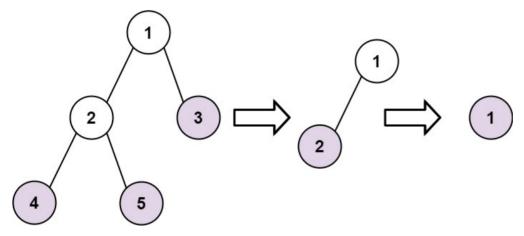


Given the root of a binary tree, collect a tree's nodes as if you were doing this:

- Collect all the leaf nodes.
- · Remove all the leaf nodes.
- Repeat until the tree is empty.

Example 1:



Input: root = [1,2,3,4,5]
Output: [[4,5,3],[2],[1]]

Explanation:

[[3,5,4],[2],[1]] and [[3,4,5],[2],[1]] are also considered correct answers since per earloes not matter the order on which elements are returned.

Example 2:

Input: root = [1]
Output: [[1]]

Constraints:

- The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [1, 100].
- -100 <= Node.val <= 100

Accepted 89,275 Submissions 122,984

