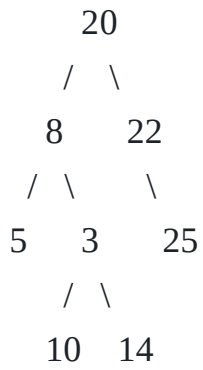
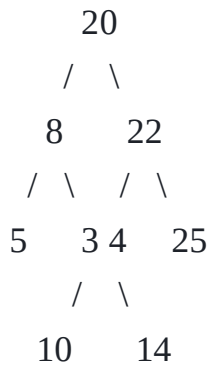
Bottom View of Binary Tree

Given a binary tree, print the bottom view from left to right.
A node is included in bottom view if it can be seen when we look at the tree from bottom.



For the above tree, the bottom view is 5 10 3 14 25.
If there are **multiple** bottom-most nodes for a horizontal distance from root, then print the later one in level traversal. For example, in the below diagram, 3 and 4 are both the bottommost nodes at horizontal distance 0, we need to print 4.

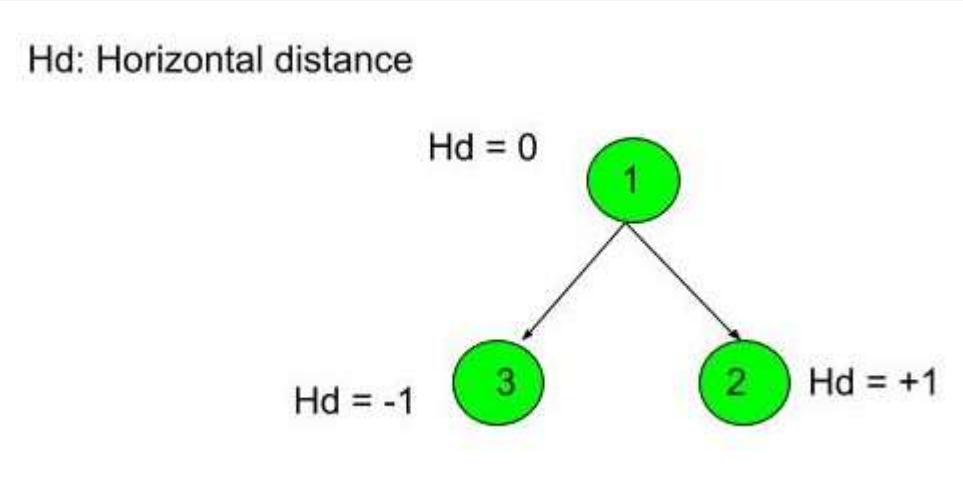


For the above tree the output should be 5 10 4 14 25.

Note: The **Input/Output** format and **Example** given are used for the system's internal purpose, and should be used by a user for **Expected Output** only. As it is a function problem, hence a user should not read any input from the stdin/console. The task is to complete the function specified, and not to write the full code.

Example 1:

```
Input:
       1
     /   \
    3     2
Output: 3 1 2
Explanation:
First case represents a tree with 3 nodes
and 2 edges where root is 1, left child of
1 is 3 and right child of 1 is 2.
```




```
Thus nodes of the binary tree will be
printed as such 3 1 2.
```

Example 2:

```
Input:
         10
       /    \
      20    30
     /  \
    40   60
Output: 40 20 60 30
```

Your Task:

This is a functional problem, you **don't** need to care about input, just complete the

function **bottomView**() which takes the root node of the tree as input and returns an array containing the bottom view of the given tree.

Expected Time Complexity: O(N*logN).
Expected Auxiliary Space: O(N).

Constraints:
1 <= Number of nodes <= 10^5
1 <= Data of a node <= 10^5