

1	package foo;
2	
3	/**
4	* Überschrift: Permutations
5	* Beschreibung: Example of an application that cannot be solved by
6	* iteration, recursion is necessary because you don't
7	* know how many nested loops you need
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9	* Organisation: FHTW
10	* @author Debora Weber-Wulff
11	* @version 1.16
12	*/
13	
14	public class Perms {
15	
16	static int count;
17	
18	// Return the string s without the character at position i
19	public static String remove (String s, int i)
20	{
21	// check if string is long enough
22	int len = s.length();
23	if (i >= len    len == 1) return "";
24	
25	if (i == 0) {
26	// i is the first character
27	return s.substring (1);
28	}
29	else {
30	if (i == len-1){
31	// i is the last character
32	// Note that s.substring (i,j) is the string that
33	// begins in position i and extends to j-1. Isn't Java fun!
34	
35	return s.substring (0, len-1);
36	}
37	else {
38	// is is in the middle somewhere
39	return s.substring (0,i) + s.substring(i+1,len);
40	}
41	}
42	}
43	

44	// This is the recursive method for constructing the permutations.
45	// We construct all permutations for rest and prepend prefix to them
46	public static void writePerms (String prefix,
47	String rest)
48	{
49	int len = rest.length();
50	
51	// If rest is empty, we have a permutation, so print it!
52	if (len == 0) {
53	count++;
54	System.out.println (prefix);
55	}
56	else {
57	for (int i=0; i < len; i++) {
58	writePerms (prefix + rest.charAt(i),
59	remove (rest, i));
60	}
61	}
62	}
63	
64	public static void main (String[] args)
65	{
66	System.out.println ("Permutations of " + args[0]);
67	count = 0;
68	writePerms ("", args[0]);
69	System.out.println ("We found " + count + " permutations.");
70	}
71	}