

## 18.4 Reimplementing Class FactorialCalculator Using BigInteger

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Figure 18.4 reimplements class `FactorialCalculator` using `BigInteger` variables. To demonstrate larger values than what `long` variables can store, we calculate the factorials of the numbers 0–50. Line 3 imports class `BigInteger` from package `java.math`. The new `factorial` method (lines 7–15) receives a `BigInteger` as an argument and returns a `BigInteger`.

```

1 // Fig. 18.4: FactorialCalculator.java
2 // Recursive factorial method.
3 import java.math.BigInteger;
4
5 public class FactorialCalculator {
6     // recursive method factorial (assumes its pa
7     public static BigInteger factorial(BigInteger
8         if (number.compareTo(BigInteger.ONE) <= 0)
9         return BigInteger.ONE; // base cases: 0
10    }
11    else { // recursion step
12        return number.multiply(
13            factorial(number.subtract(BigInteger
14                )
15            )

```

```
16
17     public static void main(String[] args) {
18         // calculate the factorials of 0 through 5
19         for (int counter = 0; counter <= 50; count
20             System.out.printf("%d! = %d%n", counter
21                 factorial(BigInteger.valueOf(counter
22                     }
23                 }
24             }
```

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```
0! = 1
1! = 1
2! = 2
3! = 6

...
21! = 51090942171709440000 — 21! and larger values n
22! = 1124000727777607680000

...
47! = 25862324151116818064296435515361197996919763238
48! = 12413915592536072670862289047373375038521486354
49! = 60828186403426756087225216332129537688755283137
50! = 30414093201713378043612608166064768844377641568
```

Fig. 18.4

Factorial calculations with a recursive method.

Since `BigInteger` is *not* a primitive type, we can't use the arithmetic, relational and equality operators with `BigIntegers`; instead, we must use `BigInteger` methods

to perform these tasks. Line 8 tests for the base case using `BigInteger` method `compareTo`. This method compares the `BigInteger` `number` that calls the method to the method's `BigInteger` argument. The method returns `-1` if the `BigInteger` that calls the method is less than the argument, `0` if they're equal or `1` if the `BigInteger` that calls the method is greater than the argument. Line 8 compares the `BigInteger` `number` with the `BigInteger` constant `ONE`, which represents the integer value 1. If `compareTo` returns `-1` or `0`, then `number` is less than or equal to 1 (the base case) and the method returns the constant `BigInteger.ONE`. Otherwise, lines 12–13 perform the recursion step using `BigInteger` methods `multiply` and `subtract` to implement the calculations required to multiply `number` by the factorial of `number - 1`. The program's output shows that `BigInteger` handles the large values produced by the factorial calculation.

## Calculating Factorials with Lambdas and Streams

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If you've read [Chapter 17](#), consider doing [Exercise 18.28](#), which asks you to calculate factorials using lambdas and streams, rather than recursion.