# [LeetCode] Binary Tree Level Order Traversal 二叉 树层次遍历(DFS | BFS)



## 目录:

- 1.Binary Tree Level Order Traversal 二叉树层次遍历 BFS
- 2.Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II 二叉树层次遍历从低往高输出 BFS
- 3.Maximum Depth of Binary Tree 求二叉树的深度 DFS
- 4.Balanced Binary Tree 判断平衡二叉树 DFS
- 5.Path Sum 二叉树路径求和判断DFS

# 题目概述:

Given a binary tree, return the level order traversal of its nodes' values. (ie, from left to right, level by level).

For example:

Given binary tree {3,9,20,#,#,15,7},

```
3

/ \

9 20

/ \

15 7
```

return its level order traversal as:

```
[
[3],
[9,20],
[15,7]
```

Here's an example:

```
1
/\
2 3
/
4
\
5
```

The above binary tree is serialized as " $\{1,2,3,\#,\#,4,\#,\#,5\}$ ".

#### 题目分析:

本题考查的就是二叉树的层次遍历,需要注意的是二叉树用数组的表示方法,二 叉树的每层是从左到右存入数组的。方法包括:

- 1.层次遍历。二维数组存储数字和深度,输出二维数组即可,过于复杂。
- 2.通过队列BFS广度优先搜索。
- 3.通过DFS深度优先搜索实现。

## 我的代码:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
      int val;
      TreeNode *left;
      TreeNode *right;
      TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
 * };
*/
class Solution {
public:
   //二叉树层次遍历 通过队列BFS广度优先搜索
   vector<vector<int>>> levelOrder(TreeNode* root) {
       vector<vector<int>> result;
       queue<TreeNode*>q;
       vector<int> level; //每层结果
       int size,i;
       TreeNode* p;
       if(root==NULL) return result;
       q.push(root);
                               //入队
       while(!q.empty()) {
           //队列中有几个元素就依次遍历每个元素的左右结点
           level.clear();
           size=q.size();
```