Reverse a linked list

You're given the pointer to the head node of a linked list. Change the `next` pointers of the nodes so that their order is reversed. The head pointer given may be null meaning that the initial list is empty.

Input Format

You have to complete the `SinglyLinkedListNode reverse(SinglyLinkedListNode head)` method which takes one argument - the head of the linked list. You should NOT read any input from stdin/console.

The input is handled by the code in the editor and the format is as follows:

The first line contains an integer *t*, denoting the number of test cases.
Each test case is of the following format:
The first line contains an integer *n*, denoting the number of elements in the linked list.
The next *n* lines contain an integer each, denoting the elements of the linked list.

Constraints

- $1 \leq t \leq 10$
- $1 \leq n \leq 1000$
- $1 \leq list_i \leq 1000$, where $list_i$ is the i^{th} element in the list.

Output Format

Change the `next` pointers of the nodes that their order is reversed and `return` the head of the reversed linked list. Do NOT print anything to stdout/console.

The output is handled by the code in the editor. The output format is as follows:

For each test case, print in a new line the elements of the linked list after reversing it, separated by spaces.

Sample Input

```
1
5
1
2
3
4
5
```

Sample Output

```
5 4 3 2 1
```

Explanation

The initial linked list is: 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5 -> NULL

The reversed linked list is: 5 -> 4 -> 3 -> 2 -> 1 -> NULL