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package binarytree;
// Java Program to print Bottom View of Binary Tree
import java.util.*;
import java.util.Map.Entry;
// Tree Node22 class
class Node22
   int data; //data of the Node22
   int hd; //horizontal distance of the Node22
   Node22 left, right; //left and right references
   // Constructor of tree Node22
   public Node22(int key)
    {
        data = key;
        hd = Integer.MAX VALUE;
        left = right = null;
    }
//Tree class
class Tree
{
   Node22 root; //root Node22 of tree
   // Default constructor
   public Tree() {}
    // Parameterized tree constructor
   public Tree(Node22 Node22)
    {
        root = Node22;
    }
    // Method that prints the bottom view.
   public void bottomView()
    {
        if (root == null)
            return;
        // Initialize a variable 'hd' with 0 for the root element.
        int hd = 0;
        // TreeMap which stores key value pair sorted on key value
        Map<Integer, Integer> map = new TreeMap<>();
        // Queue to store tree Node22s in level order traversal
        Queue<Node22> queue = new LinkedList<Node22>();
        // Assign initialized horizontal distance value to root
        // Node22 and add it to the queue.
        root.hd = hd;
        queue.add(root);
        // Loop until the queue is empty (standard level order loop)
        while (!queue.isEmpty())
        {
            Node22 temp = queue.remove();
            // Extract the horizontal distance value from the
            // dequeued tree Node22.
            hd = temp.hd;
            // Put the dequeued tree Node22 to TreeMap having key
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// as horizontal distance. Every time we find a Node22
            // having same horizontal distance we need to replace
            // the data in the map.
           map.put(hd, temp.data);
            // If the dequeued Node22 has a left child add it to the
            // queue with a horizontal distance hd-1.
            if (temp.left != null)
                temp.left.hd = hd-1;
                queue.add(temp.left);
            // If the dequeued Node22 has a right child add it to the
            // queue with a horizontal distance hd+1.
            if (temp.right != null)
                temp.right.hd = hd+1;
                queue.add(temp.right);
            }
       }
       // Extract the entries of map into a set to traverse
        // an iterator over that.
       Set<Entry<Integer, Integer>> set = map.entrySet();
       // Make an iterator
       Iterator<Entry<Integer, Integer>> iterator = set.iterator();
       // Traverse the map elements using the iterator.
       while (iterator.hasNext())
        {
           Map.Entry<Integer, Integer> me = iterator.next();
            System.out.print(me.getValue()+" ");
   }
// Main driver class
 class BottomView
   public static void main(String[] args)
       Node22 root = new Node22(20);
       root.left = new Node22(8);
       root.right = new Node22(22);
       root.left.left = new Node22(5);
       root.left.right = new Node22(3);
       root.right.left = new Node22(4);
       root.right.right = new Node22(25);
       root.left.right.left = new Node22(10);
       root.left.right.right = new Node22(14);
       Tree tree = new Tree(root);
       System.out.println("Bottom view of the given binary tree:");
       tree.bottomView();
```