Python 迴圈 Loop (I)

臺北科技大學資訊工程系

for

- □ 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

Statement 1

for var in sequence object: Body statement

Statement 2

for

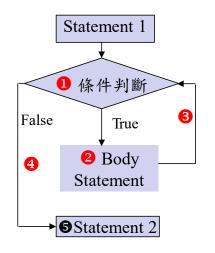
Statement 1

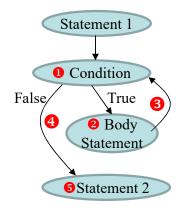
for var in sequence object:

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

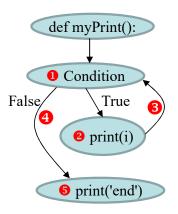
使用方法	範例	執行結果
range(終止值)	for i in range(5):	0
數字串列到「終止值」的前一個數字為止,沒有指定起始值, 預設起始值為(),沒有指定遞增值,預設為遞增()。	print(i)	1 2 3
(+n 1/2 / t		4
range(起始值,終止值)	for i in range(2, 6):	$\frac{2}{2}$
數字串列由「起始值」開始到「終止值」的前一個數字為止,	print(i)	4
沒有指定遞增值,預設為遞增1		5
range(起始值,終止值,遞增(減)值)	for i in range(2, 10, 2):	2
	print(i)	4
數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

```
□ range(3)
□ range(0, 8)
□ range(0, 8)
□ range(3, 8, 2)
□ range(0, 8)
□ range(3, 8, 2)
□ r
```

□序列物件 (Sequence)

- □ 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

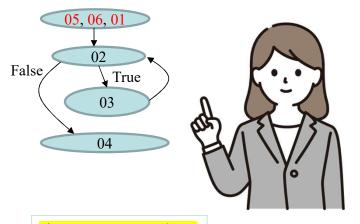
- 01. def myPrint():
- 02. for i in range(0, 3, 1):
- 03. print(i)
- 04. print('end')



□ 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 5

```
01 def myPrint():

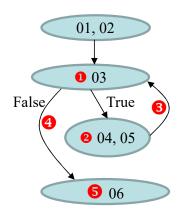
02 s = 0

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的計算結果55
- □輸出1*2*3*4*5*...*10的計算結果3628800

```
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)
    print(getSum(num))
    print(getProduct(num))
```

```
def myPrint(n):
    for i in range(0, n, 1): # 0, 1, ..., 9
        print(i, end = ")

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

Exercise

□輸入開始值 m、結束值 n (包含結束值)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):
    sum = 0
    for i in range(m, n+1, step):
        Sum += i
    print("數值相加總合:", sum)
    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? ○你可以假設 m 輸入的是偶數
- □輸出兩數(m~n的偶數,相加總合、相乘總和)
 - $\circ m + (m+2) + (m+4) + (m+6) + ... + n = ?$
 - om * (m+2) * (m+4) * (m+6) * ... * n = ?

```
def forOps(m, n):
    sum = 0
    multi = 1
    for index in range(m, n+1, 2):
        sum += index
        multi *= index
        print(index, end = ', ')
    print("\n相加總合:", sum)
    print("\n相乘總合:", multi)

forOps(6, 12)
```

Exercise

□改寫以下程式

- ○印出myString中大寫字母
- ○計算myString有幾個字元?
- ○計算myString有幾個大寫字母?

編號每一行程式 劃出流程圖

```
def forOps():
02
      myString = "ATCgATAgcTCGaTCG"
03
      for index in myString:
04
        if index.isupper():
05
          print(index, end = ")
06
   forOps()
```

ATCATATCGTCG

```
寫下執行編號順序
寫下輸出內容
```

```
大寫字母個數: 12
01 def forOps2():
     myString = "ATCgATAgcTCGaTCG"
02
03
     bigCount = 0
04
     allCount = 0
05
     print("大寫字母:", end=")
06
07
     for index in myString:
       allCount += 1
08
       if index.isupper():
09
10
         bigCount += 1
       print(index, end = "")
11
12
13
     print("\n有幾個字母:", allCount)
14
     print("有幾個大寫字母:", bigCount)
15
16 forOps2()
```

字串:ATCgATAgcTCGaTCG

大寫字母:ATCATATCGTCG

字元個數: 16

□ 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()
```

for 迴圈 def forOps(): 01 02 i = 1寫下輸出內容 myList = ["asm", "C", "python", "C++", "Java", "iOS", "Ruby", "perl", "delphi"] 03 04 for index in myList: 下執行編號順序 index i % 3 i output if (index == "python"): 05 14, 1, 2, 3, 4 asm print(i, index) 06 5, 7, 9, 10, 1 asm elif (index == "Java"): 07 11, 4 \mathbf{C} 2 2 08 print(i, index) 5, 7, 9, 10 2 C 09 elif (i%3 != 0): 11, 4 3 python 0 10 print(i, index) 5, 6 3 python i = i+111 4, C++12 else: 12, 13 4 1 13 i = i+14, Java 14 forOps() 7, 8 4 Java 4, iOS 9, 10 4 iOS 11, 4 5 Ruby 2 9, 10 5 Ruby 11, 4 6 0 perl 12, 13 4 delphi 10, 7 delphi 11

```
def forOps():
01
02
       i = 1
       myList = ["asm", "C", "python", "C++", "Java", "iOS", "Ruby", "perl", "delphi"]
03
                                                                                                                劃出流程圖
       for index in myList:
04
         if (index == "python"):
05
            print(i, index)
06
                                                                                                            false
          elif (index == "Java"):
07
08
            print(i, index)
                                                                                                                  true
          elif (i\%3 != 0):
09
10
            print(i, index)
                                                                                                              false
            i = i+1
11
12
          else:
                                                                                                                       true
                                                                                                           false
13
            i = i+1
14
     forOps()
                                                                                                                  true
                                                                                                     false
                                                                                                                10,11
                                                                                                                                       15
```

- □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)
     print('max = ', x)
13
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):
          maxValue = num
07
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('Max, Min = ', 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('Number of numbers: '))
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
12
      def testCompute():
13
        data = [25, 48, 57, 79, 68]
14
        compute(data)
15
16
      def testInput():
17
        data = []
18
        inputData(data)
19
        print(data)
20
        compute(data)
21
22
      def main():
23
       data = []
24
       inputData(data)
25
       compute(data)
26
27
      testInput()
28
      #testCompute()
29
      #main()
```

□ function有迴圈

```
def myPrint01():
                    01
0
                    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(i, 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
9
                    12
                    13
                          def main():
876
                    14
                            num = 5
                    15
                            myPrint01()
012345678
                    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()
```

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 a

b

c

d

寫成程式

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

- □要印出n個'*' ○n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=")
                                  *****
myPrint(6)
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):
                                            記住這個
               for i in range(n):
                 print('*', end=")
             def myPrintS():
               myPrint(1)
                                       不要用這個
               print(")
寫成程式
               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(")
```



2個 LOOP

✓程式太複雜

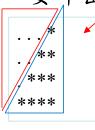
* ** ***

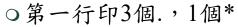
def myPrint(n): 記住這個 □要印出n個 '*' for i in range(n): On 是 function 參數 print('*', end=") def myPrintT(): □要印出 myPrint(4) 不要用這個 print(") **** 寫成程式 myPrint(3) *** print(") ** myPrint(2) * print(") myPrint(1) print(") def myPrintS(): □寫成 LOOP 變成這樣 for i in range(4, 0, -1)myPrint(i)

print()

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







- ○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?



寫成程式

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

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

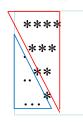
```
記住這個 不要用這個
```

```
...*
..**
..**
.***
.***
```

- □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(")
    myPrintT(4)
```

□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(3, '*')
    print(")
    myPrint(2, '.')
    myPrint(2, '*')
    print(")
    myPrint(3, '.')
    myPrint(1, '*')
    print(")
```

**** *** .** ...



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

```
for i in range(1,2):
print(i, end=")
```

def myPrint():

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

```
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
- ○兩個 Loop 變數
 - ▶不能用同一個 i
 - ▶一個用 i, 一個用 j



```
def myPrintS():
    for i in range(1, 5):
        <del>myPrint(i)</del>
    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(")
  myPrint(1)
  print(")
```



□ 寫成 LOOP

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

寫成程式

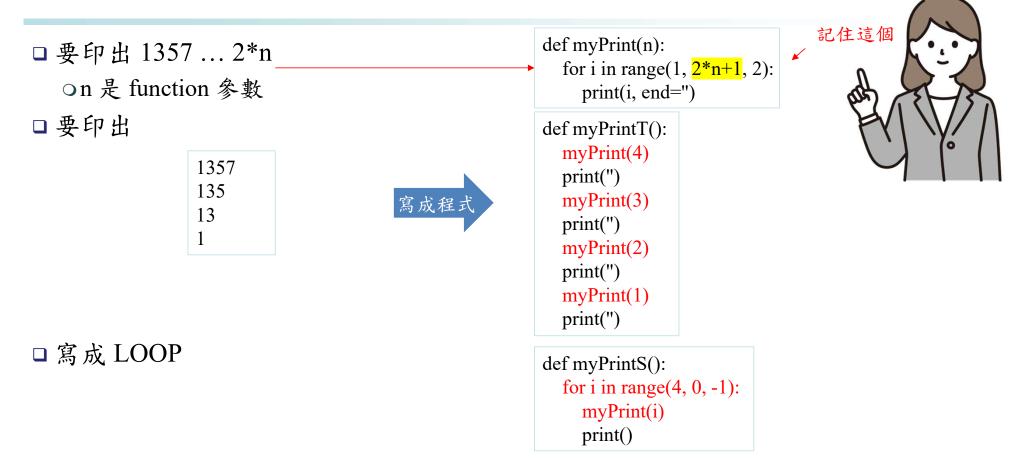
- □要印出 1357 ... n ○n 是 function 參數
- □要印出

```
1
13
135
1357
```

□ 寫成 LOOP

```
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

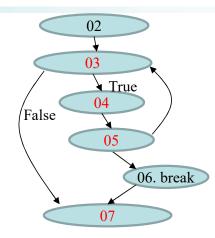
```
def myPrint01(m, n):
  for x in range(m, n, 1):
     print(x, end=")
def myPrint02(m, n):
  for y in range(m, n, -1):
     print(y,end=")
def myPrint03(m, n):
  for z in range(m, 2*n-1, 2):
     print(z,end=")
def main():
  m, n = 1, 5
  myPrint01(m, n)
  print()
  myPrint02(n, m)
  print()
  myPrint03(m, 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 5432 1357

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')
```



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i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():
11
     printAntiTriangle(3, 6)
                                 #印3層,第一層印3個,逐層遞減,
                                 #每一層從6開始,間格6的倍數
12
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
```

END

