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100142. Make Lexicographically Smallest Array by Swapping Elements

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You are given a **0-indexed** array of **positive** integers `nums` and a **positive** integer `limit`.

In one operation, you can choose any two indices `i` and `j` and swap `nums[i]` and `nums[j]` if $|\text{nums}[i] - \text{nums}[j]| \leq \text{limit}$.

Return the **lexicographically smallest array** that can be obtained by performing the operation any number of times.

An array `a` is lexicographically smaller than an array `b` if in the first position where `a` and `b` differ, array `a` has an element that is less than the corresponding element in `b`. For example, the array `[2,10,3]` is lexicographically smaller than the array `[10,2,3]` because they differ at index `0` and `2 < 10`.

User Accepted:	926
User Tried:	2196
Total Accepted:	940
Total Submissions:	3575
Difficulty:	Medium

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,5,3,9,8], limit = 2`

Output: `[1,3,5,8,9]`

Explanation: Apply the operation 2 times:

– Swap `nums[1]` with `nums[2]`. The array becomes `[1,3,5,9,8]`

– Swap `nums[3]` with `nums[4]`. The array becomes `[1,3,5,8,9]`

We cannot obtain a lexicographically smaller array by applying any more operations.

Note that it may be possible to get the same result by doing different operations.

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [1,7,6,18,2,1], limit = 3`

Output: `[1,6,7,18,1,2]`

Explanation: Apply the operation 3 times:

– Swap `nums[1]` with `nums[2]`. The array becomes `[1,6,7,18,2,1]`

– Swap `nums[0]` with `nums[4]`. The array becomes `[2,6,7,18,1,1]`

– Swap `nums[0]` with `nums[5]`. The array becomes `[1,6,7,18,1,2]`

We cannot obtain a lexicographically smaller array by applying any more operations.

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [1,7,28,19,10], limit = 3`

Output: `[1,7,28,19,10]`

Explanation: `[1,7,28,19,10]` is the lexicographically smallest array we can obtain because we cannot apply the operation on any

Constraints:

- $1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 10^5$
- $1 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10^9$
- $1 \leq \text{limit} \leq 10^9$

JavaScript



```

1 function DJSet(n) {
2   let parent = Array(n).fill(-1);
3   return { find, union, count, equiv, par, grp }
4   function find(x) {
5     return parent[x] < 0 ? x : parent[x] = find(parent[x]);
6   }
7   function union(x, y) {
8     x = find(x);
9     y = find(y);
10    if (x == y) return false;
11    if (parent[x] < parent[y]) [x, y] = [y, x];

```

```

12     parent[x] += parent[y];
13     parent[y] = x;
14     return true;
15 }
16 function count() { // total groups
17     return parent.filter(v => v < 0).length;
18 }
19 function equiv(x, y) { // isConnected
20     return find(x) == find(y);
21 }
22 function par() {
23     return parent;
24 }
25 function grp() {
26     let groups = [];
27     for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) groups.push([]);
28     for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) groups[find(i)].push(i); // sorted and unique
29     return groups;
30 }
31 }
32
33 // https://leetcode.com/problems/smallest-string-with-swaps/
34 const LexicalSmallestArrayWithSwaps = (a, pairs) => {
35     let n = a.length, ds = new DJSet(n), res = Array(n).fill(0);
36     for (const [x, y] of pairs) ds.union(x, y);
37     let groups = ds.grp().filter(e => e.length);
38     for (const group of groups) {
39         let ga = [];
40         for (let i of group) ga.push(a[i]);
41         ga.sort((x, y) => x - y);
42         for (let i = 0; i < group.length; i++) res[group[i]] = ga[i];
43     }
44     return res;
45 };
46
47 const lexicographicallySmallestArray = (a, limit) => {
48     let d = a.map((x, i) => [x, i]).sort((x, y) => x[0] - y[0] || x[1] - y[1]), pairs = [];
49     for (let i = 1; i < a.length; i++) {
50         if (d[i][0] - d[i - 1][0] <= limit) pairs.push([d[i - 1][1], d[i][1]]);
51     }
52     return LexicalSmallestArrayWithSwaps(a, pairs)
53 };

```

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