Lecture 8 - Loops / For Loops / Range

To deal with data that is not individual data we have 2 different tools. The first is functions that call themselves - this is recursion.

The second is Loops. Loops are the more common (ex1.py).

```
1: for i in range(3):
2:     print ( "i = {}".format(i) )
```

So... This uses the “range” operator. range encodes a set of values that can be used in a loop.

```
1: print ( range(5) )
```

When it is specified like this it is the same as `range(0, 5)`.

A range is a start value that increments up to but not including the end value. So `range(0, 5)` will have values 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.

This is useful whenever we have a loop to control how many times the loop will go around.

Let’s walk through a loop (ex3.py):

```
1: ll = [ "dog", "cat", "goldfish", "parakeet" ]
2: print ( "list = {}".format(ll) )
3: print ( "length of list = {}".format(len(ll)) )
4: for i in range ( len(ll) ):
5:     print ( "i = {} list[{}] = {}".
6:             format ( i, i, ll[i] ) )
7: print ( "done" )
```

So we can use this to search a list (ex4.py):

```
1: ll = [ "dog", "cat", "goldfish", "parakeet" ]
2: for i in range ( len(ll) ):
3:     if ll[i] == "cat":
4:         print ( "found 'cat' in list! list[{}] = {}".
5:                 format ( i, ll[i] ) )
```

A better way to search the values is to use the for loop with the value instead of an index (ex5.py).

```
1: ll = [ "dog", "cat", "goldfish", "parakeet" ]
2: for v in ll:
3:     if v == "cat":
4:         print ( "found 'cat' in list!  {}".format ( v ) )
```

Python has a 2nd kind of loop, a while loop (ex6.py).

```
1: i = 0
2: while ( i < 3 ):
3:     print ( "i = {}".format ( i ) )
4:     i = i + 1
```

We can change this to print 1, 2, 3 (ex7.py):

```
1: i = 0
2: while ( i < 3 ):
3:     i = i + 1
4:     print ( "i = {}".format ( i ) )
```

We can go thru our pets (ex8.py):

```
1: ll = [ "dog", "cat", "goldfish", "parakeet" ]
2: i = 0
3: while ( i < len(ll) ):
4:     print ( "i = {} list[{}] = {}".format ( i, i, ll[i] ) )
5:     i = i + 1
```

But.... We can also break it (ex9.py).

```
1: i = 0
2: while ( i < 3 ):
3:     print ( "i = {}".format ( i ) )
4:     # bad loop!
```

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