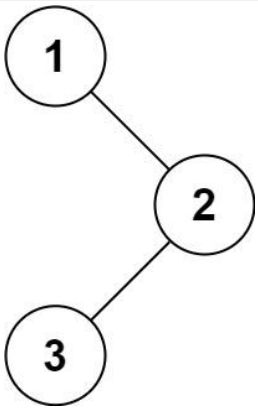
Given the root of a binary tree, return *the inorder traversal of its nodes' values*.

Example 1:



Input: root = [1,null,2,3]

Output: [1,3,2]

Example 2:

Input: root = []

Output: []

Example 3:

Input: root = [1]

Output: [1]

Constraints:

- **The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [0, 100].**
- **-100 <= Node.val <= 100**

Follow up: Recursive solution is trivial, could you do it iteratively?

Solution:

```
class Solution {

    List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();

    public List<Integer> inorderTraversal(TreeNode root) {

        if(root!=null){

            inorderTraversal(root.left);

            list.add(root.val);

            inorderTraversal(root.right);

        }

        return list;

    }

}
```