

Day 18:

1. Given a binary tree, find its maximum depth. **[Easy]** **[LinkedIn, Microsoft, Amazon, Facebook, Adobe]**

<https://interviewprep.appliedroots.com/lecture/2/interview-preparation-course/1270/given-a-binary-tree-find-its-maximum-depth-leetcode/18/module-5-problem-solving>

2. Path Sum **[Easy]** **[Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Paypal]**

<https://interviewprep.appliedroots.com/lecture/2/interview-preparation-course/1271/path-sum-leetcode/18/module-5-problem-solving>

3. Find the sum of all left leaves in a given binary tree **[Easy]** **[Apple, Adobe, Amazon, Google]**

<https://interviewprep.appliedroots.com/lecture/2/interview-preparation-course/1272/find-the-sum-of-all-left-leaves-in-a-given-binary-tree-leetcode/18/module-5-problem-solving>

4. Given two binary trees, write a function to check if they are the same or not **[Easy]** **[Amazon, Google, Apple, Microsoft, Facebook, LinkedIn]**

<https://interviewprep.appliedroots.com/lecture/2/interview-preparation-course/1273/given-two-binary-trees-write-a-function-to-check-if-they-are-the-same-or-not-leetcode/18/module-5-problem-solving>

5. All Elements in Two Binary Search Trees **[Medium]** **[Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Oracle]**

<https://interviewprep.appliedroots.com/lecture/2/interview-preparation-course/1274/all-elements-in-two-binary-search-trees-leetcode/18/module-5-problem-solving>

6. Maximum Binary Tree **[Medium] [Apple, Amazon, Google, Microsoft]**

<https://interviewprep.appliedroots.com/lecture/2/interview-preparation-course/1275/maximum-binary-tree-problem-statement-leetcode/18/module-5-problem-solving>

Practice problems:

7. Given a binary tree, find its minimum depth.

The minimum depth is the number of nodes along the shortest path from the root node down to the nearest leaf node.

Note: A leaf is a node with no children. **[Easy] [Amazon, Facebook, Amazon, Facebook, Google, Goldman Sachs]**

Practice link:

<https://leetcode.com/problems/minimum-depth-of-binary-tree/>

8. Given the root of a binary tree and an integer targetSum, return all root-to-leaf paths where each path's sum equals targetSum.

A leaf is a node with no children. **[Medium] [Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft, Quora, Google, Oracle, Adobe]**

Practice Link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/path-sum-ii/>

9. Given the root of a binary tree and an integer targetSum, return the number of paths where the sum of the values along the path equals targetSum.

The path does not need to start or end at the root or a leaf, but it must go downwards (i.e., traveling only from parent nodes to child nodes).
[Medium] [Amazon, Microsoft, Apple]

Practice link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/path-sum-iii/>

10. Consider all the leaves of a binary tree, from left to right order, the values of those leaves form a leaf value sequence. **[Easy] [Amazon, Microsoft]**

Practice Link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/leaf-similar-trees/>