

Problem 102: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 71.65%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Tree, Breadth-First Search, Binary Tree

Problem Description

Given the `root` of a binary tree, return _the level order traversal of its nodes' values_. (i.e., from left to right, level by level).

Example 1:



Input: root = [3,9,20,null,null,15,7] **Output:** [[3],[9,20],[15,7]]

Example 2:

Input: root = [1] **Output:** [[1]]

Example 3:

Input: root = [] **Output:** []

Constraints:

* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range `[0, 2000]`. * `-1000 <= Node.val <= 1000`

Code Snippets

C++:

```

/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * struct TreeNode {
 *   int val;
 *   TreeNode *left;
 *   TreeNode *right;
 *   TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
 *   TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
 *   TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left),
right(right) {}
 * };
 */
class Solution {
public:
    vector<vector<int>> levelOrder(TreeNode* root) {

    }
};

```

Java:

```

/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * public class TreeNode {
 *   int val;
 *   TreeNode left;
 *   TreeNode right;
 *   TreeNode() {}
 *   TreeNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 *   TreeNode(int val, TreeNode left, TreeNode right) {
 *     this.val = val;
 *     this.left = left;
 *     this.right = right;
 *   }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
    public List<List<Integer>> levelOrder(TreeNode root) {

    }
}

```

Python3:

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode:
#     def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
#         self.val = val
#         self.left = left
#         self.right = right
class Solution:
    def levelOrder(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> List[List[int]]:
```