

UCSC Silicon Valley Extension

Advanced C Programming

Recursion

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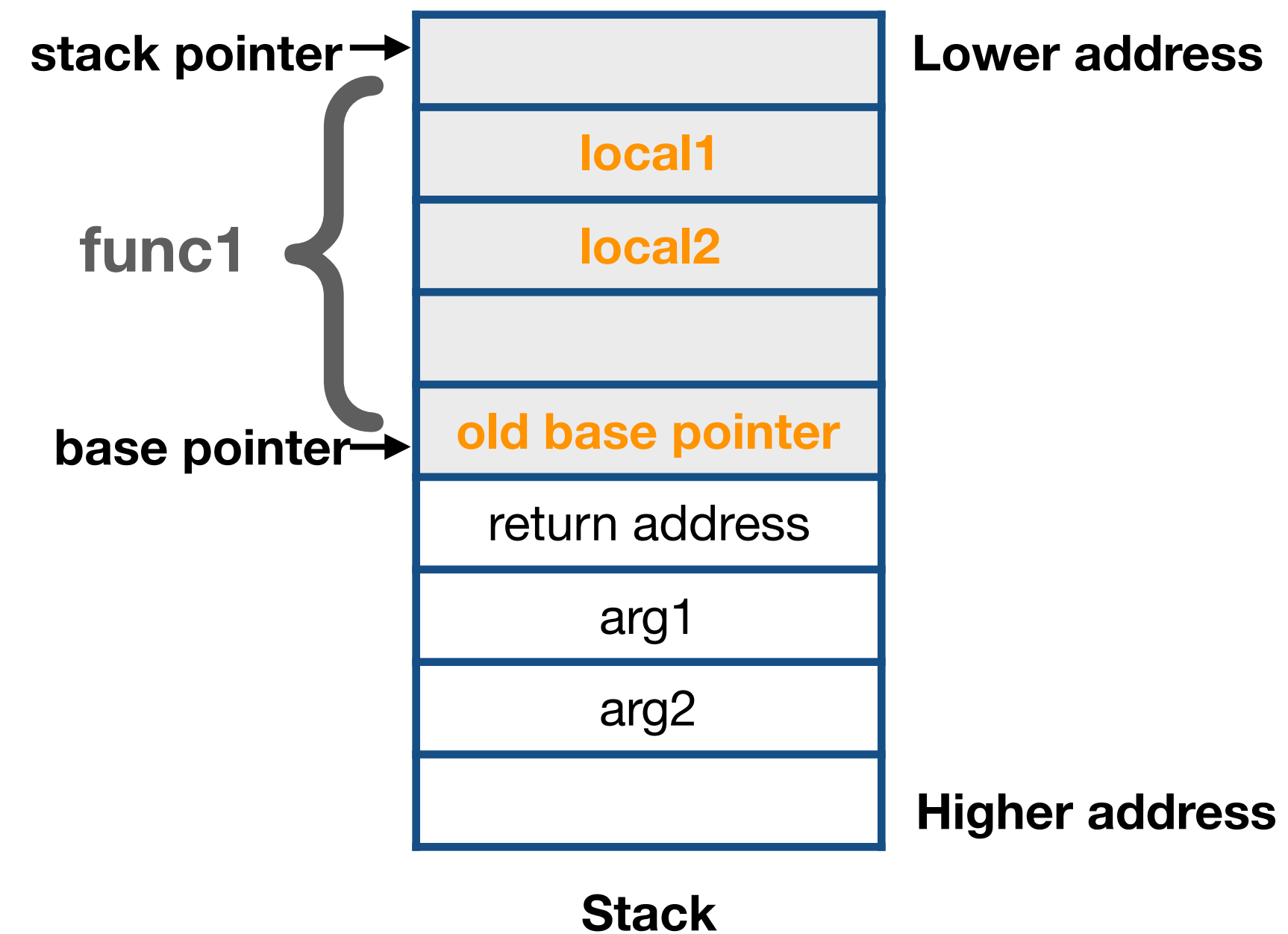
Overview

- Call stack
- Call chain
- Examples using recursion

Call stack

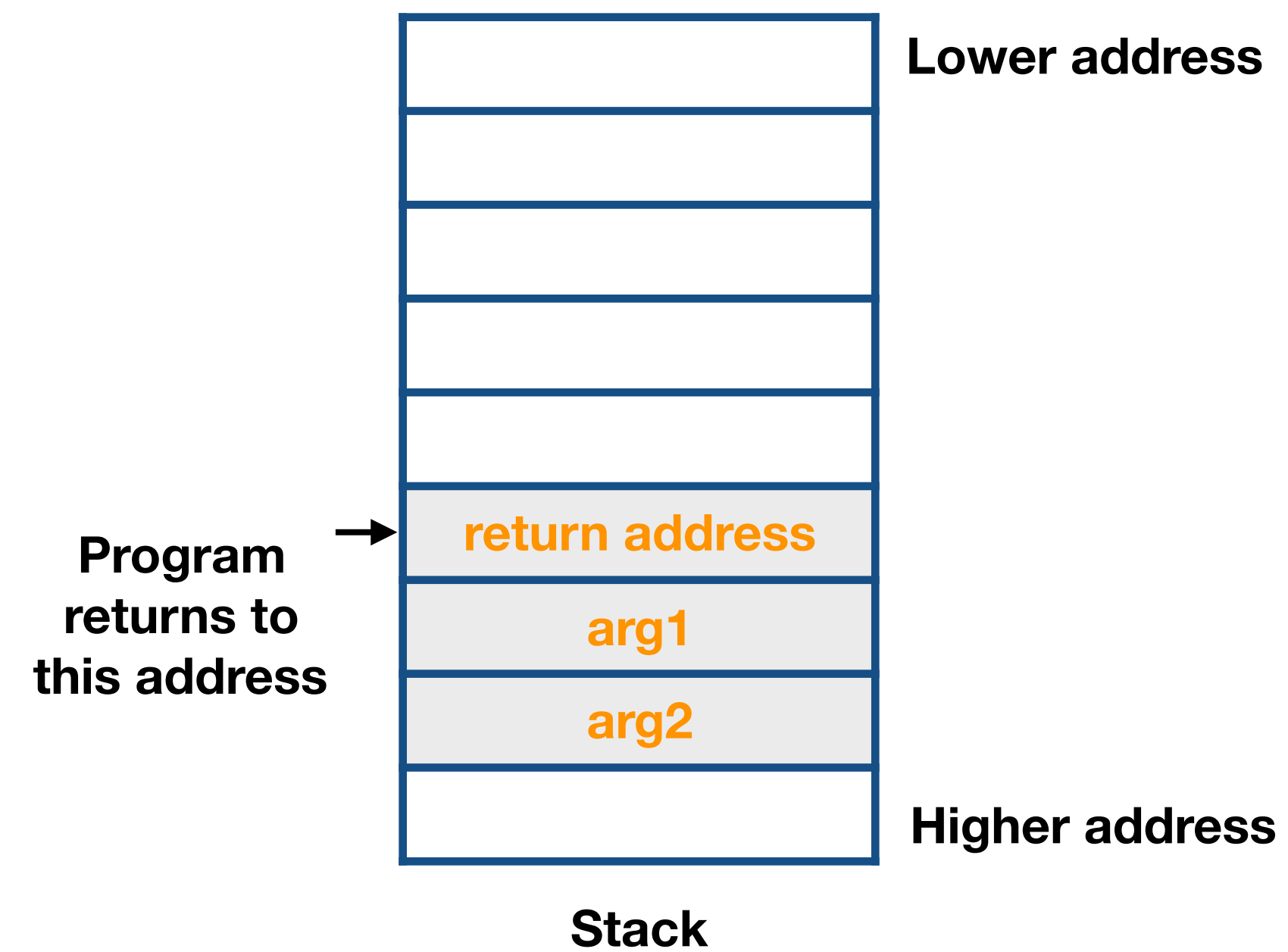
- Every function that is executing stores its data on the stack

```
int func1(int  
param1, int param2){  
    int local1, local2;  
    // some code  
}  
func1(arg1, arg2);
```



Call stack

```
int func1(int  
param1, int param2){  
    int local1,  
    local2;  
    // some code  
    return data;  
}
```

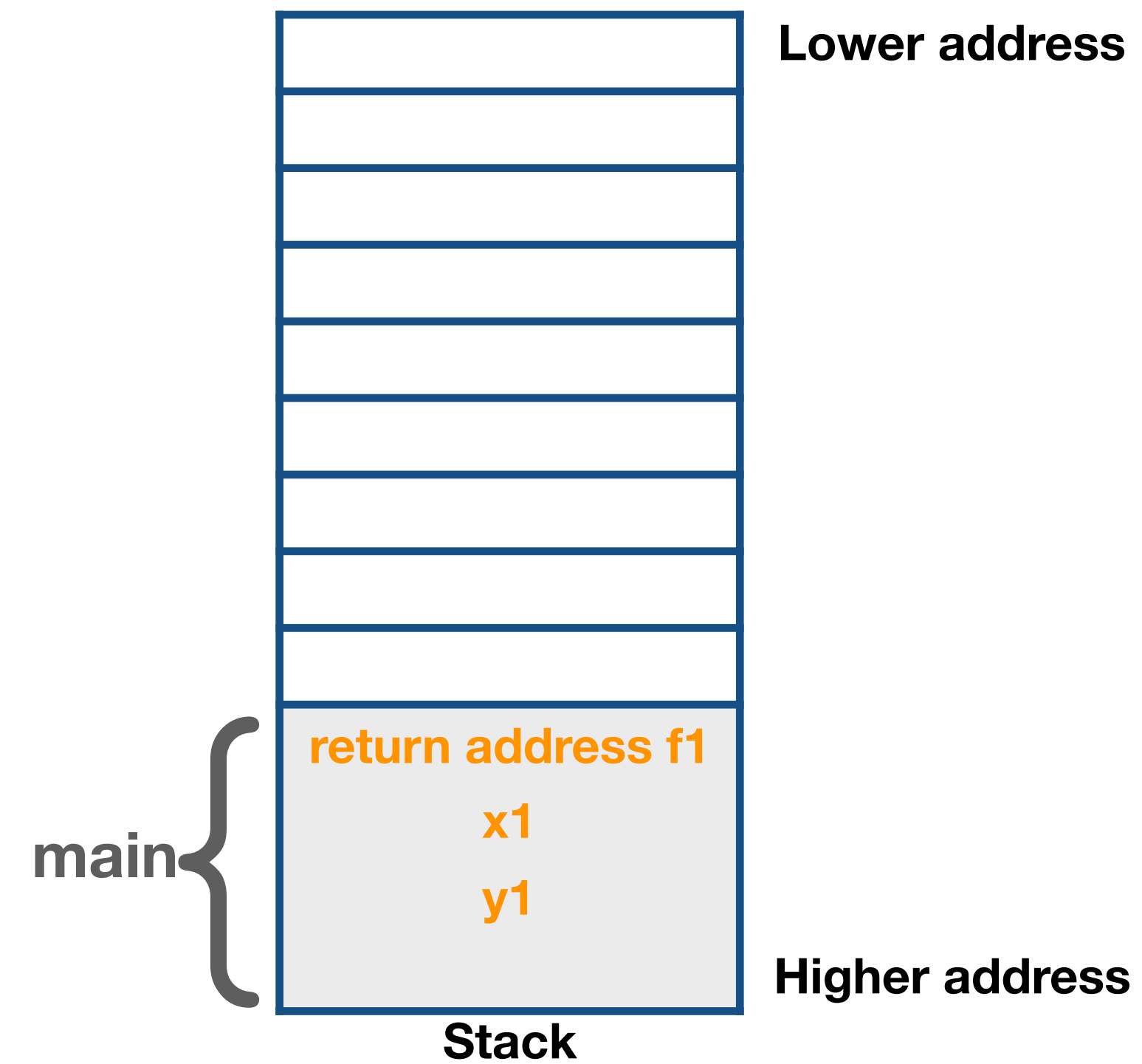


Call chain

`main()`

```
int main(){  
    f1(x1, y1);  
}
```

← return address f1



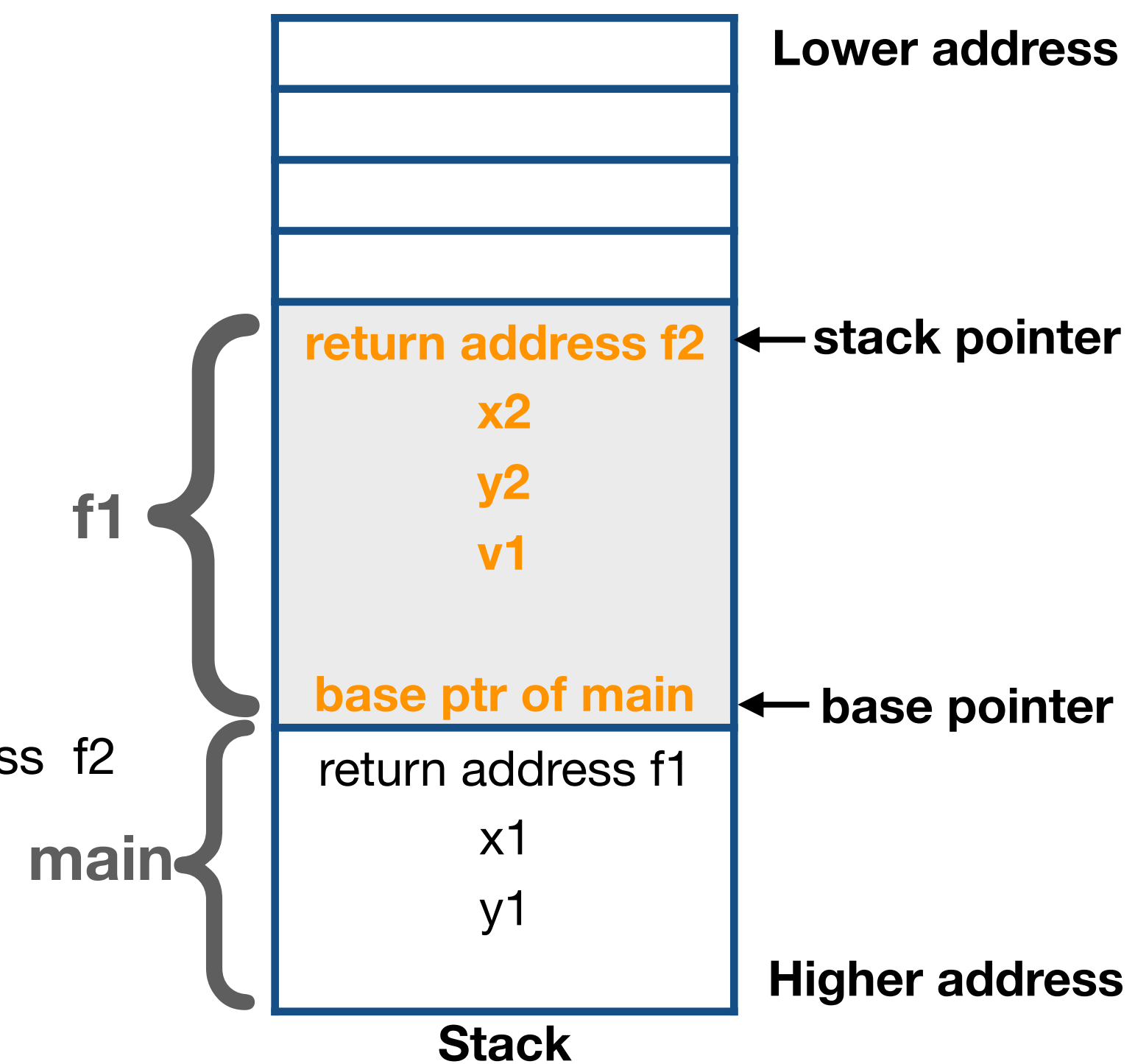
Call chain

`main() -> f1(x1,y1)`

```
int main(){  
    f1(x1, y1);  
}
```

```
int f1(int param1,  
int param2){  
    ...  
    v1 = f2(x2, y2);  
    return v1;  
}
```

← return address f2



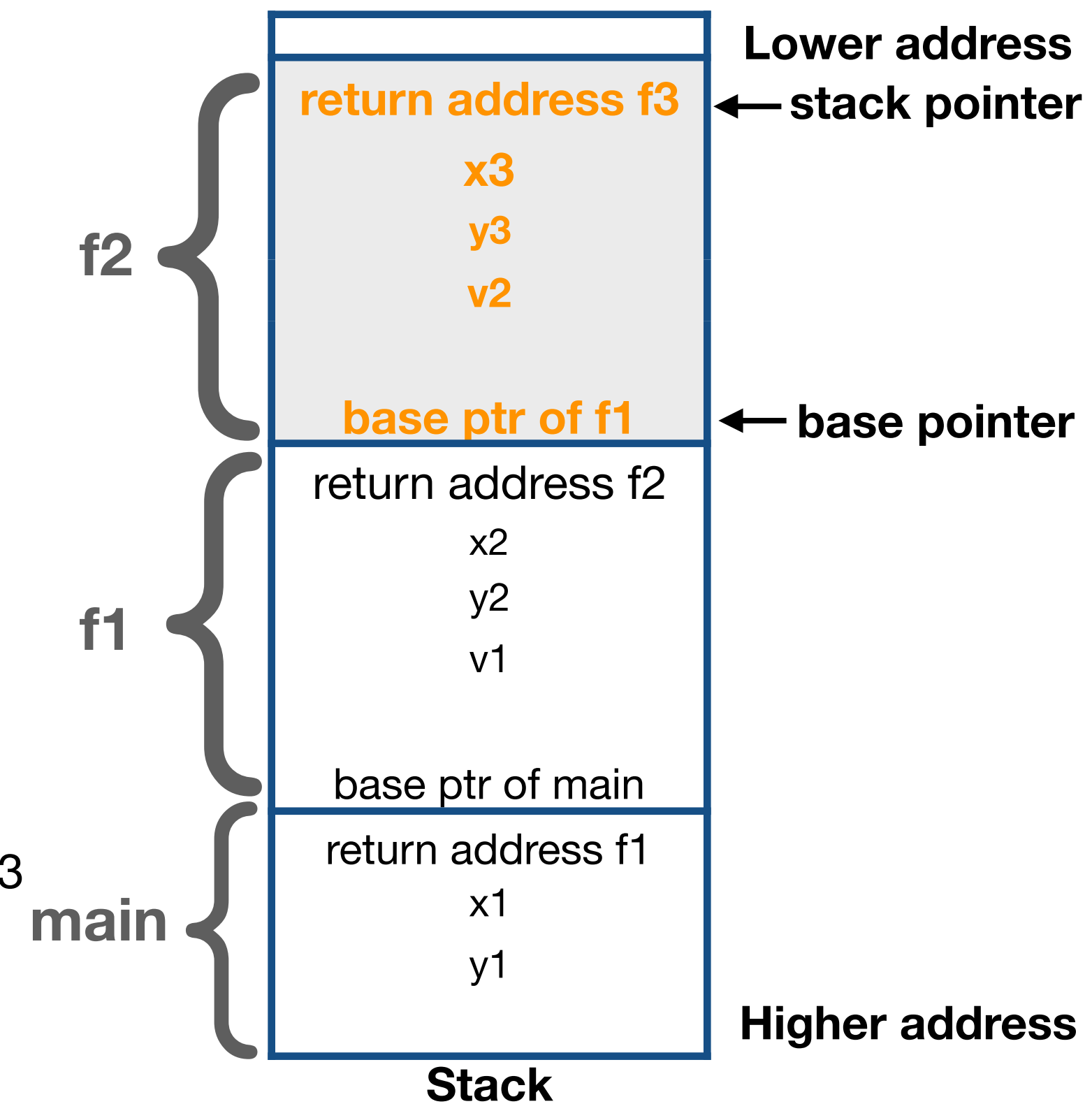
Call chain

main() -> f1(x1, y1) -> f2(x2, y2)

```
int f1(int param1, int param2){  
    ...  
    v1 = f2(x2, y2);  
    return v1;  
}
```

```
int f2(int param1, int param2){  
    ...  
    v2 = f3(x3, y3);  
    return v2;  
}
```

← return address f3

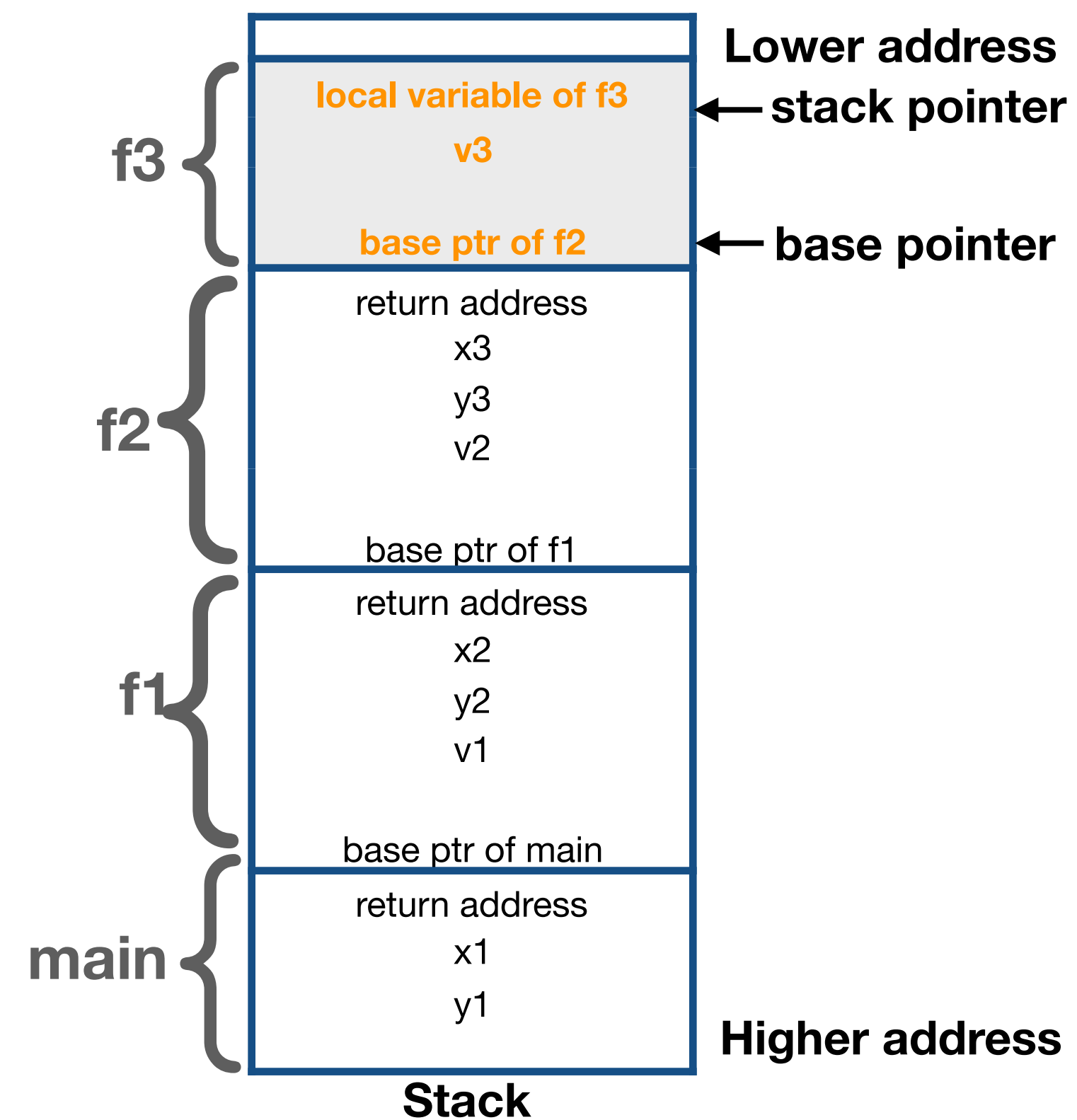


Call chain

main() -> f1(x1, y1) -> f2(x2, y2) -> f3(x3, y3)

```
int f2(int param1, int  
param2) {  
    v2 = f3(x3, y3);  
    return v2;  
}
```

```
int f3(int param1, int  
param2) {  
    return v3;  
}
```

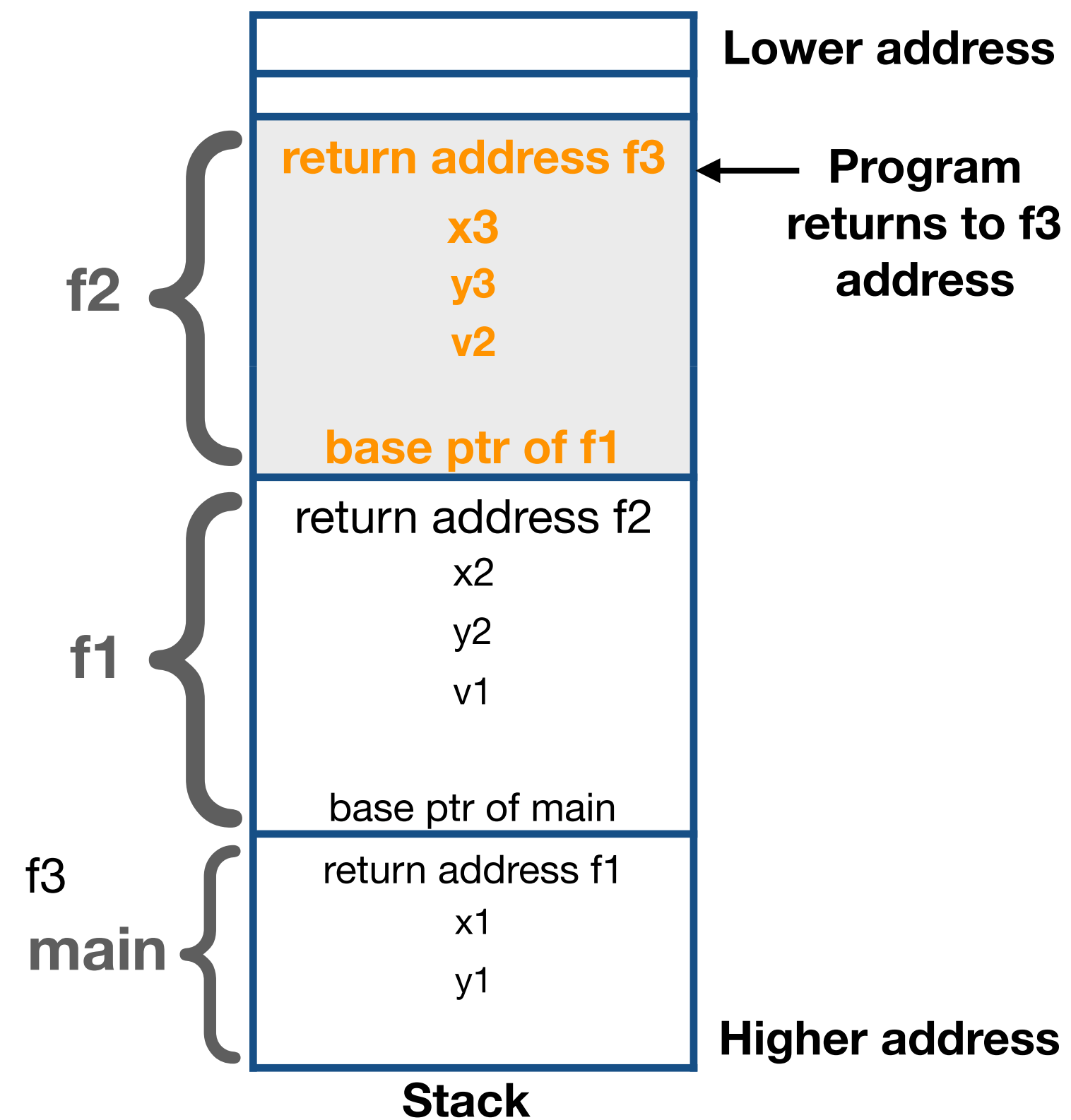


Call chain

f3 executes return statement

```
int f3(int param1, int  
param2){  
    return v3;  
}
```

```
int f2(int param1, int  
param2){  
    v2 = f3(x3, y3);  
    return v2;  
}
```



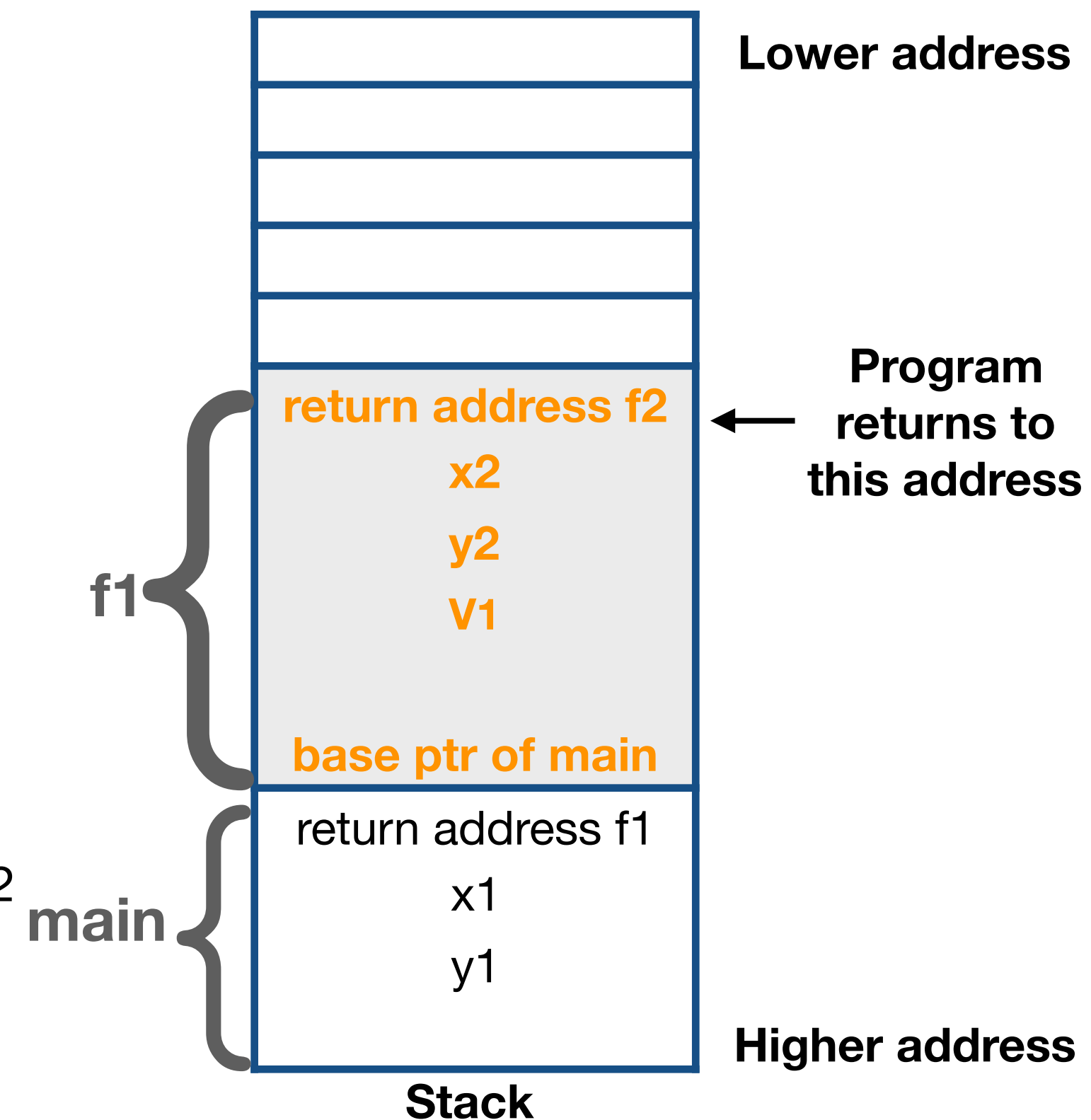
Call chain

f2 executes return statement

```
int f2(int param1, int  
param2){  
    v2 = f3(x3, y3);  
    return v2;  
}
```

```
int f1(int param1, int  
param2){  
    v1 = f2(x2, y2);  
    return v1;  
}
```

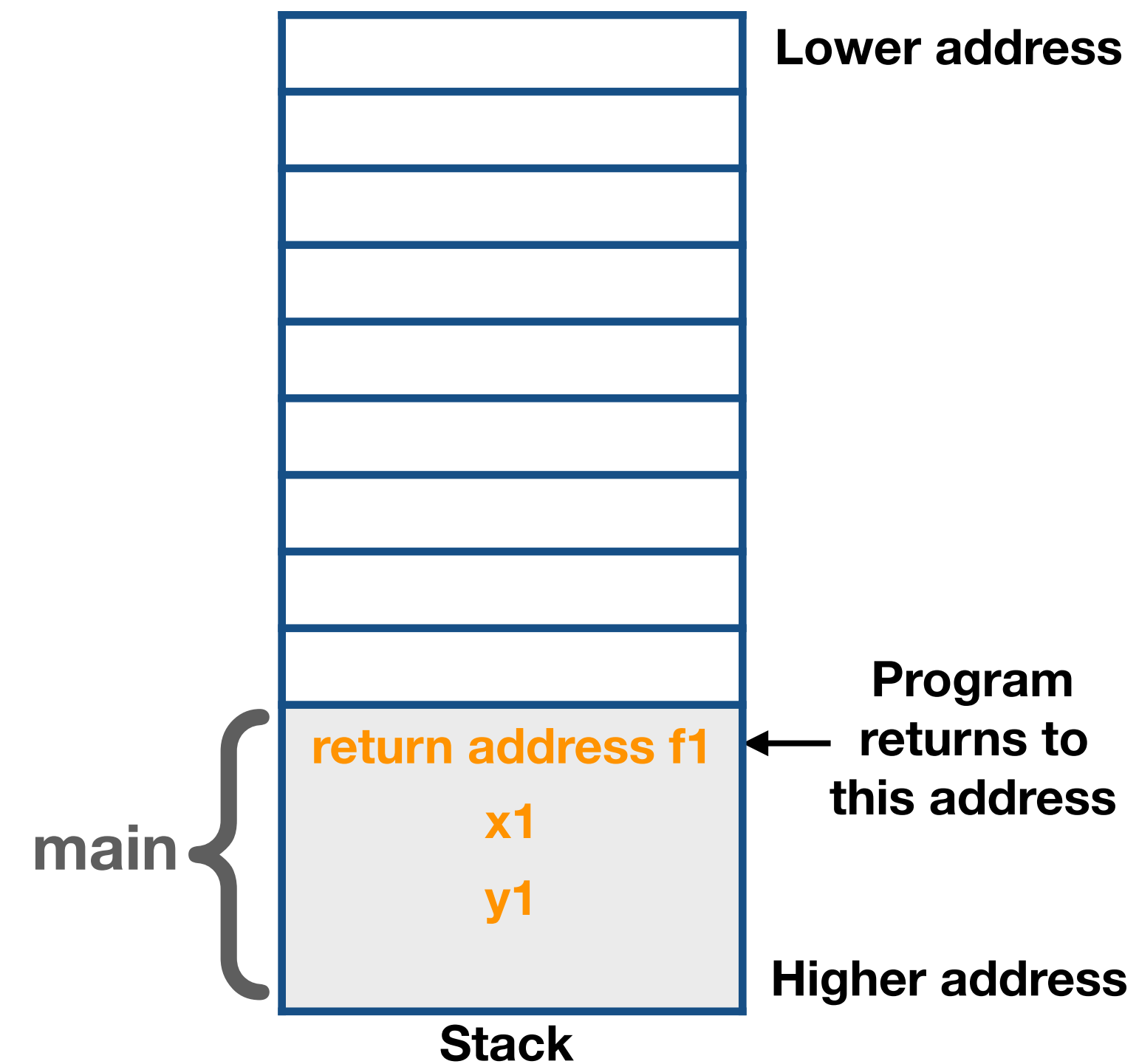
← return address f2



Call chain

f1 executes return statement

```
int f1(int param1,  
int param2){  
    v1 = f2(x2, y2);  
    return v1;  
}  
  
int main(){  
    f1(x1, y1); ← return address f1  
}
```



Recursive function

Exercise : show the call stack of the following recursive function

```
void displaySquare(int i) {  
    cout << i*i << endl;  
    if (i > 0)  
        displaySquare(i-1); }  

```

```
int main() {  
    int i = 10;  
    displaySquare(i); }  

```

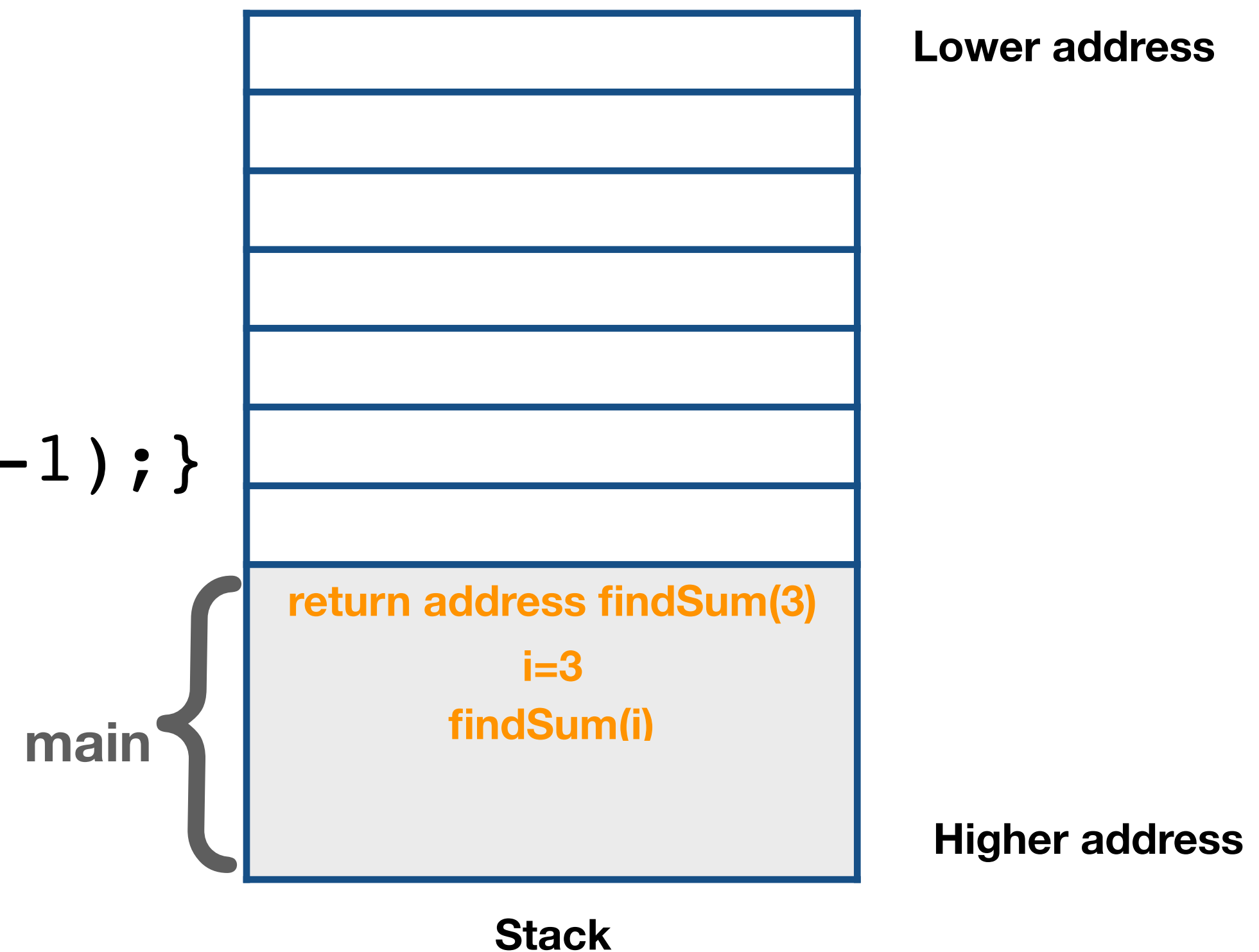
Solution

Recursive function

Write a recursive function that finds the sum of n numbers.

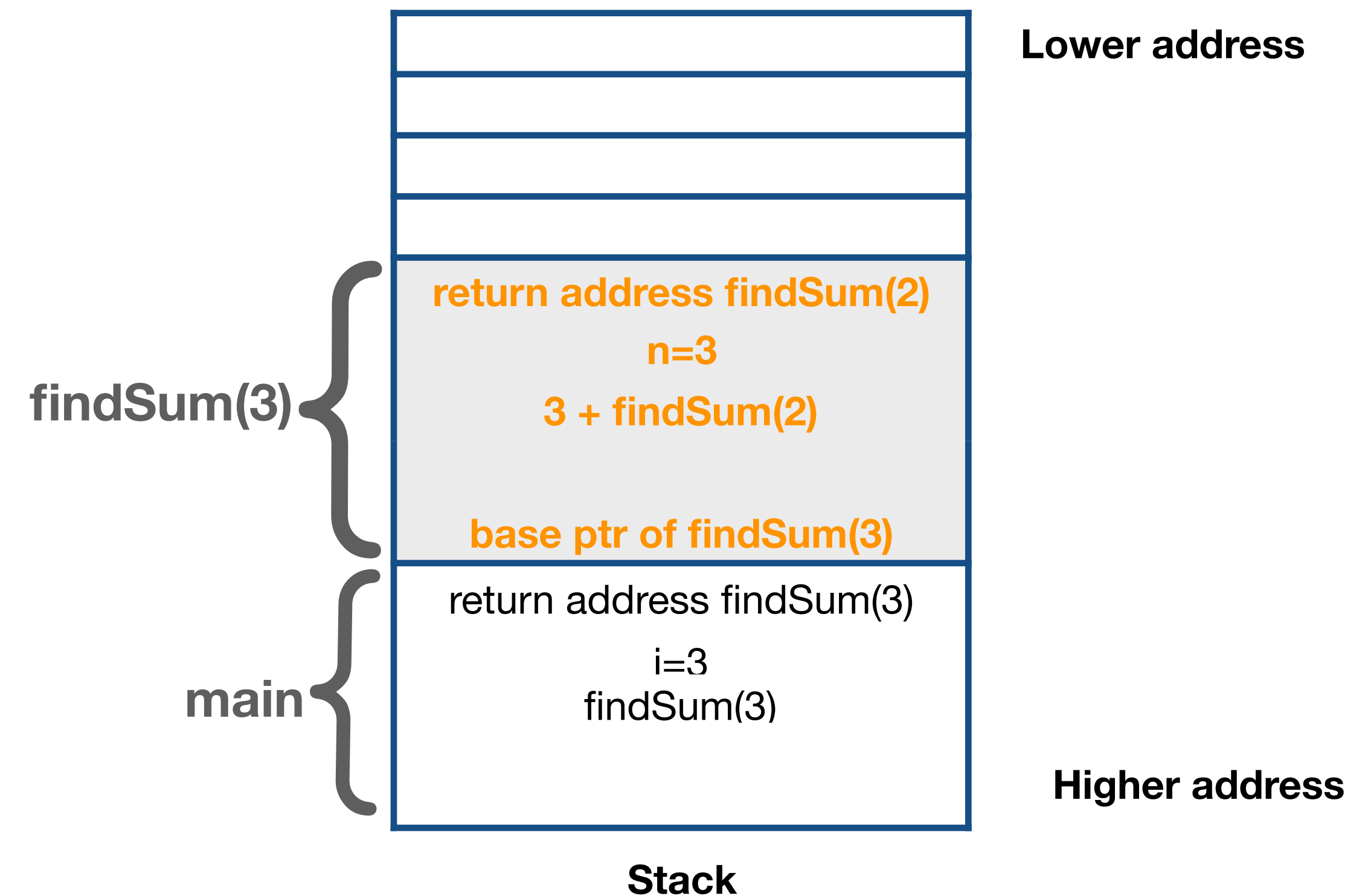
```
int findSum(int n){  
    if(n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return n + findSum(n-1);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    int i = 3;  
    findSum(i);  
}
```



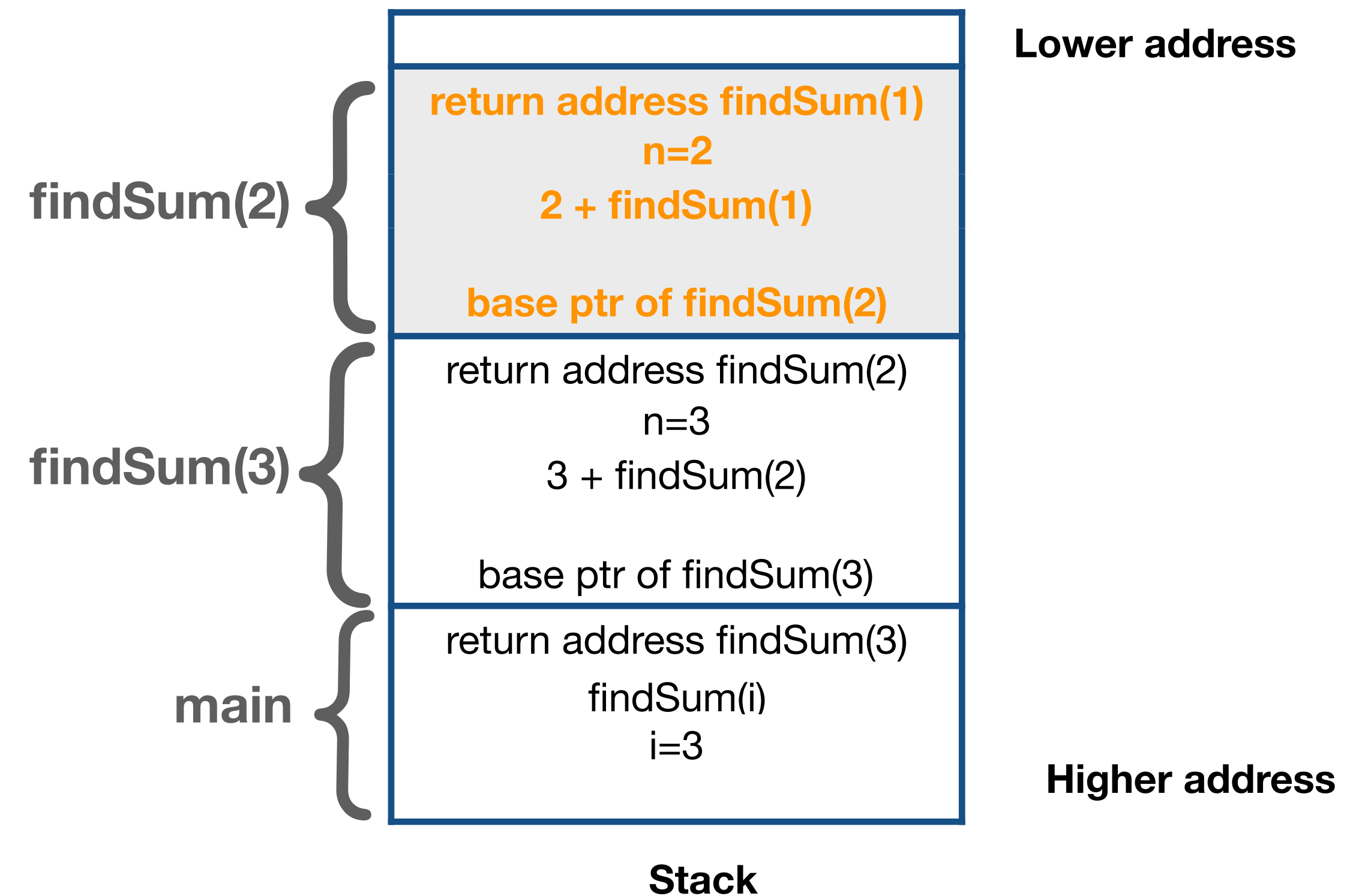
Recursive function

```
n = 3
int findSum(n) {
    if(n == 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return 3 +
            findSum(2);
}
```



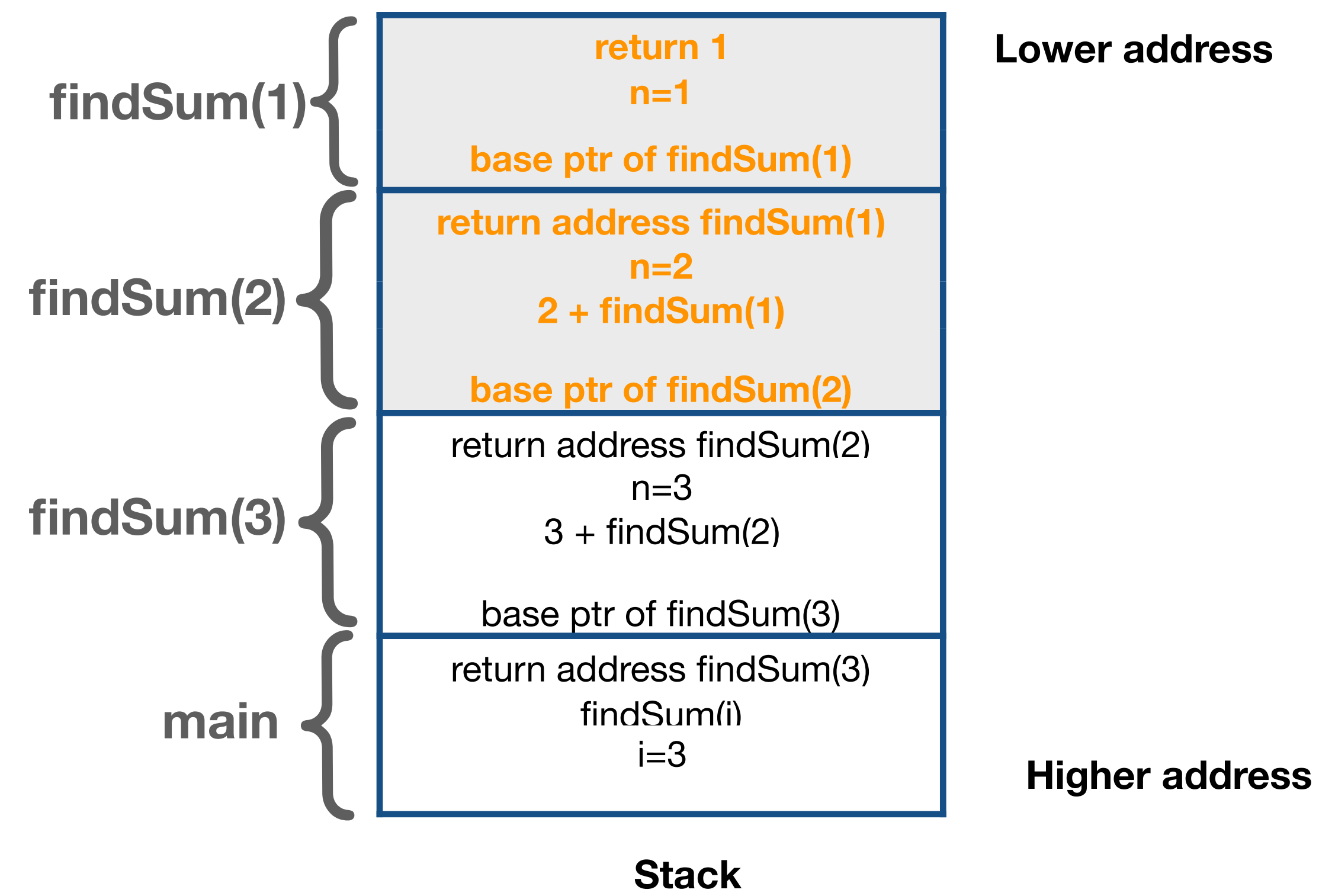
Recursive function

```
n = 2
int findSum(n) {
    if(n == 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return 2 +
        findSum(1);
}
```



Recursive function

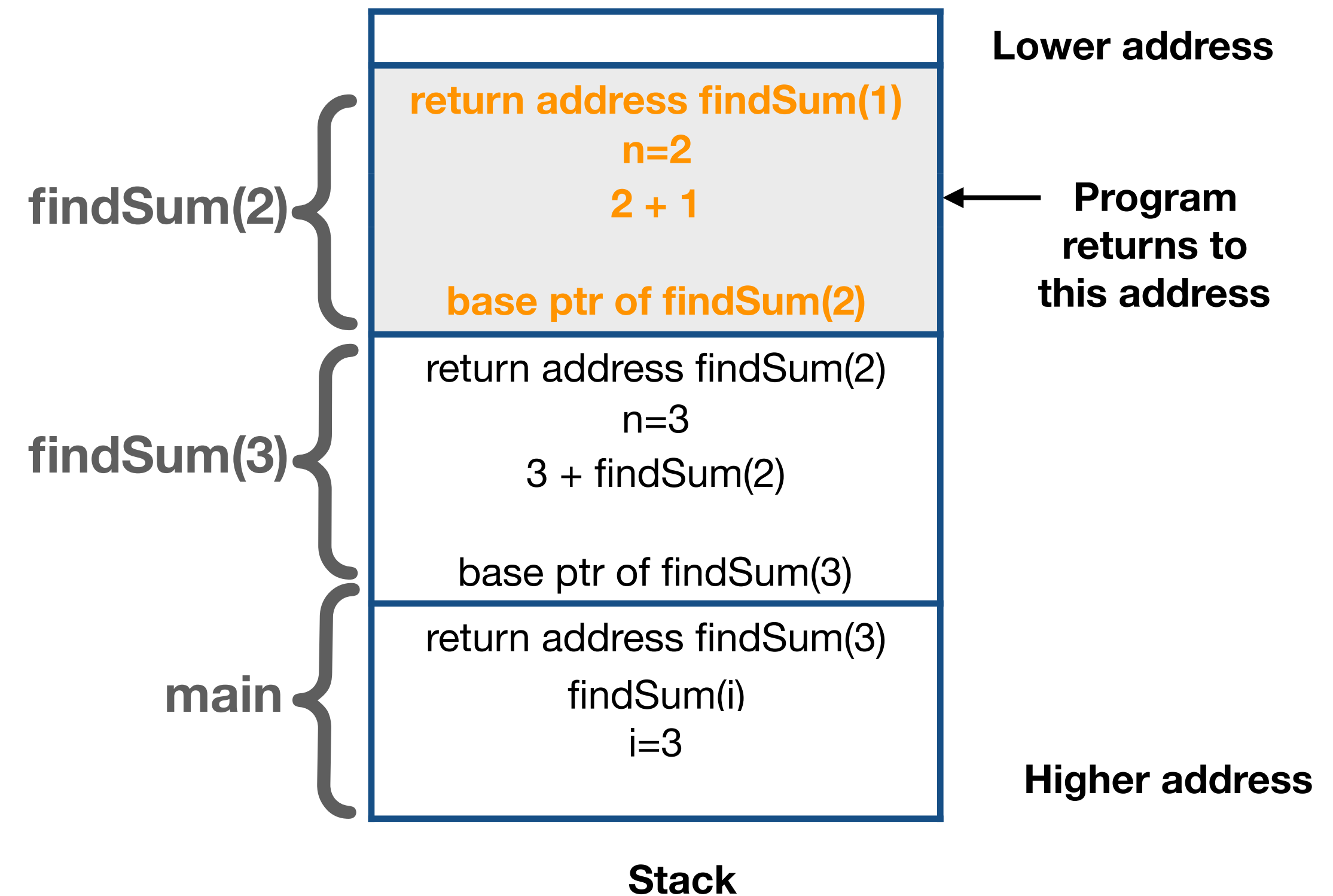
```
n = 1
int findSum(n) {
    if(n == 1)
        return 1;
    else
        return 2 +
            findSum(1);
}
```



Recursive function

```
int findSum(n) {  
    if(n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return 2 +  
        findSum(1);  
}
```

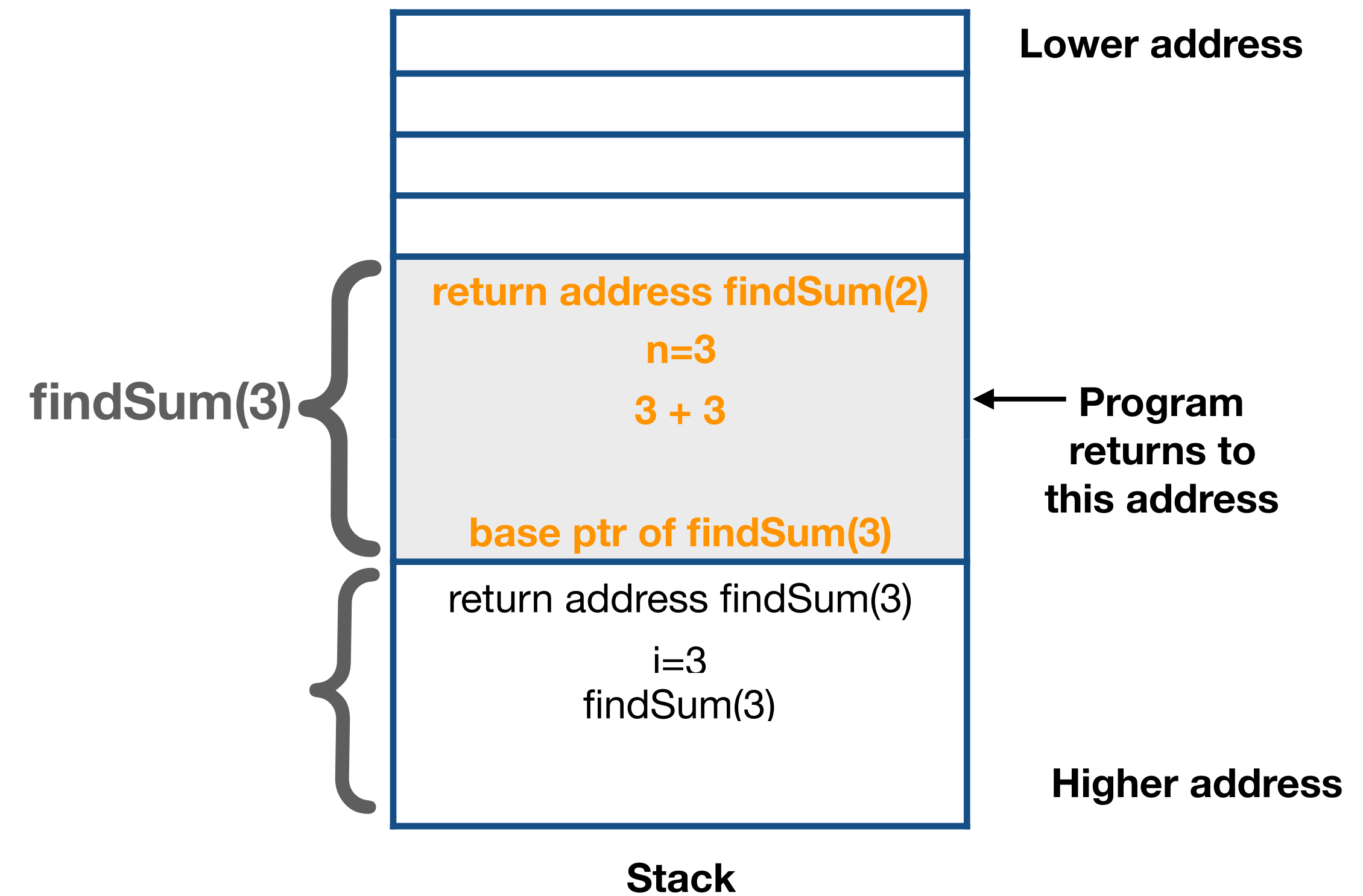
↑
return findSum(1)



Recursive function

```
int findSum(n) {  
    if(n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return 3 +  
            findSum(2);  
}
```

↑
return findSum(2)

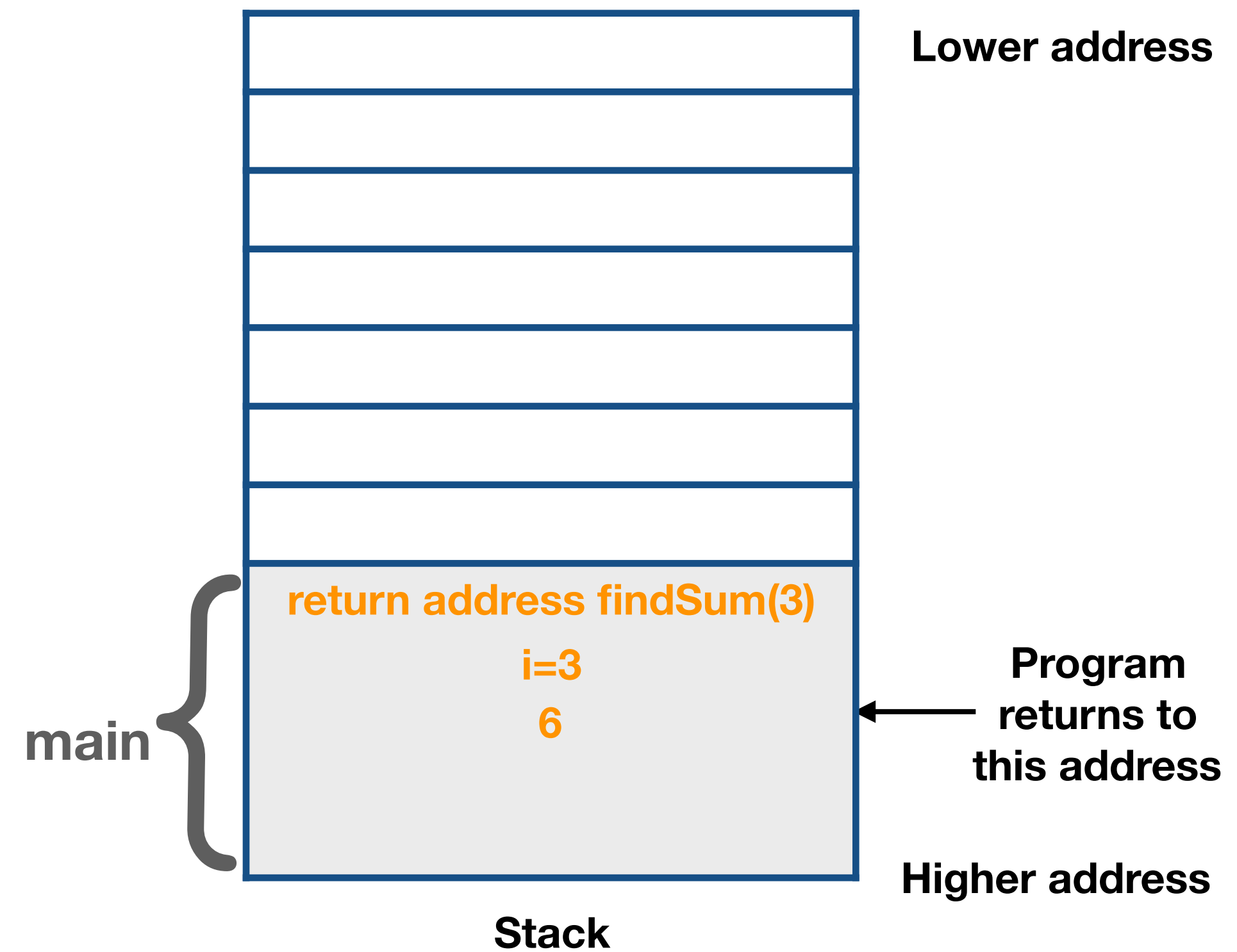


Recursive function

```
int findSum(int n){  
    if(n == 1)  
        return 1;  
    else  
        return n +  
        findSum(n-1);  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    int i = 3;  
    findSum(i);  
}
```

↑
return findSum(3)



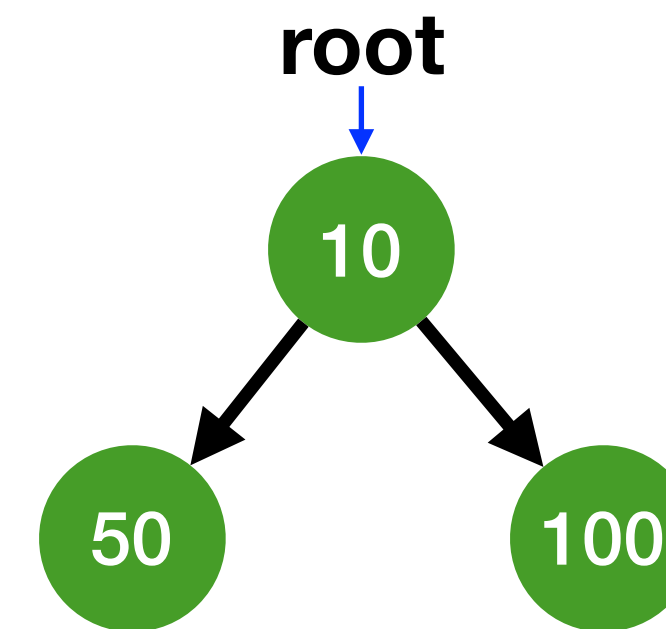
Recursive function

What is the result if find sum modified as follows ?

```
int findSum(int n){  
    return n + findSum(n-1);  
}
```

Recursion binary tree

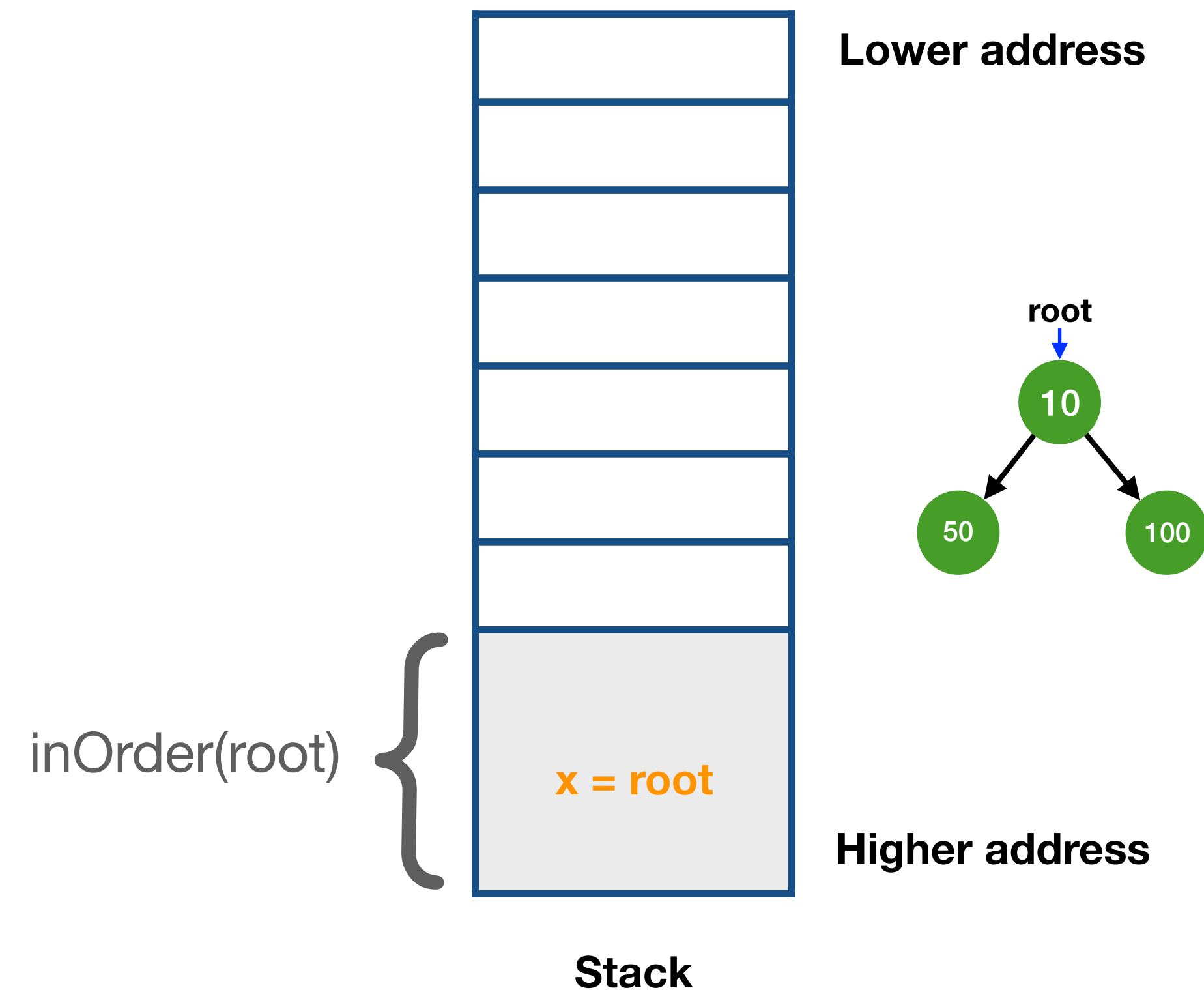
```
inOrder(x) {  
    if(x != NULL) {  
        inOrder(x->left);  
        print x->key;  
        inOrder(x->right);  
    }  
}
```



Recursion binary tree

```
x = root
```

```
inOrder(x) {  
  if(x != NULL) {  
    inOrder(x->left);  
    print x->key;  
    inOrder(x->right);  
  }  
}
```

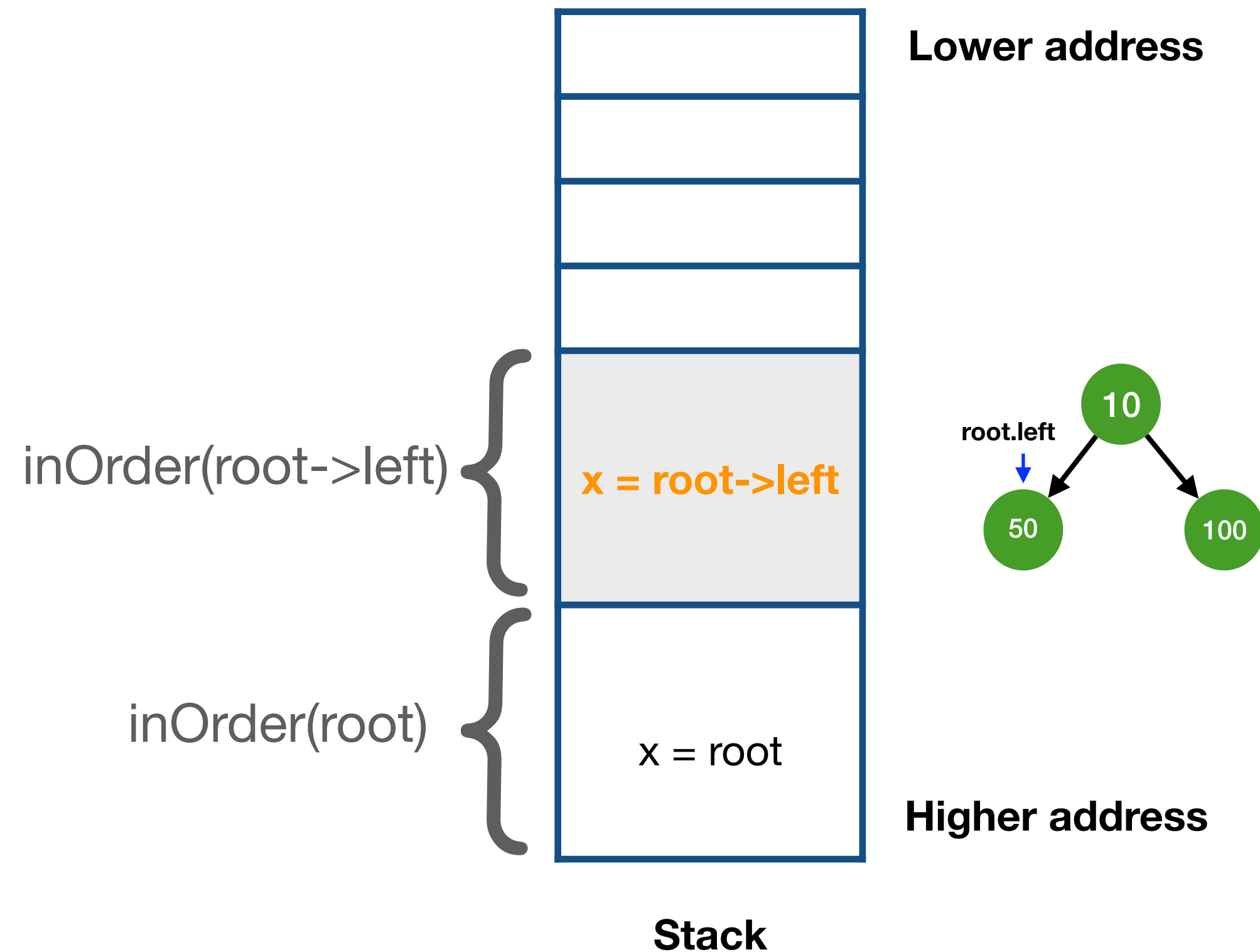


Recursion binary tree

```
x = root->left
```

```
inOrder(x) {  
  if(x != NULL) {  
    inOrder(x->left);  
    print x->key;  
    inOrder(x->right);  
  }  
}
```

```
inOrder(root) -> inOrder(root->left)
```



Recursion binary tree

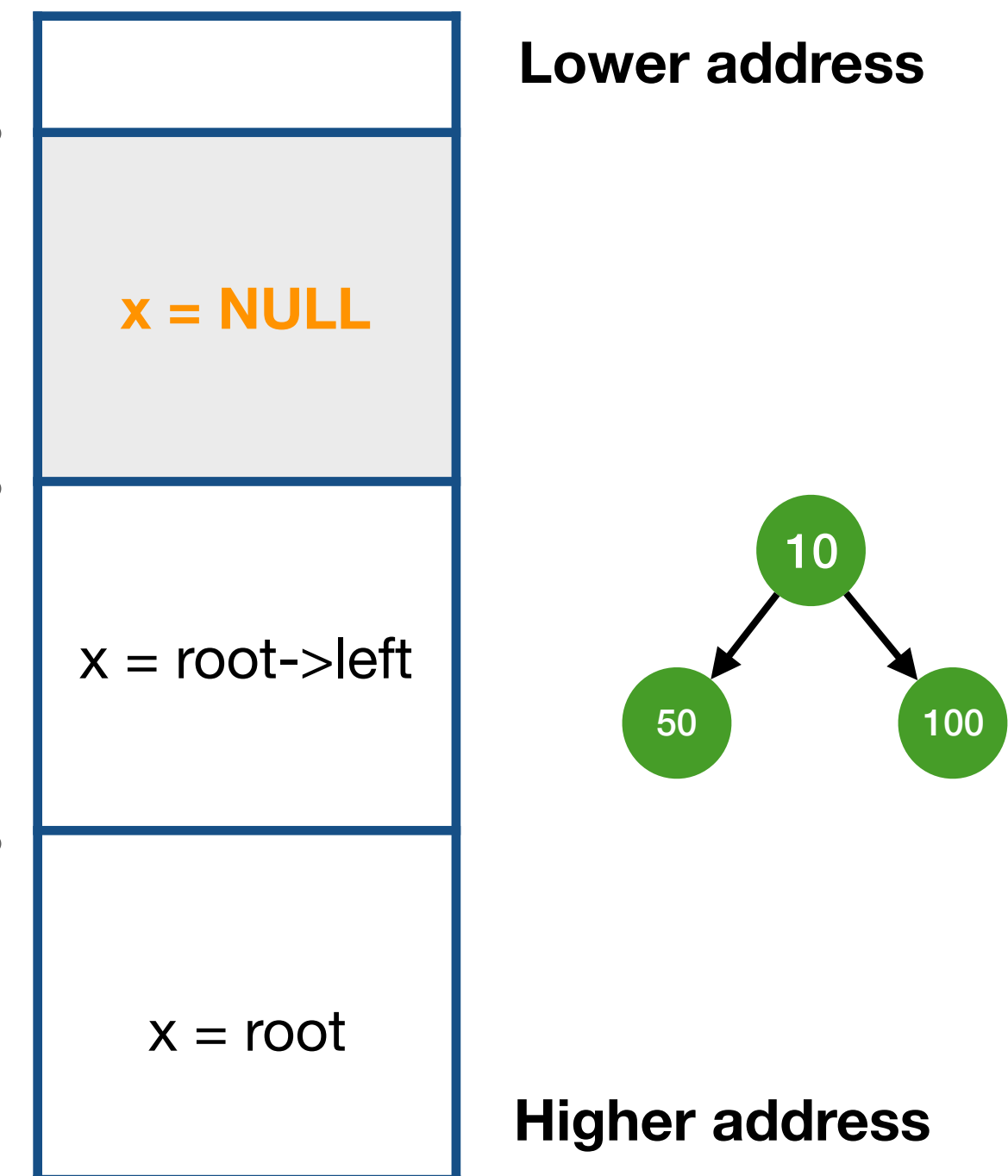
```
x = root->left->left = NULL
```

```
inOrder(x) {  
    if(x != NULL) {  
        inOrder(x->left);  
        print x->key;  
        inOrder(x->right);  
    }  
}
```

inOrder(root->left->left)

inOrder(root->left)

inOrder(root)



Stack

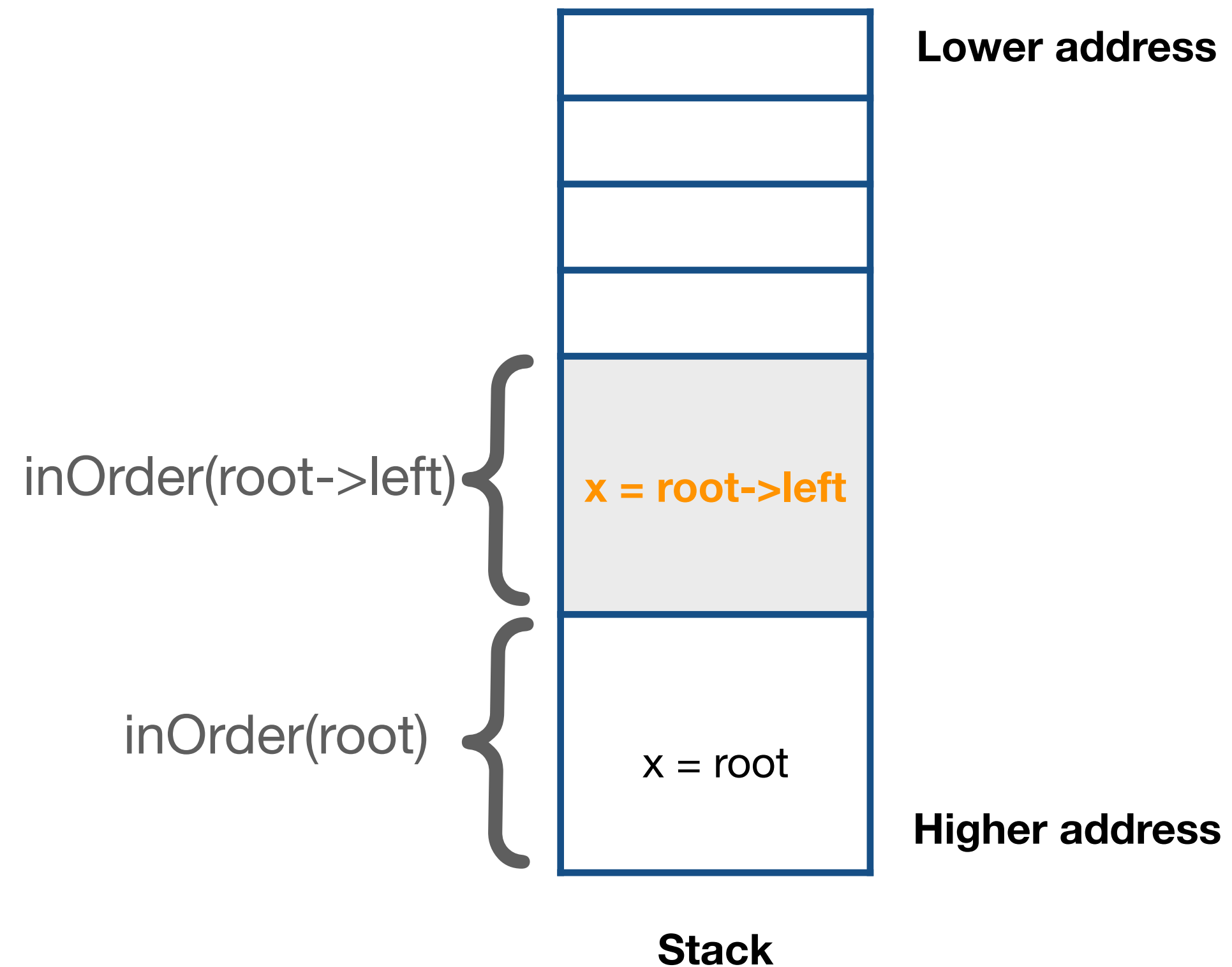
```
inOrder(root)->inOrder(root->left)-> inOrder(root->left->left)
```

Recursion binary tree

Display x->key : 50

```
inOrder(x) {  
    if(x != NULL) {  
        inOrder(x->left);  
        print x->key;  
        inOrder(x->right);  
    }  
}
```

inOrder(root)->inOrder(root->left)



Recursion binary tree

```
x = root->left->right = NULL
```

```
inOrder(x) {  
    if(x != NULL) {  
        inOrder(x->left);  
        print x->key;  
        inOrder(x->right);  
    }  
}
```

inOrder(NULL)

inOrder(root->left)

inOrder(root)

x = NULL

x = root->left

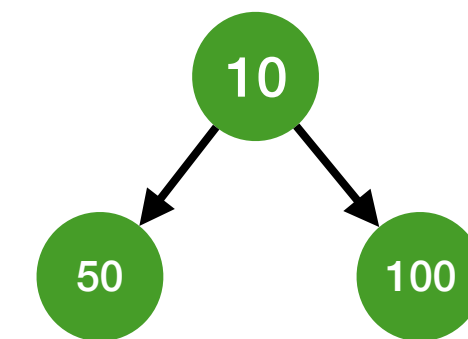
x = root

Lower address

Higher address

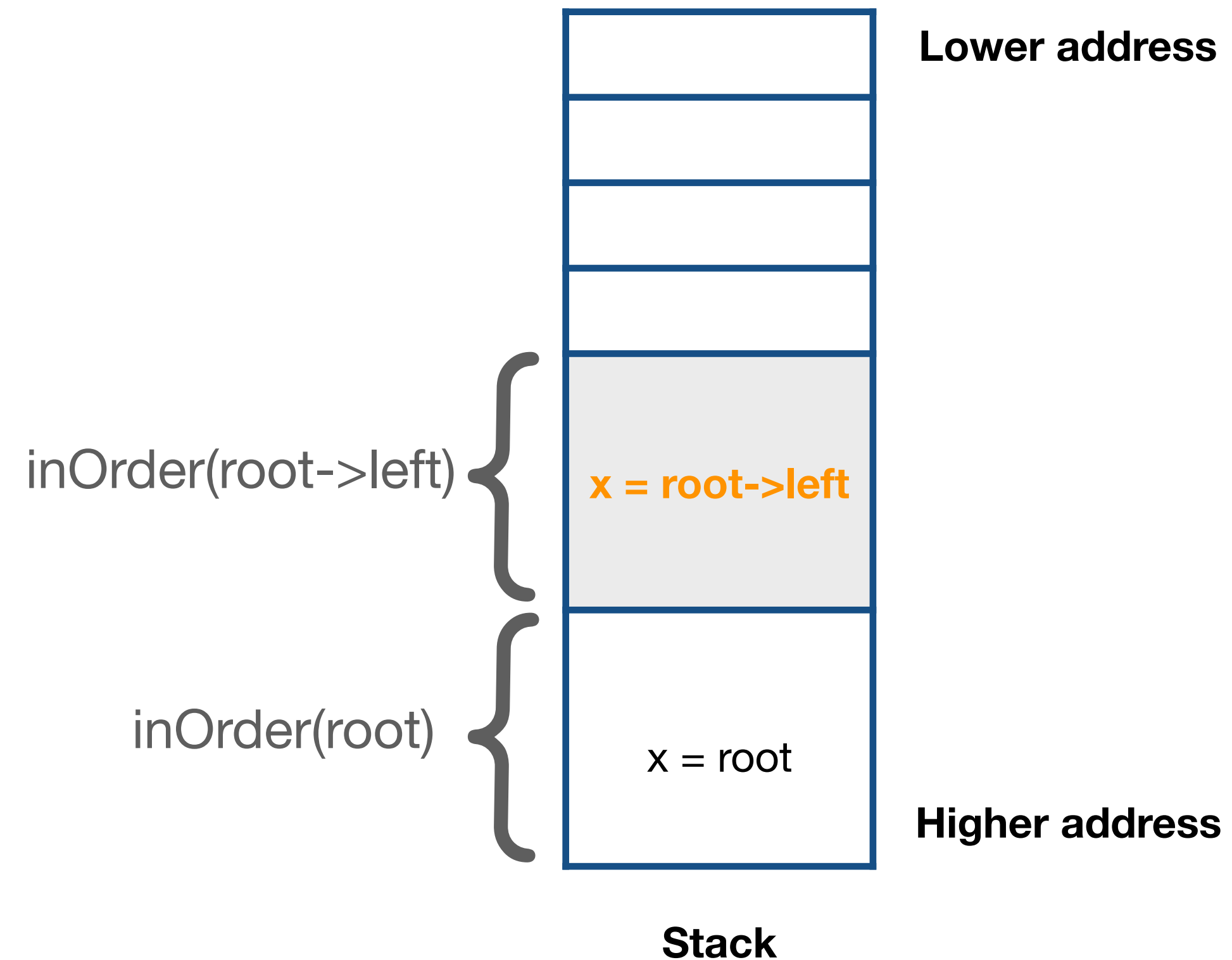
Stack

```
inOrder(root) -> inOrder(root->left) -> inOrder(root->left->right)
```



Recursion binary tree

```
inOrder(x) {  
  if(x != NULL) {  
    inOrder(x->left);  
    print x->key;  
    inOrder(x->right);  
  }  
}
```



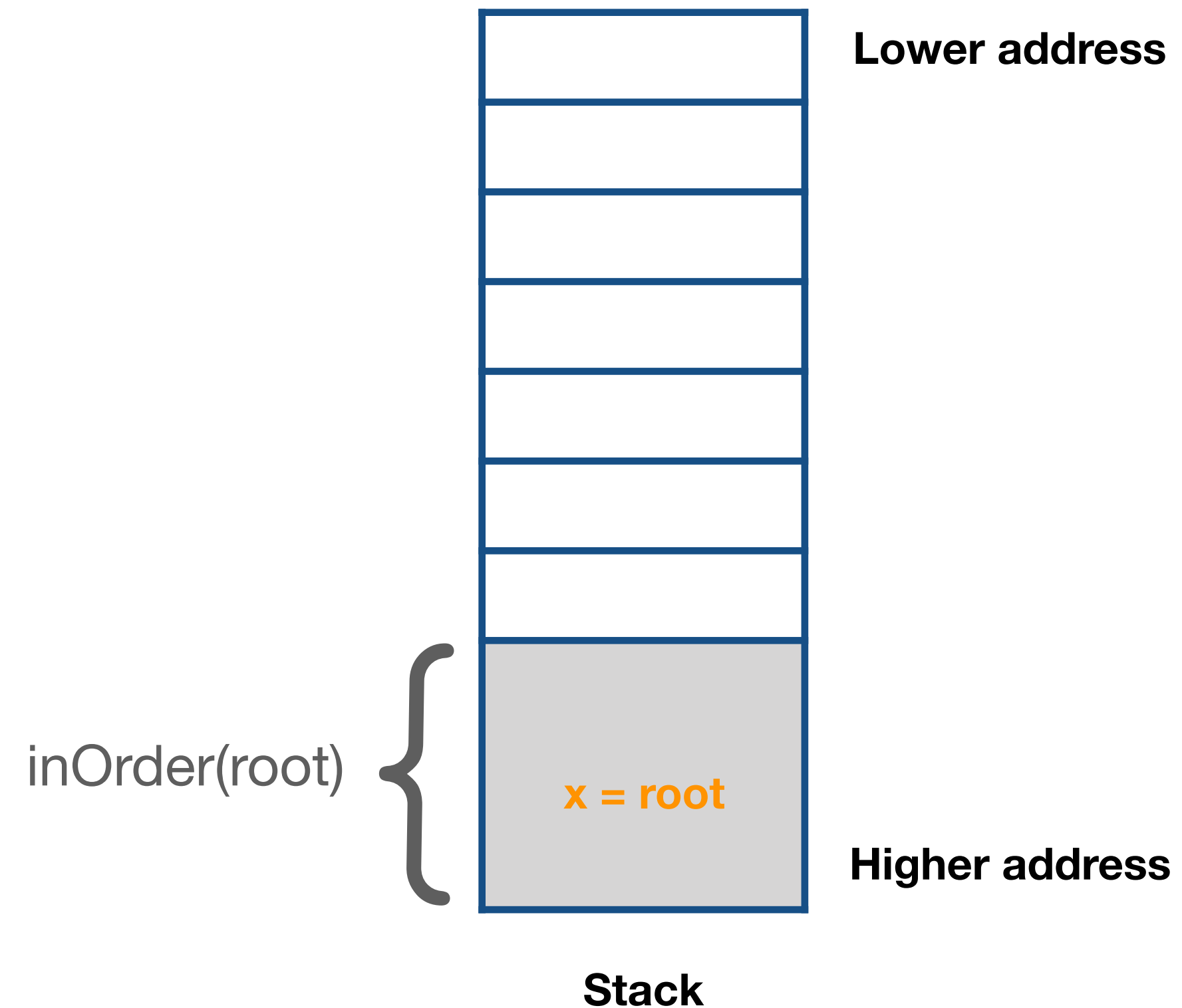
`inOrder(root) -> inOrder(root->left)`

Recursion binary tree

```
Display x->key: 10;
```

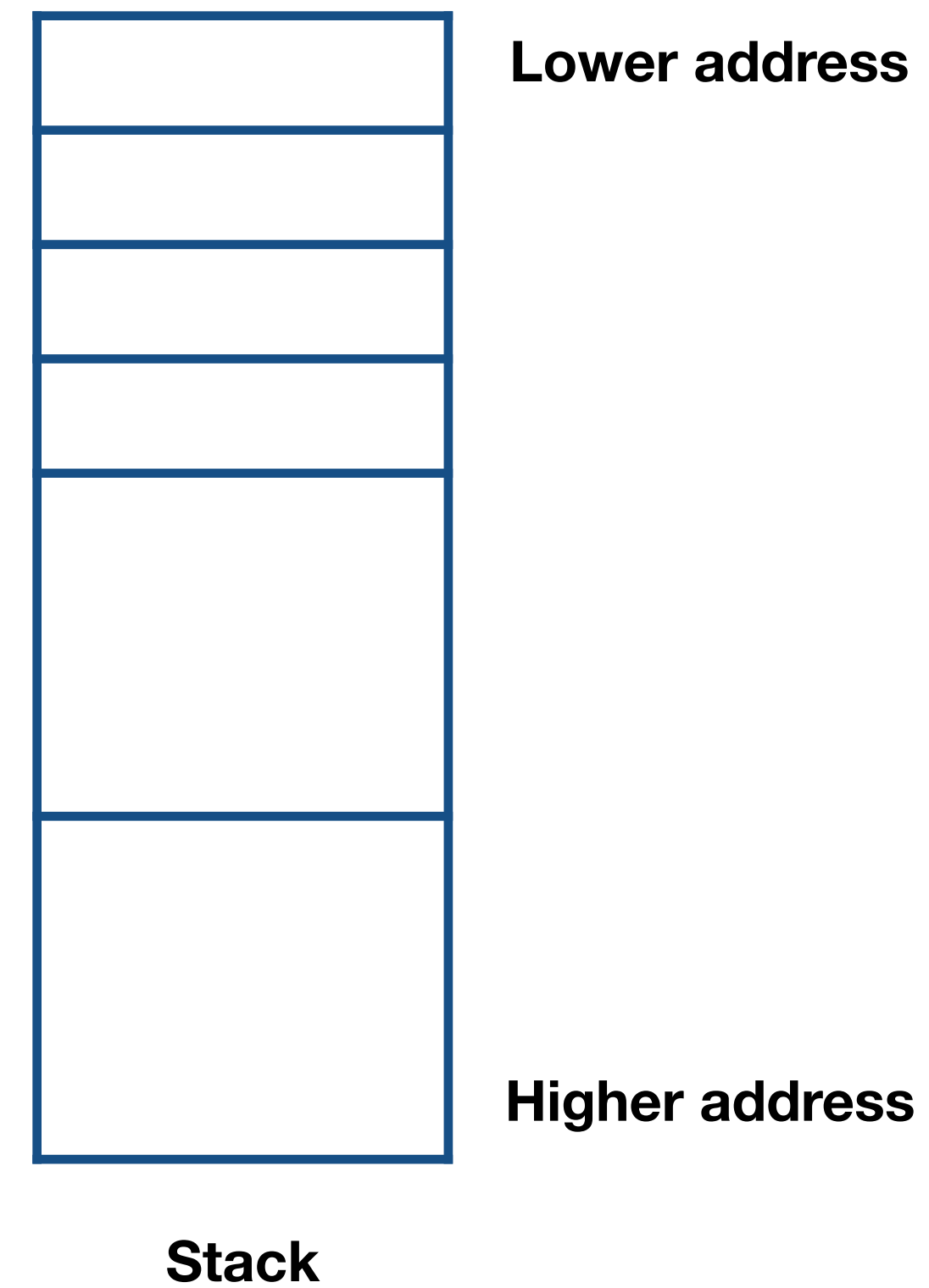
```
inOrder(x){  
    if(x != NULL){  
        inOrder(x->left);  
        print x->key;  
        inOrder(x->right);  
    }  
}
```

```
inOrder(root)
```



Recursion binary tree

Exercise : complete it !



Recursion DFS

Exercise : complete it !

