# Lab Assignment 9

### Recursive Method



CSE110: Programming Language I

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#### **Lab Tasks**

(No Need to Submit)

## Task01 [A,B,C should be written in a single java file]

#### **A.** Write a method called **oneToN** that prints 1 till N recursively.

**Hint:** N is a number taken as input from the user and you need to print the numbers starting from 1 to N recursively.

Sample Input Sample Method Call		Output
N = 5	oneToN(1,N);	1 2 3 4 5
N = 11	oneToN(1,N);	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

#### **B.** Write a method **nToOne** that prints from N to 1 recursively.

**Hint:** N is a number taken as input from the user and you need to print the numbers starting from N to 1.

Sample Input	Sample Method Call	Output
N = 6	nToOne(1,N);	6 5 4 3 2 1
N = 3	nToOne(1,N);	3 2 1

#### **C.** Write a method called **recursiveSum** to sum till N recursively.

**Hint:** N is a number taken as input from the user and you need to add the numbers starting from 1 to N recursively and print the sum.

Sample Input	Sample Method Call	Output
N = 4	System.out.println(recursiveSum(1,N));	10
N = 12	System.out.println(recursiveSum(1,N));	78

#### Task02

Write a **recursive method** called **reverseDigits** that takes an integer n as an argument and prints the digits of n in reverse order.

Hint: Think about how you solved it using loop

Sample Input	Sample Method Call	Output
n = 12345	reverseDigits(n)	5 4 3 2 1
n = 649	reverseDigits(n)	9 4 6
n = 1000	reverseDigits(n)	0 0 0 1

#### Task03

Write a **recursive method** called **sumDigits** that takes an integer n as an argument and sums up the digits of n then **returns** the result.

Hint: Think about how you would solve it using loop

Sample Input	Sample Method Call	Output
n = 12345	<pre>int x = sumDigits(n); System.out.println(x);</pre>	15
n = 649	<pre>int x = sumDigits(n); System.out.println(x);</pre>	19

Task04 Write a **recursive method** called **reverse\_string(s)** that returns the reverse of a given string **s**.

Sample Method Call	Output
System.out.println(reverse_string("Hello", 0))	olleH
System.out.println(reverse_string("swan", 0))	naws

Task05

Trace the following code to generate the outputs. Show the necessary trace table.

```
public class ClassWork1{
2
         public static int calculate(int n) {
3
             if (n <= 0){
4
                 return 4;
             }
5
             else if (n % 2 != 0){
6
                 return n + calculate(n - 1);
7
8
             }
9
             else{
10
                 return n * calculate(n - 2);
             }
11
12
         }
        public static void main(String[] args) {
13
14
             int result = calculate(8);
15
             System.out.println(result);
             int result2 = calculate(5);
16
17
             System.out.println(result2);
18
         }
    }
19
```

### **Home Tasks**

#### Task01

Write a **recursive method** called **factorial(n)** that returns the factorial of a number **n**. Assume  $n \ge 0$ .

Sample Input	Sample Method Call	Output
n = 5	int x = factorial(n) System.out.println(x)	120
n = 7	int x = factorial(n) System.out.println(x)	5040

#### Task02

Write a **recursive method** called **power(base, exponent)** that calculates base raised to the power of exponent (assume exponent is a non-negative integer).

Sample Method Call	Output
int x = power(5,3) System.out.println(x)	125
int x = power(8,4) System.out.println(x)	4096

Task03

Write a **recursive method** called **print\_elements(arr, index)** that prints elements of an array starting from index to the end.

Given Array and Input	Sample Method Call	Output
int[] arr = {5,6,2,1,8,7}; int index = 2	print_element(arr,index)	2 1 8 7
int[] arr = {13,12,19,21,31,55}; int index = 0	print_element(arr,index)	13 12 19 21 31 55

#### Task04

1 The Fibonacci sequence is a series of numbers that starts with 0 & 1 and the rest of the numbers are generated by adding the immediate two numbers before it. It goes like this: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144 and so on.

In short, fibonacci(0) = 0, fibonacci(1) = 1 and fibonacci(n) = fibonacci(n-1) + fibonacci(n-2).

Sample Method Call	Output
System.out.println(fibonacci(0))	0
System.out.println(fibonacci(1))	1
System.out.println(fibonacci(5))	5
System.out.println(fibonacci(9))	34

Task05
Trace the following code to generate the outputs. Show the necessary trace table.

1	public class ClassWork2{
2	<pre>public static String fun(String s, int n){</pre>
3	if(s.length()==4){
4	return n+s+n;
5	} else if(n%2==0){
6	System.out.println(s+n+n+3);
7	return fun(s+n, n+3);
8	} else {
9	System.out.println(s+n+(n-1));
10	return fun(s+n, n-1);
11	}
12	}
13	<pre>public static void main(String[] args){</pre>
14	String s = fun("",1);
15	System.out.println(s);
16	}
17	}