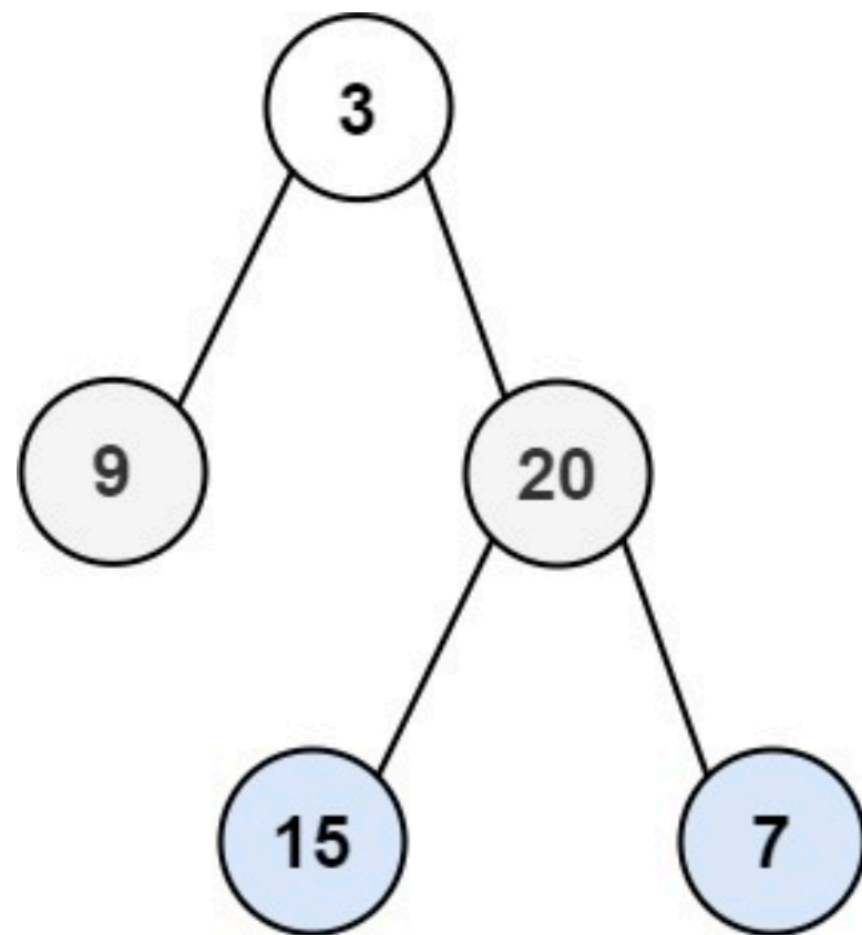


# 103. Binary Tree Zigzag Level Order Traversal

Given the `root` of a binary tree, return the zigzag level order traversal of its nodes' values. (i.e., from left to right, then right to left for the next level and alternate between).

Example 1:



**Input:** `root = [3,9,20,null,null,15,7]`

**Output:** `[[3],[20,9],[15,7]]`

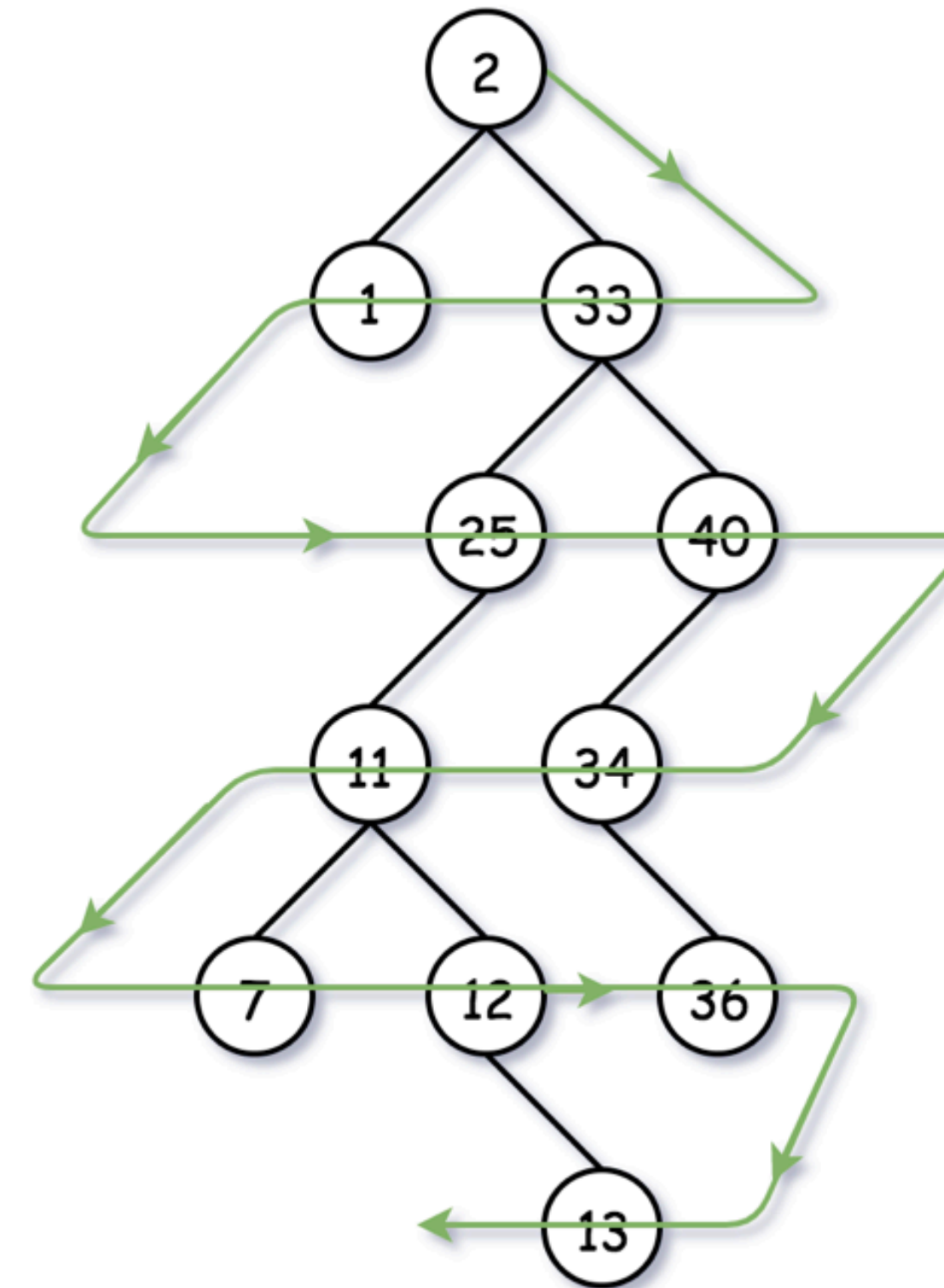
Example 2:

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

**Output:** `[[1]]`

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range `[0, 2000]`.
- `-100 <= Node.val <= 100`



~~Leetcode Christmas Tree~~  
Zigzag Level Order Traversal

`[2, 33, 1, 25, 40, 34, 11, 7, 12, 36, 13]`

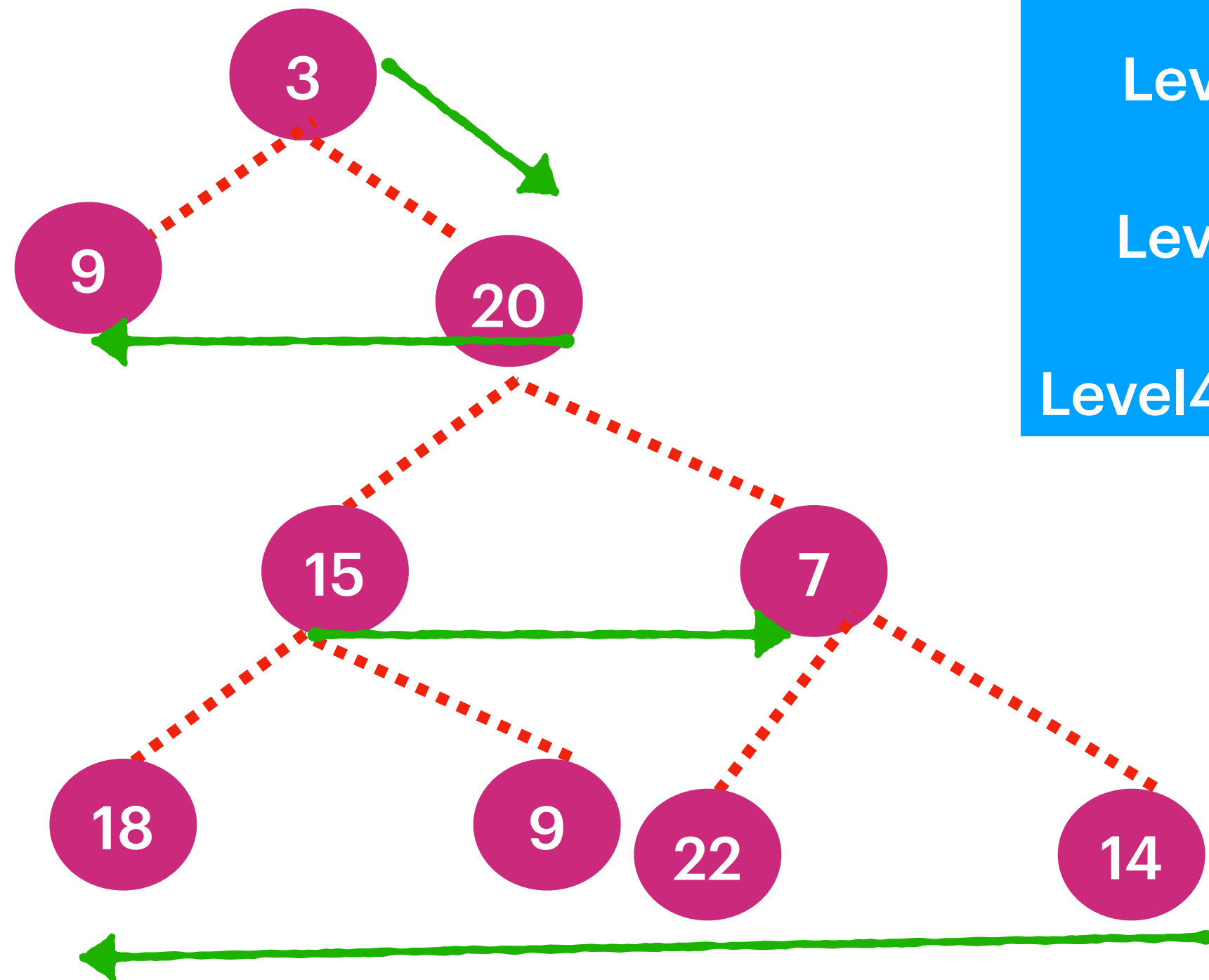
### Natural Level Order :

level1 : [3]

Level2 : [9,20]

Level3 : [15, 7]

Level4 : [18, 9,22,14]



### Zigzag Level Order :

level1 : [3] left-right :: each element we add to Last

Level2 : [20,9] right-left :: each element we add to First

Level3 : [15,7] left-right :: each element we add to Last

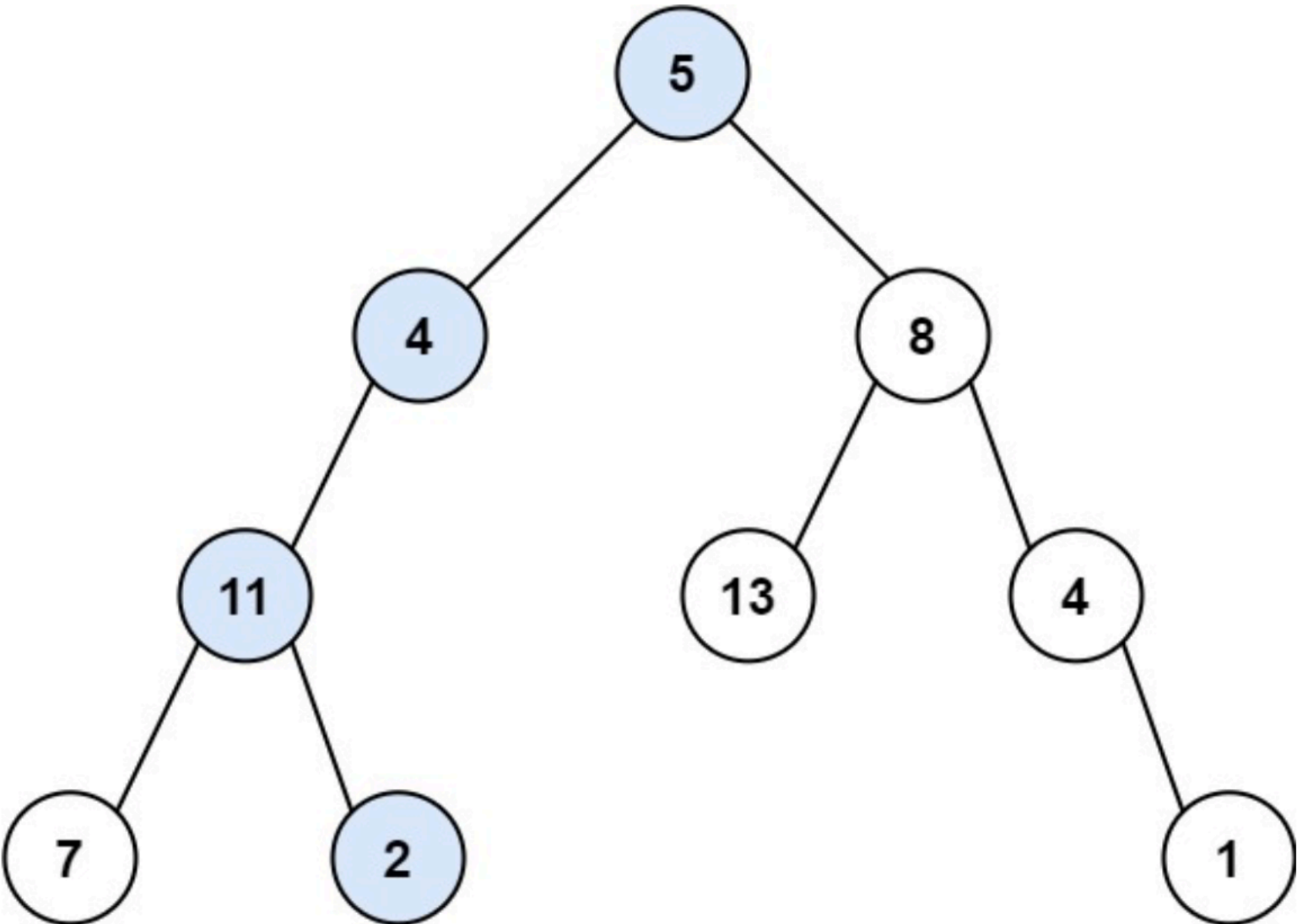
Level4: [14,22,9,18] right-left :: each element we add to First

# 112. Path Sum

Given the **root** of a binary tree and an integer **targetSum**, return **true** if the tree has a **root-to-leaf** path such that adding up all the values along the path equals **targetSum**.

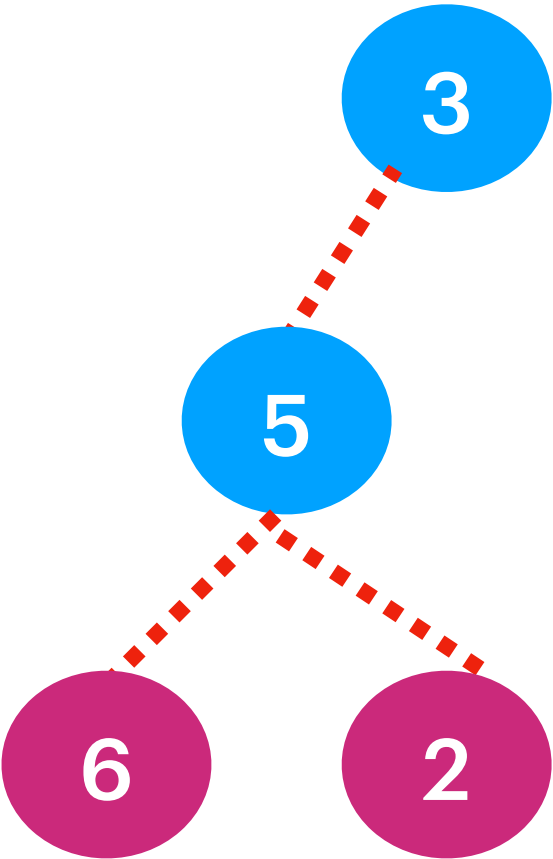
A **leaf** is a node with no children.

Example 1:



**Input:** root = [5,4,8,11,null,13,4,7,2,null,null,null,1], targetSum = 22  
**Output:** true  
**Explanation:** The root-to-leaf path with the target sum is shown.

Example 2: TargetSum = 8



Output : False , we found the Sum but its not root - leaf.

