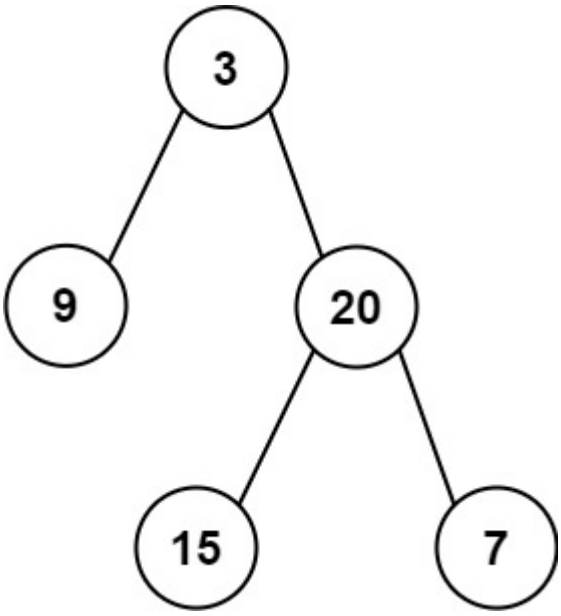
106. Construct Binary Tree from Inorder and Postorder Traversal

Given two integer arrays `inorder` and `postorder` where `inorder` is the inorder traversal of a binary tree and `postorder` is the postorder traversal of the same tree, construct and return *the binary tree*.

Example 1:




```
Input: inorder = [9,3,15,20,7], postorder = [9,15,7,20,3]
Output: [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]
```

Example 2:

```
Input: inorder = [-1], postorder = [-1]
Output: [-1]
```

Constraints:

- `1 <= inorder.length <= 3000`
- `postorder.length == inorder.length`
- `-3000 <= inorder[i], postorder[i] <= 3000`
- `inorder` and `postorder` consist of **unique** values.
- Each value of `postorder` also appears in `inorder`.
- `inorder` is **guaranteed** to be the inorder traversal of the tree.
- `postorder` is **guaranteed** to be the postorder traversal of the tree.

```
def buildTree(self, inorder: List[int], postorder: List[int]) ->
Optional[TreeNode]:
        return self.buildTreeHelper(postorder,inorder)

    def buildTreeHelper(self,postorder,inorder):
        if len(inorder)==0:
            return None

        node = TreeNode(postorder[-1])
        data = postorder[-1]
        idx = inorder.index(data)
        count = idx
        node.left = self.buildTreeHelper(postorder[0:idx],inorder[:idx])
        node.right = self.buildTreeHelper(postorder[idx:-1],inorder[idx+1:])
        return node
```