

# {"id": "6", "left": null, "right": null, "value": 6}, {"id": "7", "left": null, "right": null, "value": 7}, {"id": "8", "left": null, "right": null, "value": 8}, {"id": "9", "left": null, "right": null, "value": 9}, {"id": "10", "left": null, "right": null, "value": 10} Submit Code Yay, your code passed all the test cases! 9 / 9 test cases passed. Test Case 1 passed! $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ Test Case 2 passed! Test Case 3 passed! Test Case 4 passed! $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ Test Case 5 passed! Test Case 6 passed! Test Case 7 passed! Test Case 8 passed!

(i)

## Hint 1

Try traversing the Binary Tree in a depth-first-search-like fashion.

#### Hint 2

Recursively traverse the Binary Tree in a depth-first-search-like fashion, and pass a running sum of the values of every previously-visited node to each node that you're traversing.

#### Hint 3

As you recursively traverse the tree, if you reach a leaf node (a node with no "left" or "right" Binar Tree nodes), add the relevant running sum that you've calculated to a list of sums (which you'll also have to pass to the recursive function). If you reach a node that isn't a leaf node, keep recursively traversing its children nodes, passing the correctly updated running sum to them.

### **Optimal Space & Time Complexity**

O(n) time | O(n) space - where n is the number of nodes in the Binary Tree