

3Sum

Given an integer array `nums`, return all the triplets `[nums[i], nums[j], nums[k]]` such that $i \neq j$, $i \neq k$, and $j \neq k$, and $nums[i] + nums[j] + nums[k] == 0$.

Notice that the solution set must not contain duplicate triplets.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [-1,0,1,2,-1,-4]`

Output: `[[-1,-1,2],[-1,0,1]]`

Explanation:

$nums[0] + nums[1] + nums[2] = (-1) + 0 + 1 = 0$.

$nums[1] + nums[2] + nums[4] = 0 + 1 + (-1) = 0$.

$nums[0] + nums[3] + nums[4] = (-1) + 2 + (-1) = 0$.

The distinct triplets are `[-1,0,1]` and `[-1,-1,2]`.

Notice that the order of the output and the order of the triplets does not matter.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,1,1]`

Output: `[]`

Explanation: The only possible triplet does not sum up to 0.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [0,0,0]`

Output: `[[0,0,0]]`

Explanation: The only possible triplet sums up to 0.

Constraints:

- $3 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 3000$
- $-10^5 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^5$