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Balanced Height ( height<=1)
Approach 1 (using pair class) O(n)
Code:
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* TreeNode *left;
* TreeNode *right;
* TreeNode(): val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
* TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left), right(right) {}
* };
class Solution {
public:
  bool isBalanced(TreeNode* root) {
    //using pair
    pair<int,bool> fi= ans(root);
    return fi.second;
  }
  //calculate hieght of a node
  int hieght(TreeNode* root)
    if(root==nullptr)
       return 0;
    return 1+max(hieght(root->left),hieght(root->right));
  }
 /* using pair class becuase each node maintain hieght and balanced factor
  so each node saperately store two values 1. hieght 2.bool (subtree is balanced or not)*/
  // fuction definition of ans
  pair<int,bool> ans(TreeNode* root)
  {
    if(root==NULL)
       pair<int,bool> p;
       p.first=0;
       p.second=true;
       return p;
```

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pair<int,bool> temp;
    temp.first=hieght(root);
    temp.second=true;
    pair<int,bool> leftAns=ans(root->left);
    pair<int,bool> rightAns=ans(root->right);
    int leftHieght=1+max(leftAns.first,rightAns.first);
    bool trueOrFalse;
   if(abs(leftAns.first-rightAns.first)<=1)
     trueOrFalse=leftAns.second && rightAns.second;
   }
    else
    {trueOrFalse=false;}
    pair<int,bool> main;
    main.first=leftHieght;
    main.second=trueOrFalse;
    return main;
 }
};
Approach 2 using simple O(n)
Code:
Class
{
public:
bool isBalanced(BinaryTreeNode<int> *root) {
   if (root == NULL)
    return 1;
  int l=height(root->left);
       int r=height(root->right);
   if ( abs(I- r)<=1 && isBalanced(root->left) && isBalanced(root->right))
    return 1;
 return 0;
 int hieght(TreeNode* root)
    if(root==nullptr)
```

```
return 0;
return 1+max(hieght(root->left),hieght(root->right));
}
```