

Python-Loops, Functions

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Agenda

- Decision making
- Loops-while, for
- Strings
- Functions arguments
- Call by reference/value

One guiding principle of Python code is that "explicit is better than implicit"

Artificial Intelligence Machine Learning Deep Learning

"Success is more a function of consistent common sense than it is of genius"

(An Wang, Computer engineer and inventor, 1920 - 1990)



Decision making

```
x = int( input('enter marks'))
if (x>50) : print('pass')
else : print('fail')
Or
x = int( input('enter marks'))
if (x>50):
  print('pass')
else:
  print('fail')
```

```
if expression1:
       statement(s)
       if expression2:
               statement(s)
       elif expression3:
               statement(s)
       elif expression4:
               statement(s)
       else:
               statement(s)
 else:
       statement(s)
```

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Exercise

- 1. Write command to check whether input number is even or odd.
- 2. Write a command/program to accept marks from user and print the division.
- 3. Write command/s to return sum of digits of given number.

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while expression : statements()

```
i=0
while (i<5):
    print (i, 'Jai Ho')
    i=i+1

0 Jai Ho
1 Jai Ho
2 Jai Ho
3 Jai Ho
4 Jai Ho</pre>
```

```
while expression :
    statements()
else :
    statements()
```

```
i=0
while (i<5):
    print (i, 'Jai Ho')
    i=i+1
else:
    print (i, 'Its over now')

0 Jai Ho
1 Jai Ho
2 Jai Ho
3 Jai Ho
4 Jai Ho
5 Its over now</pre>
```



for iterating Variable in sequence statement/s

```
In [3]: states=['J&K', 'HimachalPradesh', 'Punjab', 'Delhi']
        for st in states:
            print (st)
        J&K
        HimachalPradesh
        Punjab
        Delhi
In [4]: for st in range(len(states)):
            print (states[st])
        J&K
        HimachalPradesh
        Punjab
        Delhi
In [5]: for alpha in 'India':
            print(alpha)
```

for iterating Variable in sequence statement/s

else:

statement/s

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For loop: Example

```
1. for n in range(21, 0, -3):
               print(n, ", end=")
Output: 21 18 15 12 9 6 3
2. for n in range(1000):
       print(n, end=' ')
Output: 0, 1, 2, ..., 999.
3.
       sum = 0
       for i in range(1, 100):
               sum += i
       print(sum)
```

Output: adds nos from 1 to 99



Iteration: for

```
range(10) \rightarrow 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
range(1, 10) \rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
range(1, 10, 2) \rightarrow 1, 3, 5, 7, 9
range(10, 0, -1) \rightarrow 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
range(10, 0, -2) \rightarrow 10, 8, 6, 4, 2
range(2, 11, 2) \rightarrow 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
range(-5, 5) \rightarrow -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
range(1, 2) \rightarrow 1
range(1, 1) \rightarrow (empty)
range(1, -1) \rightarrow (empty)
range(1, -1, -1) \rightarrow 1, 0
range(0) \rightarrow (empty)
```



Exercise

- 1. Write program to check whether given number is prime or not
- 2. Write a program to find those numbers which are divisible by 7 and multiple of 5, between 1500 and 2700 (both included).
- 3. Write a Python program to get the Fibonacci series between 0 to 50.
- 4. Write a program to construct the pattern, using a nested for loop.

```
22
333
4444
55555
666666
777777
8888888
999999999
```



Exercise

- 5 * 1 = 5
- 5 * 2 = 10
- 5 * 3 = 15
- 5 * 4 = 20

1. Write a program to print the table of given number entered by the user

- 5 * 5 = 25
- 5 * 6 = 30 5 * 7 = 35

- 2. Write a program which can compute the factorial of a given numbers.
- 5 * 8 = 40
- 5 * 9 = 45
- 5 * 10 = 50



Loop Control Statements

Break : Terminates loop statement

```
for alpha in 'Greatness':
    if alpha == 'n':
        break
    print ('letter ', alpha)
```

```
letter G
letter r
letter e
letter a
letter t
```

continue: returns the control to the beginning of the while/for loop

```
for alpha in 'Greatness':
    if alpha == 'n':
        continue
    print ('letter ', alpha)
```

```
letter G
letter r
letter e
letter a
letter t
letter e
letter s
letter s
```

pass: is used when a statement is required syntactically but you do not want any command or code to execute

```
for alpha in 'Greatness':
    if alpha == 'n':
        pass
        print ('Pass block')
    print ('letter ', alpha)
```

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```
letter G
letter r
letter e
letter a
letter t
Pass block
letter n
letter e
letter s
letter s
```



String

• Strings Are Immutable : once created cannot be changed.

```
#string concatenation
print (str + ' ' + str1)
#string slicing
print('str ',str)
print('str[1:3]',str[2:8] )
print('str[11:]',str[11:] )
print('str[:11]',str[:11] )
print('str[:-2]',str[:-2] )
print('str[-2]',str[-2]) #second last str[len(str) -2]
Incredible India Great
str Incredible India
str[1:3] credib
str[11:] India
str[:11] Incredible
str[:-2] Incredible Ind
str[-2] i
```

```
print('str1 * 3 ',str1 * 3)
print('str1 * 3 ',str1 * 3)
print('str1 * 3 ',str1 * 3)
str1 * 3
           GreatGreatGreat
#string length and index
for s in range(len(str1)):
    print(str1[s])
                     for x in str1:
                         print (x)
'e' in str1
                     G
                     r
True
                     t
```



String methods

```
str.join('-*-*')
str.upper()
                                                 '-Incredible India*Incredible India-Incredible India*'
'INCREDIBLE INDIA'
                                                 str.swapcase()
str.capitalize()
                                                 'iNCREDIBLE iNDIA'
'Incredible india'
                                                 str.title()
#string.center(width[, fillchar])
print(str.center(40))
                                                 'Incredible India'
print(str.center(40,'-'))
                                                 str.lower()
            Incredible India
           -Incredible India-
                                                 'incredible india'
#str.count(sub, start= 0,end=len(string))
                                                 about=''' This is multiline
print(str.count('In'))
                                                 string and it can span across
                                                 multiple lines'''
                                                 about
#str.find(str, beg=0, end=len(string))
print(str.find('nd'))
                                                 ' This is multiline\nstring and it can span across\nmultiple lines'
```