

## while loops.

Week 4 | Lecture 1 (4.1)

if nothing else, write `#cleancode`

# This Week's Content

- **Lecture 4.1**
  - function review, while loops
  - Reading: Chapter 9
- **Lecture 4.2**
  - More while loops
  - Reading: Chapter 9
- **Lecture 4.3**
  - Midterm review

# function confusion

- Review.
- `parameters` and `arguments`.
- `print` and `return`.
- When is a function done?

# function, what are they?

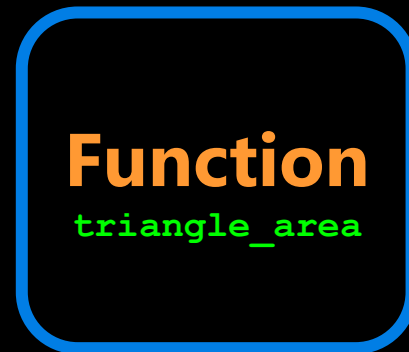
- A function is best explained as a self-contained piece of code that has inputs and an output.

day=1, month=1, year=2022



1

base=1, height=1



0.5

The stuff we **pass**  
to the function.

angle=90



1

The stuff the  
function **returns** to  
us after we **call** it.

# function, what are they?

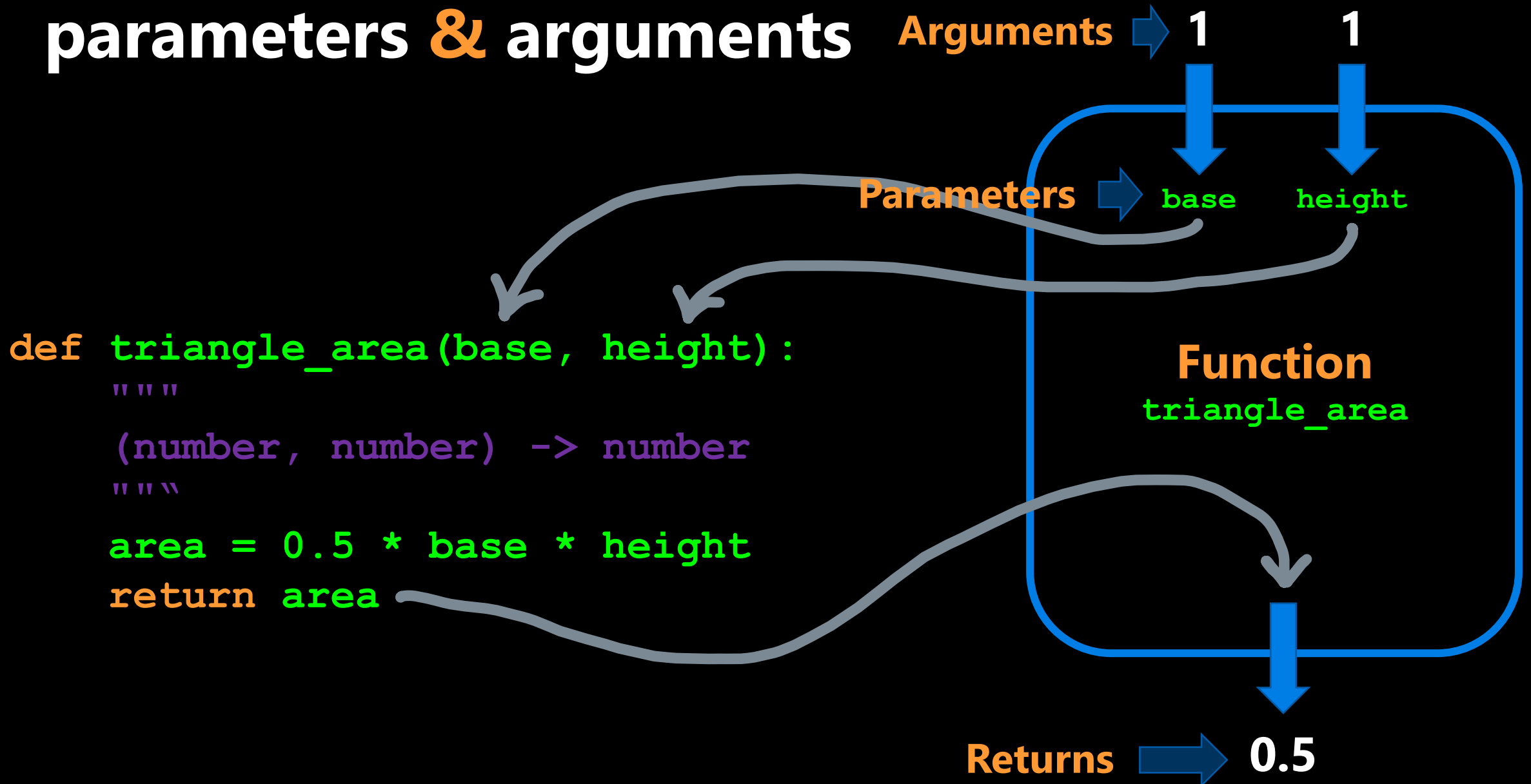
- Let's look at a real example of using function.

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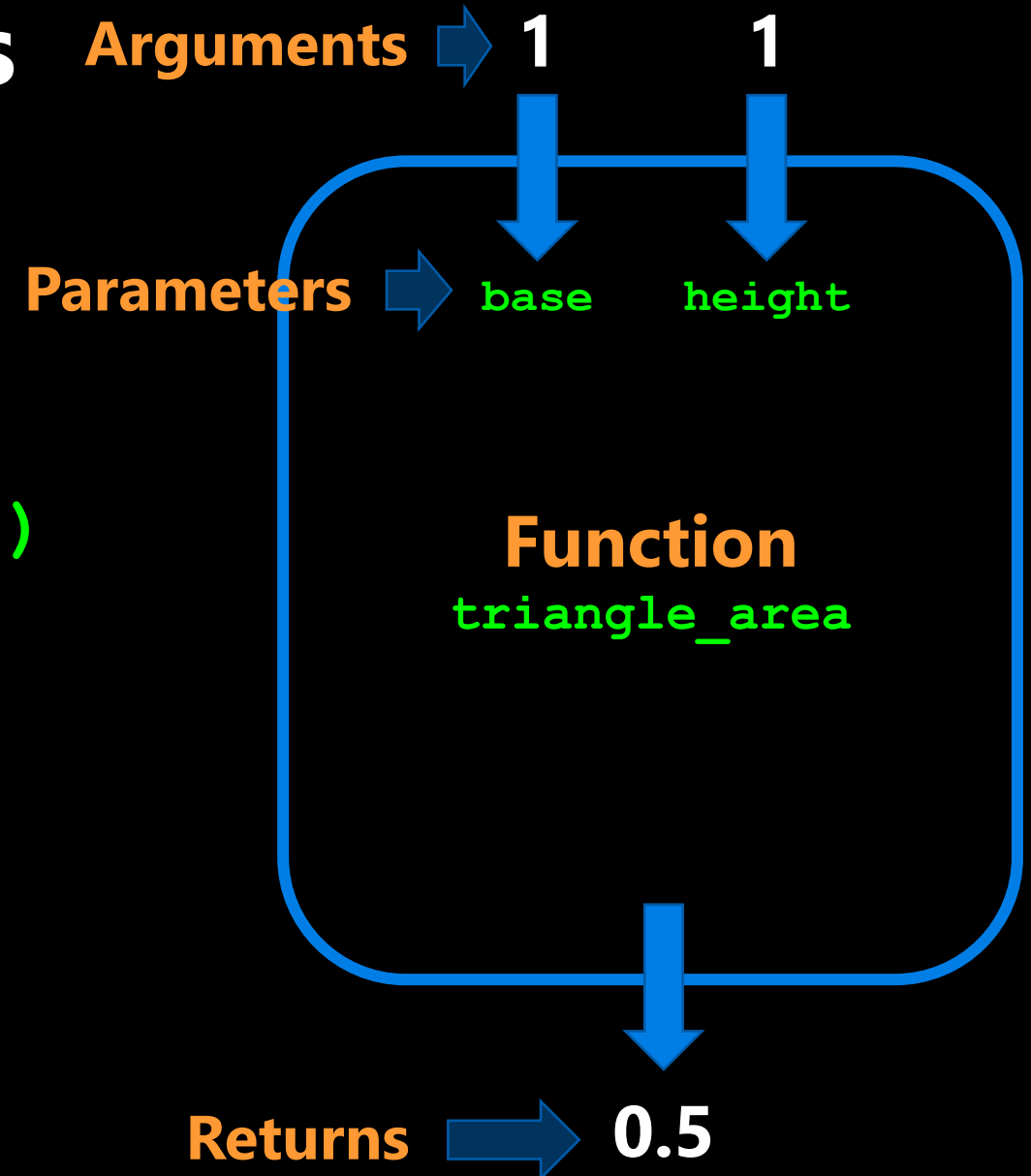
**1. Function use cases**

# parameters & arguments



# parameters & arguments

```
>>> area = triangle_area(1, 1)
>>> print(area)
0.5
```



# parameters & arguments

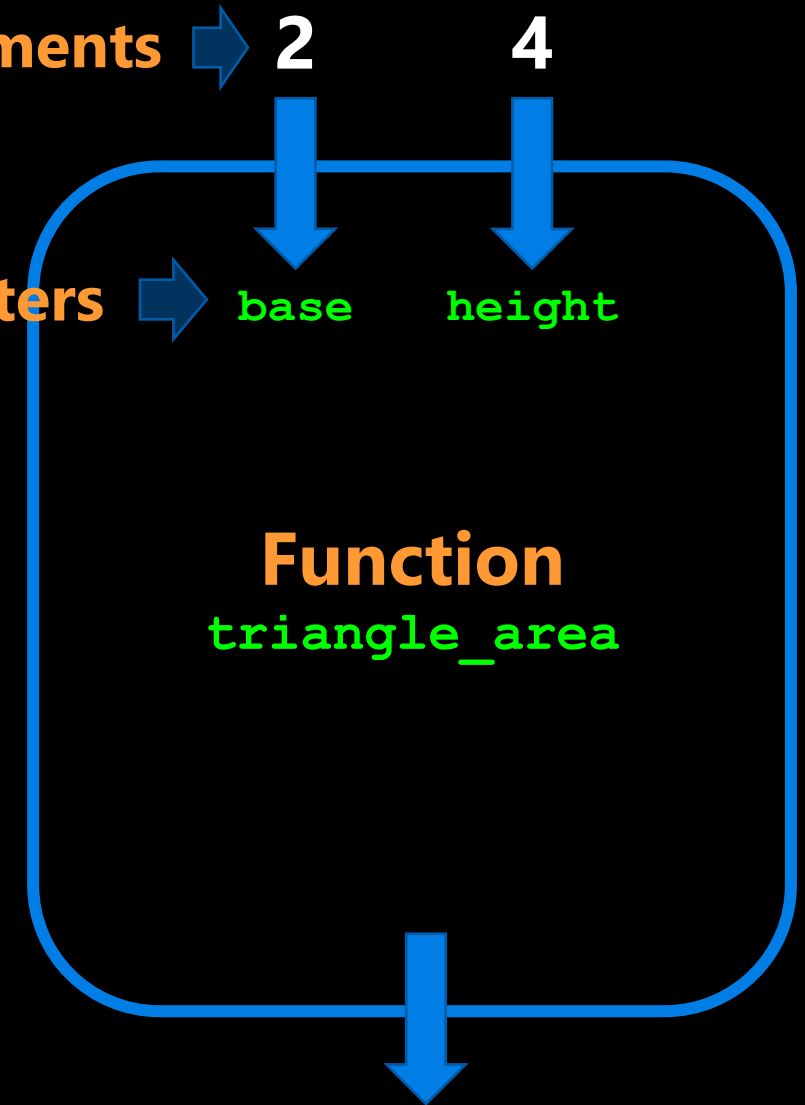
Arguments → 2      4

Parameters → base      height

```
>>> area = triangle_area(2, 4)
>>> print(area)
```

4

Returns → 4





# parameters & arguments

Arguments → ? ?

Parameters → base height

```
>>> area = triangle_area(1+1, 2/2)
>>> print(area)
```

?

Function  
triangle\_area

Returns → ?

# parameters & arguments

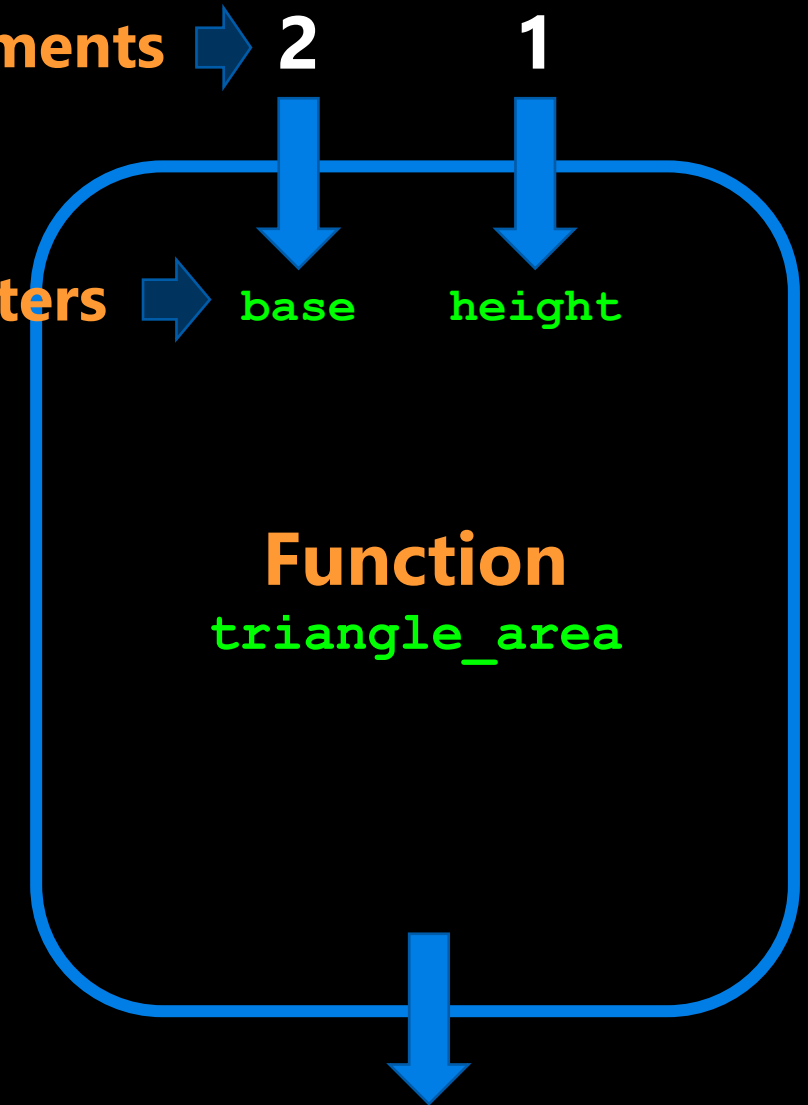
Arguments → 2      1

Parameters → base      height

```
>>> area = triangle_area(1+1, 2/2)
>>> print(area)
```

1

Returns → 1



# parameters & arguments

Arguments → ? ?

Parameters → base height

Function  
triangle\_area

```
>>> x = 2
>>> y = 4
>>> area = triangle_area(x, y)
>>> print(area)
```

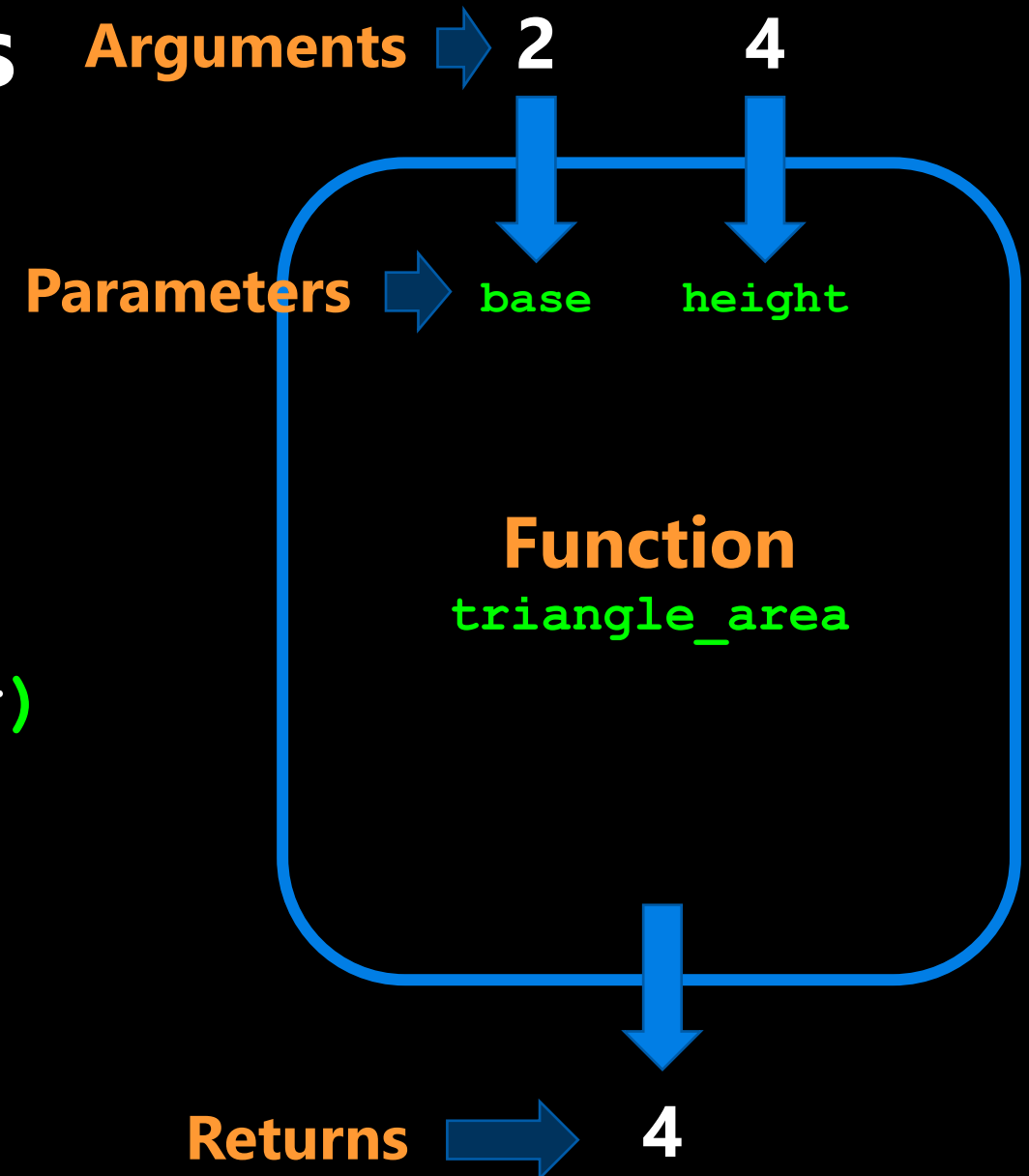
?

Returns → ?

# parameters & arguments

```
>>> x = 2
>>> y = 4
>>> area = triangle_area(x, y)
>>> print(area)
```

4



# parameters & arguments

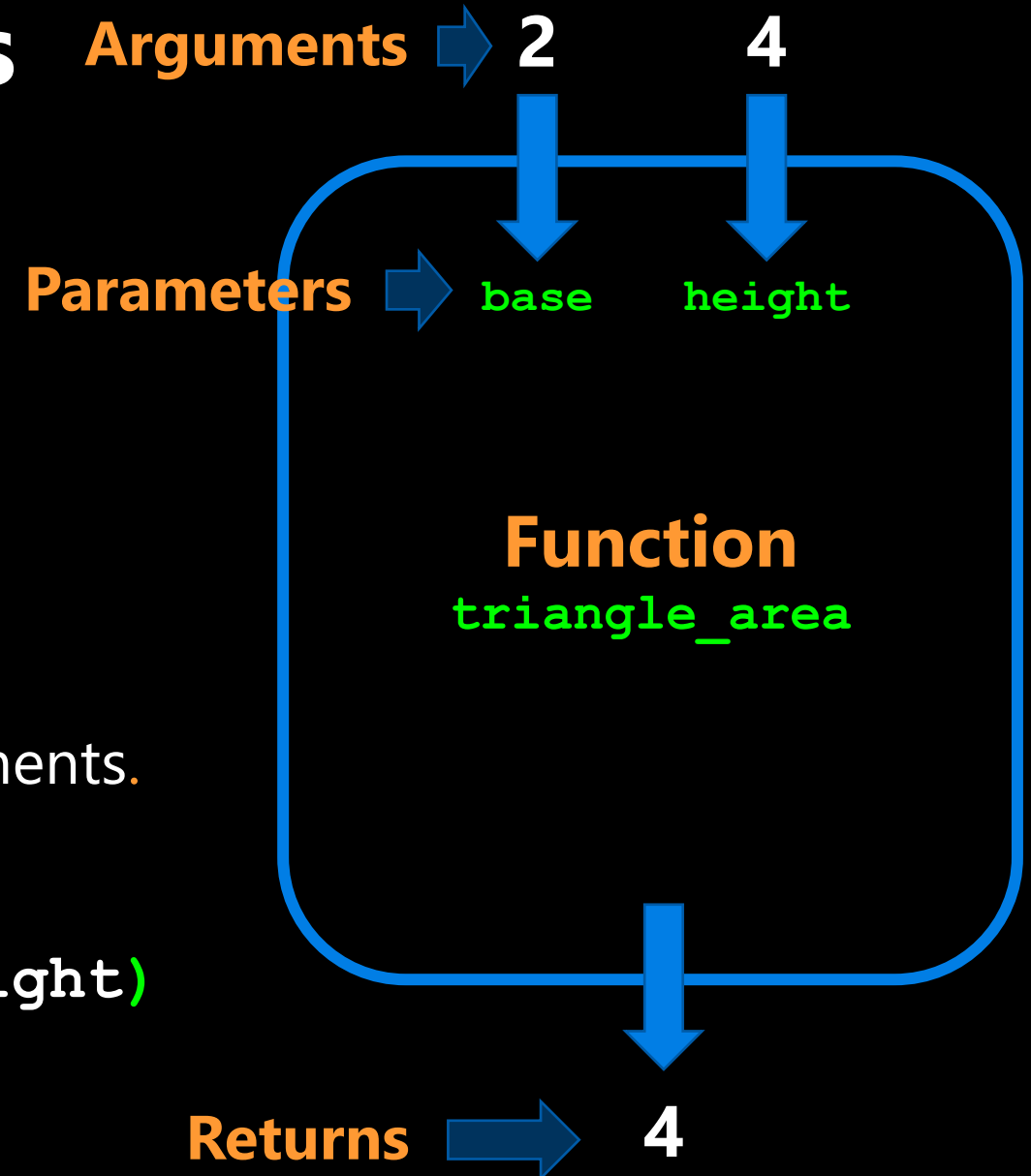
```
>>> x = 2
>>> y = 4
>>> area = triangle_area(x, y)
>>> print(area)
```

4

```
>>> base = 2
>>> height = 4
>>> area = triangle_area(base, height)
>>> print(area)
```

4

Same  
arguments.



# parameters & arguments

- Let's look at some examples.


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notebook**

**Click Link:**

**2. Parameters &  
Arguments**

# print v.s. return

- The difference between print and return is a point of confusion year after year.
- So, let's be proactive and address this.



Are we  
the same?

return



Eww, no.

print

## print

- Use cases
- Debugging.
- Displaying messages to users.

## return

- Use cases
- Used to end the execution of the function call and "return" the result.



# print

```
def square(x):  
    output = x * x  
    print(output)
```

```
>>> square(2)  
4
```

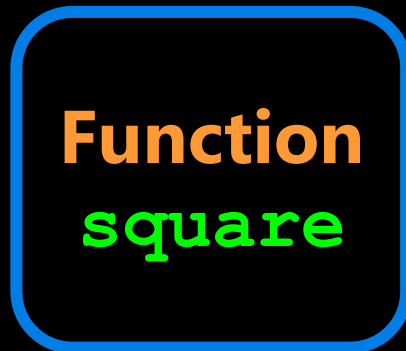
# return

```
def square(x):  
    output = x * x  
    return output
```

```
>>> square(2)  
4
```

# print

The stuff we **pass** **Arguments: 2**  
to the function.



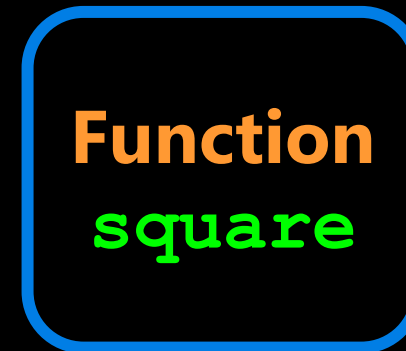
```
def square(x):  
    output = x * x  
    print(output)
```



The stuff the  
function **returns** to  
us after we **call** it. **Returns: None**

# return

The stuff we **pass** **Arguments: 2**  
to the function.



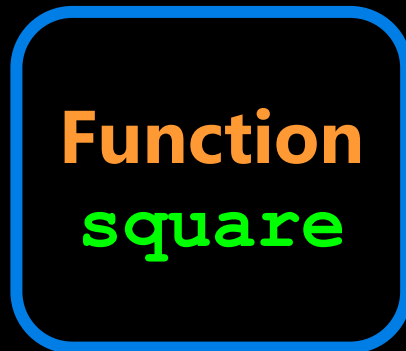
```
def square(x):  
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```



The stuff the  
function **returns** to  
us after we **call** it. **Returns: 4**

# print

The stuff we **pass** **Arguments: 2**  
to the function.



```
def square(x):  
    output = x * x  
    print(output)
```

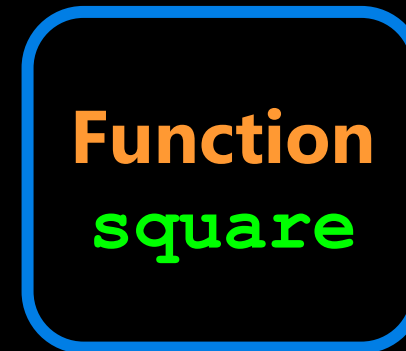


The stuff the  
function **returns** to  
us after we **call** it. **Returns: None**



# return

The stuff we **pass** **Arguments: 2**  
to the function.



```
def square(x):  
    output = x * x  
    return output
```



The stuff the  
function **returns** to  
us after we **call** it. **Returns: 4**



# print v.s. return

- Let's look at some examples.

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**3. print v.s. return**

# When is a function done?

- A function is done executing if one of the following things occurs:
  1. All the indented code finishes running.
  2. A return statement is encountered.

# When is a function done?

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    output += 10  
    return output
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    output += 10  
    output /= 2
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
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>>> out = func(2)  
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?
```

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>>> out = func(2)  
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def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
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```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

# When is a function done?

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    output += 10  
end. ➡ return output
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
14
```

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    output += 10  
    output /= 2
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
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    output += 10  
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```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```



# When is a function done?

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def func(x):  
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>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

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# When is a function done?

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14
```

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    output += 10  
    output /= 2  
end. ➡  
(end of  
indented  
code)
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
None
```

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    return output  
    output += 10  
    output /= 2
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

# When is a function done?

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>>> out = func(2)  
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None
```

```
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    output = x * x  
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    output += 10  
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```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

# When is a function done?

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def func(x):  
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```
>>> out = func(2)  
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def func(x):  
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indented  
code)
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
None
```

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
end. ➡ return output  
    output += 10  
    output /= 2
```

```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
4
```

# When is a function done?

- Let's look at some examples.

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**4. When is a function  
done?**

# Looping (Iterating)

- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.
- Looping (aka iteration) is the second key control structure in programming (if-statements/branching was the first).

# Looping (Iterating)

- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.

**Email** ←

**Send  
Promotional  
Email**

**Looping**



**List of  
Customers**

# Looping (Iterating)

- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.

Yes/No ←

Does the  
Tweet  
contain  
#cleancode

Looping

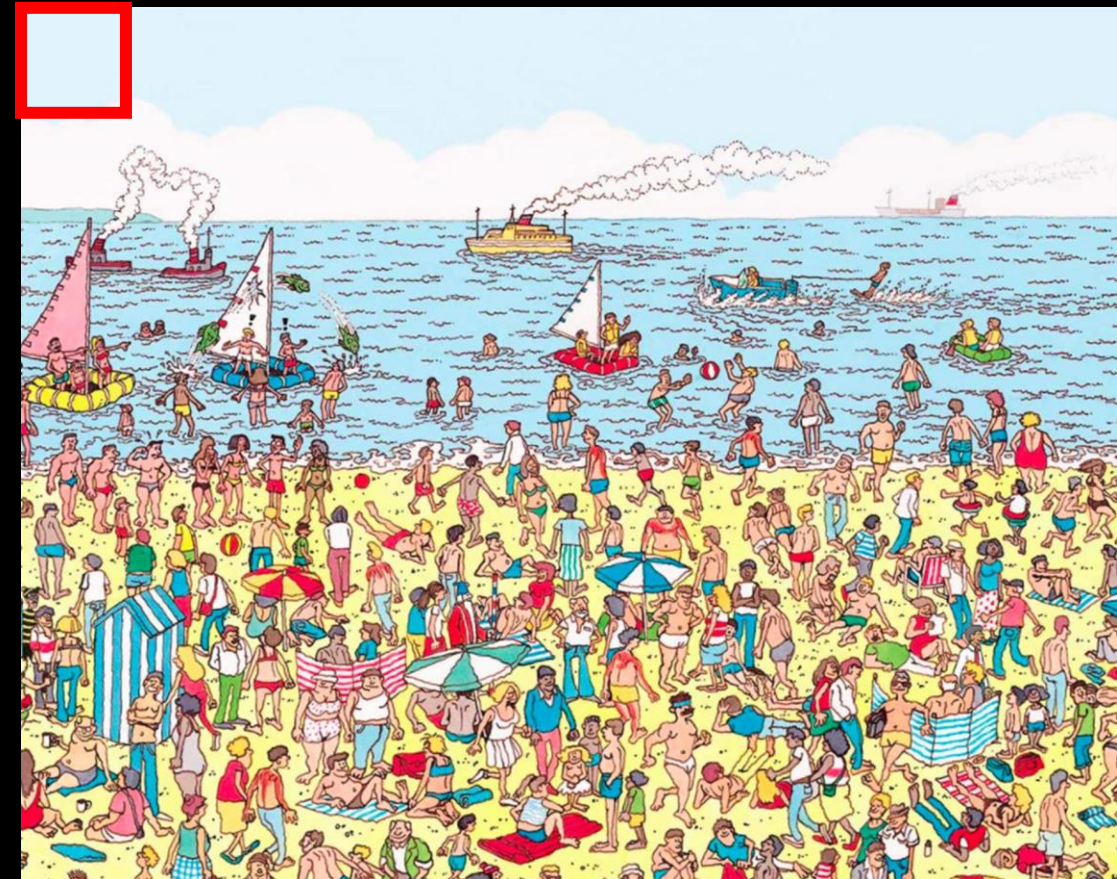
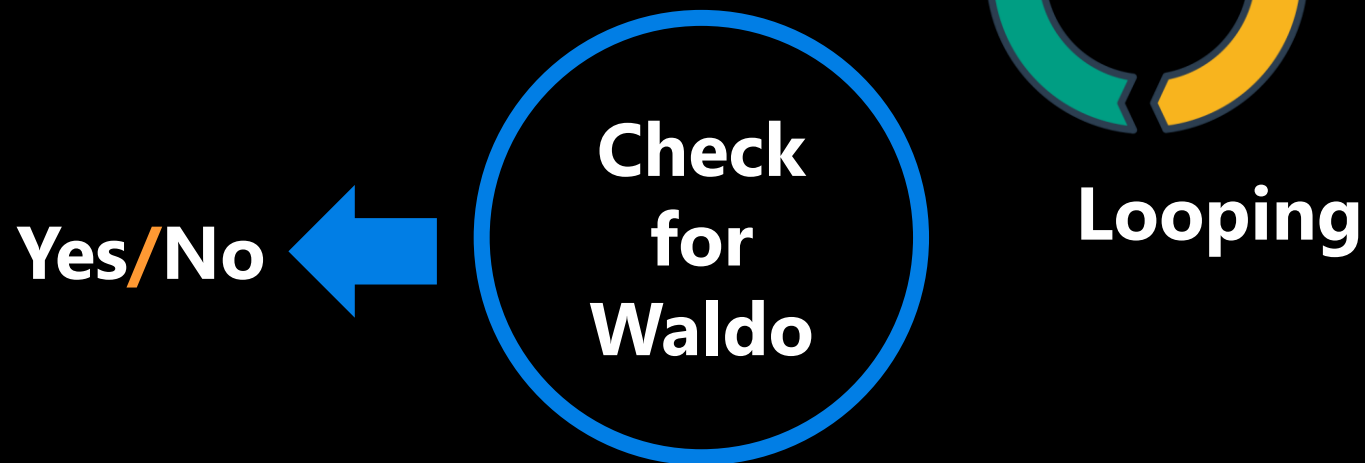


List of  
Tweets



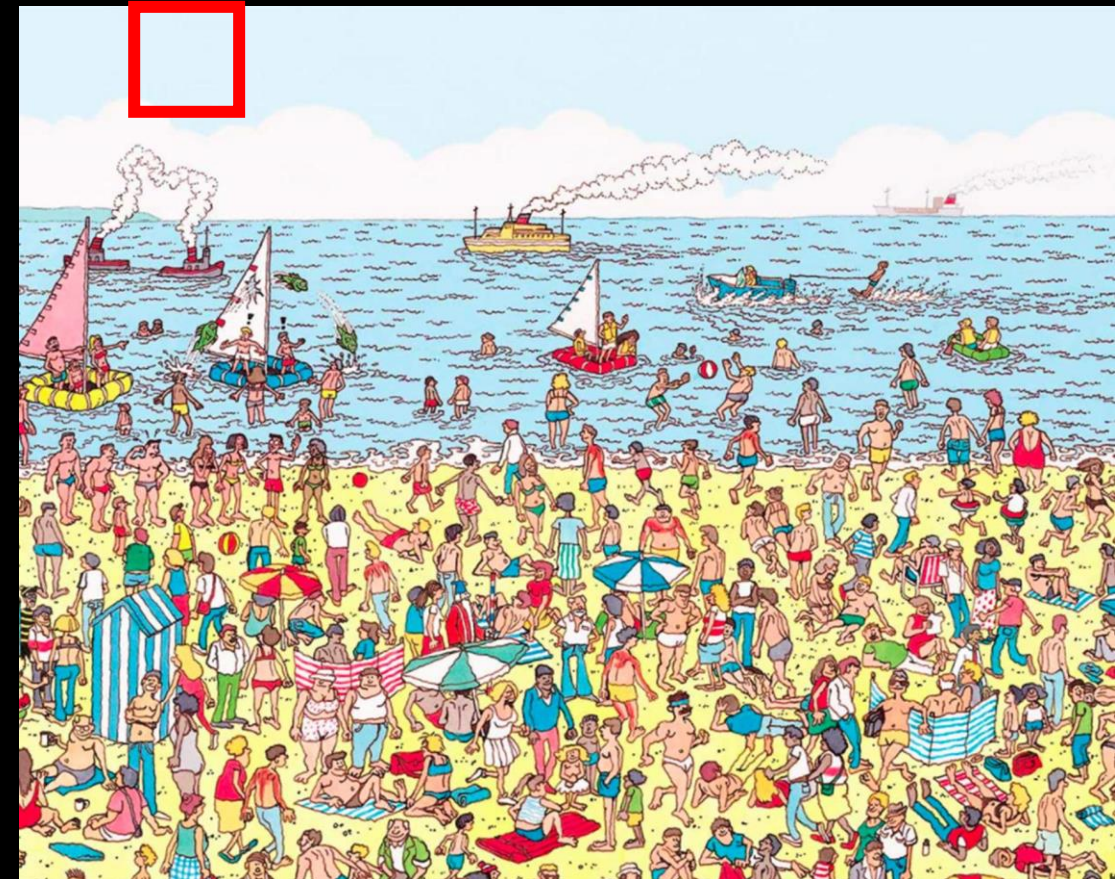
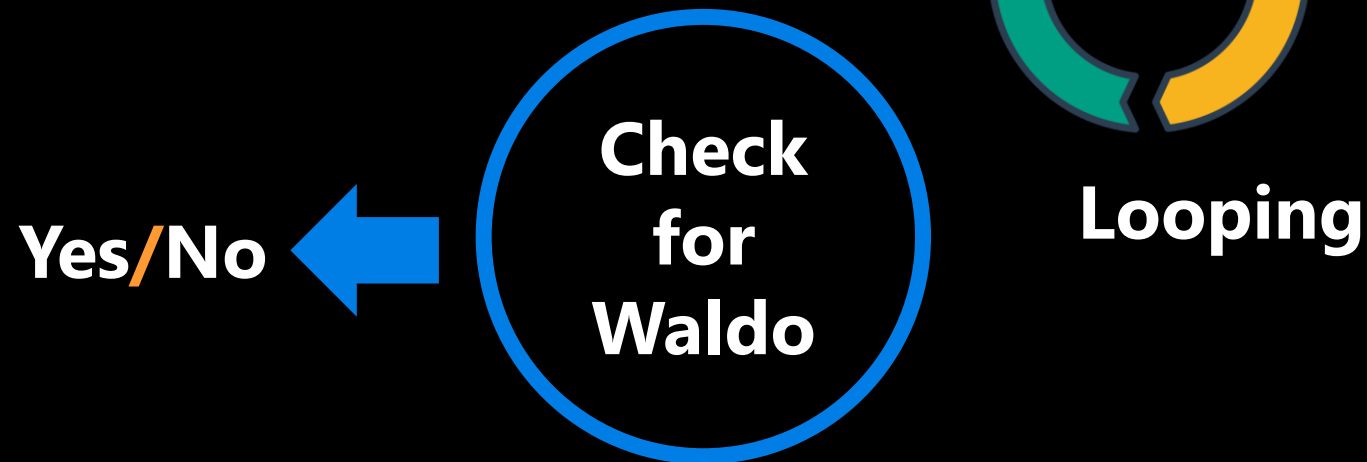
# Looping (Iterating)

- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.



# Looping (Iterating)

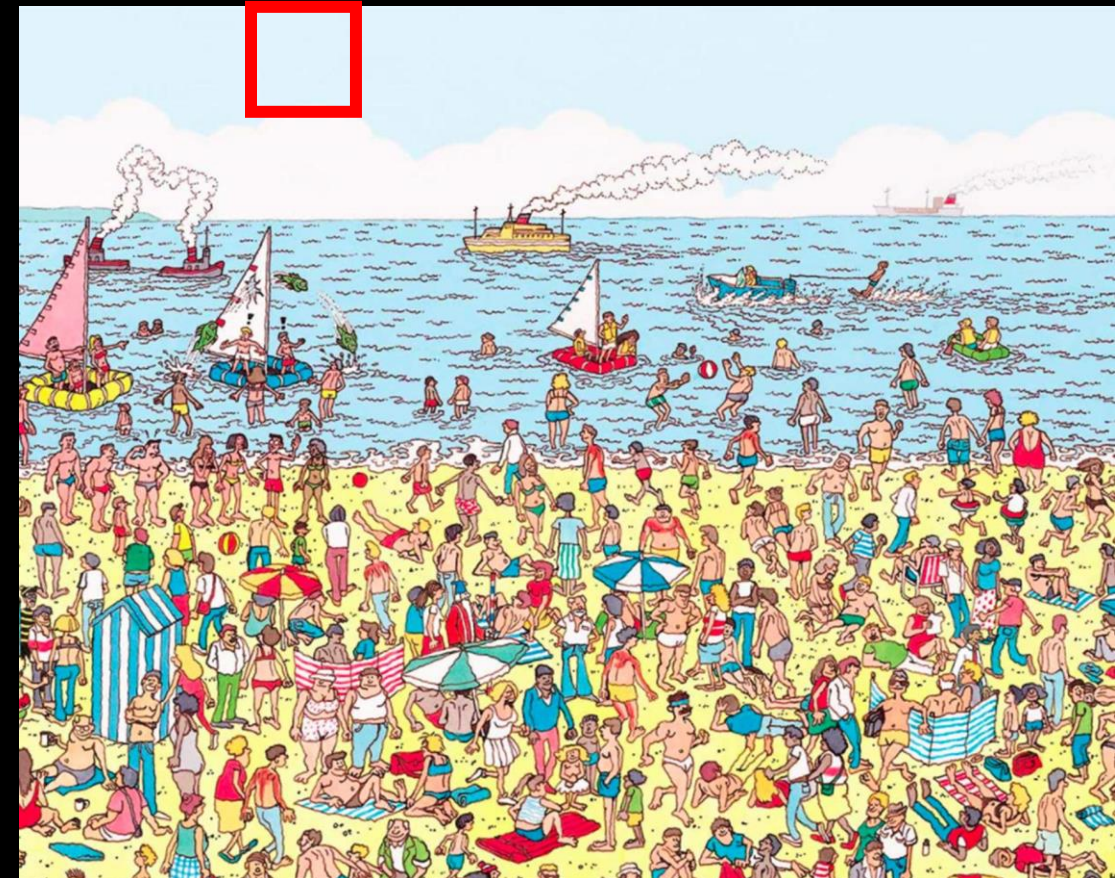
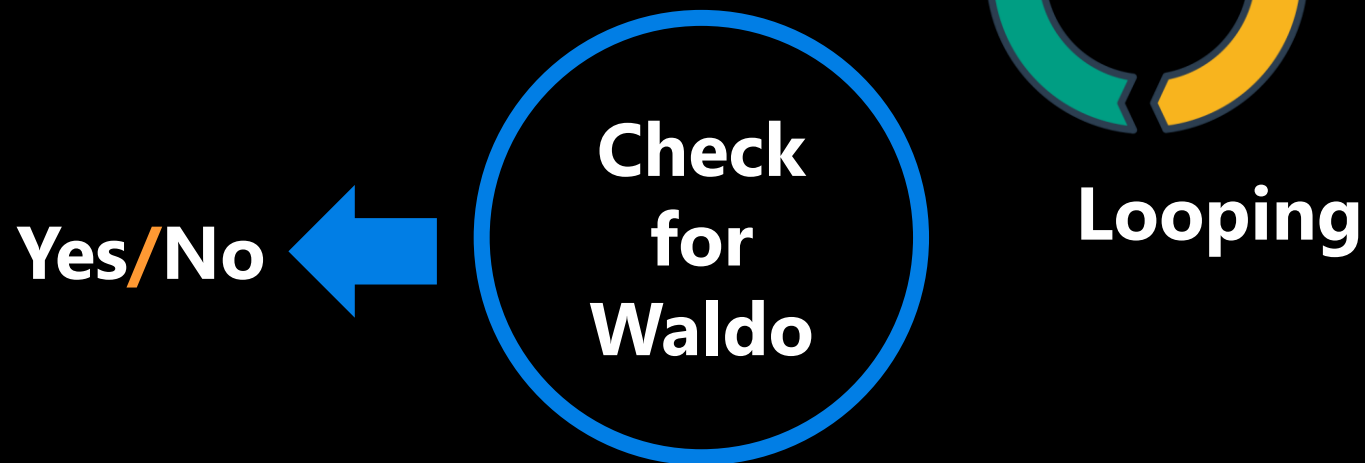
- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.





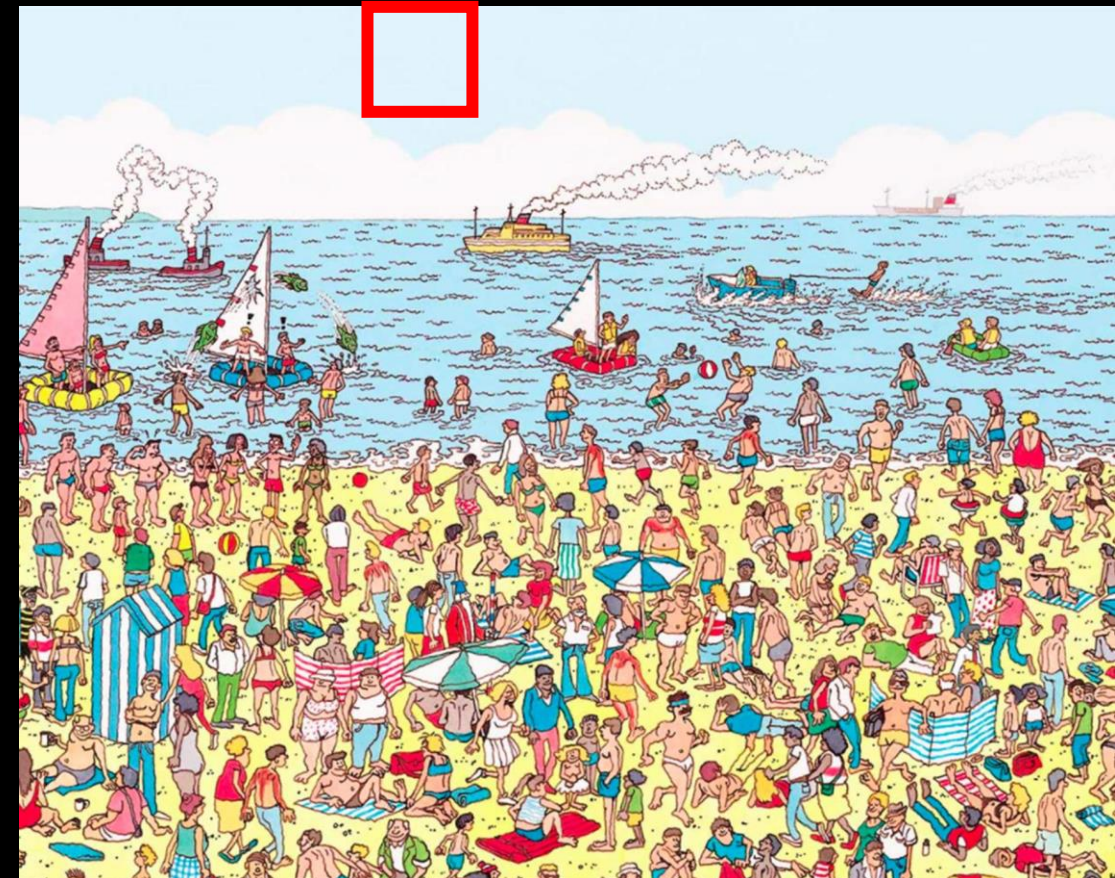
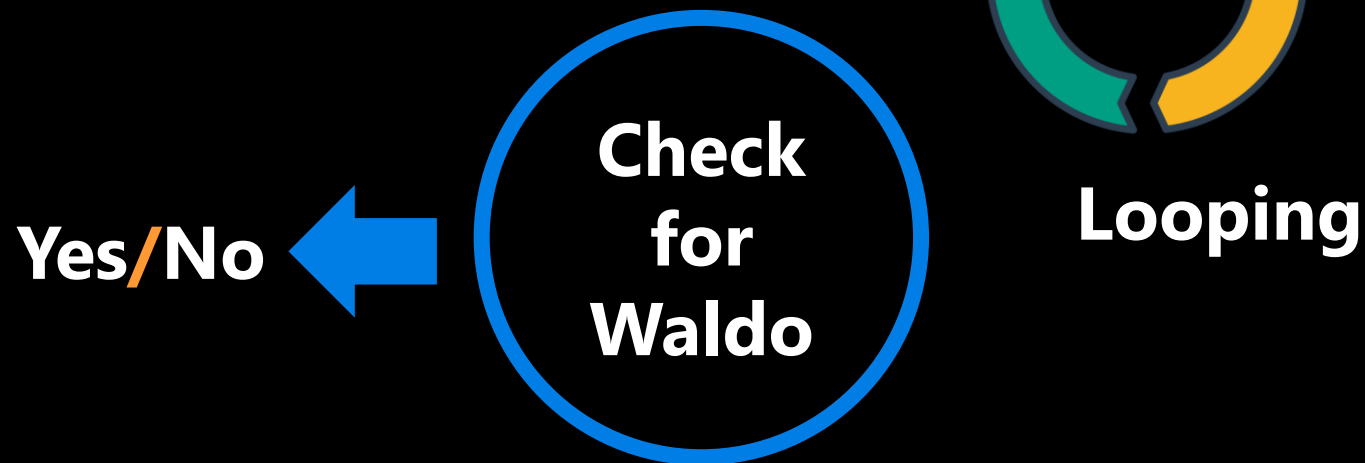
# Looping (Iterating)

- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.



# Looping (Iterating)

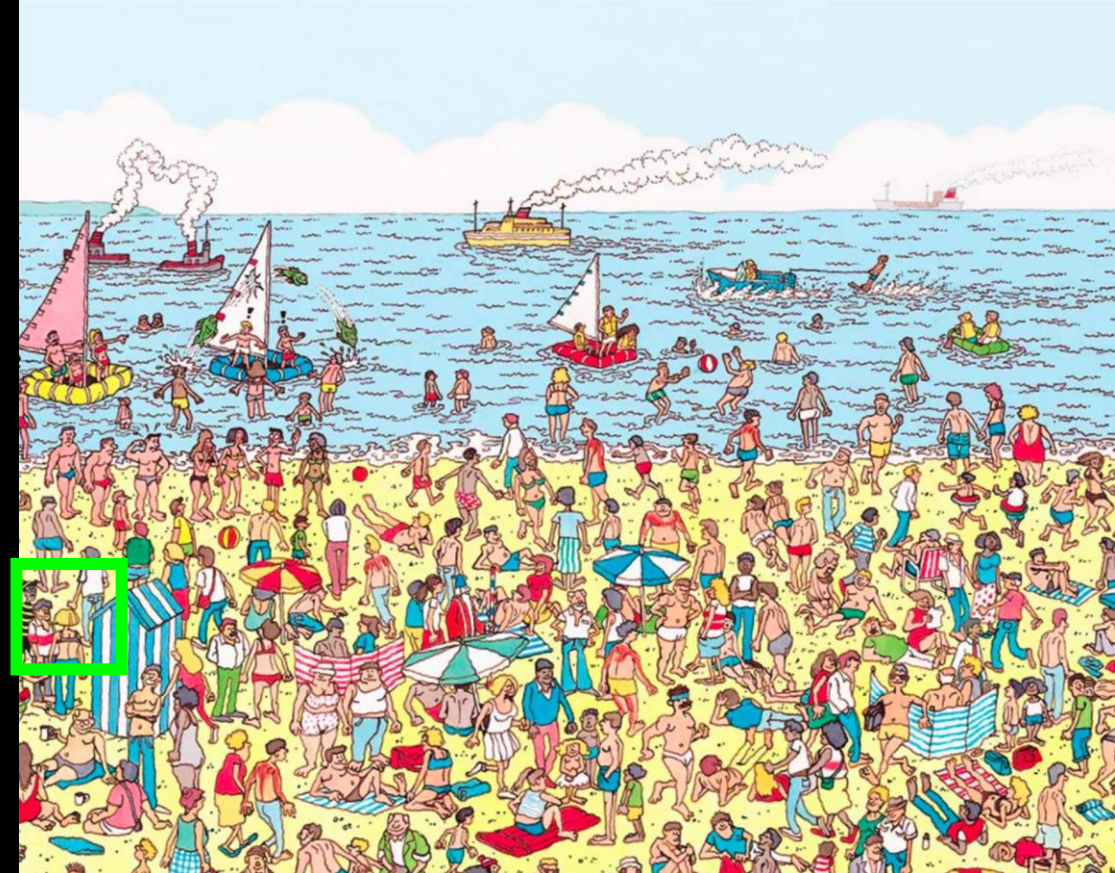
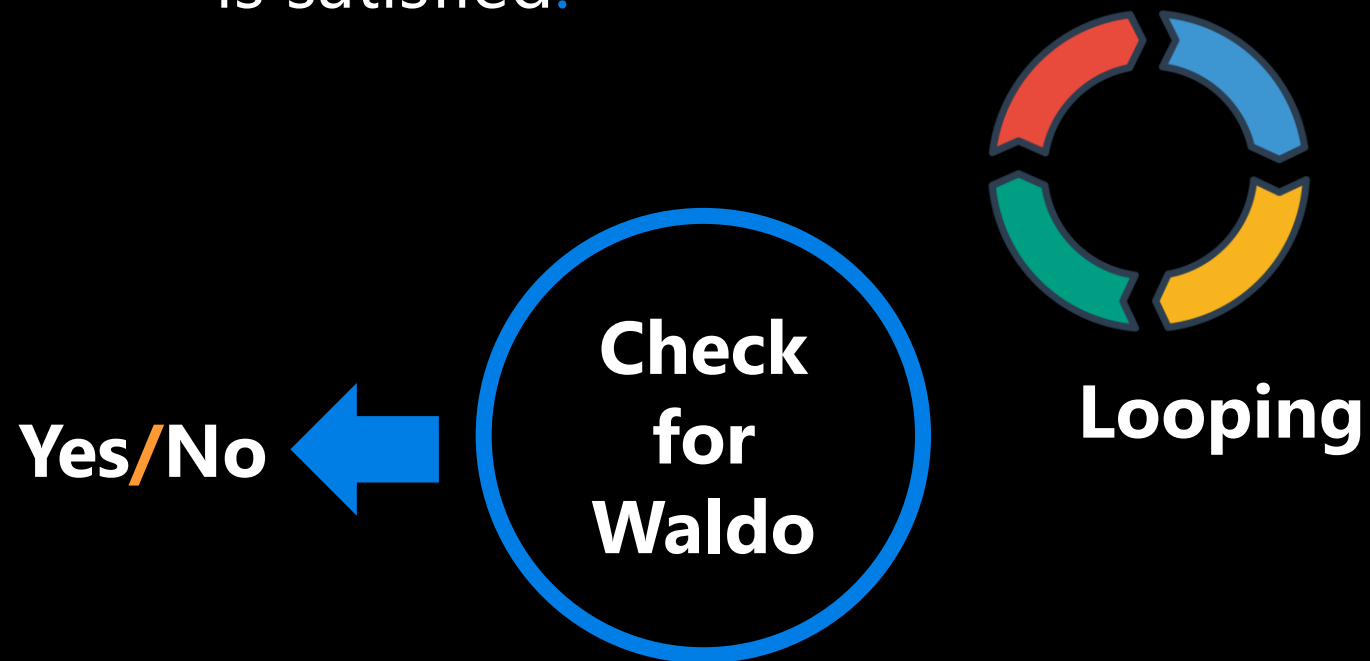
- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.





# Looping (Iterating)

- Looping means repeating something over and over until a particular condition is satisfied.



# While Loops

- Sometimes we need to keep looping as long as some condition is **True**, and stop when it becomes **False**.
- Let's say you want to ask the user a question.
  - "Do you think the Toronto Maple Leafs will win the Stanley Cup in your lifetime?"
- If the user answers 'y', print out "You are going to live for a very long time." If the user answers 'n', print out "Well, sometimes miracles happen."

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**5. Asking the User a Question**

# While Loops

- Our code kinda worked but if the user makes a typo, they can't participate in the questionnaire.
- The general solution is to loop: to execute the same lines of code more than once. This is also called iteration.
- We're going to talk about one loop construct today: the while-loop where you loop while some boolean expression is True.

# While Loops

- The **while loop** keeps executing a piece of code as long as a particular condition is **True**.
- There must be a colon (:) at the end of the while statement.
- The action to be performed must be indented.

Must evaluate to  
**True or False**

**Colon**

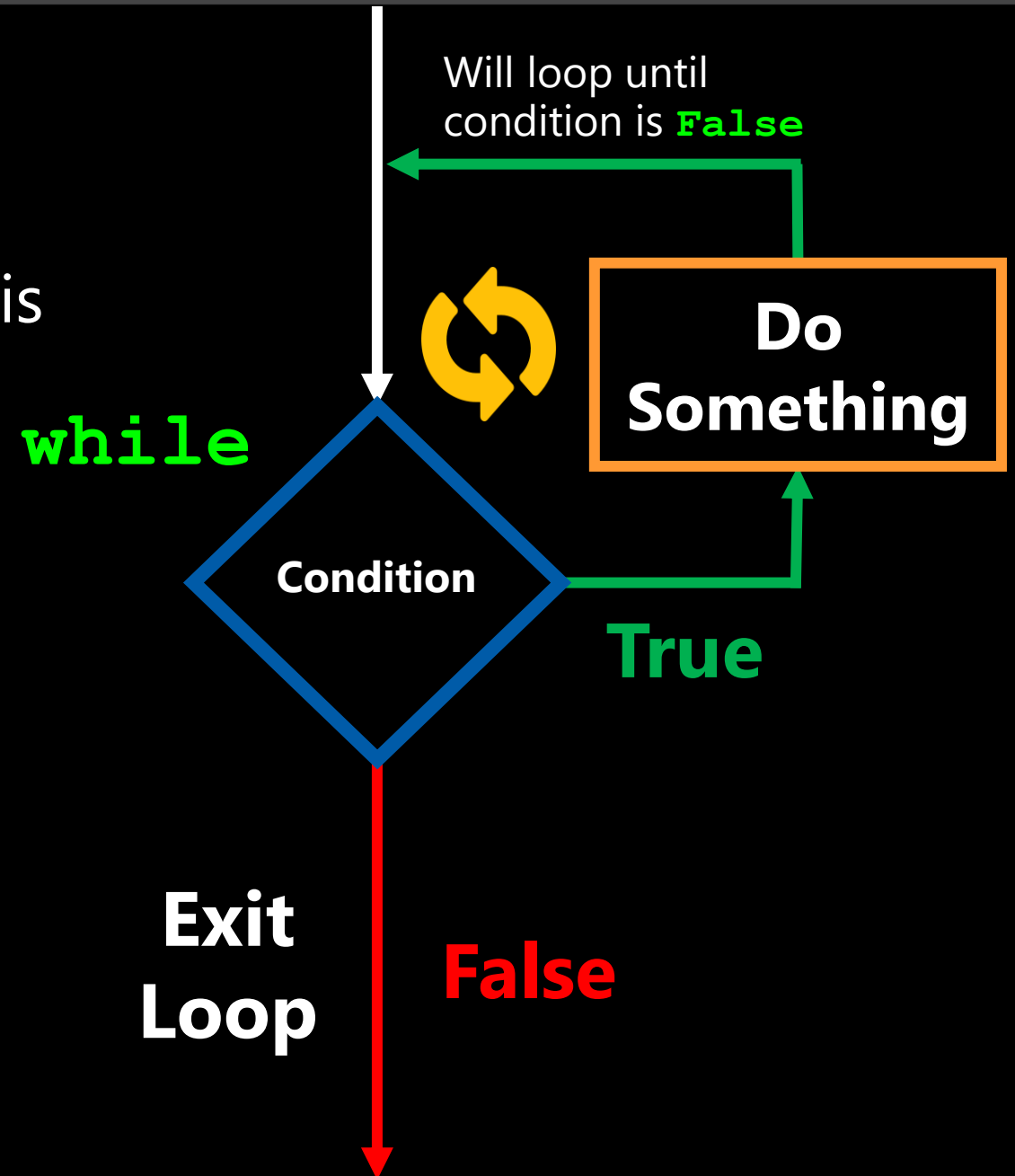
**while expression:**  
**do something.**

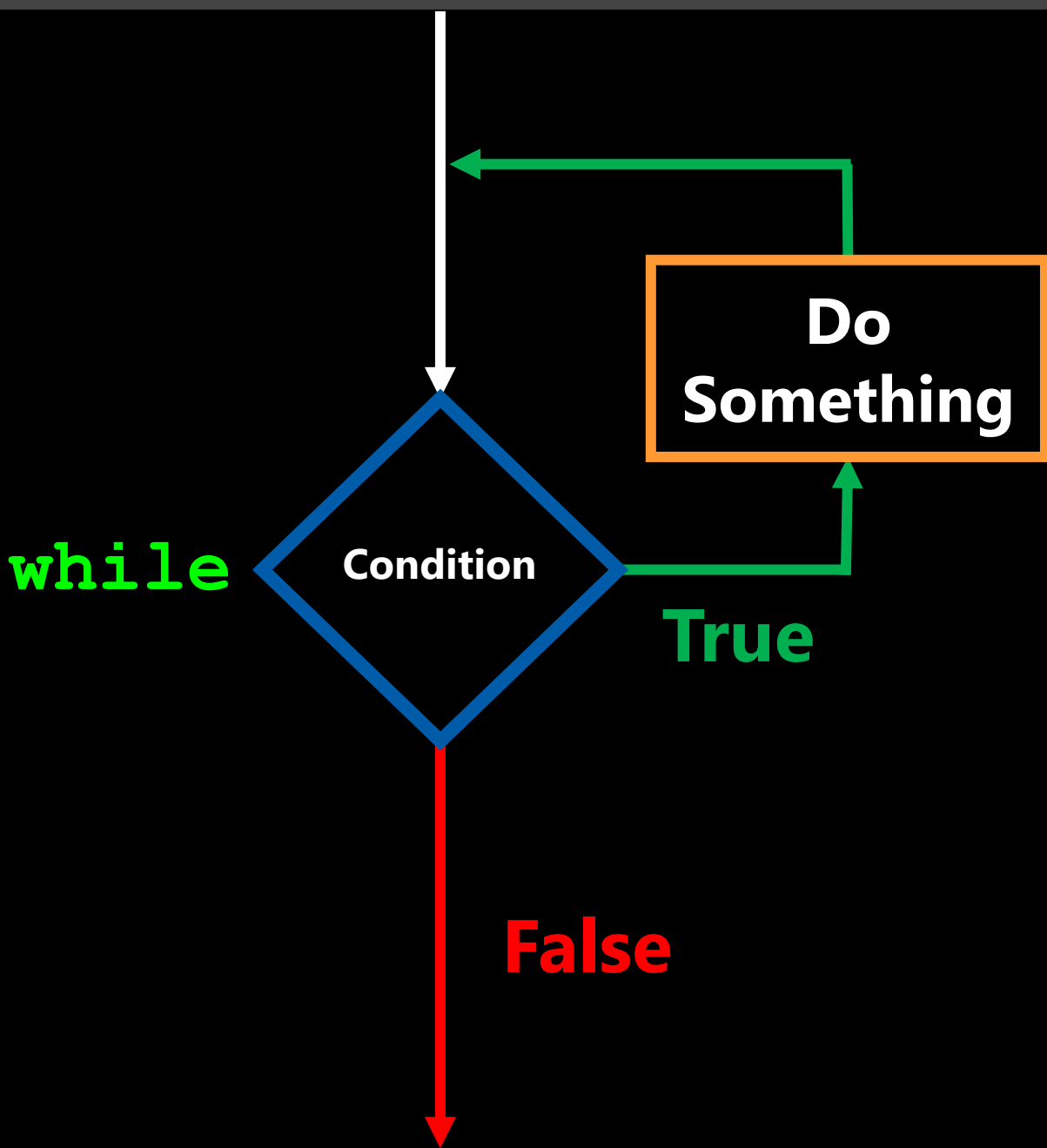
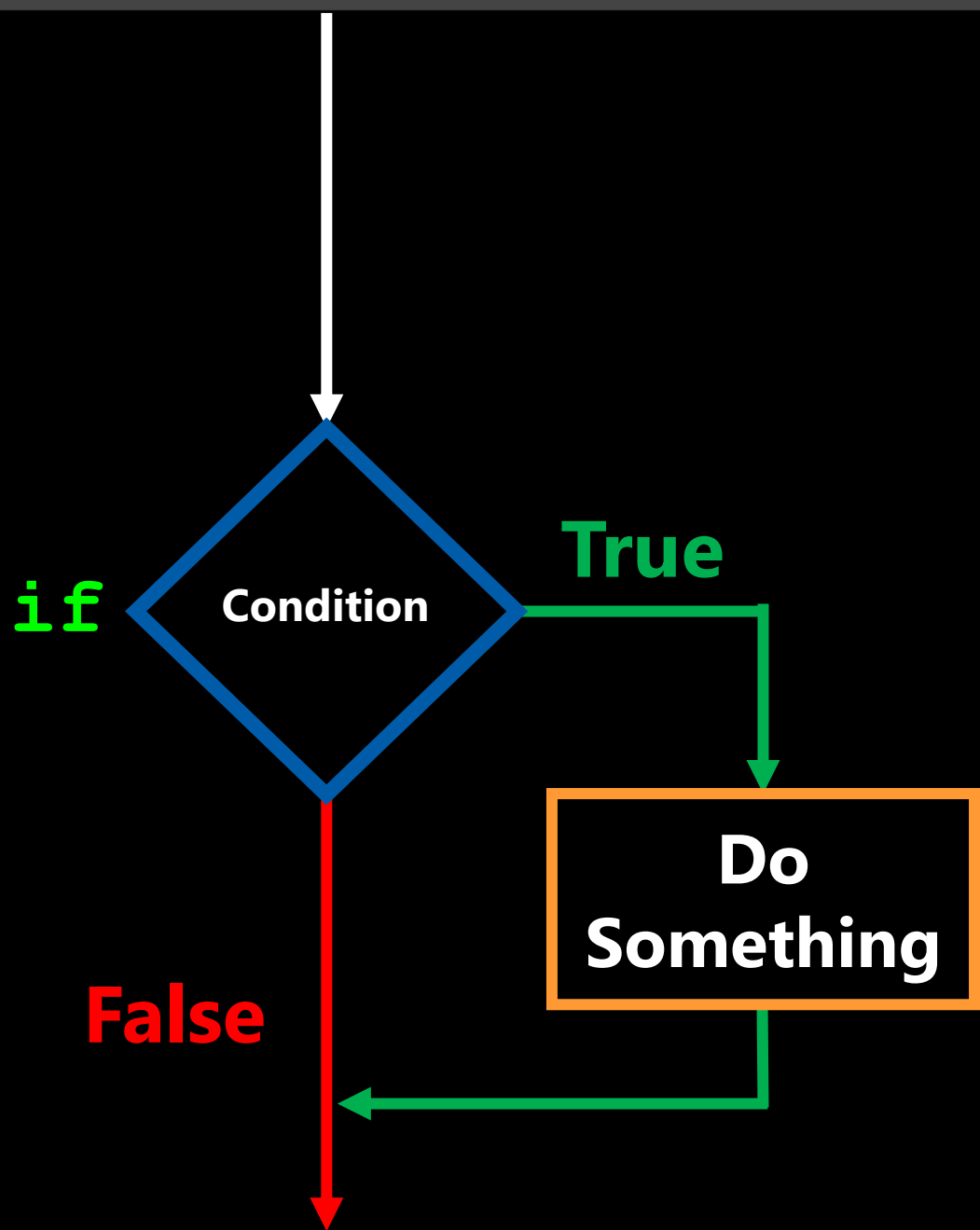
**Indent**



# While Loops

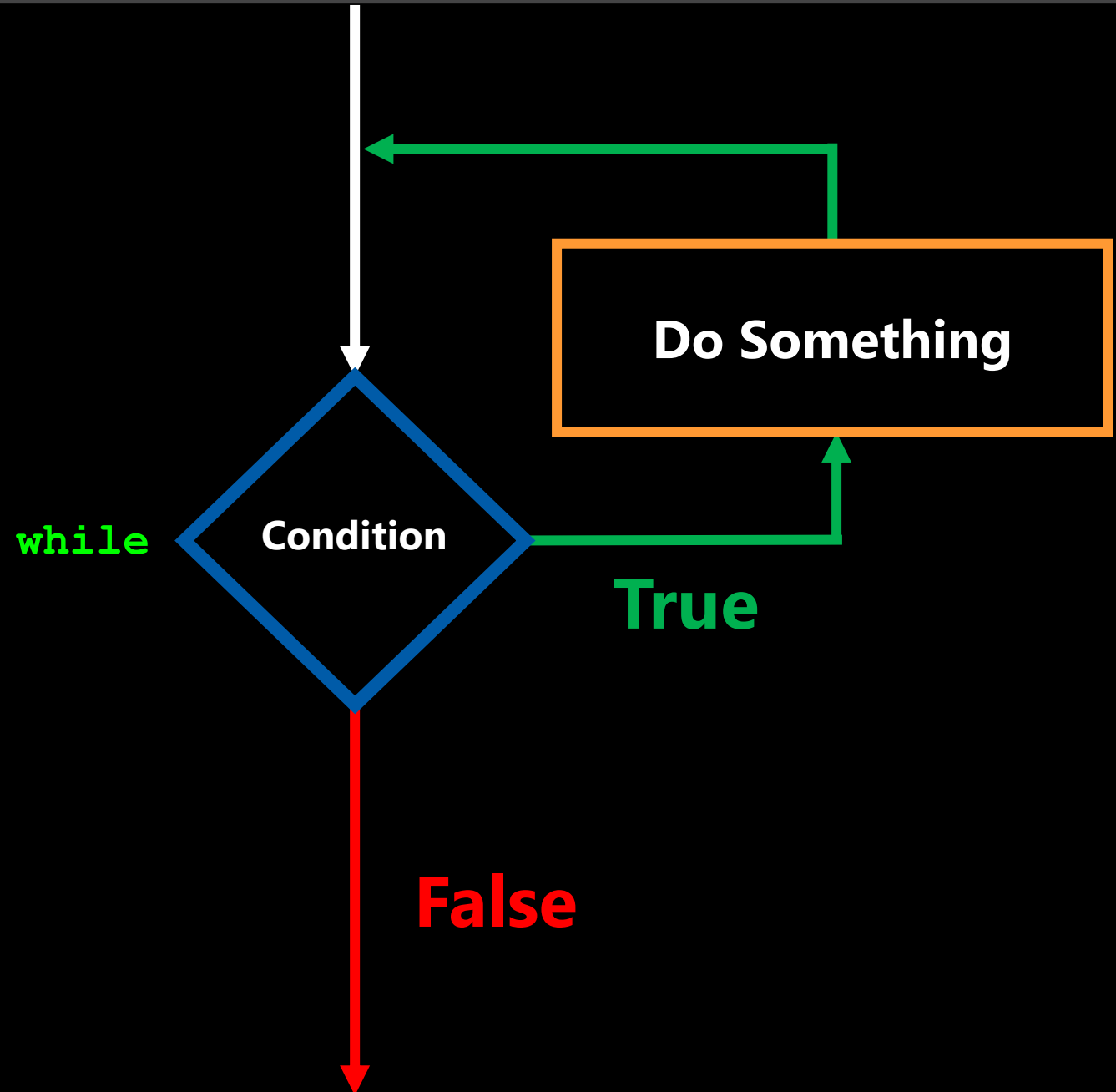
- The condition that gets evaluated is just a boolean expression.
- In particular it can include:
  - Something that evaluates to **True** or **False**.
  - logical operators (**and**, **or**, **not**)
  - comparison operators
  - function calls
- ... really anything that evaluates to **True** or **False**.





# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

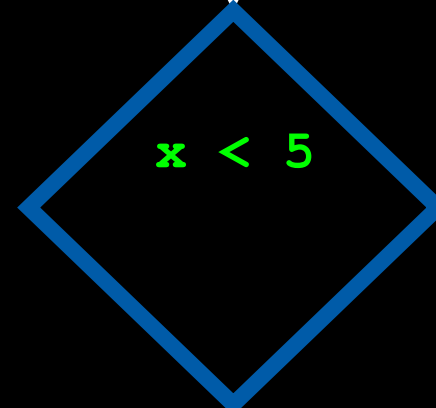


# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

x = 0



x < 5

```
print('x = ', x)
x += 1
```

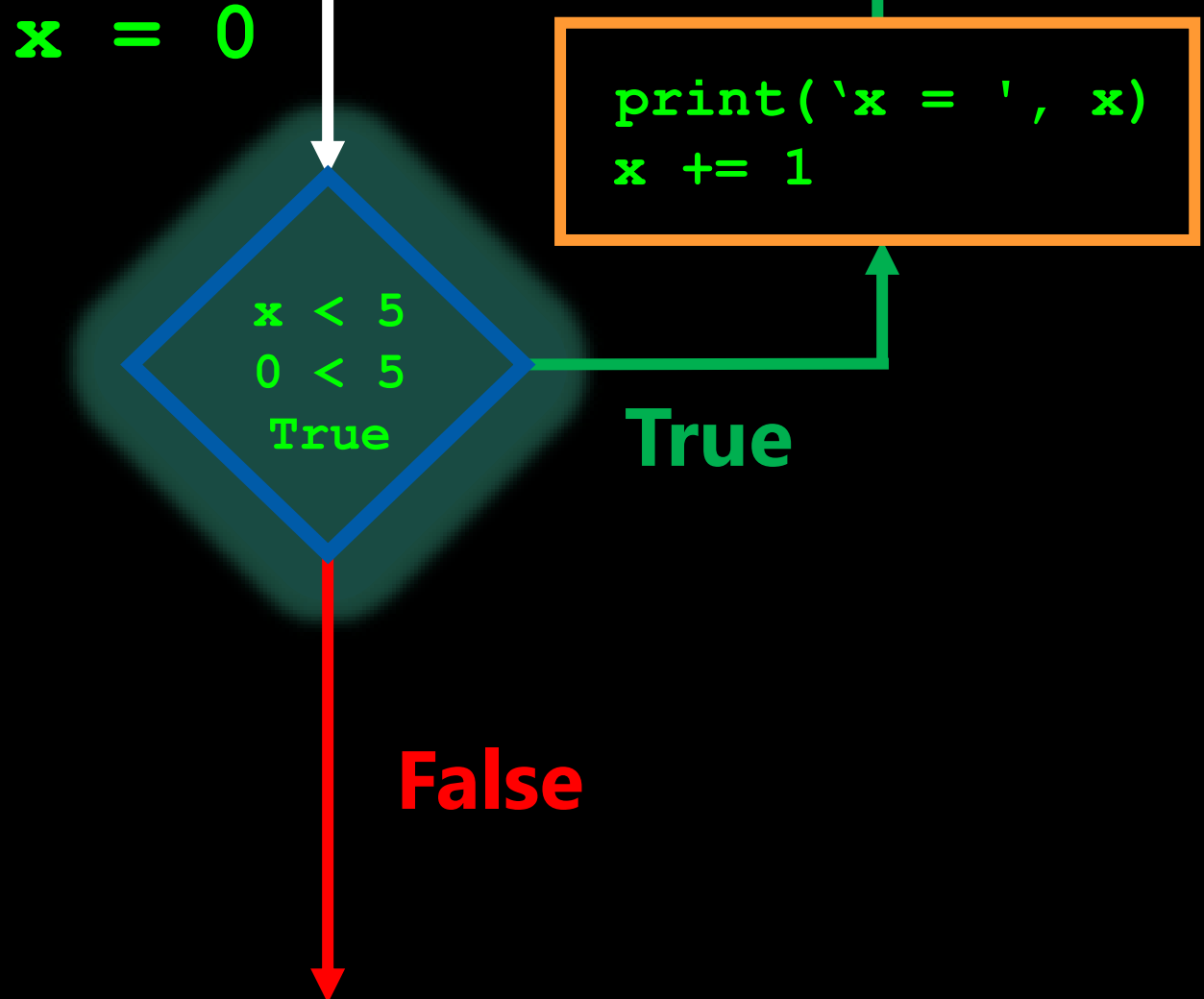
True

False

# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.



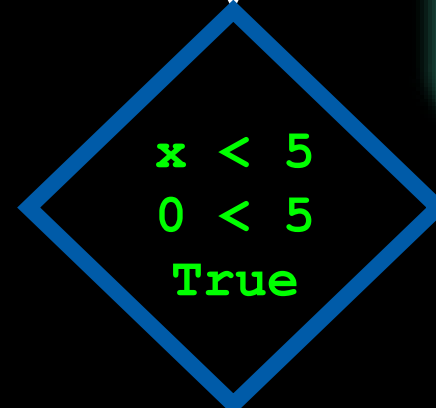
# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
```

x = 0



```
print('x = ', x)
x += 1
```

**True**

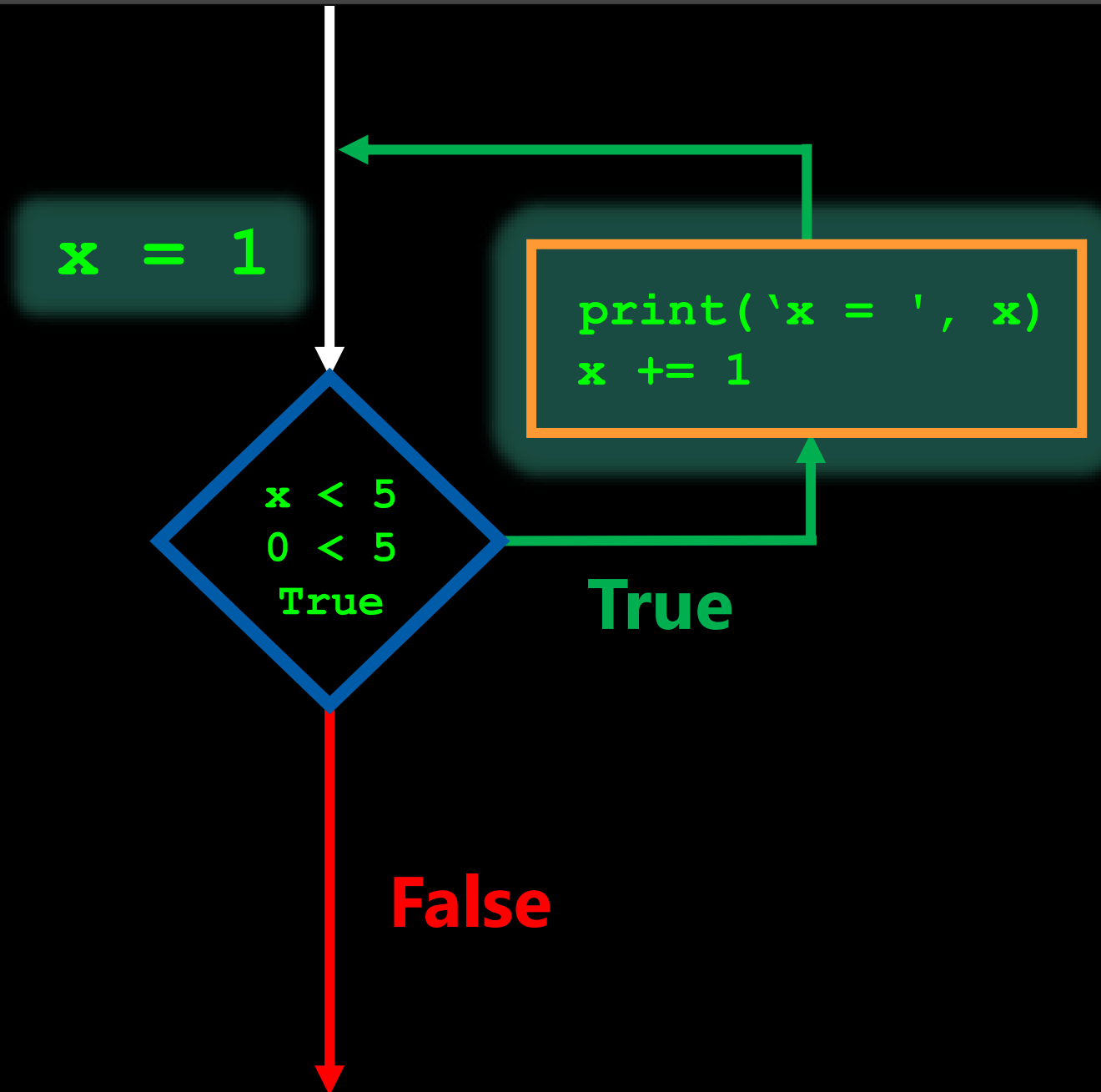
**False**

# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
```



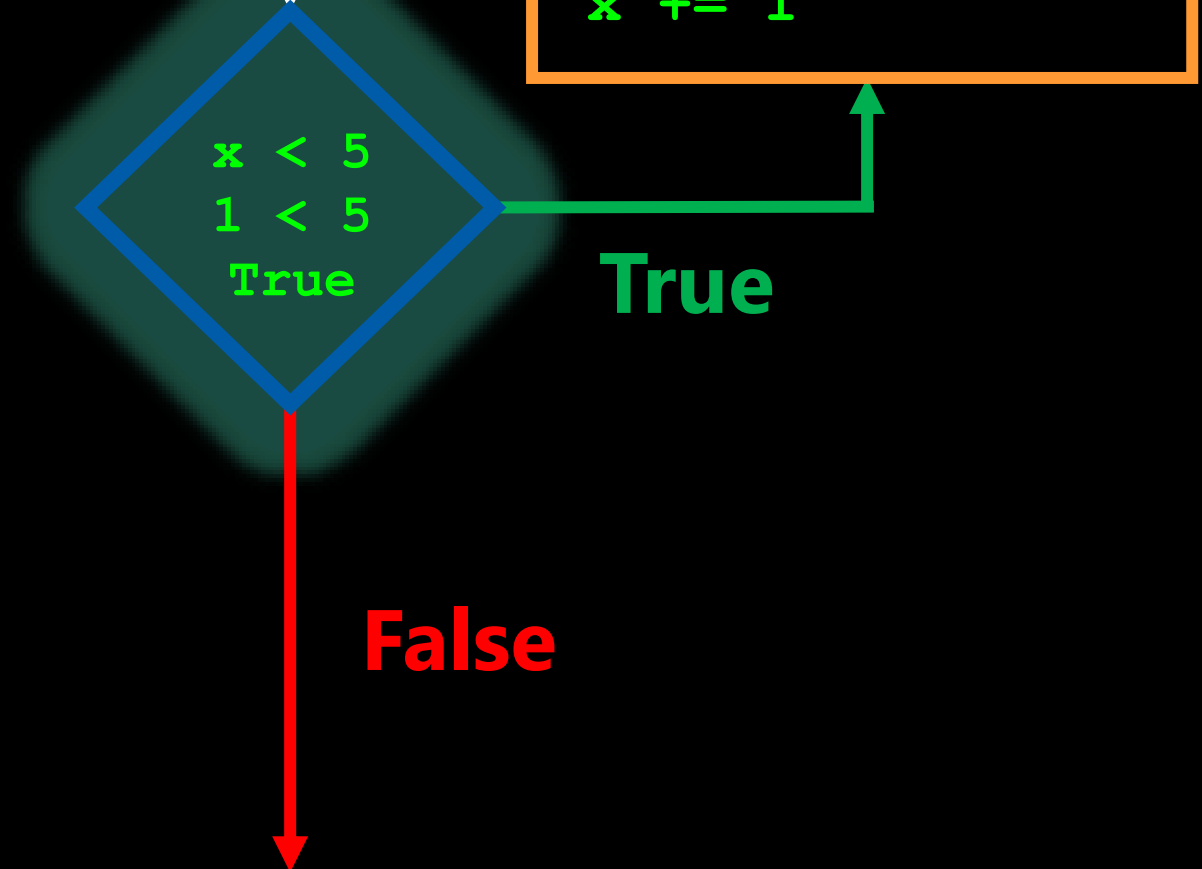
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```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
```

x = 1





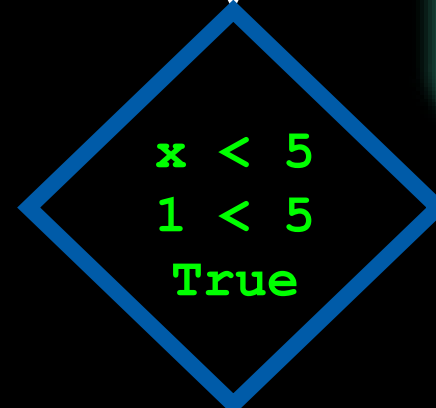
# While Loops

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    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
```

x = 1



```
print('x = ', x)
x += 1
```

**True**

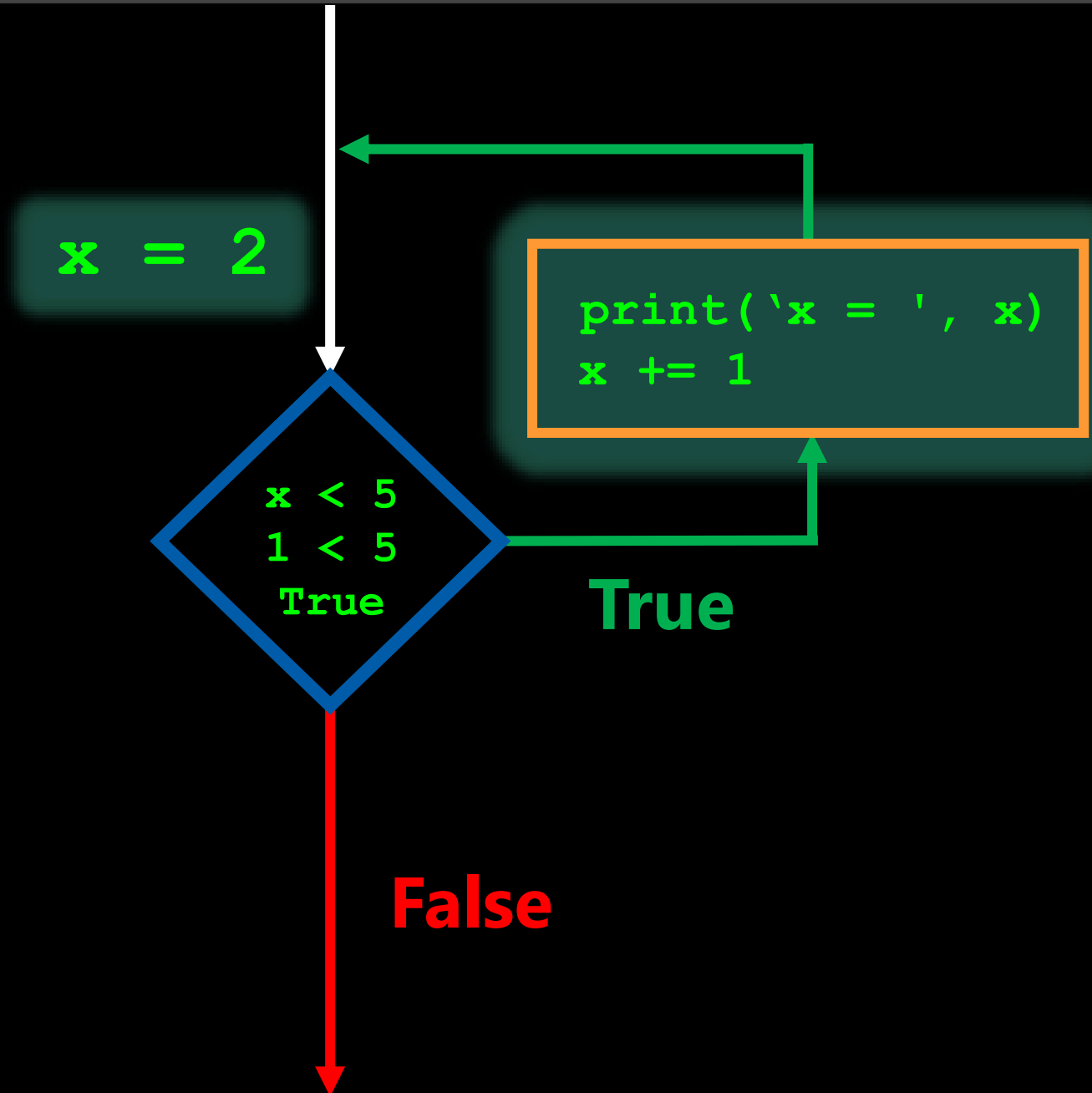
**False**

# While Loops

```
x = 0
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```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
```



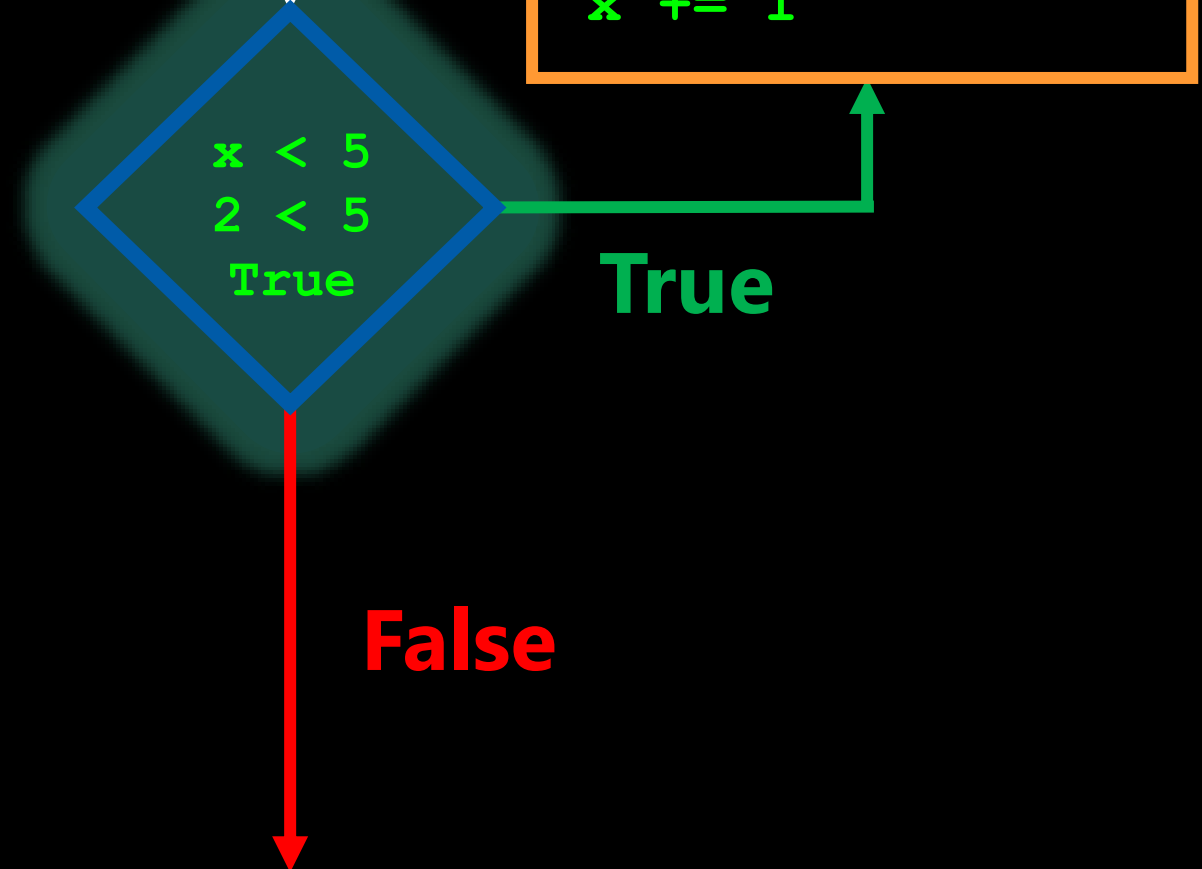
# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
```

x = 2



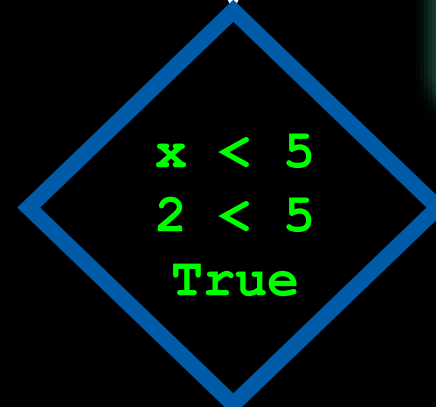
# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
```

x = 2



```
print('x = ', x)
x += 1
```

True

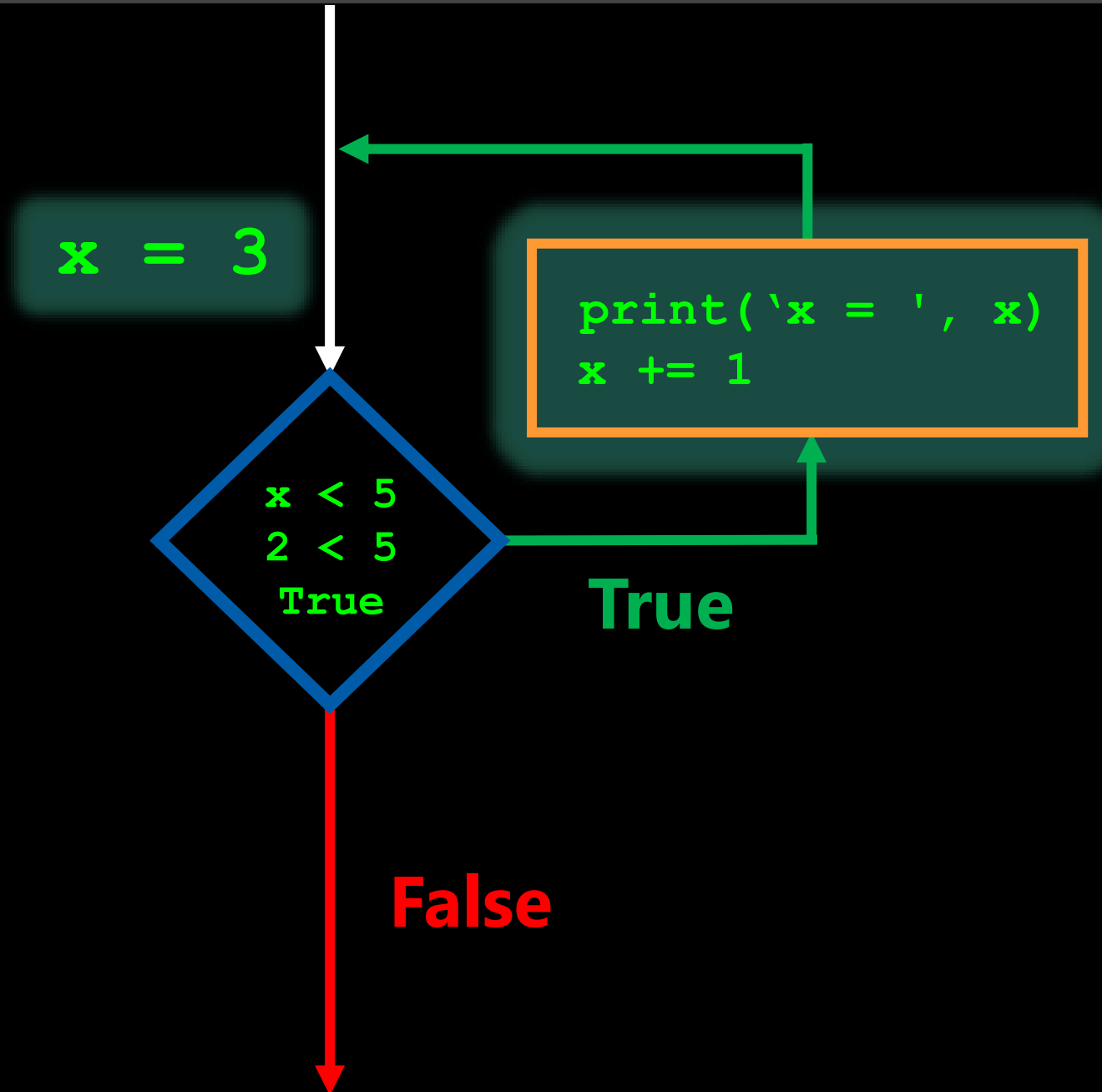
False

# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
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    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
```



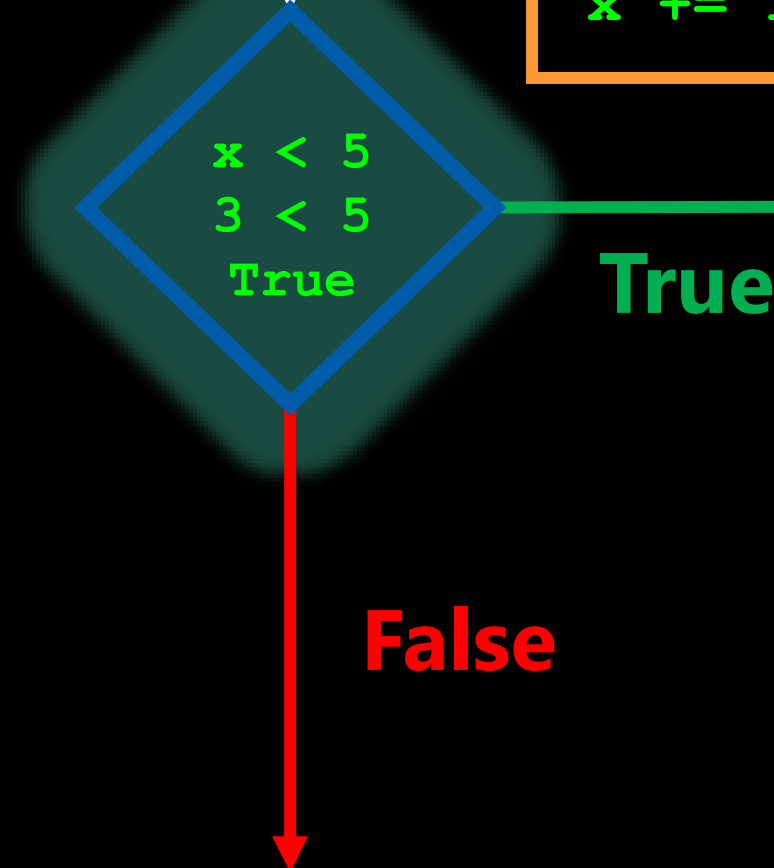
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x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
```

x = 3



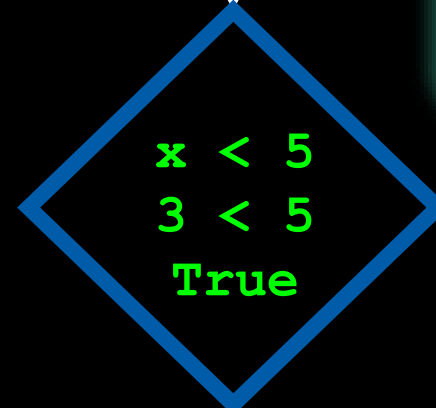
# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
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    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
x = 3
```

x = 3



True

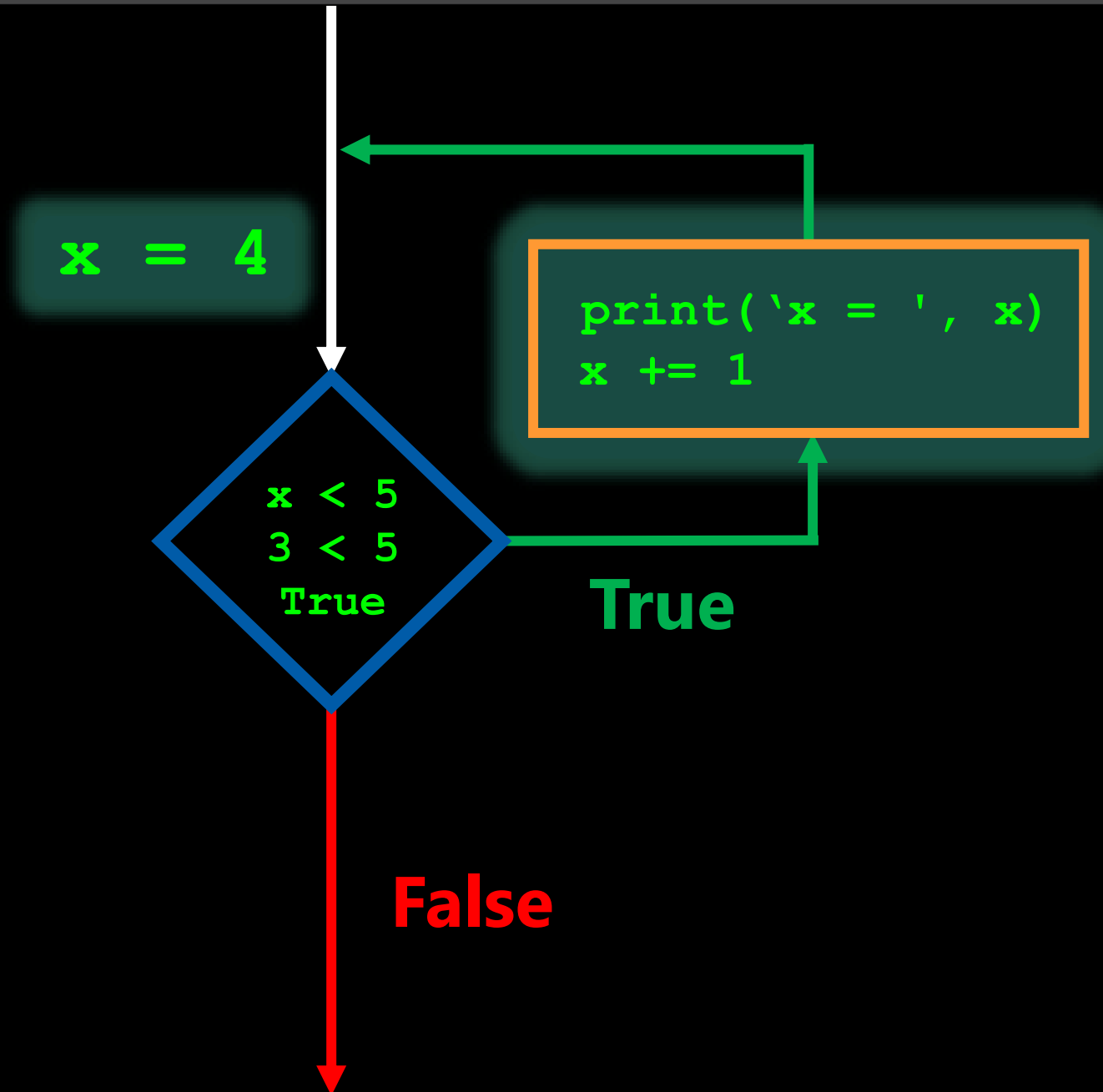
False

# While Loops

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```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
x = 3
```



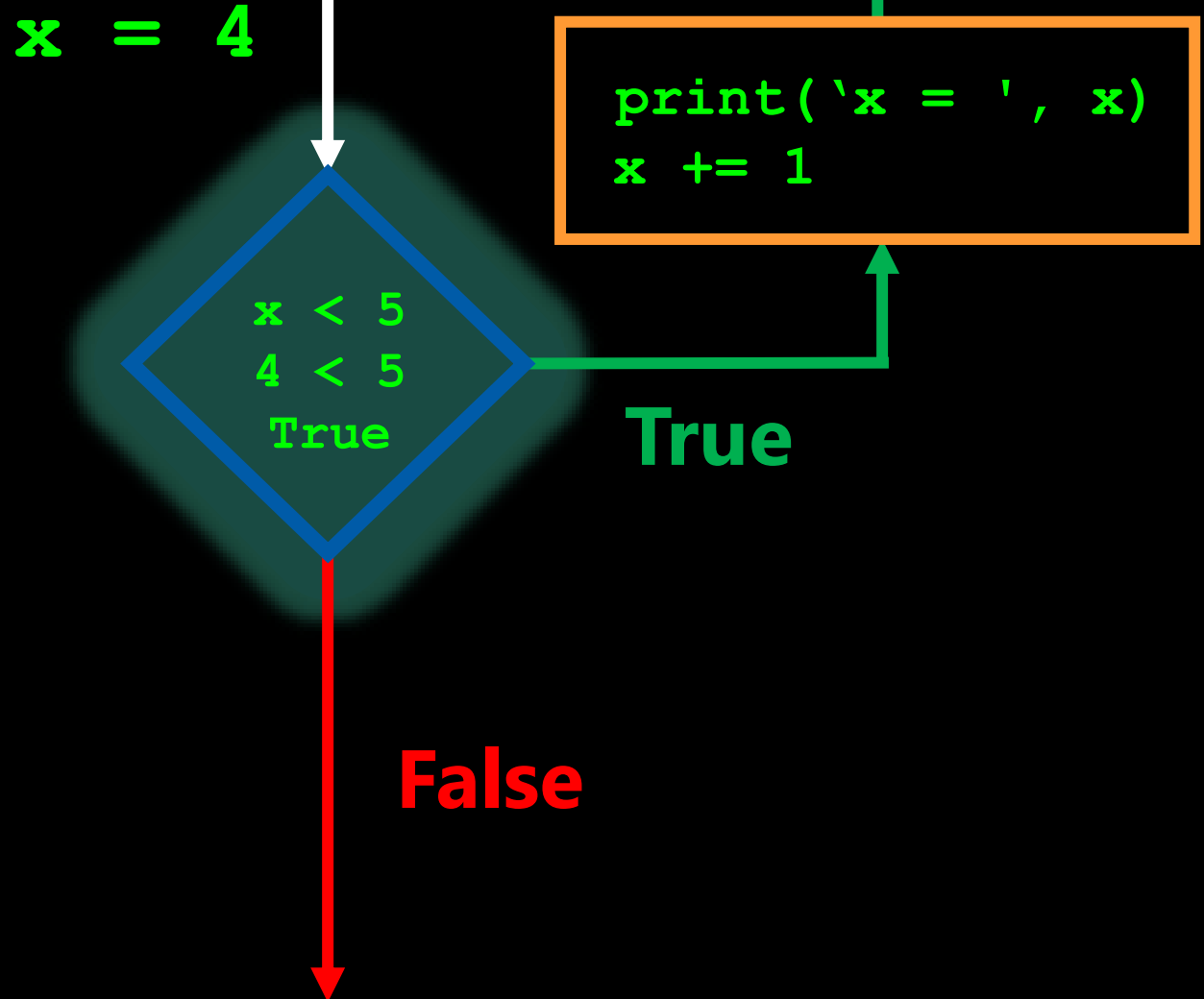


# While Loops

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x = 0
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```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
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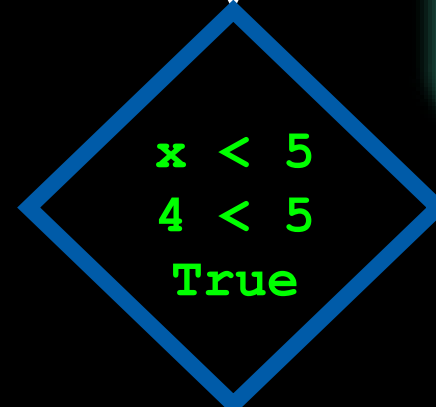
# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
x = 3
x = 4
```

x = 4



```
print('x = ', x)
x += 1
```

True

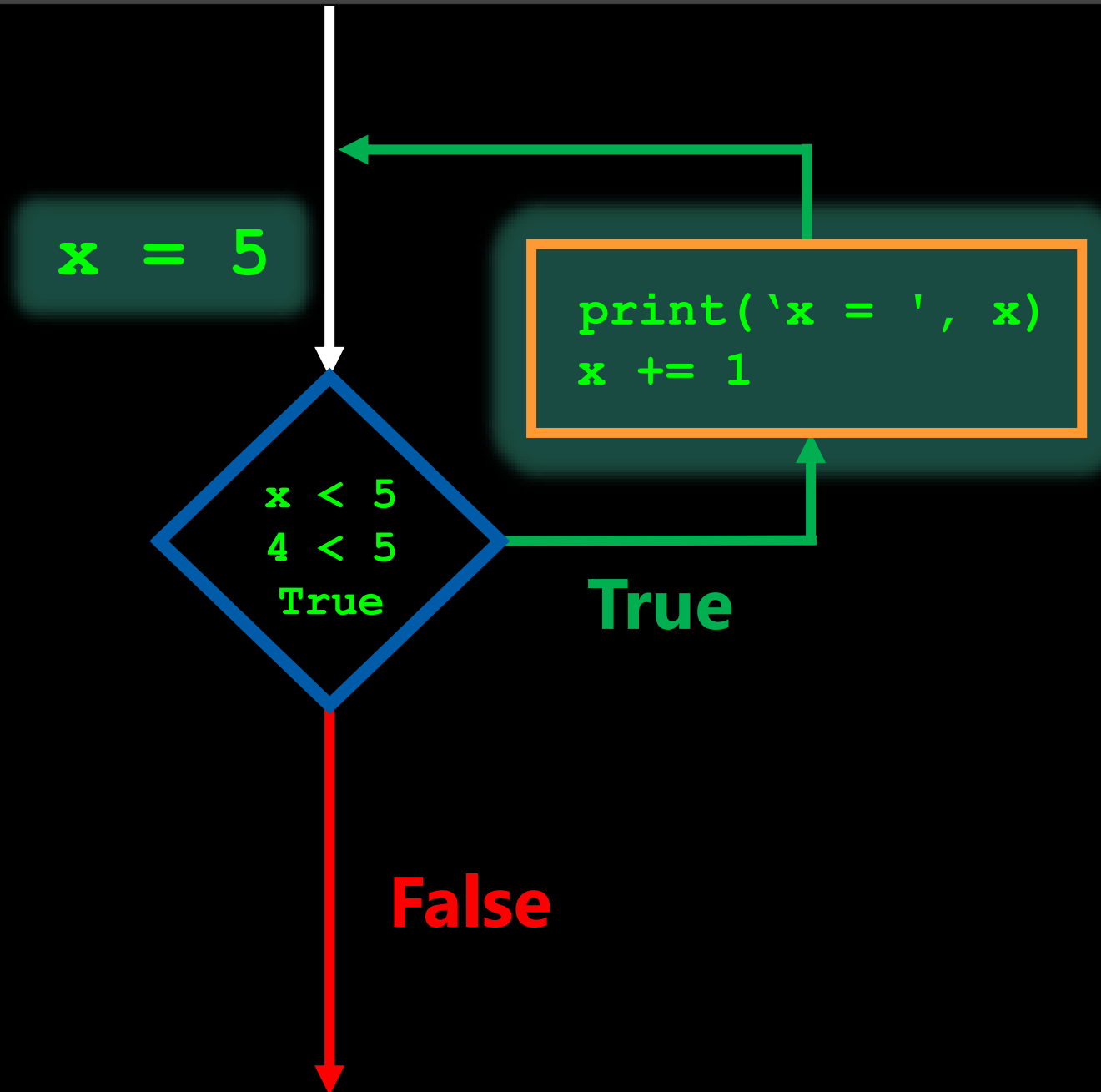
False

# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
x = 3
x = 4
```



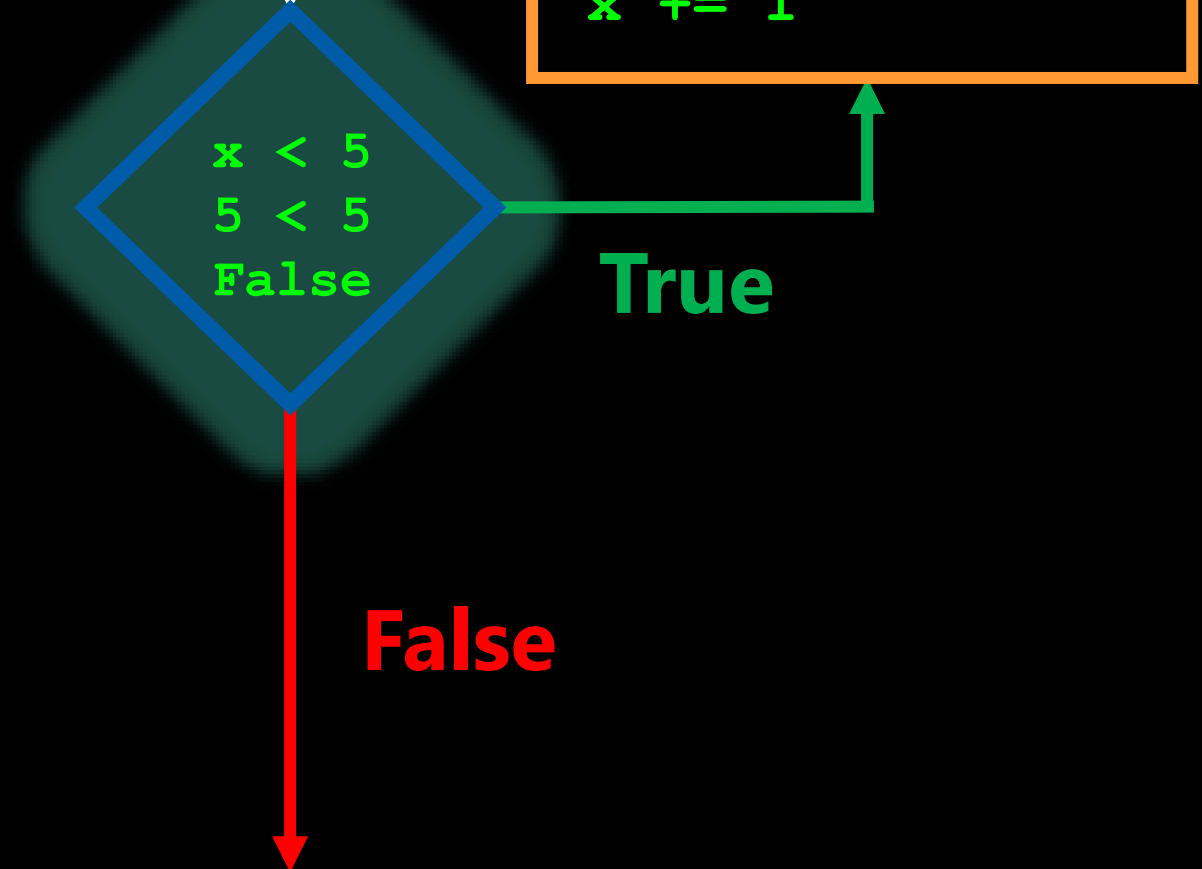
# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
x = 3
x = 4
```

x = 5



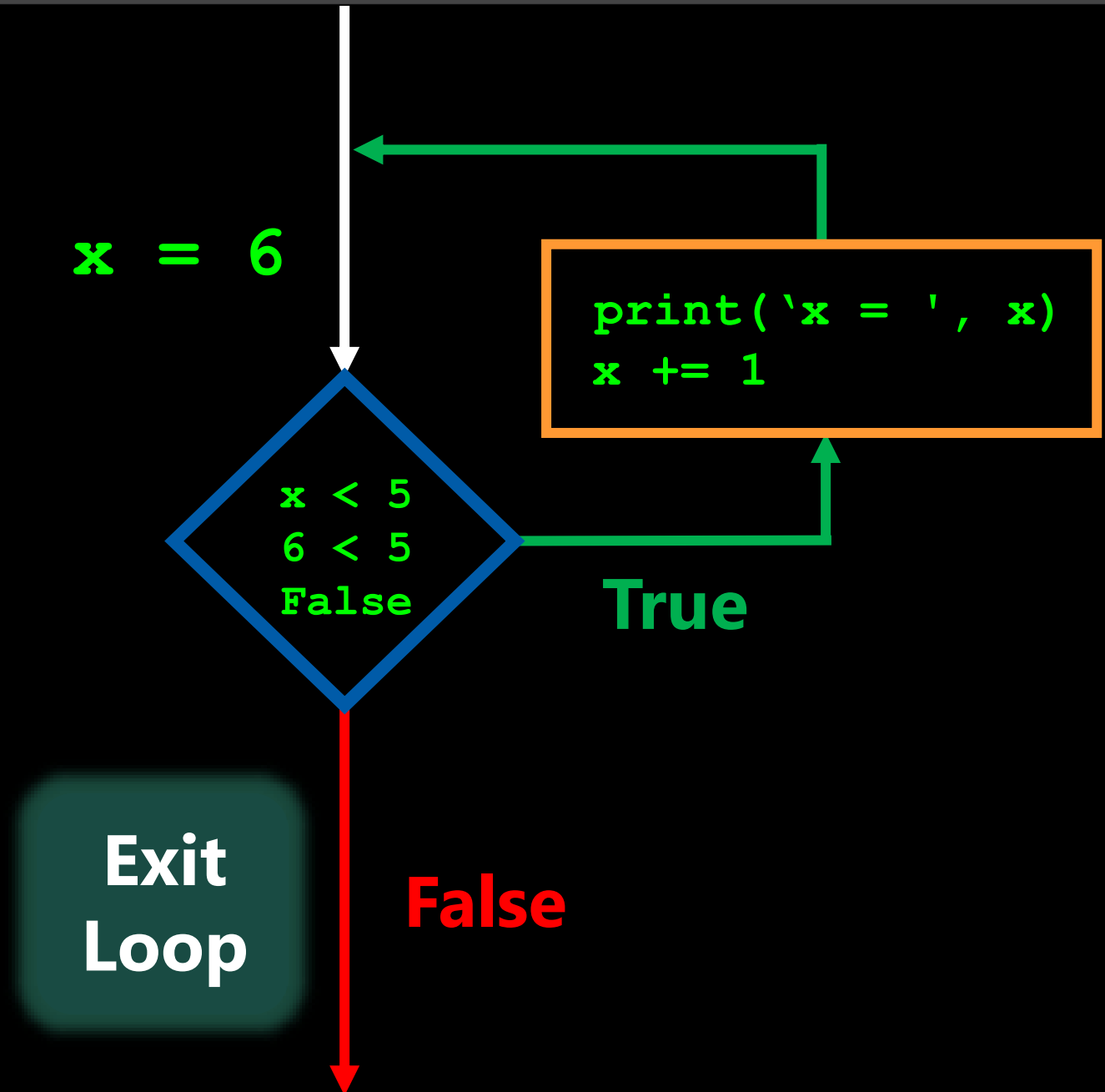
# While Loops

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    print('x = ', x)
    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
x = 1
x = 2
x = 3
x = 4
```

x = 6



# While Loops

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Click Link:  
**6. While Loops**

Must evaluate to  
True or False

Colon

`while expression:`  
`do something.`

Indent

# Infinite Loops

- Remember that a **while** loop ends when the condition is **False**.
- A common error when working with while loops is for the condition to never be satisfied and therefore, the loop to continue forever (till infinity).
- **We need some way inside the loop for the condition to become false.**

```
x = 0
while x < 10:
    print(x)
    x += 1
```

**True**

```
x = 0, 1, 2,
3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8, 9
```

**False**

```
x = 10
```

# Infinite Loops

- Remember that a **while** loop ends when the condition is **False**.
- A common error when working with while loops is for the condition to never be satisfied and therefore, the loop to continue forever (till infinity).
- **We need some way inside the loop for the condition to become false.**

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**7. Infinite Loops**



# Variable Scope **and** Loops

```
def func(x):  
    x += 1
```

**x (Local)**



```
x = 0  
func(x)
```

**x (Global)**

**x (Global)**



```
x = 0
```

```
while x < 10:
```

```
    x += 1
```

**x (Global)**



# While Loops

- Let's revisit our User Input code and see if the While Loop will solve out problem.

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**8. Back to User Input**

# Breakout Session 1

- Write code to print all the numbers from 0 to 20 that aren't evenly divisible by either 3 or 5.
- Zero is divisible by everything and should not appear in the output.

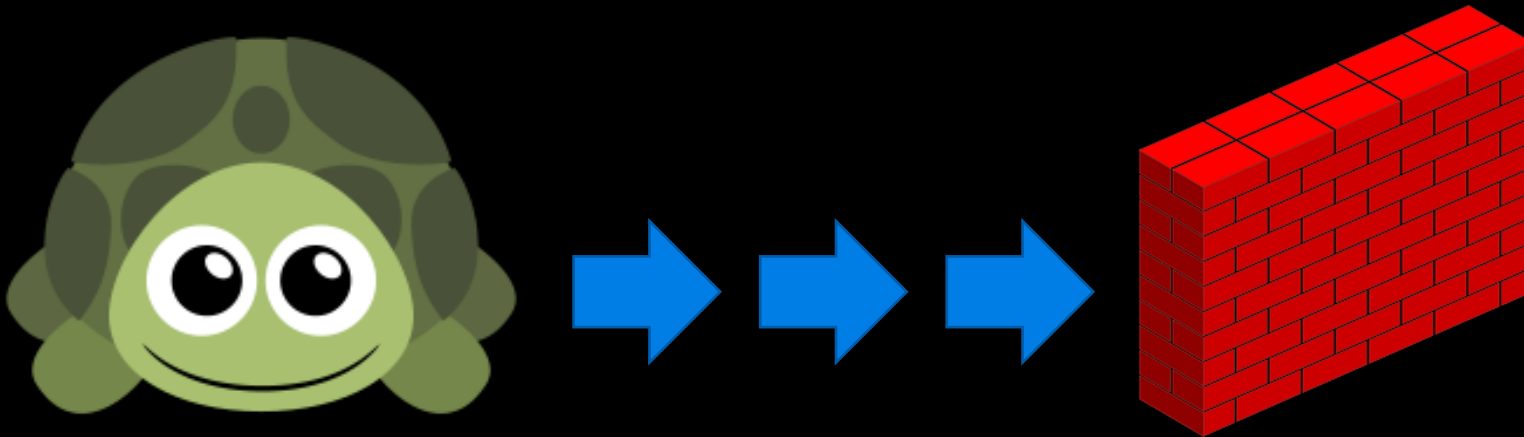
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**9. Breakout Session 1**

# Turtles and **while** loops

- I'm a little turtle and I want to take steps to the right until I get to the brick wall.
- However, I don't know how far away the brick wall I.



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**Click Link:**  
**10. Turtles and while  
loops**

# Random Module

- This module implements pseudo-random number generators for various distributions.

```
import random
```

```
random.uniform()
```

```
random.random()
```

```
random.randint()
```

```
...
```

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**11. Random Module**

# Lecture Recap

Practice!

- Looping (aka iteration) is the second key control structure in programming (if-statements/branching was the first).
- The basic idea of loops is to repeatedly execute the same block code.
- Looping is a very powerful idea.
- While loops is one of two loop types in Python.

functions, input & output, importing modules.

Week 4 | Lecture 1 (4.1)

if nothing else, write `#cleancode`