

Assignment – 44.1

Problem Statement

Task 1

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

Write a Scala application to find the Nth digit in the sequence.

- o Write the function using standard for loop
- o Write the function using recursion

Task 2

Create a calculator to work with rational numbers.

Requirements:

- o It should provide capability to add, subtract, divide and multiply rational numbers
- o Create a method to compute GCD (this will come in handy during operations on rational)

Add option to work with whole numbers which are also rational numbers i.e. (n/1)

- achieve the above using auxiliary constructors
- enable method overloading to enable each function to work with numbers and rational.

Task 3

1. Write a simple program to show inheritance in scala.
2. Write a simple program to show multiple inheritance in scala.

Data Science Masters

3. Write a partial function to add three numbers in which one number is constant and two numbers can be passed as inputs and define another method which can take the partial function as input and squares the result.

4. Write a program to print the prices of 4 courses of Acadgild: Android-12999, Big Data Development-17999, Big Data Development-17999, Spark-19999 using match and add a default condition if the user enters any other course.

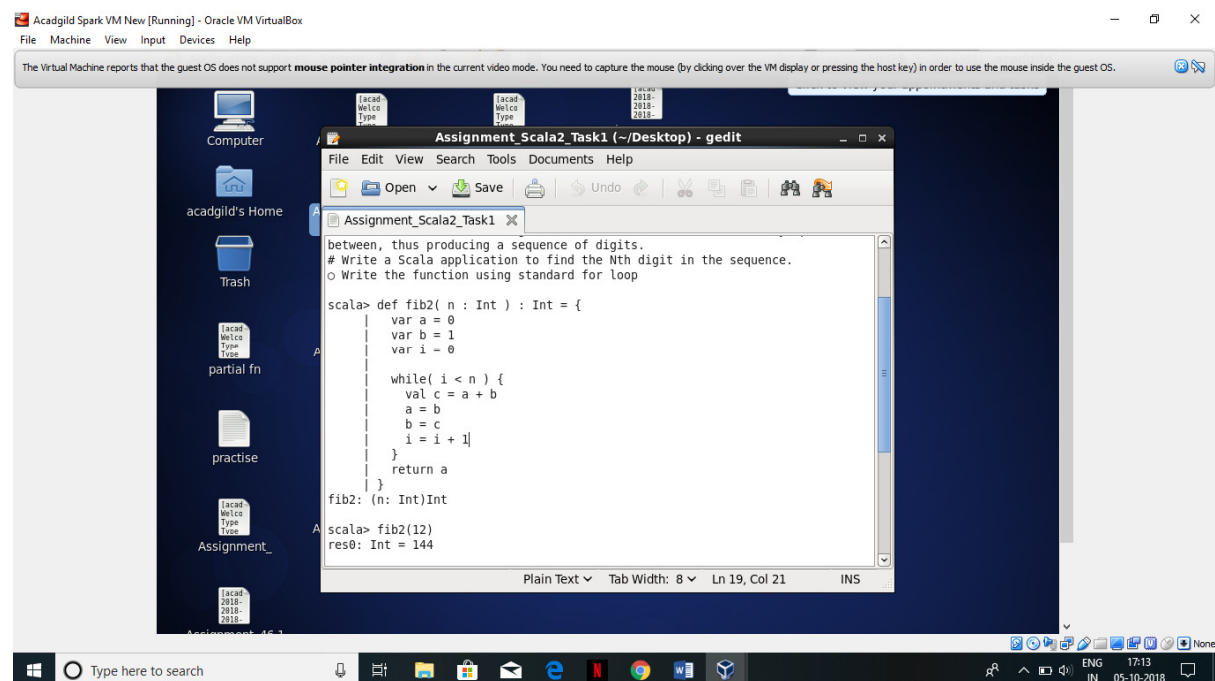
Task 1

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

Write a Scala application to find the Nth digit in the sequence.

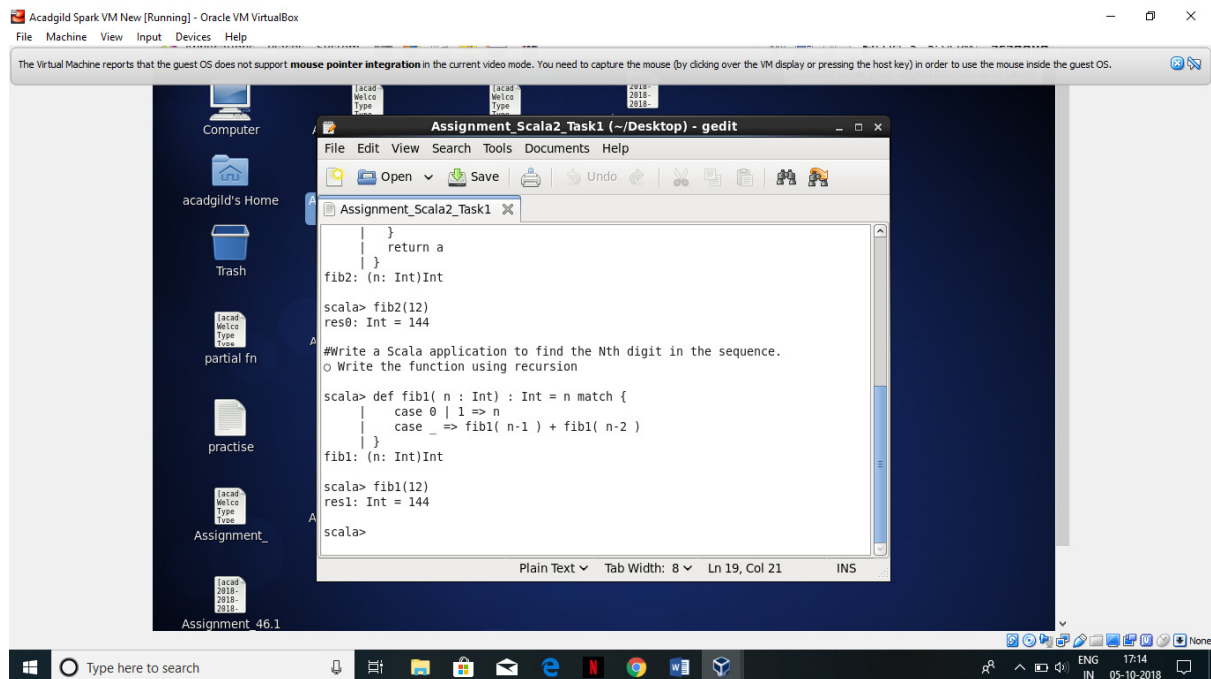
o Write the function using standard for loop

```
def fib2( n : Int ) : Int = {  
  | var a = 0  
  | var b = 1  
  | var i = 0  
  |  
  | while( i < n ) {  
  |   val c = a + b  
  |   a = b  
  |   b = c  
  |   i = i + 1  
  | }  
  | return a  
  |}  
}
```



o Write the function using recursion

```
def fib1( n : Int) : Int = n match {  
  | case 0 | 1 => n  
  | case _ => fib1( n-1 ) + fib1( n-2 )  
  | }
```



Task 2

Create a calculator to work with rational numbers.

Requirements:

- o It should provide capability to add, subtract, divide and multiply rational numbers
- o Create a method to compute GCD (this will come in handy during operations on rational)

```
class Rational(x: Int, y: Int) {  
  private def gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = if (b == 0) a else gcd(b, a % b)  
  def numer = x / gcd(x, y)  
  def denom = y / gcd(x, y)  
  def add(r: Rational) =  
    new Rational(numer * r.denom + r.numer * denom, denom * r.denom)  
  def mul(r: Rational) =  
    new Rational(r.numer * numer, r.denom * denom)  
  def div(r: Rational) =
```

```

    new Rational(number * r.denom, denom * r.number)
  def sub(r: Rational) =
    new Rational(r.number * denom - number * r.denom, r.denom * denom)
  override def toString = number + "/" + denom
}

```

The screenshot shows a Scala IDE window titled "scala2_task2 (~/.Desktop) - gedit". The code defines a `Rational` class with a `gcd` method and several operations: `add`, `mul`, `div`, and `sub`. The `toString` method is overridden to format the rational number as a string. The class is defined as follows:

```

scala> class Rational(x: Int, y: Int) {
  private def gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = if (b == 0) a else gcd
(b, a % b)
  def number = x / gcd(x, y)
  def denom = y / gcd(x, y)
  def add(r: Rational) =
    new Rational(number * r.denom + r.number * denom, denom *
r.denom)
  def mul(r: Rational) =
    new Rational(r.number * number, r.denom * denom)
  def div(r: Rational) =
    new Rational(number * r.denom, denom * r.number)
  def sub(r: Rational) =
    new Rational(r.number * denom - number * r.denom, r.denom *
denom)
  override def toString = number + "/" + denom
}
defined class Rational

```

The screenshot shows the same Scala IDE window, but now the `Rational` class is instantiated and used in several test cases. The code is as follows:

```

def sub(r: Rational) =
  new Rational(r.number * denom - number * r.denom, r.denom *
denom)
  override def toString = number + "/" + denom
defined class Rational

scala> val x = new Rational(1, 3)
x: Rational = 1/3

scala> val y = new Rational(5, 7)
y: Rational = 5/7

scala> val z = new Rational(3, 2)
z: Rational = 3/2

scala> x.add(y).mul(z)
res0: Rational = 11/7

scala>

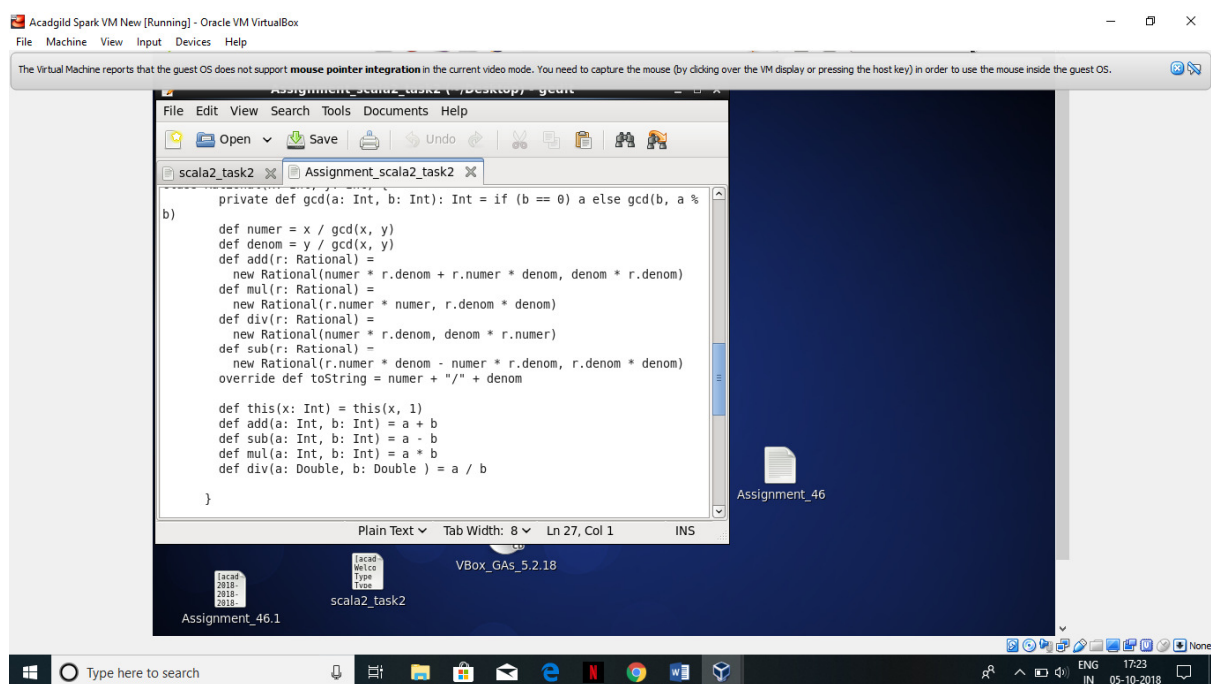
```

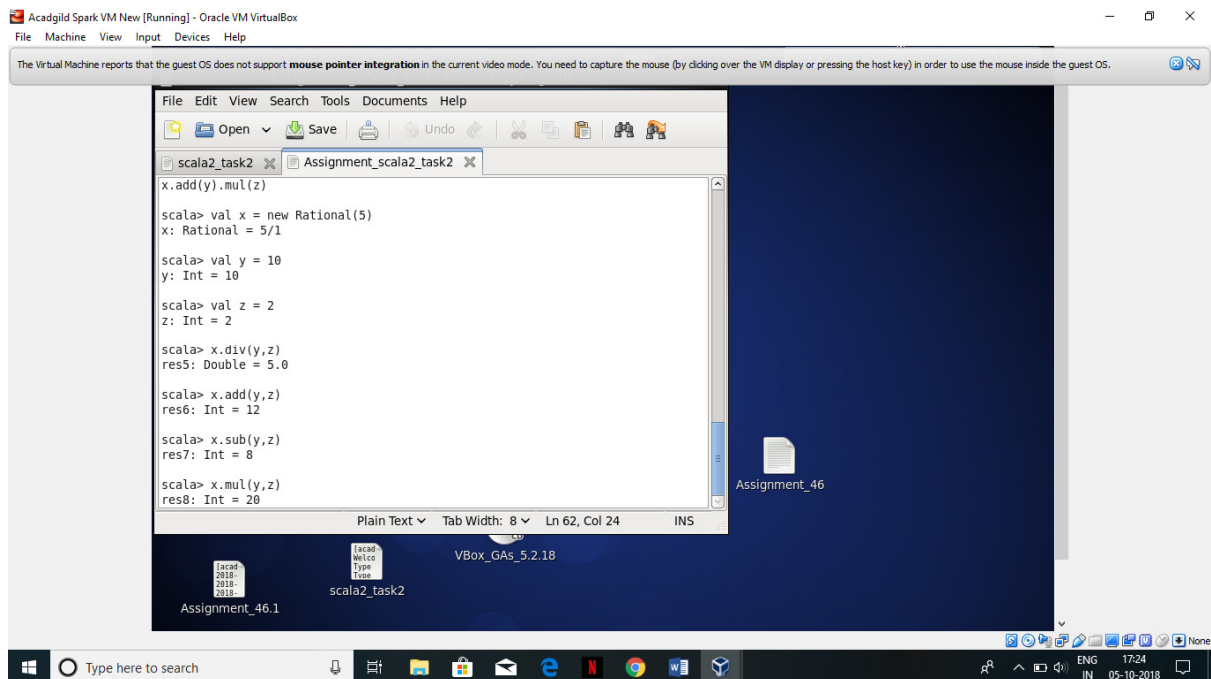
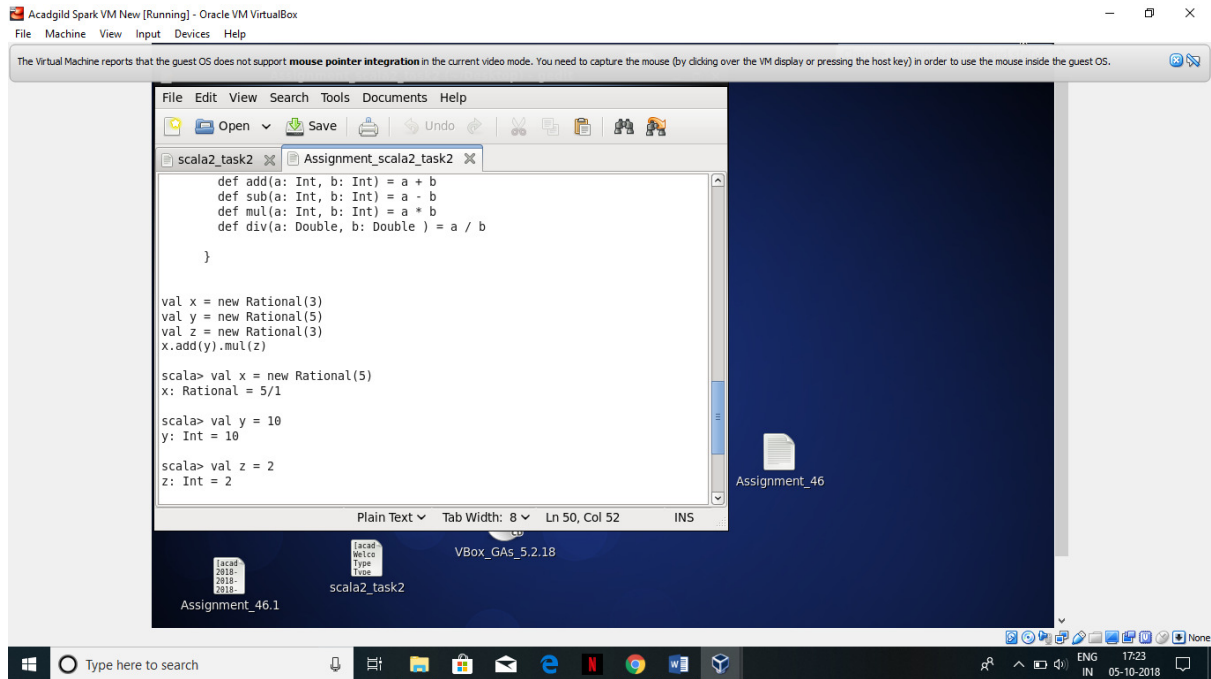
Add option to work with whole numbers which are also rational numbers i.e. (n/1)

- achieve the above using auxiliary constructors

- enable method overloading to enable each function to work with numbers and rational.

```
class Rational(x: Int, y: Int) {  
  private def gcd(a: Int, b: Int): Int = if (b == 0) a else gcd(b, a % b)  
  def numer = x / gcd(x, y)  
  def denom = y / gcd(x, y)  
  def add(r: Rational) =  
    new Rational(numer * r.denom + r.numer * denom, denom * r.denom)  
  def mul(r: Rational) =  
    new Rational(r.numer * numer, r.denom * denom)  
  def div(r: Rational) =  
    new Rational(numer * r.denom, denom * r.numer)  
  def sub(r: Rational) =  
    new Rational(r.numer * denom - numer * r.denom, r.denom * denom)  
  override def toString = numer + "/" + denom  
  def this(x: Int) = this(x, 1)  
  def add(a: Int, b: Int) = a + b  
  def sub(a: Int, b: Int) = a - b  
  def mul(a: Int, b: Int) = a * b  
  def div(a: Double, b: Double) = a / b  
}
```





Task 3

1. Write a simple program to show inheritance in scala.

```

class Employee{
  |   var salary:Float = 10000
  | }
defined class Employee

```

```

|   class Programmer extends Employee{
|       var bonus:Int = 5000
|       println("Salary = "+salary)
|       println("Bonus = "+bonus)
|   }

```

defined class Programmer

[Extend used to inherit the base class](#)

```

|   object MainObject{
|       def main(args:Array[String]){
|           new Programmer()
|       }
|   }

```

defined object MainObject

```

class Person{
|   var SSN:String="999-32-7869"
| }

```

defined class Person

```

class Student extends Person{
|   var enrolment_no:String="0812CS141028"
|   println("SSN: "+SSN)
|   println("Enrolment Number: "+enrolment_no)
| }

```

defined class Student

[Extend used to inherit the base class](#)

```

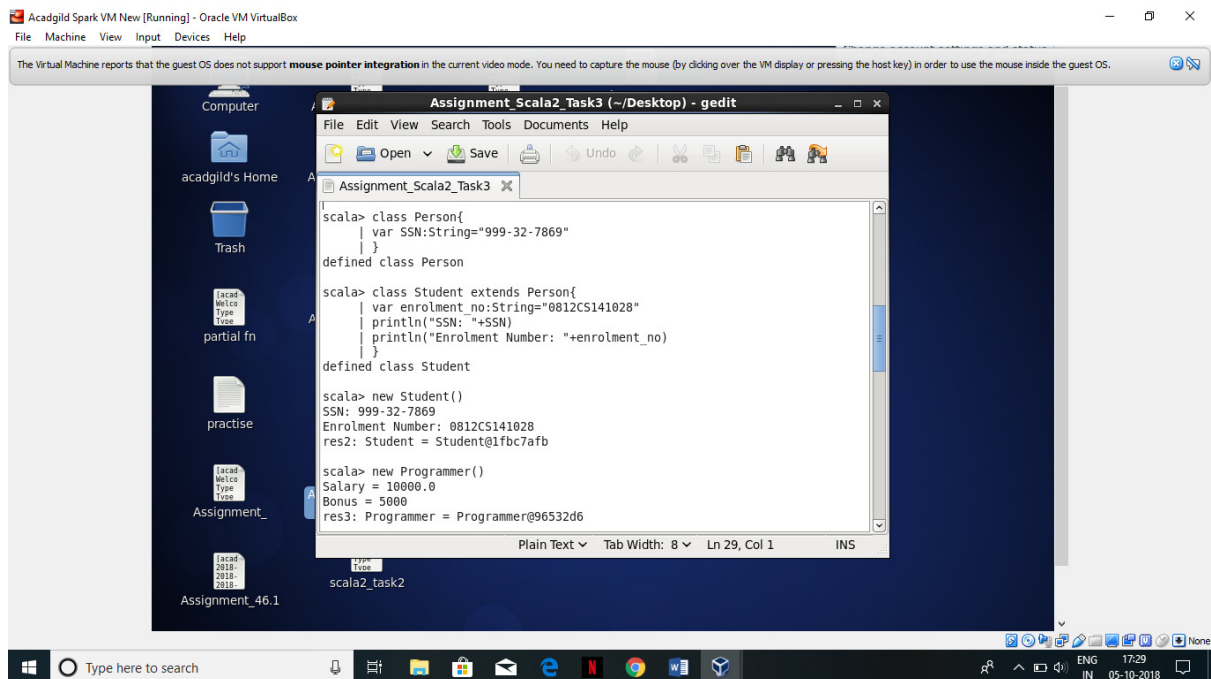
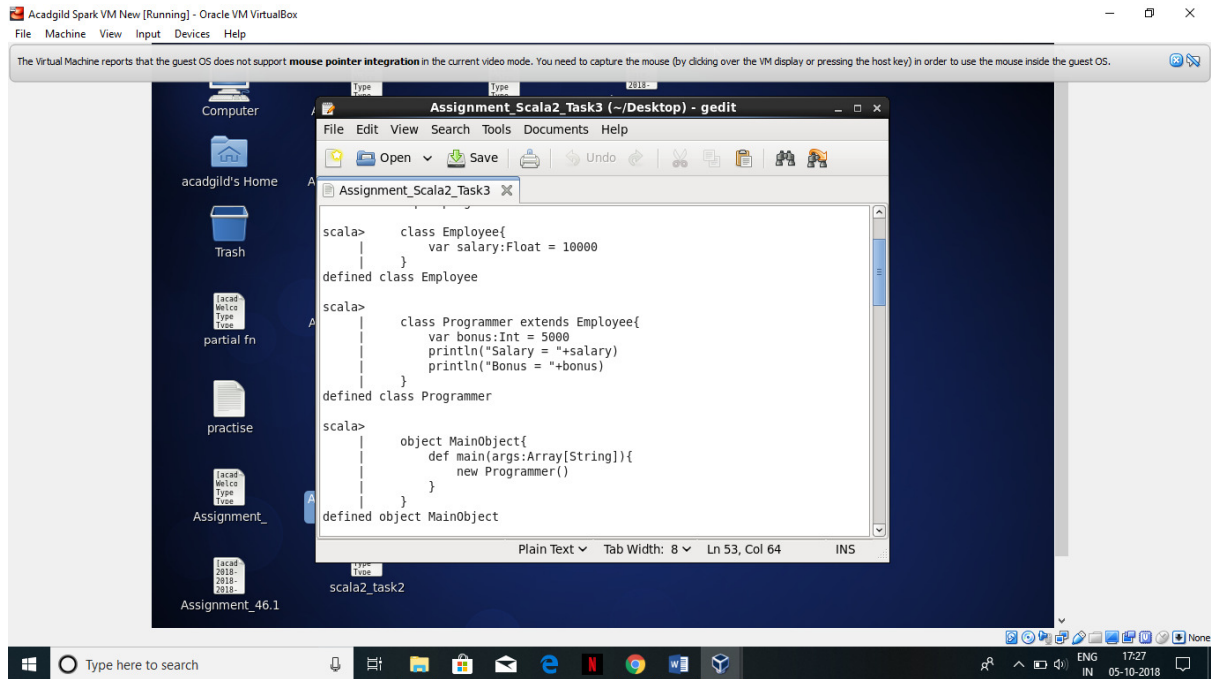
new Student()
SSN: 999-32-7869
Enrolment Number: 0812CS141028
res2: Student = Student@1fbc7afb

```

```

new Programmer()
Salary = 10000.0
Bonus = 5000
res3: Programmer = Programmer@96532d6

```

2. Write a simple program to show multiple inheritance in scala.

```
abstract class Bird{
  | def sound:String
  | }
defined class Bird
```

```
trait FlyingBird extends Bird{
```



```

    | override def sound = "Flying Sound"
    | def work () = { "Flying Flying"}
    | }
defined trait FlyingBird

trait RunningBird extends Bird{
    | override def sound = "Running Sound"
    | def run() = "Running Running"
    | }
defined trait RunningBird

class FlyingRunningBird extends FlyingBird with RunningBird
defined class FlyingRunningBird

var flyRunBird = new FlyingRunningBird
flyRunBird: FlyingRunningBird = FlyingRunningBird@5649fd9b

flyRunBird.work
res4: String = Flying Flying

flyRunBird.run
res5: String = Running Running

class RunningFlyingBird extends RunningBird with FlyingBird
defined class RunningFlyingBird

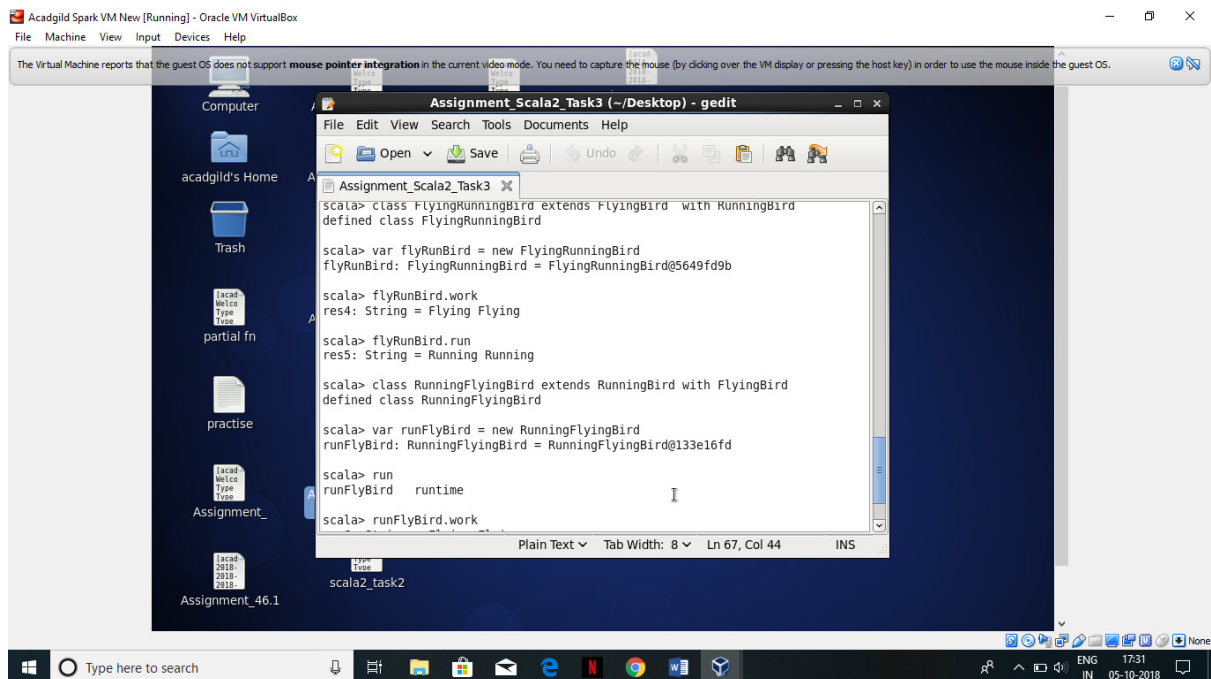
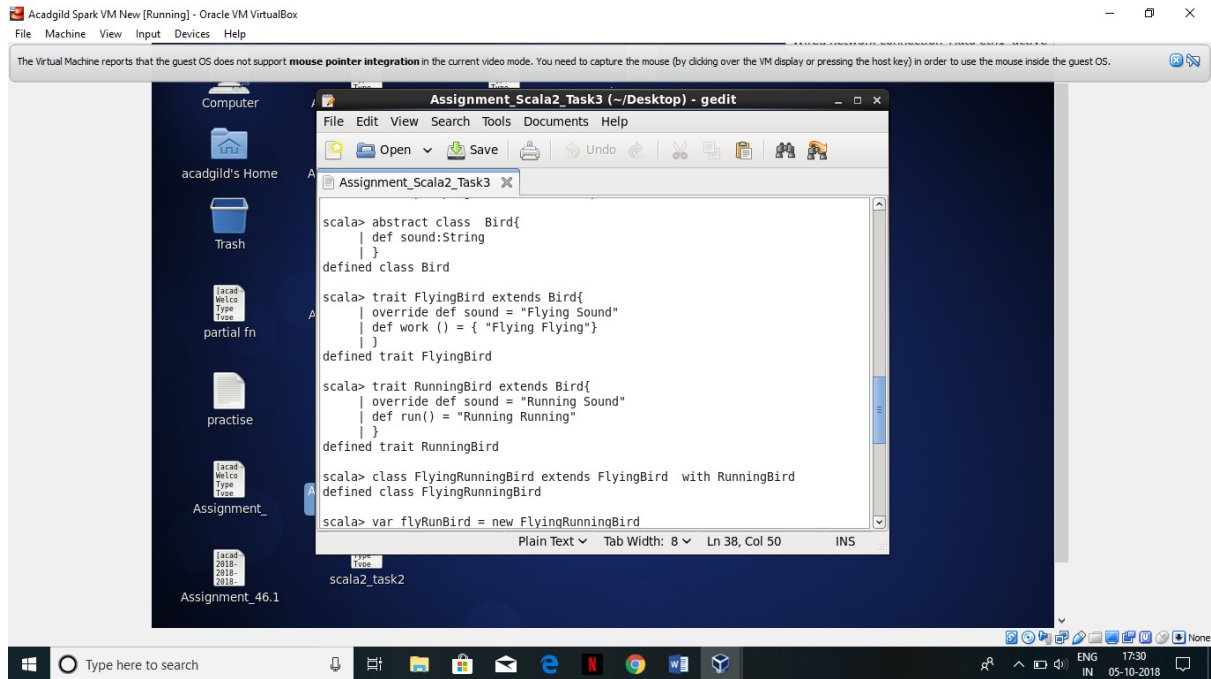
var runFlyBird = new RunningFlyingBird
runFlyBird: RunningFlyingBird = RunningFlyingBird@133e16fd

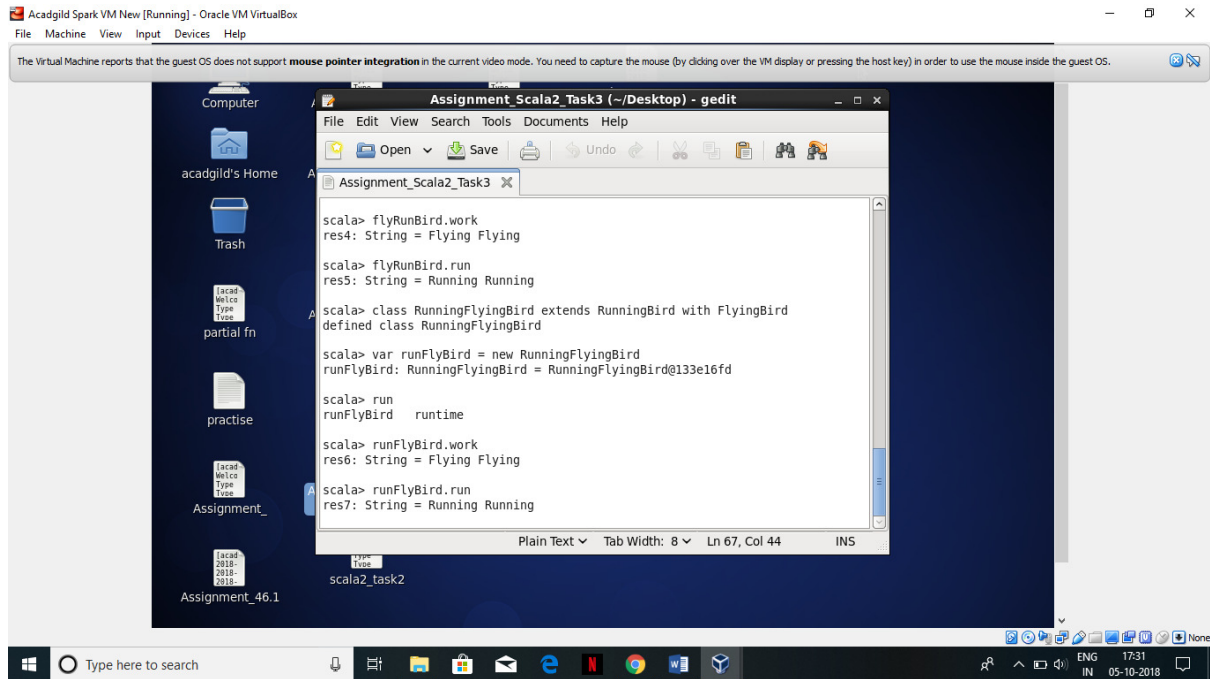
run
runFlyBird runtime

runFlyBird.work
res6: String = Flying Flying

runFlyBird.run
res7: String = Running Running

```





Data Science Masters

3. Write a partial function to add three numbers in which one number is constant and two numbers can be passed as inputs and define another method which can take the partial function as input and squares the result.

```
val addConstantTo: PartialFunction[(Int, Int), Int] = {
  | case (a, b) => a + b + 12345
  | }
addConstantTo: PartialFunction[(Int, Int), Int] = <function1>
```

```
addConstantTo(14,15)
res1: Int = 12374
```

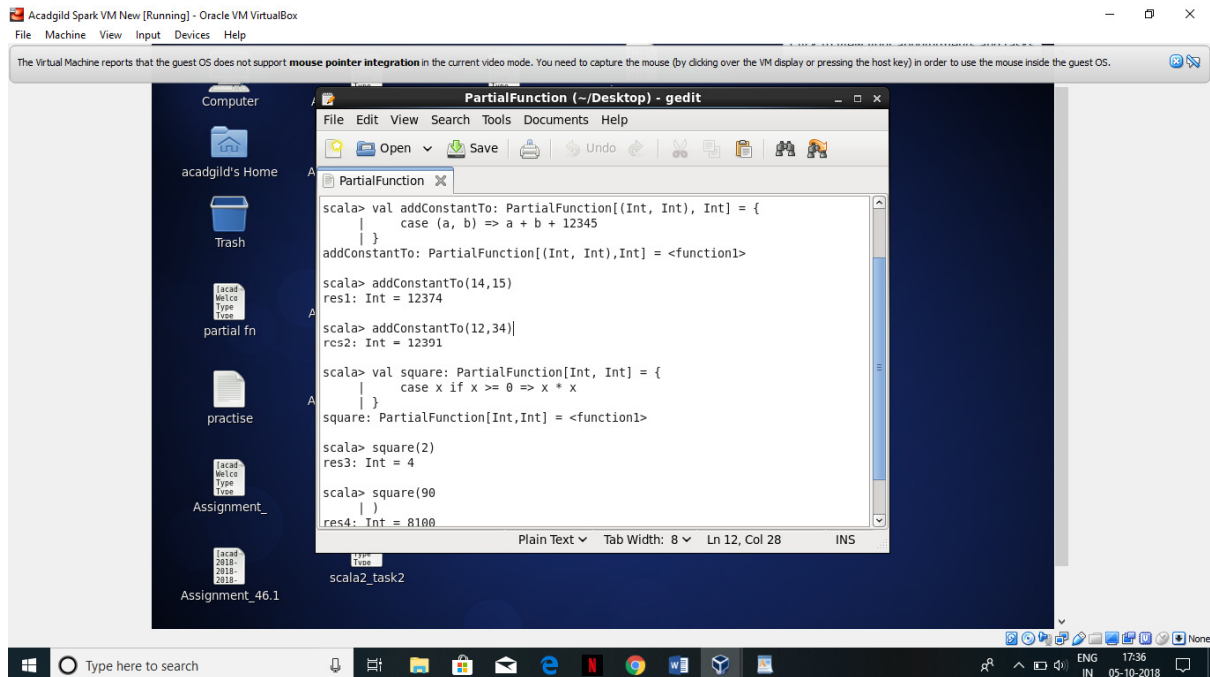
```
addConstantTo(12,34)
res2: Int = 12391
```

```
val square: PartialFunction[Int, Int] = {
  | case x if x >= 0 => x * x
  | }
square: PartialFunction[Int, Int] = <function1>
```

```
square(2)
res3: Int = 4
```

```
square(90
| )
res4: Int = 8100
```

```
square(addConstantTo(12,34))
res5: Int = 153536881
```



The screenshot shows a Scala REPL session in a gedit editor. The code defines a partial function `addConstantTo` and a function `square`. The REPL shows the results of several function calls.

```
scala> val addConstantTo: PartialFunction[(Int, Int), Int] = {
  | case (a, b) => a + b + 12345
  | }
addConstantTo: PartialFunction[(Int, Int), Int] = <function1>

scala> addConstantTo(14,15)
res1: Int = 12374

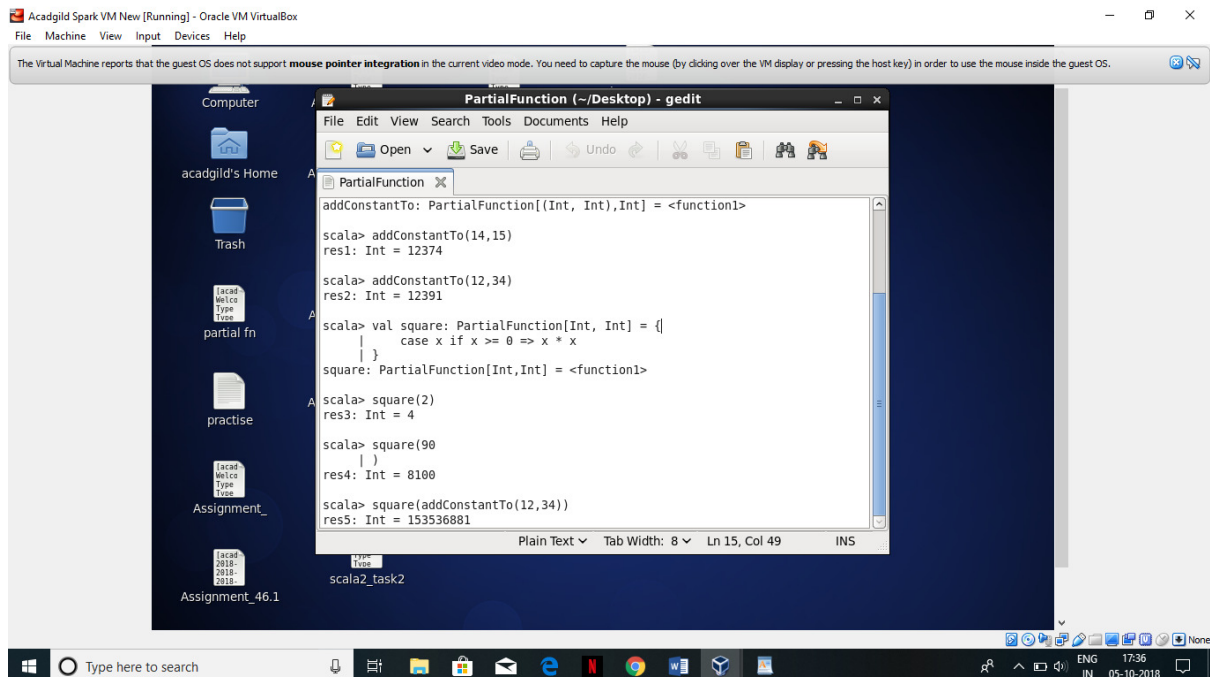
scala> addConstantTo(12,34)
res2: Int = 12391

scala> val square: PartialFunction[Int, Int] = {
  | case x if x >= 0 => x * x
  | }
square: PartialFunction[Int, Int] = <function1>

scala> square(2)
res3: Int = 4

scala> square(90)
res4: Int = 8100

scala> square(addConstantTo(12,34))
res5: Int = 153536881
```



The screenshot shows a Scala REPL session in a gedit editor. The code defines a partial function `addConstantTo` and a function `square`. The REPL shows the results of several function calls.

```
addConstantTo: PartialFunction[(Int, Int), Int] = <function1>

scala> addConstantTo(14,15)
res1: Int = 12374

scala> addConstantTo(12,34)
res2: Int = 12391

scala> val square: PartialFunction[Int, Int] = {
  | case x if x >= 0 => x * x
  | }
square: PartialFunction[Int, Int] = <function1>

scala> square(2)
res3: Int = 4

scala> square(90)
res4: Int = 8100

scala> square(addConstantTo(12,34))
res5: Int = 153536881
```

4. Write a program to print the prices of 4 courses of Acadgild: Android-12999, Big Data Development-17999, Big Data Development-17999, Spark-

19999 using match and add a default condition if the user enters any other course.

```
val acadgildCourses: PartialFunction[String, Int] = {  
  | case course: String if course == "Android" => 12999  
  | case course: String if course == "Big Data" => 17999  
  | case course: String if course == "Big Data2" => 17999  
  | case course: String if course == "Spark" => 19999  
  | }  
acadgildCourses: PartialFunction[String,Int] = <function1>
```

```
val defaultCourse: PartialFunction[Any, Int] = {  
  | case _ => 10999  
  | }  
defaultCourse: PartialFunction[Any,Int] = <function1>  
This is statement used for default condition
```

```
val course = acadgildCourses.orElse(defaultCourse)  
course: PartialFunction[String,Int] = <function1>  
Concatenate default condition with others
```

```
course("Android")  
res0: Int = 12999
```

```
course("Java")  
res1: Int = 10999
```

