

Binary Tree Path Sum (easy)

We'll cover the following



- Problem Statement
- Try it yourself
- Solution
- Code
 - Time complexity
 - Space complexity

Problem Statement

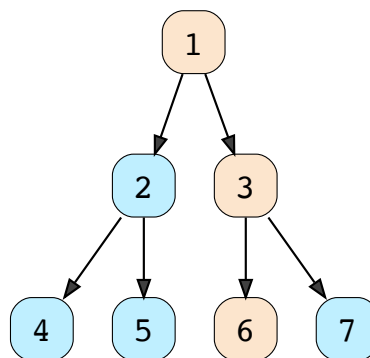
Given a binary tree and a number 'S', find if the tree has a path from root-to-leaf such that the sum of all the node values of that path equals 'S'.

Example 1:

S: 10

Output: true

Explanation: The path with sum '10' is highlighted



Example 2:

S: 23

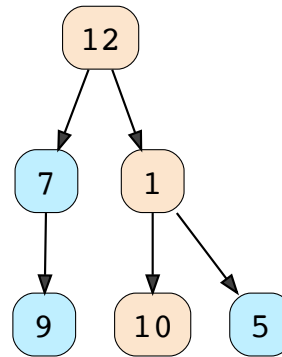
Output: true

Explanation: The path with sum '23' is highlighted

S: 16

Output: false

Explanation: There is no root-to-leaf path with sum '16'.



Try it yourself

Try solving this question here:

Java

Python3

JS



C++





```

7
8 def has_path(root, sum):
9     # TODO: Write your code here
10    stack = [[root, root.val]]
11    while stack:
12        node, val = stack.pop(0)
13        if val == sum and not node.left and not node.right:
14            return True
15        if node.left:
16            stack.append([node.left, val+node.left.val])
17        if node.right:
18            stack.append([node.right, val+node.right.val])
19    return False
20
21 def main():
22
23     root = TreeNode(12)
24     root.left = TreeNode(7)
25     root.right = TreeNode(1)
26     root.left.left = TreeNode(9)
27     root.right.left = TreeNode(10)
28     root.right.right = TreeNode(5)
29     print("Tree has path: " + str(has_path(root, 23)))
30     print("Tree has path: " + str(has_path(root, 16)))
31
  
```



32
33 main()
34





Output

0.16s

Tree has path: True
Tree has path: False

Solution

As we are trying to search for a root-to-leaf path, we can use the **Depth First Search (DFS)** technique to solve this problem.

To recursively traverse a binary tree in a DFS fashion, we can start from the root and at every step, make two recursive calls one for the left and one for the right child.

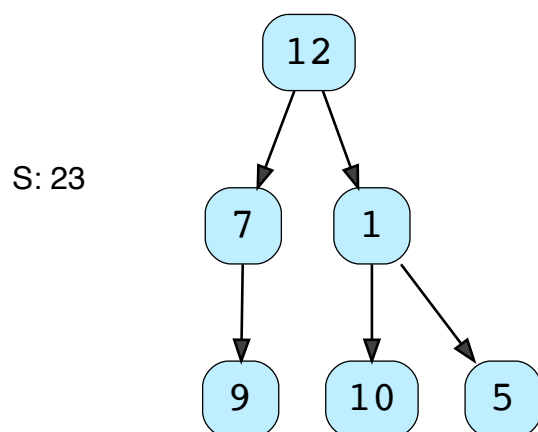
Here are the steps for our Binary Tree Path Sum problem:

1. Start DFS with the root of the tree.
2. If the current node is not a leaf node, do two things:
 - Subtract the value of the current node from the given number to get a new sum => $S = S - \text{node.value}$
 - Make two recursive calls for both the children of the current node with the new number calculated in the previous step.
3. At every step, see if the current node being visited is a leaf node and if its value is equal to the given number 'S'. If both these conditions are true, we have found the required root-to-leaf path, therefore return `true`.

4. If the current node is a leaf but its value is not equal to the given number 'S', return false.



Let's take the example-2 mentioned above to visually see our algorithm:



Let's start with the root node

1 of 10



Code

Here is what our algorithm will look like:

Java

Python3

C++

JS

```
1 class TreeNode:
2     def __init__(self, val, left=None, right=None):
3         self.val = val
4         self.left = left
5         self.right = right
6
7
8 def has_path(root, sum):
9     if root is None:
10         return False
11
```



```
11
12 # if the current node is a leaf and its value
13 if root.val == sum and root.left is None and r
14     return True
15
16 # recursively call to traverse the left and ri
17 # return true if any of the two recursive call
18 return has_path(root.left, sum - root.val) or
19
20
21 def main():
22
23     root = TreeNode(12)
24     root.left = TreeNode(7)
25     root.right = TreeNode(1)
26     root.left.left = TreeNode(9)
27     root.right.left = TreeNode(10)
28     root.right.right = TreeNode(5)
```



Time complexity


The time complexity of the above algorithm is $O(N)$, where 'N' is the total number of nodes in the tree. This is due to the fact that we traverse each node once.

Space complexity

The space complexity of the above algorithm will be $O(N)$ in the worst case. This space will be used to store the recursion stack. The worst case will happen when the given tree is a linked list (i.e., every node has only one child).

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