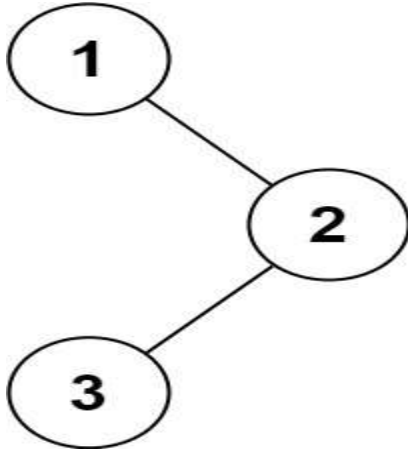# Inorder Traversal

Given the root of a binary tree, return *the inorder traversal of its nodes' values*.

Example 1:

Input: root = [1,null,2,3]

Output: [1,3,2]

Example 2:

Input: root = []

Output: []

Example 3:

Input: root = [1]

Output: [1]

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [0, 100].

- -100 <= Node.val <= 100