**Flatten Binary Tree to Linked List**

**Medium**

**50**

**Given a binary tree, flatten it to a linked list.**

**Flattening a binary tree means that:**

* **All the right pointers should point to the next node.**
* **All the left pointers should point to null.**
* **The linked list should be in the same order as the preorder traversal of the tree.**

**Example**

**A diagram of a network

Description automatically generated**

**Testing**

**Input Format**

**The first line contains an integer *T* denoting the number of test cases.**

**For each test case, the input has 2 lines:**

* **The first line contains an integer *n* denoting the number of nodes in the tree (including the NULL nodes).**
* **The second line contains *n* space-separated integers that will form the binary tree. The integers follow level order traversal of the tree where -1 indicates a NULL node.**

**Output Format**

**For each test case, the output has space-separated integers denoting the traversal of the linked list.**

**Sample Input**

**5**

**12**

**1 2 3 4 5 6 -1 -1 -1 7 -1 8**

**7**

**1 2 -1 4 -1 5 6**

**7**

**8 -1 9 -1 10 11 12**

**5**

**28 14 11 -1 48**

**1**

**6**

**Expected Output**

**1 2 4 5 7 3 6 8**

**1 2 4 5 6**

**8 9 10 11 12**

**28 14 48 11**

**6**