Anagram Index `A.` `1 0 _` Anagram

If `T` is the table of all `!n` permutations of order `n` arranged in lexical order (i.e., `/:T` is `i.!n`), then `k` is said to be the anagram index of the permutation `k{T`. `A.` applied to a cycle or direct permutation yields its anagram index: `A. 0 3 2 1` is `5`, as are `A. 3 2 1` and `A.<3 1` and `A.0;2;3 1`.	The expression `k A. b` permutes items of `b` by the permutation of order `#b` whose anagram index is `k`.

For example:

```
   (A. 0 3 2 1) , (A. <3 1)
5 5

   A. |. i.45
119622220865480194561963161495657715064383733759999999999

   <: ! 45x
119622220865480194561963161495657715064383733759999999999

   tap=: i.@! A. i.                Table of all permutations
   (tap 3);(/: tap 3);({/\ tap 3);(/:{/\ tap 3)
+-----+-----------+-----+-----------+
|0 1 2|0 1 2 3 4 5|0 1 2|0 1 5 2 4 3|
|0 2 1|           |0 2 1|           |
|1 0 2|           |1 2 0|           |
|1 2 0|           |2 0 1|           |
|2 0 1|           |1 2 0|           |
|2 1 0|           |1 0 2|           |
+-----+-----------+-----+-----------+
```

In particular, `1 A. b` transposes the last two items of `b`, and `_1 A. b` reverses the list of items, and `3 A. b` and `4 A. b` rotate the last three items of `b`. For example:

```
   b=: 'ABCD'
   (0 3 2 1{b);(0 3 2 1 C.b);((<3 1)C.b);(3 4 A.b)
+----+----+----+----+
|ADCB|ADCB|ADCB|ACDB|
|    |    |    |ADBC|
+----+----+----+----+

   (_19 5 A. b) ; (_19 |~ ! # b)
+----+-+
|ADCB|5|
|ADCB| |
+----+-+
```