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314. Binary Tree Vertical Order Traversal

Medium 1966 239 Add to List Share

Given the `root` of a binary tree, return **the vertical order traversal** of its nodes' values. (i.e., from top to bottom, column by column).

If two nodes are in the same row and column, the order should be from **left to right**.

Example 1:

```
graph TD; 3((3)) --- 9((9)); 3 --- 20((20)); 20 --- 15((15)); 20 --- 7((7))
```

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

Example 2:

```
graph TD; 3((3)) --- 9((9)); 3 --- 8((8)); 9 --- 4((4)); 9 --- 0((0)); 8 --- 1((1)); 8 --- 7((7)); 0 --- 0((0)); 0 --- 1((1))
```

Input: root = [3,9,8,4,0,1,7]
Output: [[4],[9],[3,0,1],[8],[7]]

Example 3:

```
graph TD; 3((3)) --- 9((9)); 3 --- 8((8)); 9 --- 4((4)); 9 --- 0((0)); 8 --- 1((1)); 8 --- 7((7)); 0 --- 5((5)); 0 --- 2((2))
```

Input: root = [3,9,8,4,0,1,7,null,null,null,2,5]
Output: [[4],[9,5],[3,0,1],[8,2],[7]]

Constraints:

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

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```
/**
 * 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;
 *     }
 * }
 */
class Solution {
    public List<List<Integer>> verticalOrder(TreeNode root) {
    }
}
```

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