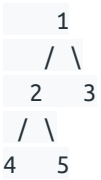
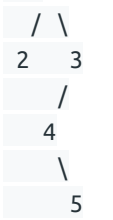
Given a binary tree where all the right nodes are either leaf nodes with a sibling (a left node that shares the same parent node) or empty, flip it upside down and turn it into a tree where the original right nodes turned into left leaf nodes. Return the new root.
Example:
Input: [1,2,3,4,5]



Output: return the root of the binary tree [4,5,2,#,#,3,1]

Clarification:
Confused what `[4,5,2,#,#,3,1]` means? Read more below on how binary tree is serialized on OJ.
The serialization of a binary tree follows a level order traversal, where '#' signifies a path terminator where no node exists below.
Here's an example:



The above binary tree is serialized as `[1,2,3,#,#,4,#,#,5]`.