

If a palindromic permutation exists, we just need to generate the first half of the string.

To generate all distinct permutations of a (half of) string, use a similar approach from: Permutations II or

Hide Hint 1

Hide Hint 2

Next Permutation.

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i Java 

◆ Autocomplete
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 i \in \{\}
   public class Solution {
    Set < String > set = new HashSet < > ();
    public List < String > generatePalindromes(String s) {
        int[] map = new int[128];
        char[] st = new char[s.length() / 2];
        if (!canPermutePalindrome(s, map))
            return new ArrayList < > ();
        char ch = 0;
}
                             char ch = 0;
                          char ch = 0;
int k = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < map.length; i++) {
   if (map[i] % 2 == 1)
      ch = (char) i;
   for (int j = 0; j < map[i] / 2; j++) {
      st[k++] = (char) i;
}</pre>
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                          permute(st, 0, ch);
return new ArrayList < String > (set);
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                                         count--;
                                  else
                                          count++;
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                            return count <= 1;</pre>
                     public void swap(char[] s, int i, int j) {
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                          char temp = s[i];
s[i] = s[j];
                            s[j] = temp;
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                     void permute(char[] s, int l, char ch) {
   if (l == s.length) {
      set.add(new String(s) + (ch == 0 ? "" : ch) + new StringBuffer(new String(s)).reverse());
}
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                                for (int i = l; i < s.length; i++) {
   if (s[l] != s[i] || l == i) {
      swap(s, l, i);
      permute(s, l + 1, ch);
      swap(s, l, i);
}</pre>
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 ${}^{\scriptsize{\text{\scriptsize{1}}}}$ LeetCoding Challenge + GIVEAWAY! ${}^{\scriptsize{\text{\scriptsize{1}}}}$ \times