

107 Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II

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Question:

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

For example:

Given binary tree [3,9,20,null,null,15,7],

```
  3
 / \
9  20
/  \
15  7
```

return its bottom-up level order traversal as:

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

来自 <https://leetcode.com/problems/binary-tree-level-order-traversal-ii/description/>

给定一个二叉树，返回其节点值自底向上的层次遍历。（即按从叶节点所在层到根节点所在的层，逐层从左向右遍历）

Solution for Python3:

```
1  # Definition for a binary tree node.
2  # class TreeNode:
3  #     def __init__(self, x):
4  #         self.val = x
5  #         self.left = None
6  #         self.right = None
7  # Iterative Version
8  class Solution1:
9      def levelOrderBottom(self, root):
10         """
11         :type root: TreeNode
12         :rtype: List[List[int]]
13         """
14         if not root:
15             return []
16         from collections import deque
17         d = deque()
18         d.append(root)
19         res = []
20         while d:
21             L = []
22             for i in range(len(d)):
23                 node = d.popleft()
24                 L += [node.val]
25                 if node.left:
26                     d.append(node.left)
27                 if node.right:
```

```

28         d.append(node.right)
29         res.append(L)
30         res.reverse()
31         return res
32
33 # Recursive Version
34 class Solution2:
35     def levelOrderBottom(self, root):
36         """
37         :type root: TreeNode
38         :rtype: List[List[int]]
39         """
40         res = []
41         self.levelOrder(root, res, 0)
42         res.reverse()
43         return res
44     def levelOrder(self, root, res, curLevel):
45         if not root:
46             return
47         if curLevel > len(res) - 1:
48             res.append([])
49         res[curLevel].append(root.val)
50         self.levelOrder(root.left, res, curLevel + 1)
51         self.levelOrder(root.right, res, curLevel + 1)

```

Solution for C++:

```

1  /**
2   * Definition for a binary tree node.
3   * struct TreeNode {
4   *     int val;
5   *     TreeNode *left;
6   *     TreeNode *right;
7   *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
8   * };
9   */
10 // Iterative Version
11 class Solution1 {
12 public:
13     vector<vector<int>> levelOrderBottom(TreeNode* root) {
14         if (!root) {
15             return vector<vector<int>> > ();
16         }
17         queue<TreeNode*> q;
18         q.push(root);
19         vector<std::vector<int>> > res;
20         vector<int> v;
21         while (!q.empty()) {
22             v.clear();
23             for (int i = 0, n = q.size(); i < n; i++) {
24                 TreeNode *node = q.front();
25                 q.pop();
26                 v.push_back(node->val);

```

```

27         if (node->left) {
28             q.push(node->left);
29         }
30         if (node->right) {
31             q.push(node->right);
32         }
33     }
34     res.push_back(v);
35 }
36 reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
37 return res;
38 }
39 };
40
41 // Recursive Version
42 class Solution2 {
43 public:
44     vector<vector<int>> levelOrderBottom(TreeNode* root) {
45         vector<vector<int>> > res;
46         levelOrder(root, res, 0);
47         reverse(res.begin(), res.end());
48         return res;
49     }
50
51     void levelOrder(TreeNode* root, vector<vector<int>> > &v, int curLevel) {
52         if (!root) {
53             return;
54         }
55         if (v.empty() || curLevel > (v.size() - 1)) {
56             v.push_back(vector<int> ());
57         }
58         v[curLevel].push_back(root->val);
59         levelOrder(root->left, v, curLevel + 1);
60         levelOrder(root->right, v, curLevel + 1);
61     }
62 };

```

Appendix:

Python: list.reverse():

在list上反转list,不返回。

Python的传值和传址:

- 1) python不允许程序员选择传值还是传址。python参数传递采用的是传对象引用的方式。这种方式相当于传值和传址的一种综合。如果函数收到一个可变对象（比如字典或者列表）的引用，就能修改对象的原始值——相当于传址。如果函数收到的是一个不可变对象（比如数字、字符或者元组）的引用，就不能直接修改原始对象——相当于传值。
- 2) 所以python的传值和传址是根据传入参数的类型来选择的。
 - a. 传值参数类型：数字，字符串，元祖。
 - b. 传址参数类型：列表，字典。

Python的copy和deepcopy

1) 想新建一个与当前变量a相等的变量b，同时b的值与a没有关联就需要用到copy。

```
import copy
```

```
a=[1,2,3]
```

```
b=a
```

```
a.append(4)
```

```
print a,b
```

```
#输出: [1, 2, 3, 4] [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
a=[1,2,3]
```

```
b=copy.copy(a)
```

```
a.append(4)
```

```
print a,b
```

```
#输出: [1, 2, 3, 4] [1, 2, 3]
```

这里用了copy来让b与a相等，后面如果修改了a的值，b的值并不会改变。看来copy已经可以实现我们上面的提到的需求了，那么deepcopy又有何用？

2) 如果我们遇到这种情况，copy就解决不了了

```
a=[1,[1,2],3]
```

```
b=copy.copy(a)
```

```
a[1].append(4)
```

```
print a,b
```

```
#输出: [1, [1, 2, 4], 3] [1, [1, 2, 4], 3]
```

b还是被修改了。当列表或字典参数里面的值是列表或字典时，copy并不会复制参数里面的列表或字典，这时就要用到deepcopy了。

```
a=[1,[1,2],3]
```

```
b=copy.deepcopy(a)
```

```
a[1].append(4)
```

```
print a,b
```

```
#输出: [1, [1, 2, 4], 3] [1, [1, 2], 3]
```