Python “while” loops

September 28, 2022

Administrative notes

Anyone who qualifies for accommodations needs to register with SDS and get approved

- I need to get a message from them saying you're on the approved list
- This can grant you extra time to take a test or do an assignment; guarantees you a quiet space to take a test; or other accommodation

If you deserve accommodations, please register!!

Some string operations you need to understand

I talked about these, but never covered them sufficiently:

- split - takes a string, and returns a list consisting of the components (“words”) of the string. It “splits” a string into a list
- join - takes a list of strings, and combines them into a single string.

split

Syntax:

l = s.split() #where l is a list variable and s is a string variable

- What goes in the parentheses is the string to use in splitting the string
  - If the parentheses is left blank, it's white space

```
s = "Cubs win! Cubs win! Cubs win the World Series"
l = s..split()  #no character given; split on whitespace
```

```
s = "Cubs win! Cubs win! Cubs win the World Series"
l = s..split(i)  #split the string every time you hit a lower-case 'i'
```

- A key point: the character used to split - the whitespace, the 'i', whatever - is ***thrown away***. It will ***NOT*** appear in any of the strings of the list created by the split.

join

Takes a list of strings, and joins them into a single string, separated by the specified string of characters

- Note: this DOES NOT work if the list is not a list of strings!!

Syntax:

s = “sep_string”.join(l)

l *is the list of strings*
sep_string *is the string that you’re going to put in between each list element when you build the string*
s *is the final string that results from the join*

Some examples of how join works

l = [“U”, “M”, “B”, “C”]
s =””.join(l) *#that’s an empty string - so nothing goes between the letters*

l = [“I’m”, “just”, “a”, “bill”]
s =” ”.join(l) *#that’s a blank space - so every word will be separated by a blank space in s*

l = [“a”, “bill”, “on”, "Capitol”, “Hill”]
s =”\t”.join(l) *#the \t is a tab - that’s called an escape character. So every word will be separated by a tab when s is created*

Q: can you start with a string; split it; join it; and wind up with the same string you started with?
A: yes, but only if you’re careful. The split() removes characters from the string. You have to make sure you put the exact same characters back in the same place with the .join()

Back to Loops -

From Monday

Program control - a review

Sequential - execute a statement, then execute the next statement,then…

Conditional - if statements: if, if-else; if-elif-else

- Execute a statement or set of statements only if some condition is True

Iterative - execute a statement or set of statements multiple times

Python Loops

Today's lecture covers "for each" and "for i" loops; "while" loops are on Wednesday

Python provides a number of ways to implement iterative program control flow

- "while" loops -
  - The most general solution - the most power, if you will
  - The most dangerous - with great power, comes great responsibility
    - It's very easy to tromp all over your code with a while loop if you're not careful
- "for i" loops
  - Moderately general - will work in most cases
  - Allows direct modification to program data structures, so some care must be exercised
- "for each" loops
  - Simple to understand; simple to use
  - Works if you want to do "something" to each member of your data structure (list) one time and one time only

New Material

When to use “while” vice “for”

- “for” loops are used when you know how many times you want to iterate through some code
  - You know the specific number of times
  - You know you want to iterate a number of times that is the value of a specific variable, such as the length of a list
- “while” loops are the only loop used when you don’t know how many times you will iterate through code

Topics

While loops in general

Sentinel loops

Boolean flags

Syntax of a while loop

```
while boolean-condition-is-true:

    Code to be executed
```

Remember indentation. All the code that is indented underneath the “while” statement is executed as part of the loop. When you unindent, that code is no longer part of the loop.

Set the value of your boolean condition. Unlike with “for” loops, Python does not automatically set a value for a new variable used in the boolean condition of a “while.”

Examples:

```
age = 0;
while (age < 18):
    age = int(input(“enter your age in years: “))
    print (“If you’re 18 or older you should vote”)
print (“that’s the end of our story”)
```

What happens if we leave out the initial age = 0 statement? The loop fails because age has no value.

How many times will this loop be executed? We don’t know - until the user cooperates

‘Priming read’

```
age = int(input(“enter your age in years: “))
while (age < 18):
    age = int(input(“enter your age in years: “)}
    print (“If you’re 18 or older you should vote”)
print (“that’s the end of our story”)
```

“Priming” - refers to getting an initial value before executing the loop

- If the user enters 35 - the loop never executes

Example: factorial

```
# compute 10! Using a while loop

product = 1

factor = 1

while factor <= 10:

    product *= factor    #or product = product * factor

    factor += 1
```

Common programming errors 1: Loop is never executed

Suppose we want to print out all of the even numbers between 2 and 100 inclusive. Why won't this loop work?

```
num = 1

while num % 2 == 0:

    print(num)

    num += 2
```

It is perfectly acceptable to write a loop that may never be executed, due to other conditions in your code.

But be sure that that's really what you want

A loop that never executes:

```
age = int(input("please enter your age in years: "))
while (age < 0) and (age > 100):
    print("Age must be between 0 and 100 inclusive ")
    age = int(input("please enter your age in years: "))
```

If the user enters, say, 21 at the first prompt, the boolean condition is false at the start, and the code under the while is never executed.

That's perfectly fine. Just make sure that it's really what you wanted.

Common programming errors II: infinite loops

An infinite loop is one that never stops executing, because the boolean condition never becomes false.

Common causes:

- You never change a variable used in the boolean condition
- You plan to stop when a variable takes on a value that it will never take on

The code will never stop on its own. The program is only stopped by external action - you shut off the program or run out of resources. On gl.umbc.edu and similar machines, you can hit “Control” and “c”.

Note: infinite loops can occur with “for” loops, but you have to really work hard to make that happen. They’re rare.

Infinite loop examples

```
grade = ""
name  = ""
while name != "Hrabowski":
    # get the user's grade
    grade = input("What is your grade? ")
print("You passed!")
```

```
cookiesLeft = 50

while cookiesLeft > 0:
    # eat a cookie
    cookiesLeft = cookiesLeft + 1
```

```
#print all the positive odd numbers
#less than 100

num = 1
while num != 100:
    print(num)
    num = num + 2
```

Sentinel Loops

A loop that runs until a specific value is encountered

A ‘sentinel’ is a value that denotes the end of a data set.

Simple example: letting the user input data. The user inputs “Q” to indicate that it is time to quit. “Q” is the sentinel value

Code - see next slide

Sentinel loop - example

```
birthdate = input("Enter your month and day of birth as mm/dd. Enter 'Q' to
quit.")
while birthdate != "Q":
    month_and_day = birthdate.split('/')
    for i in range(2):
        month_and_day[i] = int(month_and_day[i])
    day_of_year = 30 * month_and_day[0] + month_and_day[1]
    print(f"Your birthday is the {day_of_year:5d} day of the year")
    birthdate = input("Enter your month and day of birth as mm/dd. Enter 'Q'
    to quit.")


        :
```

Boolean flags

You have to have a boolean condition in your while loop, so what's a "Boolean flag?"

- It's a boolean variable that you explicitly set to true or false and use that to end a while loop

Boolean Flag

```
prompt = "Tell me something cool: "
prompt += "\nEnter 'quit' to end the program"
active = True
while active:
    message = input(prompt)
    if message == 'quit':
       active = False
    else:
       print(message)
```

NOT a Boolean Flag

```
prompt = "Tell me something cool: "
prompt += "\nEnter 'quit' to end the program"
message = input(prompt)
while message != "quit":
    print(message)
    message = input(prompt)
```

Faking it with for loops

Python has a “break” statement that lets you stop a for i loop at arbitrary times.

- You can pretend your for loop works just like a while loop with that statement

We don’t allow the “break” statement in CMSC 201

- If you need a while loop, write a while loop and don’t try to fake it