

# Recursion

The Art of Self Reference

# Goal: use self-reference is a meaningful way

**Hofstadter's Law:** *“It always takes longer than you expect, even when you take into account **Hofstadter's Law**.”*

(From Gödel, Escher, Bach)

good advice for CS 220 assignments!

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(From Gödel, Escher, Bach)

**mountain:** *“a landmass that projects conspicuously above its surroundings and is higher than a **hill**”*

**hill:** *“a usually rounded natural elevation of land lower than a **mountain**”*

(Example of **unhelpful** self reference from Merriam-Webster dictionary)

# Overview: Learning Objectives

## Recursive information

- What is a **recursive definition/structure**?
- Arbitrarily vs. infinitely

## Recursive code

- What is **recursive code**?
- Why write recursive code?
- Where do computers keep local variables for recursive calls?
- What happens to programs with **infinite recursion**?

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# What is Recursion?

**Recursive definitions** contain the term in the body

- Dictionaries, mathematical definitions, etc

A number **x** is a **positive even number** if:

- **x** is 2

**OR**

- **x** equals another **positive even number** plus two

# What is Recursion?

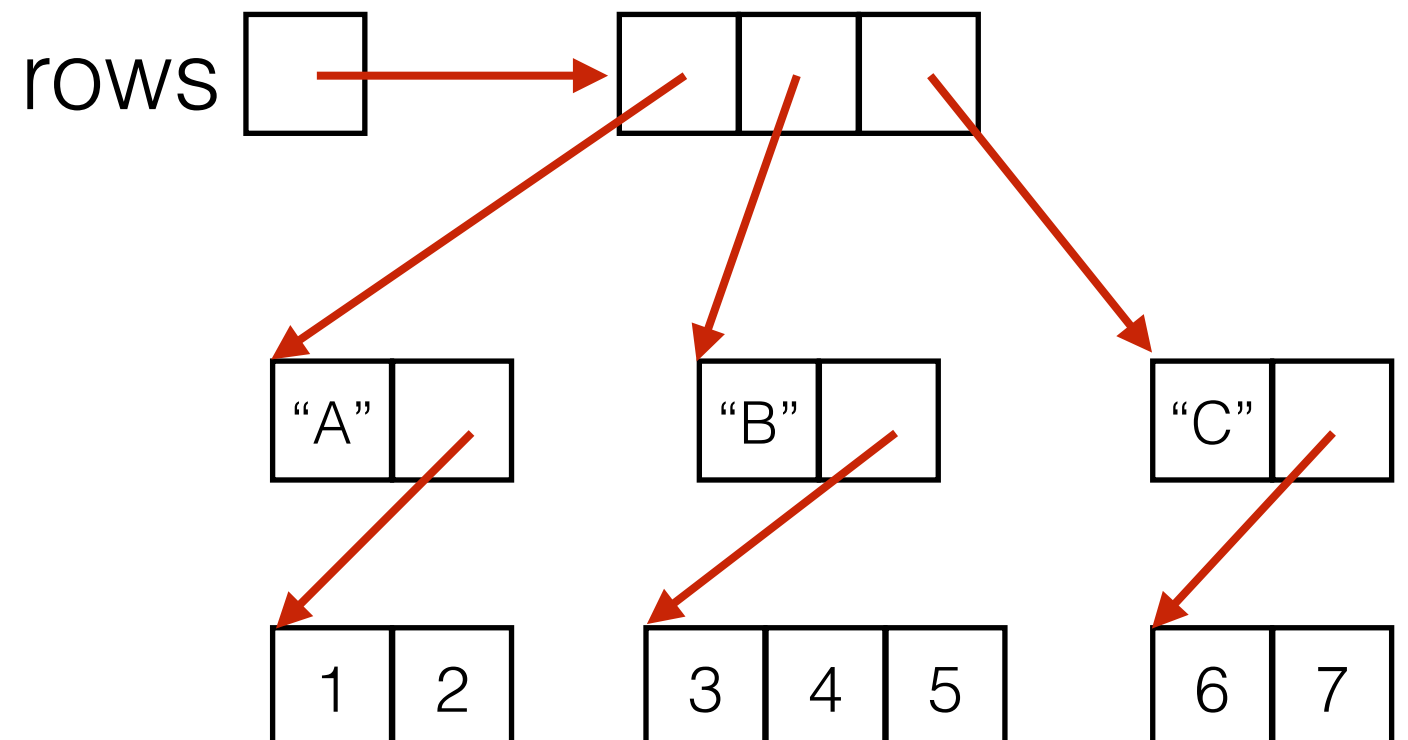
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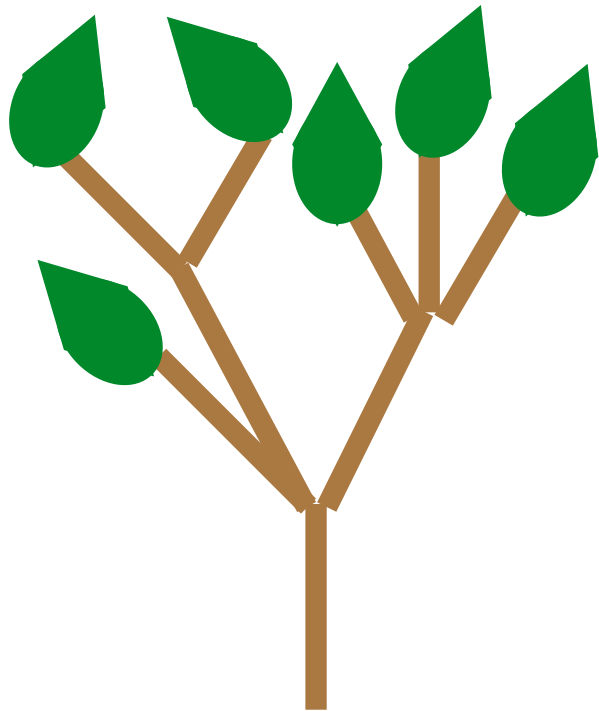
**Recursive structures** may refer to structures of the same type

- data structures or real-world structures

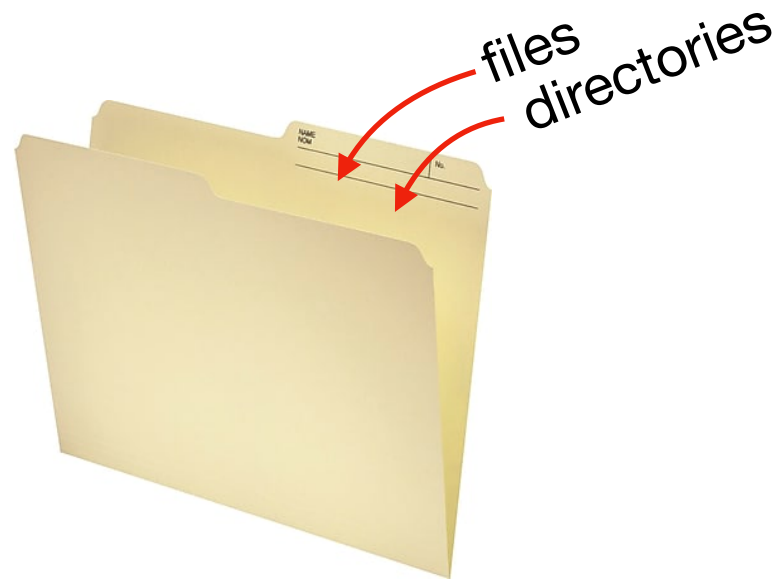
```
rows = [  
  ["A", [1, 2]],  
  ["B", [3, 4, 5]],  
  ["C", [6, 7]]  
]
```



# Recursive structures are EVERYWHERE!



nature



files

```
{  
  "name": "alice",  
  "grade": "A",  
  "score": 96,  
  "exams": {  
    "midterm": {"points": 94,  
                "total": 100},  
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  }  
}
```

formats



# Example: Trees (Finite Recursion)

**Term:** branch

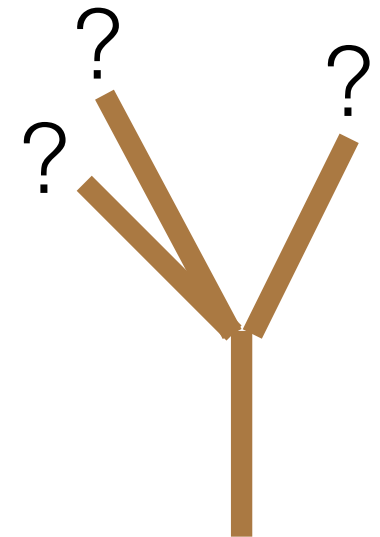
**Def:** wooden stick, with an end  
splitting into other branches, OR  
terminating with a leaf



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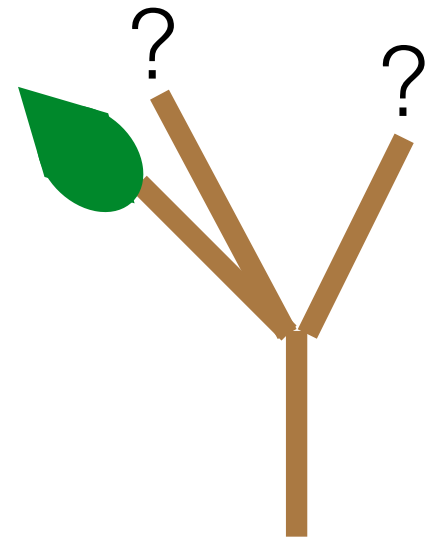
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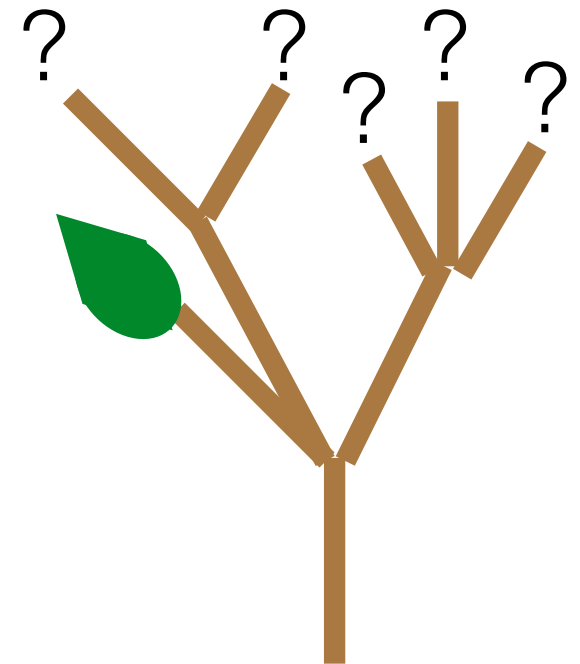
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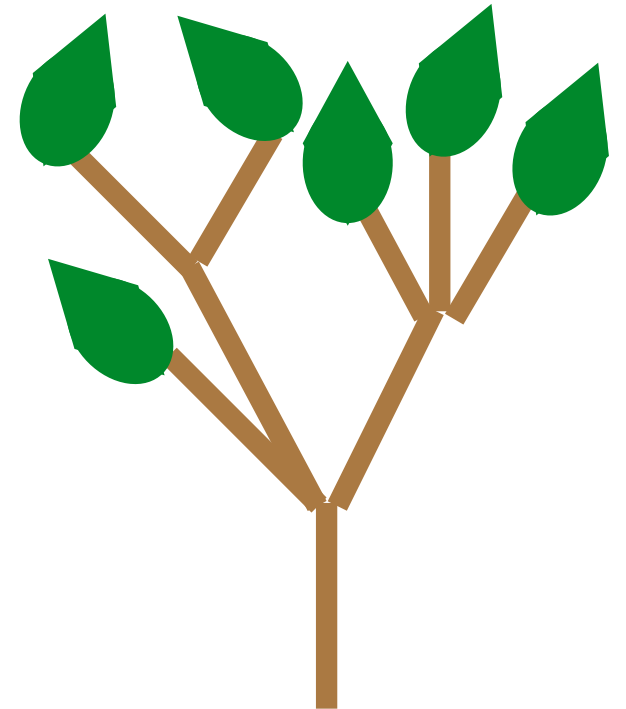
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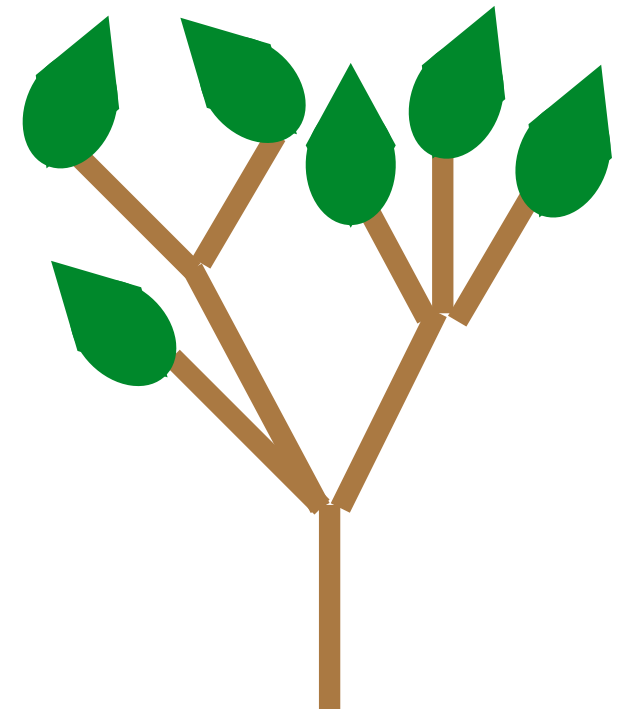
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trees are arbitrarily large:  
**recursive case** allows  
indefinite growth

arbitrarily != infinitely



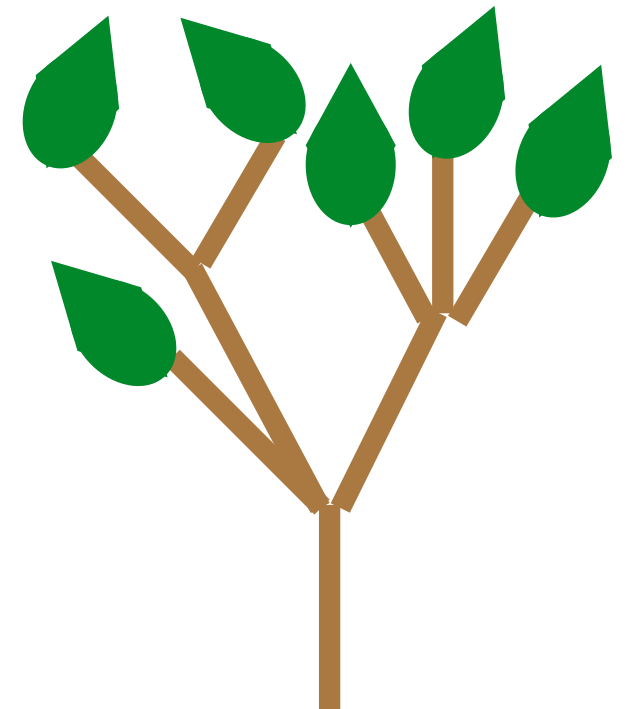
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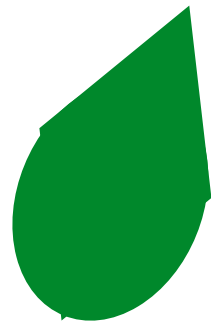
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trees are finite:  
eventual **base case**  
allows completion

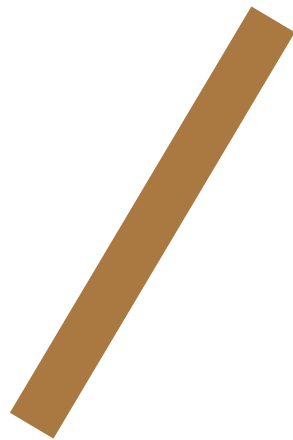
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arbitrarily  $\neq$  infinitely



base case (leaf)



recursive case (branch)

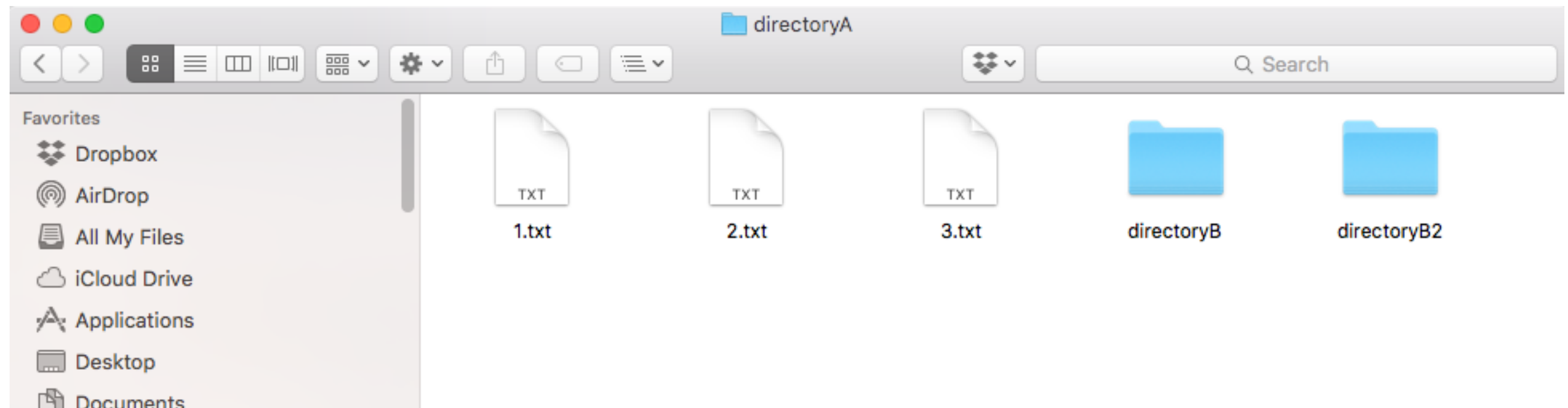


# Example: Directories (aka folders)

**Term:** directory

*recursive because def contains term*

**Def:** a collection of files and directories

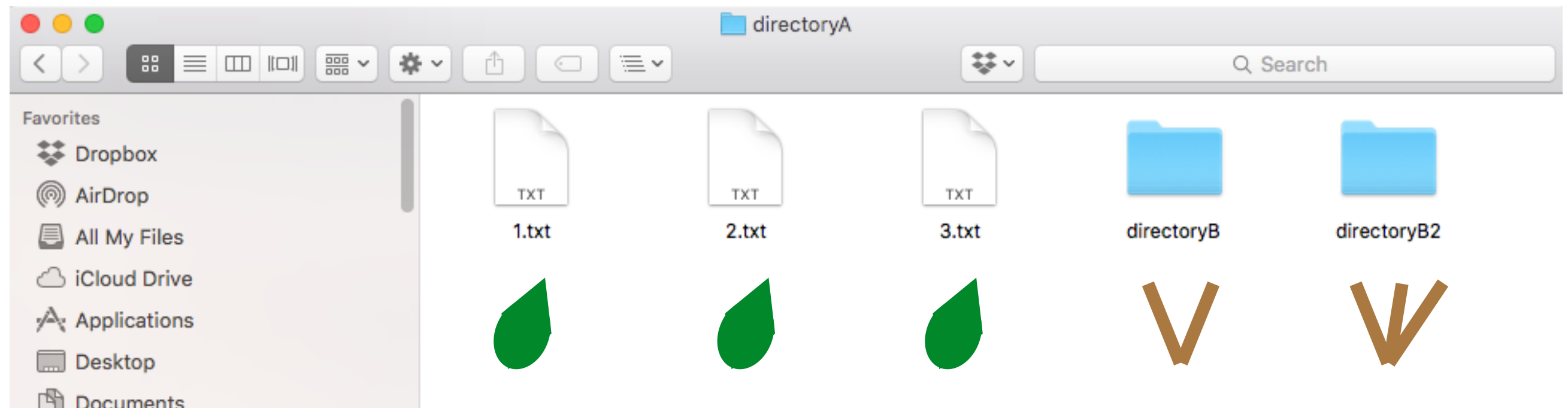


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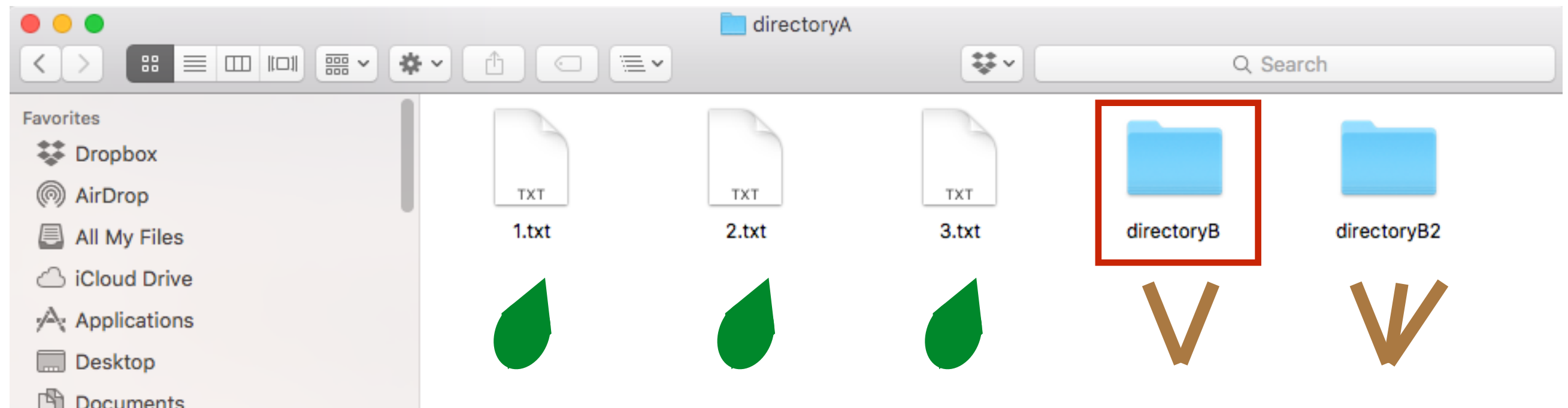
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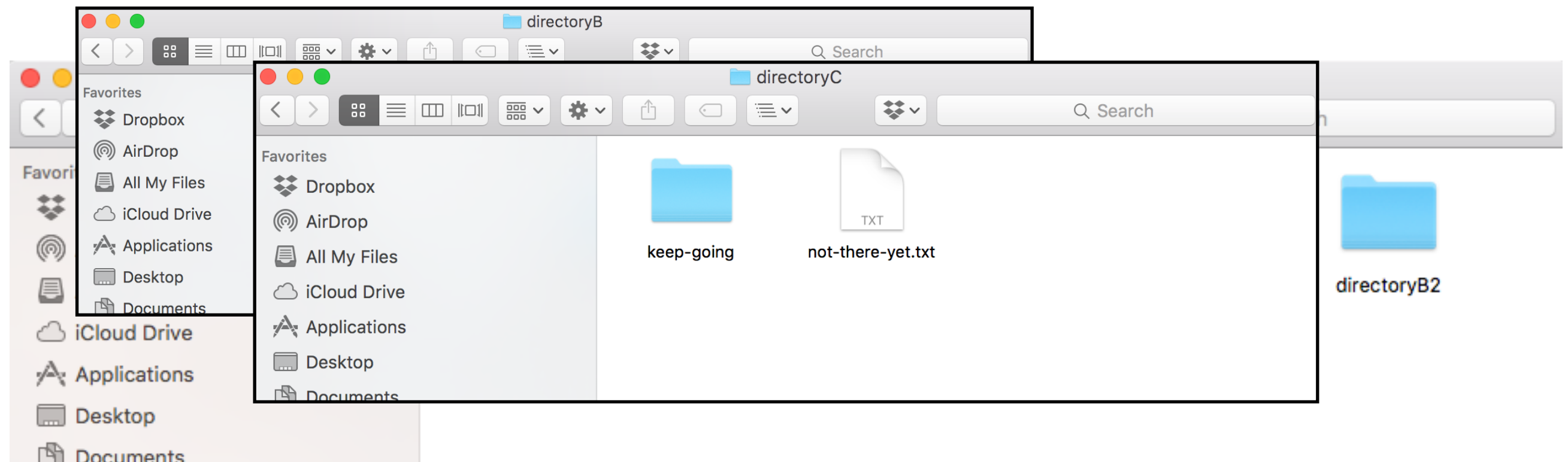
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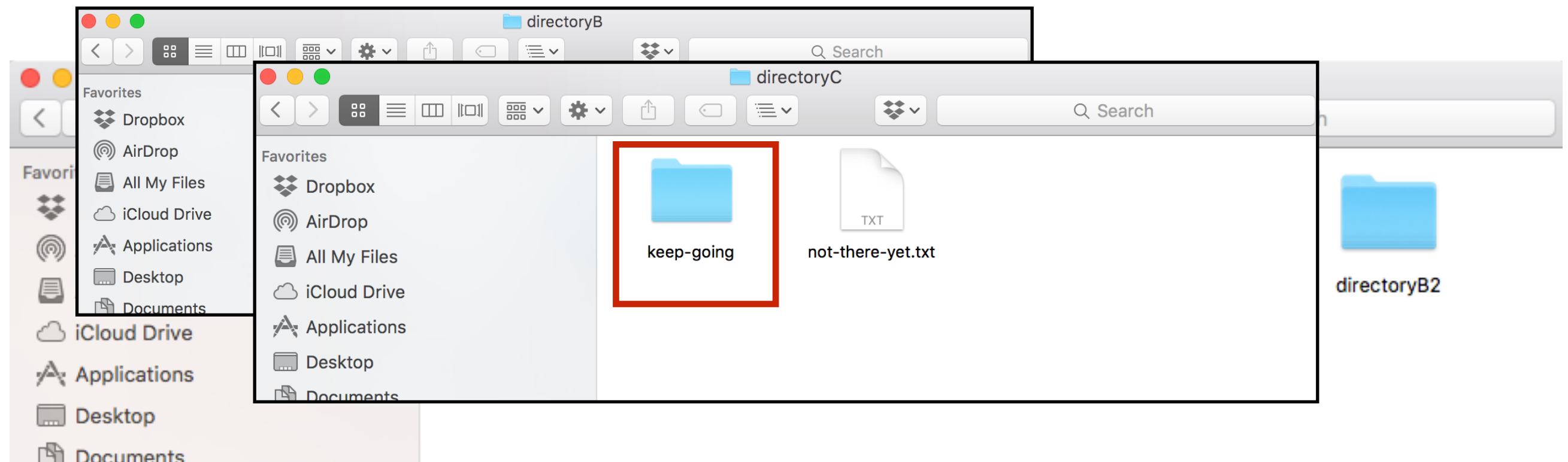
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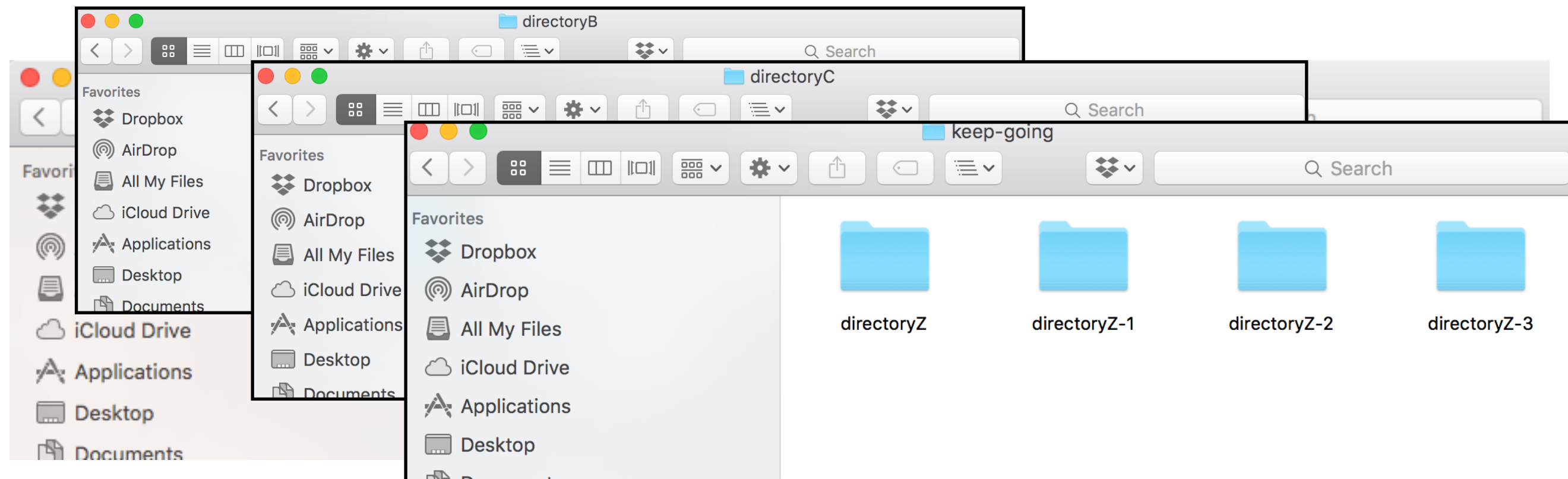
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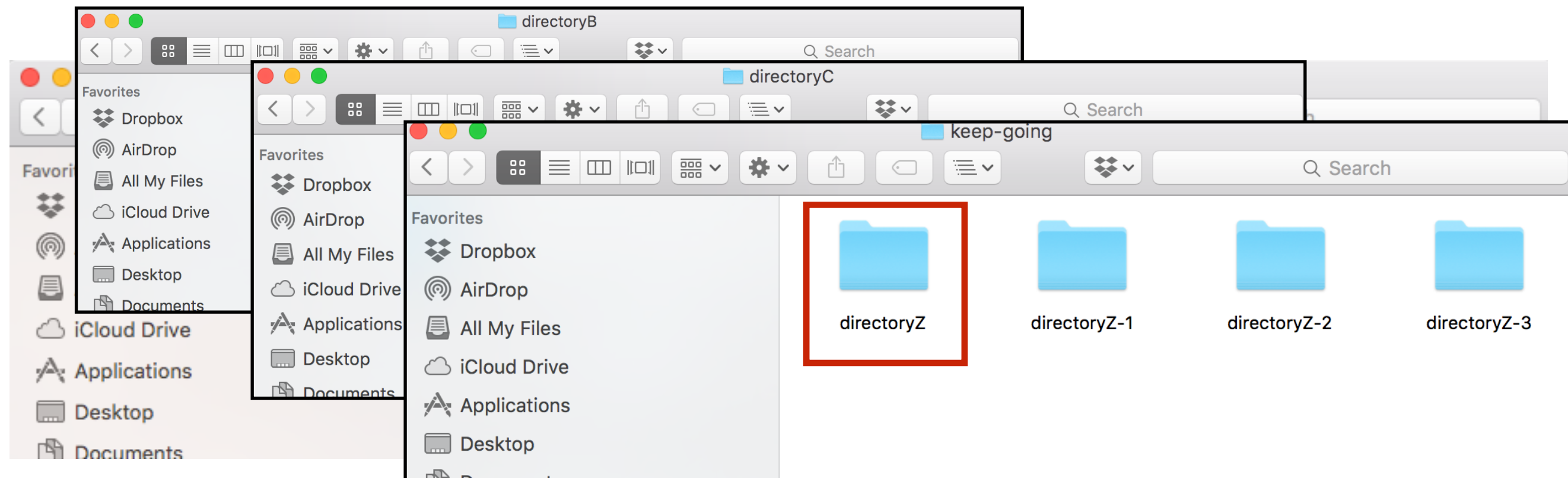


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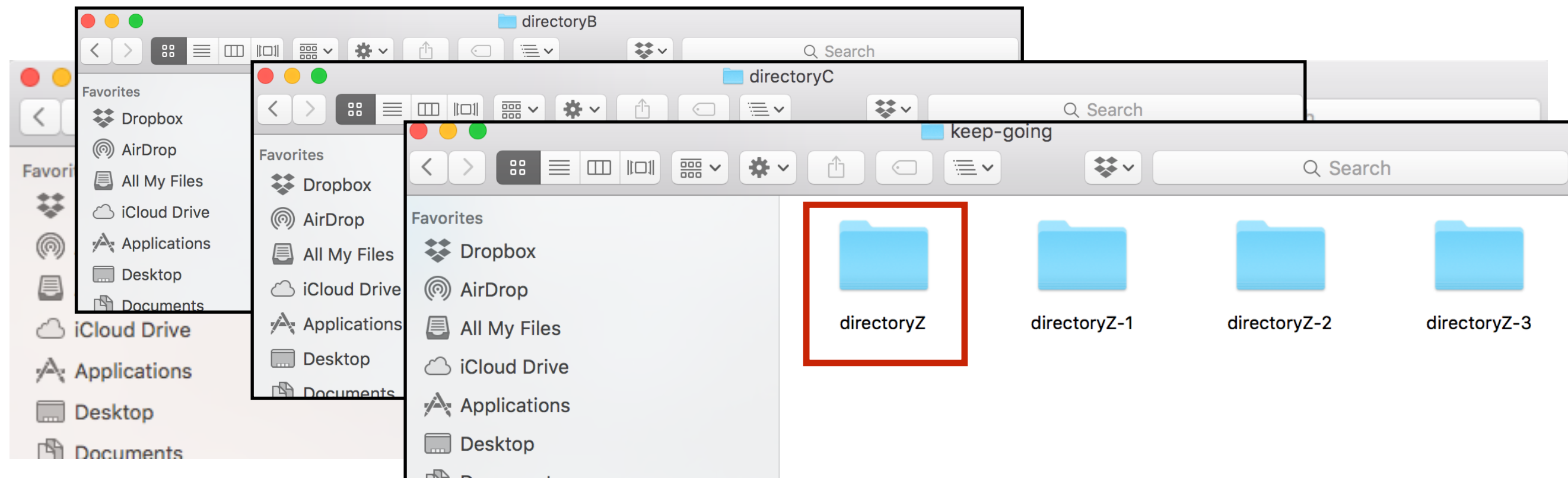
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## **Example JSON Dictionary:**

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keys



values

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recursive self reference isn't always direct!

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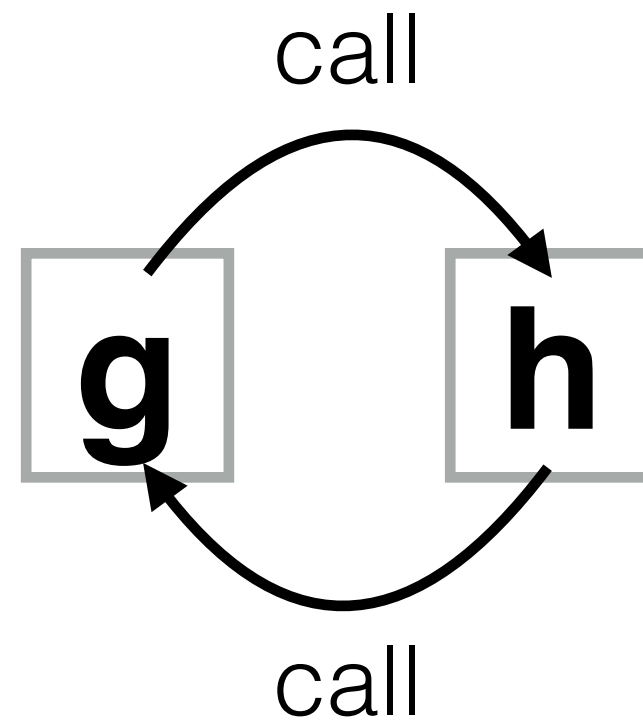
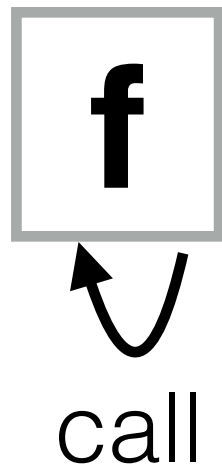
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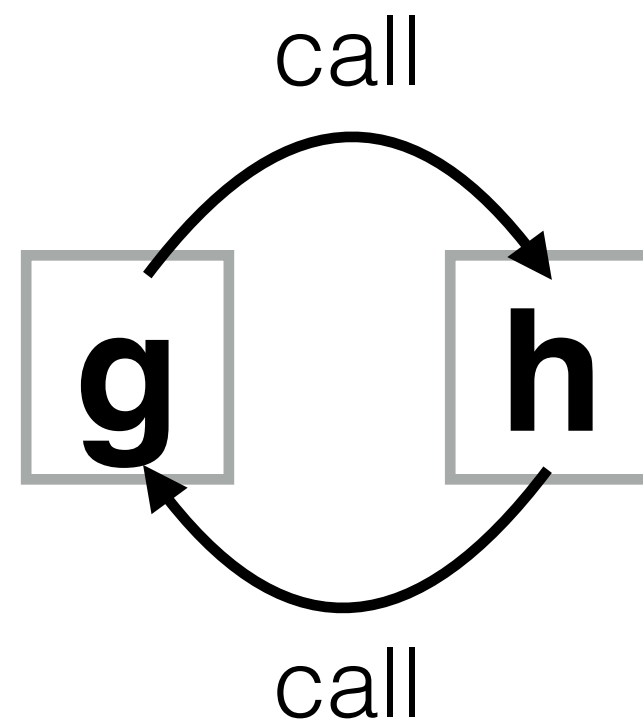


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def f():  
    # other code  
    f()  
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```
def f():  
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    f()  
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```

```
def g():  
    # other code  
    h()  
    # other code
```

```
def h():  
    # other code  
    g()  
    # other code
```

# Recursive Code

What is it?

- A function that calls itself (possible indirectly)

Motivation: don't know how big the data is before execution

- Need either **iteration** or **recursion**
- In theory, these techniques are equally powerful



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Why recurse? (instead of always iterating)

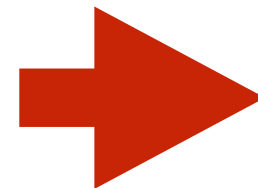
- in practice, often easier
- recursive code corresponds to recursive data
- reduce a big problem into a smaller problem



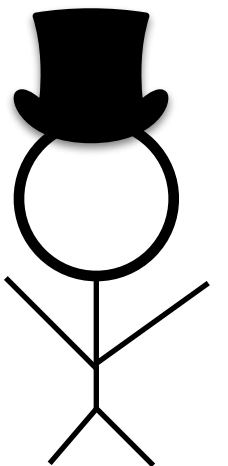
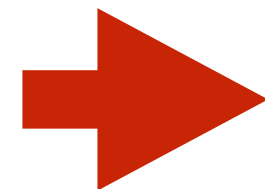
<https://texastreesurgeons.com/services/tree-removal/>

# Recursive Students

eager CS 220 students  
in the front row



wise and benevolent  
teacher wearing a top hat



# Recursive Students

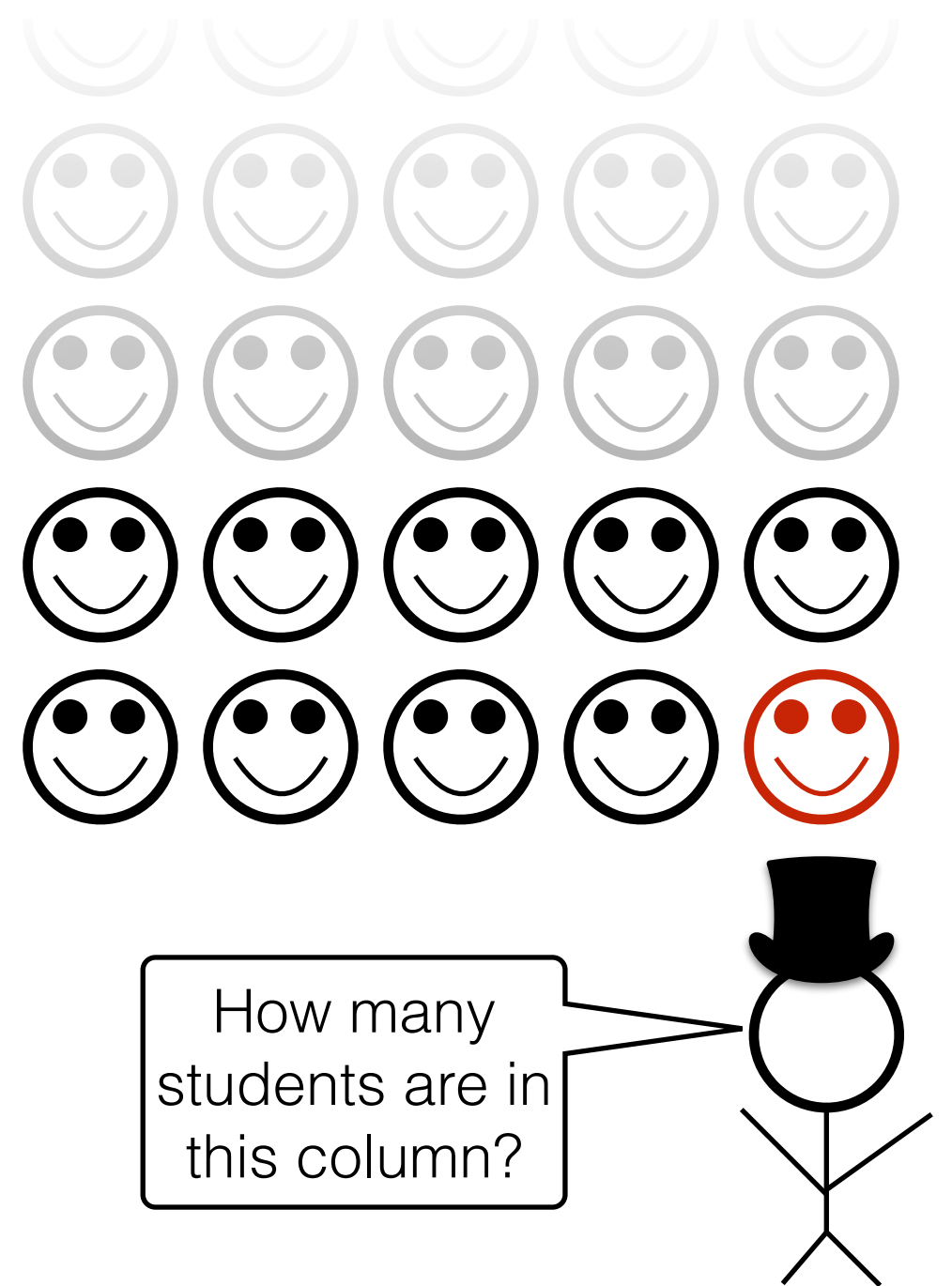
Imagine:

A teacher wants to know how many students are in a column.

**What should each student ask the person behind them?**

Constraints:

- It is dark, you **can't** see the back
- You **can't** get up to count
- You **may** talk to adjacent students
- Mic is broken (students in back can't hear from front)



# Recursive Students

Strategy: reframe question as “*how many students are behind you?*”

how many are behind you?



# Recursive Students

Strategy: **reframe** question as “*how many students are behind you?*”

*Reframing is the hardest part*

how many are behind you?



# Recursive Students

Strategy: reframe question as “*how many students are behind you?*”

Process:

**if** nobody is behind you: **say** 0

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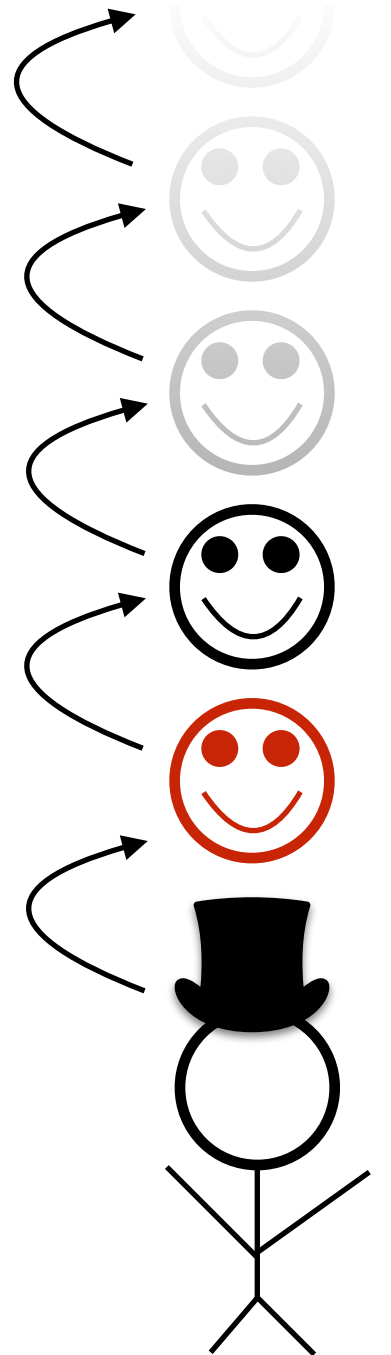
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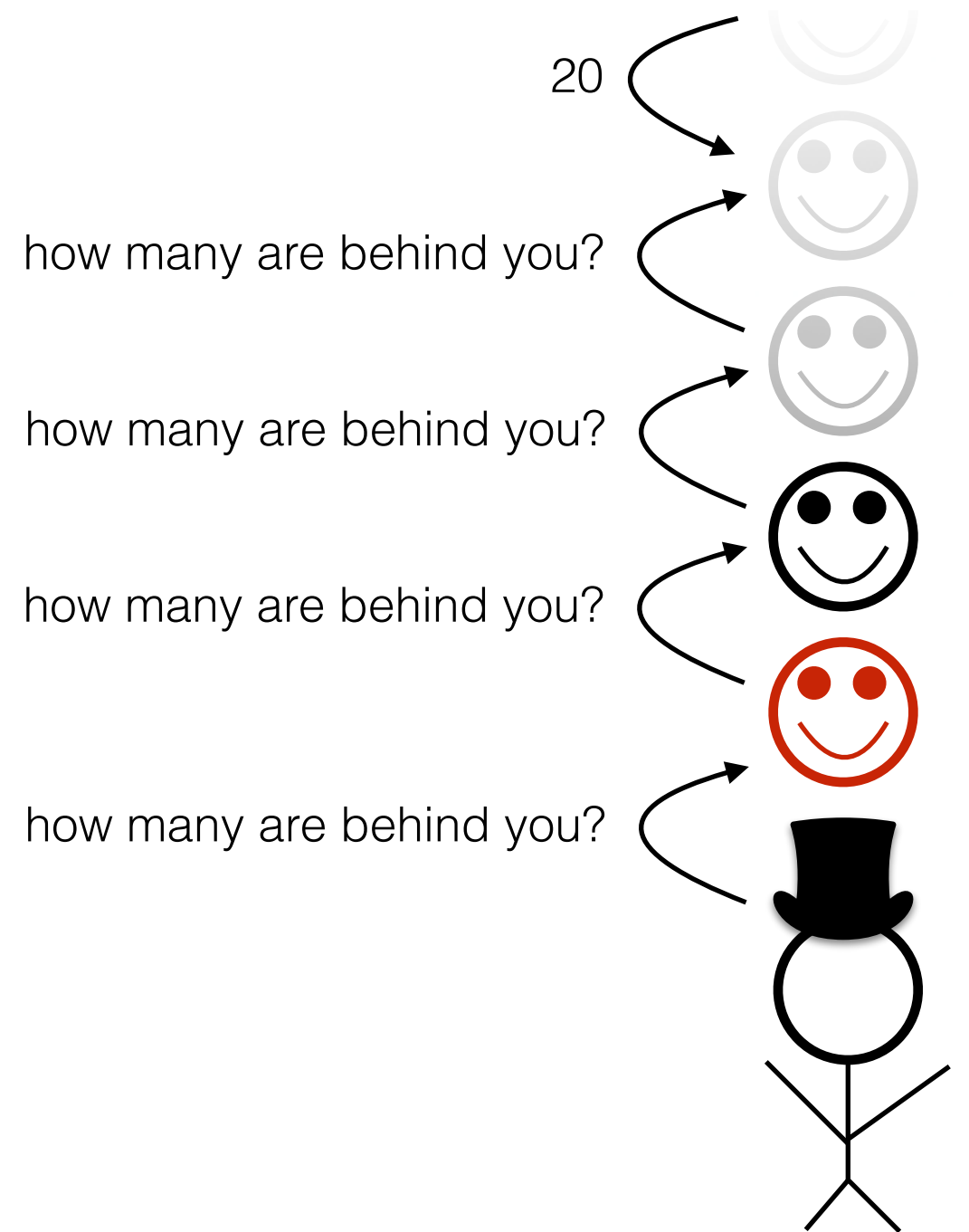
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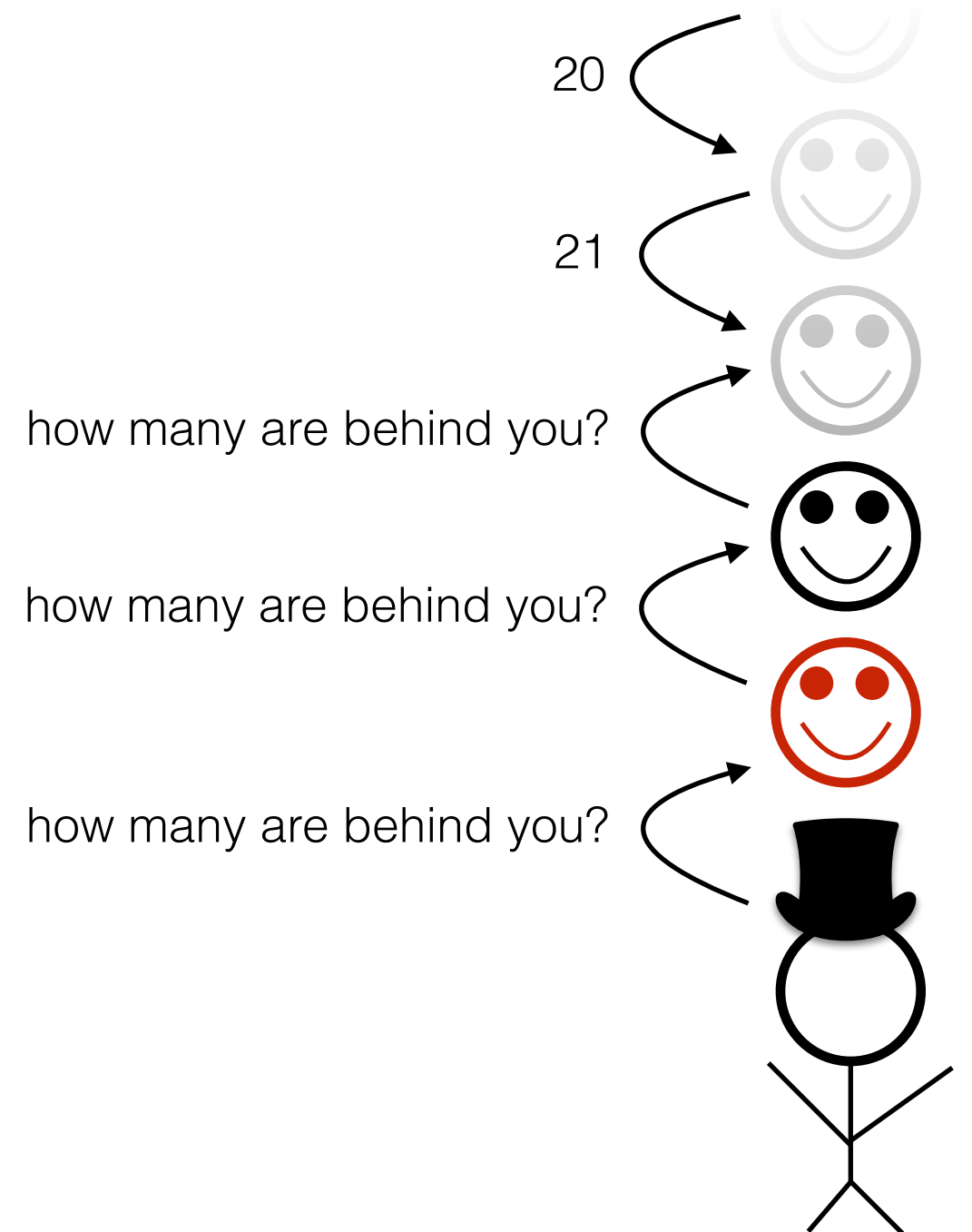
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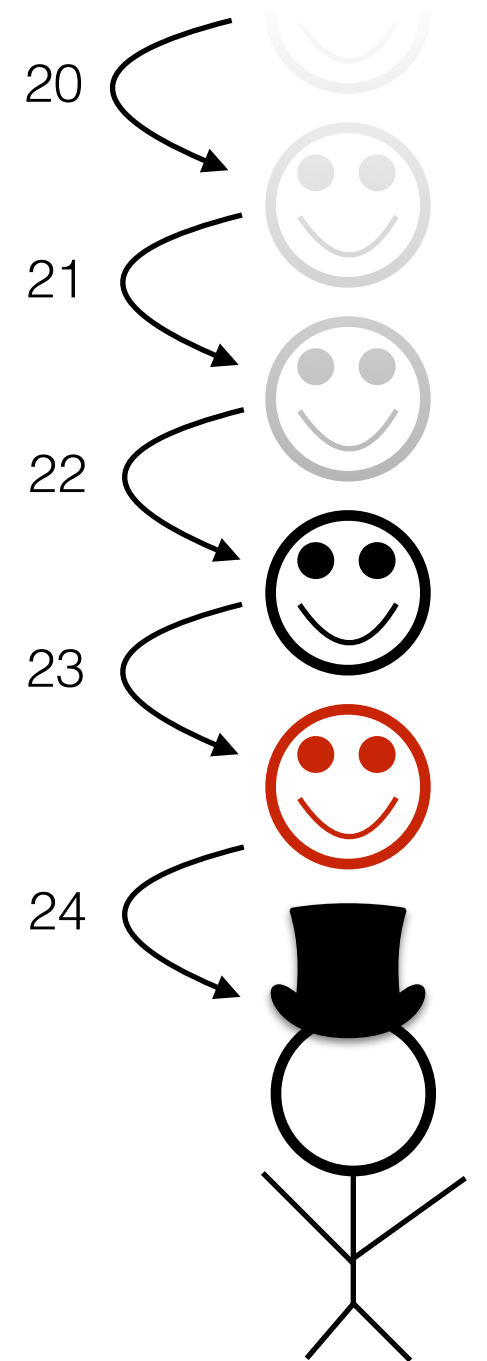
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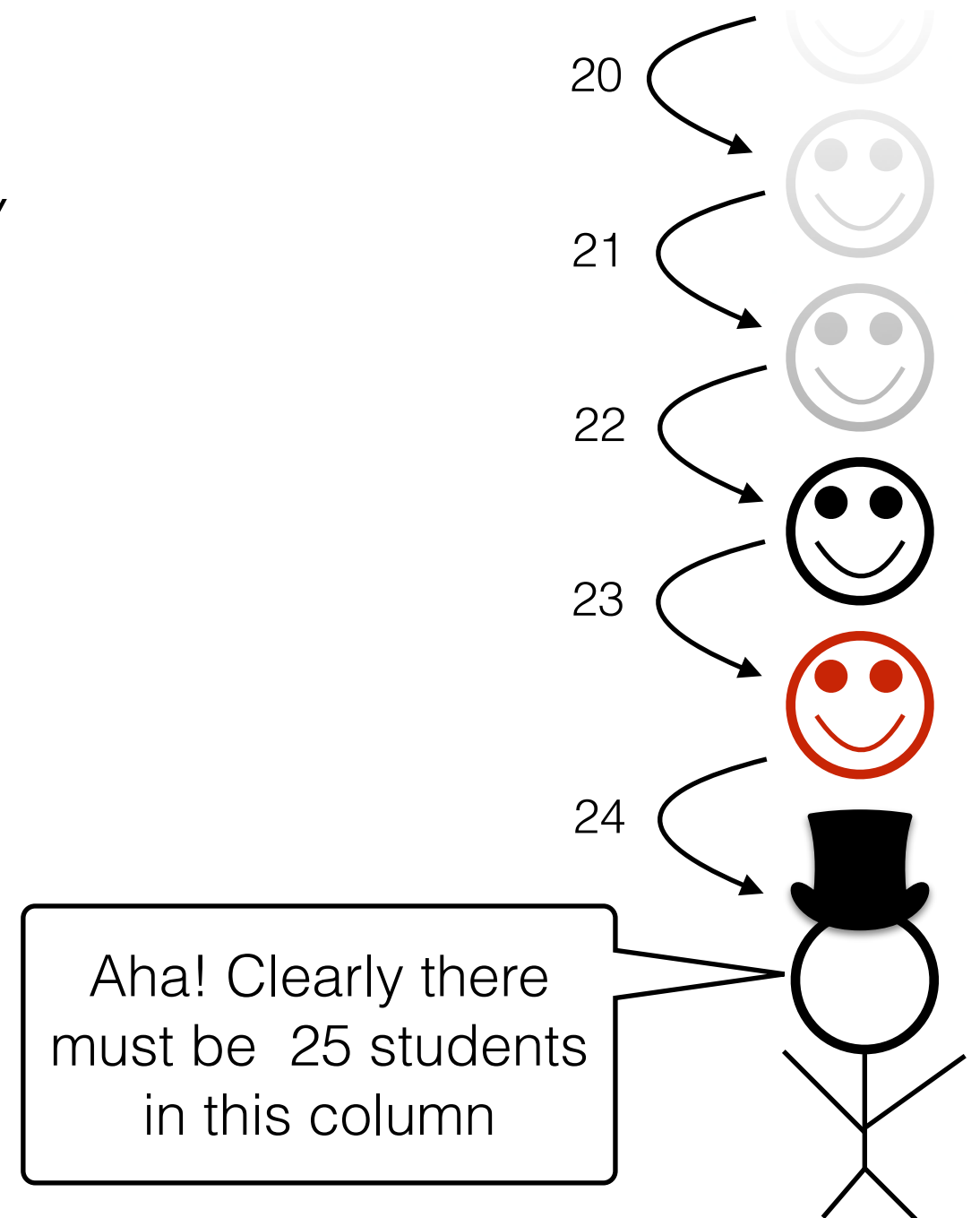
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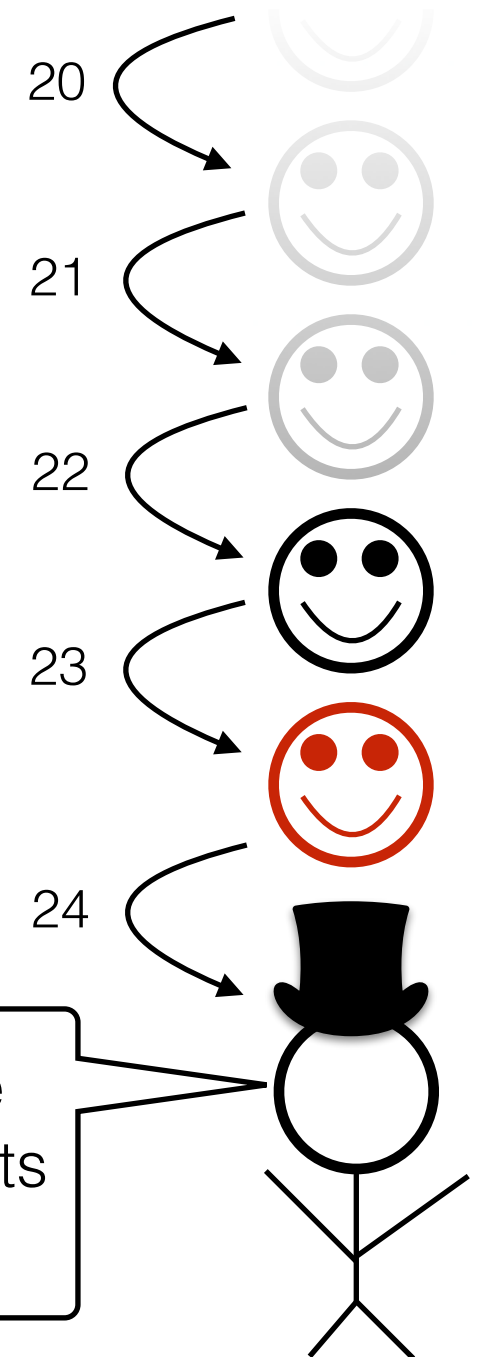
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Observations:

- Each student runs the **same** “code”
- Each student has their **own** “state”



# Practice: Reframing Factorials

$$N! = 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times (N-2) \times (N-1) \times N$$

# Example: Factorials

## 1. Examples:

$$1! = 1$$

$$2! = 1 * 2 = 2$$

$$3! = 1 * 2 * 3 = 6$$

$$4! = 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 = 24$$

$$5! = 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 = 120$$

## 2. Self Reference:

## 3. Recursive Definition:

## 4. Python Code:

```
def fact(n):  
    pass # TODO
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Goal: work from examples to get to recursive code

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## 2. Self Reference:

$$1! = 1 \quad \text{don't need a pattern}$$

$$2! = 1! * 2 \quad \text{at the start}$$

$$3! = 2! * 3$$

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## 3. Recursive Definition:

*convert self-referring examples  
to a recursive definition*

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$1! = 1$   
 $2! = 1 * 2 = 2$   
 $3! = 1 * 2 * 3 = 6$   
 $4! = 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 = 24$   
 $5! = 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 = 120$

## 2. Self Reference:

$1! = 1$   
 $2! = 1! * 2$   
 $3! = 2! * 3$   
 $4! = 3! * 4$   
 $5! = 4! * 5$

## 3. Recursive Definition:

$1!$  is  $1$

## 4. Python Code:

```
def fact(n):  
    pass # TODO
```



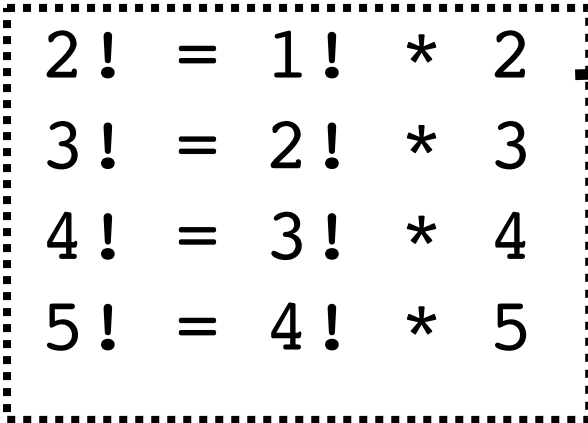
# Example: Factorials

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## 2. Self Reference:

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 $4! = 3! * 4$   
 $5! = 4! * 5$



## 3. Recursive Definition:

$1!$  is 1

$N!$  is ???? for  $N > 1$

## 4. Python Code:

```
def fact(n):  
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```

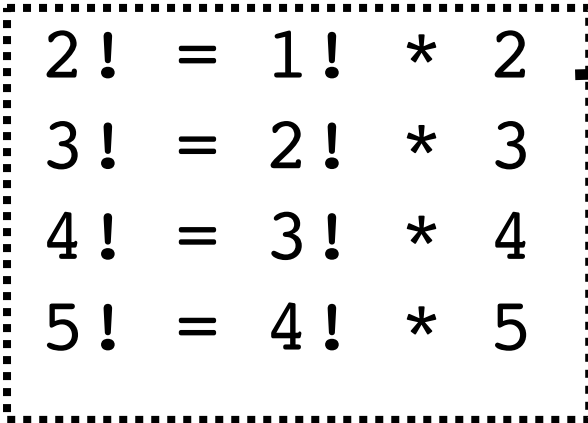
# Example: Factorials

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## 3. Recursive Definition:

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$N!$  is  $(N-1)! * N$  for  $N > 1$

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# Example: Factorials

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$$\begin{aligned}1! &= 1 \\2! &= 1 * 2 = 2 \\3! &= 1 * 2 * 3 = 6 \\4! &= 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 = 24 \\5! &= 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 * 5 = 120\end{aligned}$$

## 2. Self Reference:

$$\begin{aligned}1! &= 1 \\2! &= 1! * 2 \\3! &= 2! * 3 \\4! &= 3! * 4 \\5! &= 4! * 5\end{aligned}$$

## 3. Recursive Definition:

1! is 1

N! is (N-1)! \* N for N > 1

## 4. Python Code:

```
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# Example: Factorials

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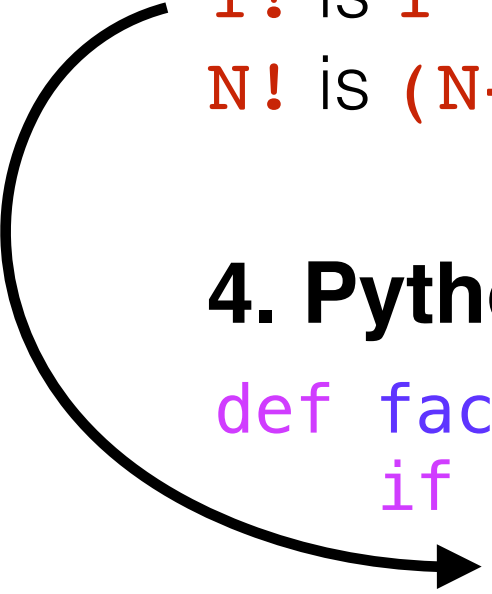
$1! = 1$   
 $2! = 1! * 2$   
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$1!$  is  $1$   
 $N!$  is  $(N-1)! * N$  for  $N > 1$

## 4. Python Code:

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1
```



# Example: Factorials

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# Example: Factorials

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## 3. Recursive Definition:

1! is 1

N! is (N-1)! \* N for N > 1

## 4. Python Code:

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

Let's "run" it!

# Tracing Factorial

somebody  
called `fact(4)`


```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

`fact(n=4)`



Note, this is **not** a stack frame!  
We're tracing code line-by-line.  
Boxes represent which invocation.

# Tracing Factorial



```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:



# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    ➡ p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

# Tracing Factorial


```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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    ➔ p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

# Tracing Factorial



```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

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def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    ➔ p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**


if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

# Tracing Factorial



```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

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    ➡ p = fact(n-1)  
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```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:


**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
     p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:


**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**



# Tracing Factorial



```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**


if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:

# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```



**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**


if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:

return 1

# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:


return 1

p = 1



# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```



**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:


return 1

p = 1

return 2



# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
     p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:

return 1


p = 1

return 2

p = 2

# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```



**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:

return 1


p = 1

return 2

p = 2

return 6

# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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     p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:

return 1

p = 1

return 2


p = 2

return 6

p = 6

# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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    p = fact(n-1)  
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```



**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=3)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=2)**

if n == 1:

**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:

return 1

p = 1

return 2

p = 2

return 6

p = 6

return 24





# Tracing Factorial

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

**fact(n=4)**

if n == 1:

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**fact(n=1)**

if n == 1:

return 1

p = 1

return 2

p = 2

return 6

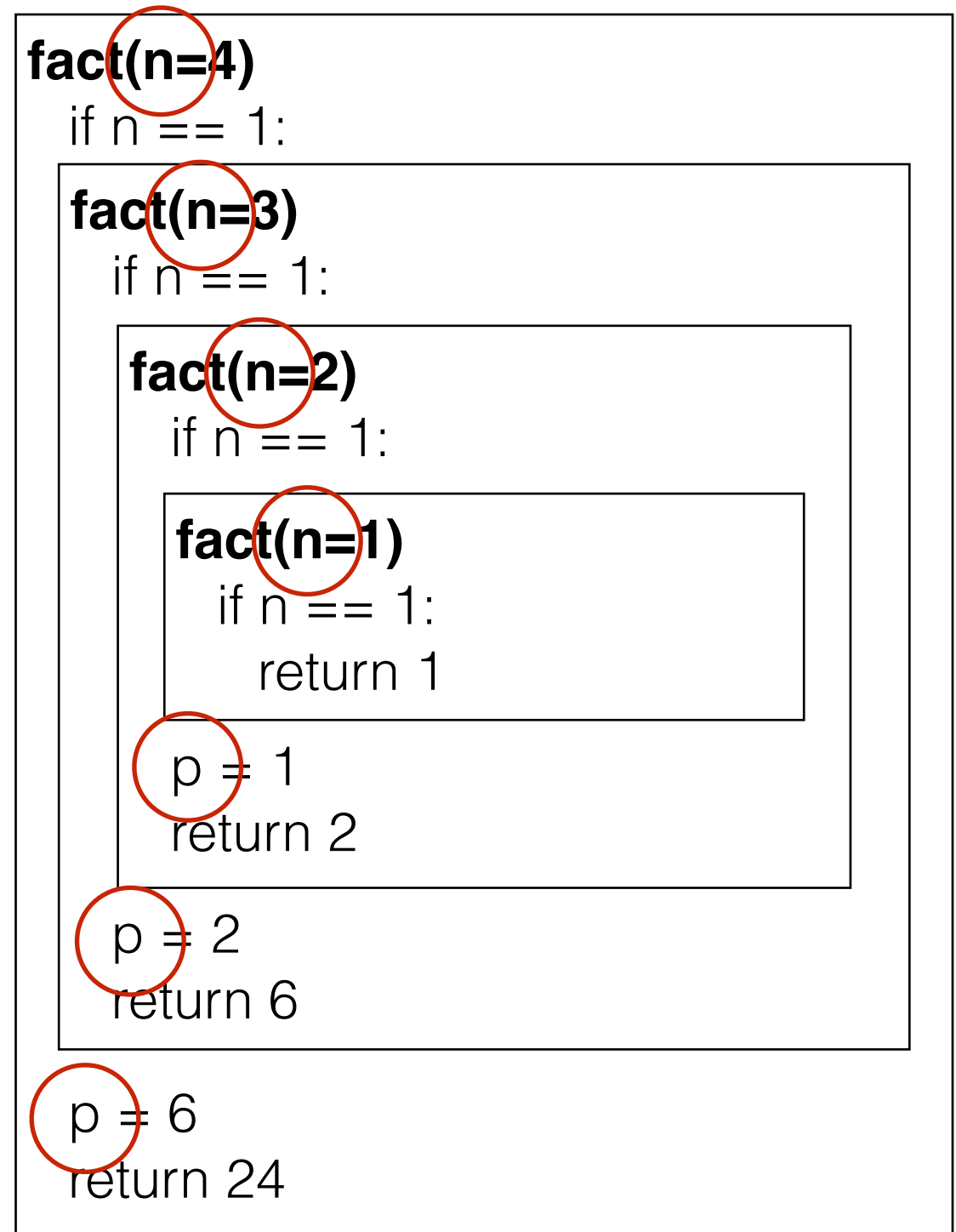
p = 6

return 24

# Tracing Factorial

```
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    return n * p
```

How does Python keep  
all the variables separate?

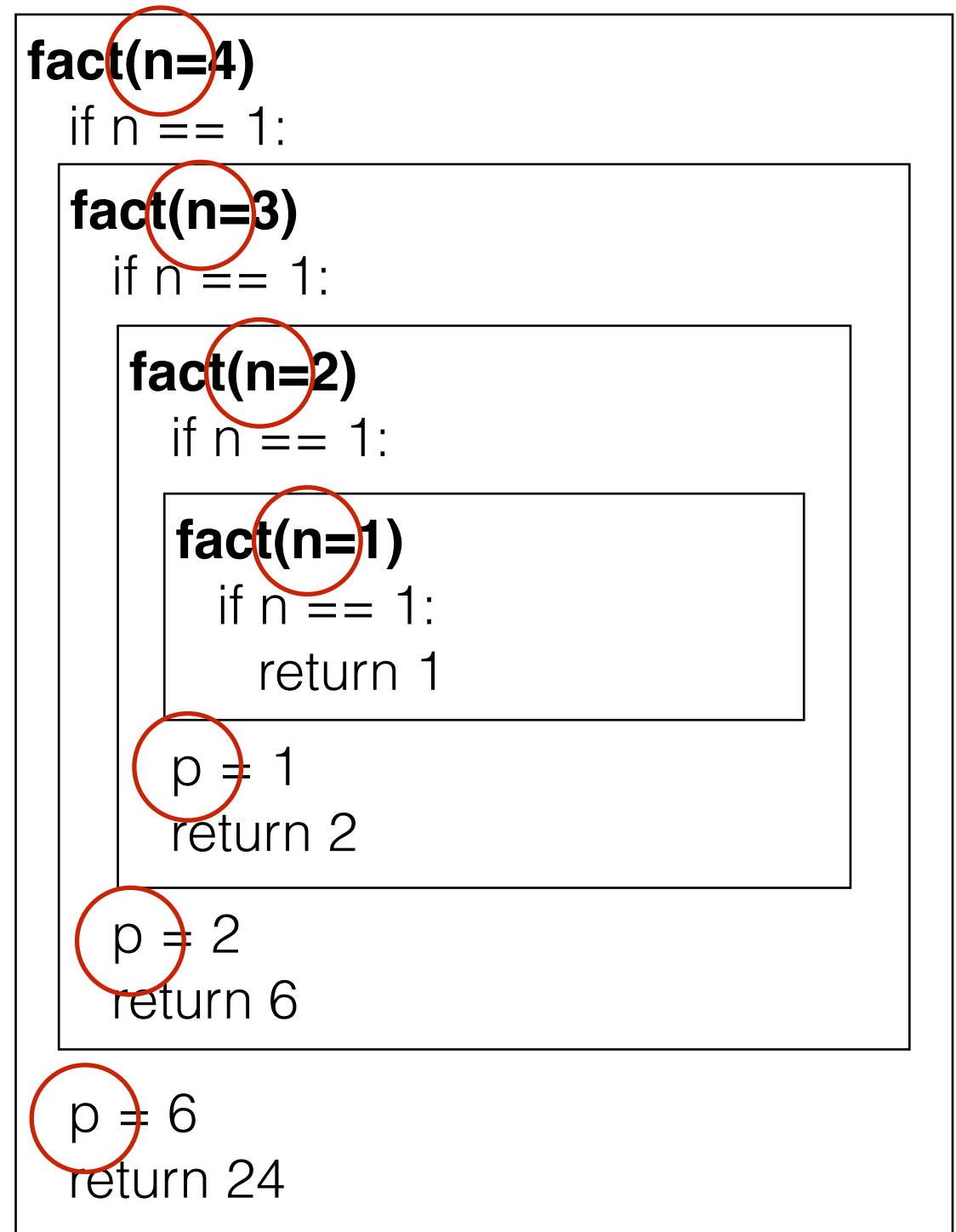


# Tracing Factorial

```
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```

How does Python keep  
all the variables separate?

frames to the rescue!



# Deep Dive: Invocation State

In recursion, each function invocation has its **own state**, but multiple invocations **share code**.

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Variables for an invocation exist in a *frame*

frame:

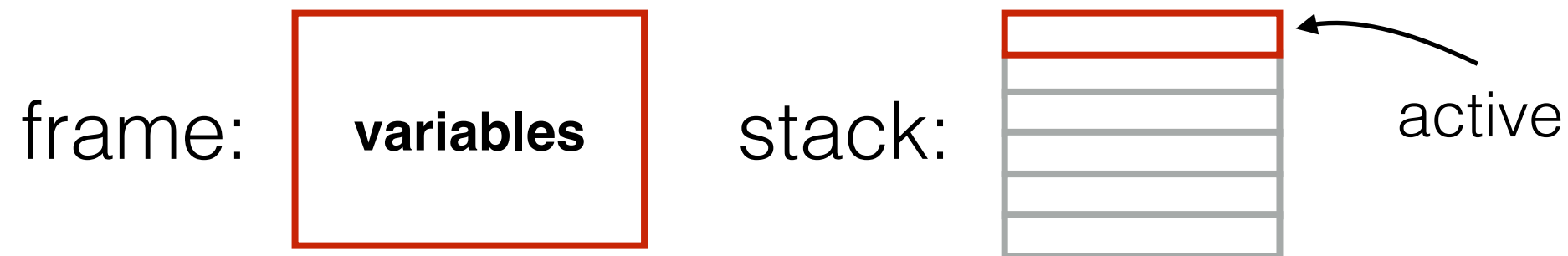


# Deep Dive: Invocation State

In recursion, each function invocation has its **own state**, but multiple invocations **share code**.

Variables for an invocation exist in a *frame*

- the frames are stored in the **stack**

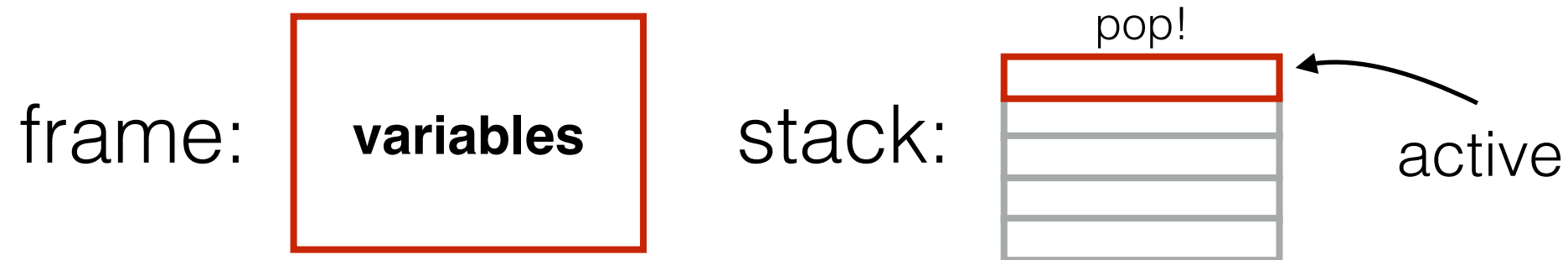


# Deep Dive: Invocation State

In recursion, each function invocation has its **own state**, but multiple invocations **share code**.

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- the frames are stored in the **stack**
- one invocation is active at a time: its frame is on the top of stack

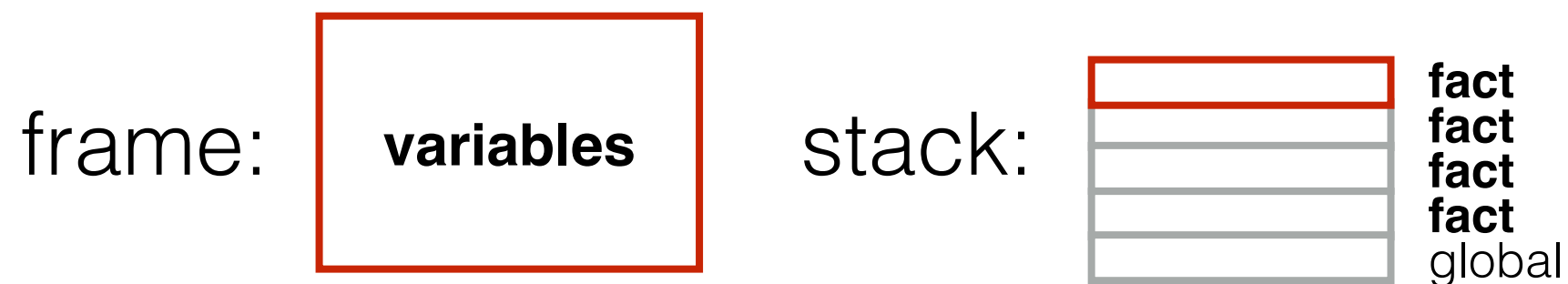


# Deep Dive: Invocation State

In recursion, each function invocation has its **own state**, but multiple invocations **share code**.

Variables for an invocation exist in a *frame*

- the frames are stored in the **stack**
- one invocation is active at a time: its frame is on the top of stack
- if a function calls itself, there will be multiple frames at the same time for the multiple invocations of the same function





# Deep Dive: Runtime Stack

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

TODO: grow down!!!!!!!!!!!!

Current  
Runtime Stack



global



# Deep Dive: Runtime Stack

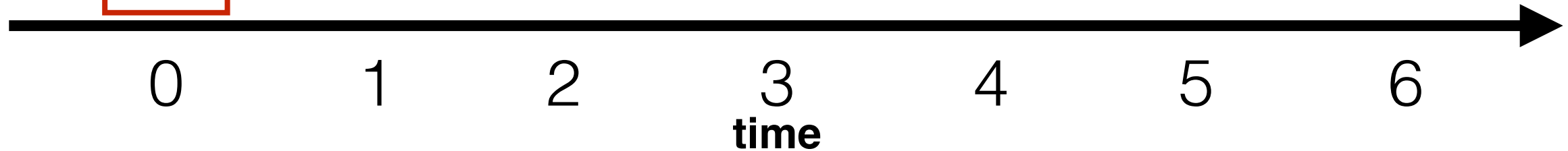
```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

call `fact(3)`

Current  
Runtime Stack



global

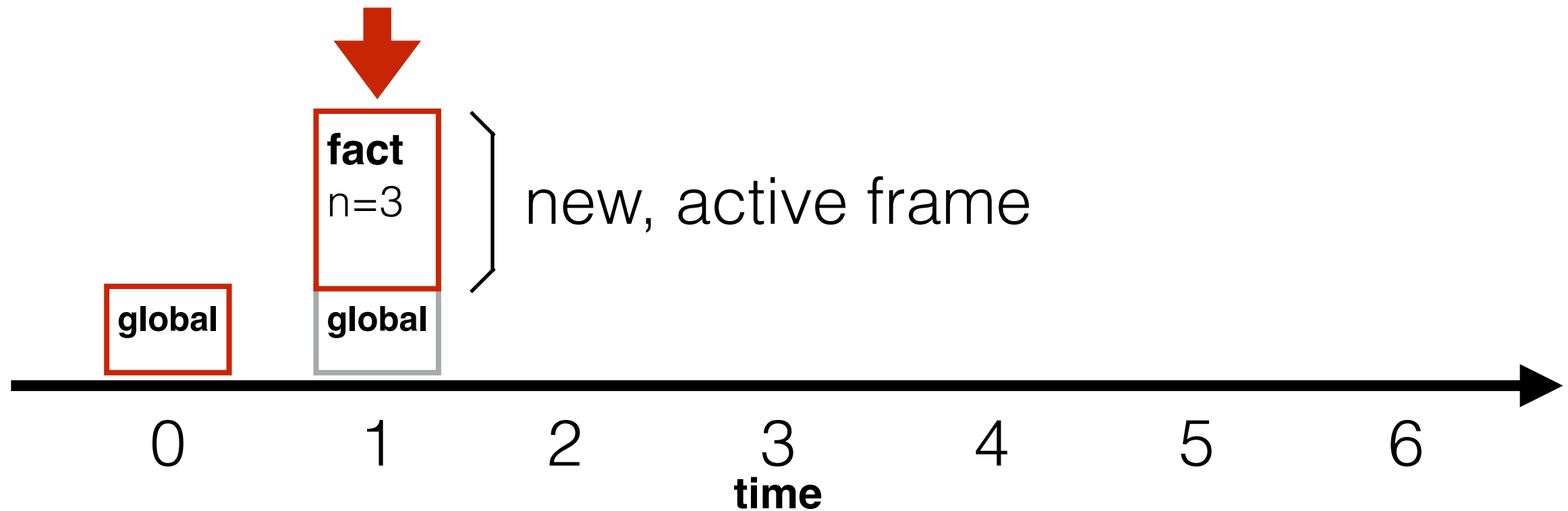


# Deep Dive: Runtime Stack

➔

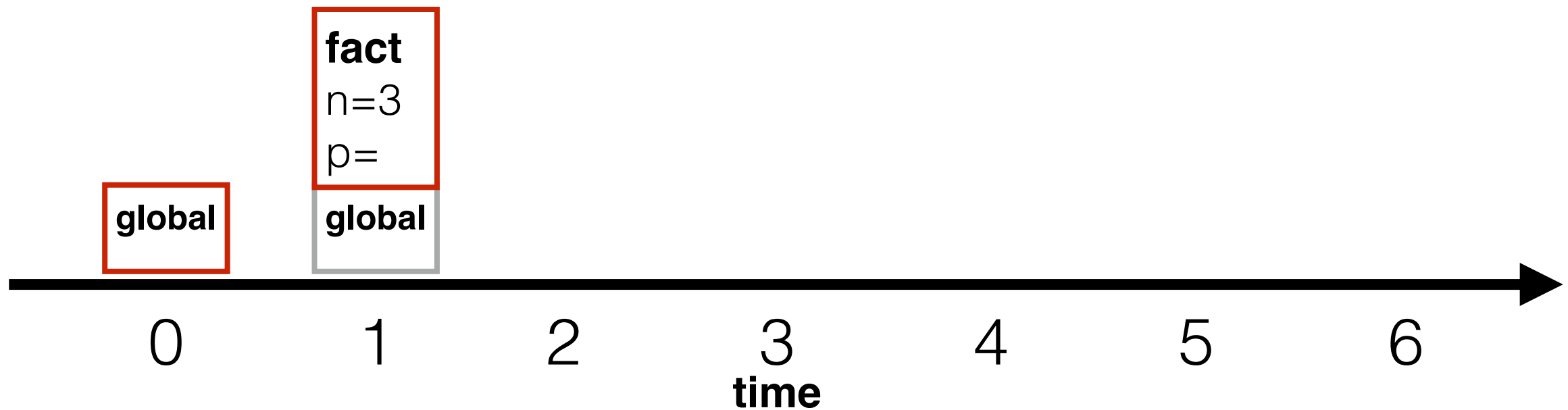
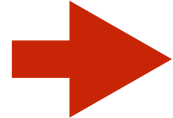
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```

Current  
Runtime Stack



# Deep Dive: Runtime Stack

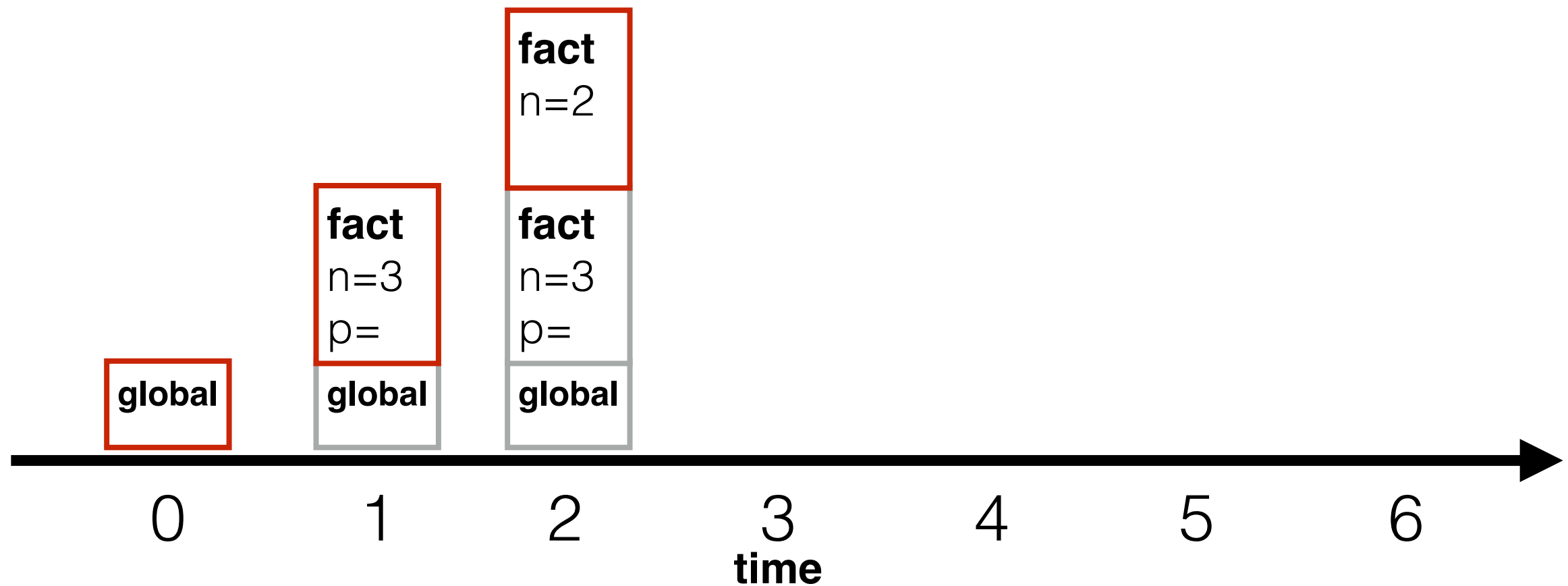
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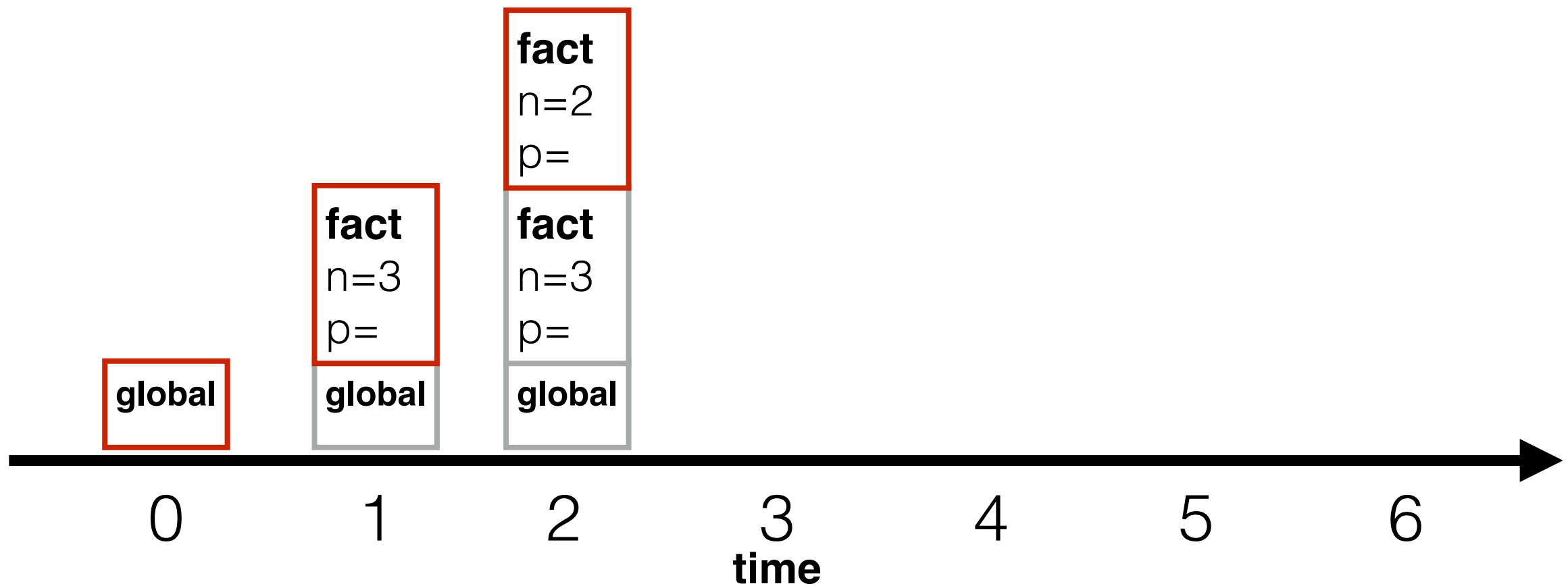

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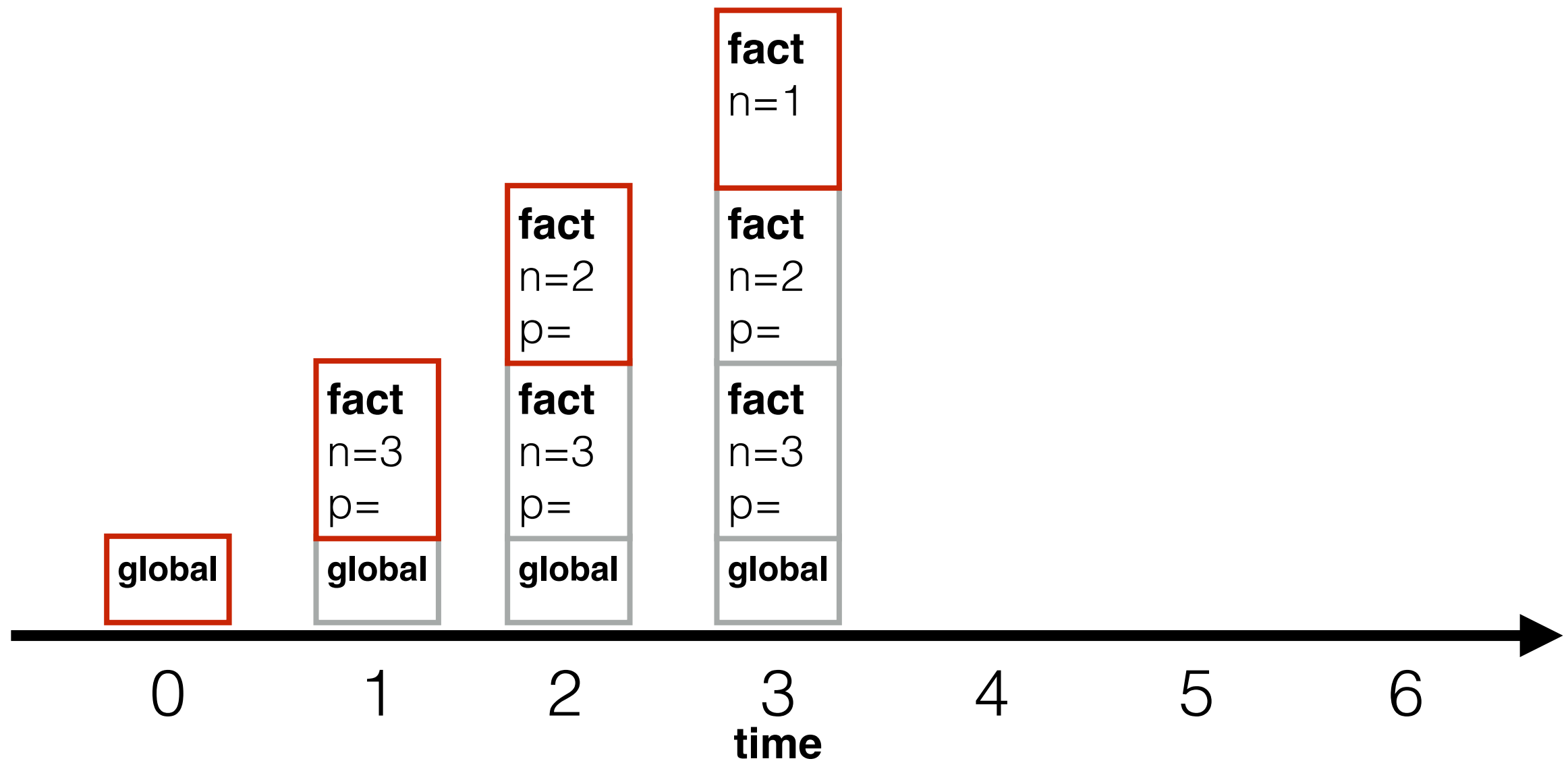
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```



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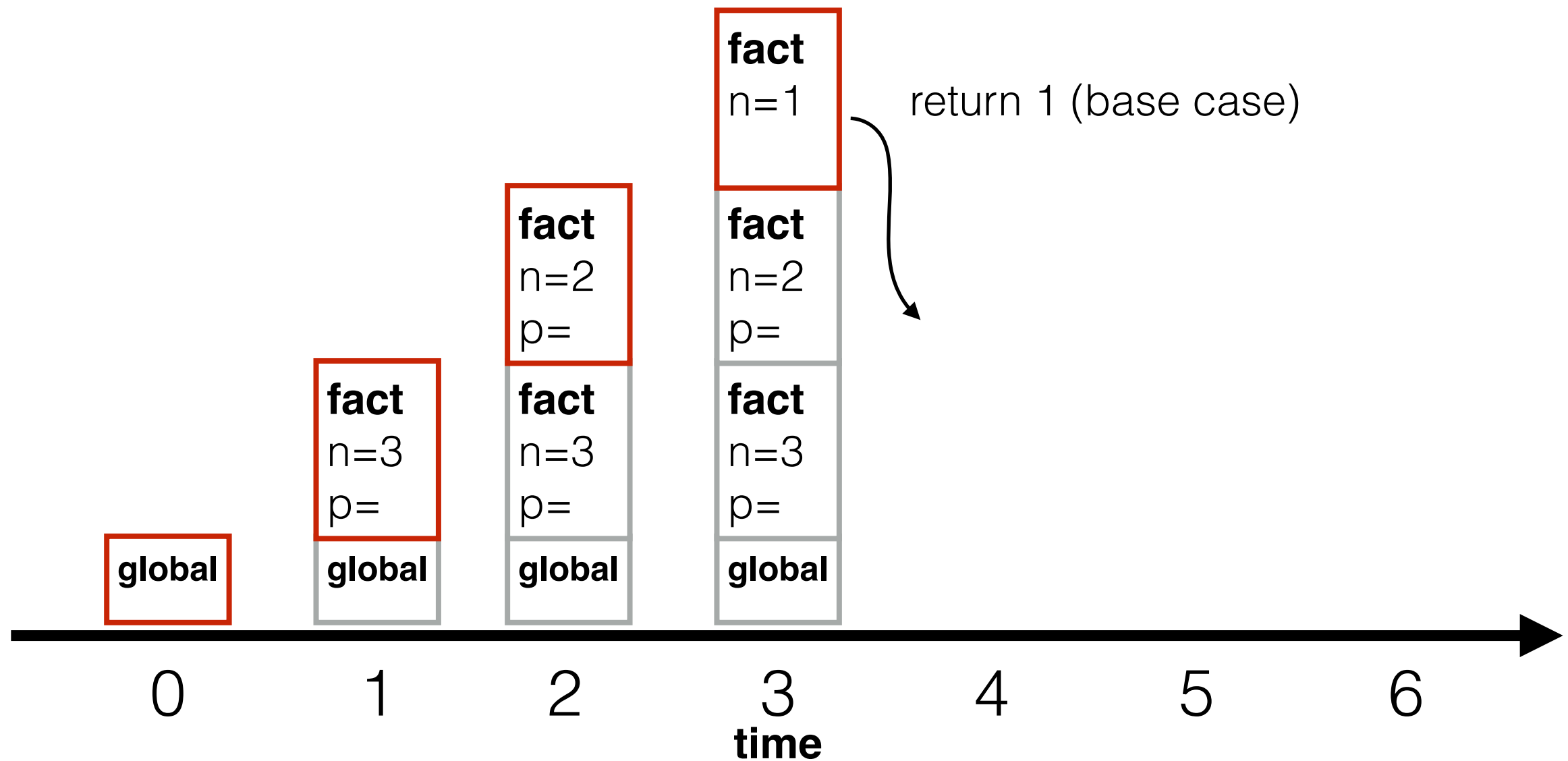
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# Deep Dive: Runtime Stack

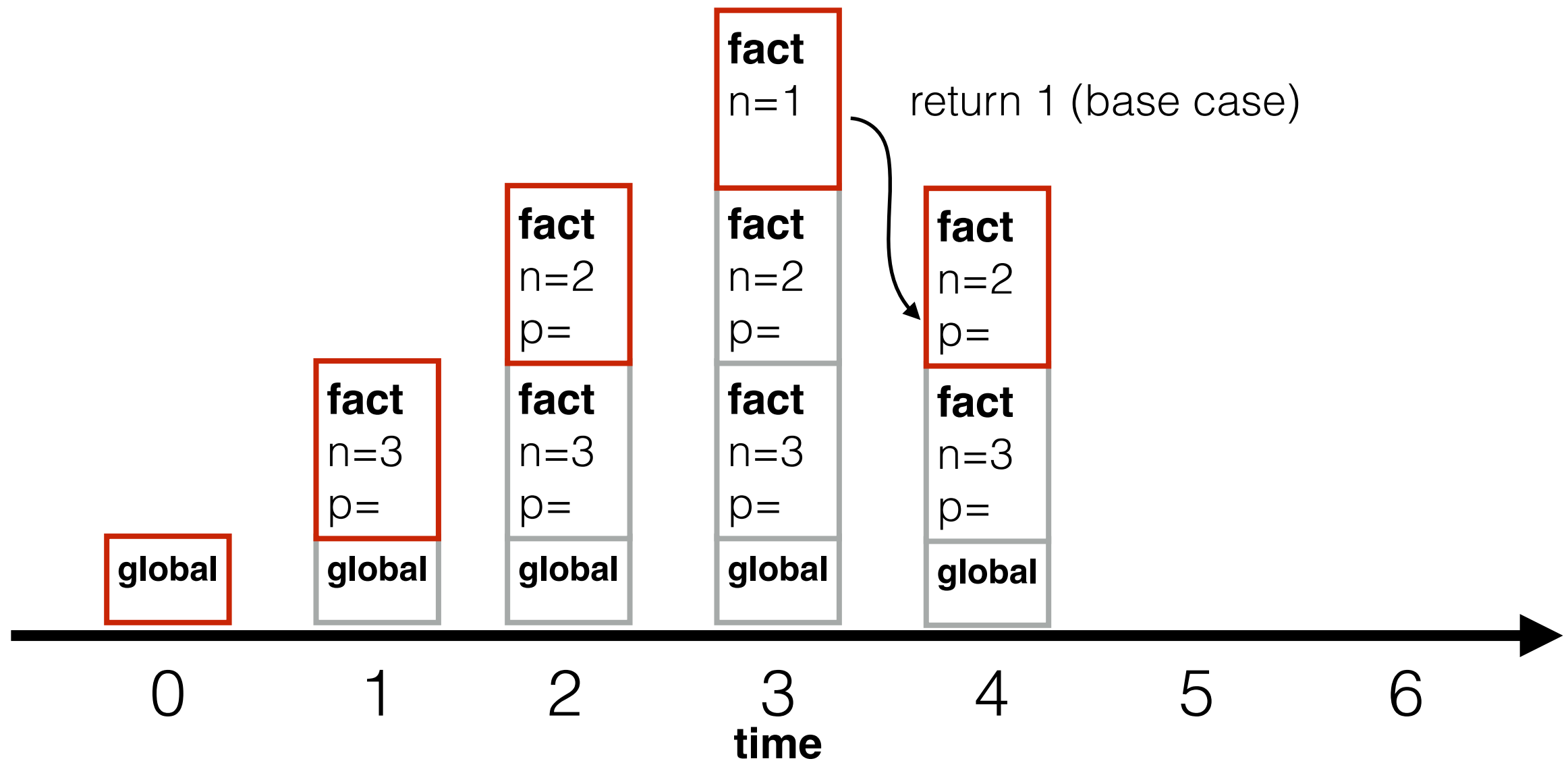
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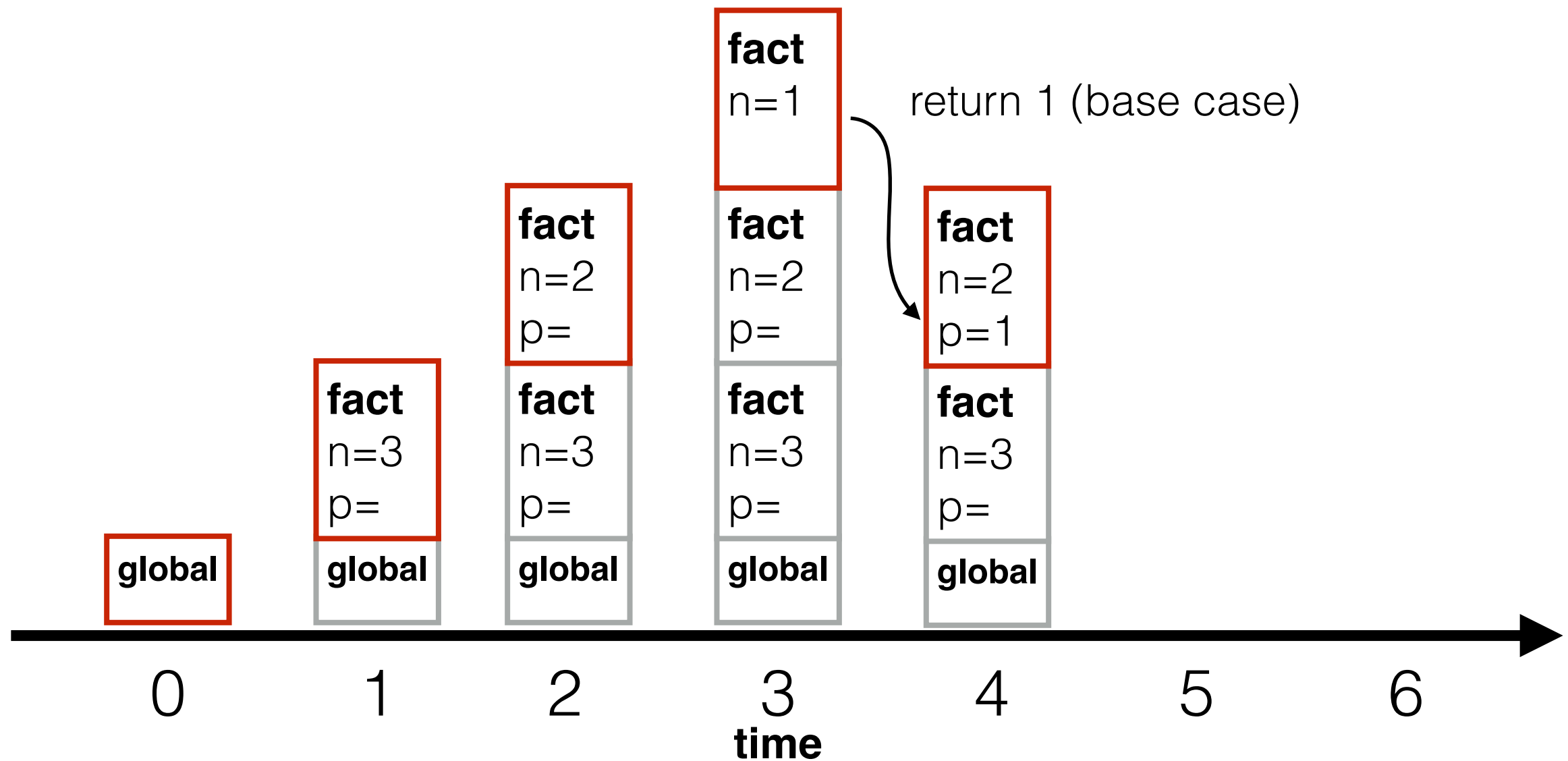
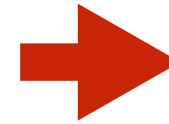
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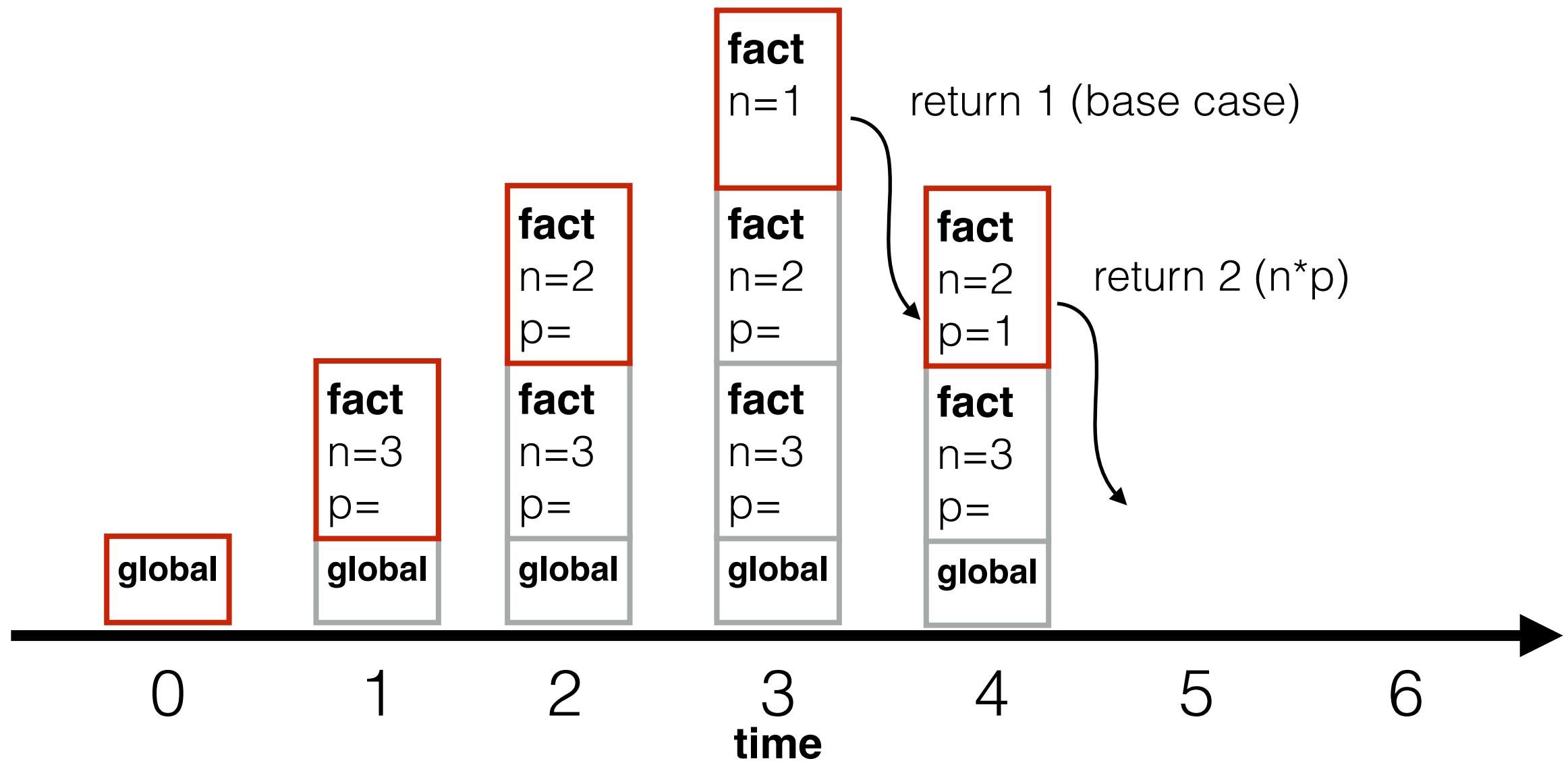
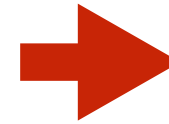
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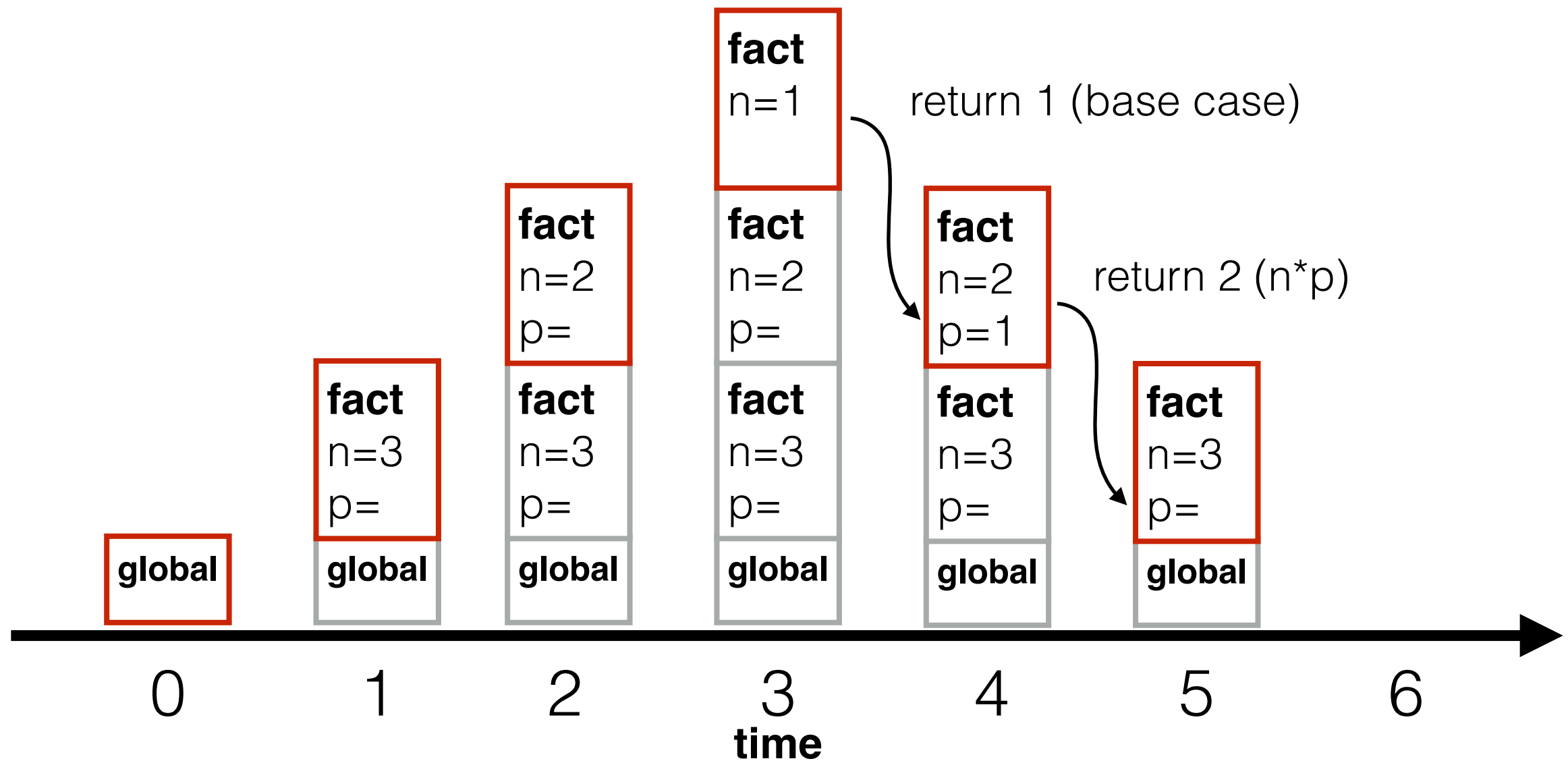
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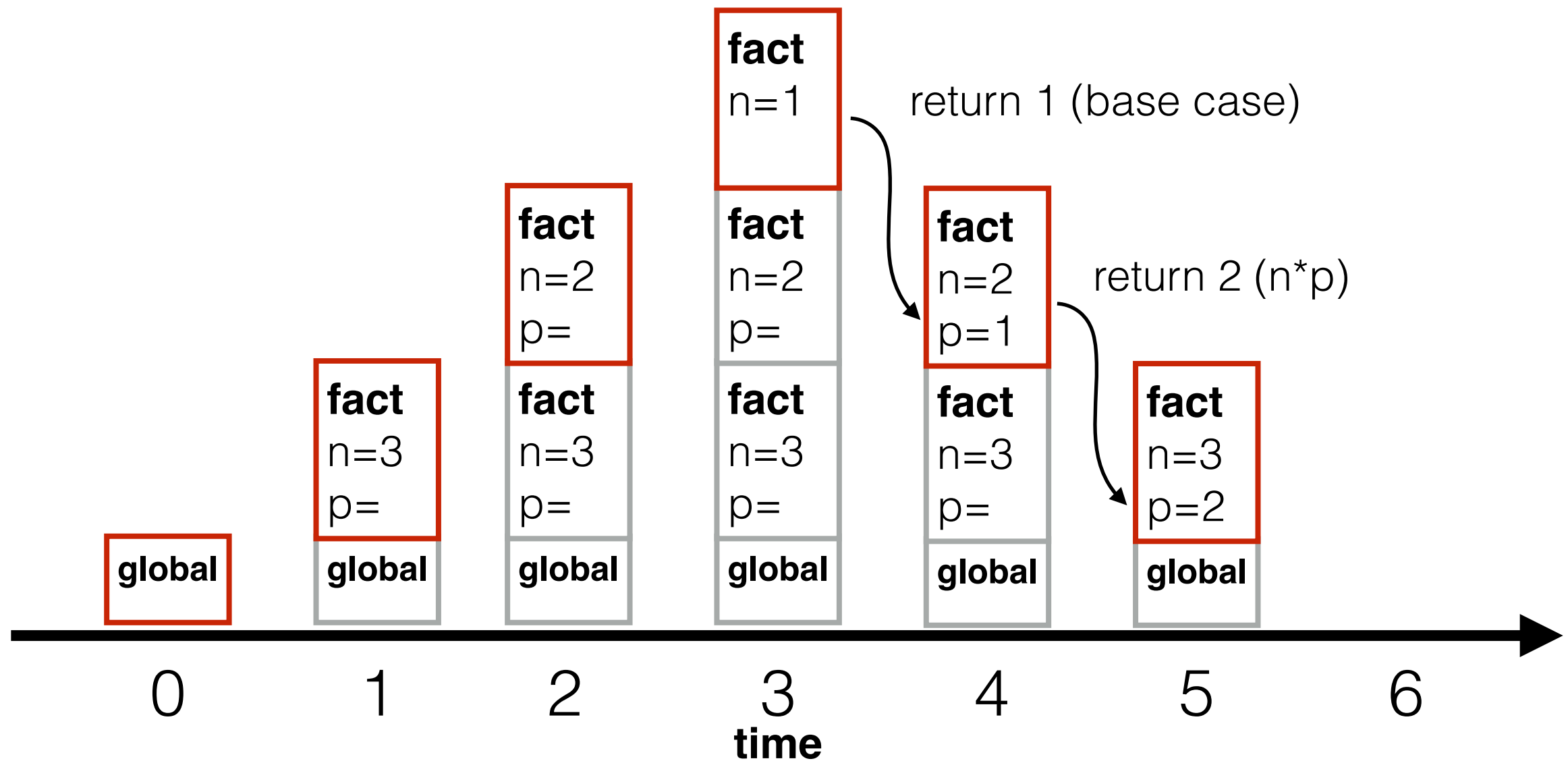

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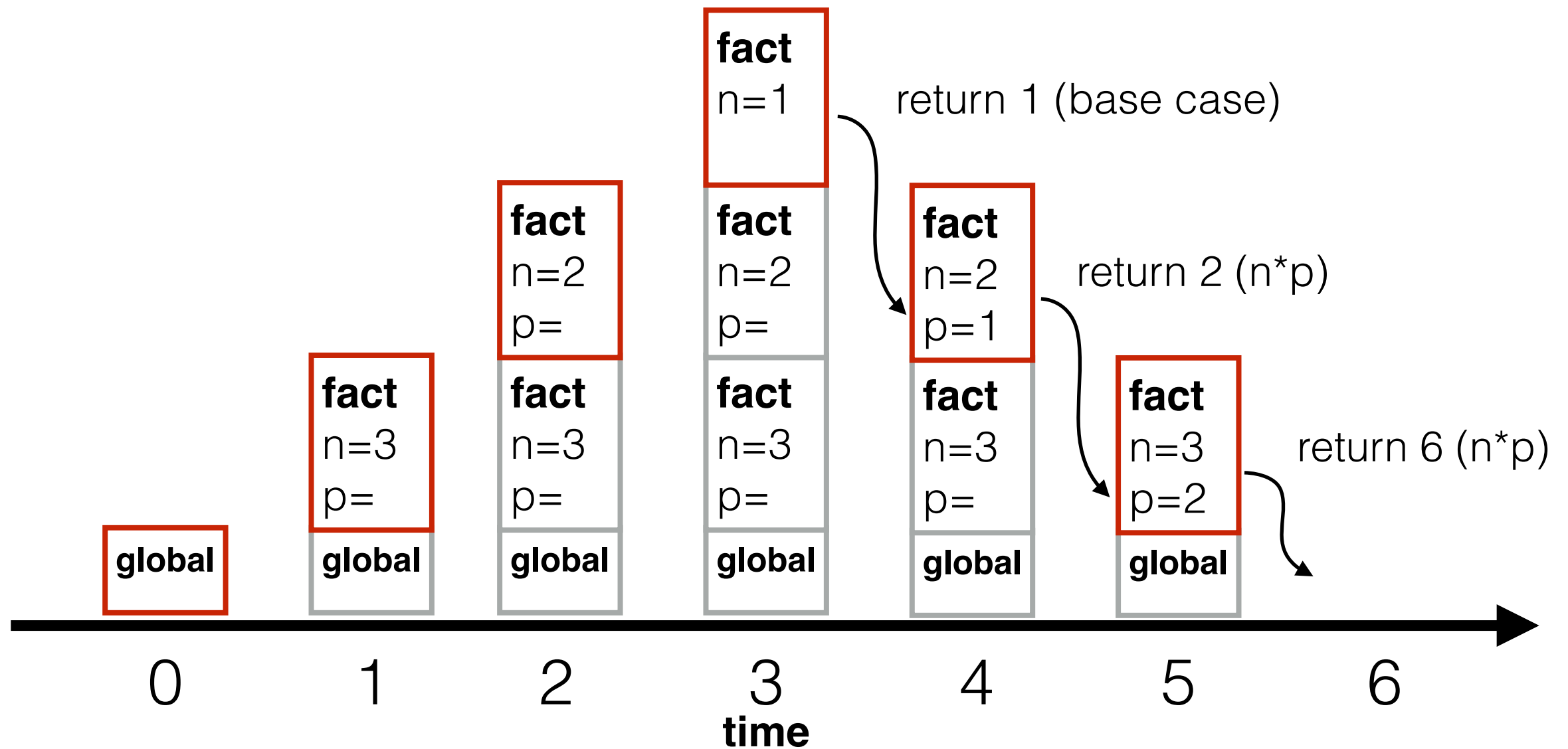
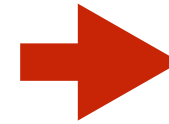
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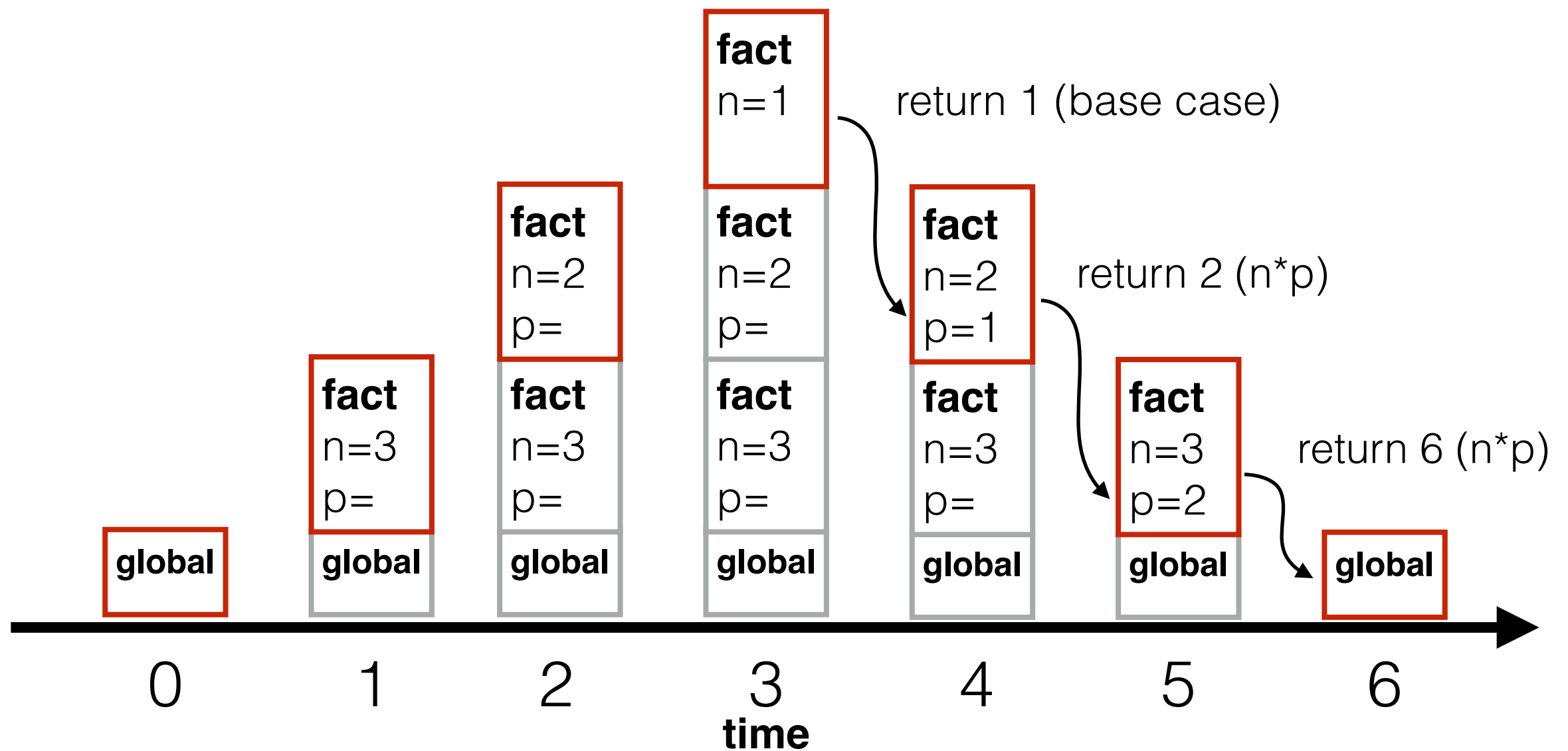
# Deep Dive: Runtime Stack

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# Deep Dive: Runtime Stack

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def fact(n):  
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# “Infinite” Recursion Bugs

What happens if:

- 
- 

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
        return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```



# “Infinite” Recursion Bugs

What happens if:


- we forgot the “n == 1” check?
- 

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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# “Infinite” Recursion Bugs

What happens if:

- we forgot the “n == 1” check?
- factorial is called with a negative number?

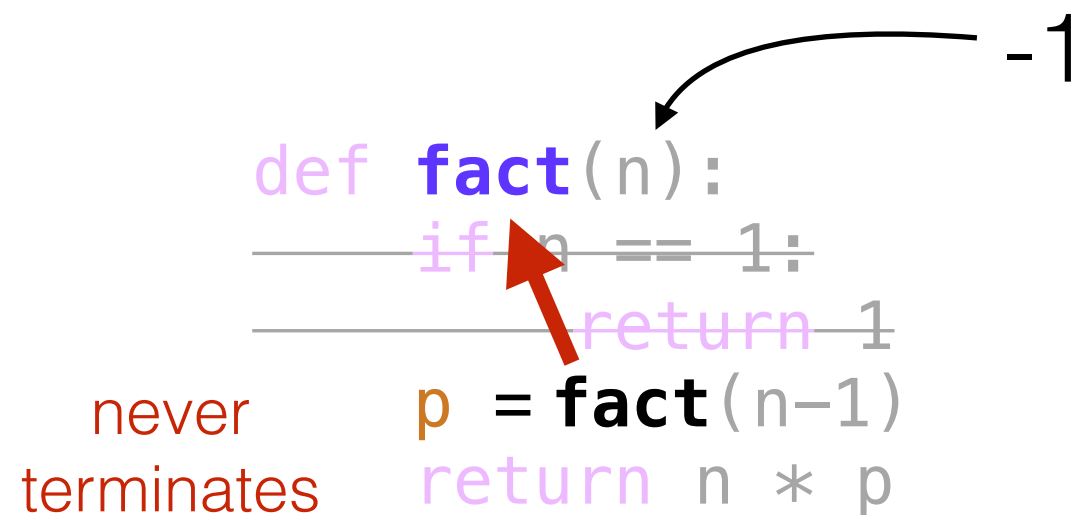


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    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

# “Infinite” Recursion Bugs

What happens if:

- we forgot the “`n == 1`” check?
- factorial is called with a negative number?



```
def fact(n):  
if n == 1:  
return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

never  
terminates

-1

# “Infinite” Recursion Bugs

What happens if:

- we forgot the “`n == 1`” check?
- factorial is called with a negative number?

```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
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    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

never  
terminates

-1

**fact**

n=2

**fact**

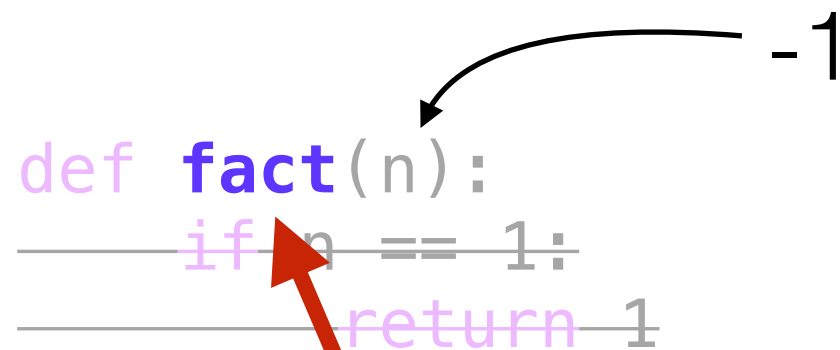
n=3

**global**

# “Infinite” Recursion Bugs

What happens if:

- we forgot the “`n == 1`” check?
- factorial is called with a negative number?

  
`def fact(n):`  
~~`if n == 1:`~~  
~~`return 1`~~  
`p = fact(n-1)`  
`return n * p`  
never  
terminates

**fact**  
n=-1

**fact**  
n=0

**fact**  
n=1

**fact**  
n=2

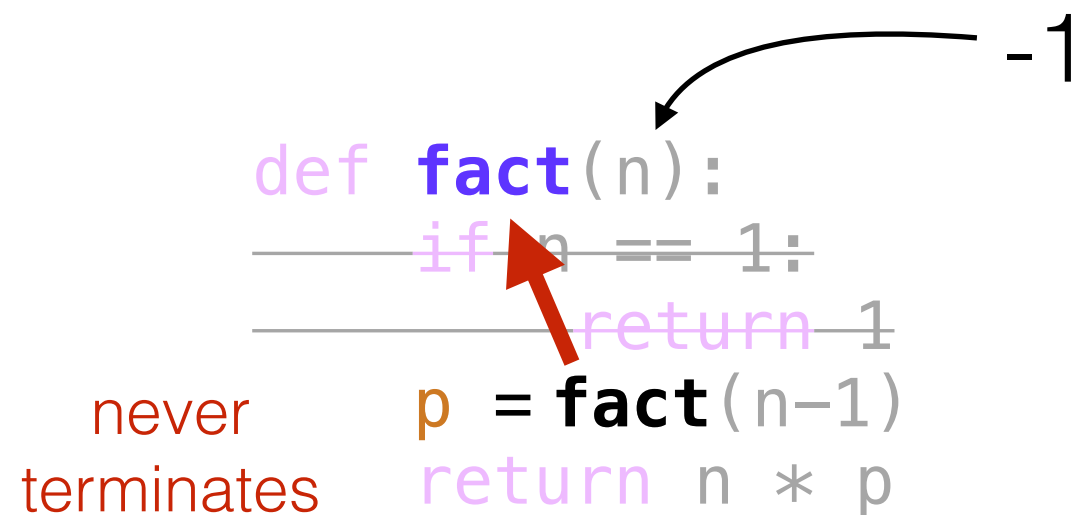
**fact**  
n=3

**global**

# “Infinite” Recursion Bugs

What happens if:

- we forgot the “`n == 1`” check?
- factorial is called with a negative number?



```
def fact(n):  
    if n == 1:  
    return 1  
    p = fact(n-1)  
    return n * p
```

never  
terminates

...

**fact**  
n=-2**fact**  
n=-1**fact**  
n=0**fact**  
n=1**fact**  
n=2**fact**  
n=3**global**



# Coding Demos



# Demo 1: Pretty Print

Goal: format nested lists of bullet points

## Input:

- The recursive lists

## Output:

- Appropriately-tabbed items

## Example:

```
>>> pretty_print(["A", ["1", "2", "3", ],  
                  "B", ["4", ["i", "ii"]]])
```

```
*A
```

```
  *1
```

```
  *2
```

```
  *3
```

```
*B
```

```
  *4
```

```
    *i
```

```
    *ii
```

# Demo 2: Recursive List Search

Goal: does a given number exist in a recursive structure?

## Input:

- A number
- A list of numbers and lists (which contain other numbers and lists)

## Output:

- True if there's a list containing the number, else False

## Example:

```
>>> contains(3, [1,2,[4,[[3],[8,9]],5,6]])
```

```
True
```

```
>>> contains(12, [1,2,[4,[[3],[8,9]],5,6]])
```

```
False
```

Conclusion: Review Learning Objectives

# Learning Objectives: Recursive Information

## What is a **recursive definition/structure**?

- Definition contains term
- Structure refers to others of same type
- Example: a dictionary contains dictionaries (which may contain...)



recursive case



base case

# Learning Objectives: Recursive Code

## What is **recursive code**?

- Function that sometimes itself (maybe indirectly)

## Why write recursive code?

- Real-world data/structures are recursive; intuitive for code to reflect data

## Where do computers keep local variables for recursive calls?

- In a section of memory called a “frame”
- Only one function is **active** at a time, so keep frames in a stack

## What happens to programs with **infinite recursion**?

- Calls keep pushing more frames
- Exhaust memory, throw **StackOverflowError**

# Questions?

