

permutation

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The *permutation* command exchanges two distinct declarations within the same schema text.

$$\dots; d_1; \dots; d_2; \dots \implies \dots; d_2; \dots; d_1; \dots$$

One declaration should be selected and crossed, then the other should be selected and inspected. This is permitted in any schema text except that of a lambda expression.

The *permutation* command also exchanges two distinct expressions within the same set extension expression.

$$\{\dots, e_1, \dots, e_2, \dots\} \implies \{\dots, e_2, \dots, e_1, \dots\}$$

1. Tactic example

“permutation” d_1 d_2

This example applies the *permutation* command to declarations d_1 and d_2 .



“permutation” e_1 e_2

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This example applies the *permutation* command to expressions e_1 and e_2 .

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