46. Permutations Add to List ▼ Question **Editorial Solution** My Submissions (/problems/permutations/submissions/) Total Accepted: 142717 Total Submissions: 350690 Difficulty: Medium Contributors: Admin Given a collection of distinct numbers, return all possible permutations. For example, [1,2,3] have the following permutations: [1,2,3], [1,3,2],[2,1,3], [2,3,1], [3,1,2],[3,2,1]Hide Company Tags LinkedIn (/company/linkedin/) Microsoft (/company/microsoft/) Hide Tags Backtracking (/tag/backtracking/) Hide Similar Problems | (M) Next Permutation (/problems/next-permutation/) | (M) Permutations II (/problems/permutations-ii/) | (M) Permutation Sequence (/problems/permutation-sequence/) (M) Combinations (/problems/combinations/) Have you met this question in a real interview? Yes No Discuss (https://discuss.leetcode.com/category/54) Top Solutions Pick One (/problems/random-one-question/) C C++ </> class Solution { 1 2 // lexicographic algorithms could handle same elements 3 public: 4 vector<vector<int>>> permute(vector<int>& nums) { 5 sort(nums.begin(),nums.end()); 6 vector<vector<int>> res; 7 res.push_back(nums); 8 int n = nums.size(); if(n==1) return res; 9 10 int j,l,k; 11 while(true){ 12 //step 1a: set j to 2nd last 13 j = n-2;//step 1b: search for first j satisify $n_j < n_{j+1}$ 14 15 while($j \ge 0$ &nums[j]>=nums[j+1]) j--; 16 //step 1c: if j<0 terminate algorithm;</pre>

17 if(j<0) break; 18 //step 2a: set 1 to last one 19 1 = n-1: //step 2b: find first l which n_l > n_j 20 21 while(nums[j]>=nums[l]) l--; //step 3: swap n_j and n_l; 22 23 swap(nums[j],nums[l]); //step 4: start from j+1 reverse subarray j+1 to n-1; 24 25 for(k=j+1,l=n-1;k<1;k++,l--){ 26 swap(nums[k],nums[l]); 27 28 res.push_back(nums); 29 } 30 return res; 31 32 };

Custom Testcase

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