

# 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](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 <= Node.val <= 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.  
        """
```