Session 3: Loops, Conditionals, and Sequential Thinking

3.1 Counting with for loops

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In []: # Increasing a variable example
    # 1. Run the code and see what happens.
    # 2. Change the line i=3 and see what happens.
    # 3. Change the line i=i+2 and see what happens.

i = 3
    print(i)

# Note special example:
    # i = i + 2
    # In regular algebra, this is IMPOSSIBLE. Why?
    # However, the computer will process this fine!
    # 1. It processes the right-hand-side first.
    # 2. Then it assigns the result to i (the left-hand-side)
    # What happened here?

i = i + 2
    print(i)
```

```
In [1]: # The following example shows repearing code.
# Can you see which code is repeated?

# Work through this code Line-by-line
# 1. Change start_i to see what happens.
# 2. Change step_i to see what happens.

start_i = 1
step_i = 1

i = start_i
print(i)

i = i + step_i # increases i
print(i)

i = i + step_i # increases i
print(i)
```

http://localhost:8888/nbconvert/html/Session%203/Session3-1-simplified.ipynb?download=false

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In [3]: # for Loop
        # 1. Run the code below and see what happens.
        # 2. Compare the results with the previous statement.
        # 3. Which variables control the loop?
        # Note the special syntax for for:
        # - NO empty space at the begining of a line.
        # - Note the range() command that generates 1, 2, 3.
        # - The for-loop ends with :
        # - After the for-loop, you must have some leading space for the repeating
         code.
        # - ALL of the code INSIDE the for-loop must START at the same position.
        start i = 1
        step i = 1
        # Stop at 4.
        stop_i = 4
        for i in range(start_i, stop_i, step_i):
            print(i)
            # The COMMENT starts at the same position as print(i)
            # Everything inside the loop starts at the SAME position.
        1
        2
        3
In [ ]: # Write the code to count from 1 to 10
        # Your code should output: 1, 2, 3, ..., 10.
        # Copy and paste the code from above and be careful about the syntax!
In [ ]: | # Write the code to count from 2 to 20 by 2
        # Your code should ouput: 2, 4, 6, ..., 20.
```

In []: # Create your own loop to count as far as you want and by the step you want.

3.2 Write a game to Guess a random number

Write a game that asks the user to guess a random number.

Then, give the user a hint if the number is high or low.

When the right number is found, print a success message.

To write the code for this game, follow the examples below!

```
In [ ]: # Simple if statement.
        # 1. Run the code and enter 6. Observe what happens.
        # 2. Repeat for different numbers.
        # 3. Replace the ??? with your text.
        # Note that int() converts it to an integer.
        # int(1.1) gives 1 so that spaces are removed :-).
        number = int(input(" Input your number "))
        secret number = 5
        if (number == secret_number):
            # Which number(s) will execute the code below?
            # For number=???, the following code works:
            print("You guessed it!")
            print("You win.")
        else:
            # Which number(s) will execute the code below?
            # For number=???, the following code works.
            print("You did not guess it correctly!")
            print("I win!")
        print("End of the game!")
```

```
In [ ]: # Complex if statement.
        # 1. Run the code with different numbers.
        # 2. FIX messages I, II, III to help the guessing.
        # 3. Replace ??? with your text.
        number = int(input(" Input your number "))
        secret number = 5
        if (secret number > number):
            # Which number(s) will execute the code below?
            # For number=???, the following code works.
            print("Your guess is ... I") # FIX the message
        elif (secret number < number):</pre>
            # Which number(s) will execute the code below?
            # For number=???, the following code works.
            print("Your guess is ... II") # FIX the message
        else:
            # Which number(s) will execute the code below?
            # For number=???, the following code works.
            print("Your guess is ... III") # FIX the message
        print(" ")
        print("End of game")
```

```
In [ ]: # Random number example:
    # 1. Run the code multiple times.
    # 2. Fill-in the comment with ??? when done.
    from random import *
    print(randint(1, 10)) # The code generates the numbers ????
```

```
In []: # while loop example:
    # 1. Run the code multiple times.
    # 2. Replace the ??? with your understanding of the code.

from random import *
secret_number = randint(1, 10) # generates the numbers ???

computer_guess_number = 1
    # We execute the code inside the loop when ???
while (computer_guess_number != secret_number):
    # We are inside the loop when ???
    print("I tried "+str(computer_guess_number))
    computer_guess_number = computer_guess_number + 1

# We exit the loop when ???

print("I guessed it!")
print("The random number is "+str(computer_guess_number))
```

Based on the examples above, you can write all of the remaining code for the game!

Hint: You need to use while and if.