

Lexicographic order in C++

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void dfs(int i, int n) {
    if (i > n) {
        return;
    }
    cout << i << endl;
    for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++) {
        dfs(10 * i + j, n);
    }
}

int main() {
    int n = 40;
    for (int i = 1; i <= 9; i++) {
        dfs(i, n);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Initial Setup:

We begin by calling dfs(i, 20) for i = 1 to i = 9.

Dry Run (for n = 20):

1. Calling dfs(1, 20):

- The function prints 1.
- Then it recursively calls dfs(10, 20), dfs(11, 20), ..., dfs(19, 20).

Step by step:

- dfs(1, 20):
 - Prints 1.
 - Calls dfs(10, 20):
 - Prints 10.
 - Calls dfs(100, 20), but 100 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(11, 20):
 - Prints 11.
 - Calls dfs(110, 20), but 110 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(12, 20):
 - Prints 12.
 - Calls dfs(120, 20), but 120 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(13, 20):
 - Prints 13.
 - Calls dfs(130, 20), but 130 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(14, 20):
 - Prints 14.
 - Calls dfs(140, 20), but 140 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(15, 20):
 - Prints 15.
 - Calls dfs(150, 20), but 150 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(16, 20):
 - Prints 16.
 - Calls dfs(160, 20), but 160 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(17, 20):
 - Prints 17.
 - Calls dfs(170, 20), but 170 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(18, 20):
 - Prints 18.
 - Calls dfs(180, 20), but 180 > 20, so this call ends.
 - Calls dfs(19, 20):
 - Prints 19.
 - Calls dfs(190, 20), but 190 > 20, so this call ends.

2. Calling dfs(2, 20):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The function prints 2.• Then it recursively calls dfs(20, 20). <p>Step by step:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• dfs(2, 20):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Prints 2.○ Calls dfs(20, 20):<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prints 20.▪ Calls dfs(200, 20), but 200 > 20, so this call ends. <p>At this point, the function has printed the number starting with 2:</p>
<p>Output:-</p> <p>1 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 2 20 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	