#### HKU

# ECTTP: Loops

Valentijn Muijrers
https://github.com/vmuijrers/ECTTP

#### Course Overview

· Week One: Course overview

Week Two: Variables
Week Three: Conditions
Week Four: Loops ←
Week Five: Functions

Week Six:

· Week Seven:

Week Eight: (Files, Exceptions, IO)

First Test!

Week Eleven: Lists

• Week Twelve: Classes and Objects

Week Thirteen:Week Fourteen:Second Test!

## Our Super Powers so far...

- Variables! (Int, String, Boolean and Float)
- Mathematical Operators (+,\*,-,/)
- Boolean Operators (and or not, >, <, ==, >=, <=)
- If-statements!



#### Order of Execution

Python will always evaluate the arithmetic operators first (\*\* is highest, then multiplication/division, then addition/subtraction). Next comes the relational operators.

Finally, the logical operators are done last.

#### Level Category Operators:

- 8 parentheses (,)
- 7(high) exponent \*\*
- 6 multiplication \*,/,//,%
- 5 addition +,-
- 4 relational ==,!=,<=,>=,>,
- 3 logical not
- 2 logical and
- 1(low) logical or

### **If-Statement Recap**

```
x = 5
y = 2
if x**3 > 125 and y < 5/2 or not 10 % 3 == 0:
    print ("The If is True!")
else:
    print ( "The If is False!")</pre>
```

#### While-loop · While some condition is true, while expression : statement(s) execute the code If condition x = x + 1If condition is false print("I am looping!") print("Aaaaand we'r e done")

x = 0

while x < 5:

#### It's endless!

while <boolean>: <code>

Make sure your while-loop gets out of it, otherwise your program will freeze your pc!



while True:

print("I will print forever!")

#### For-loop

The for-loop let's the code run within a range, in this way the code is executed a limited amount of times

for i in range (3, 6):
print ("I am printed 3 times")

i gets the value 3 then prints i gets the value 4 then prints i gets the value 5 then prints then the for-loop exits

#### Similarity

The while and for-loop have the same functionality but a for-loop is a little bit safer, because it will always stop at some point

### And now some randomness

 The random function gives an integer or float between two input values

random(3, 6)  $\rightarrow$  Gives a number between 3 and 6, but excluding 6

random(5)  $\rightarrow$  Gives a number between 0 and 5 (excluding 5)



#### Modulo

 The '%' operator can be used to calculate a remainder

x = 10 % 3 # This becomes 1, because we subtract 3 from 10 until there is a number left which is smaller than 3

x % 2 == 0 can be used to check if a number is even x % 2 == 1 can be used to check if a number is odd

## Some Functions in Processing

```
max(a,b) #returns the largest of a and b
min (a,b) # returns the smallest of a and b
lerp (a,b,t) # returns a value between a and b
based on t (t is always a value between 0 and 1)
(a+(b-a) *t)
```

#### String

A string is a **list** of characters. This means that a string is a collection of multiple constants.

string\_myString = "Some String"

The len() function can be used to get the length of a string

To access a single character of a string, access it by using the index of that character string\_myString[0] = "S"

### User Input in Processing

```
def keyPressed():
    if key == 'b':
        print("Do something here, if the b-key is
        pressed!")

def keyReleased():
    if key == 'b':
        print("Do something when the b-key is
        released!")
.
```

## Getting the mouse position

mouseX # denotes the X position of the mouse mouseY # denotes the Y position of the mouse

rect (mouseX, mouseY, 100, 50) #draw a rectangle at the mouse position

### CodingBat

- Now let's practise some more:
- http://codingbat.com/python

#### Fourth lab is online

#### https://github.com/vmuijrers/ECTTP/blob/master/Labs/Lab 4.md

#For examples/tutorials and references! py.processing.org

#For more practise with python! codecademy.com