Permutations II

Try to solve the Permutations II problem.

We'll cover the following

Statement

For a given integer list, `nums`, which might contain duplicates, return all possible unique permutations derived from `nums`.

> **Note:** The order in which the permutations appear doesn't matter.

Constraints:

- $1 \leq$ `nums.length` ≤ 8
- $-10 \leq$ `nums[i]` ≤ 10

Examples

Sample example 1

Input

nums	[1, 4, 5]

Output

```
[[1, 4, 5], [1, 5, 4], [4, 1, 5], [4, 5, 1], [5, 1, 4], [5, 4, 1]]
```

1 of 2

Sample example 2

Input

nums	[6, 6, 5]

Output

```
[[6, 6, 5], [6, 5, 6], [5, 6, 6]]
```

2 of 2

Understand the problem

Let's take a moment to make sure you've correctly understood the problem. The quiz below helps you check if you're solving the correct problem:

Permutations II

1 What are the complete sets of unique permutations of the input list [3, 2, 5]?

Select all that apply.

- [ ] A) [[2, 3, 5], [2, 5, 3], [3, 2, 5], [3, 5, 2], [5, 2, 3], [5, 3, 2]]
- [ ] B) [[2, 5, 3], [2, 3, 5], [3, 5, 2],[3, 2, 5], [5, 2, 3], [5, 3, 2]]
- [ ] C) [[2, 2, 5], [3, 5, 2], [3, 2, 5], [3, 5, 2], [5, 2, 3], [5, 3, 2]]

Submit Answer

Question 1 of 2
0 attempted

Reset Quiz

Try it yourself

Implement your solution in the following coding playground:

Java

usercode > Permutation.java

```
3      public static List<List<Integer>> printUniquePermutations(int[] nums) {
4          // Replace the placeholder code below with your solution
5          List<List<Integer>> permutations = new ArrayList<List<Integer>>();
6          return permutations;
7      }
8
9  }
```

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Submit

Test Cases | Results

Case 1 | Case 2 | Case 3

Input #1

[1,1,2]

Permutations II

Need a Hint?

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Longest Palindromic S...

Next

Number of Provinces

Mark as Completed