Python 迴圈 Loop (I)

臺北科技大學資訊工程系

for

Statement 1

for var in sequence object:

Body statement

Statement 2

- □ for in
 - ○序列物件(Sequence object),有順序可數的元素
 - ○控制變數var又稱迴圈變數/迴圈索引

for

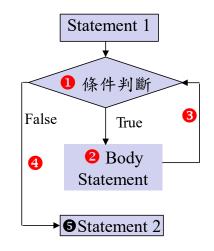
Statement 1

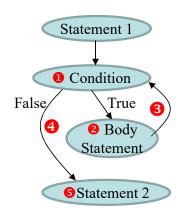
for var in sequence object:

Body statement

Statement 2

- □ for in 迴圈執行流程
 - ○❶條件判斷
 - ▶True (從序列物件中找到下一個元素),取出給var ②
 - ▶ False (從序列物件中找不到下一個元素), 5跳出迴圈
 - ○②執行 loop 本體所有指令(Body Statement)
 - ○3回到11,
- □依次取出代入的動作,稱為疊代
- □ break 和 continue 可在 for 迴圈中出現





□ range()函式回傳序列物件 range

使用方法	範例	執行結果
range(終止值)	for i in range(5): print(i)	0
數字串列到「終止值」的前一個數字為止,沒有指定起始值,預設起始值為(),沒有指定遞增值,預設為遞增()。		2
		3 4
range(起始值,終止值)	for i in range(2, 6):	2
	print(i)	3
數字串列由「起始值」開始到「終止值」的前一個數字為止, 沒有指定遞增值,預設為遞增1		5
range(起始值,終止值,遞增(減)值)	for i in range(2, 10, 2):	2
 數字串列由「起始值」開始到「終止值」的前一個數字為止,	print(i)	6
每次遞增或遞減「遞增(減)值」。		8
	for i in range(100, 90, -3):	100
	print(i)	97
		94
		91

```
□序列物件 (Sequence)

∘ Tuple, String, range(), List
```

□ range(3), 產生 0, 1, 2

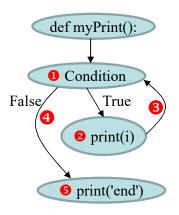
```
def iterOp():
    myRange = range(8)
    print(myRange)
    print(type(myRange))
    print(myRange[2])
    myRange = range(3,8,2)
    print(myRange)
    print(myRange[2])
```

```
range(0, 8)
<class 'range'>
2

range(3, 8, 2)
7
```

- □ range(0, 3, 1), 產生 0, 1, 2
 - ○❶條件判斷,True
 - ▶找到 0, 1, 2 的第1個, 指定給 i, i=0
 - ○2印出i, 3回到1
 - ○**①**條件判斷,True
 - ▶找到 0, 1, 2 的第2個, 指定給 i, i = 1
 - ○2印出i, 3回到1
 - ○❶條件判斷,True
 - ▶找到 0, 1, 2 的第3個,指定給 i, i=2
 - ○2印出i, 3回到1
 - ○①條件判斷, False ④
 - ▶序列物件找不到下一個資料,跳出迴圈 5

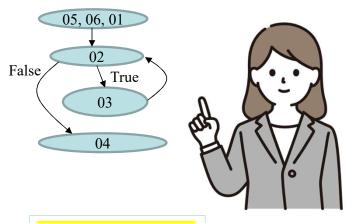
- 01. def myPrint():
- 02. for i in range(0, 3, 1):
- 03. print(i)
- 04. print('end')



□ 使用者輸入 n, 產生 0, 1, 2, ..., n

- 0程式
- ○程式編號
- ○程式編號執行順序

```
01 def myPrint(num):
02 for i in range(0, num+1):
03 print(i)
04 print('end')
05 n = int(input('number:'))
06 myPrint(n)
```



考試使用此種畫法

- □ range(1, 4), 產生 1, 2, 3
 - ○❶條件判斷,True
 - ▶找到 1, 2, 3的第1個, 指定給 i, i=1
 - ○2印出 i, s = s + i = 0 + 1 = 1, 3回到 1
 - ○❶條件判斷,True
 - ▶找到 1, 2, 3的第2個, 指定給 i, i=2
 - ○2印出i,s=s+i=1+2=3, 3回到①
 - ○❶條件判斷,True
 - ▶找到 1, 2, 3的第3個,指定給 i, i=3
 - ○2印出i,s=s+i=3+3=6, 3回到①
 - ○①條件判斷,False ④
 - ▶序列物件找不到下一個資料,跳出迴圈

```
01 def myPrint():

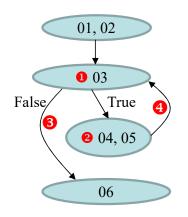
02 s = 0

03 for i in range(1, 4):

04 print(i)

05 s = s + i

06 print('sum=', s)
```



```
□ 輸出 1+2+3+4+5+...+10
```

□輸出1*2*3*4*5*...*10

```
def getSum(num):
    sumValue = 0
    for i in range(num):
        sumValue = sumValue + (i+1)
    return sumValue

def main():
    num = int(input("Input a number:"))
    myPrint(num)
    getSum(num)
    getProduct(num)

main()
```

```
def myPrint(n):
  for i in range(0, n, 1):
    print(i)
```

```
def getProduct(num):
    product = 1
    for i in range(1, num):
        product = product *i
    return product
```

Exercise

□輸入開始值m、結束值n與遞增值step,計算數值加總結果 ○例如3+6+9+12,輸入3為開始值,12為結束值,3為遞增值。

```
def mySum(m, n, step):
```

return sum

```
def main():
    m = int(input("Input a min number:"))
    n = int(input("Input a max number:"))
    step = int(input("Input a step number:"))
    main_sum = mySum(m, n, step)
    print('sum (%d ~ %d)= %d' %(m, n, main_sum))
main()
```

Exercise

- □輸入m,n,計算m~n的偶數,相加總合、相乘總和?
- □輸出兩數

```
\circ m + (m+2) + (m+4) + (m+6) + ... + n = ?
```

om * (m+3) * (m+6) * (m+9) * ... * n = ?

def forOps(m, n):
 for index in range():

print(index)

Exercise

- □改寫以下程式
 - O印出myString中大寫字母
 - o計算myString有幾個字元?
 - o計算myString有幾個大寫字元?

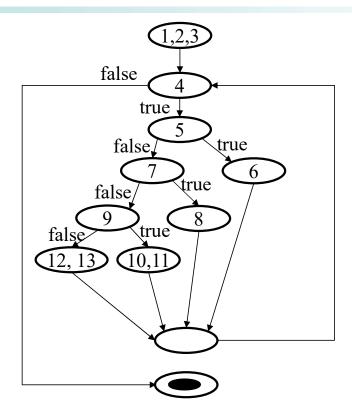
```
01 def forOps():
02    myString = "ATCgATAgcTCGaTCG"
03    for index in myString:
04        if index.isupper():
05          print(index)
```

□ in 在串列中,一個一個依序取出

```
def forOps():
    myList = ["asm", "C", "C++", "Java", "iOS", "Ruby", "perl", "delphi", "python"]
    for index in myList:
        print(index)
```

```
01
    def forOps():
      i = 1
02
      myList = ["asm", "C", "python", "C++", "Java", "iOS", "Ruby", "perl", "delphi"]
03
      for index in myList:
04
05
         if (index == "python"):
06
           print(i,index)
07
         elif (index == "Java"):
08
           print(i, index)
09
         elif (i\%3 != 0):
                                                        編號每一行程式
10
           print(i, index)
11
           i = i + 1
                                                        劃出流程圖
12
         else:
                                                        寫下執行編號順序
13
          i = i+1
                                                        寫下輸出內容
14
    forOps()
```

	i	index	i % 3	output
14, 1, 2, 3, 4	1	asm	1	
5, 7, 9, 10,				1 asm
11, 4	2	C	2	
5, 7, 9, 10				2 C
11, 4	3	python	0	
5, 6				3 python
4,		C++		
12, 13	4		1	
4,		Java		
7, 8				4 Java
4,		iOS		
9, 10				4 iOS
11, 4	5	Ruby	2	
9, 10				5 Ruby
11, 4	6	perl	0	
12, 13	7		1	
4		delphi		
10,				7 delphi
11				



- □輸入N和N個整數,輸出其中最大的數。
 - ○例如 N=5,5個整數 11,45,8,13,22,

```
def getMax(N):
02
     num = int(input())
                                      #輸入第1個值
03
     maxValue = minValue = num;
     for i in range(N-1):
04
05
        num = int(input())
                                     #輸入第2~N個值
        if (num>maxValue):
06
          maxValue = num
07
08
     return max Value
09
   def main():
10
     Num = int(input("Input a number:"))
11
12
     x = getMax(Num)
13
     print(x)
14
15 main()
```

- □輸入N和N個整數,輸出其中最大和最小的數。
 - ○例如 N = 5,5個整數 11,45,8,13,22,

```
def getMaxMin(N):
02
     num = int(input())
      maxValue = minValue = num:
03
04
      for i in range(N-1):
05
        num = int(input())
06
        if (num>maxValue):
07
          maxValue = num
08
        if (num<minValue):
09
           minValue = num
10
      return max Value, min Value
11
12
   def main():
13
     num = int(input("Input a number:"))
14
     x, y = getMaxMin(num)
15
     print(x, y)
16
17 main()
```

□輸入N和N個整數,輸出其中第二大的數。 ○例如N=5,5個整數11,45,8,13,22,

```
01
     def inputData(data: list):
02
        n = int(input())
03
        for i in range(n):
04
          data.append(int(input()))
05
06
     def compute(data):
07
        print(data)
08
        r = sorted(data, reverse=True)
09
        print(r)
10
        print(r[1])
11
     def testCompute():
12
13
        data = [25, 48, 57, 79, 68]
14
        compute(data)
15
16
     def testInput():
17
        data = []
18
        inputData(data)
19
        print(data)
20
21
     def main():
22
      data = []
23
       inputData(data)
24
       compute(data)
25
26
     testInput()
     #testCompute()
     #main()
```

□ function有迴圈

```
def myPrint01():
01
02
        for i in range(0, 10, 1):
03
          print(i)
04
05
     def myPrint02(m, n):
06
        for j in range(m, n, -1):
07
          print(j, end=")
                                 #不換行
08
09
     def myPrint03(m):
10
        for j in range(0, 2*m-1, 1):
11
          print(j, end=")
                                 #不換行
12
13
     def main():
14
        num = 5
15
        myPrint01()
16
        myPrint02(8, num)
17
        myPrint03(num)
18
        print()
                           #預設換行
19
     main()
```

```
def myPrint04(listData):
01
02
       for i in listData:
03
          print(i)
04
    def main():
05
06
       listData = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
07
       myPrint04(listData)
08
09
    main()
```

寫成程式

- □要印出1個 '*'
- □要印出2個 '*'
- □要印出3個 '*'

- □要印出n個'*' on是function參數
 - on從鍵盤輸入

```
def myPrint():
  for i in range(1):
    print('*', end=")
```

```
def myPrint():
    for i in range(2):
        print('*', end=")
```

```
def myPrint():
    for i in range(3):
        print('*', end=")
```

```
def myPrint(n):
   for i in range(n):
     print('*', end=")
```

```
n = int(input())
for i in range(n):
    print('*', end=")
```

- □要印出n個'*' on是function參數
- □要印出
 - ○第一行1個 '*'
 - ○第一行2個 '*'
 - ○第一行3個 '*'
- □寫成 LOOP 變成這樣

```
def myPrint(n):
   for i in range(n):
      print('*', end=")
```



def myPrintS():
 myPrint(1)
 print(")
 myPrint(2)
 print(")
 myPrint(3)
 print(")

```
def myPrintS():
    for i in range(1, 4):
        myPrint(i)
        print()
```



- □合起來寫
 - ○使用兩個 LOOP
 - ○不使用 myPrint()

```
def myPrintS():
    for i in range(1, 4):
        for j in range(i):
            print('*', end=")
        print(")
```



- □要印出n個'*' ○n是 function 參數
- □要印出

```
****

**

**
```

寫成程式

```
def myPrint(n):
    for i in range(n):
        print('*', end=")
```

```
def myPrintT():
    myPrint(4)
    print(")
    myPrint(3)
    print(")
    myPrint(2)
    print(")
    myPrint(1)
    print(")
```

```
□寫成 LOOP 變成這樣
```

```
def myPrintS():
    for i in range(4, 0, -1)
        myPrint(i)
        print()
```



- □要印出n個自訂符號 mark
 - Omark可以是'*',!!
 - On, mark 是 function 參數

def myPrint(n, mark):
 for i in range(n):
 print(mark, end=")



□輸入N=4,要印出_{切割處理}



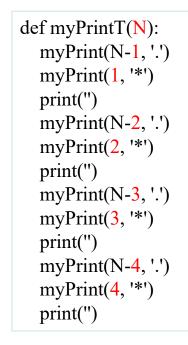
○第一行印3個.,1個*

○第一行印2個.,2個*

○第一行印1個.,3個*

○第一行印0個.,4個*

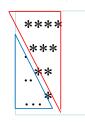
□ 寫成LOOP變成?



- □寫成 LOOP 變成這樣
 - ○假設 N=4
 - ○請將 for 展/拆開,看是否跟上面程式一樣

```
def myPrintT(N):
    for i in range(1, N+1):
        myPrint(N-i, '.')
        myPrint(i, '*')
        print(")
```

□輸入N=4,要印出



- ○第一行印0個.,4個*
- ○第一行印1個.,3個*
- ○第一行印2個.,2個*
- ○第一行印3個.,1個*

□寫成 LOOP 變成?



寫成程式

def myPrintT(N):
 myPrint(0, '.')
 myPrint(4, '*')
 print(")
 myPrint(1, '.')
 myPrint(3, '*')
 print(")
 myPrint(2, '.')
 myPrint(2, '*')
 print(")
 myPrint(3, '.')
 myPrint(1, '*')
 print(")

寫成程式

寫成程式

- □要印出1個'1'
- □要印出12
- □要印出 123

- □要印出 123,..n ○n 是 function 參數
 - on從鍵盤輸入

```
print(i, end=")

def myPrint():
```

def myPrint():

for i in range(1, 3): print(i, end=")

for i in range(1,2):

```
def myPrint():
  for i in range(1, 4):
    print(i, end=")
```

def myPrint(n):
 for i in range(1, n+1):
 print(i, end=")

```
n = int(input())
for i in range(1, n+1):
    print(i, end=")
```

- □要印出 123,..n ○n是function參數
- □要印出

□ 寫成 LOOP

寫成程式

def myPrint(n):
 for i in range(1, n+1):
 print(i , end=")

def myPrintT():
 myPrint(1)
 print(")
 myPrint(2)
 print(")
 myPrint(3)
 print(")
 myPrint(4)
 print(")

def myPrintS():
 for i in range(1, 5)
 myPrint(i)
 print()

□寫成兩層 LOOP, 不在一個 loop 內 call 另一個 function?



- □要印出 123,..n ○n 是 function 參數
- □ 寫成 Loop

```
1
12
123
1234
```



```
def myPrint(n):
    for i in range(1, n+1):
        print(i, end=")
```

```
def myPrintS():
   for i in range(1, 5)
      myPrint(i)
      print()
```



```
□寫成兩層 Loop, 不用 function?
```

- ○合併前兩個程式
- 〇兩個 Loop 變數不能用同一個i

```
▶一個用i,一個用i
```



```
def myPrintS():
    for i in range(1, 5):
        myPrint(i)
    for j in range(1, i+1):
        print(j)
    print()
```

- □要印出 123, ..n On 是 function 參數
- □要印出

1234 123 12

寫成程式

```
def myPrint(n):
  for i in range(1, n+1):
     print(i, end=")
def myPrintT():
  myPrint(4)
  print(")
  myPrint(3)
  print(")
  myPrint(2)
```

print(")

print(")

myPrint(1)



```
□ 寫成 LOOP
```

```
def myPrintS():
  for i in range(4, 0, -1)
     myPrint(i)
     print()
```

- □要印出

□ 寫成 LOOP

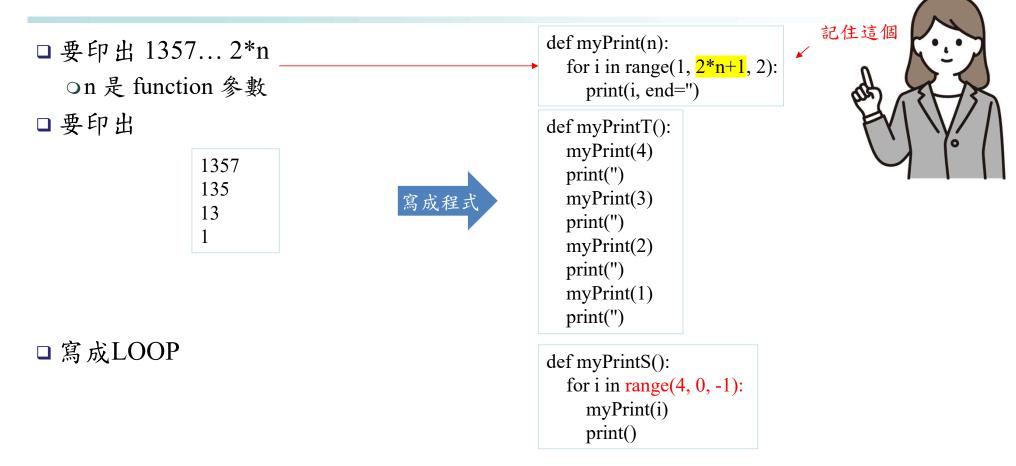
寫成程式

```
def myPrint(n):
    for i in range(1, 2*n+1, 2):
        print(i, end=")

def myPrintT():
    myPrint(1)
    print(")
    myPrint(2)
    print(")
    myPrint(3)
    print(")
    myPrint(4)
    print(")
```

def myPrintS():
 for i in range(1, 5):
 myPrint(i)
 print()





□ function 有迴圈

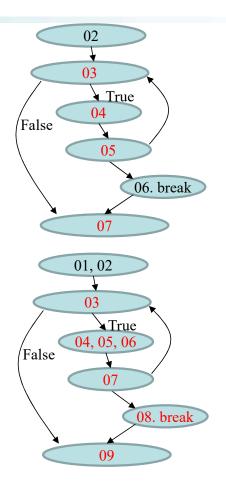
```
def myPrint01(m, n):
  for x in range(m, n, 1):
     print(x, end=")
def myPrint02(m, n):
  for y in range(m, n, -1):
     print(y,end=")
def myPrint03(m, n):
  for z in range(m, 2*n-1, 2):
     print(z,end=")
def main():
  m, n = 1, 5
  myPrint01(m, n)
  print()
  myPrint02(n, m)
  print()
  myPrint03(m, n)
  print()
main()
```

編號每一行程式 劃出流程圖 寫下執行編號順序 寫下輸出內容

1234

break

```
01 #當 i 數到5時就不做
02 def test01():
03 for i in range(1, 10):
04 number = number + i
05 if (i == 5):
06 break
07 print('end')
```



利用break在任何時候跳出迴圈

Encapsulation and generalization

- □ Encapsulation 封裝
 - 〇將單一功能包裝,
 - 〇不同函式實作不同單一功能

```
01
   def printMultiples(n: int):
02
     for i in range(1, n+1):
                        #印 n 個
03
       print('%d'%(i), end=") #從1開始,每次印加1
04
     print()
05
06
   def printAntiTriangle(m: int):
07
     for i in range(m, 0, -1): # 印 m 層 , 第一層印m個 , 逐層遞減
                     #每層印1個,間格1
08
       printMultiples(i)
09
10
   def main():
     printAntiTriangle(3) #印3層,第一層印3個,逐層遞減,
11
     printAntiTriangle(4) #印4層,第一層印4個,逐層遞減,
12
13
14
   main()
```

```
1 2 3
1 2
1
1 2 3 4
1 2 3
1 2
```

Encapsulation and Generalization

- □ Generalization 一般化
 - ○函式,可以設定參數,藉由調整參數增加功能
 - 〇增加 step,可以調整開始的數字、每次印的間隔

```
01
   def printMultiples(n: int, step: int):
02
     for i in range(1, n+1):
                                #印 n 個
03
       print('%d'%(i*step), end=") # 從 step 開始,每次印 step 倍數
04
     print()
05
06
   def printAntiTriangle(m: int, step: int):
     for i in range(m, 0, -1):
07
                                 #印m層,第一層印m個,逐層遞減
08
                                 #每層印i個,間格step.
       printMultiples(i, step)
09
10
   def main():
                                 #印3層,第一層印3個,逐層遞減,
11
     printAntiTriangle(3, 6)
12
                                 #每一層從6開始,間格6的倍數
13
     printAntiTriangle(4, 8)
                                 #印4層,第一層印4個,逐層遞減,
14
                                  #每一層從8開始,間格8的倍數
15
   main()
```

```
6 12 18
6 12
6 8 16 24 32
8 16 24
8 16 8
```

END

