Problem 655: Print Binary Tree

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium
Acceptance Rate: 0.00%
Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given the

root

of a binary tree, construct a

0-indexed

m x n

string matrix

res

that represents a

formatted layout

of the tree. The formatted layout matrix should be constructed using the following rules:

The

height

of the tree is

height

and the number of rows

m

should be equal to

height + 1

.

The number of columns

n

should be equal to

2

height+1

- 1

.

Place the

root node

in the

middle

of the

top row

(more formally, at location

res[0][(n-1)/2]

).

For each node that has been placed in the matrix at position

res[r][c]

, place its

left child

at

res[r+1][c-2

height-r-1

]

and its

right child

at

res[r+1][c+2

height-r-1

]

.

Continue this process until all the nodes in the tree have been placed.

Any empty cells should contain the empty string

""

.

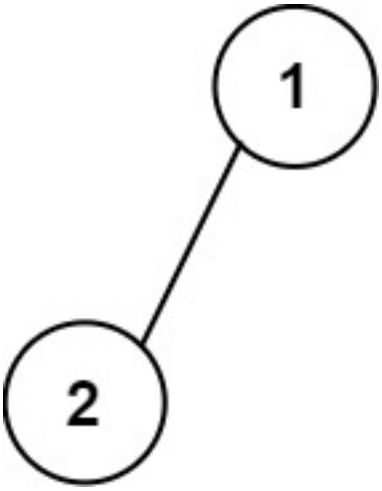
Return

the constructed matrix

res

.

Example 1:



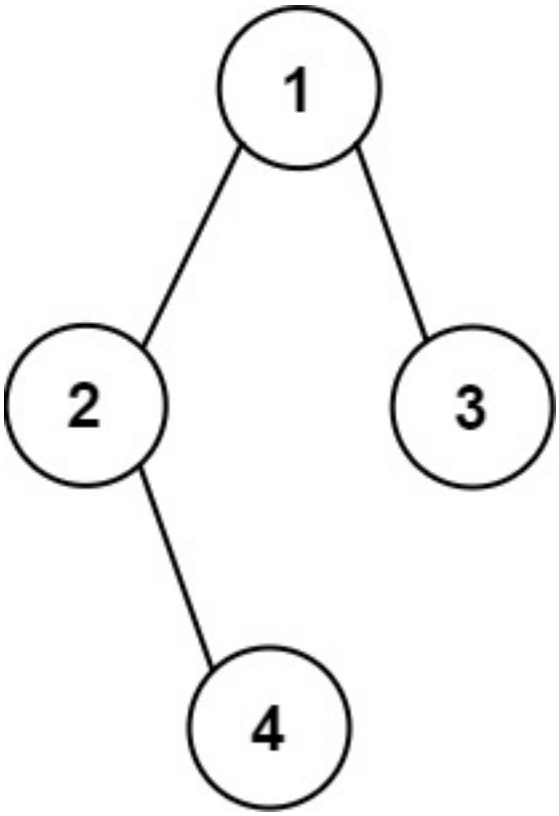
Input:

root = [1,2]

Output:

[["","1",""], ["2","",""]]

Example 2:



Input:

root = [1,2,3,null,4]

Output:

[["","","","1","","","",""], ["","2","","","","","3",""], ["","","4","","","","",""]]

Constraints:

The number of nodes in the tree is in the range

[1, 2

10

]

.

-99 <= Node.val <= 99

The depth of the tree will be in the range

[1, 10]

.

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<string>> printTree(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<String>> printTree(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 printTree(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> List[List[str]]:
```

Python:

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode(object):
# def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
# self.val = val
# self.left = left
# self.right = right
class Solution(object):
def printTree(self, root):
"""
:type root: Optional[TreeNode]
:rtype: List[List[str]]
"""
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
```

```
* function TreeNode(val, left, right) {
* this.val = (val===undefined ? 0 : val)
* this.left = (left===undefined ? null : left)
* this.right = (right===undefined ? null : right)
* }
*/
/**
* @param {TreeNode} root
* @return {string[][]}
*/
var printTree = function(root) {

};
```

TypeScript:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode {
* val: number
* left: TreeNode | null
* right: TreeNode | null
* constructor(val?: number, left?: TreeNode | null, right?: TreeNode | null)
{
* this.val = (val===undefined ? 0 : val)
* this.left = (left===undefined ? null : left)
* this.right = (right===undefined ? null : right)
* }
* }
*/

function printTree(root: TreeNode | null): string[][] {

};
```

C#:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* public class TreeNode {
* public int val;
* public TreeNode left;
```

```
* public TreeNode right;
* public TreeNode(int val=0, TreeNode left=null, TreeNode right=null) {
* this.val = val;
* this.left = left;
* this.right = right;
* }
* }
*/
public class Solution {
public IList<IList<string>> PrintTree(TreeNode root) {

}
}
```

C:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* struct TreeNode *left;
* struct TreeNode *right;
* };
*/
/**
* Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
* The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
* Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
caller calls free().
*/
char*** printTree(struct TreeNode* root, int* returnSize, int**
returnColumnSizes) {

}
```

Go:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* type TreeNode struct {
* Val int
* Left *TreeNode
```

```
* Right *TreeNode
* }
*/
func printTree(root *TreeNode) [][]string {

}
```

Kotlin:

```
/**
* Example:
* var ti = TreeNode(5)
* var v = ti.`val`
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode(var `val`: Int) {
* var left: TreeNode? = null
* var right: TreeNode? = null
* }
*/
class Solution {
fun printTree(root: TreeNode?): List<List<String>> {

}
}
```

Swift:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* public class TreeNode {
* public var val: Int
* public var left: TreeNode?
* public var right: TreeNode?
* public init() { self.val = 0; self.left = nil; self.right = nil; }
* public init(_ val: Int) { self.val = val; self.left = nil; self.right =
nil; }
* public init(_ val: Int, _ left: TreeNode?, _ right: TreeNode?) {
* self.val = val
* self.left = left
* self.right = right
* }
* }
```

```
*/
class Solution {
func printTree(_ root: TreeNode?) -> [[String]] {

}
}
```

Rust:

```
// Definition for a binary tree node.
// #[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
// pub struct TreeNode {
// pub val: i32,
// pub left: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>,
// pub right: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>,
// }
//
// impl TreeNode {
// #[inline]
// pub fn new(val: i32) -> Self {
// TreeNode {
// val,
// left: None,
// right: None
// }
// }
// }
use std::rc::Rc;
use std::cell::RefCell;
impl Solution {
pub fn print_tree(root: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>) -> Vec<Vec<String>> {

}
}
```

Ruby:

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode
# attr_accessor :val, :left, :right
# def initialize(val = 0, left = nil, right = nil)
# @val = val
```

```
# @left = left
# @right = right
# end
# end
# @param {TreeNode} root
# @return {String[][]}
def print_tree(root)

end
```

PHP:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode {
* public $val = null;
* public $left = null;
* public $right = null;
* function __construct($val = 0, $left = null, $right = null) {
* $this->val = $val;
* $this->left = $left;
* $this->right = $right;
* }
* }
*/
class Solution {

/**
* @param TreeNode $root
* @return String[][]
*/
function printTree($root) {

}
}
```

Dart:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode {
* int val;
```

```
* TreeNode? left;
* TreeNode? right;
* TreeNode([this.val = 0, this.left, this.right]);
* }
*/
class Solution {
List<List<String>> printTree(TreeNode? root) {

}
}
```

Scala:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode(_value: Int = 0, _left: TreeNode = null, _right: TreeNode =
null) {
* var value: Int = _value
* var left: TreeNode = _left
* var right: TreeNode = _right
* }
*/
object Solution {
def printTree(root: TreeNode): List[List[String]] = {

}
}
```

Elixir:

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
#
# defmodule TreeNode do
# @type t :: %__MODULE__{
# val: integer,
# left: TreeNode.t() | nil,
# right: TreeNode.t() | nil
# }
# defstruct val: 0, left: nil, right: nil
# end

defmodule Solution do
```

```
@spec print_tree(root :: TreeNode.t | nil) :: [[String.t]]
def print_tree(root) do

end
end
```

Erlang:

```
%% Definition for a binary tree node.
%%
%% -record(tree_node, {val = 0 :: integer(),
%% left = null :: 'null' | #tree_node{},
%% right = null :: 'null' | #tree_node{}}).

-spec print_tree(Root :: #tree_node{} | null) ->
[[unicode:unicode_binary()]].
print_tree(Root) ->
.
```

Racket:

```
; Definition for a binary tree node.
#|

; val : integer?
; left : (or/c tree-node? #f)
; right : (or/c tree-node? #f)
(struct tree-node
(val left right) #:mutable #:transparent)

; constructor
(define (make-tree-node [val 0])
(tree-node val #f #f))

|#

(define/contract (print-tree root)
(-> (or/c tree-node? #f) (listof (listof string?)))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
* Problem: Print Binary Tree
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: string, tree, search
*
* Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/

/**
* 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<string>> printTree(TreeNode* root) {

}
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
* Problem: Print Binary Tree
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: string, tree, search
*
* Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
```

```
*/

/**
* 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<String>> printTree(TreeNode root) {

}
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Print Binary Tree
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: string, tree, search

Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
"""

# 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 printTree(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> List[List[str]]:
# TODO: Implement optimized solution
pass
```

Python Solution:

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode(object):
# def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
# self.val = val
# self.left = left
# self.right = right
class Solution(object):
def printTree(self, root):
"""
:type root: Optional[TreeNode]
:rtype: List[List[str]]
"""
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
* Problem: Print Binary Tree
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: string, tree, search
*
* Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/

/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* function TreeNode(val, left, right) {
* this.val = (val===undefined ? 0 : val)
* this.left = (left===undefined ? null : left)
* this.right = (right===undefined ? null : right)
* }
*/
/**
```

```
* @param {TreeNode} root
* @return {string[][]}
*/
var printTree = function(root) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
* Problem: Print Binary Tree
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: string, tree, search
*
* Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/

/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode {
* val: number
* left: TreeNode | null
* right: TreeNode | null
* constructor(val?: number, left?: TreeNode | null, right?: TreeNode | null)
{
* this.val = (val===undefined ? 0 : val)
* this.left = (left===undefined ? null : left)
* this.right = (right===undefined ? null : right)
* }
* }
*/

function printTree(root: TreeNode | null): string[][] {

};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
* Problem: Print Binary Tree
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: string, tree, search
*
* Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/

/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* public class TreeNode {
* public int val;
* public TreeNode left;
* public TreeNode right;
* public TreeNode(int val=0, TreeNode left=null, TreeNode right=null) {
* this.val = val;
* this.left = left;
* this.right = right;
* }
* }
*/
public class Solution {
public IList<IList<string>> PrintTree(TreeNode root) {

}
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
* Problem: Print Binary Tree
* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: string, tree, search
*
* Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
* Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
* Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height
*/

/**
```

```
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* struct TreeNode *left;
* struct TreeNode *right;
* };
*/
/**
* Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
* The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
* Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
caller calls free().
*/
char*** printTree(struct TreeNode* root, int* returnSize, int**
returnColumnSizes) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Print Binary Tree
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: string, tree, search
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height

/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* type TreeNode struct {
* Val int
* Left *TreeNode
* Right *TreeNode
* }
*/
func printTree(root *TreeNode) [][]string {

}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
/**
* Example:
* var ti = TreeNode(5)
* var v = ti.`val`
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode(var `val`: Int) {
* var left: TreeNode? = null
* var right: TreeNode? = null
* }
*/
class Solution {
fun printTree(root: TreeNode?): List<List<String>> {

}
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* public class TreeNode {
* public var val: Int
* public var left: TreeNode?
* public var right: TreeNode?
* public init() { self.val = 0; self.left = nil; self.right = nil; }
* public init(_ val: Int) { self.val = val; self.left = nil; self.right =
nil; }
* public init(_ val: Int, _ left: TreeNode?, _ right: TreeNode?) {
* self.val = val
* self.left = left
* self.right = right
* }
* }
*/
class Solution {
func printTree(_ root: TreeNode?) -> [[String]] {

}
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Print Binary Tree
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: string, tree, search
//
// Approach: String manipulation with hash map or two pointers
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(h) for recursion stack where h is height

// Definition for a binary tree node.
// #[derive(Debug, PartialEq, Eq)]
// pub struct TreeNode {
// pub val: i32,
// pub left: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>,
// pub right: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>,
// }
//
// impl TreeNode {
// #[inline]
// pub fn new(val: i32) -> Self {
// TreeNode {
// val,
// left: None,
// right: None
// }
// }
// }
use std::rc::Rc;
use std::cell::RefCell;
impl Solution {
pub fn print_tree(root: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>) -> Vec<Vec<String>> {

}
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode
# attr_accessor :val, :left, :right
# def initialize(val = 0, left = nil, right = nil)
# @val = val
# @left = left
```

```
# @right = right
# end
# end
# @param {TreeNode} root
# @return {String[][]}
def print_tree(root)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode {
* public $val = null;
* public $left = null;
* public $right = null;
* function __construct($val = 0, $left = null, $right = null) {
* $this->val = $val;
* $this->left = $left;
* $this->right = $right;
* }
* }
*/
class Solution {

/**
* @param TreeNode $root
* @return String[][]
*/
function printTree($root) {

}
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode {
* int val;
```

```
* TreeNode? left;
* TreeNode? right;
* TreeNode([this.val = 0, this.left, this.right]);
* }
*/
class Solution {
List<List<String>> printTree(TreeNode? root) {

}
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* class TreeNode(_value: Int = 0, _left: TreeNode = null, _right: TreeNode =
null) {
* var value: Int = _value
* var left: TreeNode = _left
* var right: TreeNode = _right
* }
*/
object Solution {
def printTree(root: TreeNode): List[List[String]] = {

}
}
```

Elixir Solution:

```
# Definition for a binary tree node.
#
# defmodule TreeNode do
# @type t :: %__MODULE__{
# val: integer,
# left: TreeNode.t() | nil,
# right: TreeNode.t() | nil
# }
# defstruct val: 0, left: nil, right: nil
# end
```

```
defmodule Solution do
@spec print_tree(root :: TreeNode.t | nil) :: [[String.t]]
def print_tree(root) do

end
end
```

Erlang Solution:

```
%% Definition for a binary tree node.
%%
%% -record(tree_node, {val = 0 :: integer(),
%% left = null :: 'null' | #tree_node{},
%% right = null :: 'null' | #tree_node{}}).

-spec print_tree(Root :: #tree_node{} | null) ->
[[unicode:unicode_binary()]].
print_tree(Root) ->
.
```

Racket Solution:

```
; Definition for a binary tree node.
#|

; val : integer?
; left : (or/c tree-node? #f)
; right : (or/c tree-node? #f)
(struct tree-node
(val left right) #:mutable #:transparent)

; constructor
(define (make-tree-node [val 0])
(tree-node val #f #f))

|#

(define/contract (print-tree root)
(-> (or/c tree-node? #f) (listof (listof string?)))
)
```