

Description

Solution

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Submissions

### 31. Next Permutation

Medium

3478

1262

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Implement **next permutation**, which rearranges numbers into the lexicographically next greater permutation of numbers.

If such arrangement is not possible, it must rearrange it as the lowest possible order (ie, sorted in ascending order).

The replacement must be **in-place** and use only constant extra memory.

Here are some examples. Inputs are in the left-hand column and its corresponding outputs are in the right-hand column.

1,2,3 → 1,3,2

3,2,1 → 1,2,3

1,1,5 → 1,5,1

Accepted 378,227

Submissions 1,163,297

Seen this question in a real interview before?

Yes

No

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```
1 class Solution {
2     public void nextPermutation(int[] arrInp) {
3         int start = 0, end = 0, counter = 0;
4         for (int i = arrInp.length - 1; i > 0; i--) {
5             if (counter > 0)
6                 break;
7             for (int j = i - 1; j >= 0; j--) {
8                 if (arrInp[i] > arrInp[j]) {
9                     int swap = arrInp[i];
10                    arrInp[i] = arrInp[j];
11                    arrInp[j] = swap;
12                    counter++;
13                    start = j + 1;
14                    end = arrInp.length;
15                    break;
16                }
17                if (counter > 0)
18                    break;
19            }
20        }
21        if (counter == 0) {
22            Arrays.sort(arrInp);
23        } else {
24            reverseArray(arrInp, start, end);
25        }
26    }
27
28    private static void reverseArray(int[] arrInp, int start, int end) {
29        int[] reverseArr = Arrays.copyOfRange(arrInp, start, end);
30        List<Integer> revList = new ArrayList<Integer>();
31        for (int i = 0; i < reverseArr.length; i++) {
32            revList.add(reverseArr[i]);
33        }
34        Collections.reverse(revList);
35
36        int index = 0;
37        for (int i = start; i < end; i++) {
```

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