

116. Populating Next Right Pointers in Each Node

Medium

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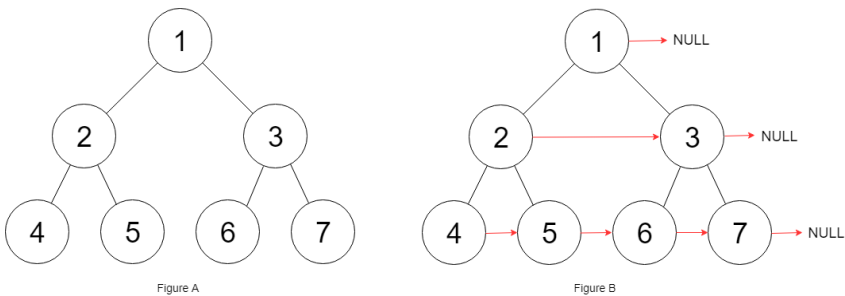
You are given a **perfect binary tree** where all leaves are on the same level, and every parent has two children. The binary tree has the follow

```
struct Node {
    int val;
    Node *left;
    Node *right;
    Node *next;
}
```

Populate each next pointer to point to its next right node. If there is no next right node, the next pointer should be set to `NULL`.

Initially, all next pointers are set to `NULL`.

Example 1:



Input: `root = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]`

Output: `[1,#,2,3,#,4,5,6,7,#]`

Explanation: Given the above perfect binary tree (Figure A), your function should populate each next

Example 2:

Input: `root = []`

Output: `[]`

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range $[0, 2^{12} - 1]$.
- $-1000 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 1000$

Follow-up:

- You may only use constant extra space.
- The recursive approach is fine. You may assume implicit stack space does not count as extra space for this problem.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/4

Yes

No

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