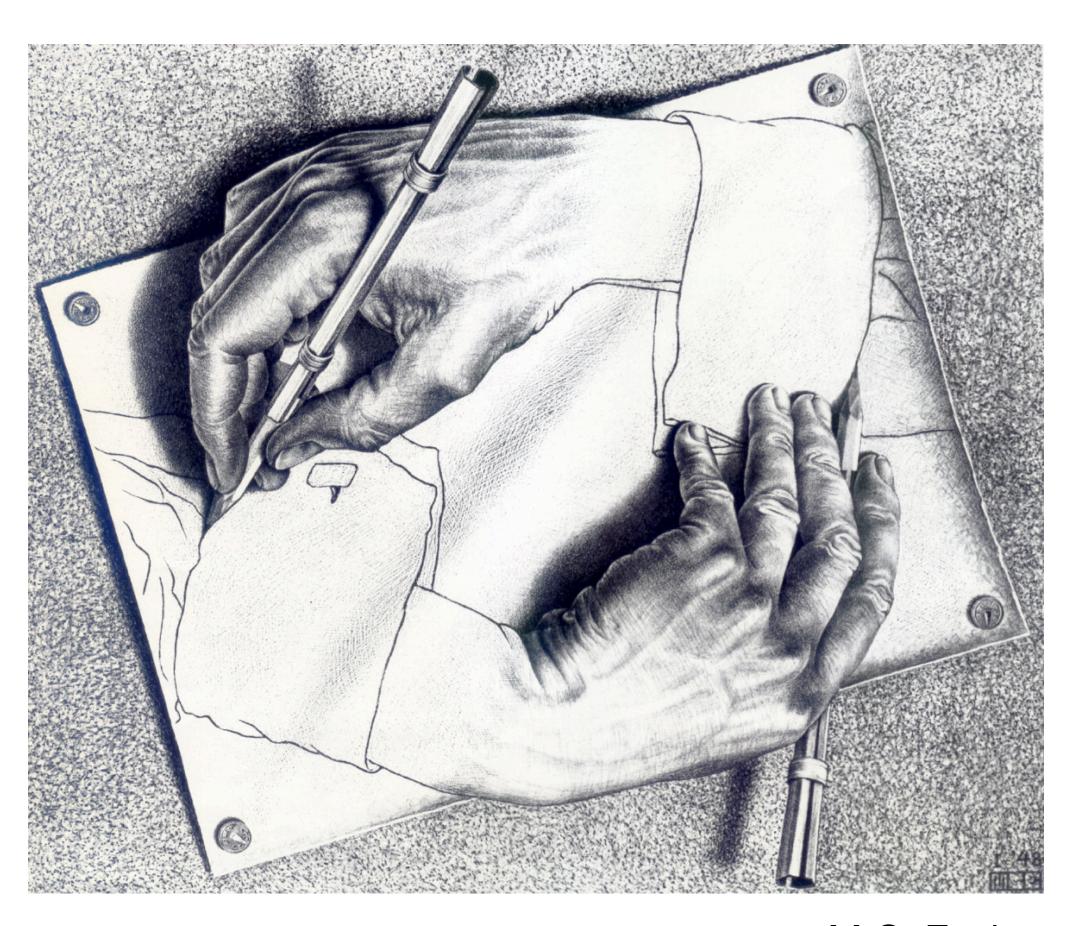
Essential Computing 1

Recursion



M.C. Escher

A method that calls itself

Death to the machine.

```
void repeat(){
  repeat();
}
```

A method that calls itself

Use a test for when to stop.

```
void repeat( int count ){
  if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
 repeat(3);
static void repeat( int count ){
  System.out.println( count );
  if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
    repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
   System.out.println( count );
   if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

main args

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
repeat(3);
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
  System.out.println( count );
  if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```

main

args

repeat **count**

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
repeat(3);
```

```
→ static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```

main args

repeat count 3

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
    repeat( 3 );
}

static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}

static void repeat( int count ){
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

3

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}

static void repeat( int count ){
```

System.out.println(count);

if(count > 1) repeat(count - 1);

repeat count 3

repeat count 2

Console

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

repeat count 3

repeat count 2

Console

```
3
2
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

repeat count 3

repeat count 2

Console

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

```
Stack
```

```
main args
repeat count 3
repeat count 2
repeat count 1
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

repeat count 3

repeat count 2

repeat count 1

Console

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

repeat count 3

repeat count 2

repeat count 1

Console

```
3
2
1
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
         System.out.println( count );
         if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

```
Stack
 main
       args
      count 3
repeat
```

repeat count 2

repeat count 1

```
going back
the call
 stack!
               static void repeat( int count ){
                 System.out.println( count );
                 if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```

repeat(3);

public static void main(String[] args){

repeat count 3

repeat count 2

Console

```
3
2
1
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

repeat count 3

repeat count 2

Console

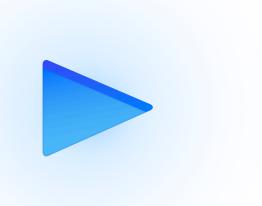
```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}
```

```
static void repeat( int count ){
   System.out.println( count );
   if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
  repeat( 3 );
}

static void repeat( int count ){
    System.out.println( count );
    if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
 repeat(3);
static void repeat( int count ){
  System.out.println( count );
  if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```



main args

Console

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
    repeat( 3 );
}
```

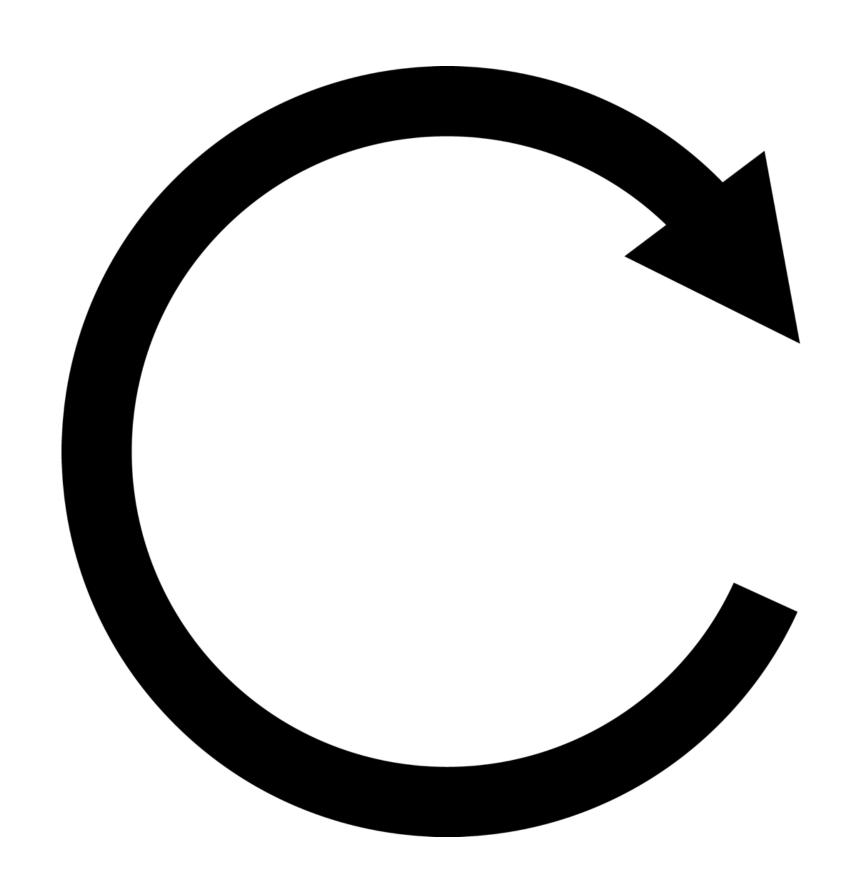
```
static void repeat( int count ){
   System.out.println( count );
   if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
}
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
             repeat(3);
end of
            static void repeat( int count ){
program
              System.out.println( count );
              if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```

```
public static void main( String[] args ){
 repeat(3);
static void repeat( int count ){
  System.out.println( count );
  if( count > 1 ) repeat( count - 1 );
```

Examples of use

Not efficient for simple looping because we are accumulating a call stack (filling memory).



Examples of use

L-systems.
An algorithm for generating trees.

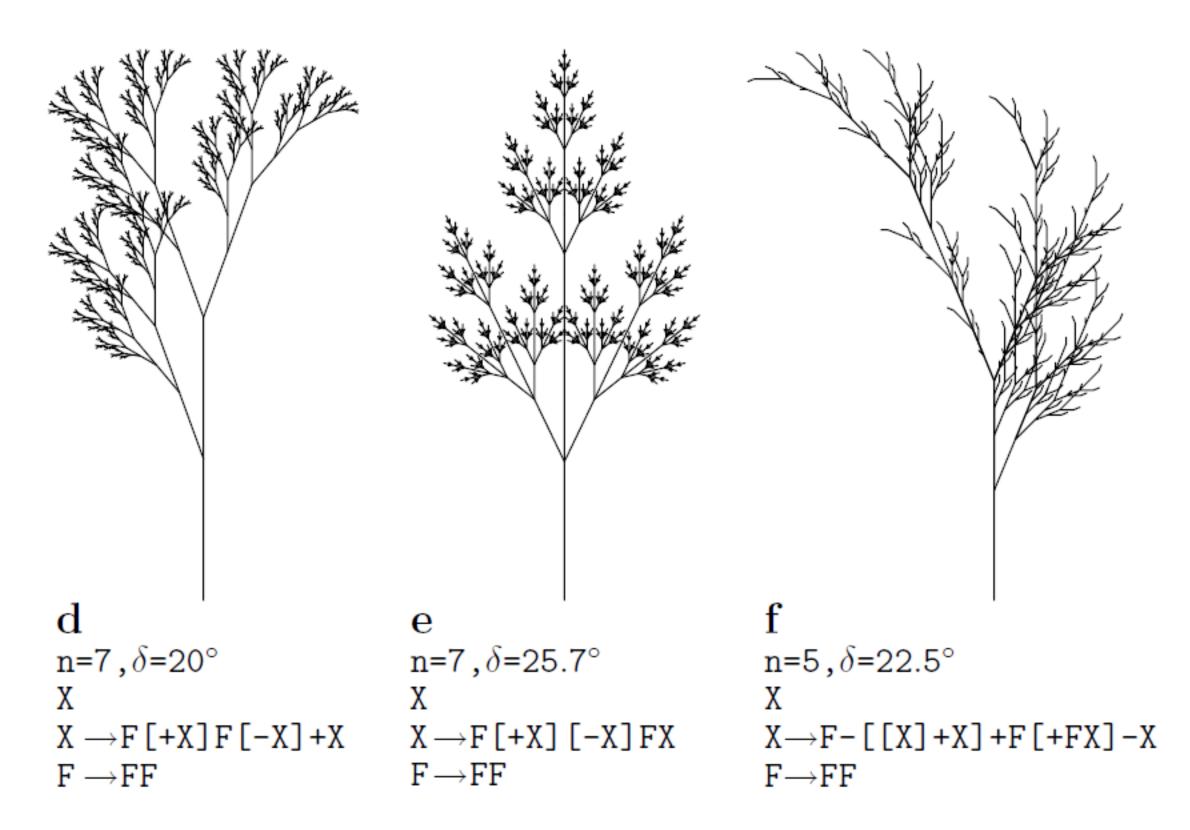


Figure 1.24: Examples of plant-like structures generated by bracketed OL-systems. L-systems (a), (b) and (c) are edge-rewriting, while (d), (e) and (f) are node-rewriting.

Examples of use

Traversing any branching tree structure

