

# Print all subsequences

**Question** Given an array of integers, print all possible combination of that array. **Example:** arr = [2, 4, 6]

Possible subsequences = [ ], [2], [4], [6], [2, 4], [2, 6], [4, 6] [2, 4, 6]

it can be observed that the number of possible combination is  $2^N$ ;

There is a technique; Generate the binary representation of total possible combination and use check bit to check & add the numbers into answer list

0 & 1 means check for first bit of number 0, if 1

Generate binary of total

do check bit

total = 8

arr = [2, 4, 6]

ON bits

sequence

0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
2	0	1	0
3	0	1	1
4	1	0	0
5	1	0	1
6	1	1	0
7	1	1	1

arr = [2, 4, 6]		
0 & 0	0 & 1	0 & 1
1 & 0	1 & 1	1 & 2
2 & 0	2 & 1	2 & 2
3 & 0	3 & 1	3 & 2
4 & 0	4 & 1	4 & 2
5 & 0	5 & 1	5 & 2
6 & 0	6 & 1	6 & 2
7 & 0	7 & 1	7 & 2

None

0<sup>th</sup>

1<sup>st</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> and 0<sup>th</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup>

0<sup>th</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup>

0<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup>

[ ]

[2]

[4]

[2, 4]

[6]

[2, 6]

[4, 6]

[2, 4, 6]

## Pseudo code

```
def printallsubsequences(arr):  
    n = len(arr); ans = []  
    total = 2 * N // (1 < n)  $\Rightarrow 1 * 2^n$   
    for i in range(total):  
        temp = []  
        for j in range(0, n):  
            if checkBit(i, j) == True:  
                temp.append(arr[j])  
        ans.append(temp)  
    return ans
```

// checks if  $i^{\text{th}}$  bit of number  $n$  is 1 or 0

```
def checkBit(n, i):  
    if n & (1 << i) != 0:  
        return True
```

