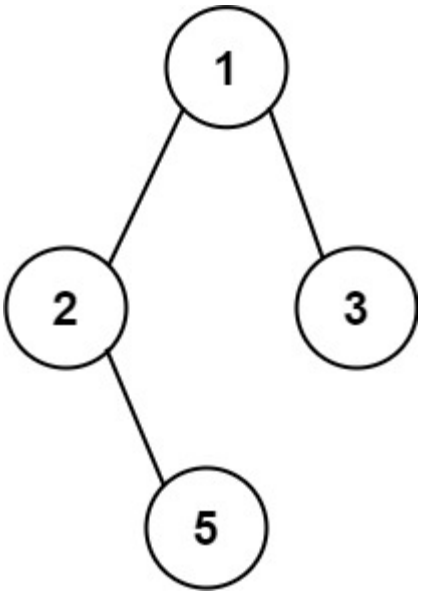
257. Binary Tree Paths

Given the root of a binary tree, return *all root-to-leaf paths in **any order***.

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

Example 1:



Input: root = [1,2,3,null,5]

Output: ["1->2->5","1->3"]

Example 2:

Input: root = [1]

Output: ["1"]

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [1, 100].
- -100 <= Node.val <= 100

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode(object):
#     def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
#         self.val = val
#         self.left = left
#         self.right = right
class Solution(object):
    def binaryTreePaths(self, root):
        res = []
        def dfs(root,ans=""):
            if not root:
                return
            if not root.left and not root.right:
                res.append(ans+str(root.val))

            dfs(root.left,ans+str(root.val)+'->')
            dfs(root.right, ans+str(root.val)+'->')

        dfs(root,"")
        return res
```