNode root) {
        return valueMatching(root, root.val);
    }

    private boolean valueMatching(TreeNode root, int rootval) {
        if (root == null)
            return true;
        return root.val == rootval && valueMatching(root.left, rootval) &&
valueMatching(root.right, rootval);
    }
}
```

Your previous code was restored from your local storage. Reset to default