

# Problem I

## Knuth's Permutation

**Input:** standard input

**Output:** standard output

There are some permutation generation techniques in Knuth's book "The Art of Computer Programming - Volume 1". One of the processes is as follows:

For each permutation  $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{n-1}$  form  $n$  others by inserting a character  $n$  in all possible places obtaining  
 $n A_1 A_2 \dots A_{n-1}, \quad A_1 n A_2 \dots A_{n-1}, \quad \dots, \quad A_1 A_2 \dots n A_{n-1}, \quad A_1 A_2, \dots A_{n-1} n$

For example, from the permutation 231 inserting 4 in all possible places we get 4231 2431 2341 2314

Following this rule you have to generate all the permutation for a given set of characters. All the given characters will be different and their number will be less than 10 and they all will be alpha numerals. This process is recursive and you will have to start recursive call with the first character and keep inserting the other characters in order. The sample input and output will make this clear. Your output should exactly match the sample output for the sample input.

## Input

The input contains several lines of input. Each line will be a sequence of characters. There will be less than ten alphanumeric characters in each line. The input will be terminated by End of File.

## Output

For each line of input generate the permutation of those characters. The input ordering is very important for the output. That is the permutation sequence for **abc** and **bca** will not be the same. Separate each set of permutation output with a blank line.

## Sample Input:

```
abc
bca
dcba
```

## Sample Output:

cba  
bca  
bac  
cab  
acb  
abc

acb  
cab  
cba  
abc  
bac  
bca

abcd  
bacd  
bcad  
bcda  
acbd  
cabd  
cbad  
cbda  
acdb  
cadb  
cdab  
cdba  
abdc  
badc  
bdac  
bdca  
adbc  
dabc  
dbac  
dbca  
adcb  
dacb  
dcab  
dcba

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