

Problem 114: Flatten Binary Tree to Linked List

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 69.68%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Linked List, Stack, Tree, Depth-First Search, Binary Tree

Problem Description

Given the `root` of a binary tree, flatten the tree into a "linked list":

* The "linked list" should use the same `TreeNode` class where the `right` child pointer points to the next node in the list and the `left` child pointer is always `null`. * The "linked list" should be in the same order as a `[**pre-order**traversal**]`(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tree_traversal#Pre-order,_NLR) of the binary tree.

Example 1:



Input: root = [1,2,5,3,4,null,6] **Output:** [1,null,2,null,3,null,4,null,5,null,6]

Example 2:

Input: root = [] **Output:** []

Example 3:

Input: root = [0] **Output:** [0]

Constraints:

* The number of nodes in the tree is in the range [0, 2000]. * $-100 \leq \text{Node.val} \leq 100$

****Follow up:**** Can you flatten the tree in-place (with $O(1)$ extra space)?

Code Snippets

C++:

```
/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * struct TreeNode {
 *   int val;
 *   TreeNode *left;
 *   TreeNode *right;
 *   TreeNode() : val(0), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
 *   TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(nullptr), right(nullptr) {}
 *   TreeNode(int x, TreeNode *left, TreeNode *right) : val(x), left(left),
 *   right(right) {}
 * };
 */
class Solution {
public:
    void flatten(TreeNode* root) {

    }
};
```

Java:

```
/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * public class TreeNode {
 *   int val;
 *   TreeNode left;
 *   TreeNode right;
 *   TreeNode() {}
 *   TreeNode(int val) { this.val = val; }
 *   TreeNode(int val, TreeNode left, TreeNode right) {
 *     this.val = val;
 *     this.left = left;
 *     this.right = right;
 *   }
 * }
```

```

*/
class Solution {
public void flatten(TreeNode root) {

}
}

```

Python3:

```

# Definition for a binary tree node.
# class TreeNode:
#     def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
#         self.val = val
#         self.left = left
#         self.right = right
class Solution:
    def flatten(self, root: Optional[TreeNode]) -> None:
        """
        Do not return anything, modify root in-place instead.
        """

```