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# 12: Q78 – Q80 Recursion in Scala Q&As explained with diagrams

Posted on October 7, 2016 by Arulkumaran Kumaraswamipillai

**Q.** Do functional languages handle recursion better than non-functional ones?

**A.** Yes because they have to. A **pure function** is a function with no side effects and no state. Not having side effects means you <u>can't have loop counters</u> as loop counters as they mutate state, hence it will have a side effect. Recursion is not only a good natural match for pure functional programming, but also having no side effects makes recursion more efficient as compiler level optimizations like what order the functions run in, etc can be carried out.

Q78. What will be the output of the following code? Can you explain why you got this output?

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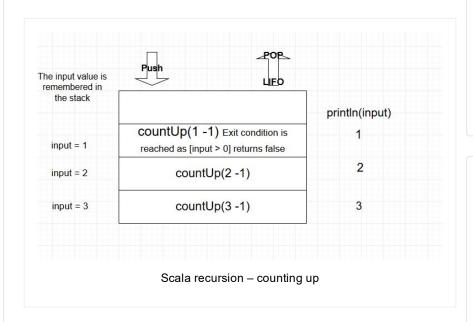
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```
object Counting extends App {
2
3
4
     def countUp(input: Int): Unit = {
5
       if(input > 0){
6
          countUp(input - 1)
7
          println(input)
8
9
     }
10
11
     countUp(3)
12
13 }
14
```

#### A78. The output is:

```
1
2 1
3 2
4 3
5
```

The above code makes recursive calls. The recursive call "countUp(input-1)" is made before the "println(input)". The recursive calls are remembered and gets put into a stack, which is a LIFO (Last In First Out) data structure.



Q79. Can you write code to insert sort a list of nubers say 5, 4, 3 in ascending order using recursion?
A79.

```
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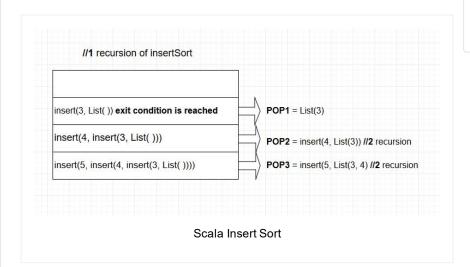
```
object Sorting extends App{
3
     def insertSort(xs: List[Int]) : List[Int] = {
4
5
          xs match {
            case List() => List[Int]()
            case y :: ys => insert(y, insertSort(ys)
8
9
10
     def insert(x: Int, xs: List[Int]): List[Int] =
11
12
       xs match {
          case List() => List(x)
13
          case y :: ys => if (x <= y) x :: xs // pre
else y :: insert(x, ys) /
14
15
16
     }
17
18
19
     val inputList = List(5, 4, 3)
20
     val result = insertSort(inputList)
21
     println(result)
22 }
23
24
```

#### **Output:**

```
1
2 List(3, 4, 5)
3
```

### //1 recursion is evaluated as

```
1
2 insert(5, insert(4, insert(3, List())))
3
```



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# POP2 is insert(4, List(3))

#### **Recursion 1:**

```
1
2 x = 4, xs= List(3)
3 y = 3, ys= List()
```

x <= y is false, hence executes "y :: insert(x, ys) which is "3 ::
insert(4, List())"</pre>

#### **Recursion 2:**

Hence <u>exit condition</u> is reached, and returns List(x) which is List(4). So "3 :: List(4)" is an output of **List(3, 4)**.

# **POP3** is insert(5, List(3, 4))

#### **Recursion 1:**

```
1
2 x = 5, xs = List(3, 4) //Note that in POP2 4 and
3 y = 3, ys = List(4)
4
```

x <= y is **false**, hence executes "y :: insert(x, ys) which is "**3 ::** insert(5, List(4))"

#### **Recursion 2:**

```
1
2 x = 5, xs = List(4)
3 y = 4, ys = List()
4
```

x <= y is false, hence executes "y :: insert(x, ys) which is "4 ::
insert(5, List())"</pre>

#### **Recursion 3:**

Now the final result will be from the

```
recursion 1 => 3 :: insert(5, List(4))
recursion 2 => 3 :: 4 :: insert(5, List())
recursion 3 => 3 :: 4 :: List(5)
```

Which gives a final sorted result of List(3, 4, 5)

Q80. Can you write code to merge sort a list of nubers say 5, 3, 4 in ascending and descending order using recursion?
A80.

```
2
   object Sorting extends App{
3
4
     //outer function
5
     def mergeSort[T](isTrue: (T, T) => Boolean)(xs
6
7
         //inner function
8
         def merge(xs: List[T], ys: List[T]): List[T]
           (xs, ys) match
             case (Nil, _) => ys
case (_, Nil) => xs
case (x :: xs1, y :: ys1) => if (isTrue
10
11
12
13
                                              else y ::
14
         }// end of inner function
15
16
17
18
         val n = xs.length / 2
19
         if (n == 0) xs
20
         else {
21
           val split = xs.splitAt(n);
22
           merge(mergeSort(isTrue)(split._1), mergeS
23
24
     } // end of outer function
25
26
     val inputList = List(5, 3, 4)
27
28
     //curried functions
     val sortAsc = mergeSort ((x: Int, y: Int) \Rightarrow x
29
30
     val sortDesc = mergeSort ((x: Int, y: Int) =>
31
32
     val resultAsc = sortAsc(inputList);
33
     val resultDesc = sortDesc(inputList);
34
35
     println(resultAsc)
36
     println(resultDesc)
37 }
```

38

#### **Output:**

```
1
2 List(3, 4, 5)
3 List(5, 4, 3)
```

#### //1 recursion is evaluated as

```
1
2 merge(merge(isTrue)(5), merge(merge(isTrue)(3), m
3
```

- 1) merge(isTrue)(3) => returns List(3)
- 2) merge(isTrue)(4) => returns List(4)
- 3) merge(List(3), List(4)) => x = 3, y = 4, xs = List(), ys = List(). returns List(3, 4) after 2 iterations
- 4) merge(List(5), List(3, 4)) => after 3 iterations returns List(3, 4, 5)

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10/17/2016

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