https://course.acciojob.com/idle?question=5ab45cab-be98-43ac-b1df-1126cb91ab77

- EASY
- Max Score: 30 Points

HRECURS - Hello Recursion

You will be given an array of `N` integers. Write a *recursive function* to calculate its summation.

Input Format

The first line contains one integer `T` denoting number of test cases.

Each of the next `T` lines will start with an integer `N` (1 <= `N` <= 100), number of integers followed by `N` space separated.

Output Format

For each test case, output one line in the format "Case x: a" (quotes for clarity), where x is the case number and a is the summation of the integers.

Example 1

Input

```
2
5 10 5 -2 3 0
3 100 -10 34
```

Output

```
Case 1: 16
Case 2: 124
```

Explanation

There are two test cases. For Case 1: the size of array is 5, adding 10 + 5 + (-2)+ 3+0= 16. Therefore, we print, Case1: 16. For case 2: the size of array is 3, adding 100 + (-10)+ 34= 124. Therefore, we print, Case2: 124.

Example 2

Input

```
1
 2 1 1
```

Output

```
Case 1: 2
```

Explanation

There is one test case. For Case 1: the size of array is 2, adding 1+1= 2. Therefore, we print, Case1: 2.

Constraints

```
0 <= N <= 100
```

```
-1000 <= nums[i] <= 1000
```

Topic Tags

- Recursion

My code

```
// in java
import java.util.*;
import java.lang.*;
```

```
import java.io.*;

public class Main
{
  static int fun(int arr[],int n)
  {
    if (n==0) return 0;
    else return( arr[n-1]+fun(arr,n-1));
  }
        public static void main (String[] args) throws java.lang.Exception
        {
                //your code here
      Scanner s=new Scanner(System.in);
      int n=s.nextInt();
      //System.out.println("Output:");
      for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
       {
         int m=s.nextInt();
         int arr[]=new int[m];
         for(int j=0;j<m;j++)
           arr[j]=s.nextInt();
          int t=fun(arr,m);
        System.out.println("Case "+(i+1)+": "+t);
         //System.out.print(t+" ");
       }




        }
}
```