Announcements

• Read for next time Chap. 18.1-3
• Reading Quiz for next time
Recursion

• Method calls a clone of itself
• Solves a problem by solving smaller subproblems
• Example: see SumItUp.java
• Example: See Hanoi.java
Example: SumItUp

• Calculates and prints the sum of integers in an array
• Also prints the numbers

• For you todo: print the numbers in reverse using recursion
Towers of Hanoi

- Multiple recursion
  - See Hanoi.java
Recursion (more)

• Watch out for infinite recursion
  – No way out, what happens?
  – Segmentation fault, out of memory

• Rules
  – Base case (way out) – no recursive call
  – Recursive call(s) – solve a smaller problem
Recursion vs Iteration
Which method do you use?

• Iteration
  – Easier to define
  – Faster – recursion takes some overhead

• Recursion
  – Easier to define
  – Shorter code
Types of Recursion

- Tail recursion
  - One recursive call at the end of a method
  - Easy to replace with a loop
- Reverse something
  - One recursive call “before” process
- Multiple Recursion
  - More than one recursive call
List

- A group of elements not ordered (can have duplicates)
- ArrayList extends List
- Can get all the elements one by one in a collections loop
Classwork

• Recursively access directories
• Use File class
  – isDirectory() – true if file is a directory
  – Length() – size of file