quiz2q1.pl

```
% base case
sum_digits(N, Sum) :-
    N >= 0,
    N < 10,
    Sum is N.
sum_digits(N, Sum) :-
    N >= 10,
    % mod
    Next is N // 10,
    Remainder is N mod 10,
    % add mod of each digit
    sum_digits(Next, NextSum),
    Sum is NextSum + Remainder.


main :-
    write('4 digit num: '),
    read(N),
    integer(N),
    sum_digits(N, Sum),
    write('The sum of the digits is: '),
    write(Sum).
```

```
?-
% c:/users/gmohn/documents/prolog/quiz2
?- main().
4 digit num: 1234.
The sum of the digits is: 10
true .

?- main().
4 digit num: 7351.
The sum of the digits is: 16
true .

?-
```

quiz2q2.pl

```
second_largest(List, SecondLargest) :-
    sort(List, SortedList),
    reverse(SortedList, [_,SecondLargest|_]).

second_smallest(List, SecondSmallest) :-
    sort(List, [_,SecondSmallest|_]).

main :-
    write('list of ints delimited by commas: '),
    read_line_to_codes(user_input, CodeList),
    atom_codes(Atom, CodeList),
    atomic_list_concat(Strings, ',', Atom),
    maplist(atom_number, Strings, List),

    second_largest(List,SecondLargest),
    write('The second largest number is: '),
    write(SecondLargest),
    nl,
    second_smallest(List,SecondSmallest),
    write('The second smallest number is: '),
    write(SecondSmallest).
```

```
?- main().
list of ints delimited by commas: -5,1,100,-2,5
The second largest number is: 5
The second smallest number is: -2
true.

?- main().
list of ints delimited by commas: 1,2,3,4,5
The second largest number is: 4
The second smallest number is: 2
true.

?-
```

quiz2q3.pl

```
% recursive function for computing the summation
solve_sum(0, 0). % Base case
solve_sum(N, Result) :-
    N > 0,
    Prev is N - 1, % get current i
    solve_sum(Prev, PrevSum),
    Term is ((-1)^(3*N+2)) * N^3, % Nth term
    Result is PrevSum + Term. % Add the Nth term to the sum

main :-
    % summation n = 10 i = 1
    solve_sum(10, Result),
    write("The sum is: "),
    write(Result).
```

SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 9.0.4)

File Edit Settings Run Debug Help

```
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (threaded, 64 bit
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WAR
Please run ?- license. for legal detail

For online help and background, visit h
For built-in help, use ?- help(Topic).

?-
% c:/Users/GMohn/Documents/Prolog/quiz2
?- main().
The sum is: 575
true
```

quiz2q4.pl

```
exponential(_, 0, 1).
exponential(Base, Exp, Res) :-
    % base case when exponent reaches 0
    Exp > 0,
    NextExp is Exp - 1,
    exponential(Base, NextExp, NextResult),
    Res is Base * NextResult.

abs_val(Int, Exp, Res) :-
    % make x absolute value
    (Int >= 0 -> Abs is Int ; Abs is -Int),
    % call exponential function
    exponential(Abs, Exp, Res).

main :-
    write('Enter integer: '),
    read(Int),
    write('Enter exponent: '),
    read(Exp),
    nl,
    abs_val(Int, Exp, Res),
    write('abs value power is: '),
    write(Res).
```

SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threade

File Edit Settings Run Debug

```
Welcome to SWI-Prolog (thr
SWI-Prolog comes with ABSO
Please run ?- license. for

For online help and backgr
For built-in help, use ?-

?-
% c:/Users/GMohn/Documents
?- main().
Enter integer: -3
|: .
Enter exponent: |: 3.

abs value power is: 27
true .

?-
```

quiz2q5.pl

```
is_divis(_, 1) :- !.
is_divis(X, Y) :-
    Y > 1,
    X mod Y =\= 0,
    Next_Y is Y - 1,
    is_divis(X, Next_Y).

% base case
is_prime(2).
is_prime(X) :-
    X > 2,
    Next_X is X - 1,
    is_divis(X, Next_X).

prime_num(2, [2]).
prime_num(X, L) :-
    X > 2,
    Next_X is X - 1,
    prime_num(Next_X, Curr_List),
    % if is prime append to concat to main list
    (is_prime(X) -> append(Curr_List, [X], L); L = Curr_List).

main :-
    prime_num(10,L),
    write(L).
```

SWI-Prolog (AMD64, Multi-threaded, version 9.0.4)

File Edit Settings Run Debug Help

```
rolog/quiz2/quiz2q4.pl:15
% c:/Users/GMohn/Documents/Prolog/quiz2/quiz2q5.pl compiled
0.02 sec, 8 clauses
?- main().
[2,3,5,7]
true
```