

vector<vector<int>> ans;

→ Initializing a vector with same ans & output

vector<int> output;

index = 0;

Solve(nums, output, index, ans) → make call of recursion;

Solve(vector<int> nums, vector<int> output, int index, ans)

1st base case

→ for recursion base case

always necessary

if (index >= nums.size())

ans.push\_back(output);

return;

→ agar ye nhi hote to index 7 karke call karoge again

Solve(nums, output, index+1, ans);

int element = nums[index];

output.push\_back(element);

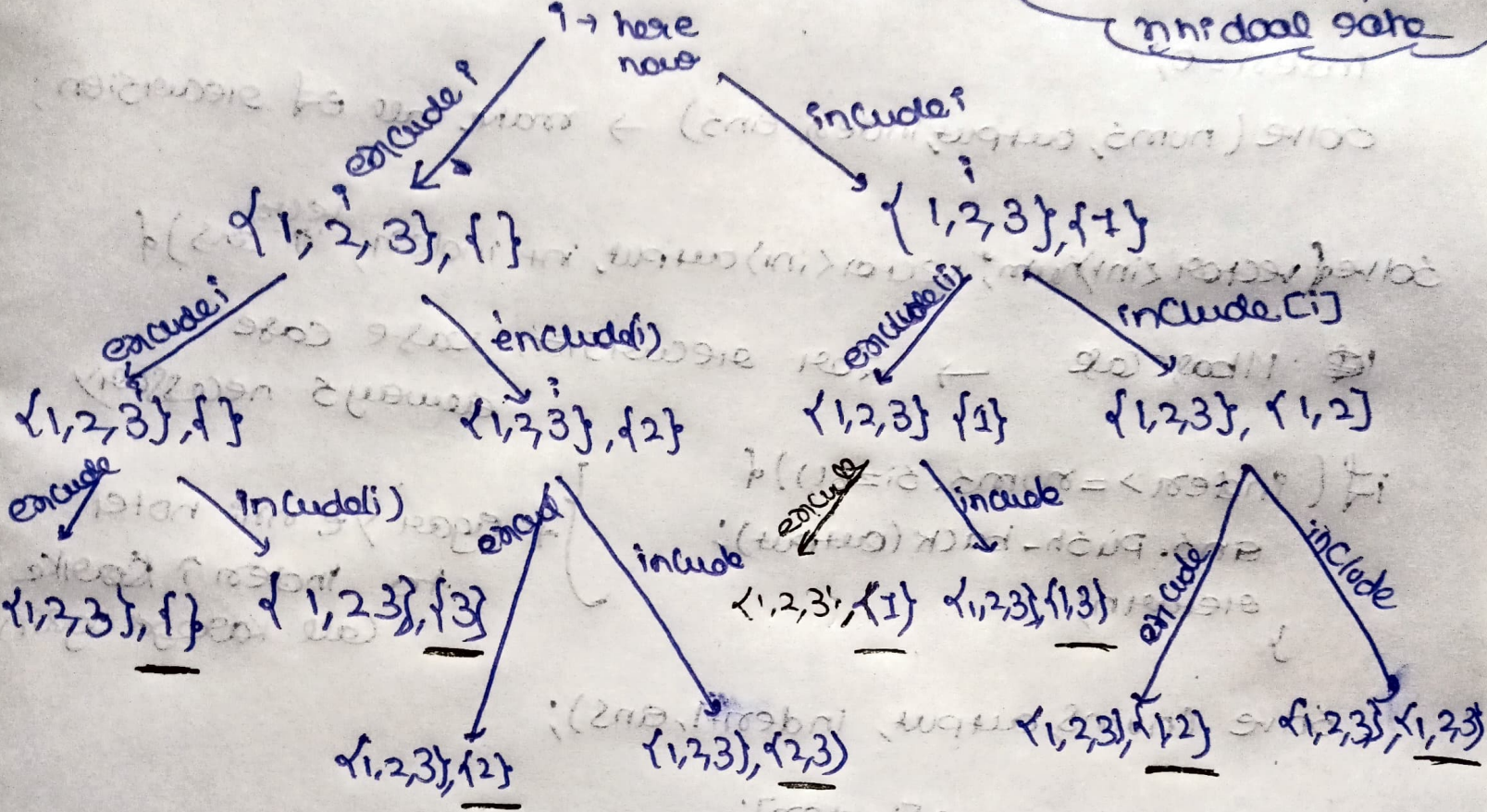
Solve(nums, output, index+1, ans);

}



$(\{1, 2, 3\}, \{1\})$ 
↑ here now
↑ output arr

{ } enclose means  
 hum 1 ko array mai  
 include kr rhe



Given array = [1, 2, 3]