

LeetCode

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Description

Solution

Discuss (999+)

Submissions

31. Next Permutation

Medium

11917

3616

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A **permutation** of an array of integers is an arrangement of its members into a sequence or linear order.

- For example, for `arr = [1,2,3]` , the following are considered permutations of `arr` : `[1,2,3]` , `[1,3,2]` , `[3,1,2]` , `[2,3,1]` .

The **next permutation** of an array of integers is the next lexicographically greater permutation of its integer. More formally, if all the permutations of the array are sorted in one container according to their lexicographical order, then the **next permutation** of that array is the permutation that follows it in the sorted container. If such arrangement is not possible, the array must be rearranged as the lowest possible order (i.e., sorted in ascending order).

- For example, the next permutation of `arr = [1,2,3]` is `[1,3,2]` .
- Similarly, the next permutation of `arr = [2,3,1]` is `[3,1,2]` .
- While the next permutation of `arr = [3,2,1]` is `[1,2,3]` because `[3,2,1]` does not have a lexicographical larger rearrangement.

Given an array of integers `nums` , find the next permutation of `nums` .

The replacement must be **in place** and use only constant extra memory.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,2,3]`

Output: `[1,3,2]`

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [3,2,1]`

Output: `[1,2,3]`

Example 3:

Input: `nums = [1,1,5]`

Output: `[1,5,1]`

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 100`
- `0 <= nums[i] <= 100`

Accepted 866,553

Submissions 2,359,374

Seen this question in a real interview before?

Yes

No

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1

class Solution

2

{

3

public:

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void

5

nextPermutatio

6

n(vector<int>&

7

nums) {

8

int n

9

= nums.size();

10

11

if(n

12

== 1)

13

return;

14

15

int

16

idx1;

17

18

for(int i=n-

19

2; i>=0; i--){

20

21

if(nums[i] <

22

nums[i+1]){

23

24

idx1 = i;

25

break;

26

27

}

28

29

if(idx1 < 0)

30

31

reverse(nums.

32

begin(),

33

nums.end());

34

else{

35

36

int idx2 = 0;

37

38

for(int i=n-

39

1; i>=0; i--){

40

41

if(nums[i] >

42

nums[idx1]){

43

44

idx2 = i;

45

break;

46

47

}

48

49

swap(nums[idx

50

2],

51

nums[idx1]);

52

53

sort(nums.beg

54

in()+idx1+1,

55

nums.end());

56

57

}

58

59

};

Te...

Run Cod...

De...

Accepted

Runtime: 3 ms

Your input

[1,2,3]

Output

Di

Expected

[1,3,2]

Problems

Pick One

< Prev

31/2354

Next >

Code

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