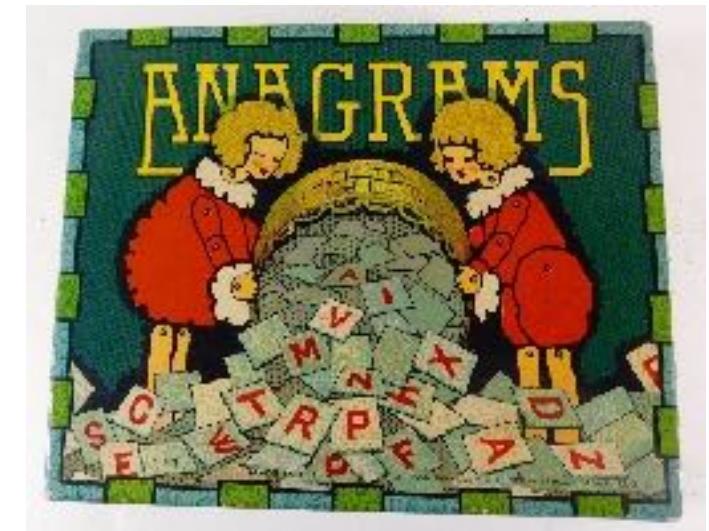
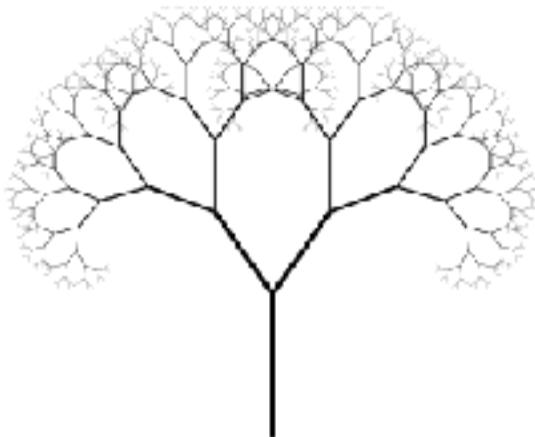


FINAL WRAP UP



Problem Solving with Computers-I



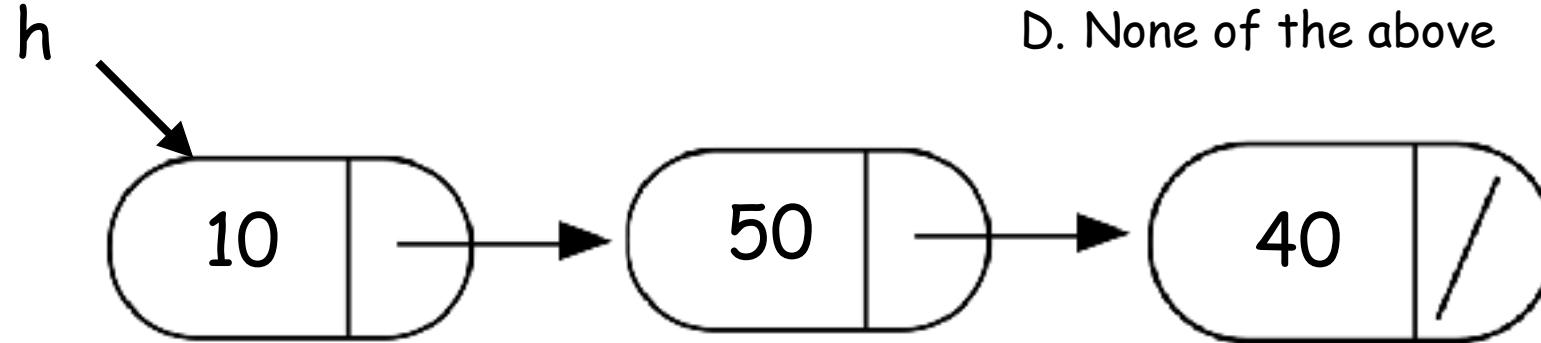
How is lab08 going?

- A.Done
- B.On track to finish
- C.Trouble debugging
- D.Haven't started

What's in a base case?

What happens when we execute `double s=sumList(h);` on the example linked list?

- A. Returns the correct sum (100)
- B. Program crashes with a segmentation fault
- C. Program runs forever
- D. None of the above



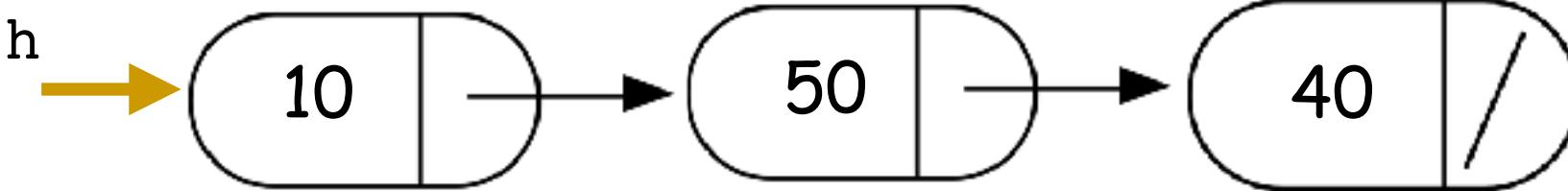
```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```

```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



head

sumRest



Imagine each instance of `sumList` to be a doll!
Calling `sumList` is like creating a new doll.

First call to `sumList!`

`double s=sumList(h);`



```
double sumList(Node* head) {
```

```
    double sumRest;
```



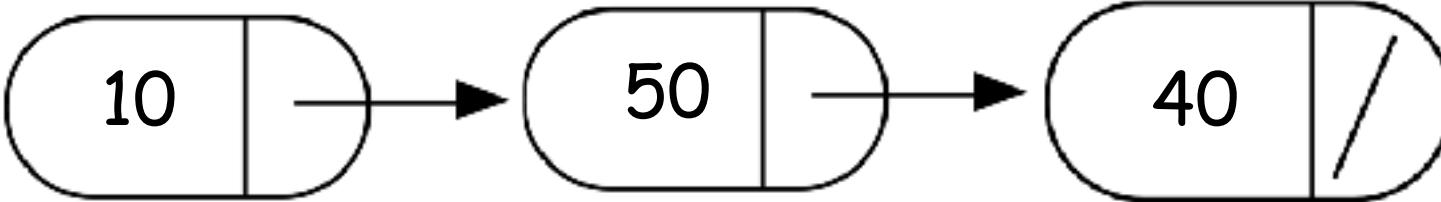
```
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;
```

```
}
```

h



head



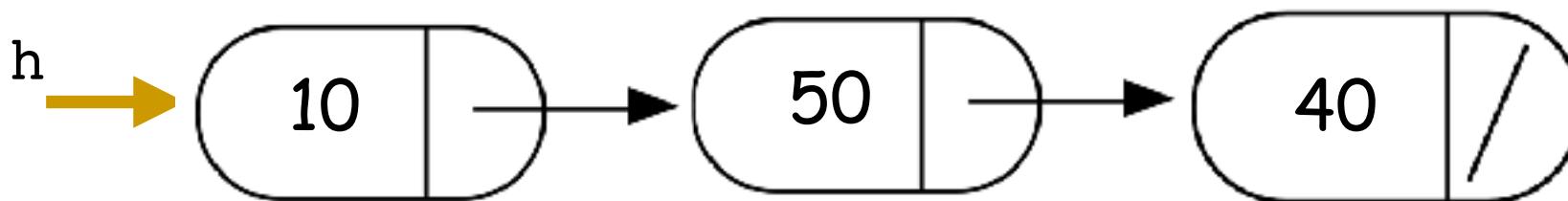
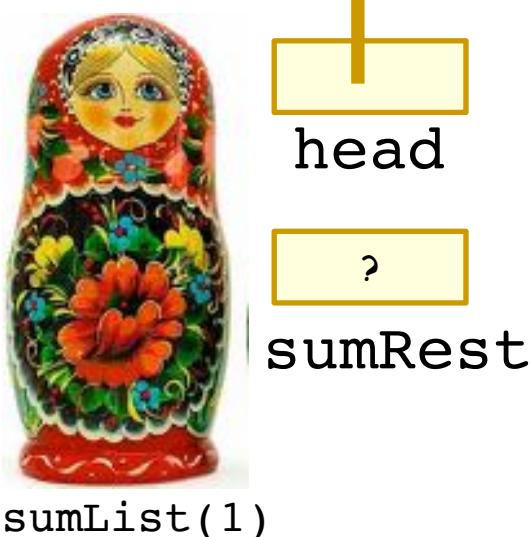
The turtle tells us which line of code is going to be execute

First call to sumList!

```
sumList(1)
```

```
double s=sumList(h);
```

```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



Second call to sumList!

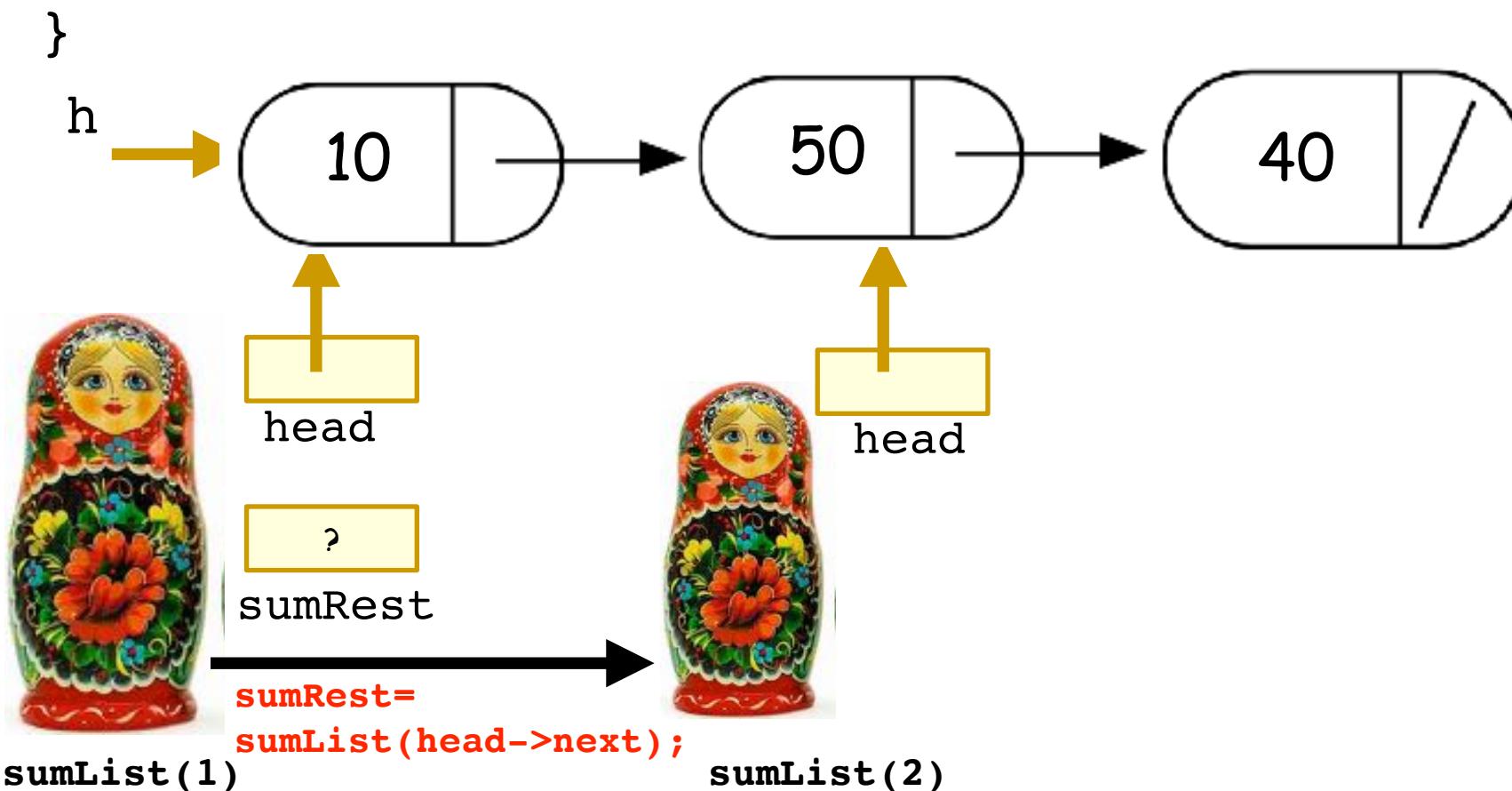
First call to sumList!

```
double s=sumList(h);
```

```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



Turtle is going to execute the first line of sumList(2)

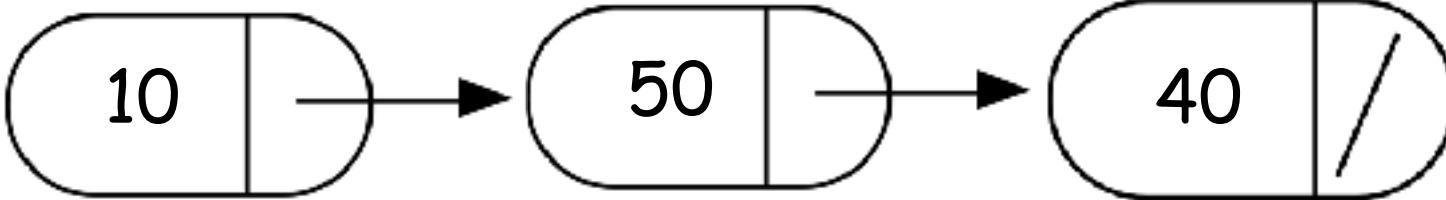


```
double sumList(Node* head) {
```

```
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;
```

```
}
```

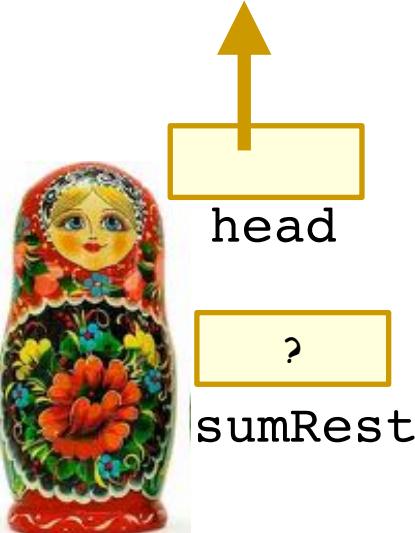
```
h
```



sumRest

sumRest=
sumList(head->next);

sumList(1)



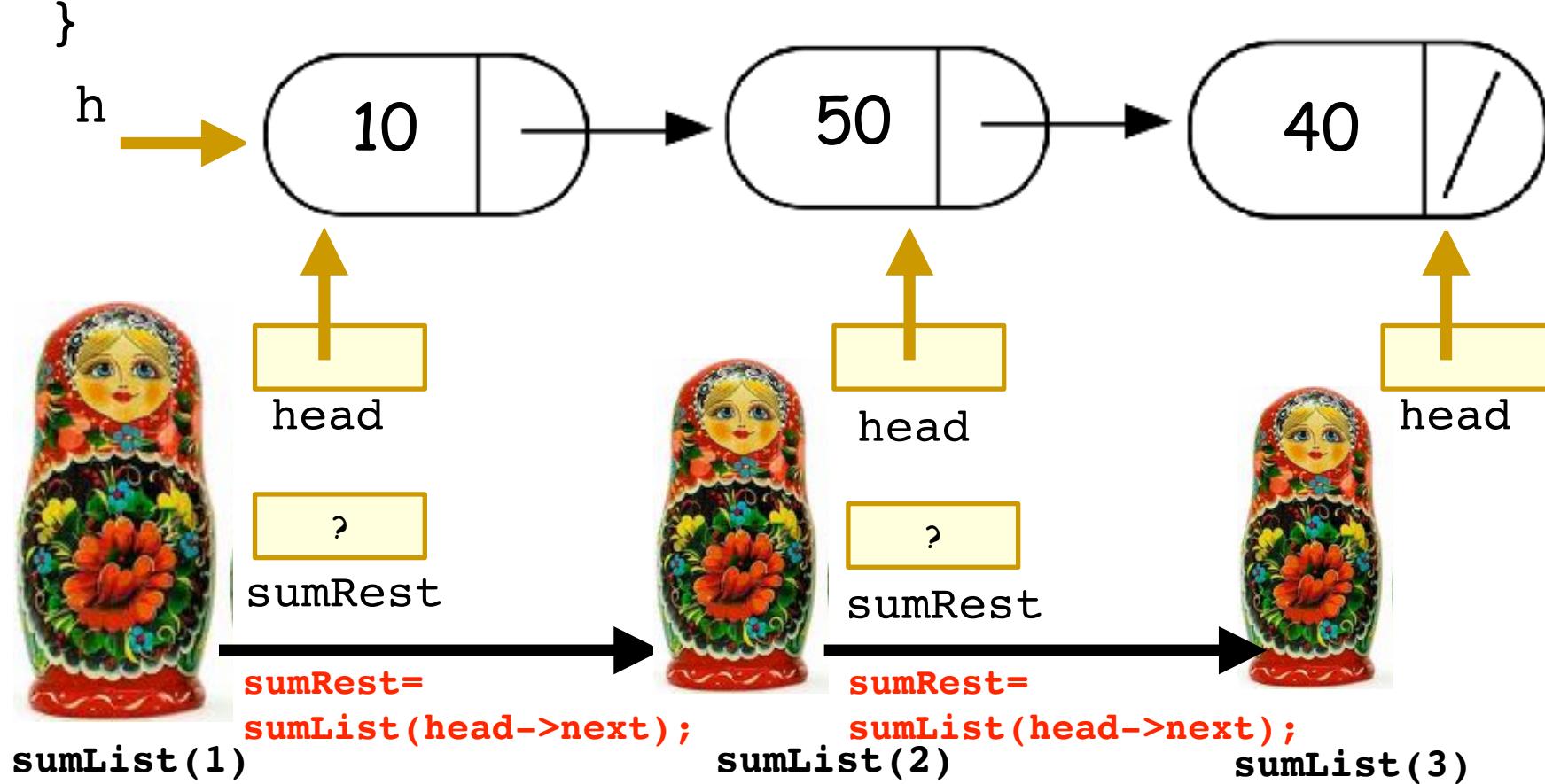
sumRest

sumList(2)

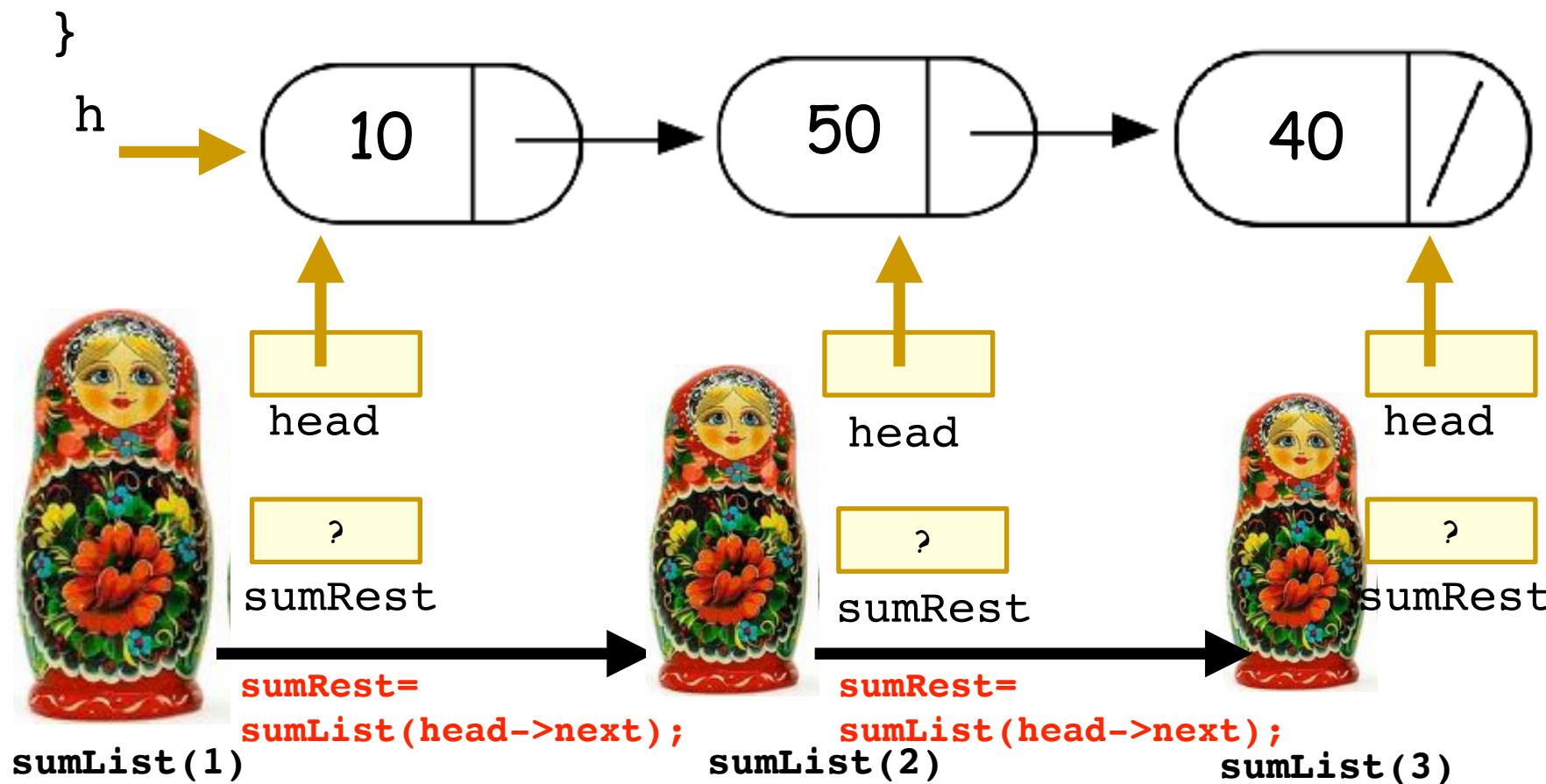


Third call to sumList

```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
  
    double sumRest;   
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



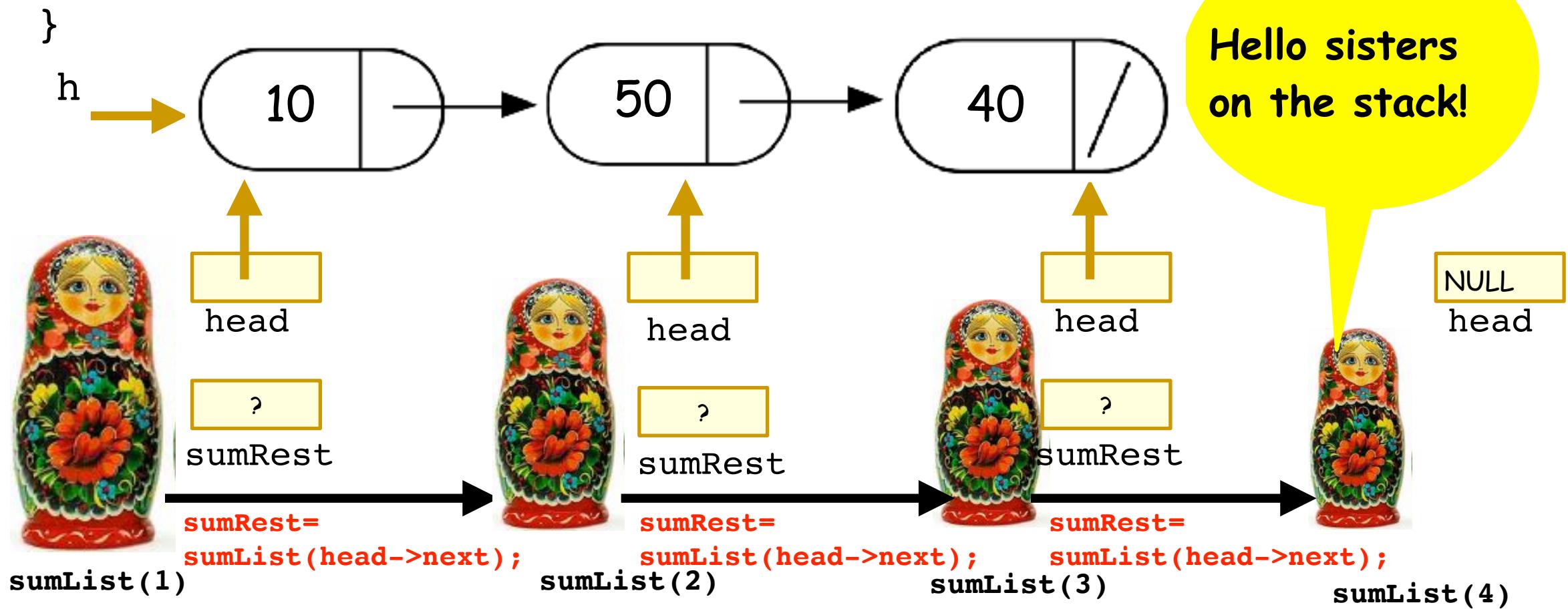
```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

```



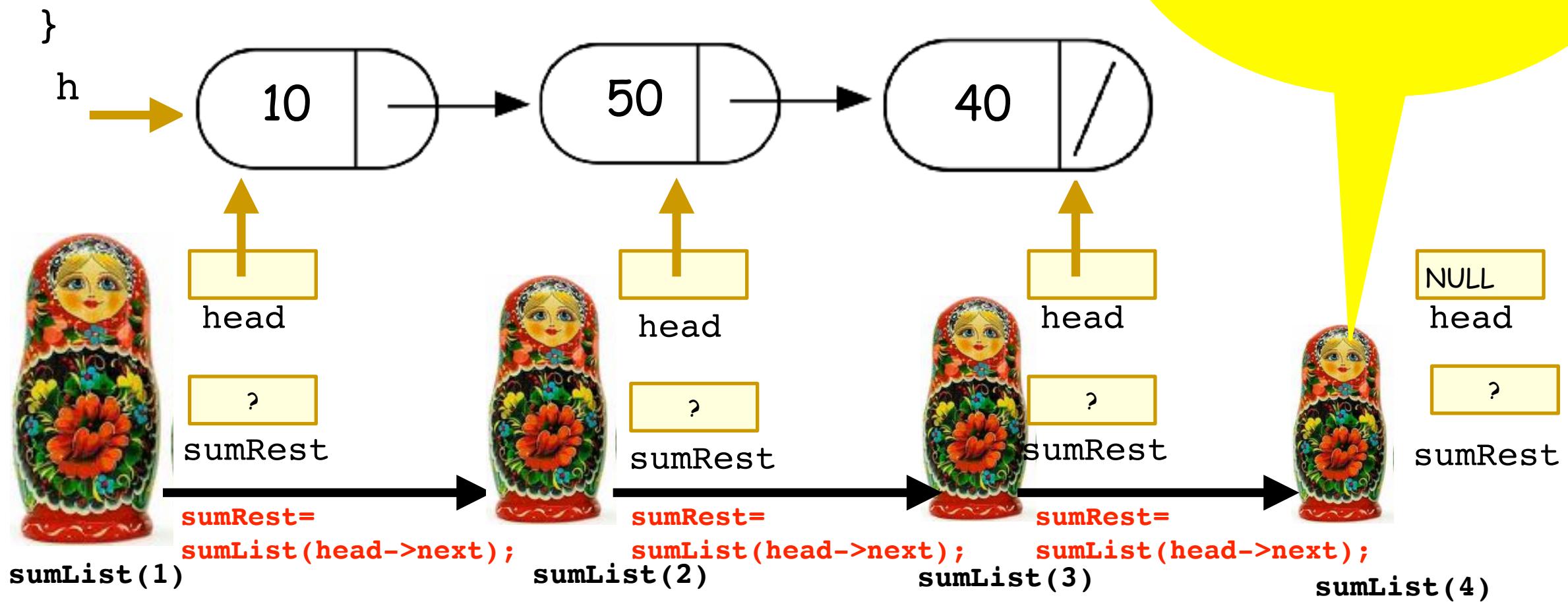
```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

```



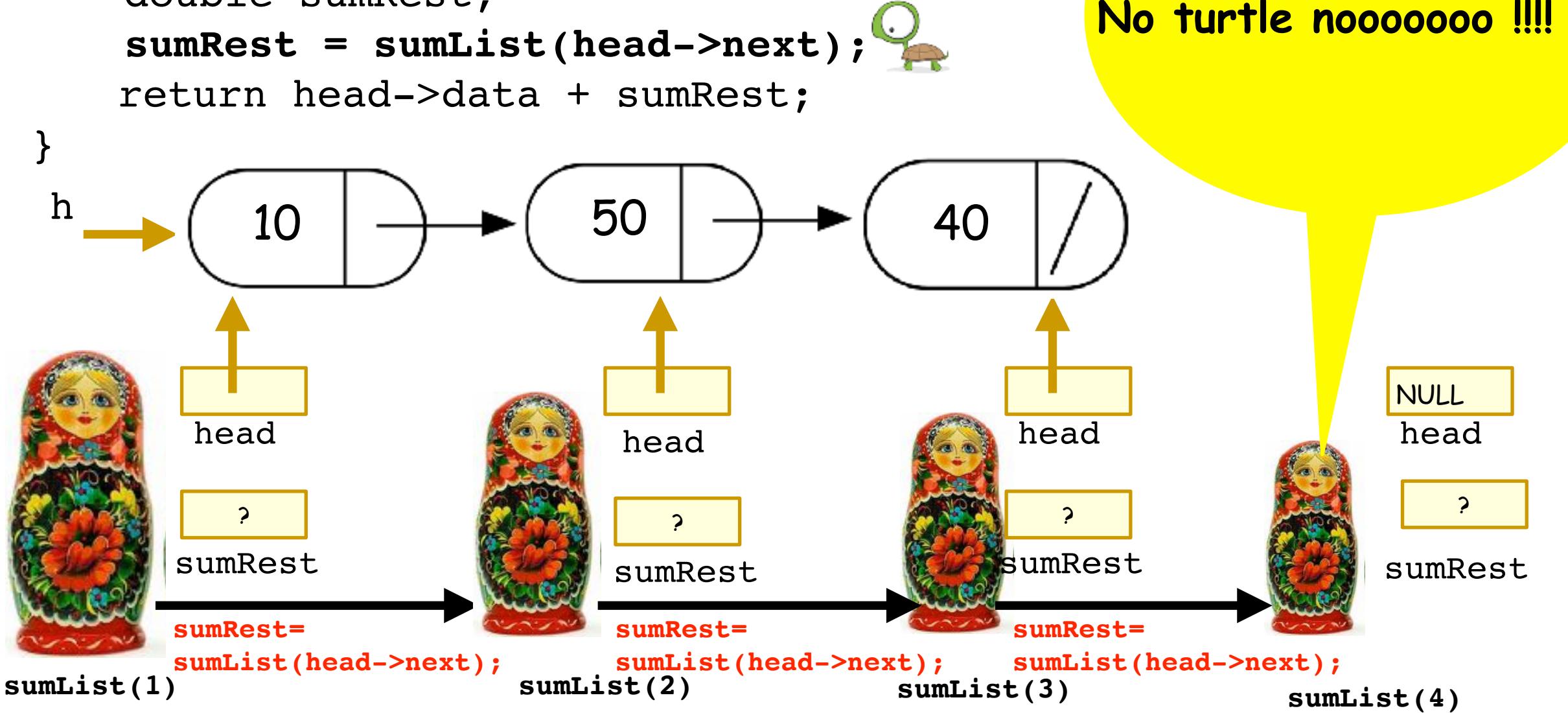
**Oops my head is null
and turtle is about to
dereference it !!!!**



```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

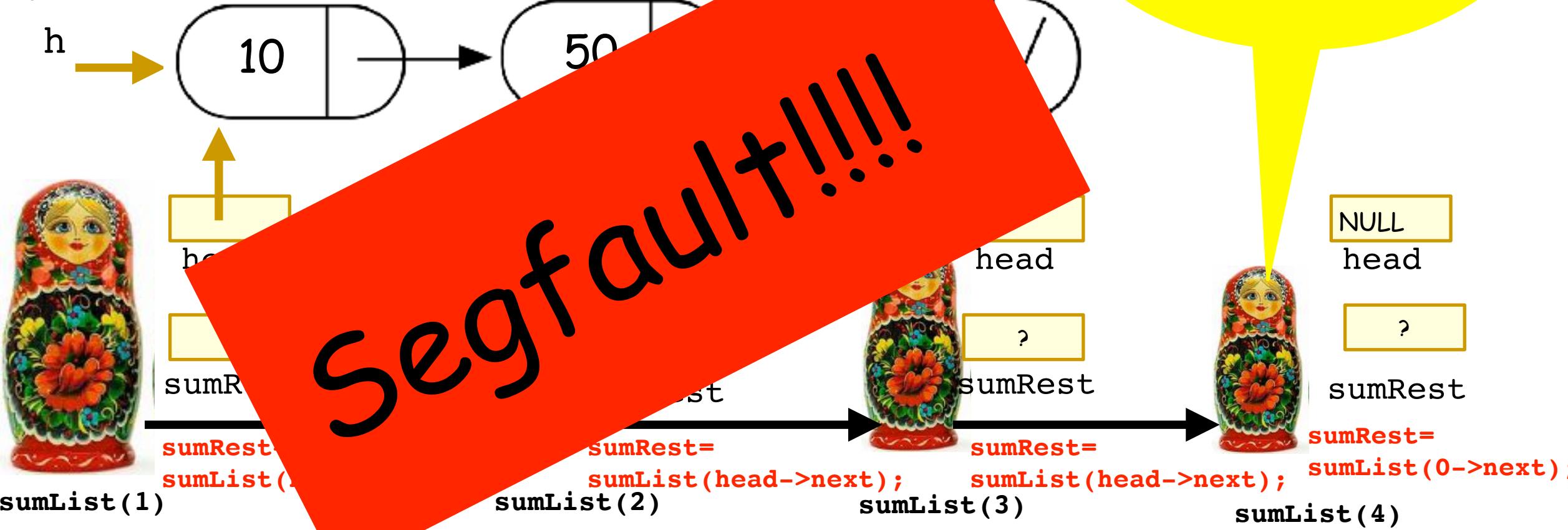
```



```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

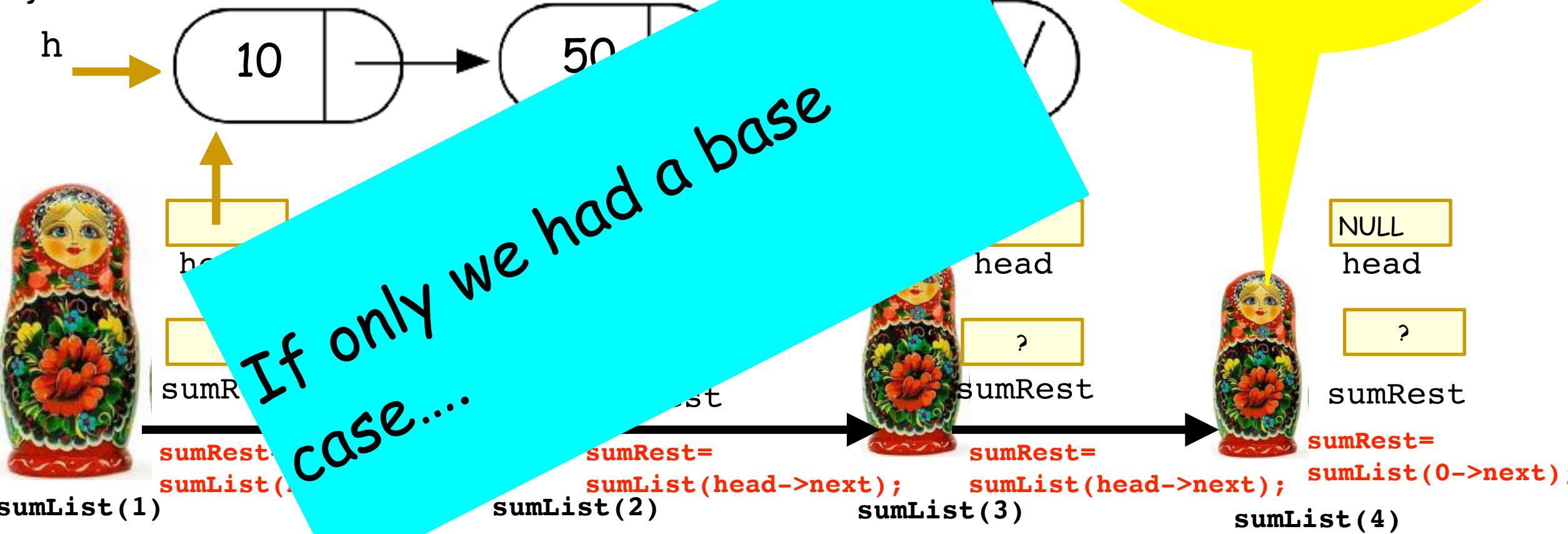
```



```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

```



```

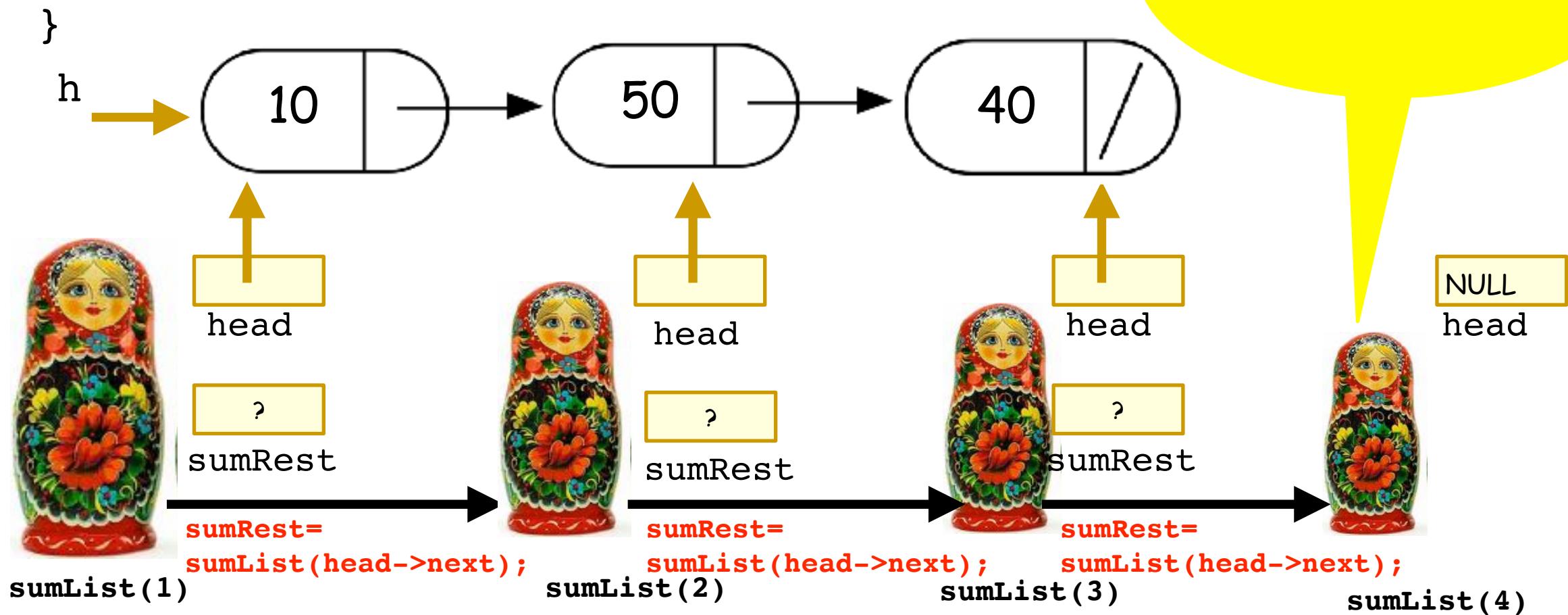
double sumList(Node* head) {
    if(head==0) return 0;
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

```

I am really well behaved
around base cases :)



return 0;

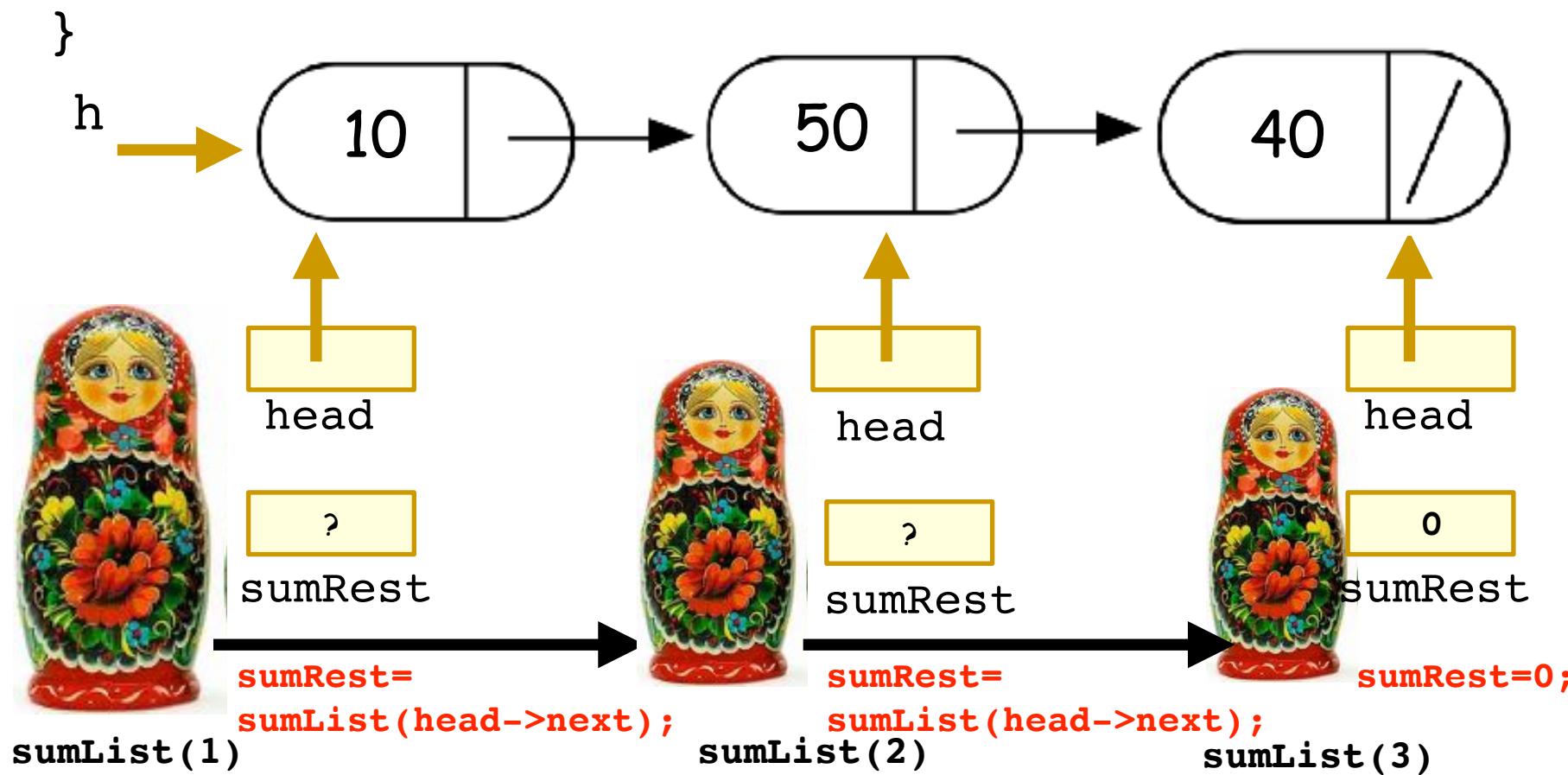


```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    if(head==0) return 0;
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

```

Hello again sumlist(3)! Your younger sister hit the base case.

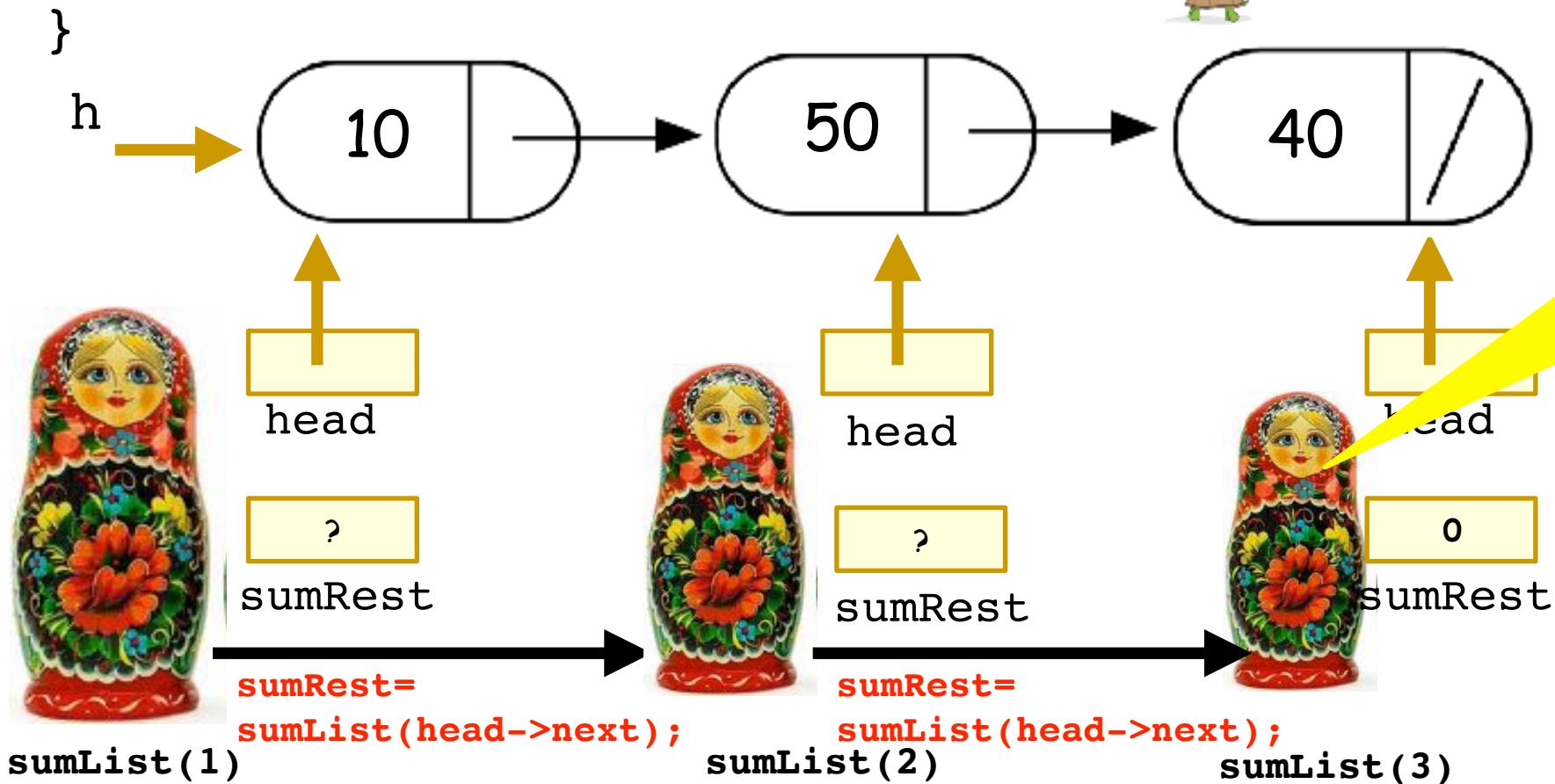


```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    if(head==0) return 0;
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

```

Turtle takes it one line at a time.

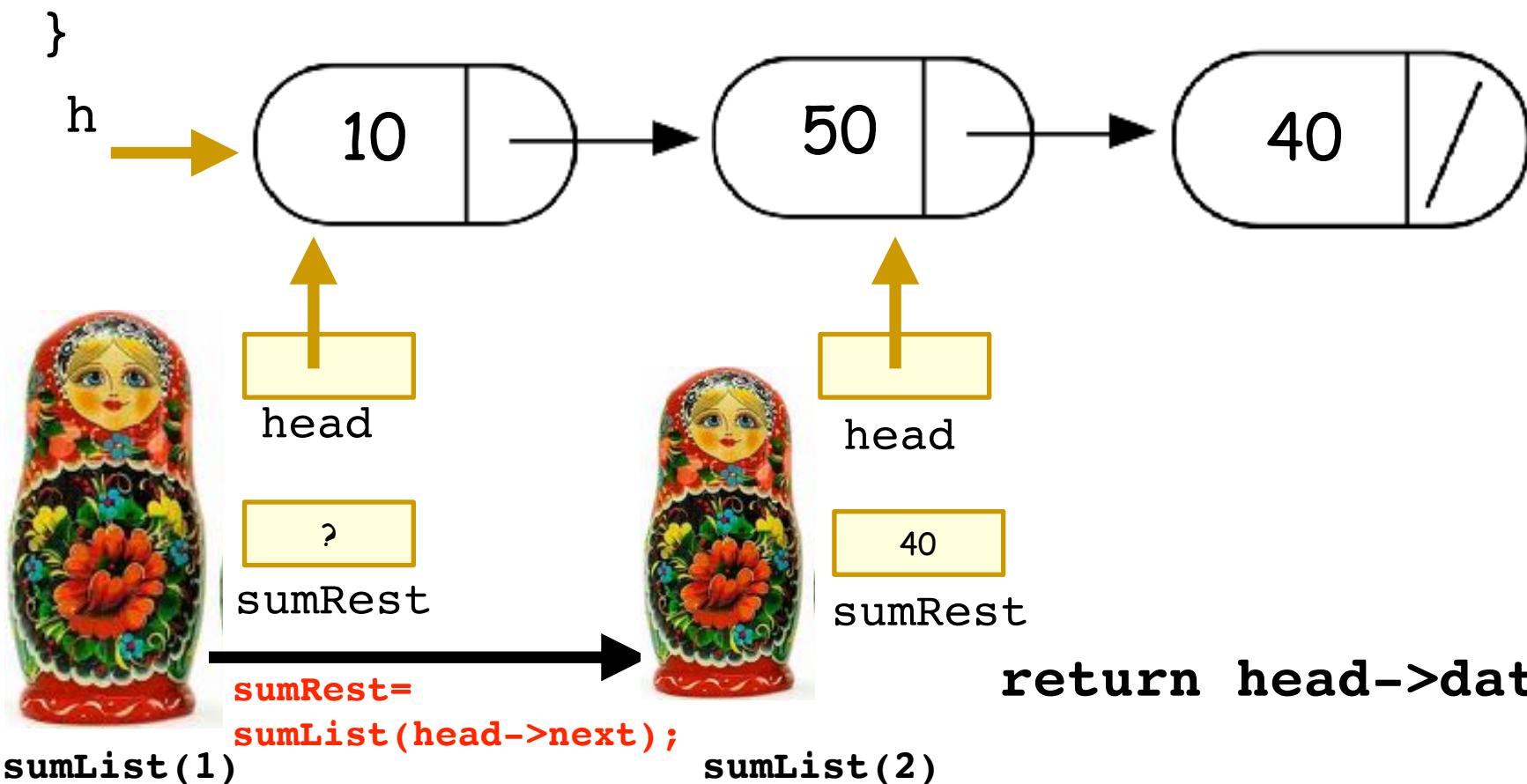


**return
40+0;**

```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    if(head==0) return 0;
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

```



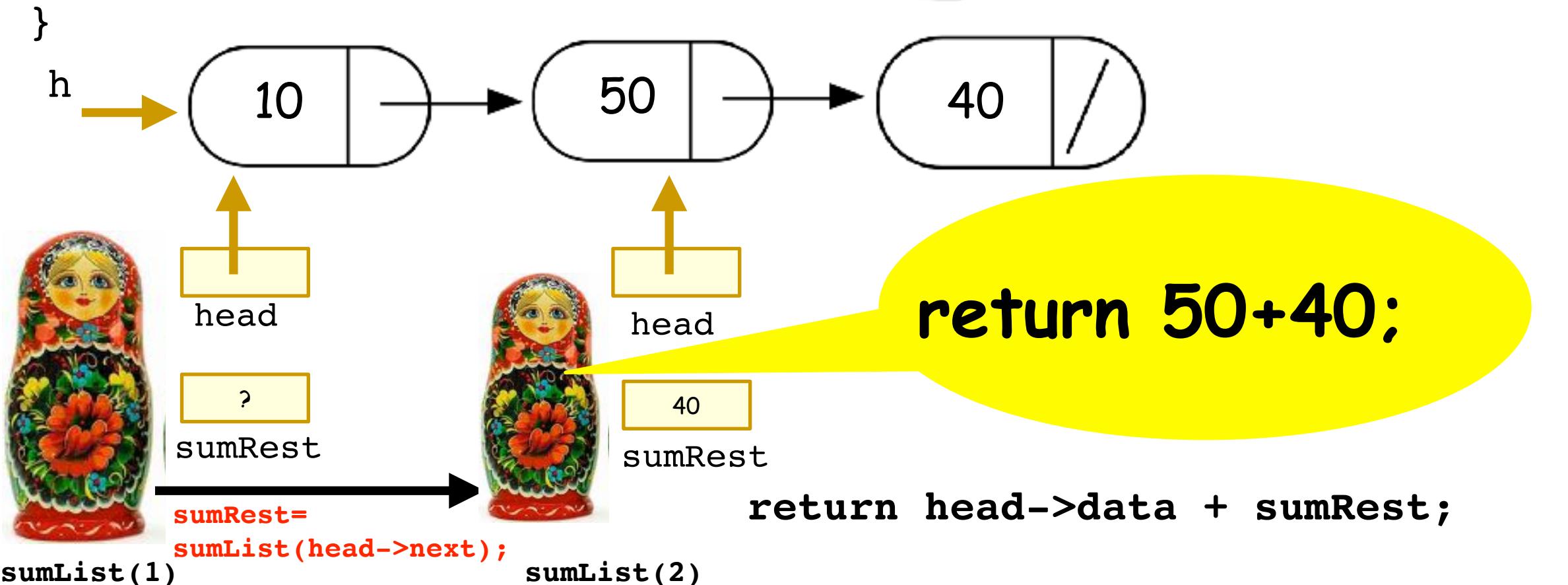
Hello again Sumlist(2)! Your younger sister returned 40.



```

double sumList(Node* head) {
    if(head==0) return 0;
    double sumRest;
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);
    return head->data + sumRest;
}

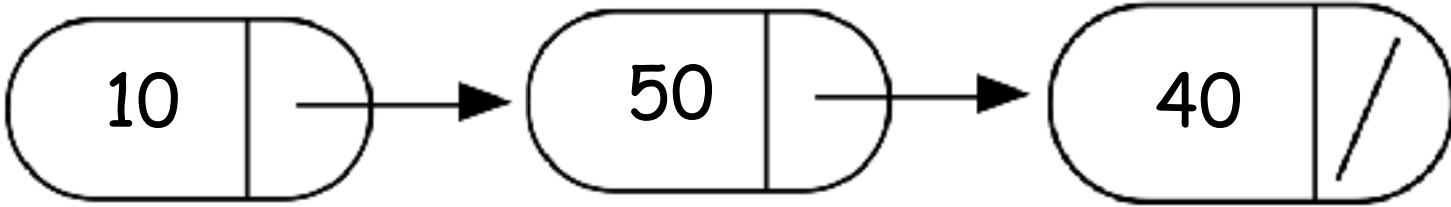
```



```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
    if(head==0) return 0;  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



h



head



sumRest

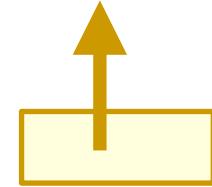
return head->data + sumRest;

sumList(1)

Hello again sumList(1)!
Your sisters are no longer on the stack,
here is your 90, store it safely!



```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
    if(head==0) return 0;  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



head

90
sumRest

sumList(1)

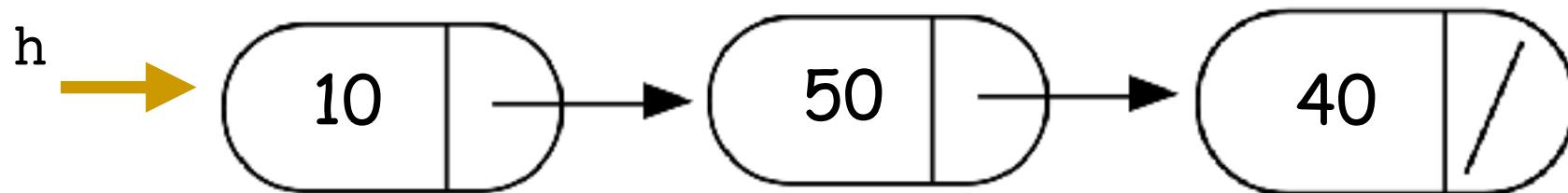
How did I get into this
line of work, so many goodbyes
make me want to cry.



return 10+90;

B'bye and thanks for all the computation!

```
double sumList(Node* head){  
    if(head==0) return 0;  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head->next);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```

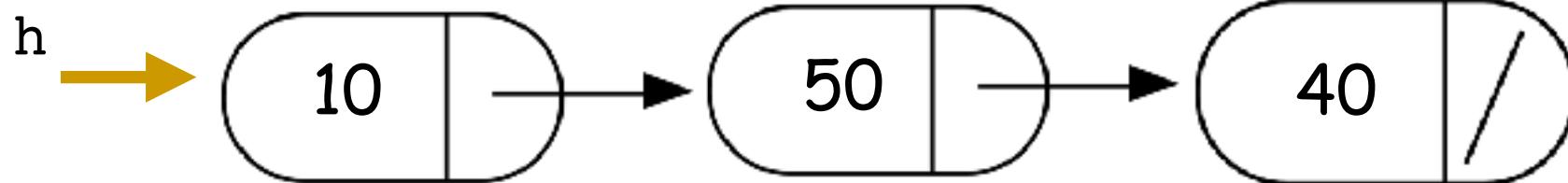


You have
no idea how many calls I had
to make to sum this list!

double s=sumList(h);



```
double sumList(Node* head) {  
    if(head==0) return 0;  
    double sumRest;  
    sumRest = sumList(head);  
    return head->data + sumRest;  
}
```



What happens when we call sumList on the example linked list?

- A. Returns the correct sum (100)
- B. Program crashes with a segmentation fault
- C. Program runs for a while, then crashes (infinite recursion , followed by a stack overflow)
- D. None of the above

double s=sumList(h); 

Please refer to code written in lecture for more practice problems
with recursion

All the best on the final!