



SE Bootcamp

Hyperiondev

For Loops

Welcome

Your Lecturer for This Session



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Objectives

- Learn how to use the for loop to repeat a block of code a specified amount of times.

Loops

- ★ Loops are used when we need to repeat a certain block of code multiple times.
- ★ There are two types of loops that will be introduced:
 - **while** loops
 - **for** loops

while Loops

- ★ While loops are used in situations when we are not sure how many times we need to repeat the code block.
- ★ Therefore, we can use a while loop to execute a certain condition. While our condition is True, the code within the loop will execute, however, the loop will terminate the moment our condition becomes False.

for Loops

- ★ For loops are used when we need code to run a specified amount of times.
- ★ Think of it making the task of creating ten print statements much easier.

```
# No need to do this  
  
print('')  
print('')  
print('')  
print('')  
print('')  
print('')  
print('')
```

for Loop Syntax

```
for item in iterable_object:  
    # Logic goes here
```

- ★ **iterable_object**: a list of numbers, a string of characters, a range etc.
- ★ **Item**: temporary variable used inside the for loop to reference the current position of our iterator.

for Loop Example

```
string = "coffee"  
for letter in string:  
    print(letter)
```

- ★ The above loop will iterate over the string "coffee".
- ★ This entails that the temporary variable **letter** will continuously be updated with each letter found in "coffee".
- ★ Which results in the following output:

for Loop Example Cont.

```
string = "coffee"  
for letter in string:  
    print(letter)
```

```
c  
o  
f  
f  
e  
e
```

Since **letter** will iterate over every instance of **string**, we get the output of “coffee” spelt on separate lines.

for Loops and Range

- ★ With for loops we can also get a range of numbers from a starting value to an ending value.

```
for num in range(1,10):  
    # Take note that the ending value 10  
    # is exclusive.  
    # Similar to string slicing.  
    print(num)
```

The output here will be all values from 1 to 9.

Range

- ★ Range allows us to run a block of code a specified amount of times.

Range	Description	Additional Info
<code>range(10)</code>	Outputs integers from 0 through 9	Range will always start from 0
<code>range(1, 10)</code>	Outputs integers from 1 to 9	Parameters(start, end)
<code>range(1, 10, 2)</code>	Outputs odd numbers from 1 to 10	Third available parameter is "step" (how many to skip)
<code>range(10, 0, -1)</code>	Outputs integers from 10 to 1	Negative counter that skips backwards

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Q & A Section

Please use this time to ask any questions relating to the topic, should you have any.



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Thank You for Joining Us