

Introduction to Python

Direct Loops: For Loops

Topics

I) For Loops

For Loops

In general, a loop allows a sequence of instructions to execute some task repeatedly until some condition is met.

Python's *for* loop iterates over items of a sequence (e.g. a list, string or tuple) and process them with some code.

```
for x in sequence:  
    block
```

This is a list. More on lists in a later lecture.

```
for x in [2,3,5,7]:  
    print(x, end=" ")
```



print all on same line

2 3 5 7

For Each Loops

```
for x in [2,3,5,7]:  
    print(x)
```

2

3

5

7

```
for x in "hello":  
    print(x)
```

h

e

l

l

o

Iterate through each number in the list.

"for each x in" list.

Iterate through each character in the string.

range(stop)

A simple use of a *for* loop runs some code a specified number of times using the *range()* function.

`range(stop)`: returns sequence of numbers from 0 (default) up to but not including stop. Increment by 1 (default).

```
for i in range(10):  
    print(i, end=" ")
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

range(start, stop)

range(start, stop): from start up to but not including stop. Increment by 1 (default).

```
In[2]: for i in range(2, 8):  
        print(i, end=' ')
```

2 3 4 5 6 7

range(start, stop, step)

range(start, stop, step): from start up to but not including stop, increment by step.

```
for i in range(1, 10, 2):  
    print(i, end=' ')
```

1 3 5 7 9

If step is negative, a list can be traversed backwards.

```
for i in range(10, 2, -1):  
    print(i, end=' ')
```

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

Definite Loop

The for loop is an example of a **definite** loop. We can determine ahead of time the number of times the loop repeats. Later, we will talk about **indefinite loop**, a loop where we cannot predict the number of times a loop repeats.

```
for i in range(5):  
    print("*", end="")  
  
*****
```

The loop above prints five '*'s. We can determine this ahead of time from the for loop statement.

Summing and Counting

There are two common tasks that uses for loops.

- 1) Summing
- 2) Counting

Summing Values

Write a segment of code that solve the problem

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 98 + 99 + 100.$$

We need a variable that accumulate the sum at each iteration of the loop. This variable should be initialized to 0.

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 101):
    sum += i
```

Writing a function to sum

Now write a function that accepts a non-negative integer input n and returns the sum of integers from 1 to n (including).

```
def sum(n):  
    sum = 0  
    for i in range(1, n+1):  
        sum += i  
    return sum
```

```
print(sum(5))      # 1+2+3+4+5=15  
a = sum(100)      # a = 5050  
print(a)          # 5050 is printed on console
```

Conditional Summing

Write a segment of code that compute the sum of all numbers from 1 to 100 that are multiples of 3.

```
sum = 0
for i in range(0, 101, 3):
    sum += i
```

Or equivalently, we can use a conditional to select the numbers to add:

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 101):
    if i % 3 == 0:
        sum += i
```

Better to use if conditional for filtering.
In general, using the step size above
might not always work.

Conditional Summing Example

Write a segment of code that compute the sum of all numbers from 1 to 100.
However:

- 1) if a number is a multiple of 3, double it before adding,
- 2) if a number is a multiple of 5, triple it before adding,
- 3) If a number is a multiple of both, quadruple it before adding.
- 4) otherwise, just add the number.

Conditional Summing Solution?

Is the following a correct solution?

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 101):
    if i % 3 == 0:
        sum += 2 * i
    elif i % 5 == 0:
        sum += 3 * i
    elif i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:
        sum += 4 * i
    else:
        sum += i
```

No! Why not?

Conditional Summing Solution

The following is correct.

```
sum = 0
for i in range(1, 101):
    if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:
        sum += 4 * i
    elif i % 3 == 0:
        sum += 2 * i
    elif i % 5 == 0 :
        sum += 3 * i
    else:
        sum += i
```

Counting

Write a function that accepts an integer n and returns the number of factors of n .

```
def count_factors(n):  
    count = 0  
    for i in range(1, n+1):  
        if n % i == 0:          # i is a factor of n  
            count += 1  
    return count  
  
print(count_factors(10))  # 4 (factors of 10 = {1,2,5,10})  
print(count_factors(7))  # 2 (factors of 7 = {1,7})
```


For Loop in Movies and TV-Shows

Movies:

Groundhog Day(1993); Bill Murray.

Looper(2010); Bruce Willis and Joseph Gordon-Levitt, Emily Blunt.

Edge of Tomorrow(2014); Tom Cruise, Emily Blunt.

Happy Death Day(2017).

TV-Show:

Russian Doll(Netflix, Emmy-Nominated)

Lab I

Create a new repl on repl.it.

Write a **for loop** to do each of the following:

- 1) Print out "Hello!" 10 times, each on a different line.
- 2) Alternate between printing "Hello" and "Hi" for a total of 20 times, each on a separate line. Use only one for loop. (Hint: Use a conditional)
- 3) Print 1 4 9 16 25 ... 100
- 4) Print 10 8 6 4 2 0 -2
- 5) Compute the sum: $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + 19^2 + 20^2$

Lab 2: Counting Primes

Create a new repl.

- 1) Rewrite the function `count_factors` as explained in a previous slide.
- 2) A number n is prime if its only factors are 1 and n . Write the function `is_prime` which accepts an integer n and returns whether it is prime. Note that 1 is not prime. **You must call the function `count_factors` in your implementation of `is_prime`.**

`is_prime(13)` returns True

`is_prime(1245)` returns False

- 3) Write the function `num_primes` which accepts an integer n and returns the number of primes up to and including n . **You must call the function `is_prime` in your implementation.**

`num_prime(11)` returns 5 since 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 are the 5 prime numbers less than or equal to 11.

Call the three above functions with different inputs and make sure that your functions work as expected.

References

- I) Vanderplas, Jake, A Whirlwind Tour of Python, O'reilly Media.