```
        3   5   2
1   4   2 , 5   3
    K       ↑   l
                ↑
1   4   3   2   5
```

▷ **Logic Explⁿ**

→ first we find pair [K], [K+1] s.t. (rightmost) [K] < [K+1].

→ Rightmost as we are searching for next lexo permu

→ Once abv pair is not found ⇒ current permu is largest lexographically. Hence next will simply be reverse of current permu

Ex→ 4 3 2 → 1 2 3 4
    current   rev   next

else:

→ Now we will find for next smallest largest no. than [K]

⇒ This will ager be avl from indices [K+1, end of list)

→ coz permu are are lexo (asc order)

→ now swap [K] & [L]

→ now current [K] is correct but [K+1 :] is incorrect

→ However key observation shows that rev [K+1 :] will give the ans.

```
Ex→  1  4  2   5  3  →  1  4  3   5  2
        K        l         K   →rev
                                    
  next
  permu →  1  4  3  2  5  ←
```