Basic Programming Practicum Function 2 Recursion



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1.1 Experiment 1

In this experiment, a program will be created to calculate the factorial value of a number using a recursive function. In addition, a function for calculating factorial values will be made using an iterative algorithm as a comparison.

- 1. Create a new project
- 2. Create a new class, name it **Experiment**
- 3. Create a static function with the name factorialRecursive(), with return data type that is int and has 1 parameter with int data type in the form of a number calculated for its factorial value.

```
static int factorialRecursive(int n) {
   if (n == 0) {
      return 1;
   } else {
      return n * factorialRecursive(n - 1);
   }
}
```

4. Create another static function with the name factorialIterative(), with return data type that is int and has 1 parameter with int data type in the form of a number calculated for its factorial value.

```
static int factorialIterative(int n) {
   int factor = 1;
   for (int i = n; i >= 1; i++) {
      factor = factor * i;
   }
   return factor;
}
```

5. Create a main function and make a call to the two previously created functions, and display the results obtained.

6. Compile and run the program

Figure 1: Experiment 1 code and output

7. If traced, when calling the factorialRecursive(5) function, the process that occurs can be illustrated as follows:

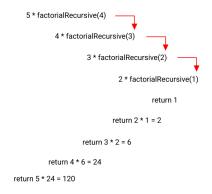


Figure 2: Traced recursive function

1.2 Experiment 2

In this experiment, a program will be created to calculate the power of a number using a recursive function.

- 1. Create a new class, name it Experiment2
- 2. Create a static function with the name calculatePower(), with return data type that is int and has 2 parameter with int data type in the form of numbers to be calculated and the exponents.

```
static int calculatePower(int x, int y) {
   if (y == 0) {
      return 1;
   } else {
      return x * calculatePower(x, y - 1);
   }
}
```

- 3. Create a main function and declare a Scanner with the name sc
- 4. Create two variables of type int with name number and exponent
- 5. Add the following code to accept input from the keyboard

```
System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
number = sc.nextInt();
System.out.print("Enter the exponent: ");
exponent = sc.nextInt();
```

6. Call the calculatePower function that was created previously by sending two parameter values.

```
System.out.println(calculatePower(number, exponent));
```

7. Compile and run the program

```
> javac <u>Experiment2.java</u> <u>&& java Experiment2</u>
Enter a number: 2
      import java.util.Scanner:
                                                                                           Enter the exponent: 3
         static int calculatePower(int x, int y) {
             if (v == 0) {
             } else {
                  return x * calculatePower(x, y - 1);
         public static void main(String[] args) {
             Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
             int number, exponent;
              System.out.print("Enter a number: ");
              number = sc.nextInt();
              System.out.print("Enter the exponent: ");
              exponent = sc.nextInt();
20
              System.out.println(calculatePower(number, exponent));
```

Figure 3: Experiment 2 code and output

1.3 Experiment 3

In this experiment, a program will be created to calculate the amount of customer money deposited in the bank after earning interest for several years using the recursive function

- 1. Create a new class, name it Experiment3
- 2. Create a static function with the name calculateInterest(), with return data type that is double and has 2 parameter with int data type int in the form of customer balance and time spent saving. In this case, it is assumed that the interest set by the bank is 11% annually. Because the interest calculation is interest * balance, so to calculate the amount of money after adding interest is balance + interest * balance. In this case, the interest rate is 0.11 * balance, and the balance is considered 1 * balance, so 1 * balance + 0.11 * balance can be summarized into 1.11 * balance for calculating the balance after adding interest (in a year).

```
static double calculateInterest(double balance, int year) {
   if (year == 0) {
      return balance;
}
```

```
} else {
    return 1.11 * calculateInterest(balance, year - 1);
}
```

- 3. Create a main function and declare a Scanner with the name sc
- 4. Create a variable of type double named openingBalance and a variable of type int named year
- 5. Add the following code to accept input from the keyboard

```
System.out.print("Enter the opening balance: ");
openingBalance = sc.nextDouble();
System.out.print("Enter the duration of saving (years): ");
year = sc.nextInt();
```

6. Call the calculateInterest function that was created previously by sending two parameter values

```
System.out.print("Amount of money after " + year + " years: ");
System.out.println((int) calculateInterest(openingBalance, year));
```

7. Compile and run the program

Figure 4: Experiment 3 code and output

Questions!

1. What is a recursive function?

It's a type of function that calls itself. Though, it usually has base case that makes it stop, similar to an iterative loop.

2. What are the examples of recursive functions?

A function to calculate a factorial.

3. In Experiment 1, do the factorialRecursive() function and factorialIterative() function give the same result? Explain the difference in the flow of the program in the use of recursive functions and iterative functions!

The results are the same because they both are trying to do the same thing. The difference is how they achieve it. The former uses a recursive method while the latter uses the iterative method. The recursive method calls itself but changing the argument on each recursion.

4. In Experiment 2, there is a recursive function call calculatePower(number, exponent) in the main function, then the calculatePower() function calls are repeated. Explain how long the function calling process will be executed!

The function will be executed as long as the exponent doesn't reach 0. If it reaches zero then it will stop. For example, if the exponent is 5 then it will stop after the 5th recursion.

5. In **Experiment 3**, state which program code block is the "base case" and "recursion call"!

The condition that states if (year == 0) is the base case because it returns a plain value while the else block is the recursion value because it returns the result of the invocation of itself.

2 Assignment

1. Create a program to display the numbers n through 0 using recursive and iterative functions. (**RecursiveDescendingSeries**)

Figure 5: Assignment 1 code and output

2. Create a program that includes a recursive function for calculating factorial numbers. For example, f = 8, it will produce 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 = 36 (RecursiveAddition)

Figure 6: Assignment 2 code and output

3. Create a program that includes a recursive function to check whether a number n is a prime number or not. n is said to be not a prime number if it is evenly divided by a number less than n (**RecursivePrimeCheck**)

Figure 7: Assignment 3 code and output