

Problem 107: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given the

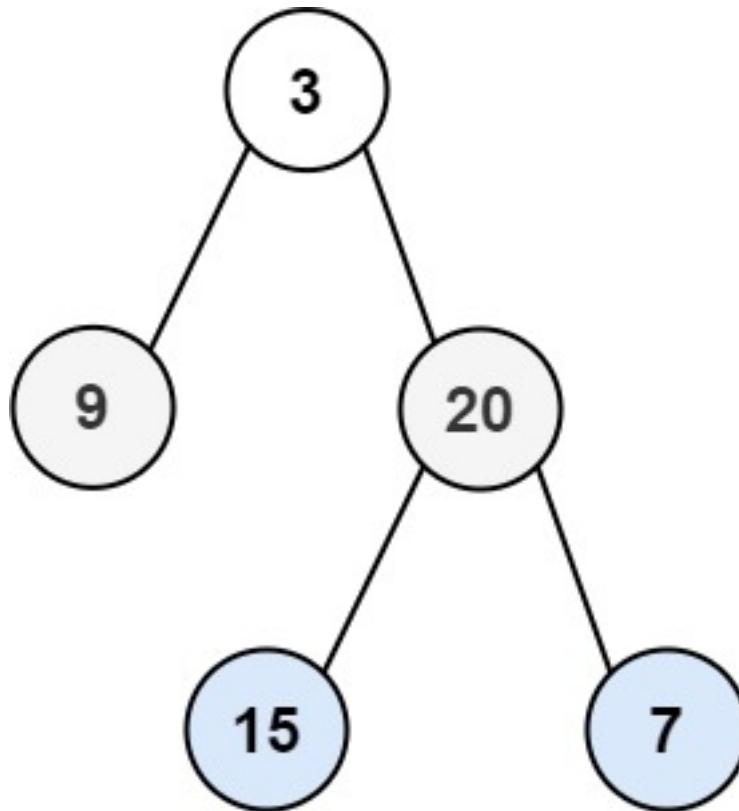
root

of a binary tree, return

the bottom-up level order traversal of its nodes' values

. (i.e., from left to right, level by level from leaf to root).

Example 1:



Input:

root = [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]

Output:

[[15,7],[9,20],[3]]

Example 2:

Input:

root = [1]

Output:

[[1]]

Example 3:

Input:

root = []

Output:

[]

Constraints:

The number of nodes in the tree is in the range

[0, 2000]

.

-1000 <= Node.val <= 1000

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<vector<int>> levelOrderBottom(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 List<List<Integer>> levelOrderBottom(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 levelOrderBottom(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> List[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 levelOrderBottom(self, root):
    """
    :type root: Optional[TreeNode]
    :rtype: List[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
 * @return {number[][]}
 */
var levelOrderBottom = function(root) {

};

```

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 levelOrderBottom(root: TreeNode | null): 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<IList<int>> LevelOrderBottom(TreeNode root) {

}

}
```

C:

```
/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * struct TreeNode {
 * int val;
 * struct TreeNode *left;
 * struct TreeNode *right;
 * };
 */
/**
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
 caller calls free().
 */
int** levelOrderBottom(struct TreeNode* root, int* returnSize, int**
returnColumnSizes) {
```

```
}
```

Go:

```
/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * type TreeNode struct {
 *     Val int
 *     Left *TreeNode
 *     Right *TreeNode
 * }
 */
func levelOrderBottom(root *TreeNode) [][]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 levelOrderBottom(root: TreeNode?): List<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 levelOrderBottom(_ root: TreeNode?) -> [[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 level_order_bottom(root: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>) ->
Vec<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  
# @return {Integer[][]}  
def level_order_bottom(root)  
  
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  
     * @return Integer[][]  
     */  
}
```

```
function levelOrderBottom($root) {

}

}
```

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<List<int>> levelOrderBottom(TreeNode? root) {

  }

}
```

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 levelOrderBottom(root: TreeNode): List[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 level_order_bottom(root :: TreeNode.t | nil) :: [[integer]]
  def level_order_bottom(root) 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 level_order_bottom(Root :: #tree_node{} | null) -> [[integer()]].
level_order_bottom(Root) ->
.

```

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 (level-order-bottom root)
  (-> (or/c tree-node? #f) (listof (listof exact-integer?))))
)

```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * 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<vector<int>> levelOrderBottom(TreeNode* root) {

    }
};

```

Java Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * 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<List<Integer>> levelOrderBottom(TreeNode root) {

    }
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""
Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
Difficulty: Medium
Tags: tree, search

Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
"""
```

```

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 levelOrderBottom(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> List[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 levelOrderBottom(self, root):
"""
:type root: Optional[TreeNode]
:rtype: List[List[int]]
"""

```

JavaScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * 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
 * @return {number[][]}
 */
var levelOrderBottom = function(root) {

};

```

TypeScript Solution:

```

/**
 * Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * 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 levelOrderBottom(root: TreeNode | null): number[][] {

};

```

C# Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: tree, search
 *
 * Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
 * Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
 * 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<IList<int>> LevelOrderBottom(TreeNode root) {

}

}

```

C Solution:

```

/*
 * Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II

```

```

* Difficulty: Medium
* Tags: tree, search
*
* Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
* Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
* 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;
* };
*/

/**
* Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
* The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
* Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
caller calls free().
*/
int** levelOrderBottom(struct TreeNode* root, int* returnSize, int**
returnColumnSizes) {

}

```

Go Solution:

```

// Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: tree, search
//
// Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
// Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
// 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 levelOrderBottom(root *TreeNode) [][]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 levelOrderBottom(root: TreeNode?): List<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 levelOrderBottom(_ root: TreeNode?) -> [[Int]] {

}

}

```

Rust Solution:

```

// Problem: Binary Tree Level Order Traversal II
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: tree, search
//
// Approach: DFS or BFS traversal
// Time Complexity: O(n) where n is number of nodes
// 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 level_order_bottom(root: Option<Rc<RefCell<TreeNode>>>) ->

```

```
Vec<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
# @return {Integer[][]}
def level_order_bottom(root)

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
 * @return Integer[][]
 */
```

```

*/
function levelOrderBottom($root) {

}

}

```

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<List<int>> levelOrderBottom(TreeNode? root) {

  }

}

```

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 levelOrderBottom(root: TreeNode): List[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 level_order_bottom(root :: TreeNode.t | nil) :: [[integer]]
  def level_order_bottom(root) 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 level_order_bottom(Root :: #tree_node{} | null) -> [[integer()]].
level_order_bottom(Root) ->
.

```

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 (level-order-bottom root)  
  (-> (or/c tree-node? #f) (listof (listof exact-integer?))))  
)
```