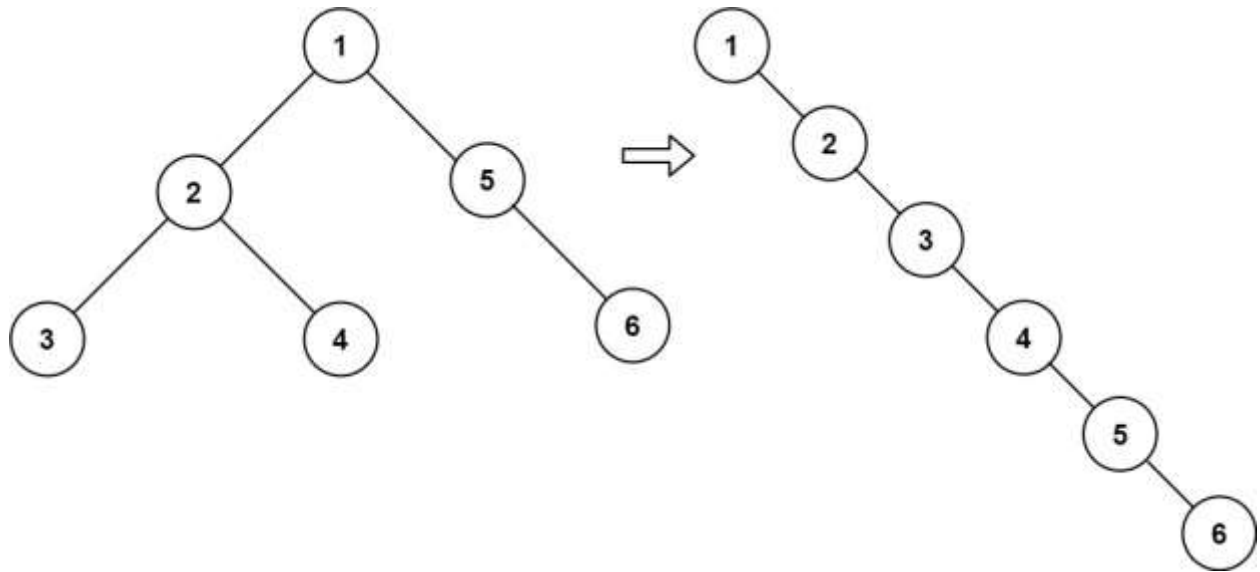


Flatten Binary Tree to Linked List

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](#) 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`