[220 / 319] Iteration

Meena Syamkumar Andy Kuemmel

- Exam I next Friday
- Exam Conflict Form

Learning Objectives Today

Reason about loops

- Motivation: need for repetition
- Condition and body of loop
- "while" syntax
- Hand-trace looping algorithms

Understand common use cases

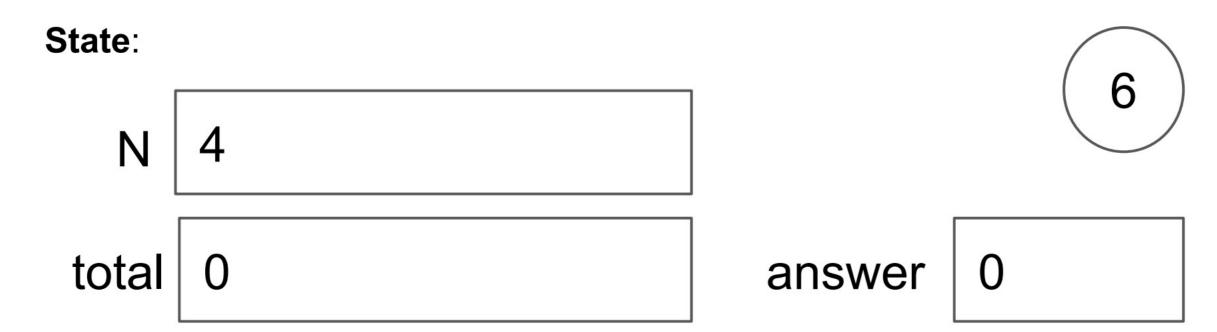
- Taking input from a user
- Computing over ranges of numbers

Recognize and avoid pitfalls

- Infinite loops (when unintentional)
- Off-by-one mistakes

Chapter 7 of Think Python

Worksheet

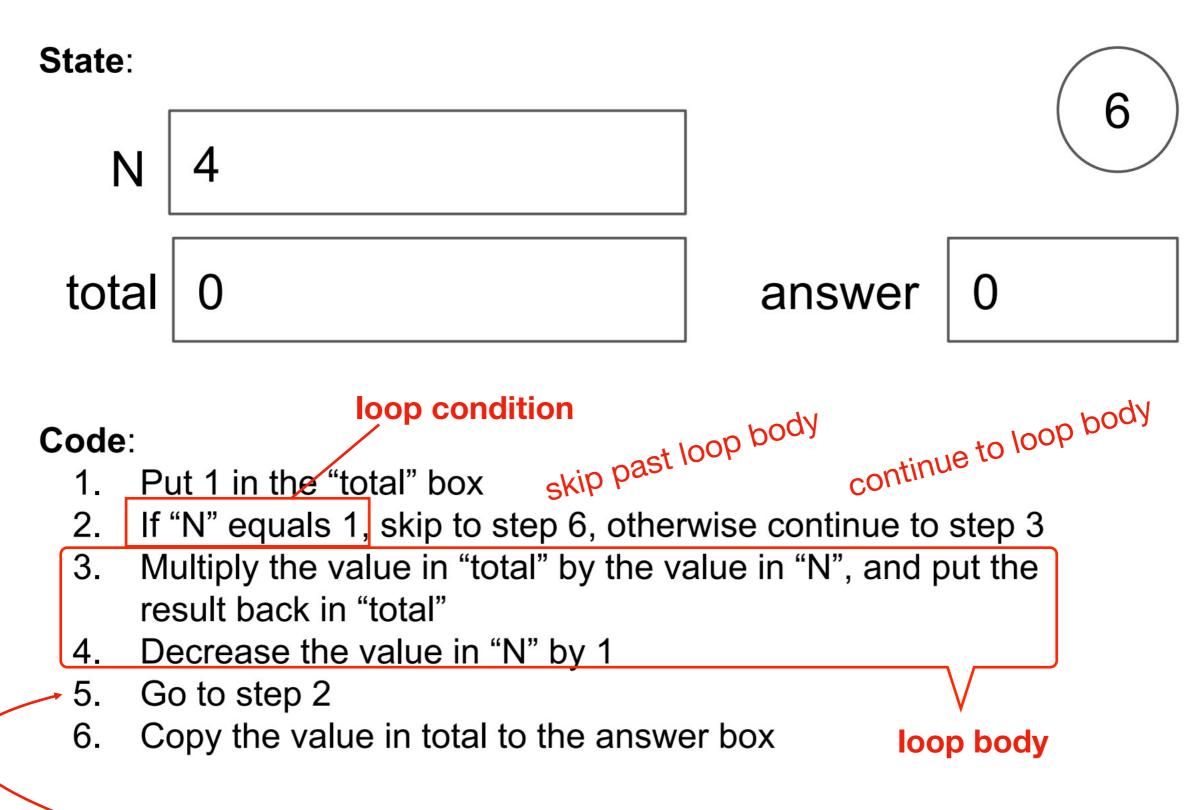


Code:

- 1. Put 1 in the "total" box
- 2. If "N" equals 1, skip to step 6, otherwise continue to step 3
- 3. Multiply the value in "total" by the value in "N", and put the result back in "total"
- 4. Decrease the value in "N" by 1
- 5. Go to step 2
- 6. Copy the value in total to the answer box

Combination of conditionally skipping forward (2) with going back is (5) is called a "while loop"

Worksheet



going back will be implicit in Python, and will happen right after loop body. you can identify the loop body because it will be indented

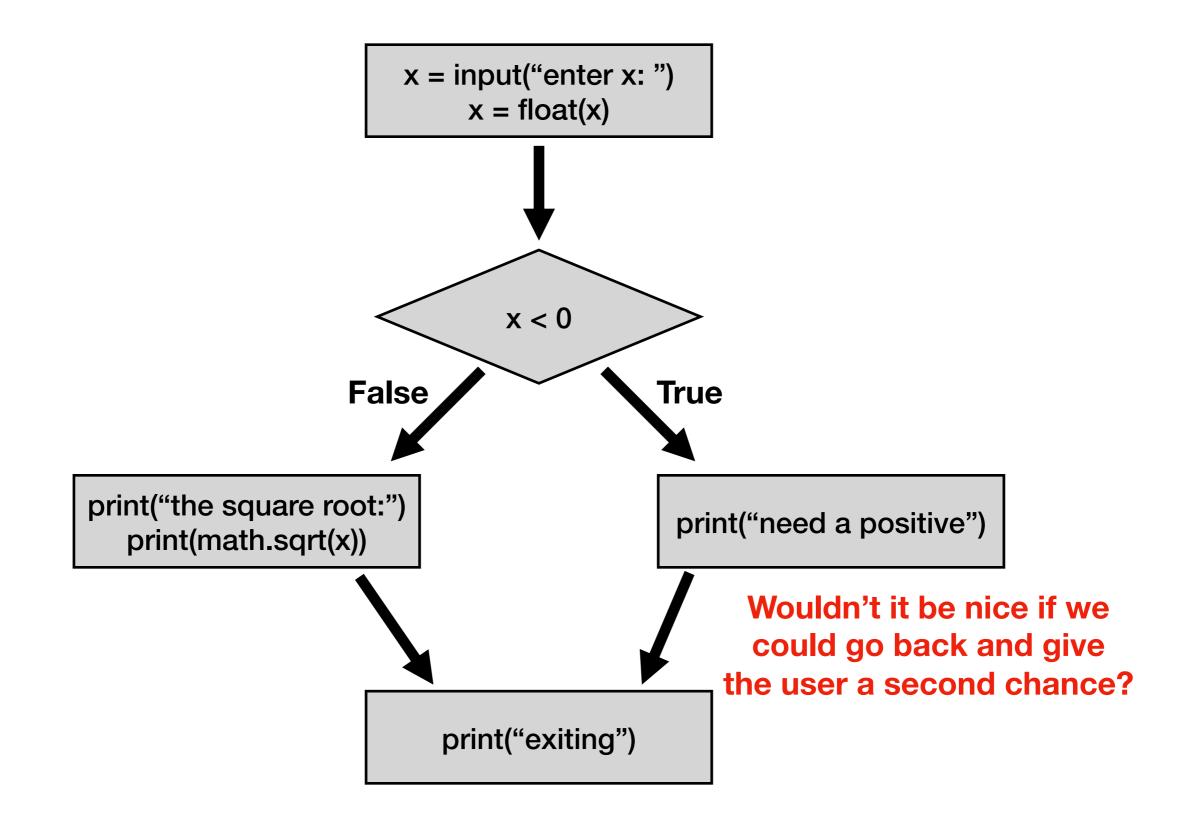
Today's Outline

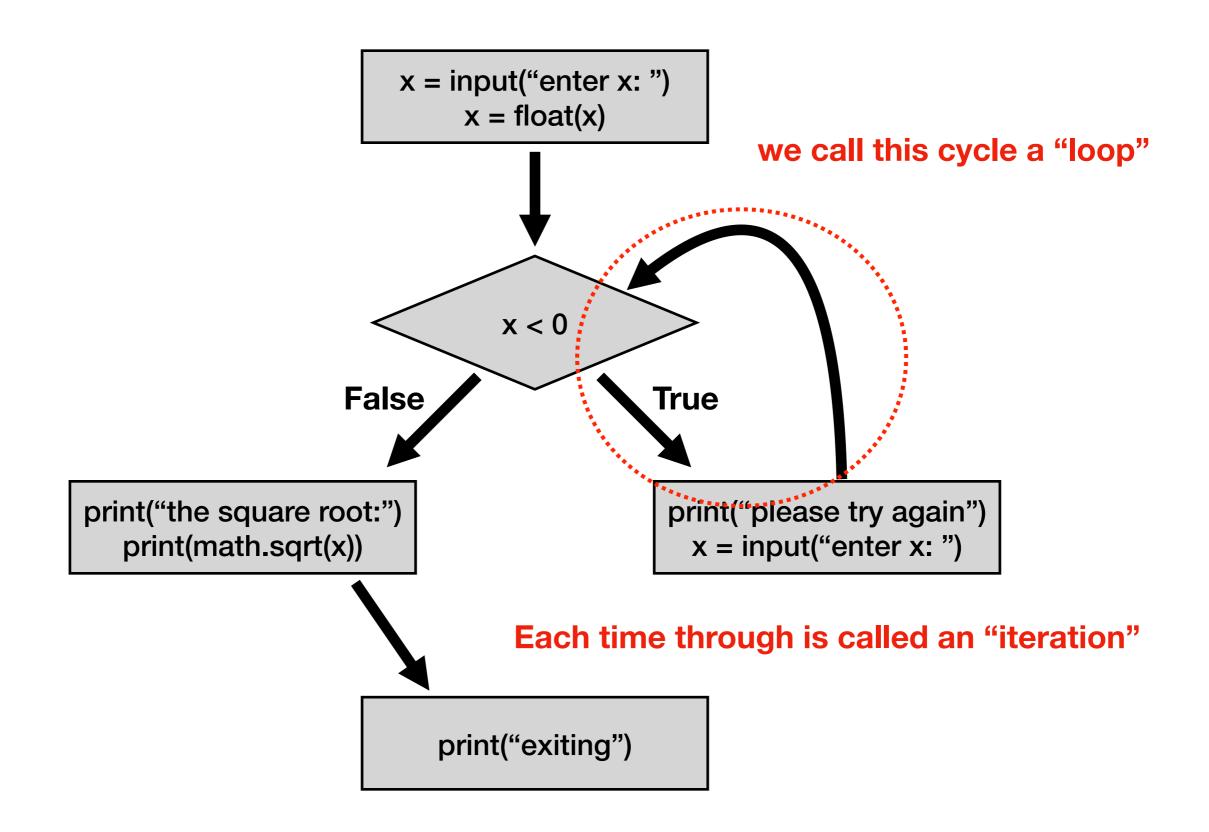
Control Flow Diagrams

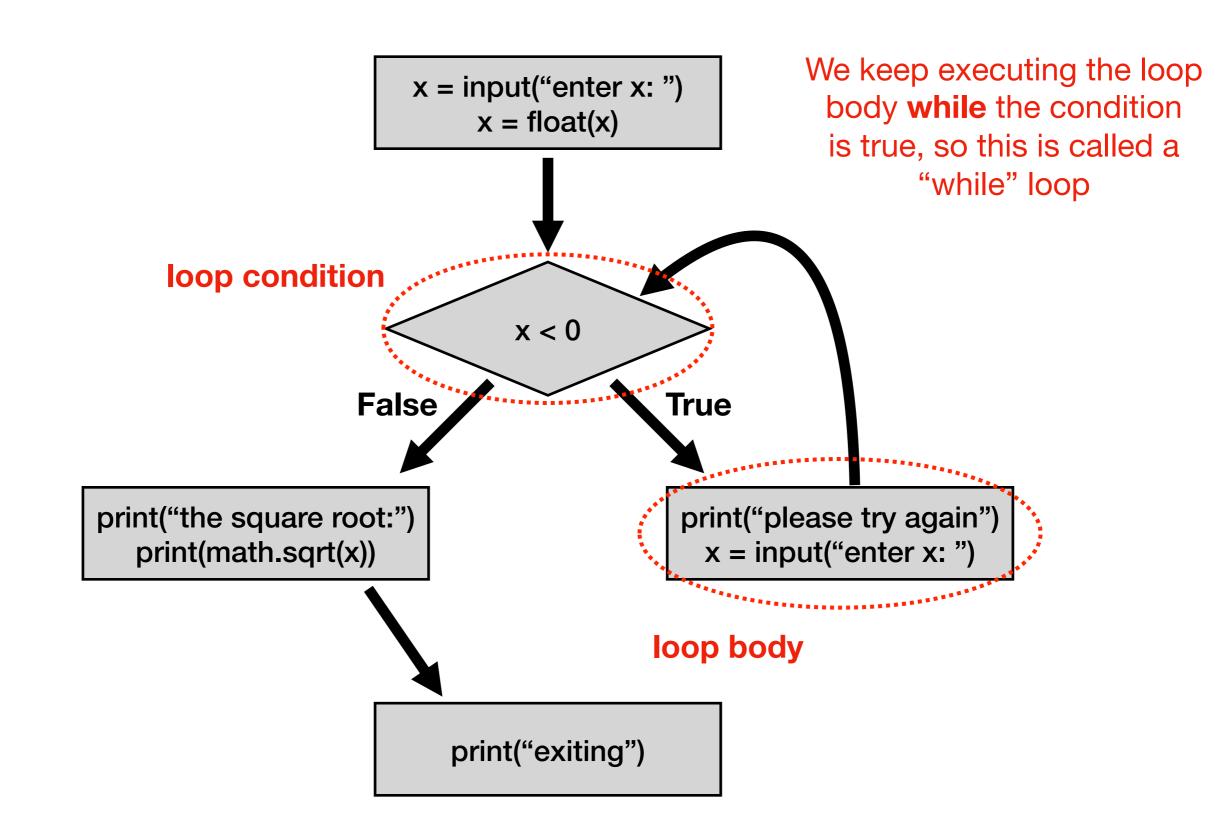


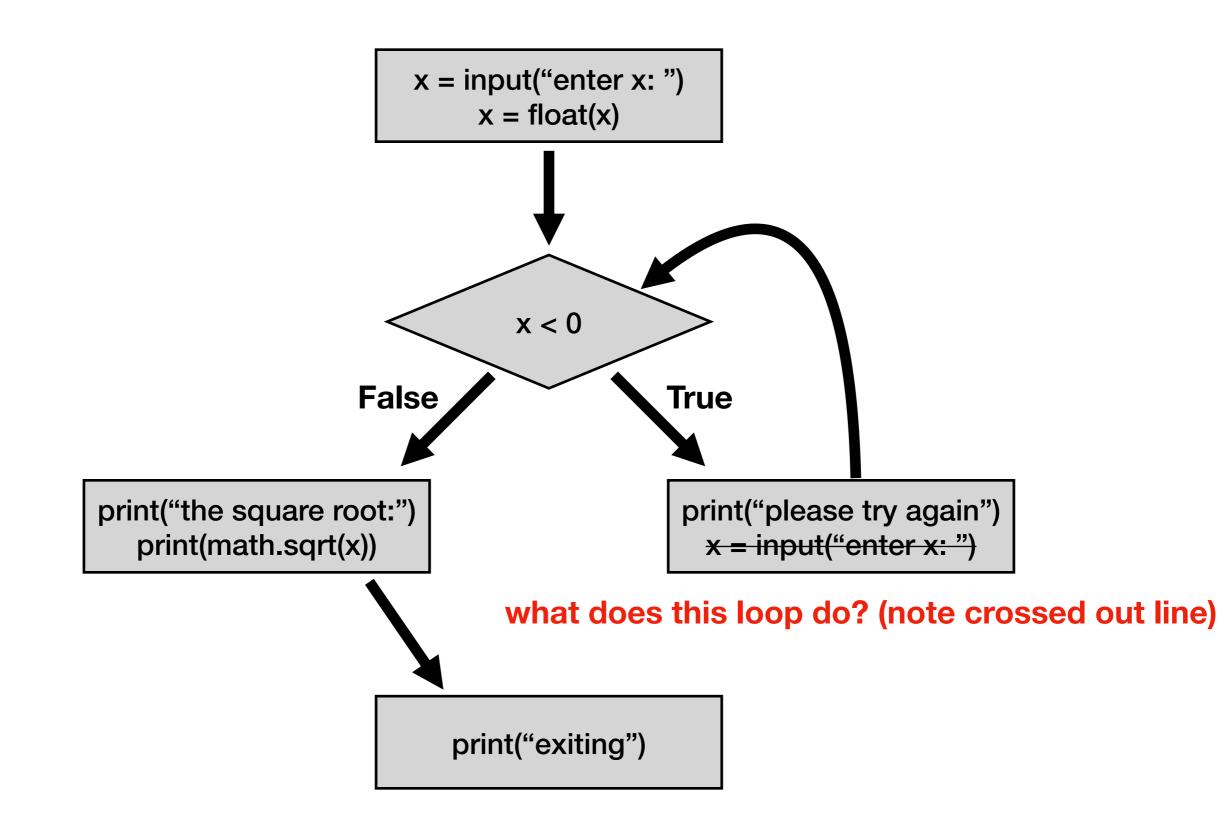
Basic syntax for "while"

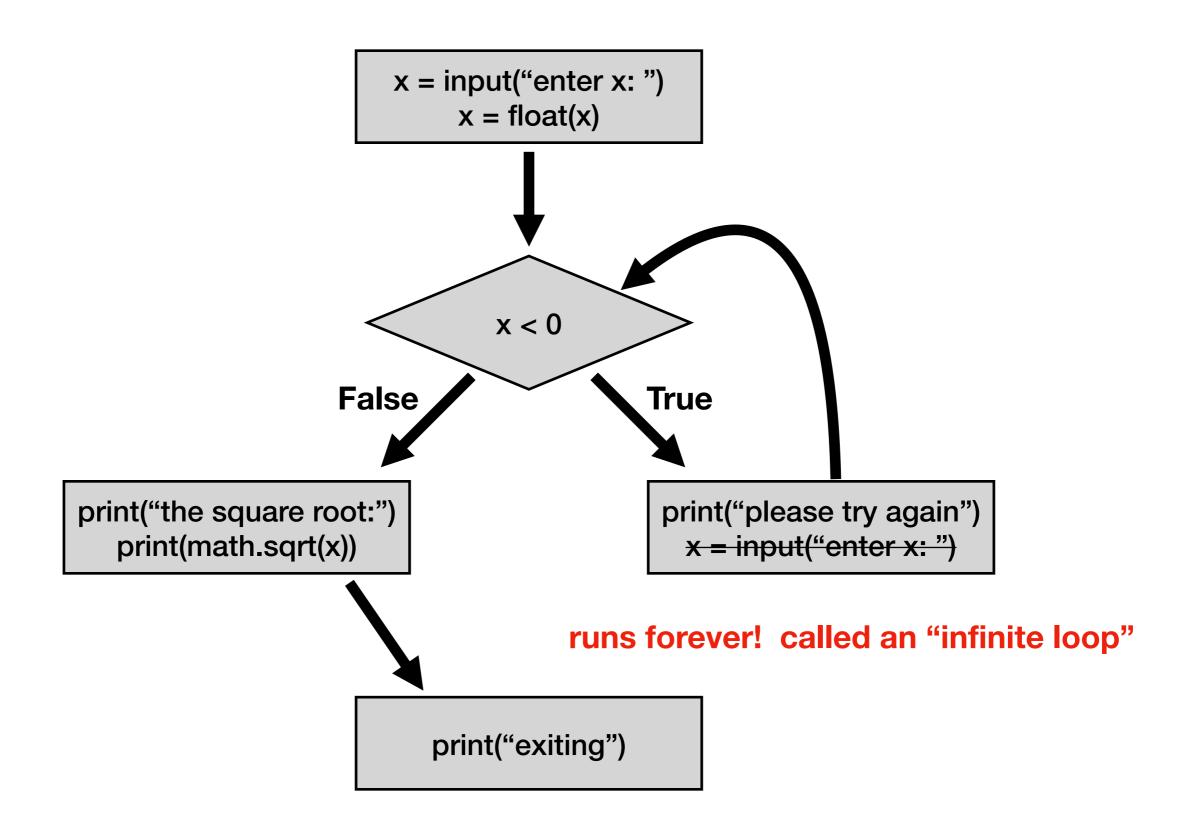
Demos

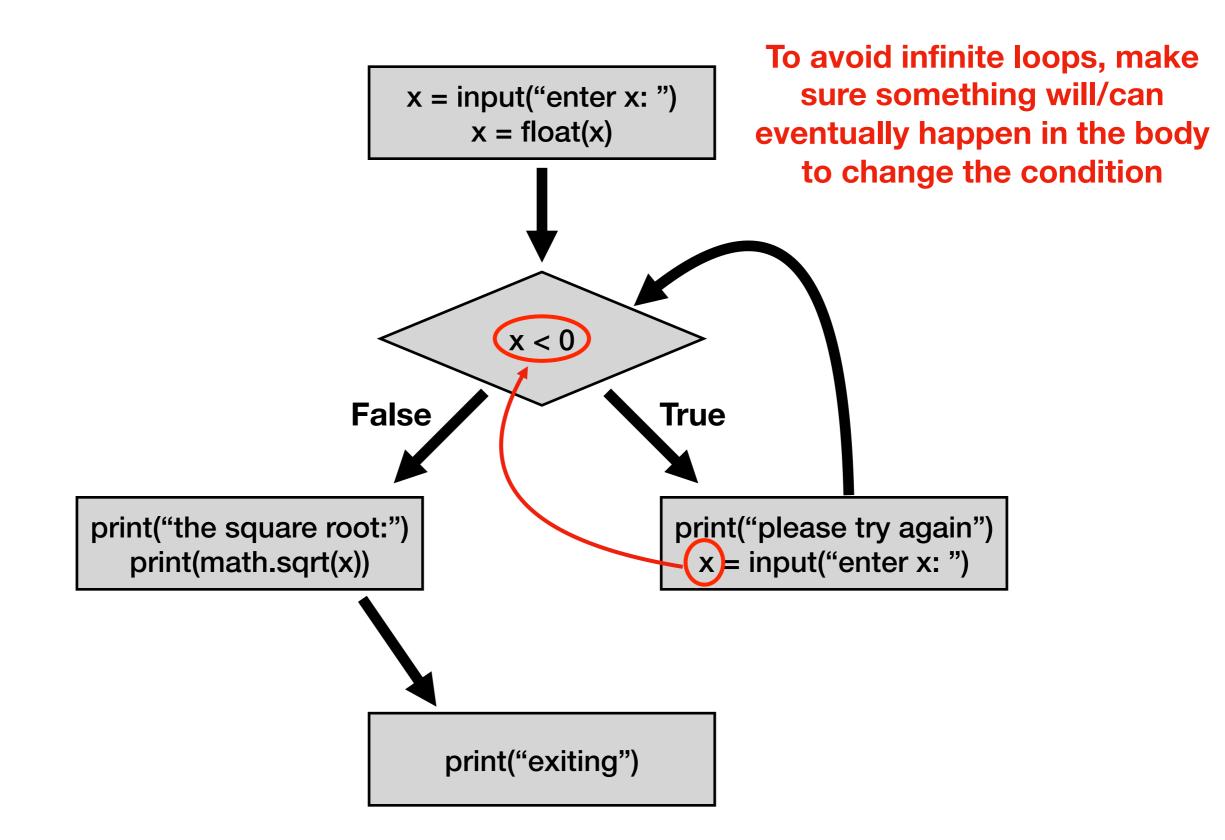








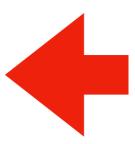




Today's Outline

Control Flow Diagrams

Basic syntax for "while"



Demos

Syntax

```
x = int(input("enter x: "))
if x < 0:
    x = int(input("please try again: "))</pre>
```

Syntax for "if"

Syntax

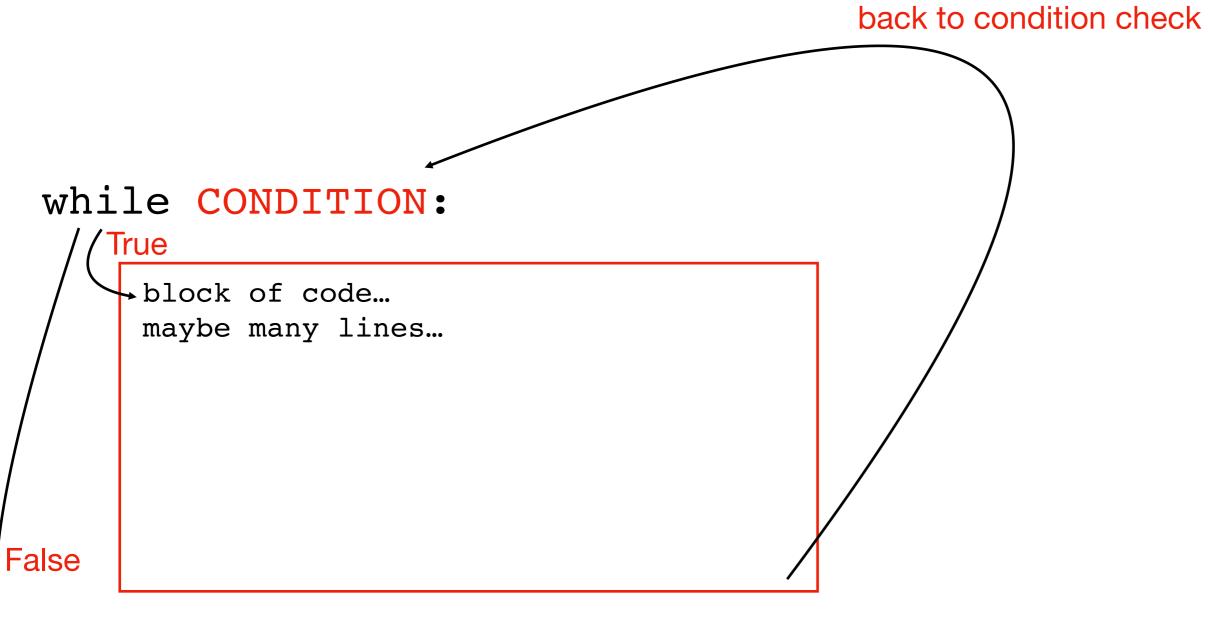
```
x = int(input("enter x: "))
while x < 0:
    x = int(input("please try again: "))</pre>
```

Syntax for "while loop" is just like for "if", just replace "if" with "while"

This example gives user an arbitrary number of tries until they get it right

Control Flow

at end, always go back to condition check



code after the loop...

Steps to follow

Whenever you write a while loop, keep these in mind:

- 1. Initialize your loop condition variable
- 2. a) Update your loop condition variable in loop body
 - b) Make progress towards eventually turning your loop condition to False

Congrats!

You now understand the 4 key **Flow of Execution** ideas, in the context of Python.

- 1. generally, proceed forward, one step at a time
- 2. sometimes go run a "mini program" somewhere else before continuing to the next line
- This is a function call
- 3. sometimes skip forward over some lines of code
- Conditional or while loop, when the condition is false
- 4. sometimes go back to a previous line of code
- •while loop. When at the end of body, always go back to condition

three primary exceptions to the general case (1)

Today's Outline

Control Flow Diagrams

Basic syntax for "while"



Example: Countdown Timer

```
how many seconds? 5

5

use time.sleep(1) 4

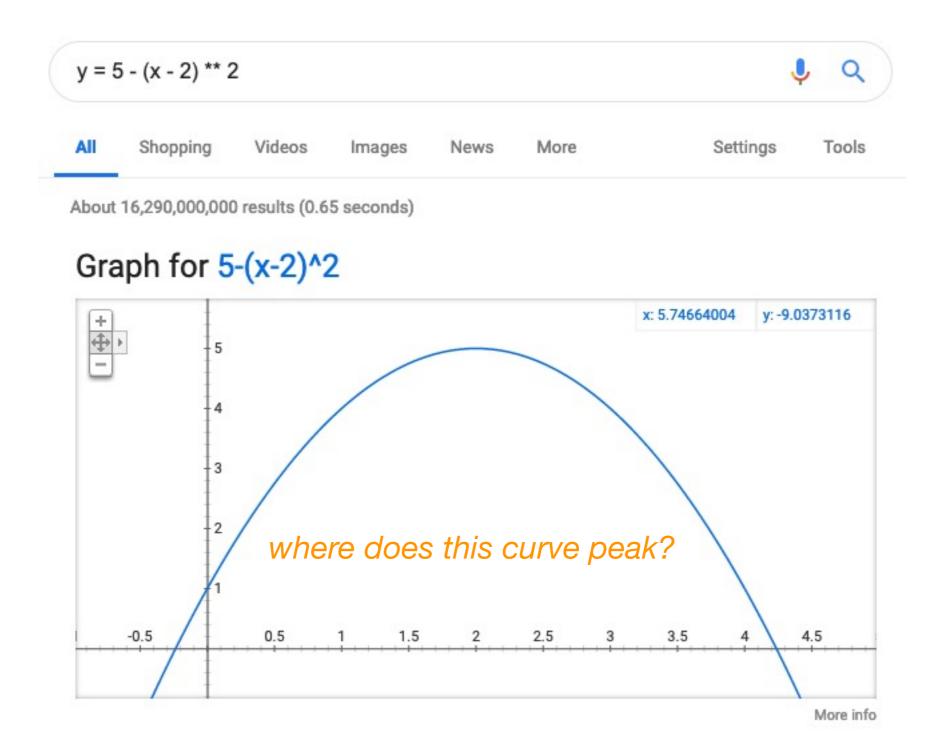
3

2

1

DING DING DING DING!
```

Example: Maximum (Finding the Peak)



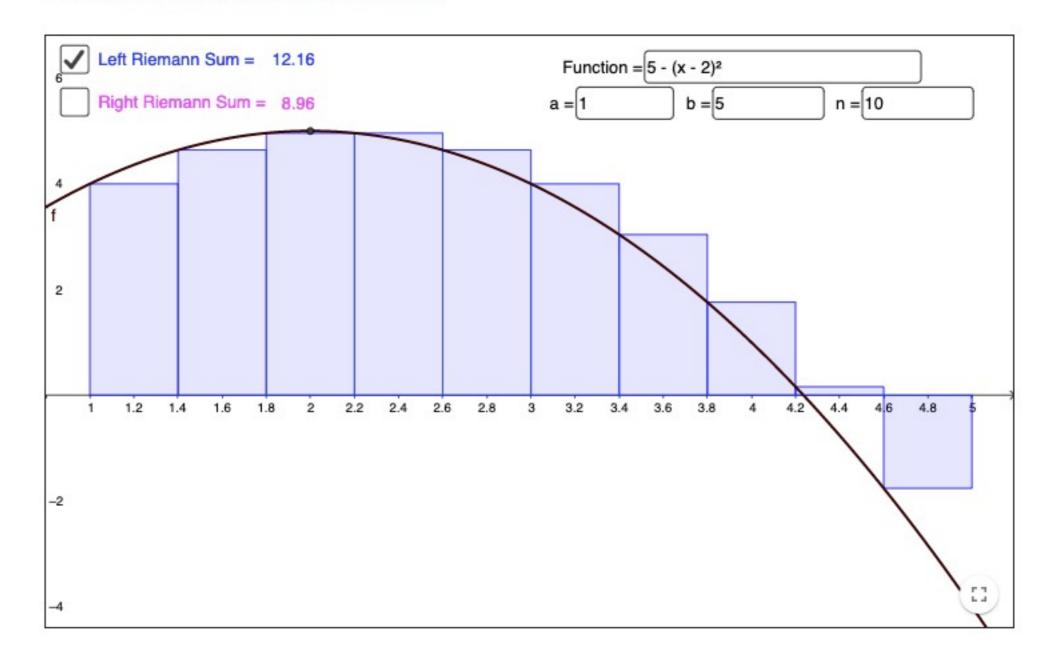
Example: Integration (Riemann Sum)

GeoGebra

Riemann Sum Calculator

Author: megan.ann.martinez

Topic: Area, Upper and Lower Sum or Riemann Sum



Example: Prime Finder

```
Prime numbers:
2 is prime
3 is prime
4 is not prime
5 is prime
6 is not prime
7 is prime
8 is not prime
9 is not prime
```

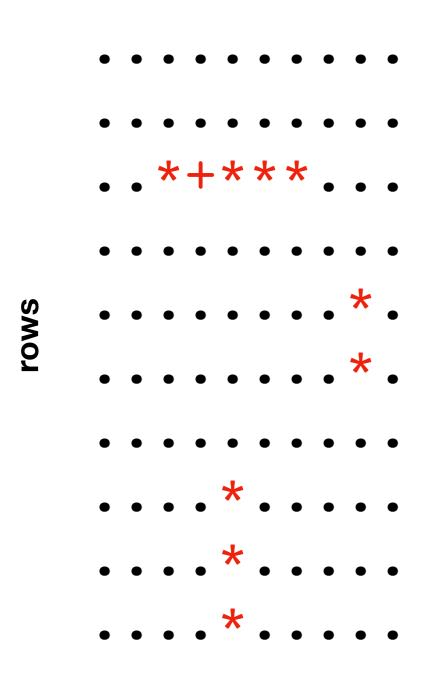
Challenge: Countdown Timer

```
how many seconds? 5
                     5
use time.sleep(1) ____
                     DING DING DING DING!
                     how many seconds? 2
                     DING DING DING DING!
                     how many seconds? q
                     good bye!
                                                  exit program
```

this program should involve a nested loop!!!

Challenge: Battleship

columns



show where ship(s) are after guess

```
guess and ship: +
   just ship: *
guess and miss: -
   blank spot: .
```