

Problem 549: Binary Tree Longest Consecutive Sequence II

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 49.60%

Paid Only: Yes

Tags: Tree, Depth-First Search, Binary Tree

Problem Description

Given the `root` of a binary tree, return _the length of the longest consecutive path in the tree_.

A consecutive path is a path where the values of the consecutive nodes in the path differ by one. This path can be either increasing or decreasing.

* For example, `[1,2,3,4]` and `[4,3,2,1]` are both considered valid, but the path `[1,2,4,3]` is not valid.

On the other hand, the path can be in the child-Parent-child order, where not necessarily be parent-child order.

Example 1:

Input: root = [1,2,3] **Output:** 2 **Explanation:** The longest consecutive path is [1, 2] or [2, 1].

Example 2:

****Input:**** root = [2,1,3] ****Output:**** 3 ****Explanation:**** The longest consecutive path is [1, 2, 3] or [3, 2, 1].

****Constraints:****

* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range `[1, 3 * 104]`. * $-3 \times 10^4 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 3 \times 10^4$

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:  
    int longestConsecutive(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 int longestConsecutive(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 longestConsecutive(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> int:
```