We are given a linked list with head as the first node.  Let's number the nodes in the list: node\_1, node\_2, node\_3, ... etc.

Each node may have a next larger **value**: for node\_i, next\_larger(node\_i) is the node\_j.val such that j > i, node\_j.val > node\_i.val, and j is the smallest possible choice.  If such a j does not exist, the next larger value is 0.

Return an array of integers answer, where answer[i] = next\_larger(node\_{i+1}).

Note that in the example **inputs** (not outputs) below, arrays such as [2,1,5] represent the serialization of a linked list with a head node value of 2, second node value of 1, and third node value of 5.