

# Problem 538: Convert BST to Greater Tree

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 71.09%

**Paid Only:** No

**Tags:** Tree, Depth-First Search, Binary Search Tree, Binary Tree

## Problem Description

Given the `root` of a Binary Search Tree (BST), convert it to a Greater Tree such that every key of the original BST is changed to the original key plus the sum of all keys greater than the original key in BST.

As a reminder, a `_binary search tree_` is a tree that satisfies these constraints:

- \* The left subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys **less than** the node's key.
- \* The right subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys **greater than** the node's key.
- \* Both the left and right subtrees must also be binary search trees.

**Example 1:**



**Input:** root = [4,1,6,0,2,5,7,null,null,null,3,null,null,null,8] **Output:** [30,36,21,36,35,26,15,null,null,null,33,null,null,null,8]

**Example 2:**

**Input:** root = [0,null,1] **Output:** [1,null,1]

**Constraints:**

- \* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range `[0, 104]`.
- \* `-104 <= Node.val <= 104`
- \* All the values in the tree are **unique**.
- \* `root` is guaranteed to be a valid binary search tree.

**\*\*Note:\*\*** This question is the same as 1038:

<<https://leetcode.com/problems/binary-search-tree-to-greater-sum-tree/>>

## 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* convertBST(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 TreeNode convertBST(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 convertBST(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> Optional[TreeNode]:
```