

while loops.

Week 4 | Lecture 1 (4.1)

Upcoming

- Lab 2 Due 11:59 pm Friday.
- No new lab released this Thursday.
- Reflection 4 Released Friday 6:00 pm.
- Tutorial (Online), Practical, Office Hour sessions running all week.
- **Term Test 1** next week.

if nothing else, write **#cleancode**.

This Week's Content

- Lecture 4.1
 - function review, while loops
- Lecture 4.2
 - More while loops
- Lecture 4.3
 - Midterm review

function confusion

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

function, what are they?

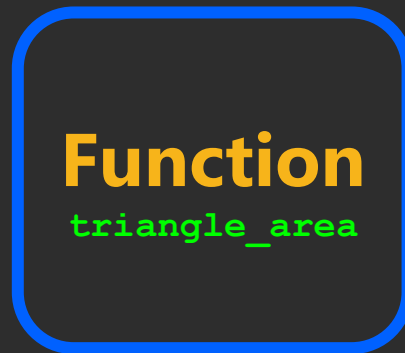
- A function is best explained as a self-contained piece of code that has inputs and an output.

day=1, month=1, year=2022



1

base=1, height=1



0.5

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

angle=90



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

1

function, what are they?

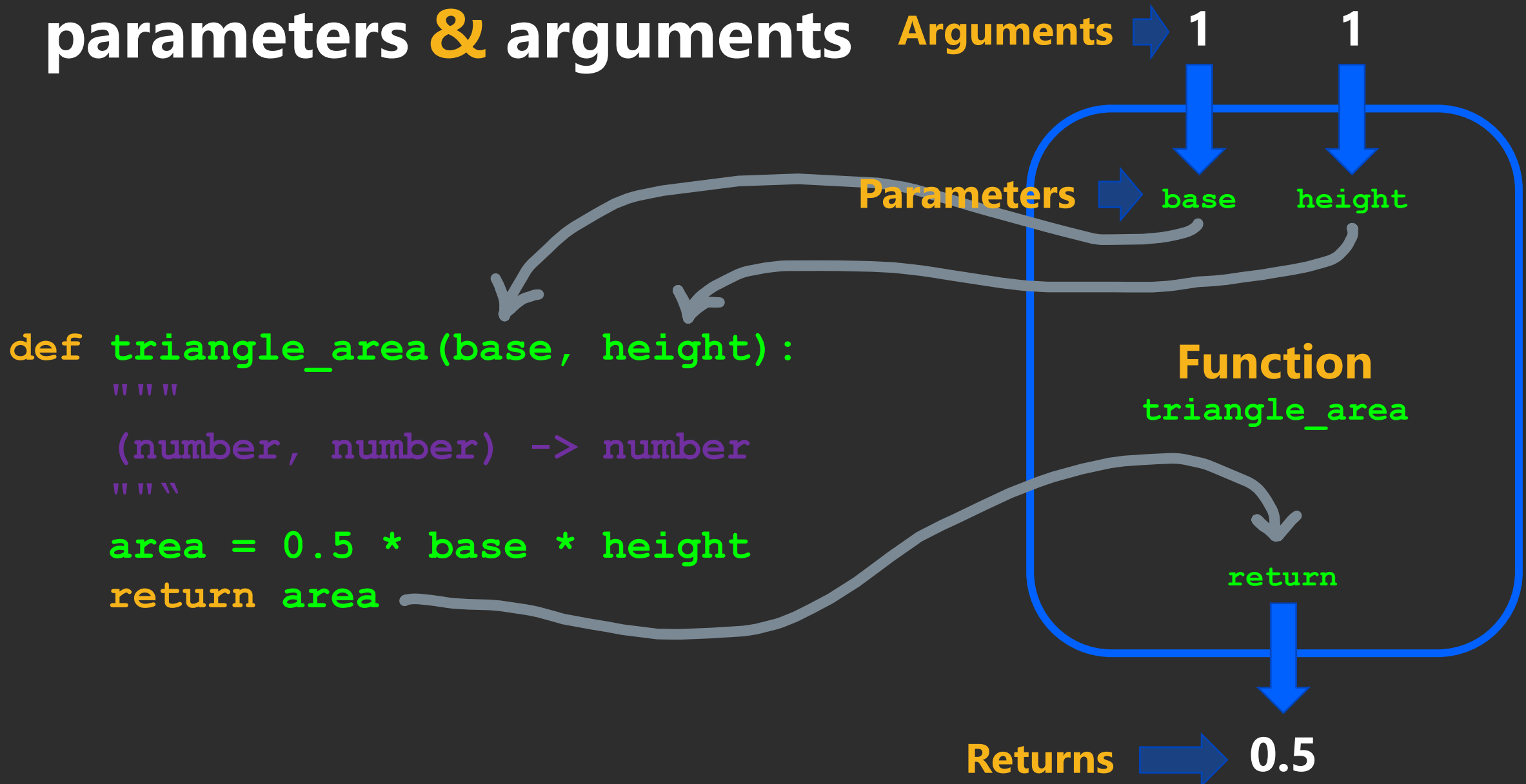
- Let's look at a real example of using function.

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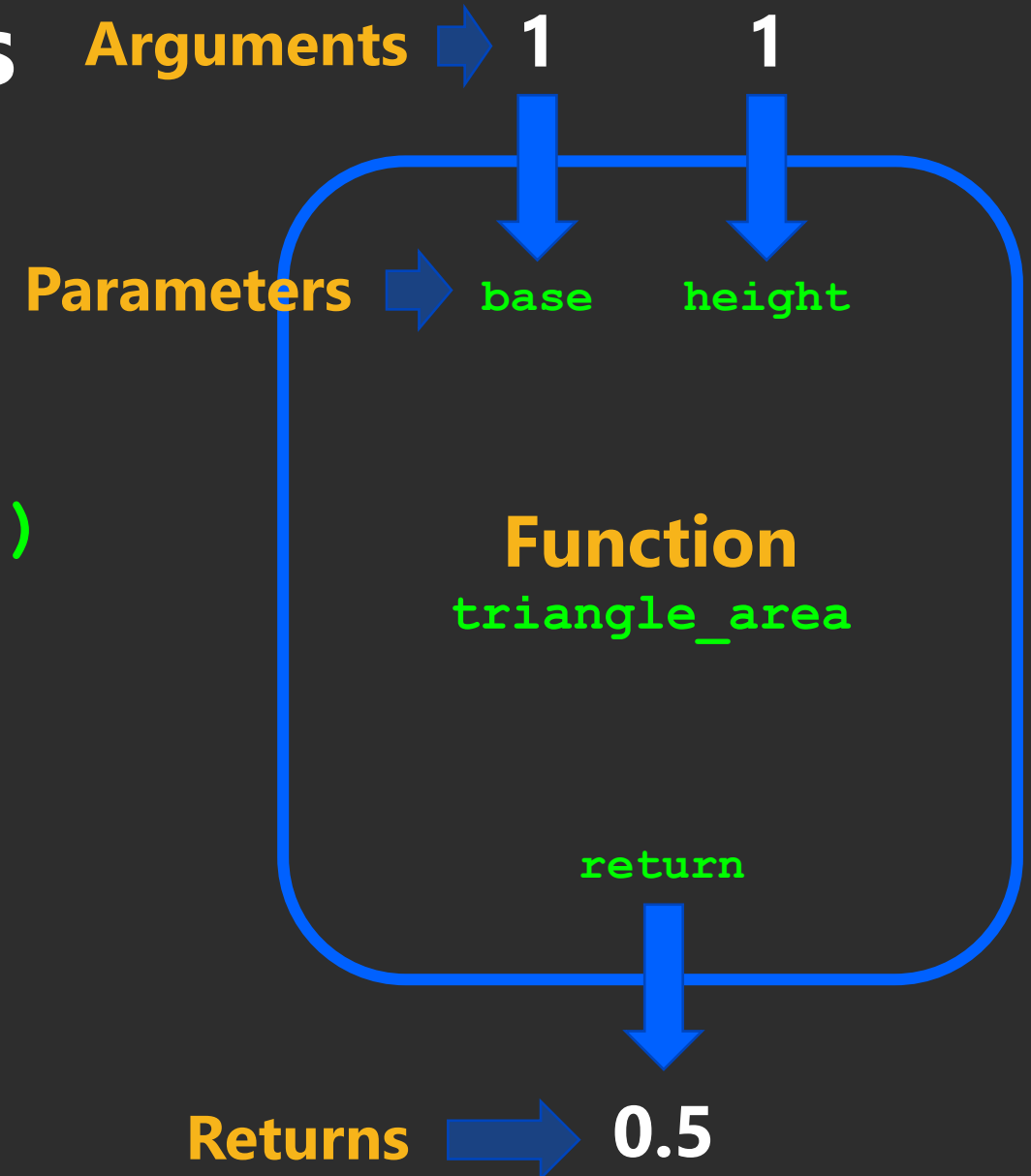
1. Function use cases

parameters & arguments



parameters & arguments

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



parameters & arguments

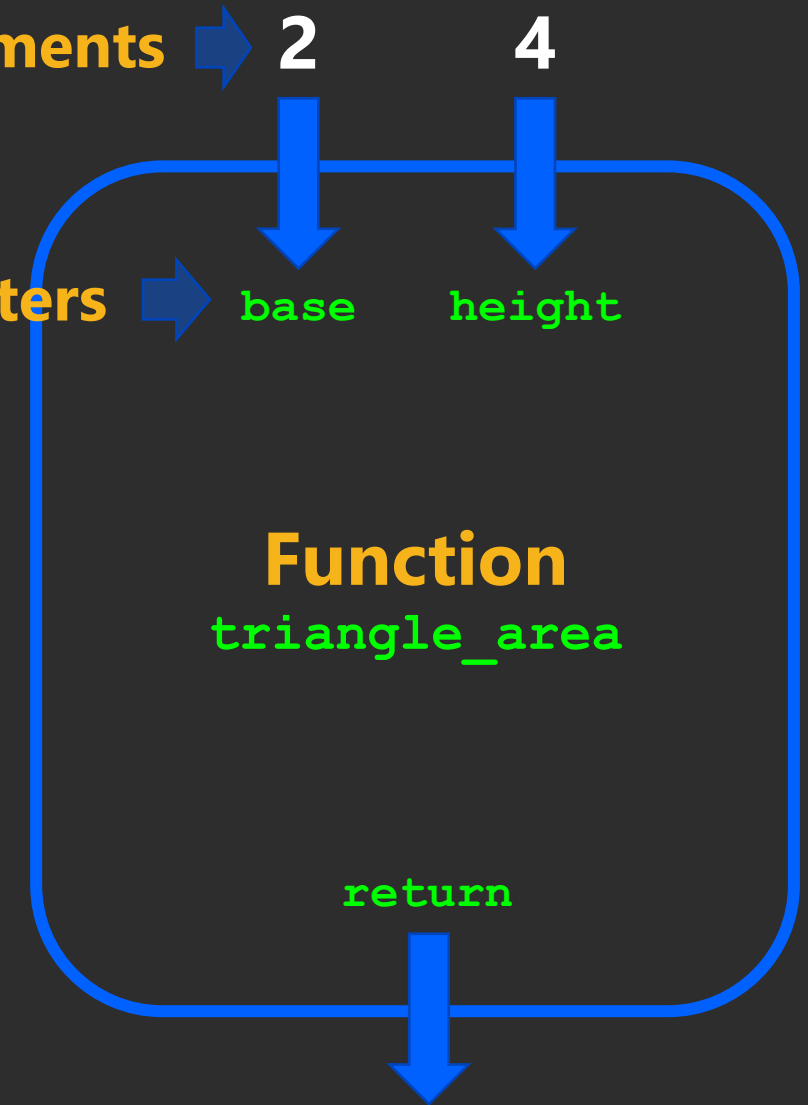
Arguments → 2 4

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

return

Returns → ?

parameters & arguments

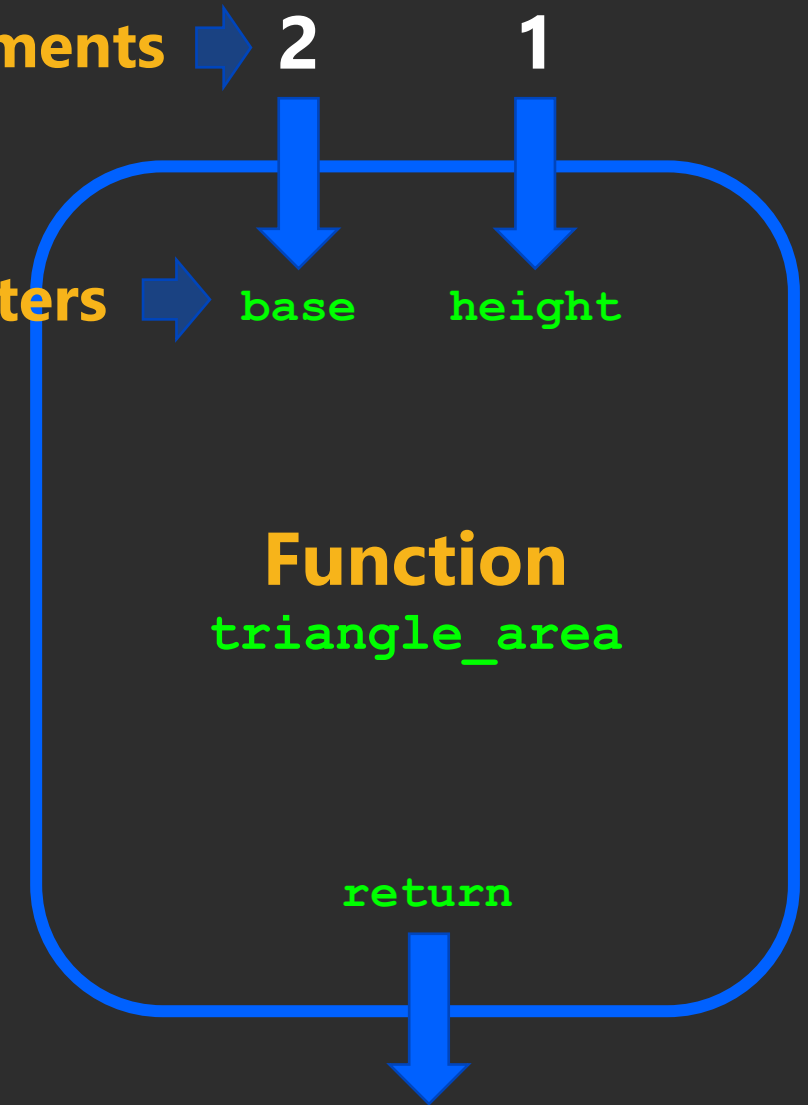
Arguments → 2 1

Parameters → base height

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

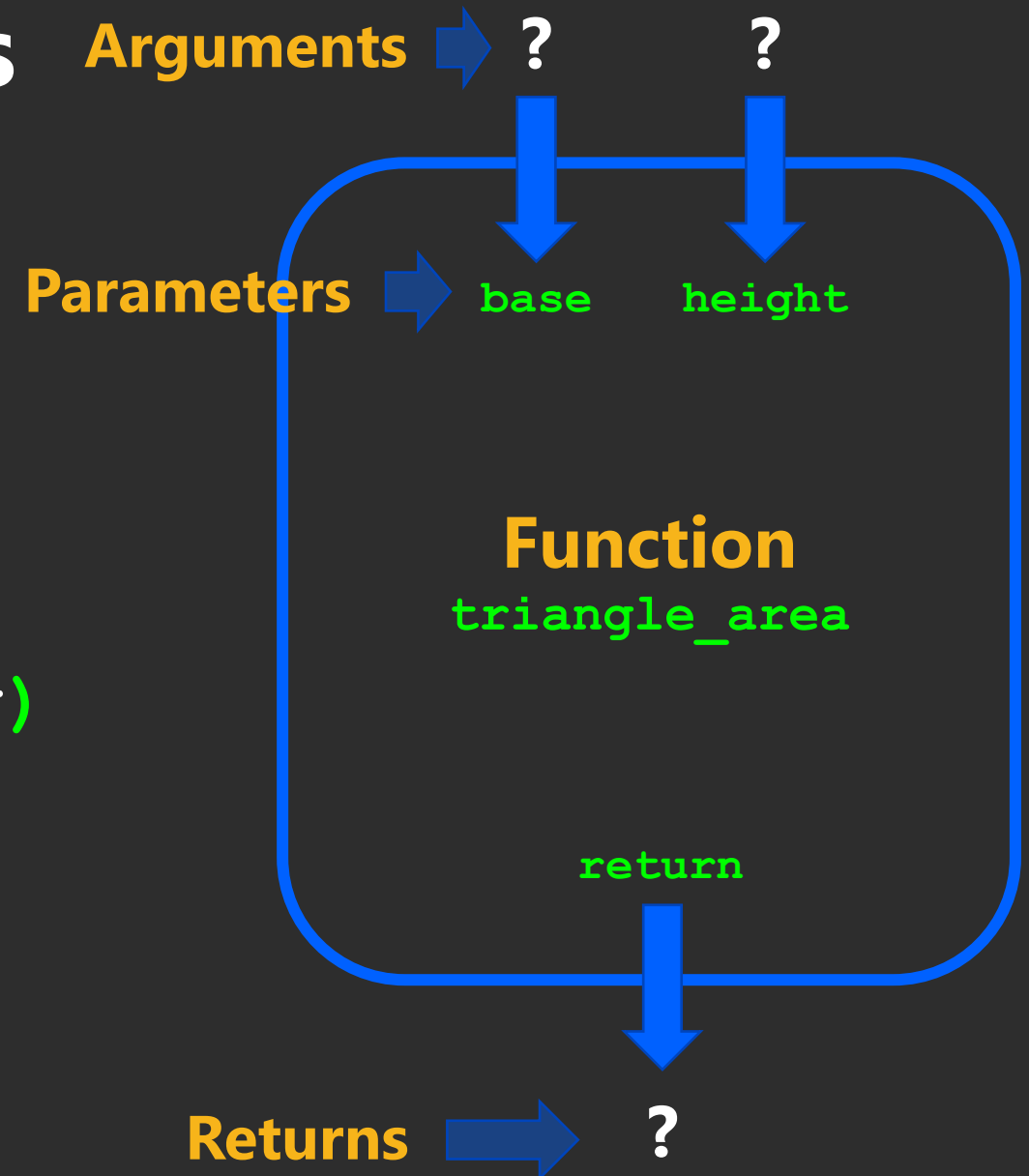
1

Returns → 1



parameters & arguments

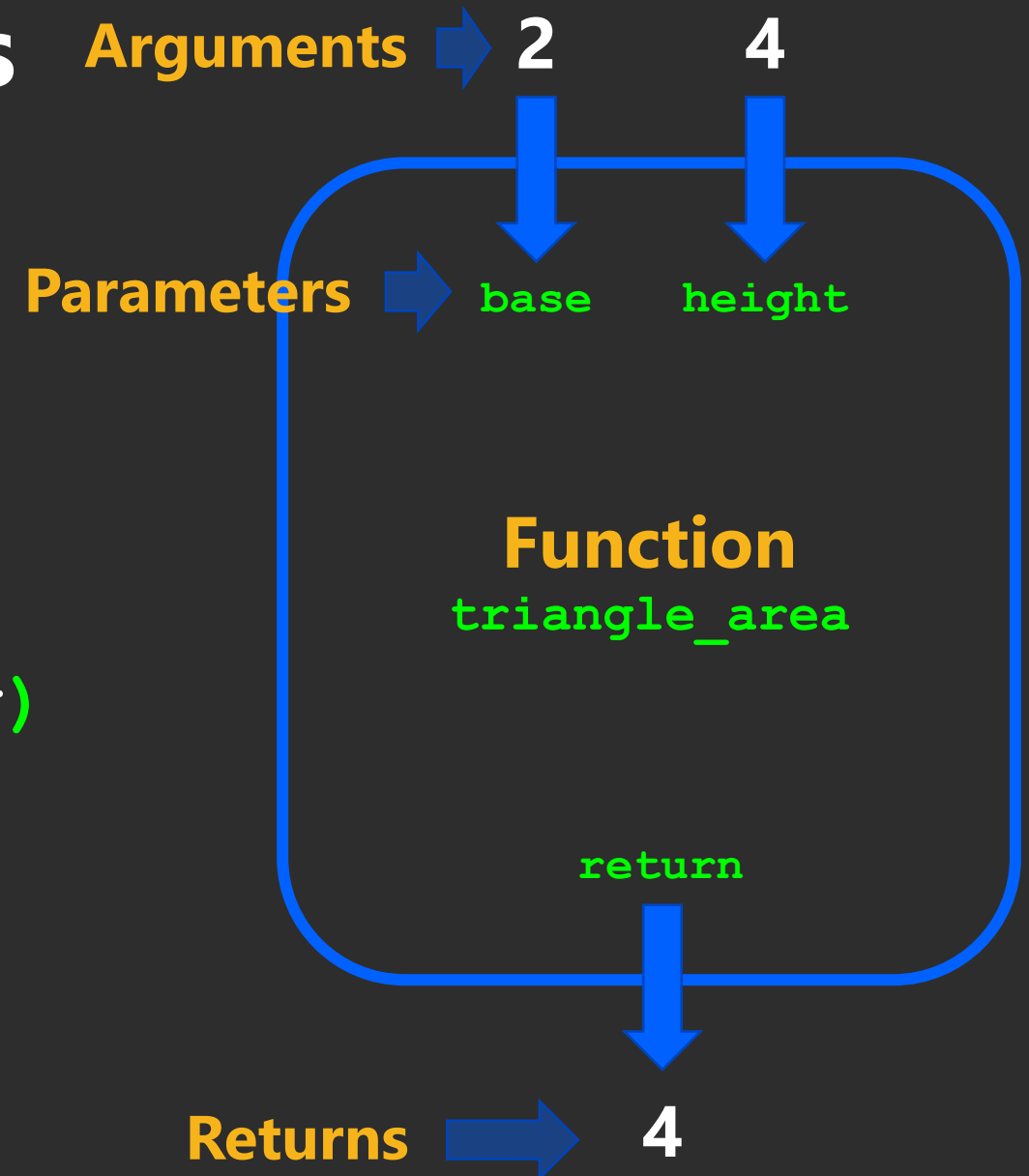
```
>>> x = 2
>>> y = 4
>>> area = triangle_area(x, y)
>>> print(area)
?
```



parameters & arguments

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

4



parameters & arguments

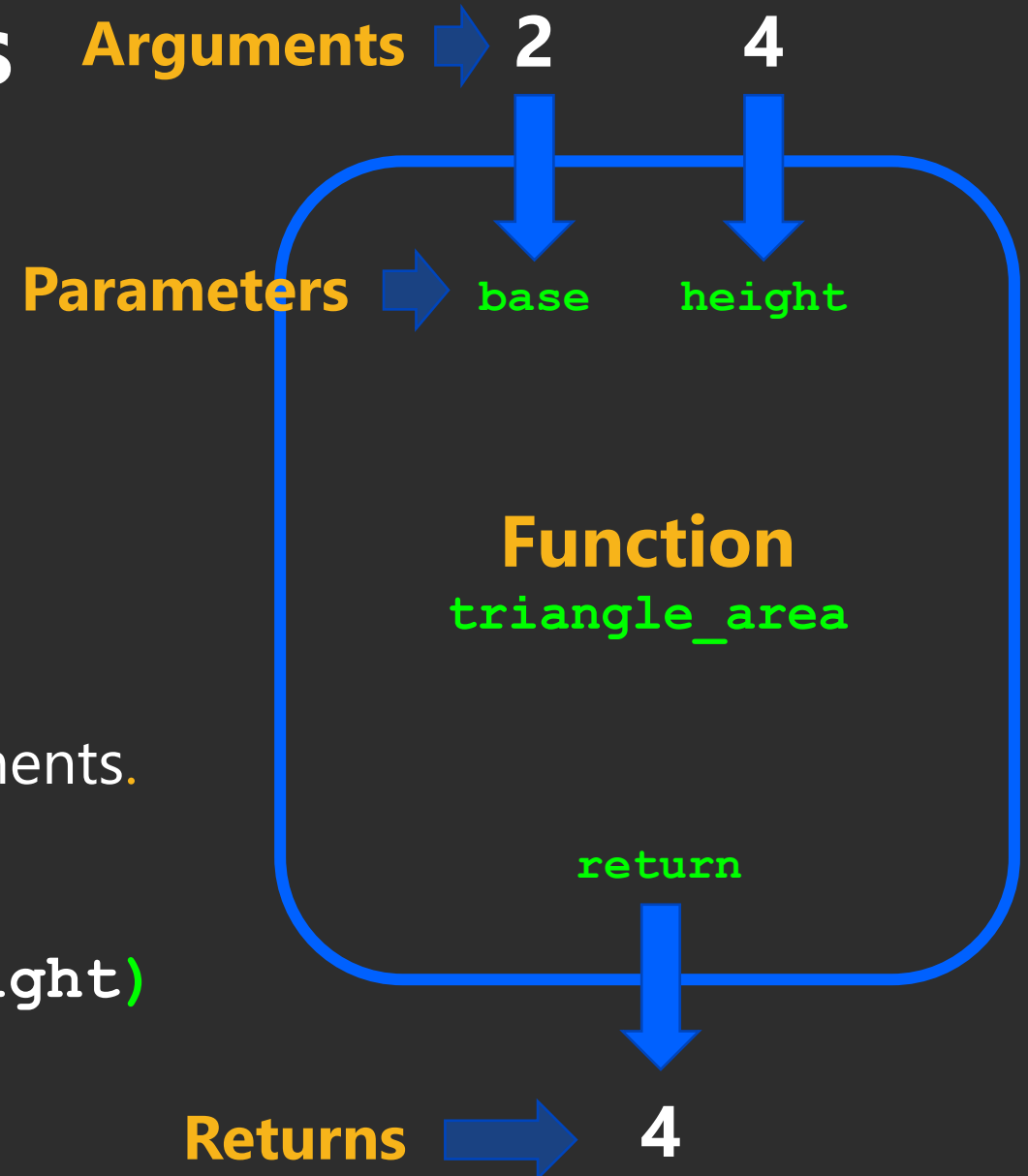
```
>>> x = 2
>>> y = 4
>>> area = triangle_area(x, y)
>>> print(area)
```

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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**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.

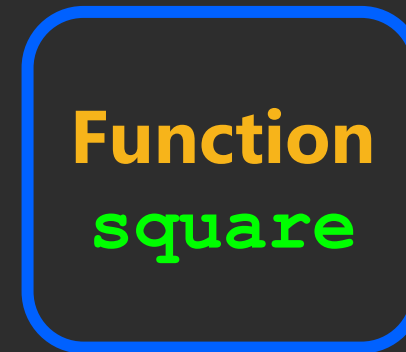


The stuff the
function **returns** to
us after we **call** it. **Returns: None**

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

return

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



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

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

print

Standard Out is a single area of text shared by all the code in a program.

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



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

Standard Out.

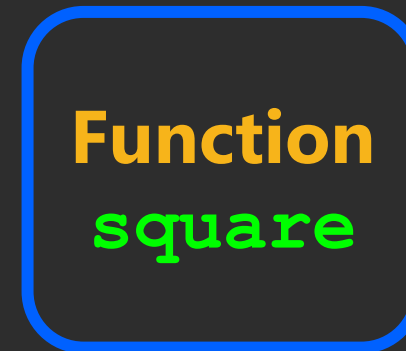
4

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



return

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



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

Standard Out.

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  
    return output  
    output += 10  
    output /= 2
```

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

When is a function done?

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
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    output += 10  
    output /= 2
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```
>>> out = func(2)  
>>> print(out)  
?
```

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

```
>>> 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  
    return output  
    output += 10  
    output /= 2
```

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


When is a function done?

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

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

```
def func(x):  
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    output /= 2
```

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

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

```
>>> 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  
end. ➡ output /= 2  
      (end of  
      indented  
      code)  
      ↑  
      If there is no return  
      statement, Python adds one  
      and returns None.
```

```
>>> 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?

```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    output += 10  
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```
>>> out = func(2)  
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14
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```
def func(x):  
    output = x * x  
    output += 10  
end. ➡ output /= 2  
(end of  
indented  
code)  
return None
```

```
>>> 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?

```
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  
end. ➡ output /= 2  
(end of  
indented  
code)  
return None
```

```
>>> 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

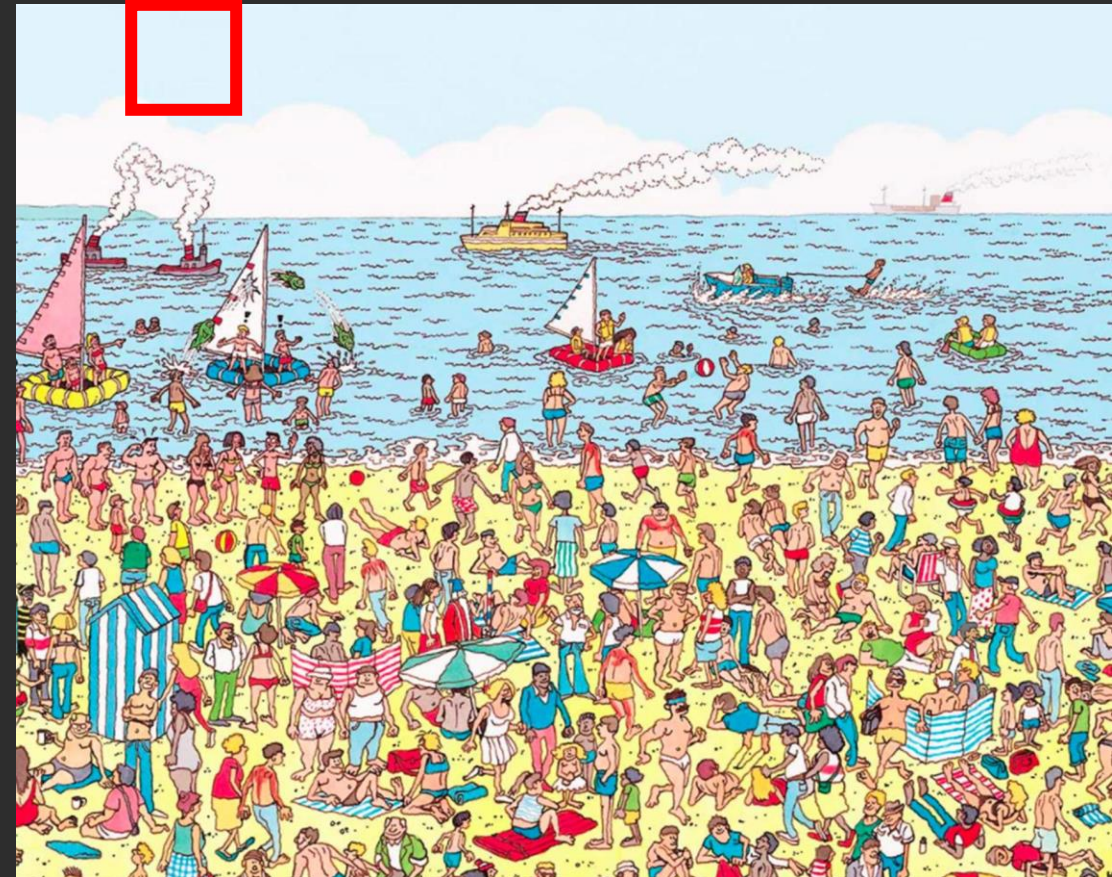
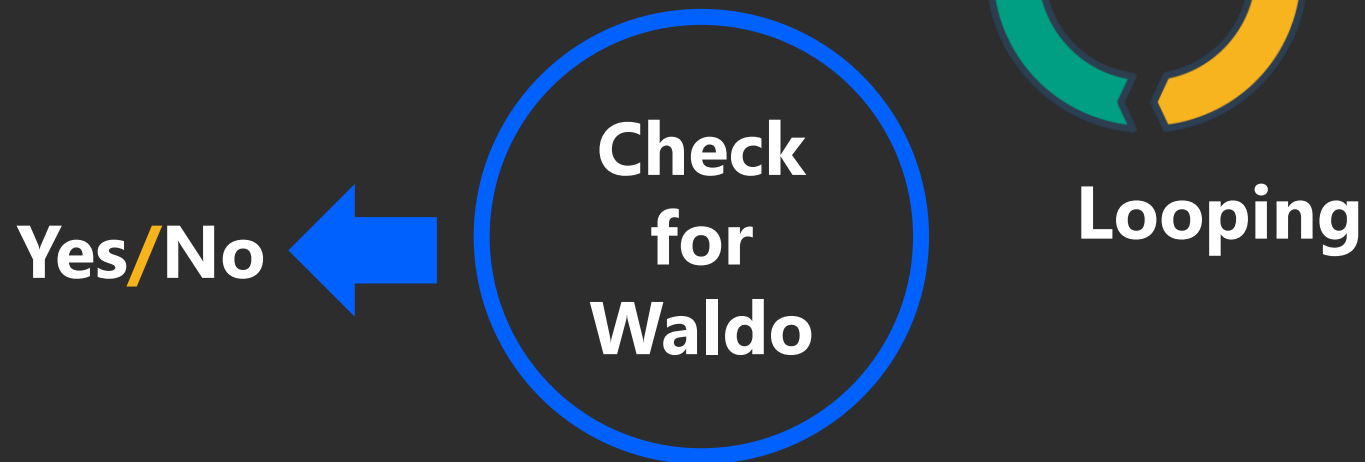
Looping (Iterating)

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



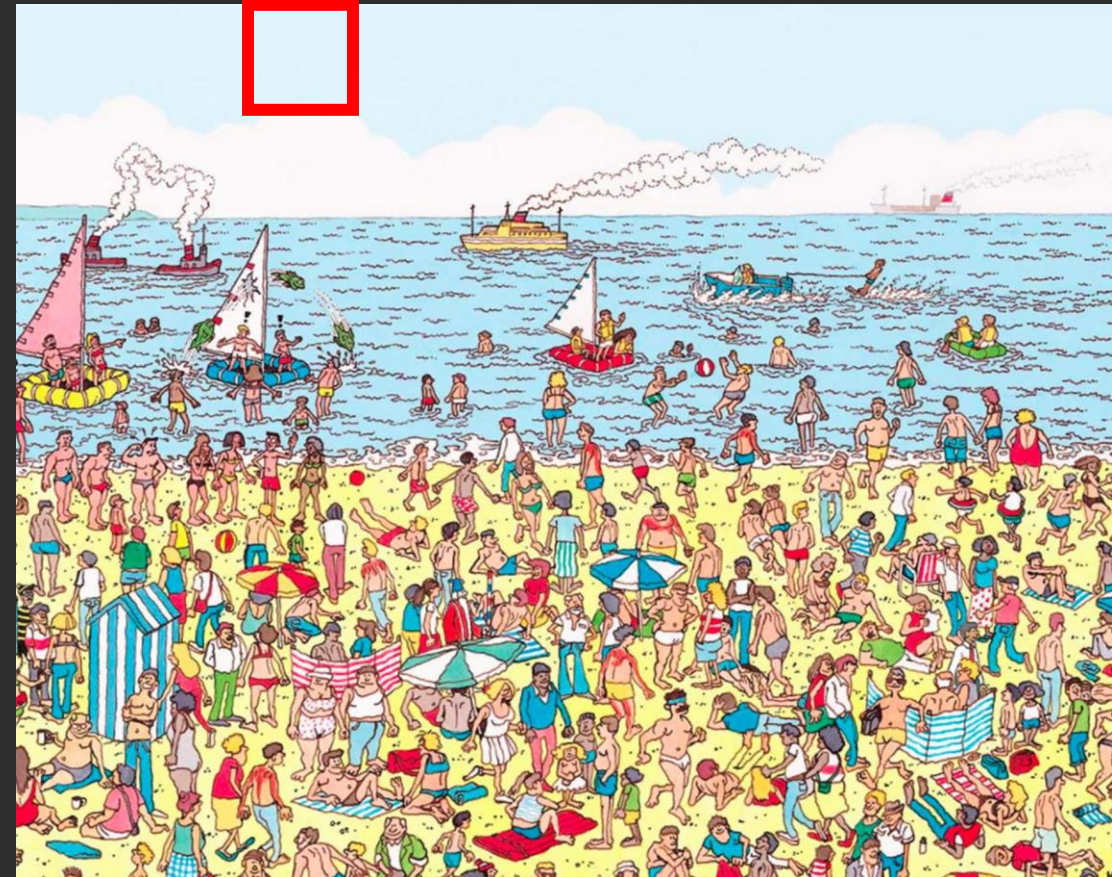
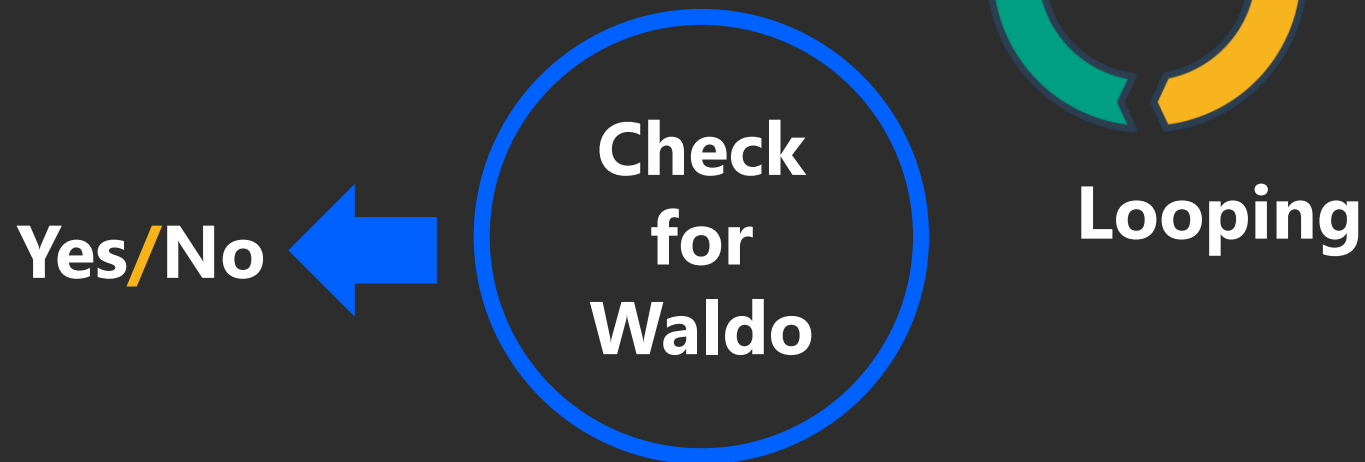
Looping (Iterating)

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



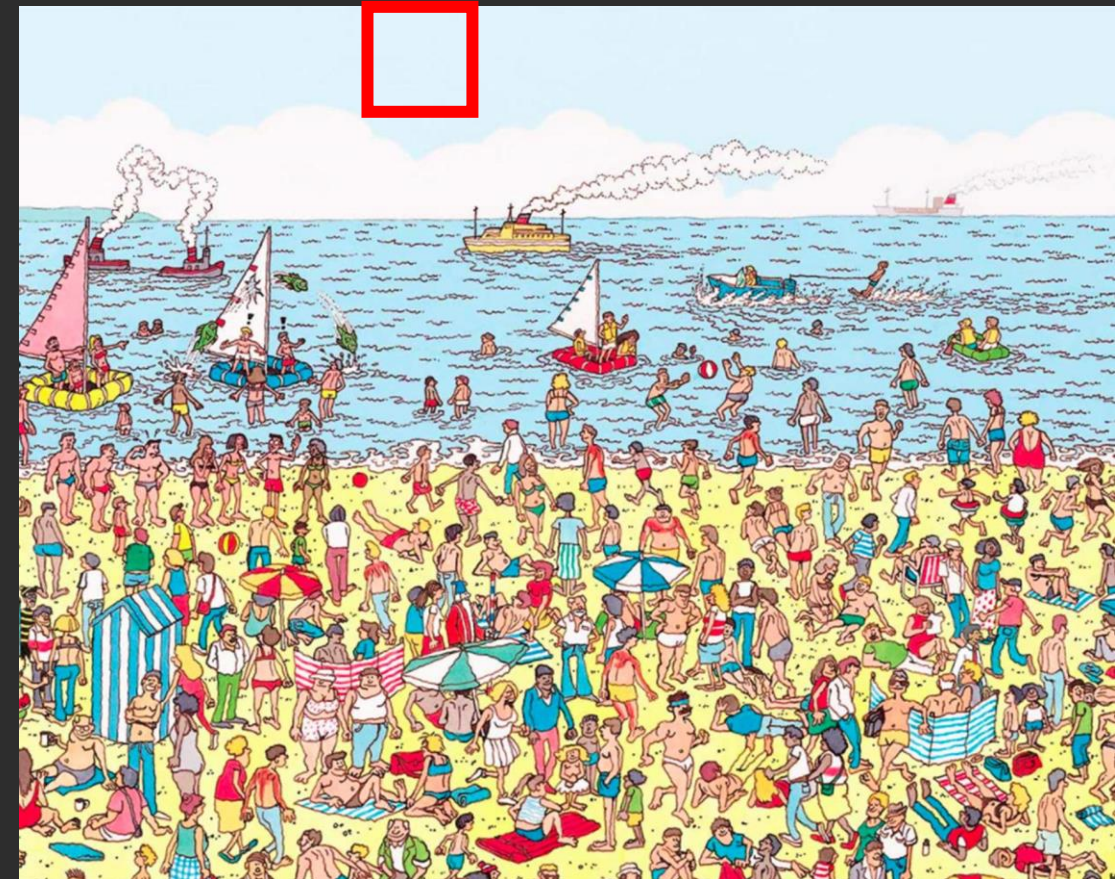
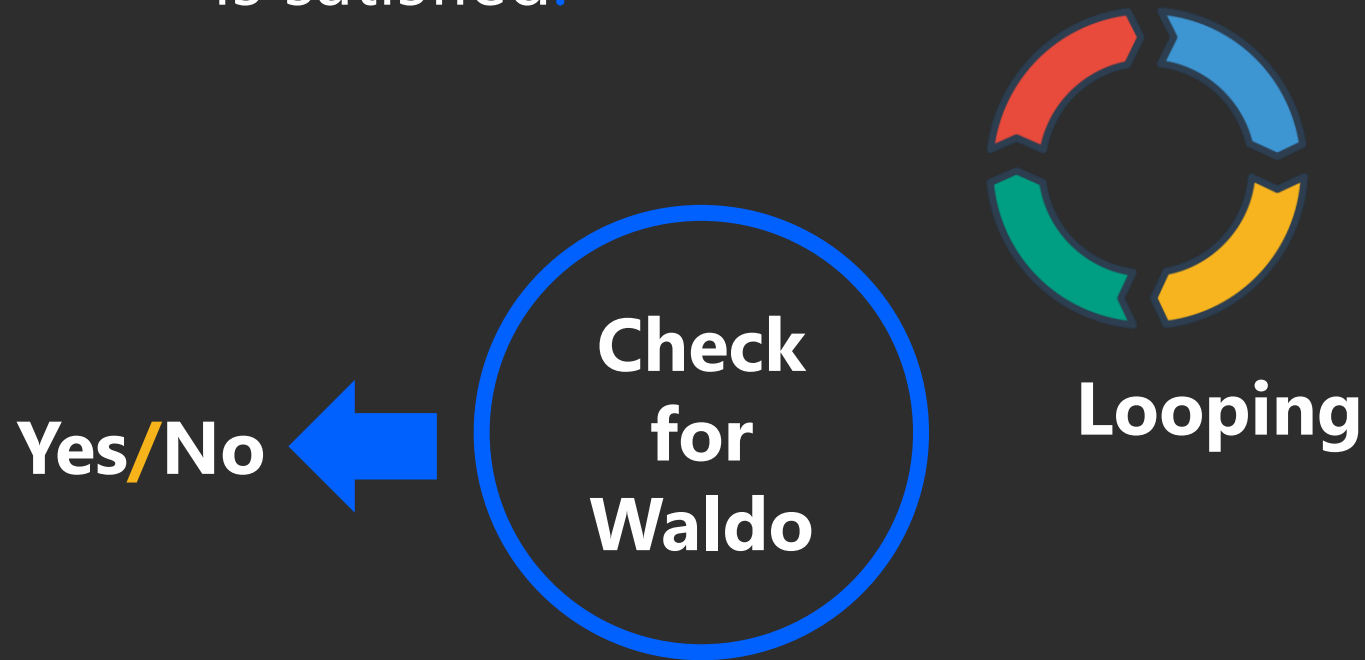
Looping (Iterating)

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



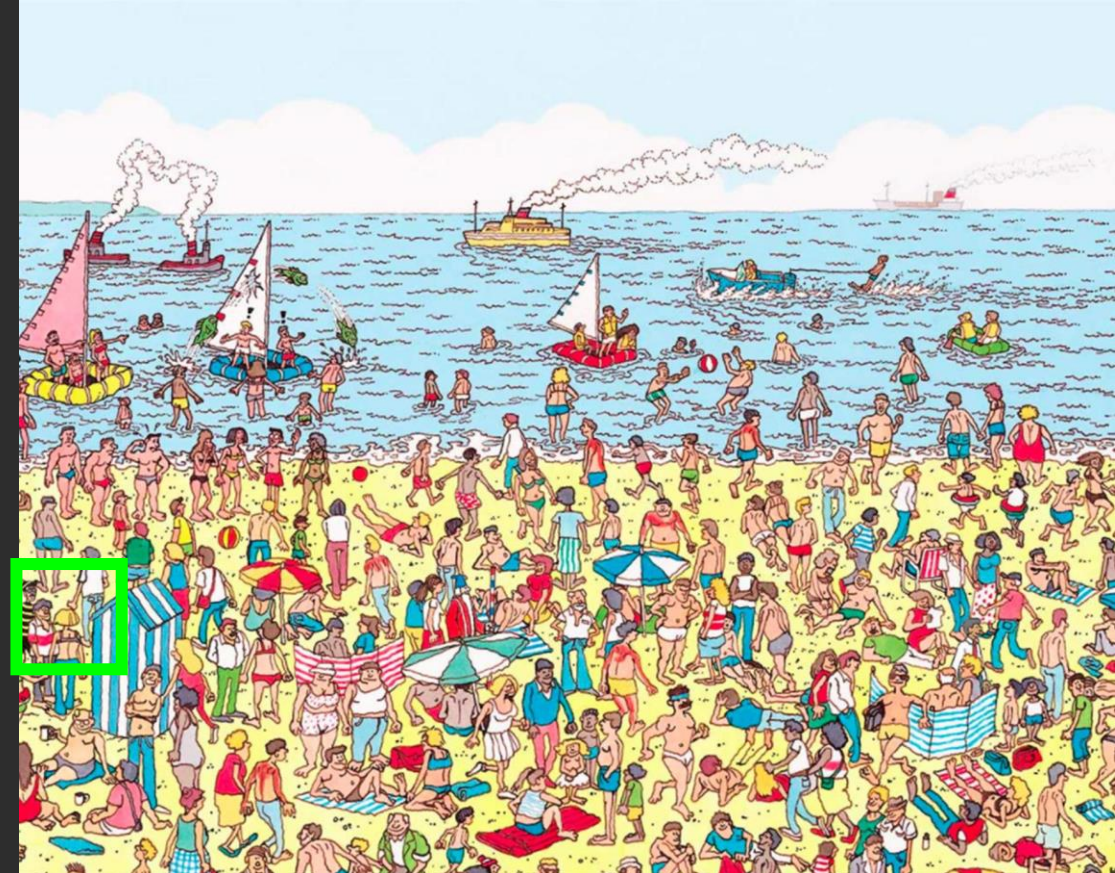
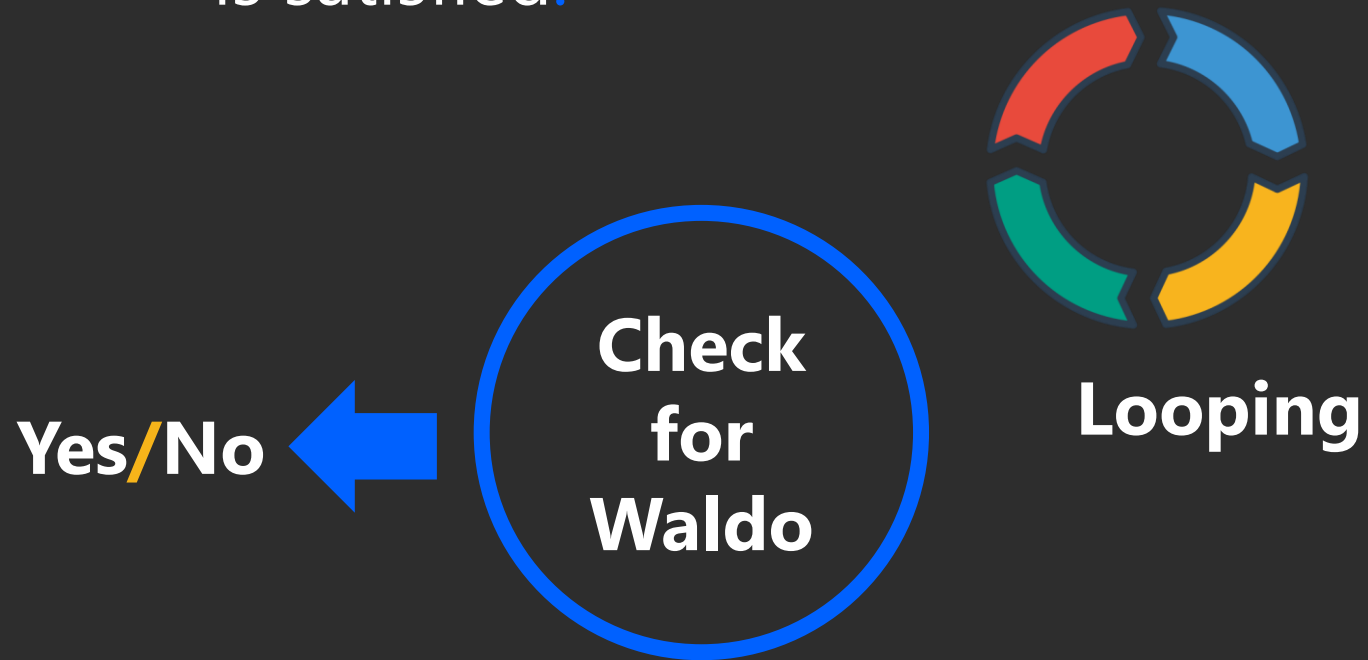
Looping (Iterating)

- 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

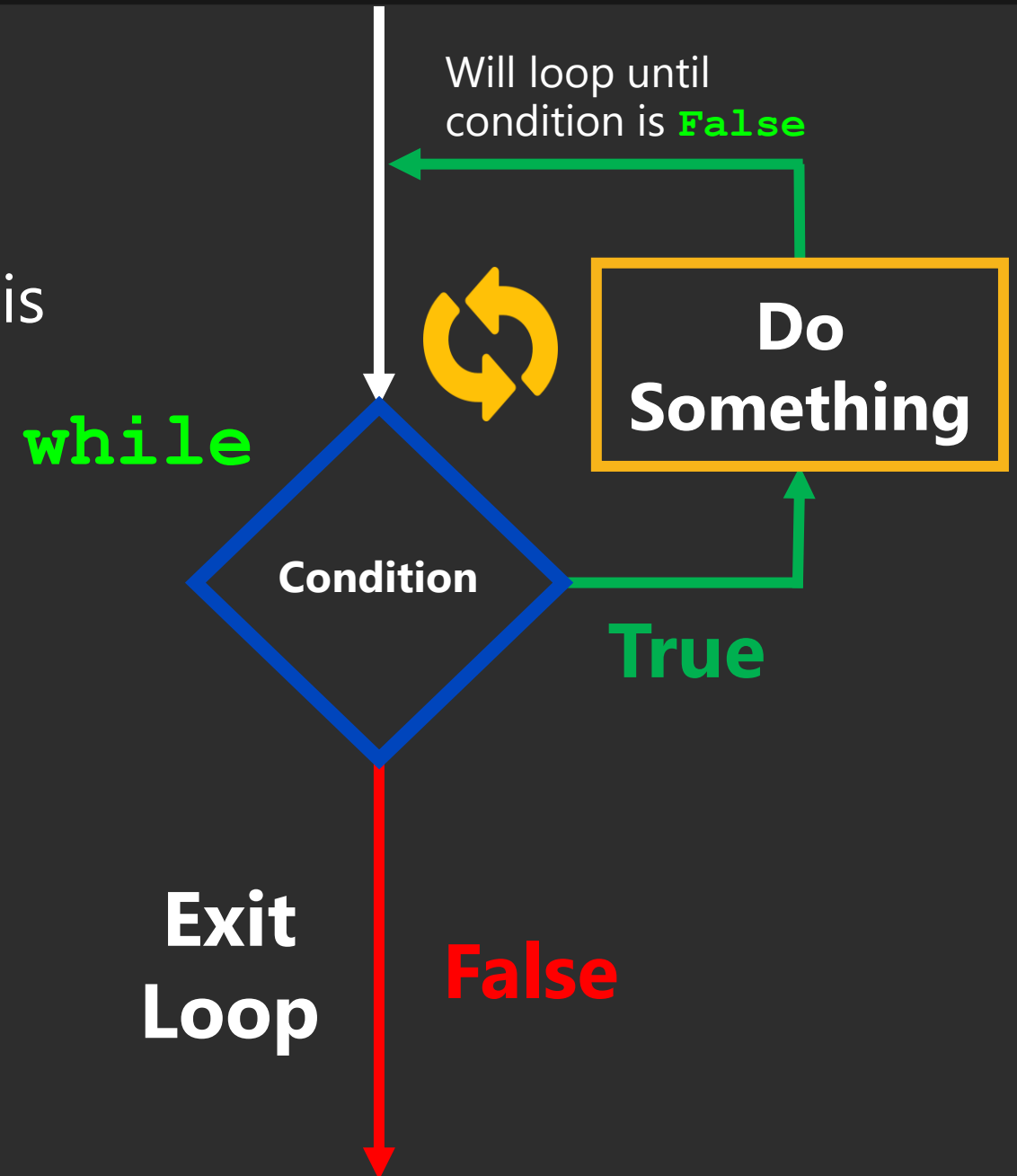
Colon

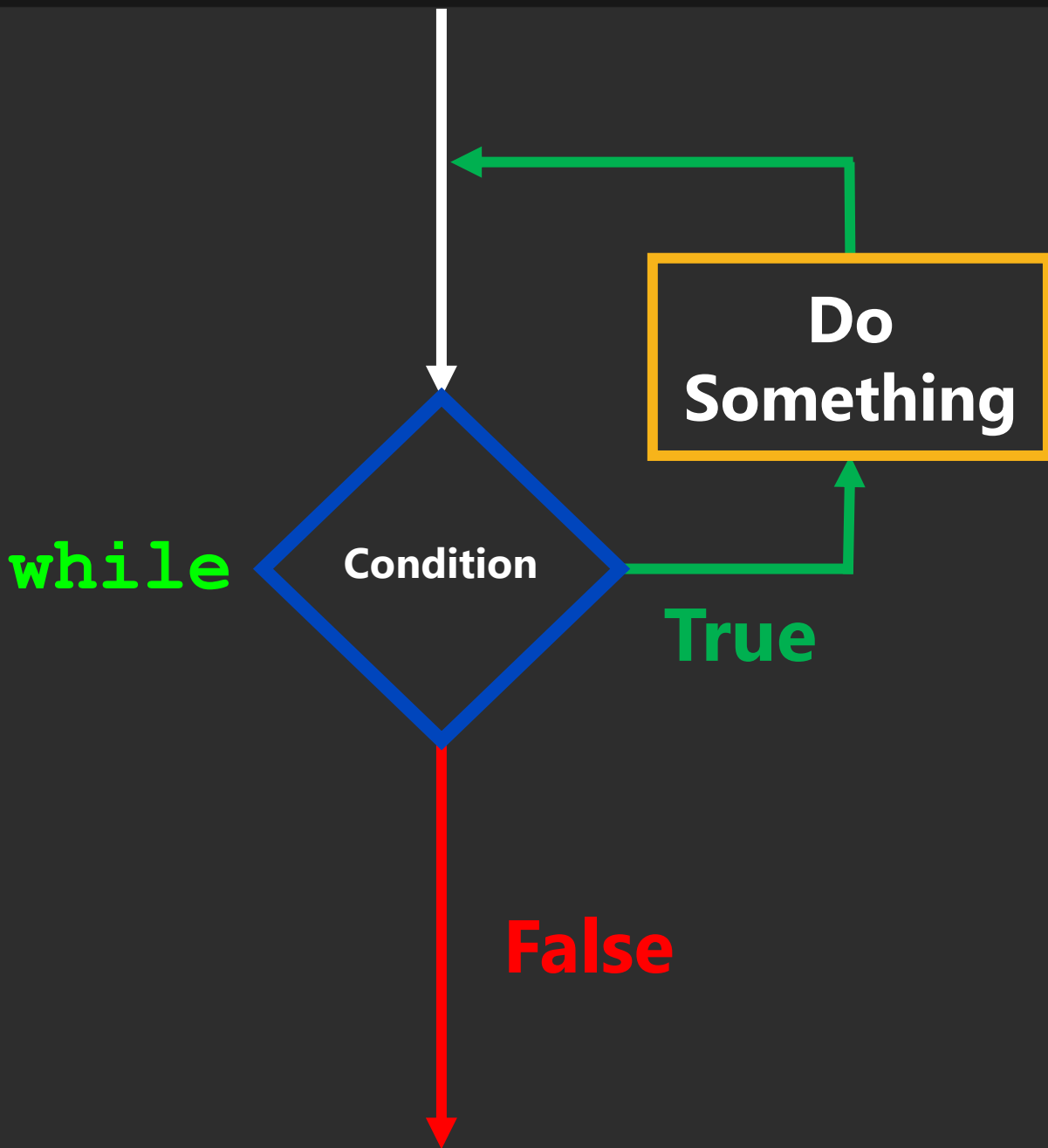
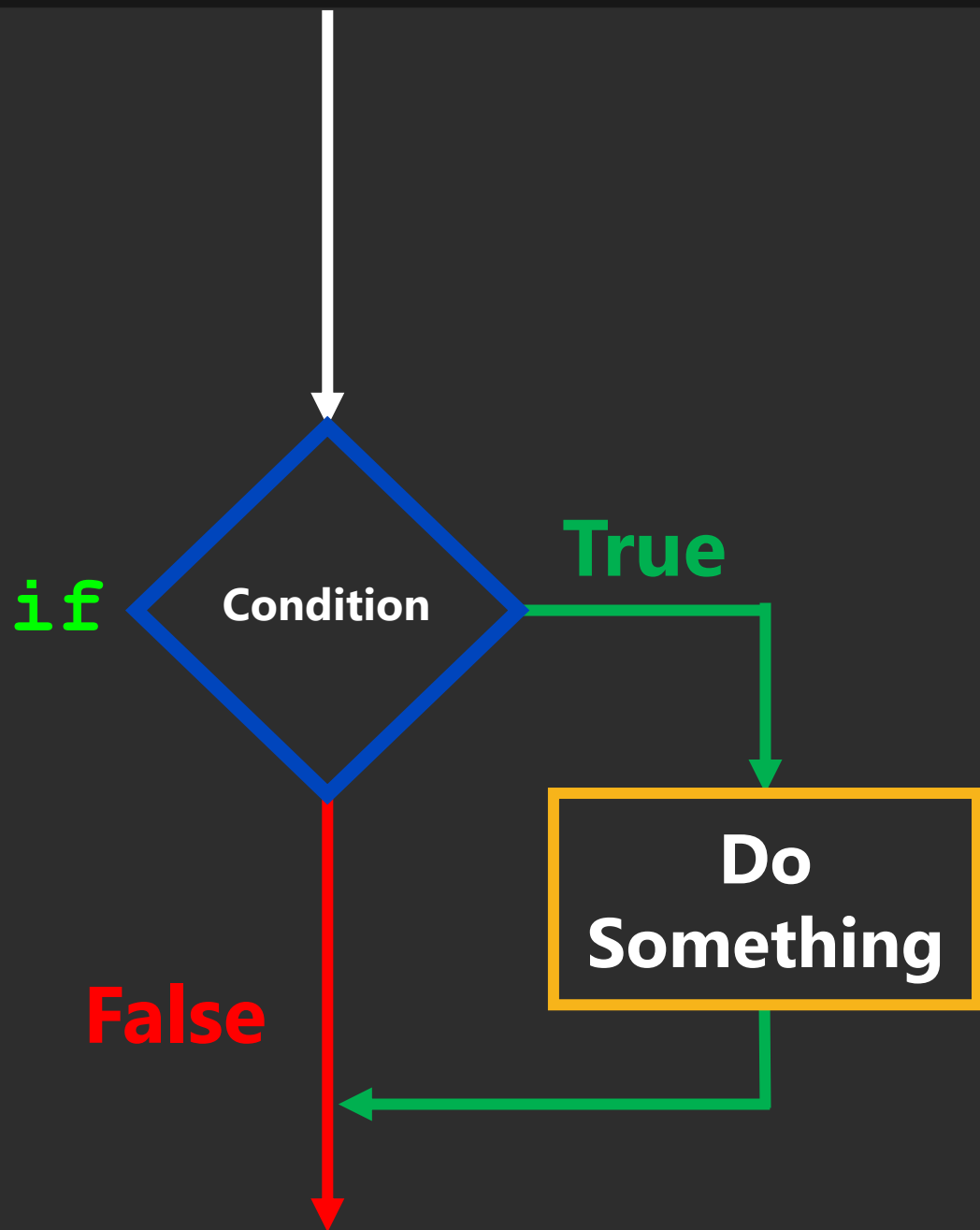
while expression:
do something.

Indent

While Loops

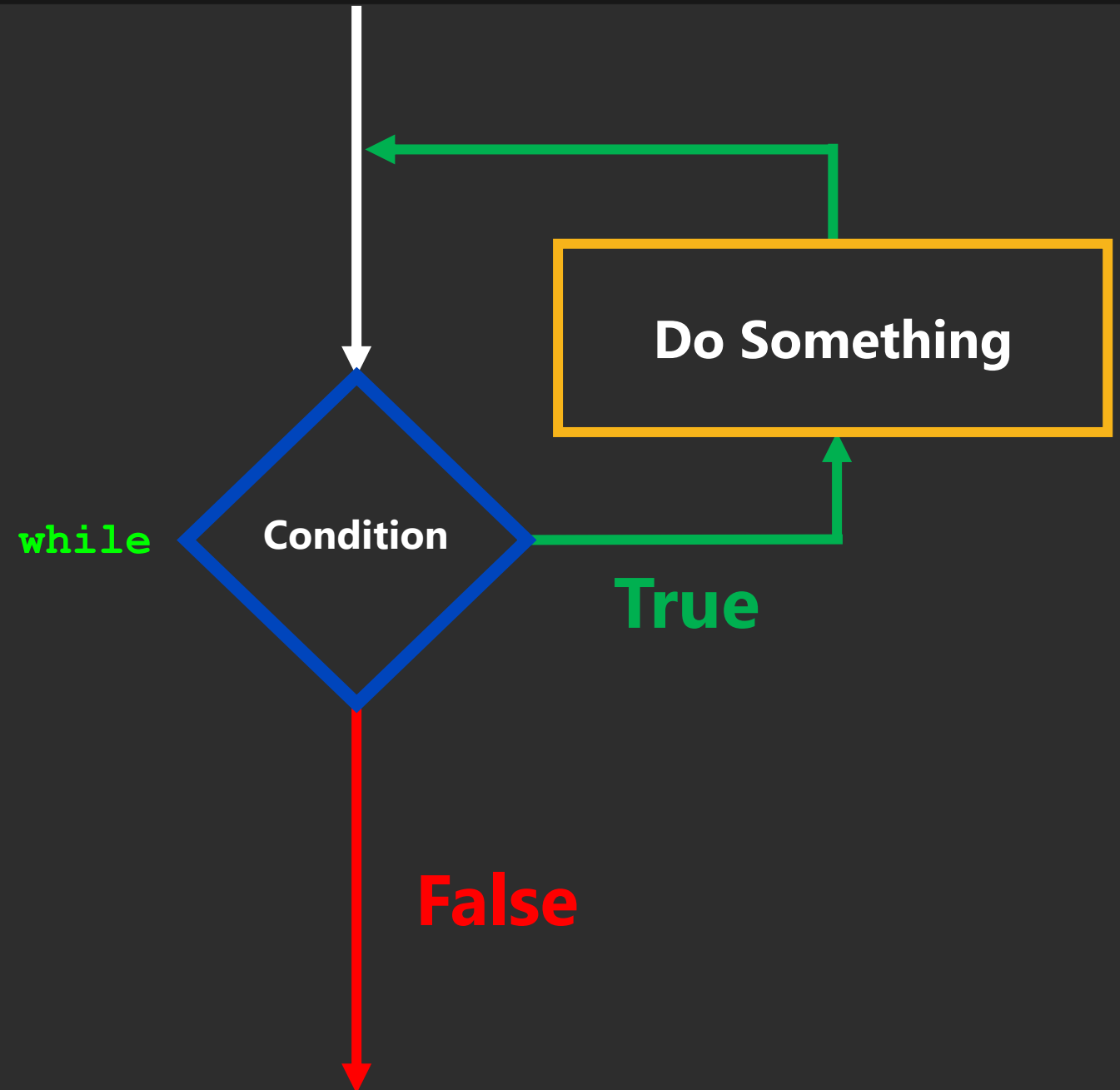
- The condition that gets evaluated is just a boolean expression.
- In particular it can include:
 - Something that evaluates to **True** or **False**.
 - logical operators (**and**, **or**, **not**)
 - comparison operators
 - function calls
- ... really anything that evaluates to **True** or **False**.





While Loops

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

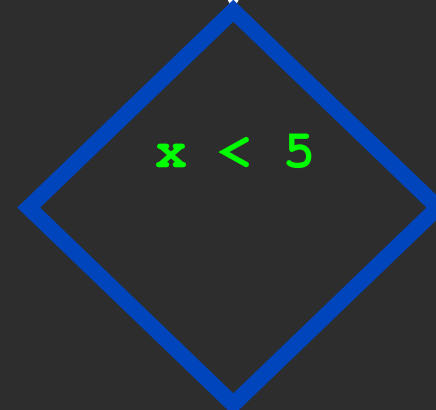


While Loops

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

Standard Out.

x = 0



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

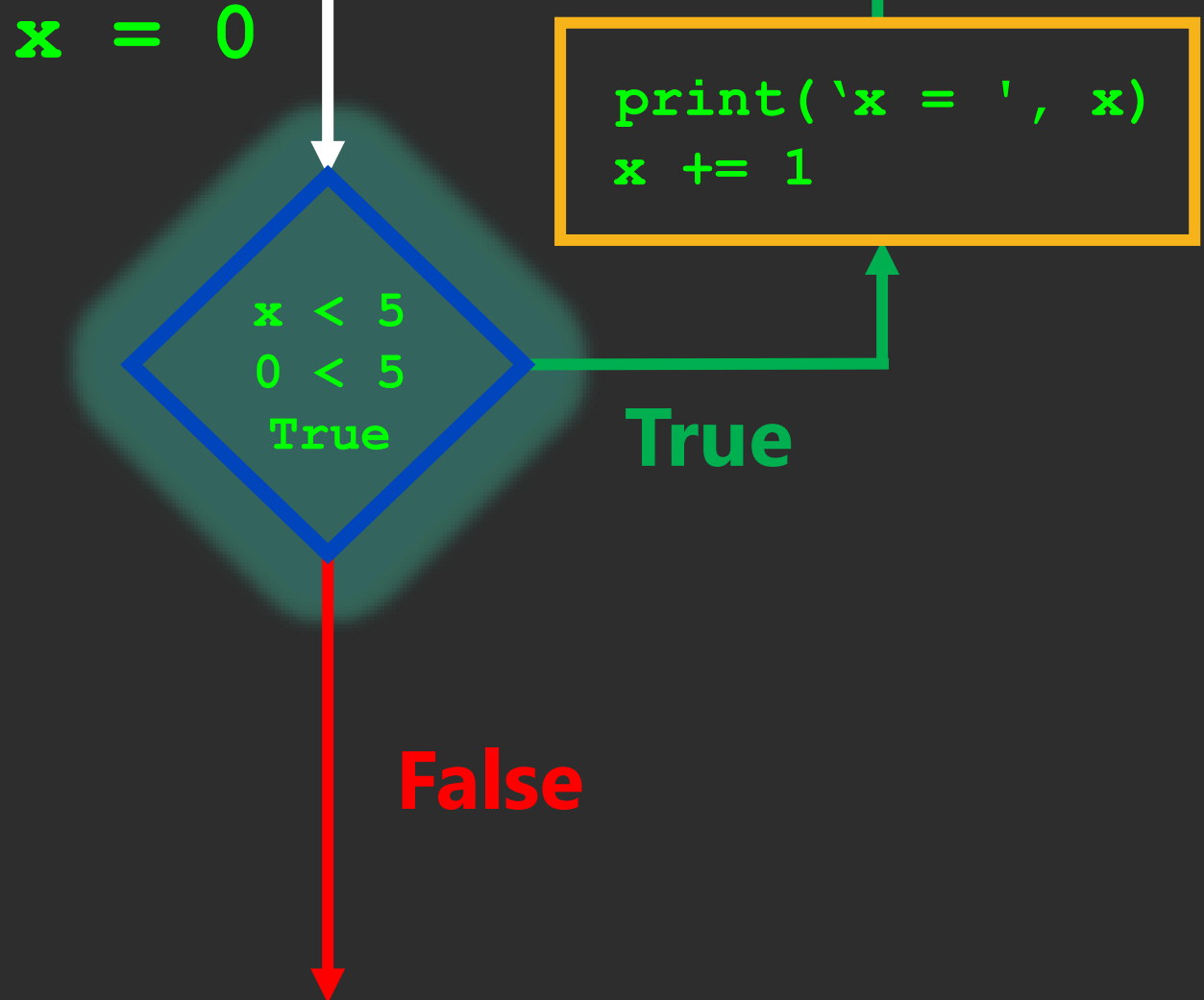
True

False

While Loops

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

Standard Out.



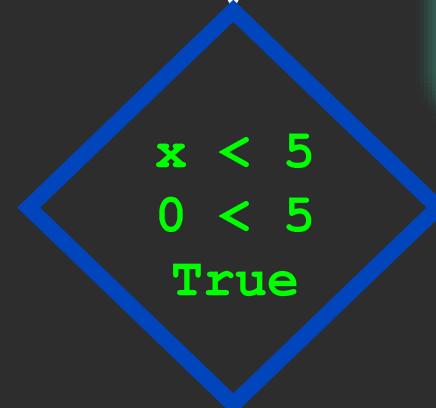
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
```

x = 0



x < 5
0 < 5
True

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

True

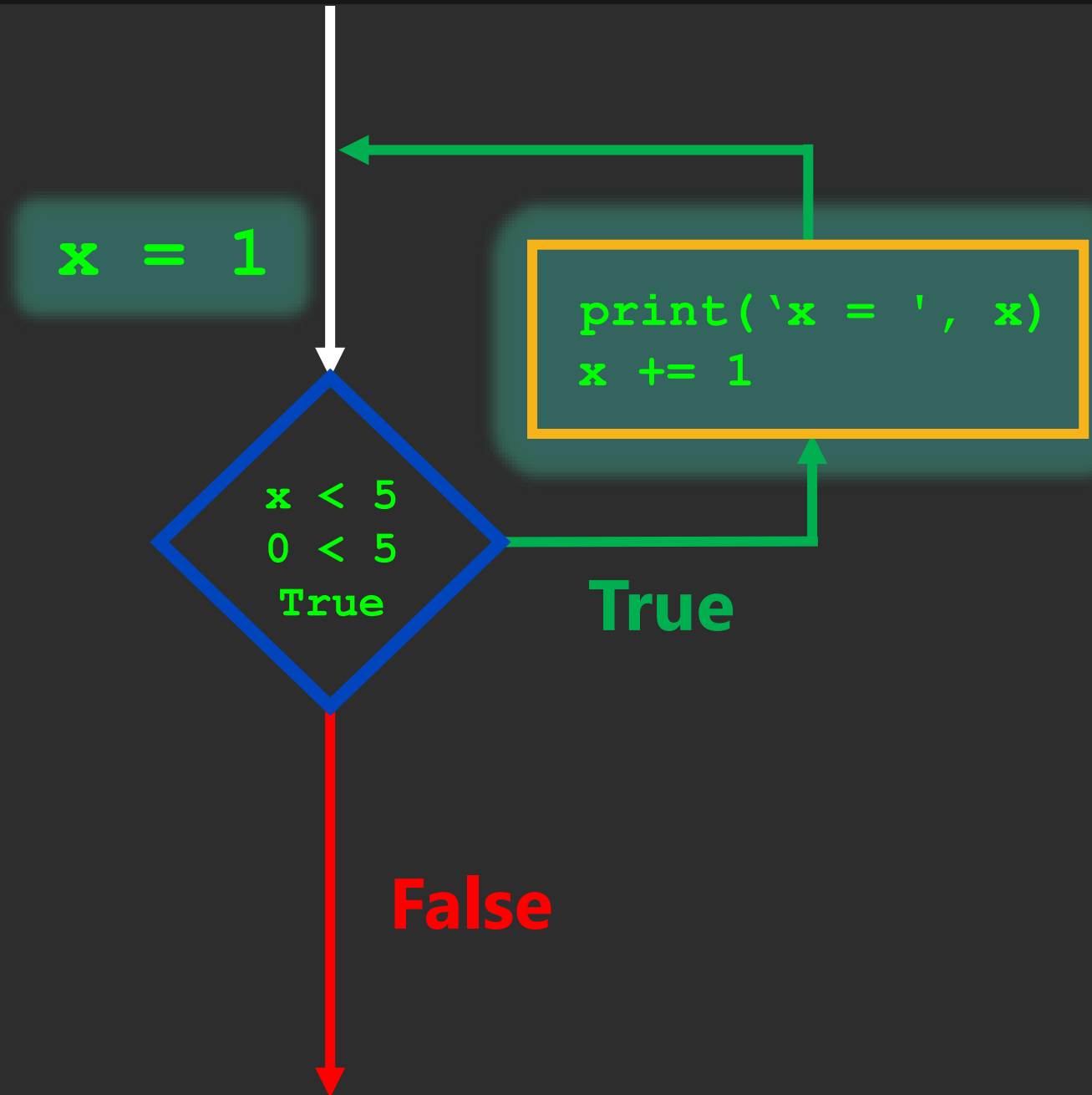
False

While Loops

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

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
```



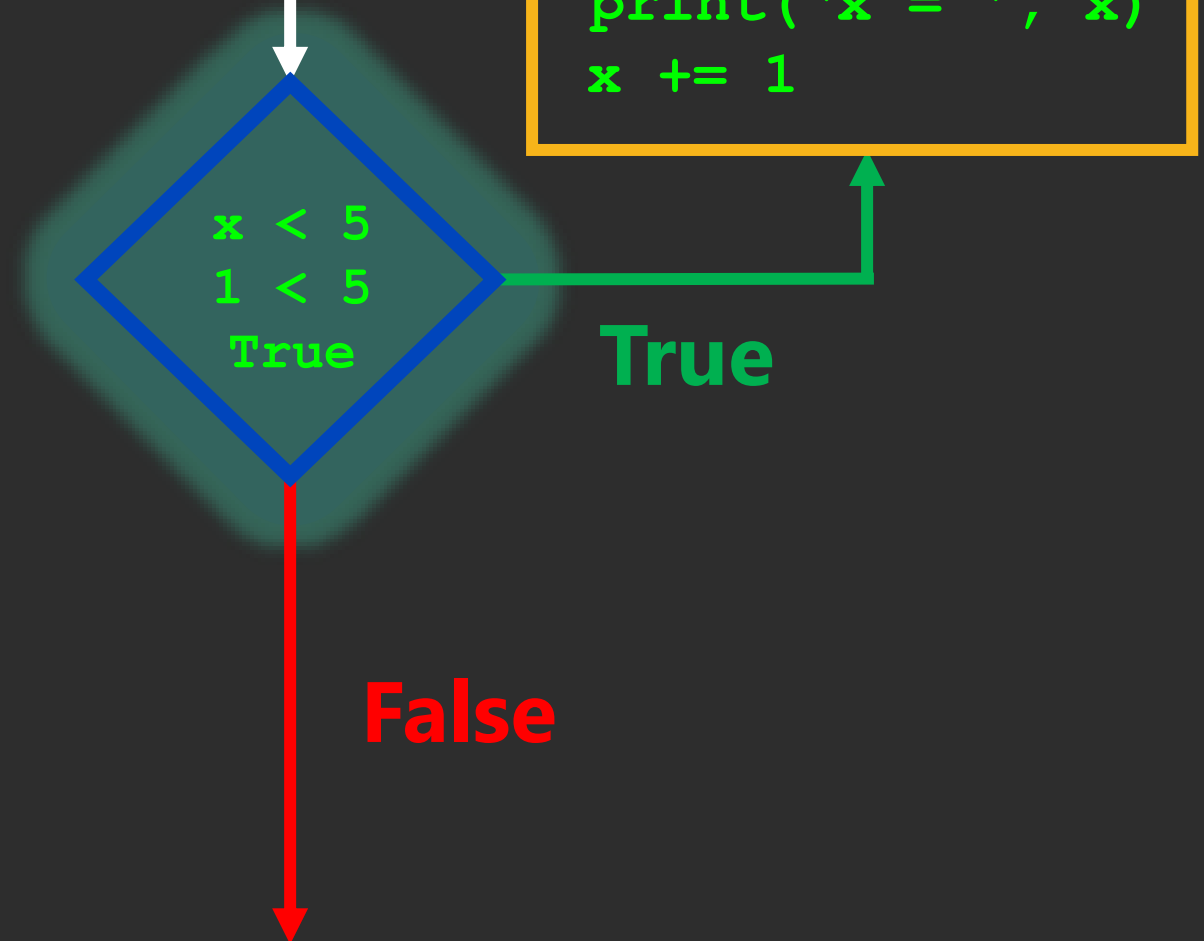
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

```
x = 0
```

x = 1



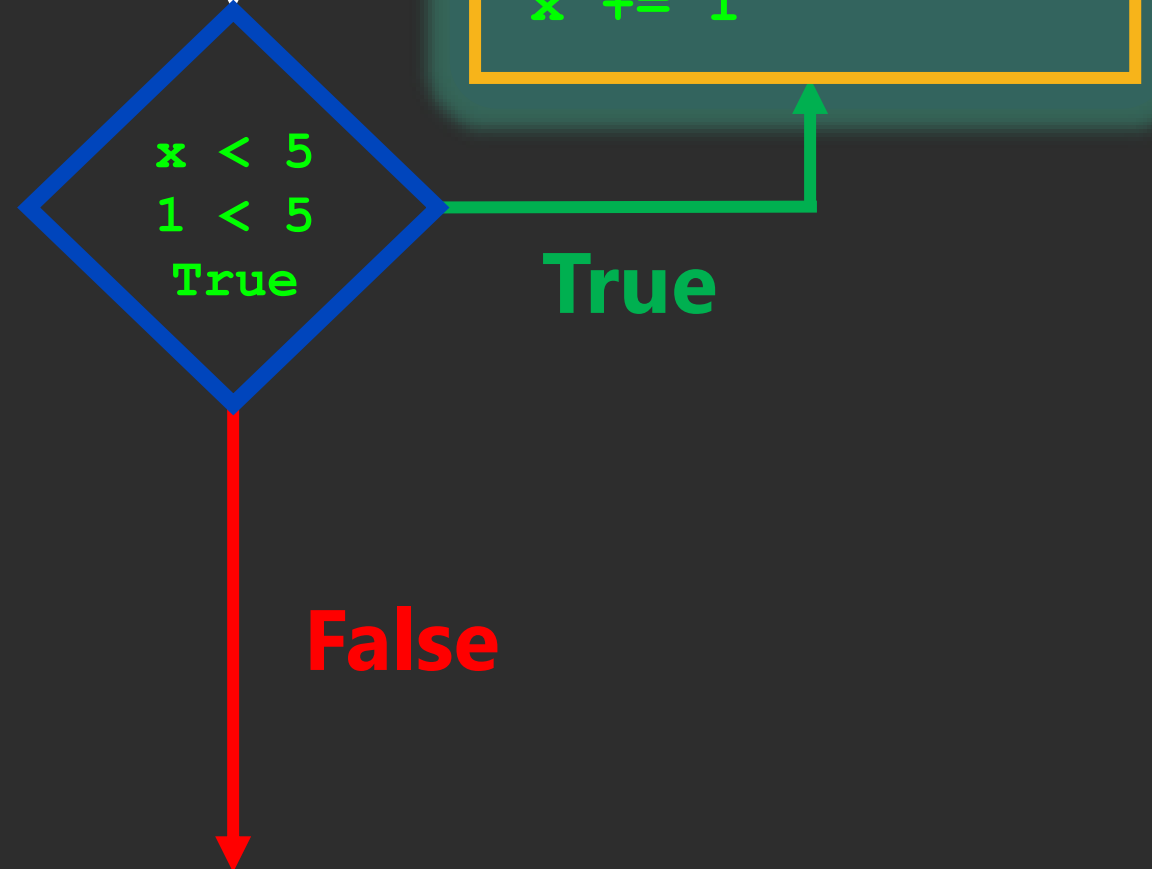
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 1

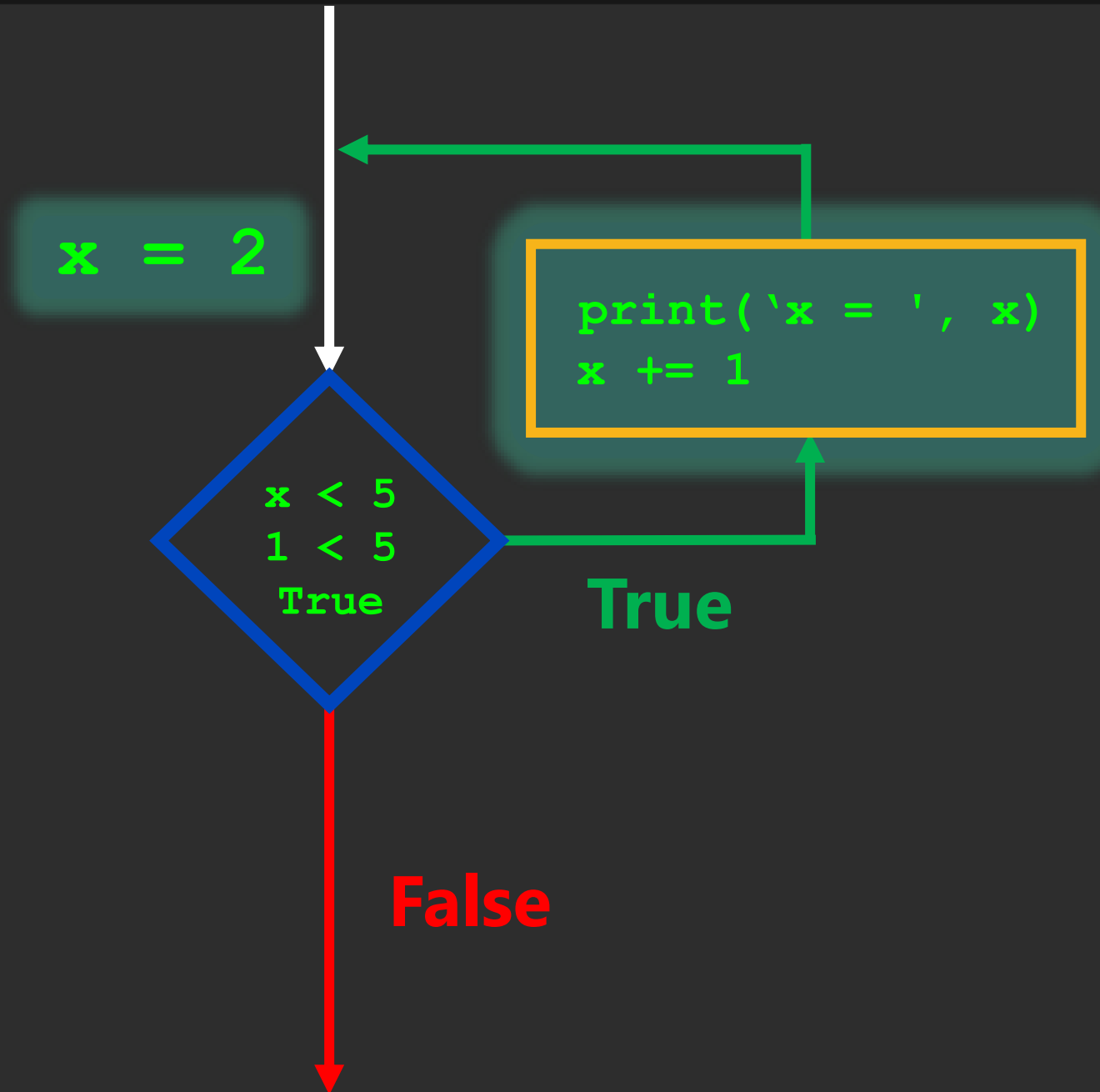


While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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



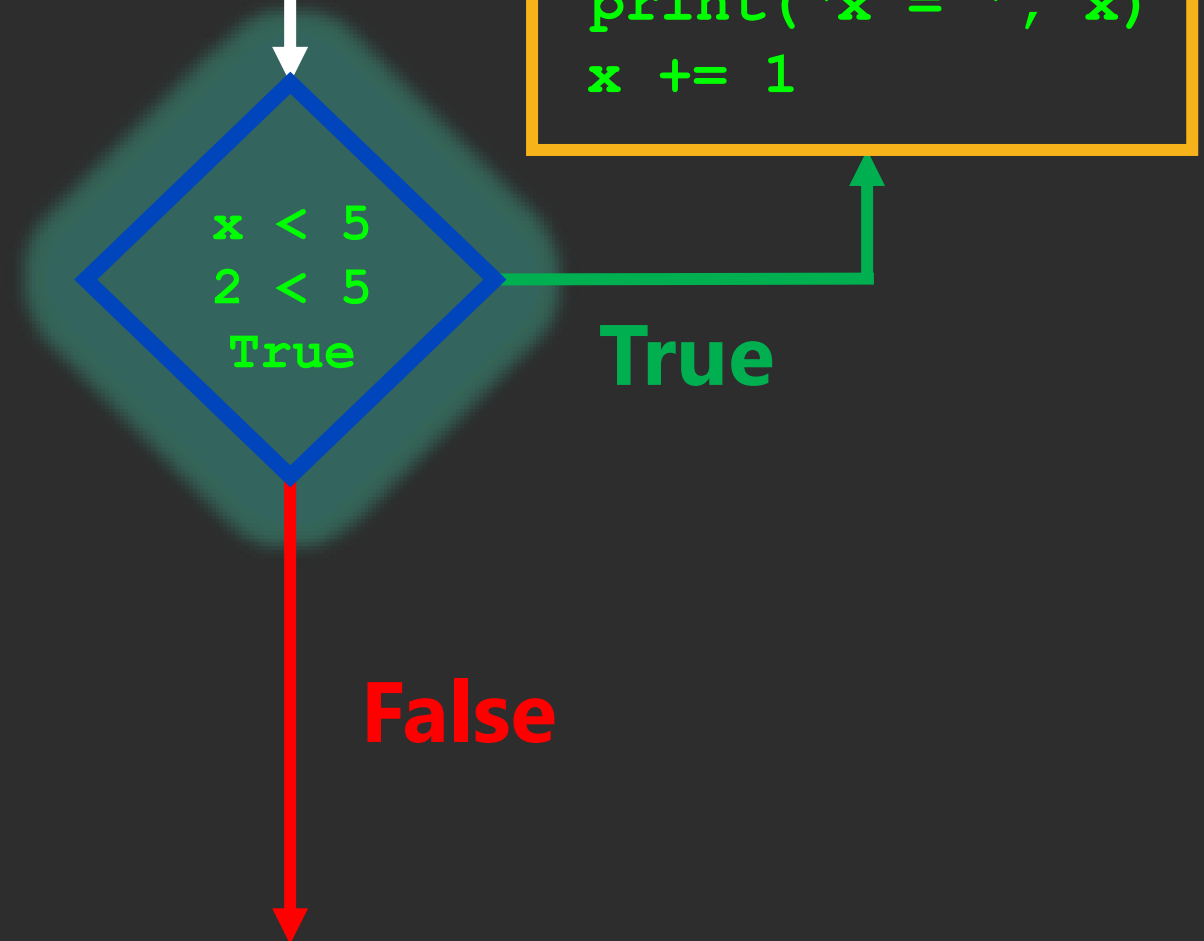
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 2



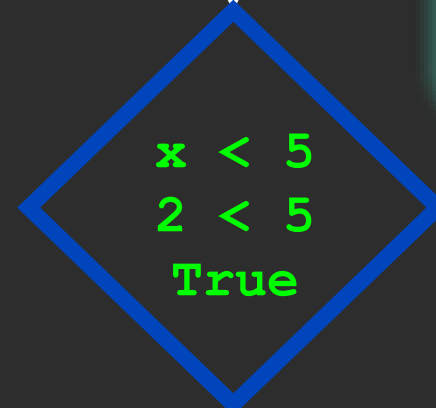
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 2



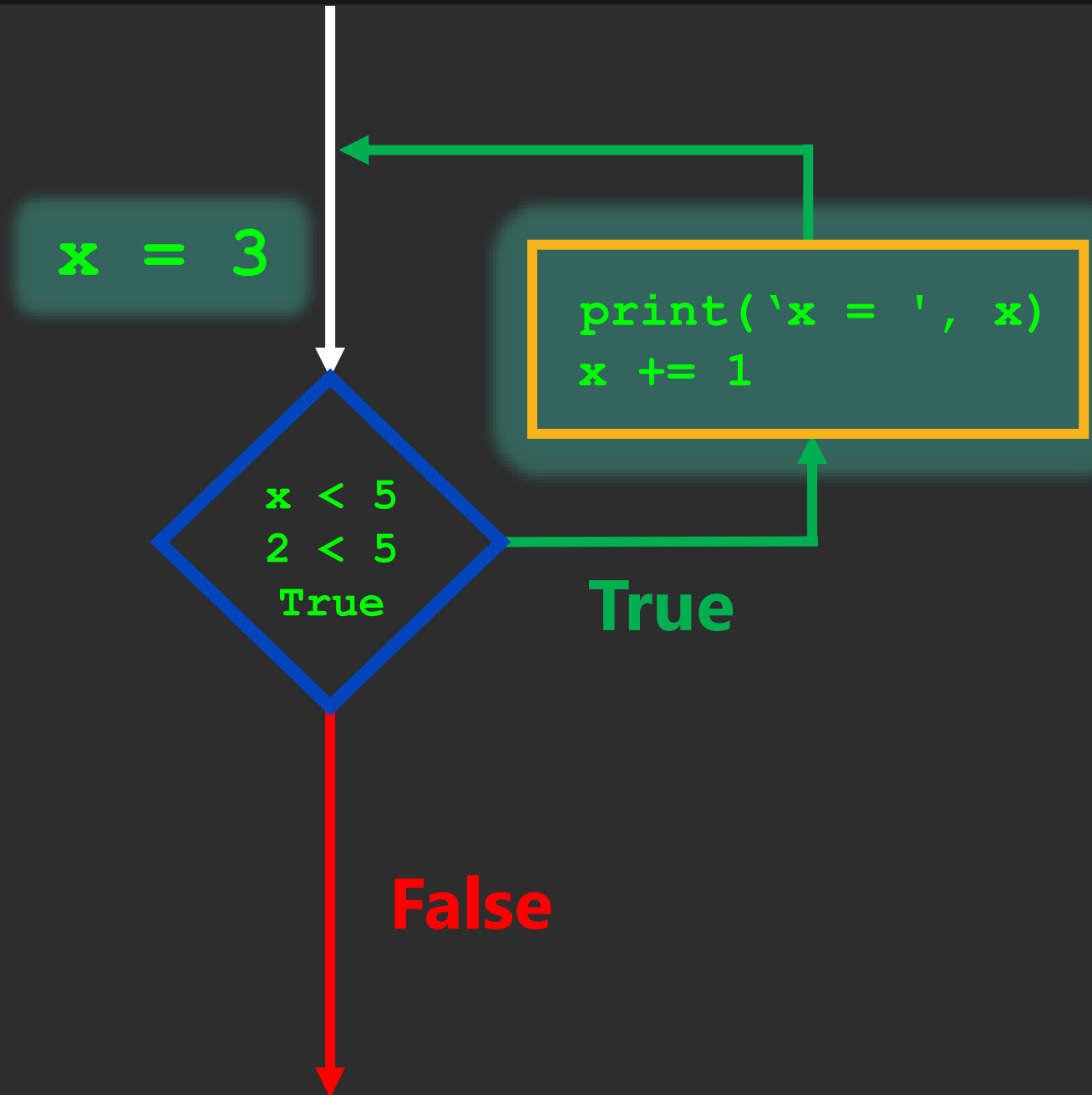
False

While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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



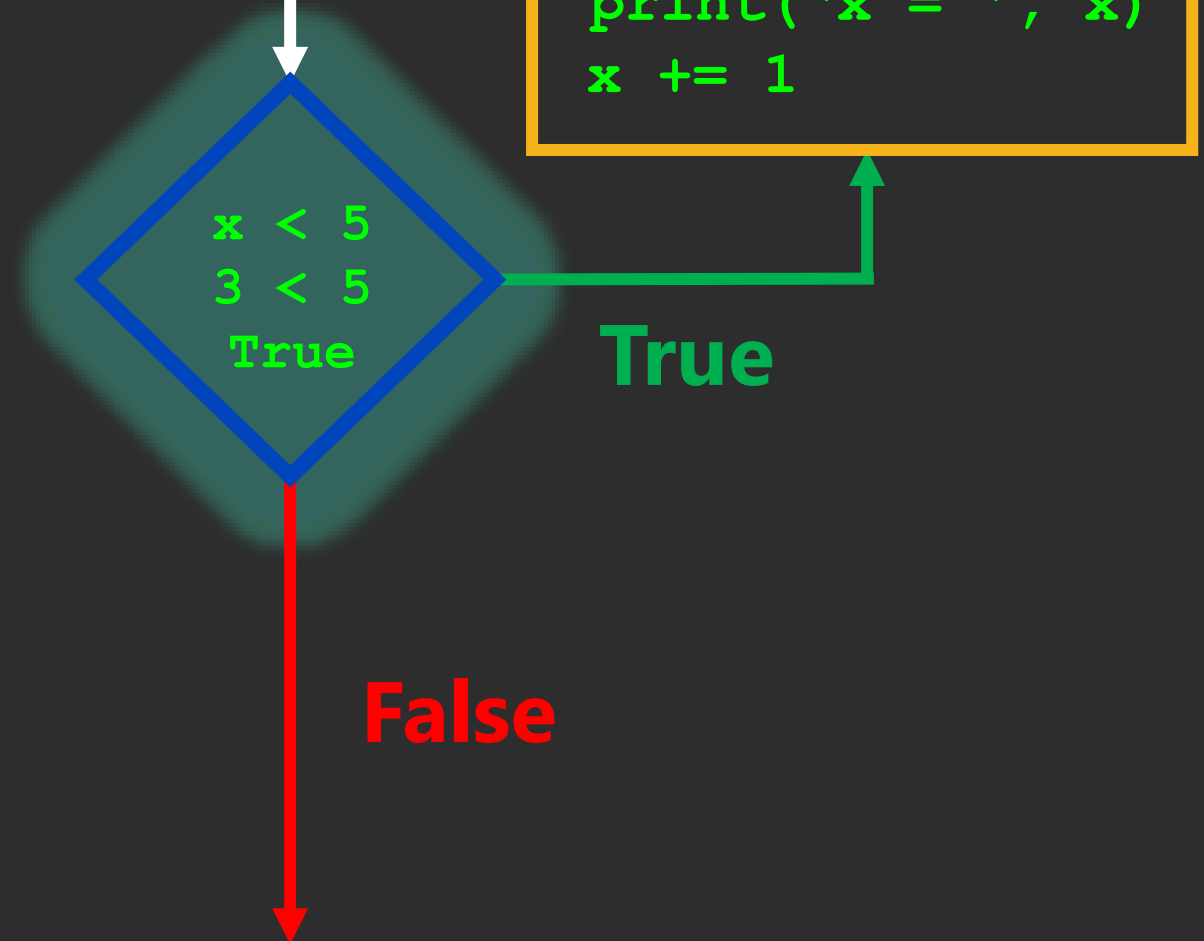
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 3



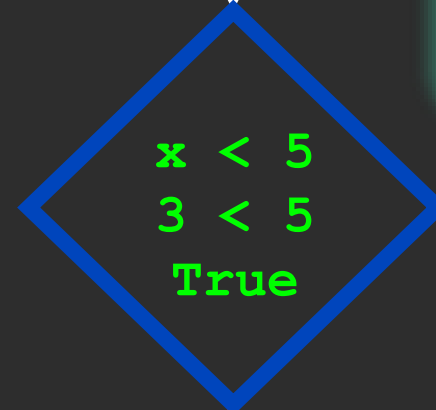
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 3



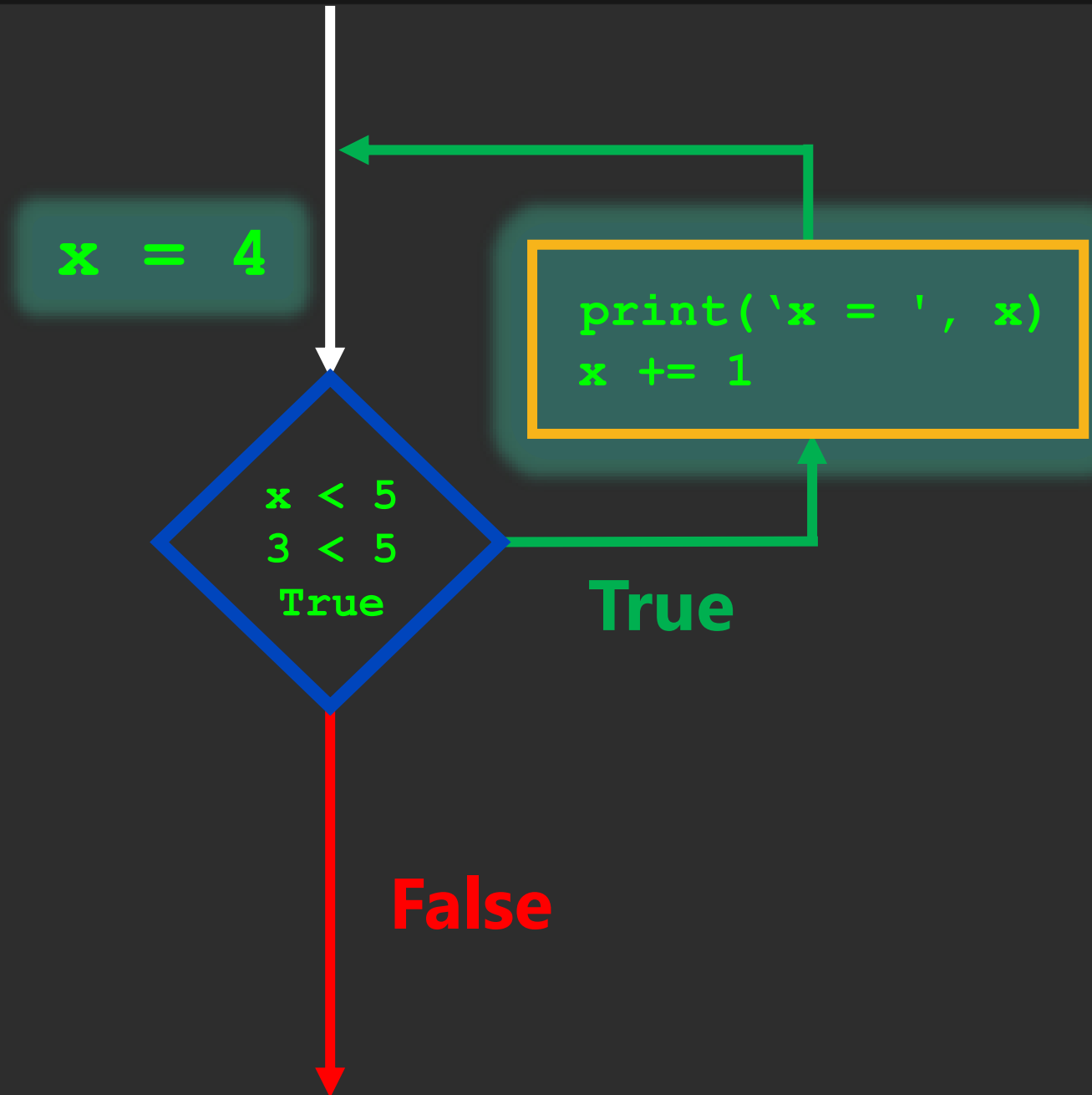
False

While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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



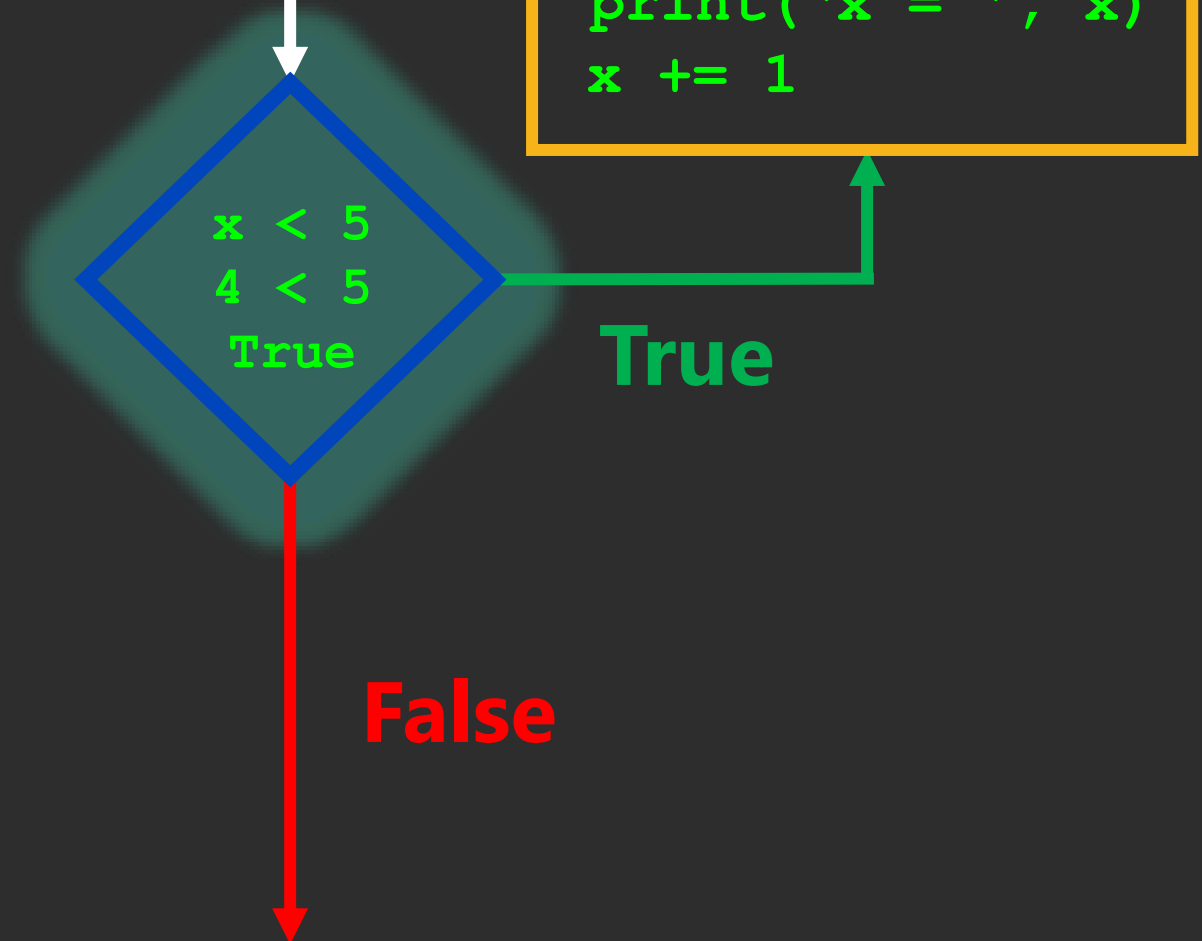
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 4



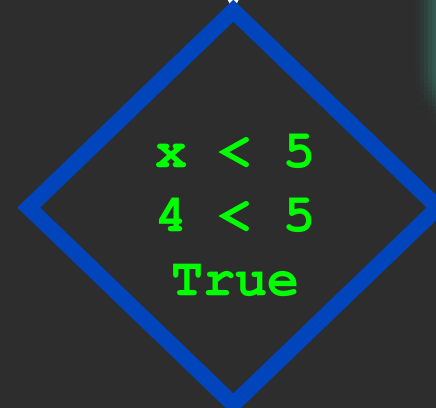
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 4



x < 5
4 < 5
True

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

True

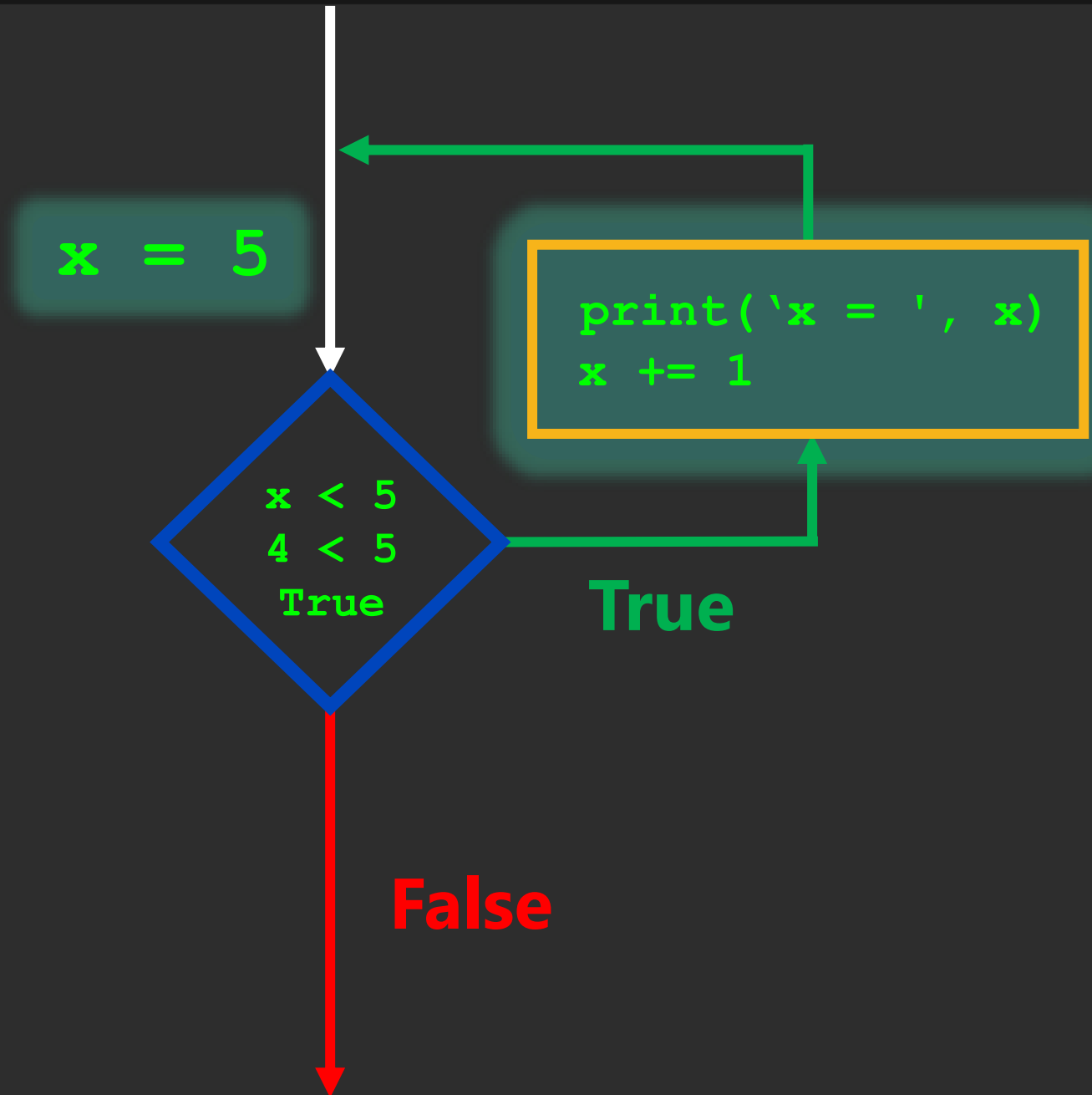
False

While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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



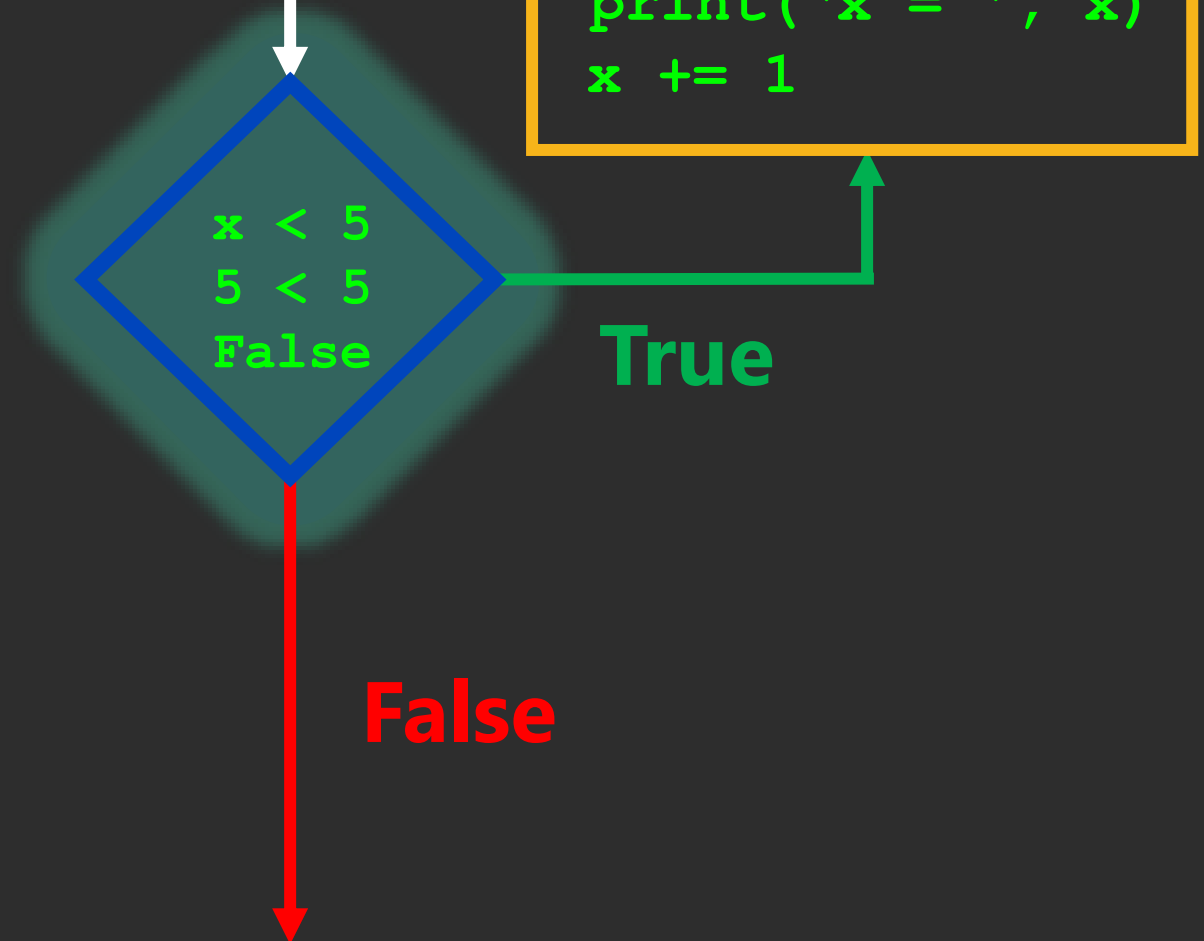
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    x += 1
```

Standard Out.

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

x = 5



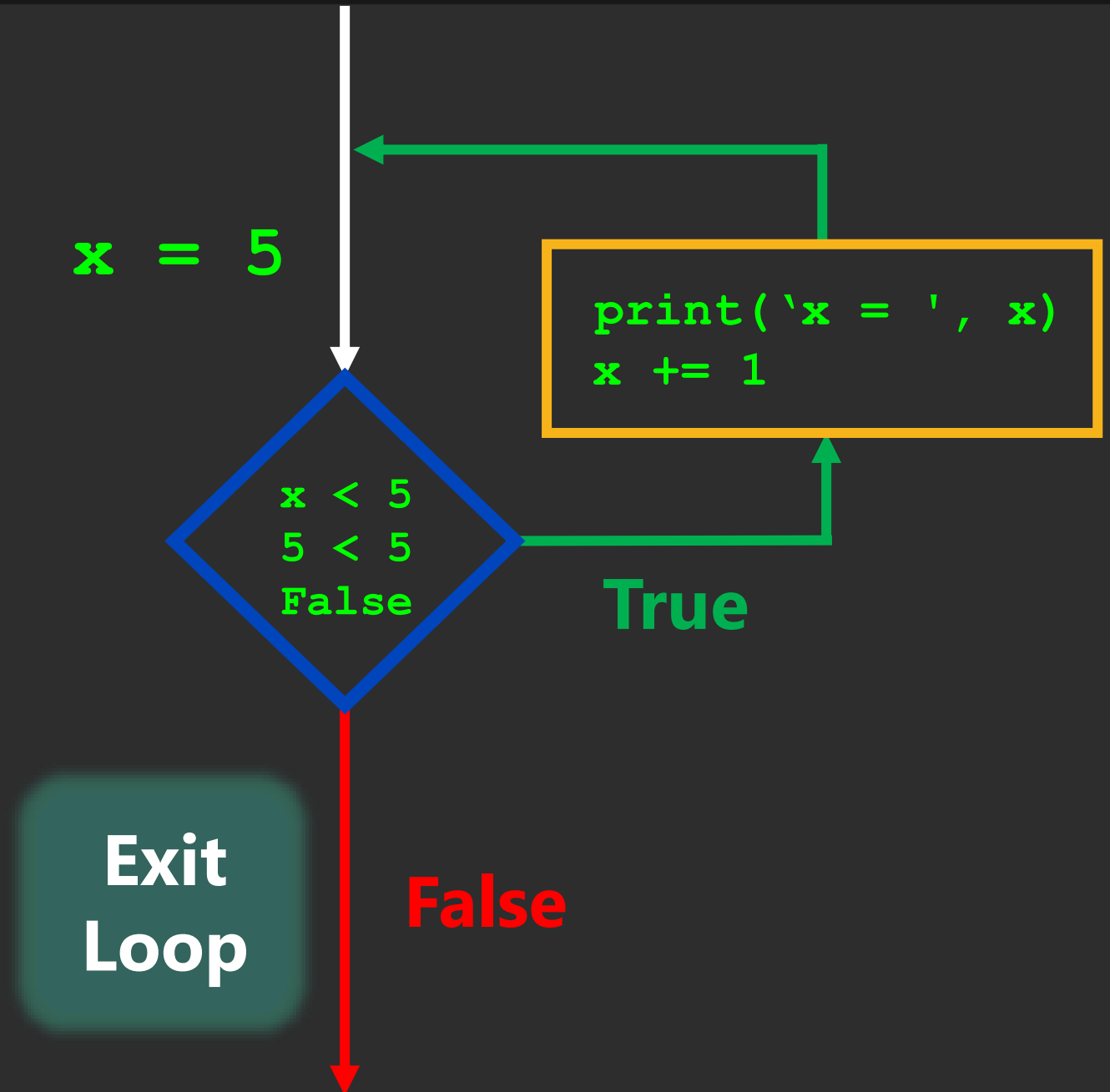
While Loops

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

Standard Out.

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

x = 5



While Loops

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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

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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**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**.