078. Subsets

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- Backtracking
- Bit Manipulation

Description

Given a set of distinct integers, nums, return all possible subsets (the power set).

Note: The solution set must not contain duplicate subsets.

For example,

If nums = [1,2,3], a solution is:

```
[
[3],
[1],
[2],
[1,2,3],
[1,3],
[2,3],
[1,2],
[1]]
```

1. Thought line

(1) When vector& nums.empty(), result should be [[]].

2. Backtracking

```
class Solution {
private:
                  void\ backtracking Power Set (vector < vector < int >> \&\ result,\ vector < int >\&\ temp,\ int\ st,\ vector < int >\&\ nums) \{ backtracking Power Set (vector < vector < int >> \&\ result,\ vector < int >> &\ result,\ vector < 
                                  // put push action here for corner case_(1)
                                  result.push_back(temp);
                                  if (st>nums.size()-1) return;
                                  for (int i = st; !nums.empty() && i<=nums.size()-1; ++i){
                                                   temp.push_back(nums[i]);
                                                    backtrackingPowerSet(result, temp, i+1, nums);
                                                     temp.pop_back();
public:
                 vector<vector<int>> subsets(vector<int>& nums) {
                                  vector<vector<int>> result;
                                  vector<int> temp;
                                  if (nums.empty()) return result;
                                  backtrackingPowerSet(result, temp, 0, nums);
                                   return result;
};
```

3. Bit Manipulation