# Understanding Recursion in JavaScript

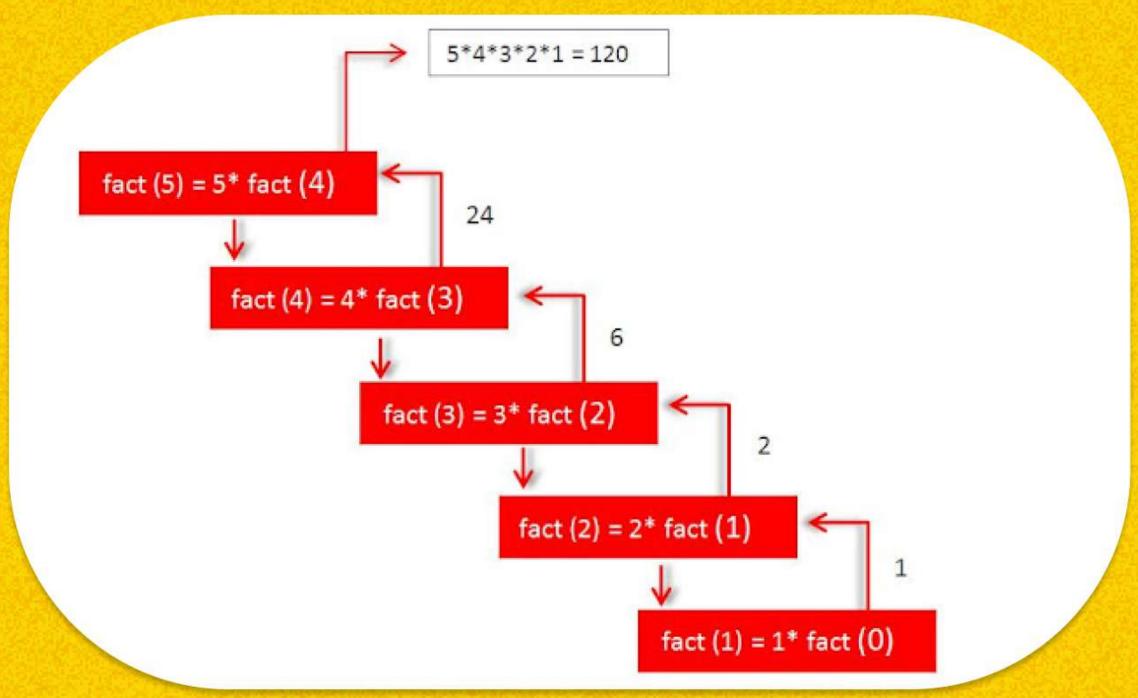






## Introduction to Recursion

Recursion is a process in which a function calls itself as a subroutine. This technique is essential in solving problems that can be broken down into smaller, repetitive tasks.





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### Basic Structure of Recursion

A recursive function typically has two main parts:

**Base Case:** The condition under which the function stops calling itself.

Recursive Case: The part where the function calls itself with a different argument.

```
function recursiveFunction(args) {
  if (baseCaseCondition) {
    // base case logic
  } else {
    // recursive case logic
    recursiveFunction(newArgs);
  }
}
```





### Example: Factorial of a Number

The factorial of a number nnn is the product of all positive integers less than or equal to nnn. It can be defined recursively as:

```
function factorial(n) {
  if (n === 0) {
    return 1; // base case
  }
  return n * factorial(n - 1); // recursive case
}
console.log(factorial(5)); // Output: 120
```





#### Visualizing the Process

Let's visualize how the factorial function works when calculating factorial (3):

- 1. Call stack: factorial(3)
- 2. Call stack: factorial(3) -> factorial(2)
- Call stack: factorial(3) -> factorial(2) -> factorial(1)
- 4. Call stack: factorial(3) -> factorial(2) -> factorial(1) -> factorial(0)
- 5. Resolve from base case up: 1 -> 1 \* 1 -> 2 \* 1 -> 3 \* 2





#### Practical Uses of Recursion

Recursion is useful in

- 1. Tree and Graph Traversal: Exploring nodes in a tree or graph structure.
- 2. Sorting Algorithms: Such as QuickSort and MergeSort.
- 3. Dynamic Programming: Solving complex problems by breaking them down into simpler subproblems.







#### Sayyed Siddique

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