

Problem 46: Permutations

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Given an array

nums

of distinct integers, return all the possible

permutations

. You can return the answer in

any order

.

Example 1:

Input:

nums = [1,2,3]

Output:

[[1,2,3],[1,3,2],[2,1,3],[2,3,1],[3,1,2],[3,2,1]]

Example 2:

Input:

nums = [0,1]

Output:

[[0,1],[1,0]]

Example 3:

Input:

nums = [1]

Output:

[[1]]

Constraints:

$1 \leq \text{nums.length} \leq 6$

$-10 \leq \text{nums}[i] \leq 10$

All the integers of

nums

are

unique

Code Snippets

C++:

```
class Solution {
public:
vector<vector<int>> permute(vector<int>& nums) {
    }
};
```

Java:

```
class Solution {
public List<List<Integer>> permute(int[] nums) {
    }
}
```

Python3:

```
class Solution:
def permute(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:
```

Python:

```
class Solution(object):
def permute(self, nums):
    """
    :type nums: List[int]
    :rtype: List[List[int]]
    """
```

JavaScript:

```
/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @return {number[][]}
 */
var permute = function(nums) {
    };
}
```

TypeScript:

```
function permute(nums: number[]): number[][] {
```

```
};
```

C#:

```
public class Solution {  
    public IList<IList<int>> Permute(int[] nums) {  
  
    }  
}
```

C:

```
/**  
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.  
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.  
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume  
 caller calls free().  
 */  
int** permute(int* nums, int numsSize, int* returnSize, int**  
returnColumnSizes) {  
  
}
```

Go:

```
func permute(nums []int) [][]int {  
  
}
```

Kotlin:

```
class Solution {  
    fun permute(nums: IntArray): List<List<Int>> {  
  
    }  
}
```

Swift:

```
class Solution {  
    func permute(_ nums: [Int]) -> [[Int]] {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Rust:

```
impl Solution {
    pub fn permute(nums: Vec<i32>) -> Vec<Vec<i32>> {
        }
    }
```

Ruby:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @return {Integer[][]}
def permute(nums)

end
```

PHP:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @return Integer[][]
     */
    function permute($nums) {
        }
    }
```

Dart:

```
class Solution {
    List<List<int>> permute(List<int> nums) {
        }
    }
```

Scala:

```
object Solution {  
    def permute(nums: Array[Int]): List[List[Int]] = {  
        }  
        }  
}
```

Elixir:

```
defmodule Solution do  
  @spec permute(nums :: [integer]) :: [[integer]]  
  def permute(nums) do  
  
  end  
  end
```

Erlang:

```
-spec permute(Nums :: [integer()]) -> [[integer()]].  
permute(Nums) ->  
.
```

Racket:

```
(define/contract (permute nums)  
  (-> (listof exact-integer?) (listof (listof exact-integer?)))  
)
```

Solutions

C++ Solution:

```
/*  
 * Problem: Permutations  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */
```

```
class Solution {  
public:  
vector<vector<int>> permute(vector<int>& nums) {  
  
}  
};
```

Java Solution:

```
/**  
 * Problem: Permutations  
 * Difficulty: Medium  
 * Tags: array  
 *  
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
 */  
  
class Solution {  
public List<List<Integer>> permute(int[] nums) {  
  
}  
}
```

Python3 Solution:

```
"""  
Problem: Permutations  
Difficulty: Medium  
Tags: array  
  
Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique  
Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)  
Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach  
"""  
  
class Solution:  
def permute(self, nums: List[int]) -> List[List[int]]:  
# TODO: Implement optimized solution  
pass
```

Python Solution:

```
class Solution(object):
    def permute(self, nums):
        """
        :type nums: List[int]
        :rtype: List[List[int]]
        """
```

JavaScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Permutations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

/**
 * @param {number[]} nums
 * @return {number[][]}
 */
var permute = function(nums) {

};
```

TypeScript Solution:

```
/**
 * Problem: Permutations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

function permute(nums: number[]): number[][] {
```

```
};
```

C# Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Permutations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
 * Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach
 */

public class Solution {
    public IList<IList<int>> Permute(int[] nums) {
        return null;
    }
}
```

C Solution:

```
/*
 * Problem: Permutations
 * Difficulty: Medium
 * Tags: array
 *
 * Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
 * Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
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/**
 * Return an array of arrays of size *returnSize.
 * The sizes of the arrays are returned as *returnColumnSizes array.
 * Note: Both returned array and *columnSizes array must be malloced, assume
 * caller calls free().
 */
int** permute(int* nums, int numsSize, int* returnSize, int**  
returnColumnSizes) {
```

```
}
```

Go Solution:

```
// Problem: Permutations
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

func permute(nums []int) [][]int {
}
```

Kotlin Solution:

```
class Solution {
    fun permute(nums: IntArray): List<List<Int>> {
        }
}
```

Swift Solution:

```
class Solution {
    func permute(_ nums: [Int]) -> [[Int]] {
        }
}
```

Rust Solution:

```
// Problem: Permutations
// Difficulty: Medium
// Tags: array
//
// Approach: Use two pointers or sliding window technique
// Time Complexity: O(n) or O(n log n)
```

```
// Space Complexity: O(1) to O(n) depending on approach

impl Solution {
    pub fn permute(nums: Vec<i32>) -> Vec<Vec<i32>> {
        ...
    }
}
```

Ruby Solution:

```
# @param {Integer[]} nums
# @return {Integer[][]}
def permute(nums)

end
```

PHP Solution:

```
class Solution {

    /**
     * @param Integer[] $nums
     * @return Integer[][]
     */
    function permute($nums) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Dart Solution:

```
class Solution {
    List<List<int>> permute(List<int> nums) {
        ...
    }
}
```

Scala Solution:

```
object Solution {
    def permute(nums: Array[Int]): List[List[Int]] = {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

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    end
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