

CPSC 1101 Introduction to Computing

School of Engineering & Computing

Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering

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Agenda

- Recap
- Lecture on for-loop
- In-class exercises
- Reading Assignment. Chapter 3: p.84-92

Relational operators

Operator Name

== Equal to

!= Not equal to

> Greater than

< Less than

>= Greater than or equal to

<= Less than or equal to

Logical operators

Operator Name

- and AND
- or OR
- notNOT

Order of precedence

- NOT operator
- AND operator
- OR operator

If-statements

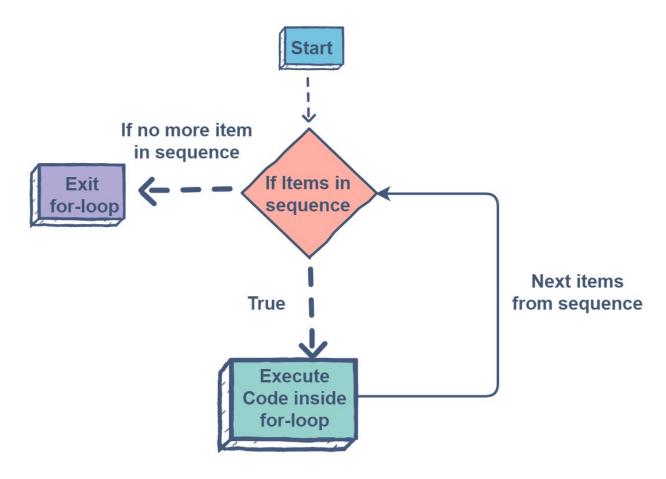
```
Parent if statement
                         In Python, a colon: is mandatory
                         after declaring if, else, elif statement.
  if condition:
        if condition: -
              statement1
                                        Nested If -else statement
        else:
              statement2
                                              In Python, a block of
  else:
                                              statements are
                                              associated with
        statement3
                                              an if, elif or else
                                              statement, using
An optional else
                                              indentation.
associated with parent
if statement
```



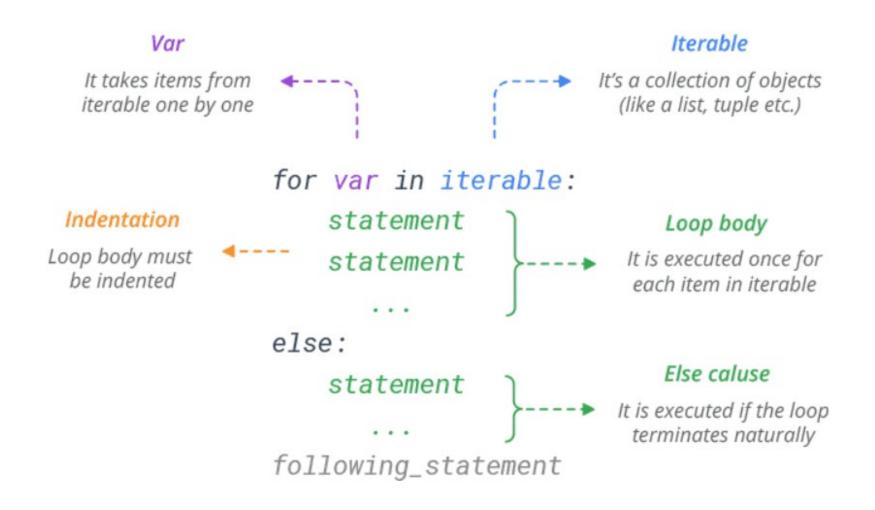
Iteration Structure in Python

for-loop

• A for loop is used for iterating over a sequence (e.g., a list, a tuple, a dictionary, a set, or a string).



For loop Syntax



The book gives the following example:

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")
else:
    print("Be there or be square!")
```

- name: the loop variable
- The brackets contain loop values called a list
- The print statement in the loop body
- The "else" keyword in a for loop specifies a block of code to be executed when the loop is finished

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:

print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")

else:

print("Be there or be square!")
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:

print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")
else:

print("Be there or be square!")
```

Output:

Hi Joe Please come to my party on Saturaday!

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:

print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")
else:

print("Be there or be square!")
```

Output:

Hi Joe Please come to my party on Saturaday!

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:

print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")
else:

print("Be there or be square!")
```

```
Hi Joe Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Hi Amy Please come to my party on Saturaday!
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:

print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")
else:

print("Be there or be square!")
```

```
Hi Joe Please come to my party on Saturaday! <sup>y!</sup> Hi Amy Please come to my party on Saturaday!
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:

print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")
else:

print("Be there or be square!")
```

```
Hi Joe Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Hi Amy Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Hi Brad Please come to my party on Saturaday!
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:
    print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")

else:
    print("Be there or be square!")
```

```
Hi Joe Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Hi Amy Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Hi Brad Please come to my party on Saturaday!
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad"]:
    print("Hi", name, "Please come to my party on Saturday!")
else:
    print("Be there or be square!")
```

```
Hi Joe Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Hi Amy Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Hi Brad Please come to my party on Saturaday!
Be there or be square
```

For loop with range

 Iterates from the beginning to the end of the range. If not specified start at 0. Not inclusive of endpoint

```
#prints 0-19
for x in range(20):
    print ("x is now: ", x)
for x in range(2, 6):
    print(x)
```

For loop with range

 The range() function defaults to increment the sequence by 1, however it is possible to specify the increment value by adding a third parameter:

```
for x in range(2, 30, 3): print(x)
```

Output:

5

8

11

14

17 20

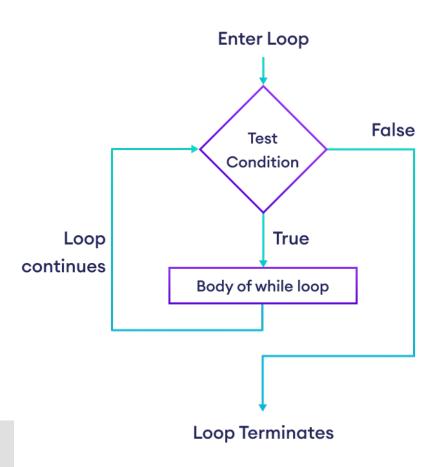
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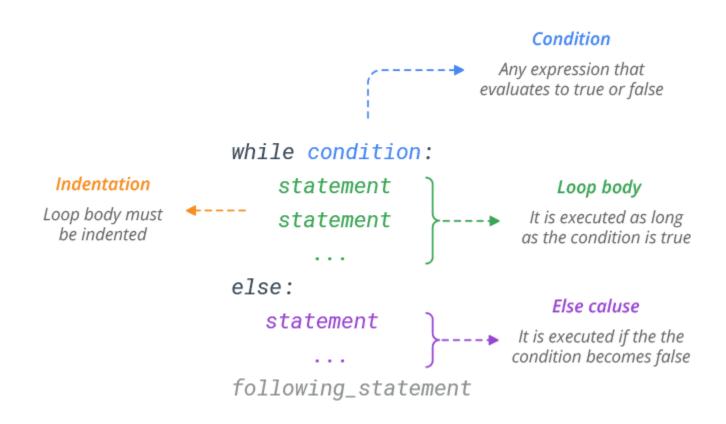
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- With the while loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.
- Syntax of while loop in Python

while expression:
 statement(s)





 Can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true. Result?

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1</pre>
```

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1</pre>
```

```
flag = True

i = 1

while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1</pre>
```

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
if i == 4:
    flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1</pre>
```

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1</pre>
```

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1
Output: 1
```

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1
Output: 1
```

```
flag = True
i = 1
while i < 6 and flag == True:
    if i == 4:
        flag = False
    print(i)
    i += 1
Output: 1
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
             4
```

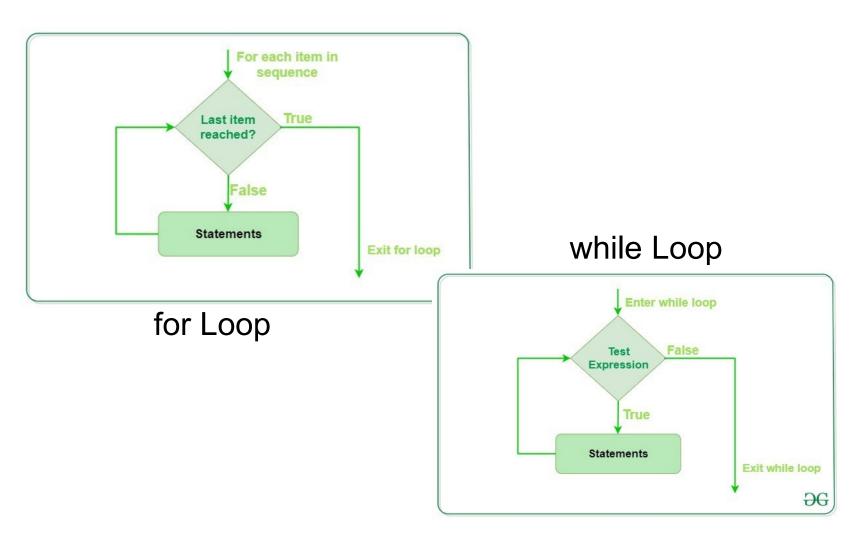
```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

```
flag = True
  i = 1
  while i < 6 and flag == True:
      if i == 4:
          flag = False
      print(i)
      i += 1
Output:
```

For Loop v.s. While Loop

For loop	While loop
For loop is used to iterate over a sequence of items.	While loop is used to repeatedly execute a block of statements while a condition is true.
For loops are designed for iterating over a sequence of items. Eg. list, tuple, etc.	While loop is used when the number of iterations is not known in advance or when we want to repeat a block of code until a certain condition is met.
For loop require a sequence to iterate over.	While the loop requires an initial condition that is tested at the beginning of the loop.
For loop is typically used for iterating over a fixed sequence of items	While loop is used for more complex control flow situations.
For loop is more efficient than a while loop when iterating over sequences, since the number of iterations is predetermined and the loop can be optimized accordingly.	While a loop may be more efficient in certain situations where the condition being tested can be evaluated quickly.

For Loop v.s. While Loop



```
# transform the following for loop into a while loop
# prints 0-19
for i in range(20):
    print ("i is now: ", i)
```

Write a Python script:

- 1. define a variable greeting ="WitH a cup of coffee in Hand, Many things to understand, Deep thoughts early this day, A very good morning for today!"
- 2. Print all the characters except "h" & "H"

Get a random number (i.e. use random.randint(1500, 2500) from the module random) between 1500 and 2500 and print "All the digits are even" if that is the case.

Solve this using the following 2 approaches

- 1. if statements
- 2. loops

A couple of hints:

- 1. # importing the module random import random
- # obtaining a random number between 1500 and 2500n1 = random.randint(1500,2500)
- 1. # transforming the number into a string n1s = str(n1)
- 2. # printing each character in the string for x in n1s: print(x)

The daily high temperature (°F) in Fairfield, CT and Denver, Colorado, during the month of January 2021 is given in the list below:

Fairfield=[33, 33, 18, 29, 40, 55, 19, 22, 32, 37, 58, 54, 51, 52, 45, 41, 45, 39, 36, 45, 33, 18, 19, 19, 28, 34, 44, 21, 23, 30, 39] Denver=[39, 48, 61, 39, 14, 37, 43, 38, 46, 39, 55, 46, 46, 39, 54, 45, 52, 52, 62, 45, 62, 40, 25, 57, 60, 57, 20, 32, 50, 48, 28]

Write a python program in a script file that

- 1. uses relational and logical operations to determine (for each city):
 - a. The number of days the temperature was above 32° .
 - b. The number of days the temperature was between 30° and 45°.
- 2. determines and displays the following information:
 - a. The average temperature for the month in each city.
 - b. The number of days that the temperature was above the average in each city.
 - c. The number of days that the temperature in Denver was higher than the temperature in Fairfield.

Write a Python program that prints all the possible combinations of a 3 digit code (i.e. 000, 001, 002, ...).

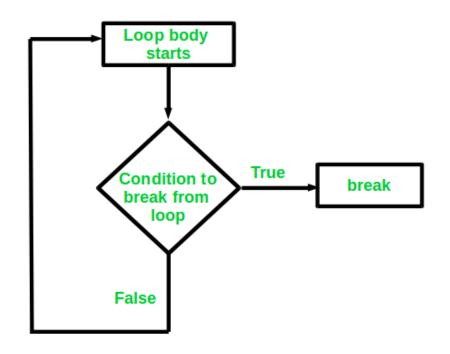
Exiting a statement

- Break keyword immediately terminates the loop
- Continue keyword immediately skips to the next iteration of the loop
- Return keyword will terminate a loop and its referenced function statement
- Exit commands:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/19747371/python-exit-commands-why-so-many-and-when-should-each-be-used/19747562

 Break keyword immediately terminates the loop

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad",
"Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
  if name == "Zuki":
    print("Found it! ", name)
    break
```



```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:

if name == "Zuki":

print("Found it! ", name)

break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    if name == "Zuki":
        print("Found it! ", name)
        break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:

if name == "Zuki":

print("Found it! ", name)

break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    if name == "Zuki":
        print("Found it! ", name)
        break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:

if name == "Zuki":

print("Found it! ", name)

break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    if name == "Zuki":
        print("Found it! ", name)
        break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:

if name == "Zuki":

print("Found it! ", name)

break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    if name == "Zuki":
        print("Found it! ", name)
        break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:

if name == "Zuki":

print("Found it! ", name)

break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    if name == "Zuki":
        print("Found it! ", name)
        break
```

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    if name == "Zuki":
        print("Found it! ", name)
        break
```

Output:

found it Zuki

```
for name in ["Joe", "Amy", "Brad", "Angelina", "Zuki", "Thandi", "Paris"]:
    if name == "Zuki":
        print("Found it! ", name)
        break
```

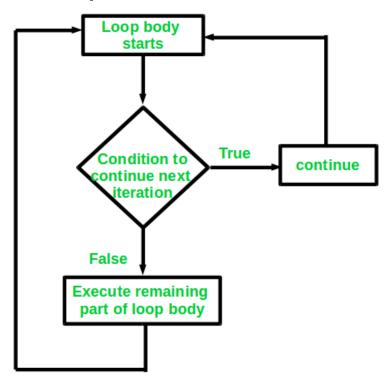
Output:

found it Zuki

Write a Python script that validates a password (of your choice) entered by the user. The user has 3 attempts to enter the correct password.

 Continue keyword immediately skips to the next iteration of the loop

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```



```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```

Output: 2

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

Output: 2

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```

Output: 2

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

Output: 2

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```

```
if i == 3:
      i = i + 1
      continue
  i = i + 1
   print(i)
Output: <sup>2</sup> <sub>3</sub>
```

while i < 6:

i = 1

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```

```
while i < 6:
  if i == 3:
      i = i + 1
      continue
   i = i + 1
   print(i)
Output: <sup>2</sup> <sub>3</sub>
```

i = 1

```
while i < 6:
  if i == 3:
      i = i + 1
      continue
   i = i + 1
   print(i)
Output: <sup>2</sup> <sub>3</sub>
```

i = 1

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
    print(i)</pre>
```

```
Output:
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
  if i == 3:
    i = i + 1
     continue
  i = i + 1
  print(i)
Output:
```

```
while i < 6:
  if i == 3:
    i = i + 1
    continue
  i = i + 1
  print(i)
Output:
```

i = 1

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
  if i == 3:
    i = i + 1
    continue
  i = i + 1
  print(i)
Output:
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    if i == 3:
        i = i + 1
        continue
    i = i + 1
        print(i)</pre>
```

```
Output: 2
3
5
```

6

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
  if i == 3:
    i = i + 1
     continue
  i = i + 1
  print(i)
Output:
```

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
  if i == 3:
     i = i + 1
     continue
  i = i + 1
  print(i)
```

Output:

5

Exercise 6 Password Verification System

- Write a Python program that simulates a basic password verification system. The user should have three attempts to correctly guess a predefined password.
 - The program should store the correct password in a variable called password.
 - The user should be prompted to enter the password up to three times.
 - If the user enters the correct password, the program should print a success message and exit.
 - If the user fails to enter the correct password after three attempts, the program should print a failure message indicating they have used all their attempts.
 - At the end of the program, print "over" to indicate the process is complete.
 - Hint: exits the loop using break

Important Links

Python Documentation:

https://docs.python.org/3/index.html

Range():

https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#range



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School of Engineering & Computing

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