

# Problem 1022: Sum of Root To Leaf Binary Numbers

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 73.59%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Tree, Depth-First Search, Binary Tree

## Problem Description

You are given the `root` of a binary tree where each node has a value `0` or `1`. Each root-to-leaf path represents a binary number starting with the most significant bit.

\* For example, if the path is `0 -> 1 -> 1 -> 0 -> 1`, then this could represent `01101` in binary, which is `13`.

For all leaves in the tree, consider the numbers represented by the path from the root to that leaf. Return the sum of these numbers.

The test cases are generated so that the answer fits in a **32-bits** integer.

**Example 1.**



**Input:** `root = [1,0,1,0,1,0,1]` **Output:** `22` **Explanation:**  $(100) + (101) + (110) + (111) = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 = 22$

**Example 2.**

**Input:** `root = [0]` **Output:** `0`

**Constraints:**

\* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range `[1, 1000]`. \* `Node.val` is `0` or `1`.

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