Problem 272: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II

Problem Information

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

Problem Description

Given the

root

of a binary search tree, a

target

value, and an integer

k

, return

the

k

values in the BST that are closest to the

target

. You may return the answer in

any order

.

You are

guaranteed

to have only one unique set of

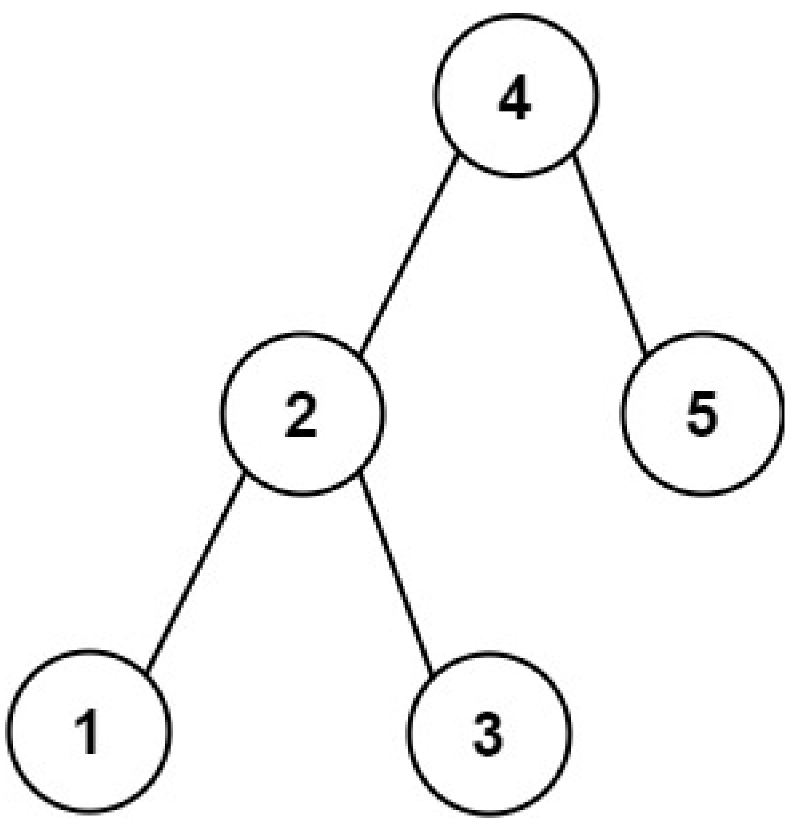
k

values in the BST that are closest to the

target

.

Example 1:



Input:

root = [4,2,5,1,3], target = 3.714286, k = 2

Output:

[4,3]

Example 2:

Input:

root = [1], target = 0.000000, k = 1

Output:

[1]

Constraints:

The number of nodes in the tree is

n

.

1 <= k <= n <= 10

4

.

0 <= Node.val <= 10

9

-10

9

<= target <= 10

9

Follow up:

Assume that the BST is balanced. Could you solve it in less than

O(n)

runtime (where

n = total nodes

)?

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<int> closestKValues(TreeNode* root, double target, int k) {

}
};
```

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<Integer> closestKValues(TreeNode root, double target, int k) {

}
}
```

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 closestKValues(self, root: Optional[TreeNode], target: float, k: int) ->
List[int]:
```

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 closestKValues(self, root, target, k):
```

```
"""
:type root: Optional[TreeNode]
:type target: float
:type k: int
:rtype: List[int]
"""
```

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
* @param {number} target
* @param {number} k
* @return {number[]}
*/
var closestKValues = function(root, target, k) {

};
```

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 closestKValues(root: TreeNode | null, target: number, k: number):
number[] {

};
```

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<int> ClosestKValues(TreeNode root, double target, int k) {

}
}
```

C:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* struct TreeNode {
* int val;
* struct TreeNode *left;
* struct TreeNode *right;
* };
*/
/**
* Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
*/
int* closestKValues(struct TreeNode* root, double target, int k, int*
```

```
returnSize) {

}
```

Go:

```
/**
* Definition for a binary tree node.
* type TreeNode struct {
* Val int
* Left *TreeNode
* Right *TreeNode
* }
*/
func closestKValues(root *TreeNode, target float64, k int) []int {

}
```

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 closestKValues(root: TreeNode?, target: Double, k: Int): List<Int> {

}
}
```

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 closestKValues(_ root: TreeNode?, _ target: Double, _ k: Int) -> [Int] {

}
}
```

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 closest_k_values(root: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>, target: f64, k:
i32) -> Vec<i32> {
```

```
}
}
```

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
# @param {Float} target
# @param {Integer} k
# @return {Integer[]}
def closest_k_values(root, target, k)

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
```

```
* @param Float $target
* @param Integer $k
* @return Integer[]
*/
function closestKValues($root, $target, $k) {

}
}
```

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<int> closestKValues(TreeNode? root, double target, int k) {

}
}
```

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 closestKValues(root: TreeNode, target: Double, k: Int): List[Int] = {

}
}
```

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 closest_k_values(root :: TreeNode.t | nil, target :: float, k ::
integer) :: [integer]
def closest_k_values(root, target, k) 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 closest_k_values(Root :: #tree_node{} | null, Target :: float(), K ::
integer()) -> [integer()].
closest_k_values(Root, Target, K) ->
.
```

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 (closest-k-values root target k)
(-> (or/c tree-node? #f) flonum? exact-integer? (listof exact-integer?))
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*
* Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* 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<int> closestKValues(TreeNode* root, double target, int k) {

}
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**
* Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* 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<Integer> closestKValues(TreeNode root, double target, int k) {

}
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
Difficulty: Hard
Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap

Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
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 closestKValues(self, root: Optional[TreeNode], target: float, k: int) ->
List[int]:
# 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 closestKValues(self, root, target, k):
"""
:type root: Optional[TreeNode]
:type target: float
:type k: int
:rtype: List[int]
"""
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
* Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* 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
* @param {number} target
* @param {number} k
* @return {number[]}
*/
var closestKValues = function(root, target, k) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
* Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* 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 closestKValues(root: TreeNode | null, target: number, k: number):
number[] {

};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
* Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* 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<int> ClosestKValues(TreeNode root, double target, int k) {

}
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
* Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
* Difficulty: Hard
* Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
*
* Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
* 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;
* };
*/
/**
* Note: The returned array must be malloced, assume caller calls free().
*/
int* closestKValues(struct TreeNode* root, double target, int k, int*
returnSize) {

}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
```

```
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// 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 closestKValues(root *TreeNode, target float64, k int) []int {

}
```

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 closestKValues(root: TreeNode?, target: Double, k: Int): List<Int> {

}
}
```

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 closestKValues(_ root: TreeNode?, _ target: Double, _ k: Int) -> [Int] {

}
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Closest Binary Search Tree Value II
// Difficulty: Hard
// Tags: array, tree, search, stack, queue, heap
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// 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 closest_k_values(root: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>, target: f64, k:
i32) -> Vec<i32> {

}
}
```

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
# @param {Float} target
# @param {Integer} k
# @return {Integer[]}
def closest_k_values(root, target, k)

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
* @param Float $target
* @param Integer $k
* @return Integer[]
*/
function closestKValues($root, $target, $k) {

}
}
```

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<int> closestKValues(TreeNode? root, double target, int k) {

}
}
```

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 closestKValues(root: TreeNode, target: Double, k: Int): List[Int] = {

}
}
```

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 closest_k_values(root :: TreeNode.t | nil, target :: float, k ::
integer) :: [integer]
def closest_k_values(root, target, k) 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 closest_k_values(Root :: #tree_node{} | null, Target :: float(), K ::
integer()) -> [integer()].
closest_k_values(Root, Target, K) ->
.
```

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 (closest-k-values root target k)
(-> (or/c tree-node? #f) flonum? exact-integer? (listof exact-integer?))
)
```