Recursion in Java:

Factorial(1) return 1

Factorial(2) return 2

Factorial(3) return 6

Factorial(4) return 24

Main(args)

When you call a method or constructor, it pauses what it is doing and adds to the stack, and keeps calling until a base case that reaches, and then works its way back down to the bottom of the stack.

* Start with the most basic case

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printReverse(1)

printReverse(12)

printReverse(123)

main(args)

If there is no base case: StackOverflow occurs because the method keeps calling itself and takes up the memory, as you put more stack frames onto the stack and the memory allocated for it overflows