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Print all possible strings that can be made by placing spaces

Given a string you need to print all possible strings that can be made by placing spaces (zero or one) in between them.

Input: `str[] = "ABC"`

Output: ABC

AB C

A BC

A B C

Source: [Amazon Interview Experience | Set 158, Round 1, Q 1.](#)

We strongly recommend to minimize your browser and try this yourself first.

The idea is to use recursion and create a buffer that one by one contains all output strings having spaces. We keep updating buffer in every recursive call. If the length of given string is 'n' our updated string can have maximum length of $n + (n-1)$ i.e. $2n-1$. So we create buffer size of $2n$ (one extra character for string termination).

We leave 1st character as it is, starting from the 2nd character, we can either fill a space or a character. Thus one can write a recursive function like below.

```
// C++ program to print permutations of a given string with spaces.
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;

/* Function recursively prints the strings having space pattern.
   i and j are indices in 'str[]' and 'buff[]' respectively */
void printPatternUtil(char str[], char buff[], int i, int j, int n)
{
    if (i==n)
    {
        buff[j] = '\0';
        cout << buff << endl;
        return;
    }

    // Either put the character
    buff[j] = str[i];
    printPatternUtil(str, buff, i+1, j+1, n);

    // Or put a space followed by next character
    buff[j] = ' ';
    buff[j+1] = str[i];

    printPatternUtil(str, buff, i+1, j+2, n);
}

// This function creates buf[] to store individual output string and uses
// printPatternUtil() to print all permutations.
void printPattern(char *str)
{
    int n = strlen(str);

    // Buffer to hold the string containing spaces
    char buf[2*n]; // 2n-1 characters and 1 string terminator

    // Copy the first character as it is, since it will be always
    // at first position
    buf[0] = str[0];

    printPatternUtil(str, buf, 1, 1, n);
}

// Driver program to test above functions
int main()
{
    char *str = "ABCDE";
    printPattern(str);
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

ABCD
 ABC D
 AB CD
 AB C D
 A BCD
 A BC D
 A B CD
 A B C D

Time Complexity: Since number of Gaps are $n-1$, there are total $2^{(n-1)}$ patterns each having length ranging from n to $2n-1$. Thus overall complexity would be $O(n \cdot 2^n)$.

This article is contributed by **Gaurav Sharma**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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Maxx • 2 months ago

Here's the java solution. simple code to understand.

<http://ideone.com/I15CiiE>

<http://ideone.com/000m>

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rohit • 3 months ago

```
package com.rkjalan.study.ds.String;
```

```
public class StringWithSpace {
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
printComb("abc");
```

```
}
```

```
private static void printComb(String s) {
```

```
if(s==null || s.isEmpty())
```

```
return;
```

```
printComb("a",s,1);
```

```
}
```

```
private static void printComb(String p, String s, int i) {
```

[see more](#)

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Ekta Goel • 4 months ago

Very similar recursive implementation: <http://ideone.com/9vB2HR>

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Kenneth • 4 months ago

DP solution:

<http://ideone.com/8l2RUy>

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aviator31 → Kenneth • 4 months ago

How can it be a DP solution when u have to print all the strings anyway ??
exhaustive printing has to be done right ??

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Dharmvir Singh • 4 months ago

Isn't this is a subset of finding the possible permutations of string except that all starting from first letter.

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**Fisnik** · 4 months ago

Here is another solution (C++), based on bitsets, does not require any recursion:

<http://ideone.com/8FSWvq>

^ | v · Reply · Share ›

**Manoj Patial** · 4 months ago

java implementation

```

public class Stringwithsapce {

    public static void printStrings(String s, int i, String temp, int n)

    {

        temp = temp + s.charAt(i);

        if( i== n-1)

        {

            System.out.println(temp);

            return;

        }

```

//temp = temp + s.charAt(i);[see more](#)

1 ^ | v · Reply · Share ›

**Srini** · 4 months ago

Suppose there are n characters, then there are n-1 positions where a space can be inserted. Each position can either take a 0 (no space) or 1 . So if we just iterate from 0 to n-1 in binary form, we cover all such use cases.

Eg for ABC, we have 00,01,10,11 correspond to ABC, AB C, A BC, A B C

6 ^ | v · Reply · Share ›

**peng li** → Srini · 3 months ago

Good method. Will this lead space complexity to o(n)?

^ | v · Reply · Share ›

**Gaurav Sharma** → Srini · 4 months ago

yes, you can do it like that also :)

^ | v · Reply · Share ›



d_k → Gaurav Sharma · 4 months ago

<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org/f...>

plz help me for solving this problem

^ | v · Reply · Share ›



geekyprateek → Srini · 4 months ago

<http://ideone.com/kRAhj5>

Programme based on your idea!!

^ | v · Reply · Share ›



Srini → Srini · 4 months ago

Correction .. 0 to $2^{(n-1)}$

^ | v · Reply · Share ›

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forgot to see that part ;)

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thanks

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