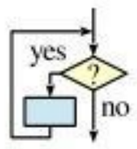
Conditional Loop Statement

*statements block executed **as long as** condition is true*




```
while logical condition:
    statements block
```

```
s = 0          } initializations before the loop
i = 1          }
while i <= 100:    # condition with a least one variable value (here i)
    s = s + i**2
    i = i + 1      # make condition variable change !
print("sum:",s)
```

beware of infinite loops!

Algo:

$$s = \sum_{i=1}^{i=100} i^2$$

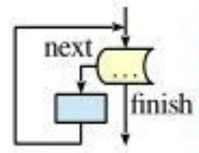
Loop Control

```
break      immediate exit
continue   next iteration
```

else *block for **normal** loop exit.*

Iterative Loop Statement

*statements block executed **for each** item of a container or iterator*




```
for var in sequence:
    statements block
```

Go over sequence's **values**

```
s = "Some text"   } initializations before the loop
cnt = 0
```

*loop variable, **assignment managed by `for` statement***

```
for c in s:
    if c == "e":
        cnt = cnt + 1
print("found",cnt,"'e'")
```

Algo: count number of `e` in the string.

loop on dict/set ⇔ loop on keys sequences
use *slices* to loop on a subset of a sequence

Go over sequence's **index**

- modify item at index
- access items around index (before / after)

```
lst = [11,18,9,12,23,4,17]
lost = []
for idx in range(len(lst)):
    val = lst[idx]
    if val > 15:
        lost.append(val)
        lst[idx] = 15
print("modif:",lst,"-lost:",lost)
```

Algo: limit values greater than 15, memorizing of lost values.

Go simultaneously on sequence's **index** and **values**:

```
for idx,val in enumerate(lst):
```

good habit : don't modify loop variable

Display

```
print("v=",3,"cm :",x,",",y+4)
```

items to display : literal values, variables, expressions

`print` options:

- `sep=" "` items separator, default space
- `end="\n"` end of print, default new line
- `file=sys.stdout` print to file, default standard output

Input

```
s = input("Instructions:")
```

`input` always returns a **string**, convert it to required type (cf. boxed *Conversions* on the other side).

Generic Operations on Containers

`len(c)` → items count
`min(c)` `max(c)` `sum(c)`
`sorted(c)` → `list` sorted *copy*
`val in c` → boolean, membership operator `in` (absence `not in`)
`enumerate(c)` → *iterator* on (index, value)
`zip(c1,c2…)` → *iterator* on tuples containing c_i items at same index
`all(c)` → `True` if **all** `c` items evaluated to true, else `False`
`any(c)` → `True` if **at least one** item of `c` evaluated true, else `False`

*Note: For dictionaries and sets, these operations use **keys**.*

*Specific to **ordered sequences containers** (lists, tuples, strings, bytes…)*

`reversed(c)` → *inversed iterator* `c*5` → duplicate `c+c2` → concatenate
`c.index(val)` → *position* `c.count(val)` → *events count*

```
import copy
copy.copy(c) → shallow copy of container
copy.deepcopy(c) → deep copy of container
```

Operations on Lists

modify original list

`lst.append(val)`	add item at end
`lst.extend(seq)`	add sequence of items at end
`lst.insert(idx,val)`	insert item at index
`lst.remove(val)`	remove first item with value *val*
`lst.pop([idx])` →*value*	remove & return item at index *idx* (default last)
`lst.sort()` `lst.reverse()`	sort / reverse liste *in place*

Operations on Dictionaries

`d[key]=value` `d.clear()`
`d[key]` → *value* `del d[key]`
`d.update(d2)` update/add associations
`d.keys()` `d.values()` `d.items()` →*iterable views on keys/values/associations*
`d.pop(key[,default])` → *value*
`d.popitem()` → *(key,value)*
`d.get(key[,default])` → *value*
`d.setdefault(key[,default])` →*value*

Operations on Sets

Operators:

- `|` → union (vertical bar char)
- `&` → intersection
- `- ^` → différence/symetric diff.
- `< <= > >=` → inclusion relations

Operators also exist as methods.

```
s.update(s2)  s.copy()
s.add(key)  s.remove(key)
s.discard(key)  s.clear()
s.pop()
```

Integers Sequences

`range([start,] end [,step])`

start default 0, *fin* not included in sequence, *pas* signed default 1

`range(5)` → 0 1 2 3 4
`range(3,8)` → 3 4 5 6 7
`range(2,12,3)` → 2 5 8 11
`range(20,5,-5)` → 20 15 10
`range(len(seq))` → *sequence of index of values in seq*

range provides an immutable sequence of int constructed as needed

Function Definition

function name (identifier) — named parameters

```
def fct(x,y,z):
    """documentation"""
    # statements block, res computation, etc.
    return res
```

`fct`

`return res` ← result value of the call, if no computed result to return: `return None`

parameters and all variables of this block exist only *in* the block and *during* the function call (think of a "black box")

Advanced: `def fct(x,y,z,*args,a=3,b=5,**kwargs):`

**args variable positional arguments (→`tuple`), default values,*
***kwargs variable named arguments (→`dict`)*

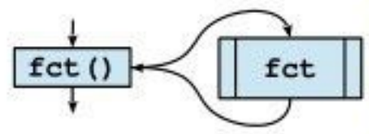
Function Call

```
r = fct(3,i+2,2*i)
```

storage/use of returned value — *one argument per parameter*

this is the use of function name *with parenthesis* which does the call

*Advanced: *sequence **dict*



Operations on Strings

`s.startswith(prefix[,start[,end]])` `s.endswith(suffix[,start[,end]])` `s.strip([chars])`
`s.count(sub[,start[,end]])` `s.partition(sep)` → *(before,sep,after)*
`s.index(sub[,start[,end]])` `s.find(sub[,start[,end]])`
`s.is…()` *tests on chars categories (ex. `s.isalpha()`)*
`s.upper()` `s.lower()` `s.title()` `s.swapcase()`
`s.casefold()` `s.capitalize()` `s.center([width,fill])`
`s.ljust([width,fill])` `s.rjust([width,fill])` `s.zfill([width])`
`s.encode(encoding)` `s.split([sep])` `s.join(seq)`

Formating

formating directives — values to format

```
"modele{} {} {}".format(x,y,r) ⟶ str
```

"{selection : formating ! conversion}"

- **Selection** :

```
2
nom
0.nom
4[key]
0[2]
```

Examples:

```
"{:+2.3f}".format(45.72793)
→'+45.728'
"{1:>10s}".format(8,"toto")
→'      toto'
"{x!r}".format(x="I'm")
→'"I\'m"'
```

- **Formating** :

fill char *alignment* *sign* *mini width*.*precision~maxwidth* *type*

`< > ^ =` `+ - space` `0` at start for filling with 0

integer: `b` binary, `c` char, `d` decimal (default), `o` octal, `x` or `X` hexa…
float: `e` or `E` exponential, `f` or `F` fixed point, `g` or `G` appropriate (default),
string: `s` … `%` percent

- **Conversion** : `s` (readable texte) or `r` (literal representation)

Files

storing data on disk, and reading it back

```
f = open("file.txt","w",encoding="utf8")
```

file **variable** for operations

name of file on disk (+path…)

opening **mode**
- `'r'` read
- `'w'` write
- `'a'` append
- …`'+'` `'x'` `'b'` `'t'`

encoding of chars for *text files*: `utf8` `ascii` `latin1` …

cf. modules `os`, `os.path` and `pathlib`

writing

```
f.write("coucou")
f.writelines(list of lines)
```

reading

read empty string if end of file

```
f.read([n])          → next chars
    if n not specified, read up to end !
f.readlines([n])     → list of next lines
f.readline()         → next line
```

*text mode `t` by default (read/write `str`), possible binary mode `b` (read/write `bytes`). **Convert from/to required type !***

`f.close()` dont forget to **close the file** after use !

`f.flush()` write cache `f.truncate([taille])` resize

reading/writing progress sequentially in the file, modifiable with:

`f.tell()` →*position* `f.seek(position[,origin])`

Very common: opening with a guarded block (automatic closing) and reading loop on lines of a text file:

```
with open(…) as f:
    for line in f :
        # processing of line
```