

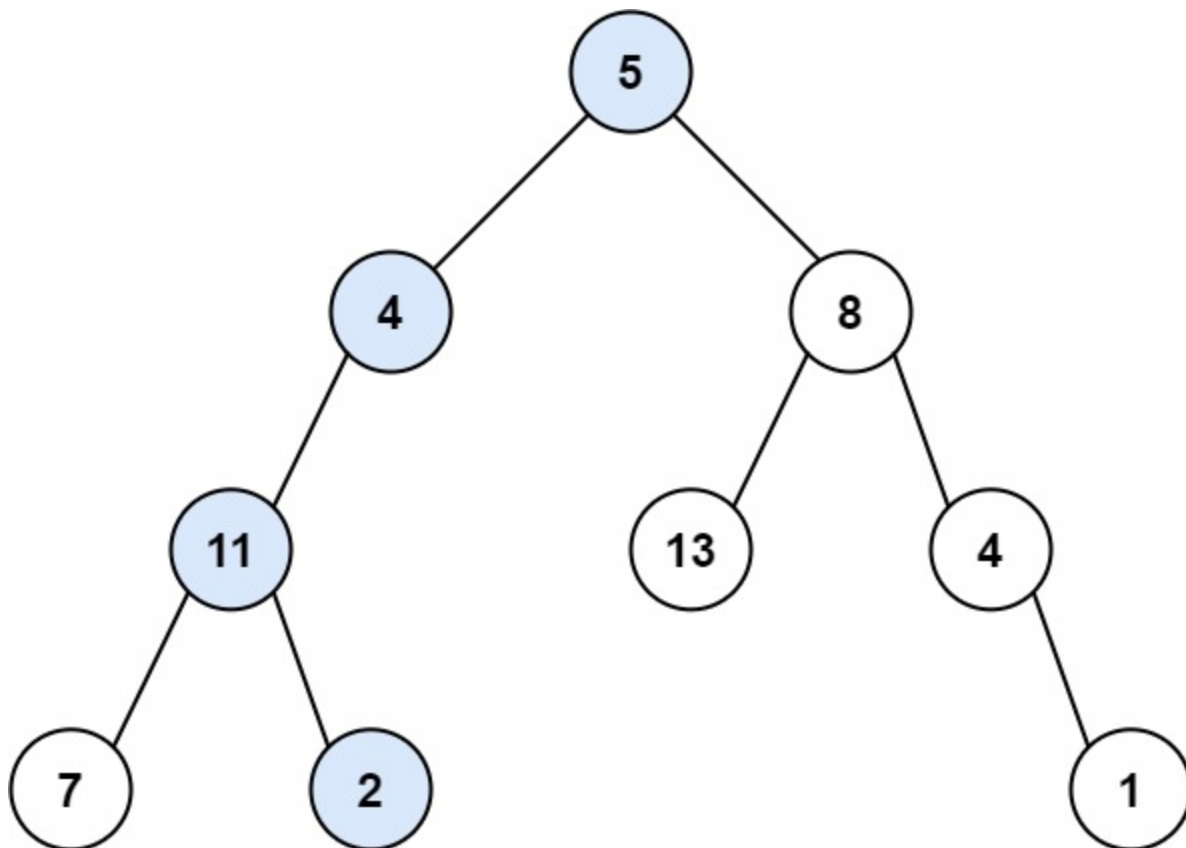
## Leetcode Problem 1. (Easy)

### 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:

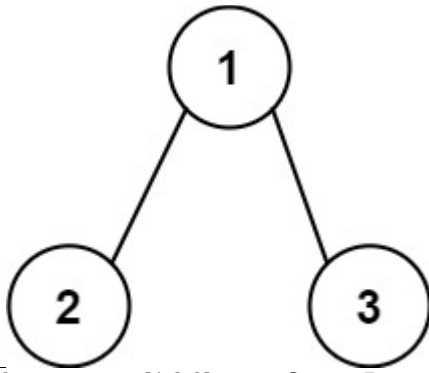


**Input:** root = [5,4,8,11,null,13,4,7,2,null,null,null,1], targetSum = 22

**Output:** true

**Explanation:** The root-to-leaf path with the target sum is shown.

#### Example 2:



**Input:** root = [1,2,3], targetSum = 5

**Output:** false

**Explanation:** There two root-to-leaf paths in the tree:

(1 --> 2): The sum is 3.

(1 --> 3): The sum is 4.

There is no root-to-leaf path with sum = 5.

### Example 3:

**Input:** root = [], targetSum = 0

**Output:** false

**Explanation:** Since the tree is empty, there are no root-to-leaf paths.

### Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [0, 5000].
- $-1000 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 1000$
- $-1000 \leq \text{targetSum} \leq 1000$

Link: <https://leetcode.com/problems/path-sum/>

```
class Solution {
    public boolean hasPathSum(TreeNode root, int targetSum) {

        if (root == null) {
            return false;
        }
        if (root.left == null && root.right == null && root.val == targetSum)
        {
            return true;
        }
        return hasPathSum(root.left, targetSum - root.val) ||
hasPathSum(root.right, targetSum - root.val);
    }
}
```

LeetCode

<

≡ Problem List

>

Premium

🕒

💧 0

👤

Description

Editorial

Solutions (5.7K)

Submissions

Accepted

Next question

113. Path Sum II

More challenges

113. Path Sum II

124. Binary Tree Maximum Path Sum

129. Sum Root to Leaf Numbers

All statuses

All languages

Accepted

a few seconds ago

Java

Close

Sakib Rahman

Apr 27, 2023 14:48

Java

Runtime 0 ms

Beats 100%

Memory 42.1 MB

Beats 96.36%

Click the distribution chart to view more details

Notes

Write your notes here

Related Tags

Select tags

0/5

```
/**
 * 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;
 *     }
 * }
```

Console

Run

Submit