

# 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) {

    }
}
```

### 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]] = {
```

```
}  
}
```

### Elixir Solution:

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

```
-spec permute(Nums :: [integer()]) -> [[integer()]].  
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```
(define/contract (permute nums)  
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)
```