

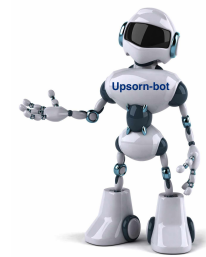
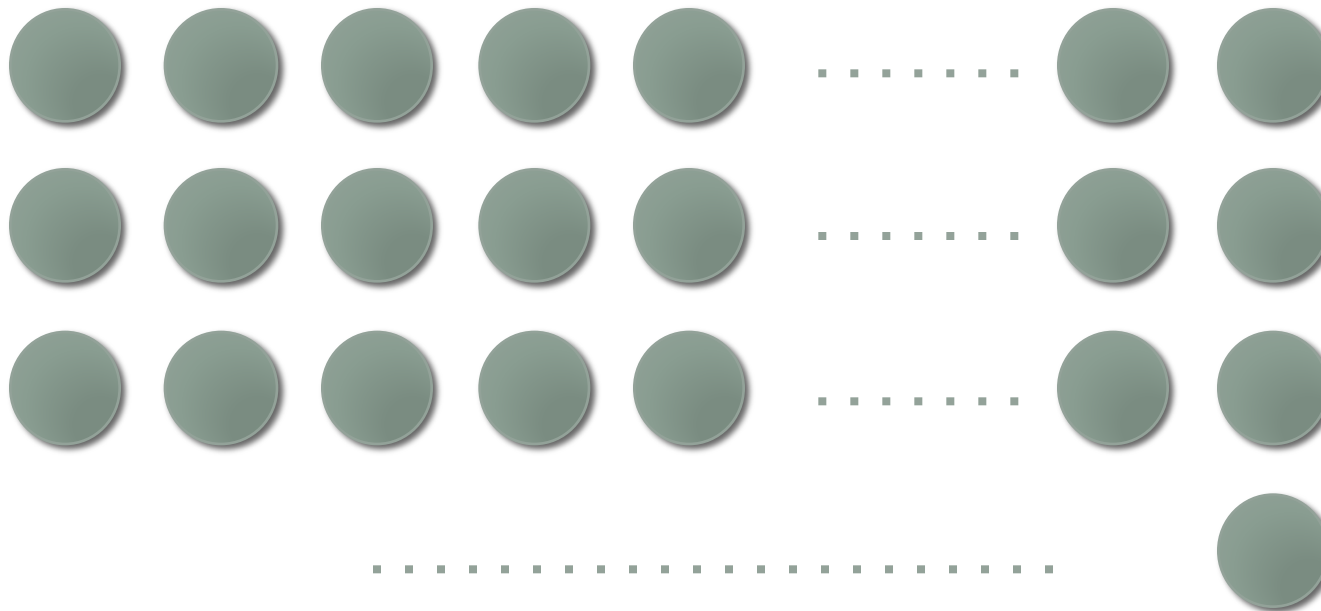
Loops

CS 1111 Introduction to Programming Spring 2019

[The Coder's Apprentice, §7]

Walking and Shaking – if

Given a list of Python experts in this room
Upsorn-bot wants to shake hands the Python
experts who wear glasses



“Repeated” Process – if

Walking and shaking

Given a list of Python experts in this room

Write code that
print **“shake”** if an expert wears glasses and
print **“no”** if an expert does not wear glasses

100 experts = 100 if-else blocks ??

```
if expert_1 == "wear":  
    print("shake")  
else:  
    print("no")
```

```
if expert_2 == "wear":  
    print("shake")  
else:  
    print("no")
```

...

```
if expert_n == "wear":  
    print("shake")  
else:  
    print("no")
```

Looping

- What is looping?

- The process of doing something in the same order again and again

- Why do we do looping?

- To automated some repeated processes
- To shorten the code, less time/effort, less chance of errors
- To make code more readable and maintainable
- To save memory as few instances are created

- When should we do looping?

- How do we write loops?

Loops in Python

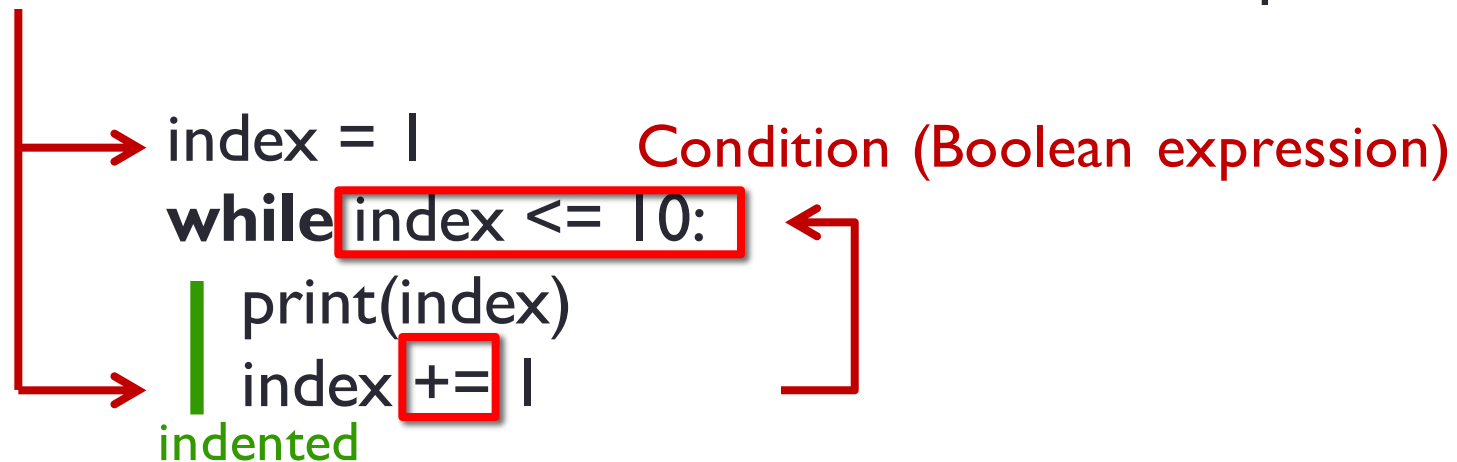
- **while** loop – a condition-controlled loop
- **for** loop using the **in** operator with a list Today's focus
- **for** loop using the **range** operator – a count-controlled loop
- Nested loops

While Loop

while *<condition>*:

<statements>

<handler> to break the condition such that the loop terminates



Try: tracing through code with <http://www.pythontutor.com/visualize.html#mode=edit>

Practice

Write a program, using a while loop, that prints the numbers 1, 2, 3, ..., 10

Write a program, using a while loop, that prints the numbers 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 (exactly this order)

While Loop (2)

```
while input("Do you want to continue (Y/N) ? ") == "Y":  
    print("let's continue")
```

→ done = ""

```
while done != "quit":  
    print("let's continue -- not done yet")
```

→ done = input("Continue? (type quit to quit) ")

Practice

Imagine you are writing a program to mimic the Simpson kids in the [Simpsons' ride](#) scenario

Write a program, using a while loop, that repeatedly asks **“Are we there yet?”** until the answer is **“yes”** the program then prints **“Yay!!”**

While Loop (3)

```
→ cnt = 1  
while infinite > -1:  
    print(cnt)  
→ cnt += 1
```

Variable not found !!

While Loop (4)

```
→ cnt = 1
while cnt > -1:
    print(cnt)
→ cnt += 1
```

Infinite loop !!

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
...

```
→ cnt = 1
while True:
    print(cnt)
→ cnt += 1
```

Infinite loop !!

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
...

While Loop (5)

```
list_of_colors = ["green", "blue", "red", "yellow"]
```

→ index = 0

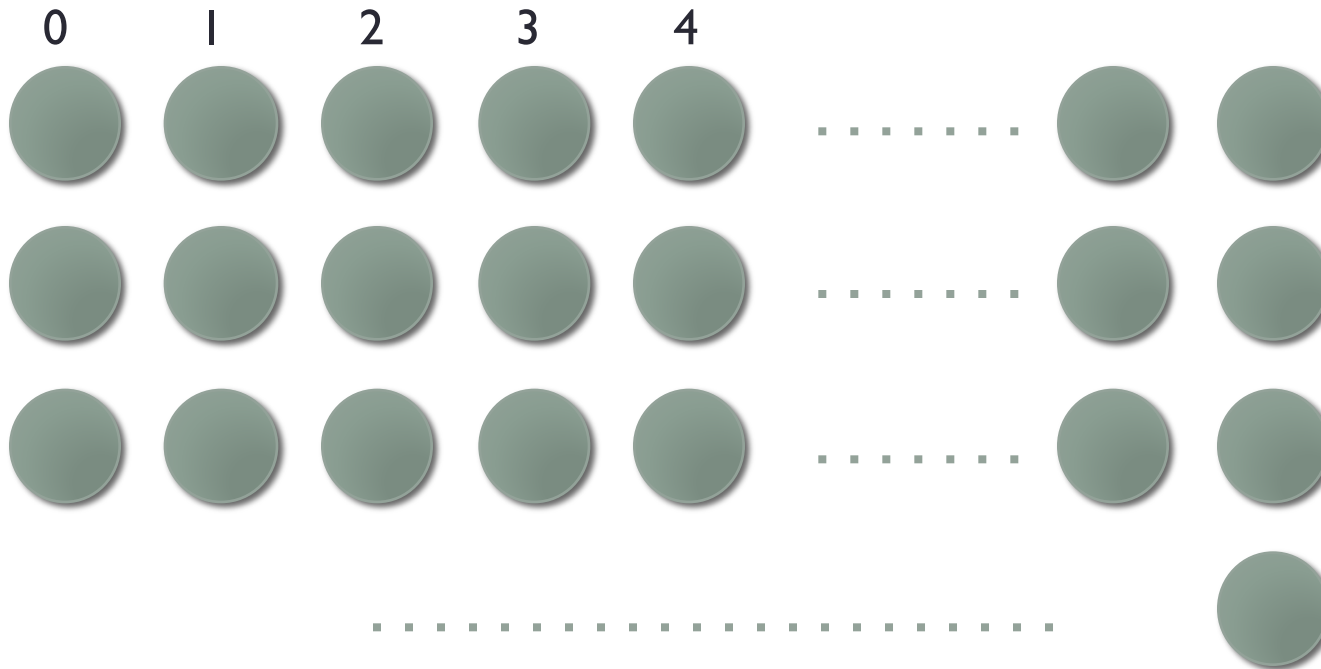
```
while index < len(list_of_colors):
```

```
    print(list_of_colors[index])
```

→ index += 1

Back to Walking and Shaking

Given a list of Python experts in this room
Upsorn-bot wants to shake hands the Python
experts who wear glasses



"Repeated" Process – while loop

Walking and shaking

Given a list of Python experts in this room

Write code that

print **"shake"** if an expert wears glasses and

print **"no"** if an expert does not wear glasses

```
while # there are more experts
      # if an expert wears glasses
      #   print "shake"
      # otherwise
      #   print "no"
```

```
ctr = 0 ←
while ctr < len(experts): ←
    expert = experts[ctr] ←
    if expert == "wear": ←
        print("shake")
    else:
        print("no")
    ctr += 1 ←
```

A diagram illustrating the execution of a while loop. The code is enclosed in a box. Red arrows point to the initialization 'ctr = 0', the loop condition 'while ctr < len(experts):', the assignment 'expert = experts[ctr]', the 'if' statement, the 'else' block, and the increment 'ctr += 1'. A red arrow on the left side of the box points from the bottom back to the top, indicating the loop's repetition. A smaller box highlights the 'if' and 'else' blocks.

```
experts = ["wear", "no", "no", "wear", "wear", "no"]
```

Common mistake: infinite loop

```
experts = ["wear", "no", "no", "wear", "wear", "no"]
```

```
ctr = 0 ←
```

```
while ctr < len(experts): ←
```

```
    if experts[ctr] == "wear": ←  
        print("shake")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("no")
```

```
        # ctr = ctr + 1 ←
```

shake shake shake shake ...

Common mistake: index out of range

```
experts = ["wear", "no", "no", "wear", "wear", "no"]
```

```
ctr = 0
```

```
while ctr >= 0:
```

```
    if experts[ctr] == "wear":  
        print("shake")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print("no")
```

```
    ctr = ctr + 1
```

shake

no

no

shake

shake

no

Index out of range

Practice

Write a function, using a **while** loop, that takes a list of animals and a list of sounds.

Use the given animals and sounds and print the “**Old MacDonald had a farm**” song

You may assume that the sizes of both lists are the same (that is, the number of animals and sounds given are the same)

For Loop (using **in** operator)

for <iterate_var> **in** <collection>:
 <statements>

```
animals = ['dog', 'cat', 'fish']  
→ for animal in animals:  
    print('Current animal :', animal)
```

```
→ for letter in 'Python':  
    print('Current Letter :', letter)
```

Example: for Loop (using in operator)

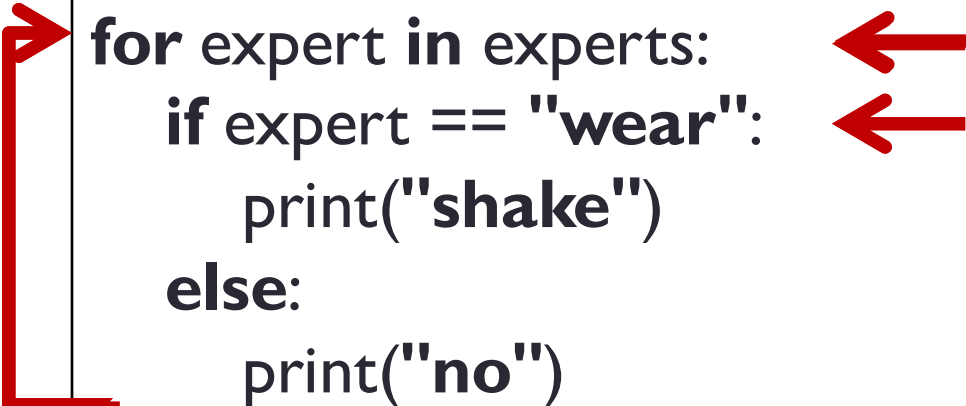
Walking and shaking

Given a list of Python experts in this room

Write code that print **"shake"** if an expert wears glasses and print **"no"** if an expert does not wear glasses

```
for # expert in list of experts
# if an expert wears glasses
#   print "shake"
# otherwise
#   print "no"
```

```
for expert in experts:
    if expert == "wear":
        print("shake")
    else:
        print("no")
```



```
experts = ["wear", "no", "no", "wear", "wear", "no"]
```

Practice

Write a function, using a **for** loop, that takes a list of what-to-do.

Use the given what-to-do and print the **"If you're happy and you know it"** song