

Problem 222: Count Complete Tree Nodes

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 71.38%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Binary Search, Bit Manipulation, Tree, Binary Tree

Problem Description

Given the `root` of a **complete** binary tree, return the number of the nodes in the tree.

According to **[Wikipedia]**(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_tree#Types_of_binary_trees) , every level, except possibly the last, is completely filled in a complete binary tree, and all nodes in the last level are as far left as possible. It can have between 2^{h-1} and 2^h nodes inclusive at the last level h .

Design an algorithm that runs in less than $O(n)$ time complexity.

Example 1:



Input: `root = [1,2,3,4,5,6]` **Output:** 6

Example 2:

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

Example 3:

Input: `root = [1]` **Output:** 1

Constraints:

* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range $[0, 5 * 10^4]$. * $0 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 5 * 10^4$ *
The tree is guaranteed to be **complete**.

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