

Problem 1602: Find Nearest Right Node in Binary Tree

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 75.04%

Paid Only: Yes

Tags: Tree, Breadth-First Search, Binary Tree

Problem Description

Given the `root` of a binary tree and a node `u` in the tree, return _the**nearest** node on the **same level** that is to the **right** of_ `u` _, or return_ `null` _if_ `u` _is the rightmost node in its level_.

Example 1:

Input: root = [1,2,3,null,4,5,6], u = 4 **Output:** 5 **Explanation:** The nearest node on the same level to the right of node 4 is node 5.

Example 2:

Input: root = [3,null,4,2], u = 2 **Output:** null **Explanation:** There are no nodes to the right of 2.

Constraints:

* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range `[1, 105]`. * `1 <= Node.val <= 105` * All values in the tree are **distinct**. * `u` is a node in the binary tree rooted at `root`.

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:
    TreeNode* findNearestRightNode(TreeNode* root, TreeNode* u) {
        if (root == u) {
            return root->right;
        }
        if (root->left == u) {
            return root->right;
        }
        if (root->right == u) {
            return root->left;
        }
        if (root->left != nullptr) {
            return findNearestRightNode(root->left, u);
        }
        if (root->right != nullptr) {
            return findNearestRightNode(root->right, u);
        }
        return nullptr;
    }
};
```

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 TreeNode findNearestRightNode(TreeNode root, TreeNode u) {
        if (root == u) {
            return root.right;
        }
        if (root.left == u) {
            return root.right;
        }
        if (root.right == u) {
            return root.left;
        }
        if (root.left != null) {
            return findNearestRightNode(root.left, u);
        }
        if (root.right != null) {
            return findNearestRightNode(root.right, u);
        }
        return null;
    }
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

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 findNearestRightNode(self, root: TreeNode, u: TreeNode) ->
#             Optional[TreeNode]:
```