

98. Validate Binary Search Tree

这个是我写的递归,但是递归也可以多传两个值进去.

```
public boolean isValidBST(TreeNode root) {
    if(root == null) return true;
    List<Integer> res = new ArrayList();
    validBst(root, res);
    for(int i = 1; i < res.size(); ++i){
        if(res.get(i - 1) >= res.get(i)) return false;
    }
    return true;
}

public void validBst(TreeNode node, List list){
    if(node != null){
        validBst(node.left, list);
        list.add(node.val);
        validBst(node.right, list);
    }
}
```

我改的递归的inorder写法

```
public boolean isValidBST(TreeNode root) {
    if(root == null) return true;
    List<Integer> res = new ArrayList();
    return validBst(root, res);
}

public boolean validBst(TreeNode node, List list){
    if(node != null){
        if(!validBst(node.left, list))
            return false;
        if(list.size() > 0){
            if ((int)list.get(list.size() - 1) >= node.val)
                return false;
        }
        list.add(node.val);
        if(!validBst(node.right, list))
            return false;;
    }
    return true;
}

//试试穿入上一次的值而不是用List存储
```

好的递归写法

```

public boolean isValidBST(TreeNode root) {
    return helper(root, null, null);
}

private boolean helper(TreeNode root, TreeNode min, TreeNode max) {
    if (root == null)
        return true;
    if ((min != null && root.val <= min.val) || (max != null && root.val >=
max.val))
        return false;

    return helper(root.left, min, root) && helper(root.right, root, max);
}

```

iterator版本

```

public boolean iteratorHelper(TreeNode node){
    Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack();
    TreeNode previous = null;
    while(node != null || !stack.isEmpty()){
        while(node != null){
            stack.push(node);
            node = node.left;
        }
        node = stack.pop();
        if(previous != null && previous.val >= node.val)
            return false;
        previous = node;
        node = node.right;
    }
    return true;
}

```