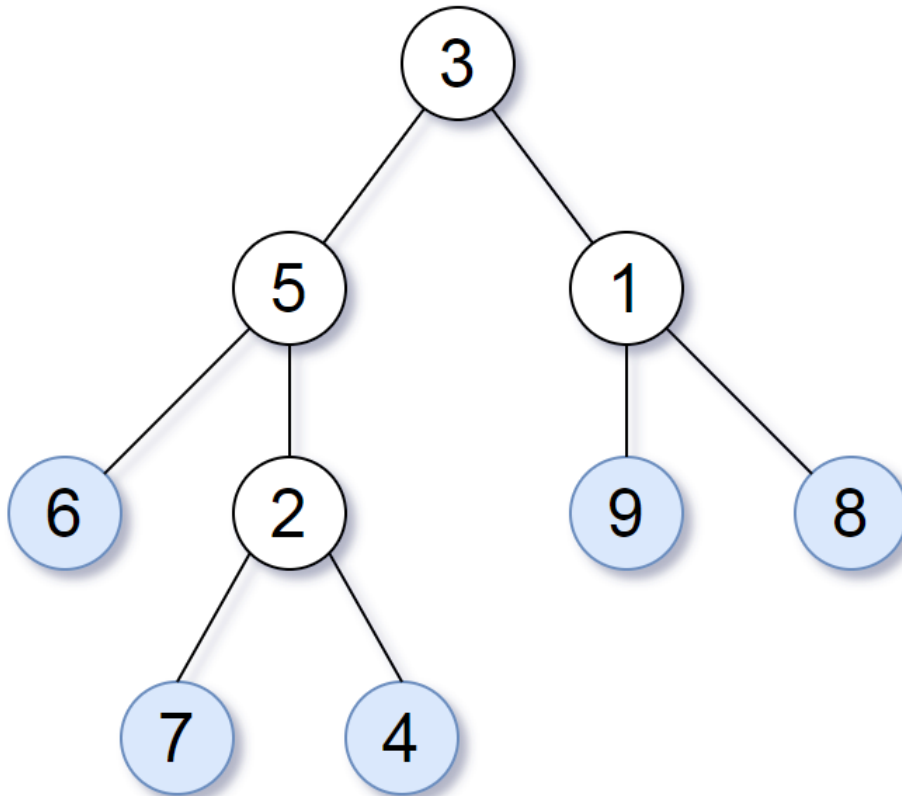


Leaf-Similar Trees

Consider all the leaves of a binary tree. From left to right order, the values of those leaves form a *leaf value sequence*.



For example, in the given tree above, the leaf value sequence is (6, 7, 4, 9, 8).

Two binary trees are considered *leaf-similar* if their leaf value sequence is the same.

Return `true` if and only if the two given trees with head nodes `root1` and `root2` are leaf-similar.

Note:

- Both of the given trees will have between 1 and 100 nodes.