Given a binary tree, return the *vertical order* traversal of its nodes' values. (ie, 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**.

**Examples 1:**

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

3

/\

/ \

9 20

/\

/ \

15 7

**Output:**

[

[9],

[3,15],

[20],

[7]

]

**Examples 2:**

**Input:** [3,9,8,4,0,1,7]

3

/\

/ \

9 8

/\ /\

/ \/ \

4 01 7

**Output:**

[

[4],

[9],

[3,0,1],

[8],

[7]

]

**Examples 3:**

**Input:** [3,9,8,4,0,1,7,null,null,null,2,5] (0's right child is 2 and 1's left child is 5)

3

/\

/ \

9 8

/\ /\

/ \/ \

4 01 7

/\

/ \

5 2

**Output:**

[

[4],

[9,5],

[3,0,1],

[8,2],

[7]

]