

## Assignment SCALA 2

**TASK 1: Create a Scala application to find the GCD of two numbers**

```
scala> def gcd(num1:Int,num2:Int):Int = { if(num2 == 0) num1
    | else gcd(num2,num1%num2)
    | }
gcd: (num1: Int, num2: Int)Int
```

```
scala> println(gcd(14,21))
7
```

**Explanation:**

$\text{gcd}(14, 21) \rightarrow \text{if}(21 == 0) 14 \text{ else } \text{gcd}(21, 14 \% 21)$

$\rightarrow \text{if}(\text{false}) 14 \text{ else } \text{gcd}(21, 14 \% 21)$

$\rightarrow \text{gcd}(21, 14 \% 21) \rightarrow \text{gcd}(21, 14)$

$\rightarrow \text{if}(14 == 0) 21 \text{ else } \text{gcd}(14, 21 \% 14)$

$\rightarrow \rightarrow \text{gcd}(14, 21 \% 14)$

$\rightarrow \text{gcd}(14, 7)$

$\rightarrow \text{if}(7 == 0) 14 \text{ else } \text{gcd}(7, 14 \% 7)$

$\rightarrow \rightarrow \text{gcd}(7, 14 \% 7)$

$\rightarrow \text{gcd}(7, 0)$

$\rightarrow \text{if}(0 == 0) 7 \text{ else } \text{gcd}(0, 7 \% 0)$

$\rightarrow \rightarrow 7$ ---result

## Assignment SCALA 2

**Task 2: Fibonacci series (starting from 1) written in order without any spaces in between, thus producing a sequence of digits.**

**a) Write the function using standard for loop**

```
scala> def fibUsingLoop(n : Int) : Int = {  
  | var num1=0  
  | var num2=1  
  | var count=0  
  | while(count<n) {  
  |   val sum = num1 +num2  
  |   num1 = num2  
  |   num2 = sum  
  |   count = count+1  
  | }  
  | return num1  
  | }  
fibUsingLoop: (n: Int)Int  
  
scala> println(fibUsingLoop(6))  
8
```

**Expalanation:**

**0 1 1 2 3 5 8----→if we consider output from 0 as first number then 6<sup>th</sup> number in series would be 8.**

**b)Write the function using recursion**

**Logic/CODE:**

```
scala> def fibRecursive( n :Int) : Int = {  
  | def fib_tail( n :Int, a :Int, b :Int) : Int = n match {  
  |   case 0 => a  
  |   case _ => fib_tail(n-1,b,a+b)  
  | }  
  | return fib_tail(n,0,1)  
  | }  
fibRecursive: (n: Int)Int
```

**Result:**

```
scala> println(fibRecursive(6))  
8
```

## Assignment SCALA 2

### Task 3

Find square root of number using Babylonian method.

1. Start with an arbitrary positive start value  $x$  (the closer to the root, the better).

2. Initialize  $y = 1$ .

3. Do following until desired approximation is achieved.

a) Get the next approximation for root using average of  $x$  and  $y$

b) Set  $y = n/x$

#### LOGIC:

```
scala> def squareRoot(n : Float) : Float = {  
  | var x : Float = n  
  | var y : Float = 1  
  | val e : Double = 0.000001  
  | while(x-y>e) {  
  |   x=(x+y)/2  
  |   y=n/x  
  | }  
  | return x  
  | }  
squareRoot: (n: Float)Float
```

#### RESULT:

```
scala> println(squareRoot(25))  
5.0
```