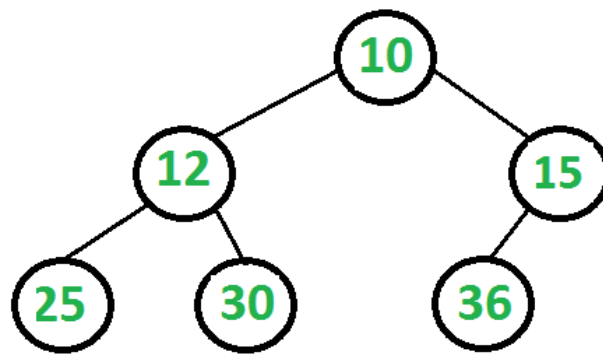


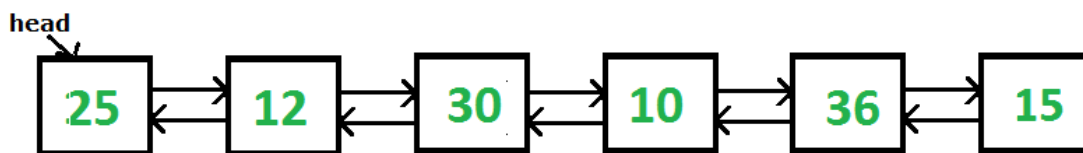
Binary Tree to DLL

Given a Binary Tree (BT), convert it to a Doubly Linked List (DLL) in place. The left and right pointers in nodes will be used as previous and next pointers respectively in converted DLL. The **order of nodes** in DLL must be the same as the order of the given Binary Tree. The first node of **Inorder traversal** (leftmost node in BT) must be the head node of the DLL.

Note: h is the tree's height, and this space is used implicitly for the recursion stack.



The above tree should be in-place converted to following Doubly Linked List(DLL).



Examples:

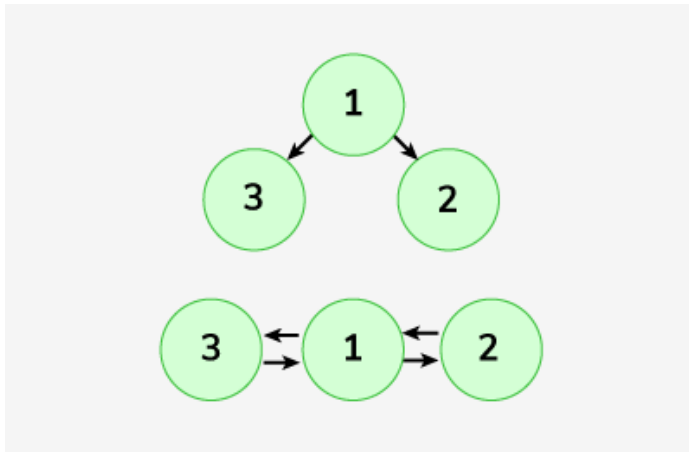
Input:

```
1
 / \
3  2
```

Output:

```
3 1 2
```

2 1 3



Explanation: DLL would be 3<=>1<=>2

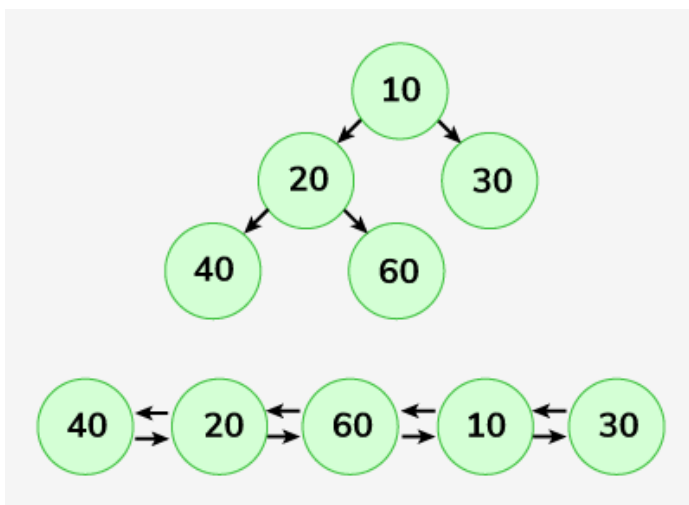
Input:

```
    10
   /  \
  20   30
 /  \
40   60
```

Output:

40 20 60 10 30

30 10 60 20 40



Explanation: DLL would be 40<=>20<=>60<=>10<=>30.

Expected Time Complexity: $O(\text{no. of nodes})$

Expected Space Complexity: $O(\text{height of the tree})$

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{Number of nodes} \leq 10^5$

$0 \leq \text{Data of a node} \leq 10^5$

```
class Node:
    """ Class Node """
    def __init__(self, value):
        self.left = None
        self.data = value
        self.right = None
    ...

#Function to convert a binary tree to doubly linked list.
class Solution:
    def __init__(self):
        self.prev = None
        self.head = None

    def bToDLL(self, root):
        if root is None:
            return None

        self.bToDLL(root.left)

        if self.prev is None:
            self.head = root
        else:
            root.left = self.prev
            self.prev.right = root

        self.prev = root
        self.bToDLL(root.right)

    return self.head
```