

Why Does My Computer Do That? Intro to Coding with Python—Loops

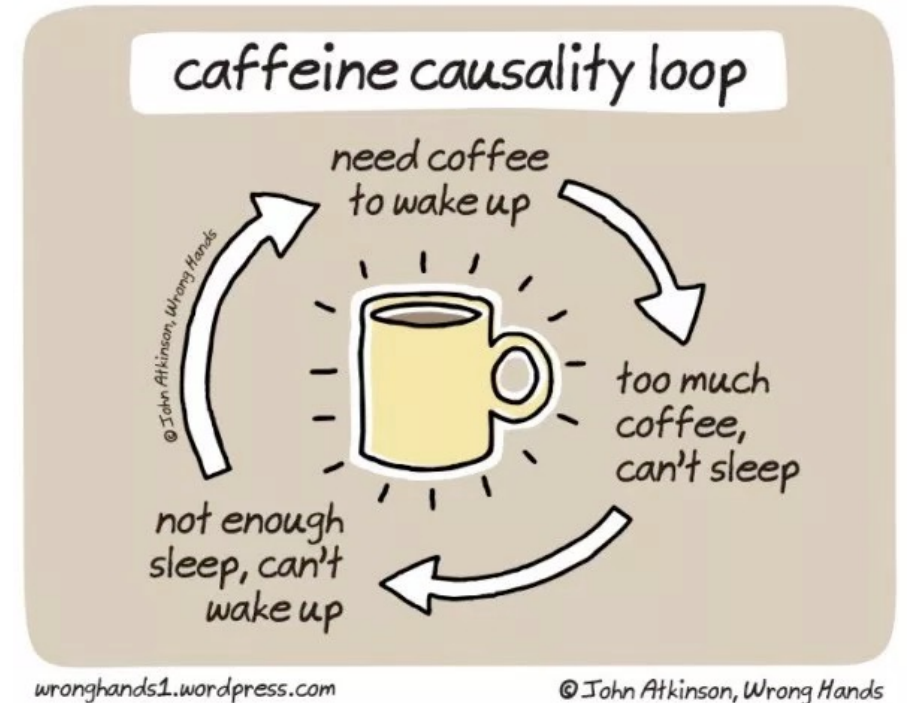
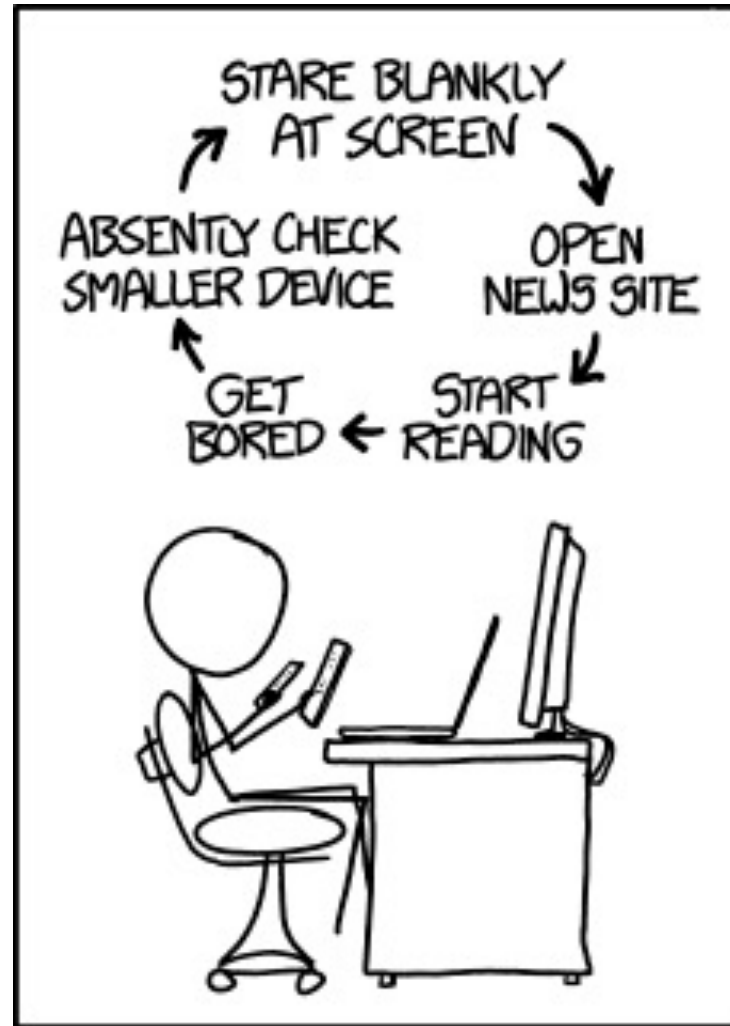
Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

Slides based off slides courtesy of Jordan Crouser (<https://jcrouser.github.io/>)

Plan for Today

- For loops
- While loops

Loops: a familiar idea

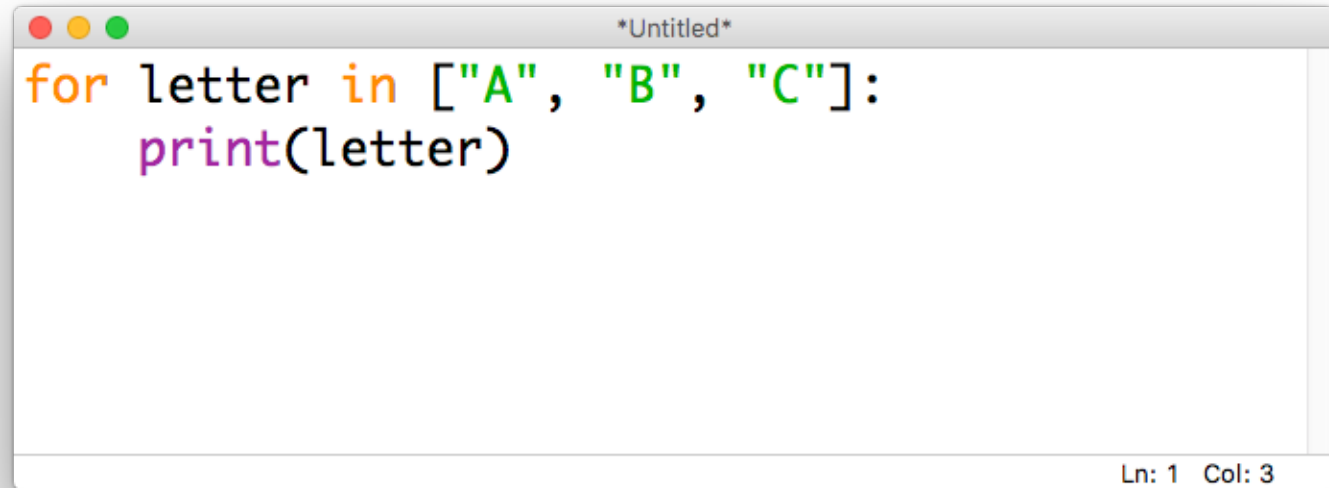


Loops in computer programming

- **Goal:** simplify the description of repeated blocks of code (i.e. make it shorter/easier to understand by highlighting **what's being repeated** and **for how long**)
- **Three approaches:**
 - run for **each item** in a list
 - run a specific **number of times**
 - run **until** some condition is met

for...in loops

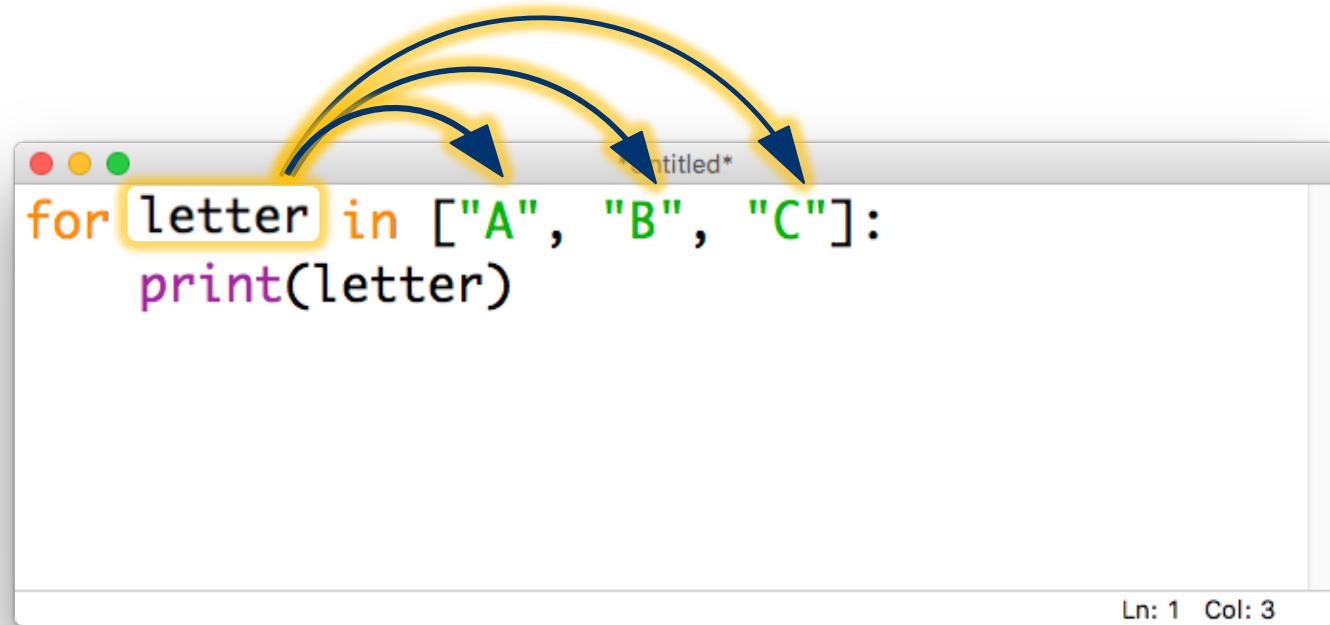
- In Python, we use the keywords **for** and **in** to loop through a list



```
*Untitled*  
for letter in ["A", "B", "C"]:  
    print(letter)  
  
Ln: 1 Col: 3
```

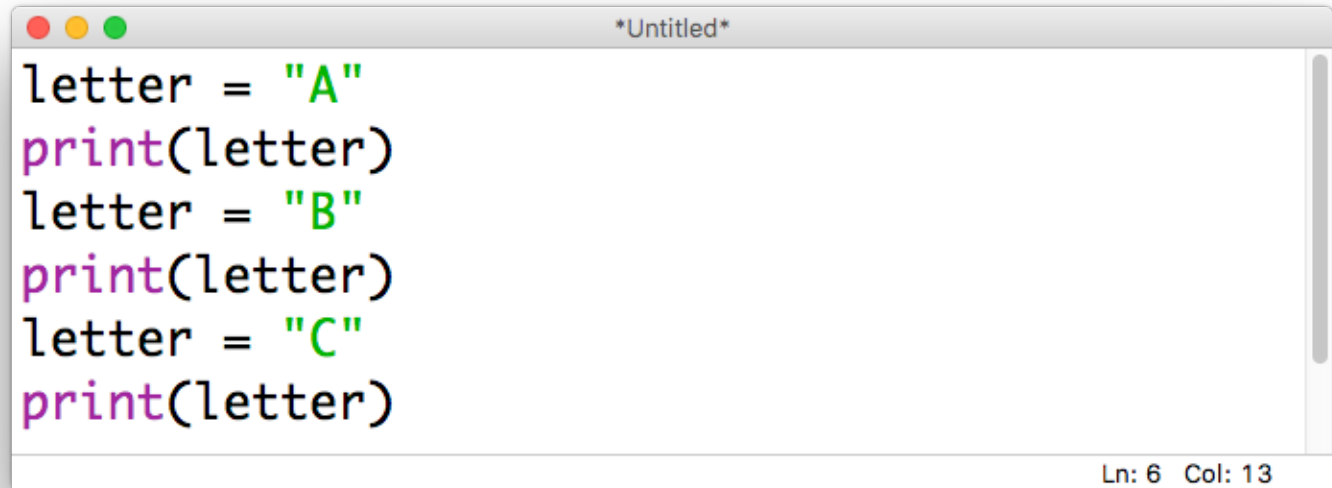
for...in loops

- We can think of this in terms of where the variable **letter** is pointing:



for...in
loops:
unpacked

- We could accomplish the same thing by writing it out as **three separate assignments**:

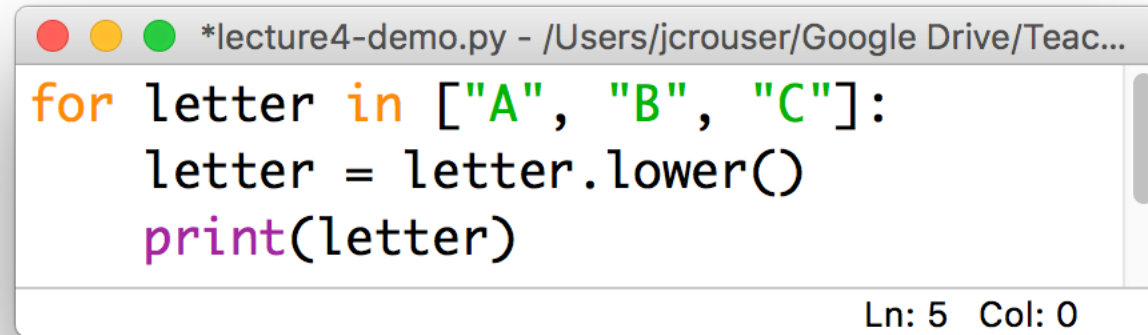


```
letter = "A"  
print(letter)  
letter = "B"  
print(letter)  
letter = "C"  
print(letter)
```

Ln: 6 Col: 13

for...in
loops: a
common
“gotcha”

- Python will allow you to **modify a list** while you're looping through it:



```
*lecture4-demo.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teac...  
for letter in ["A", "B", "C"]:  
    letter = letter.lower()  
    print(letter)  
Ln: 5 Col: 0
```

- This is generally a **bad idea** (more on why later)
 - it's fine to format the **values**, etc.
 - just don't **overwrite** the originals!

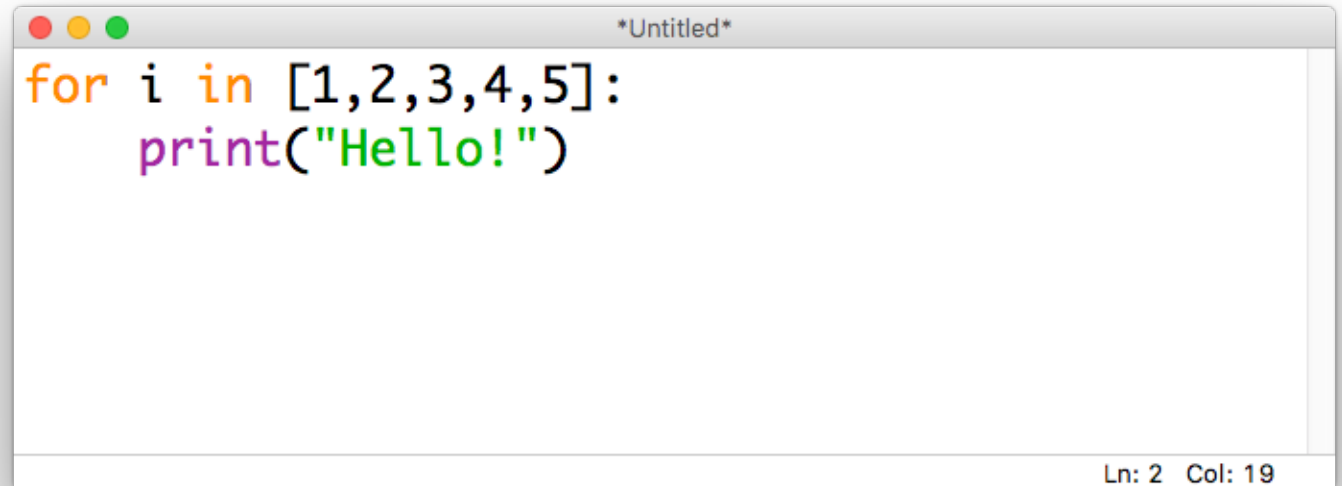
Demo: compute a sum

Use a **for** loop to compute
the **sum** of a list of numbers

- **Step 1:** pseudocode
- **Step 2:** python

Looping n times

- **Bad news:** there isn't a way to say "run this loop n times" in Python – we'll have to find a way around that
- If we want a **for...in** loop to run a specific # of times, can "trick" it using a list of numbers that's the right size

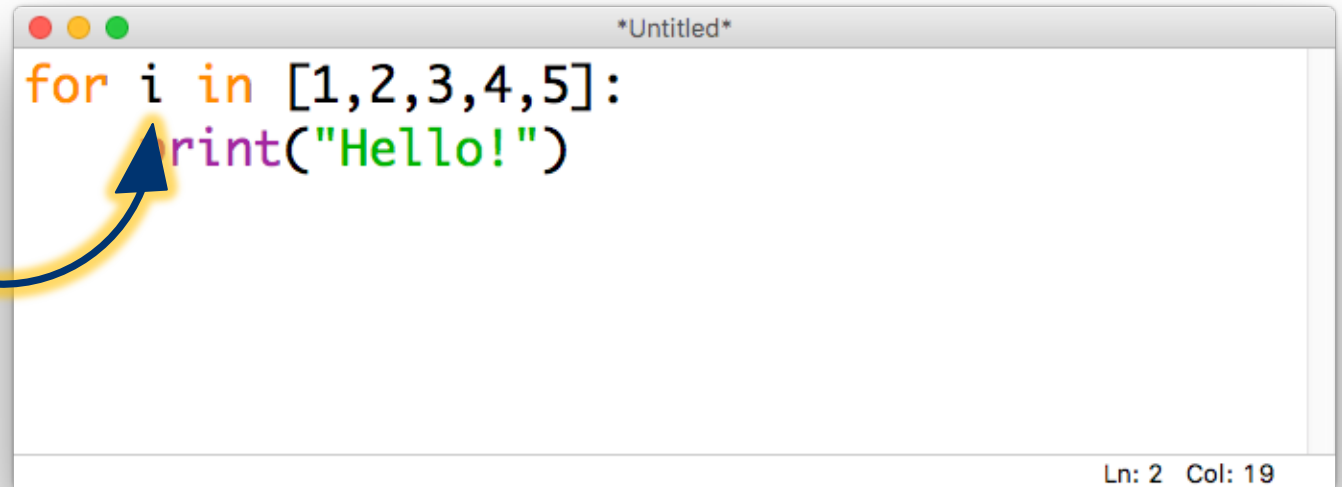


```
*Untitled*  
for i in [1,2,3,4,5]:  
    print("Hello!")  
Ln: 2 Col: 19
```

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**common
practice:**
use the
letter **i**
to denote
the "index"

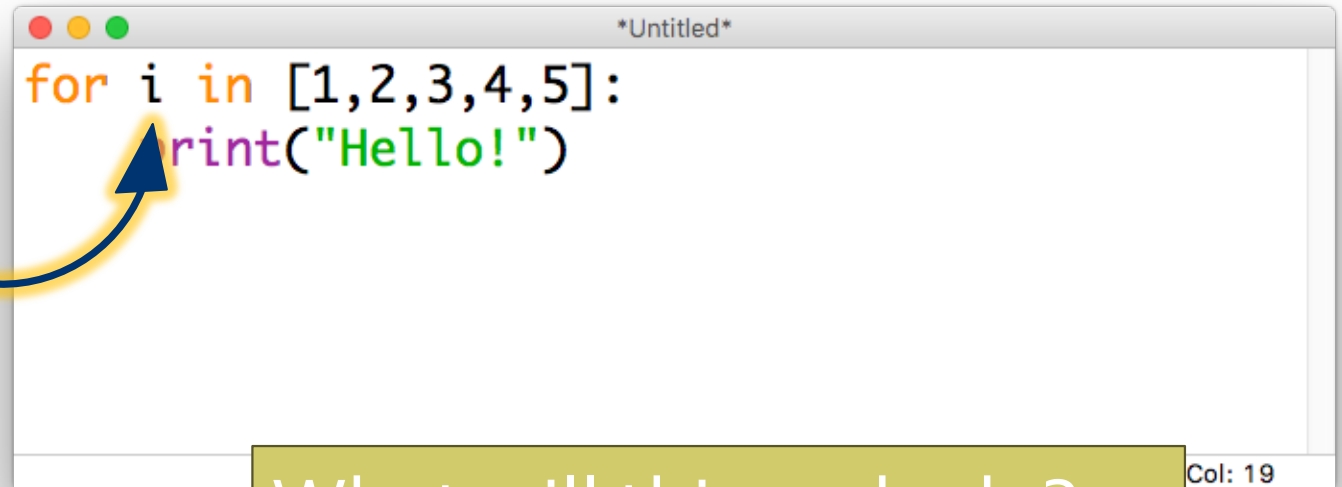


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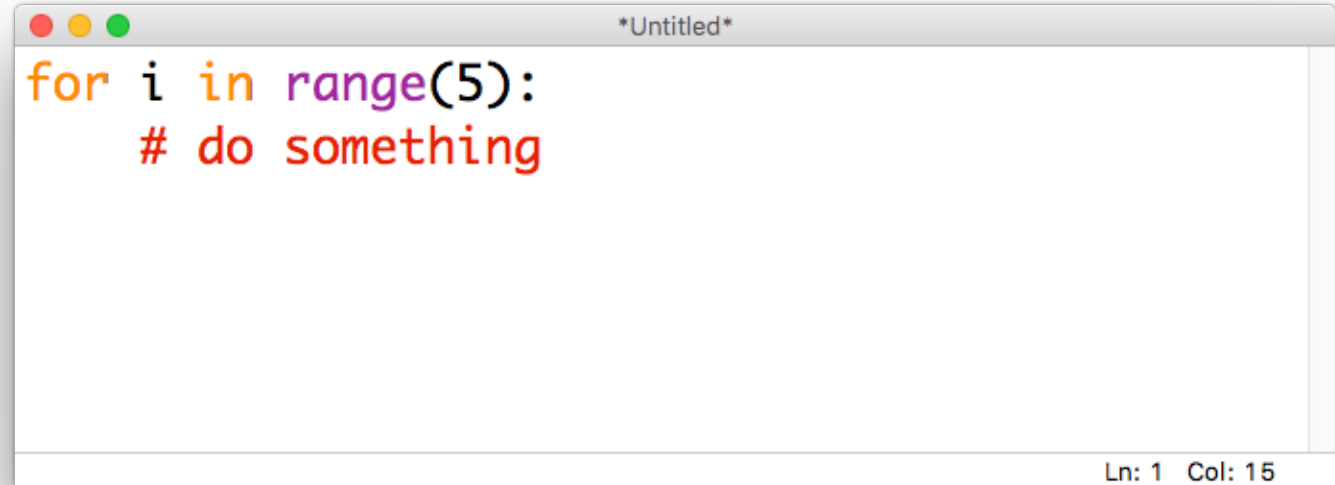


```
*Untitled*  
for i in [1,2,3,4,5]:  
    print("Hello!")
```

What will this code do?

The `range()` function

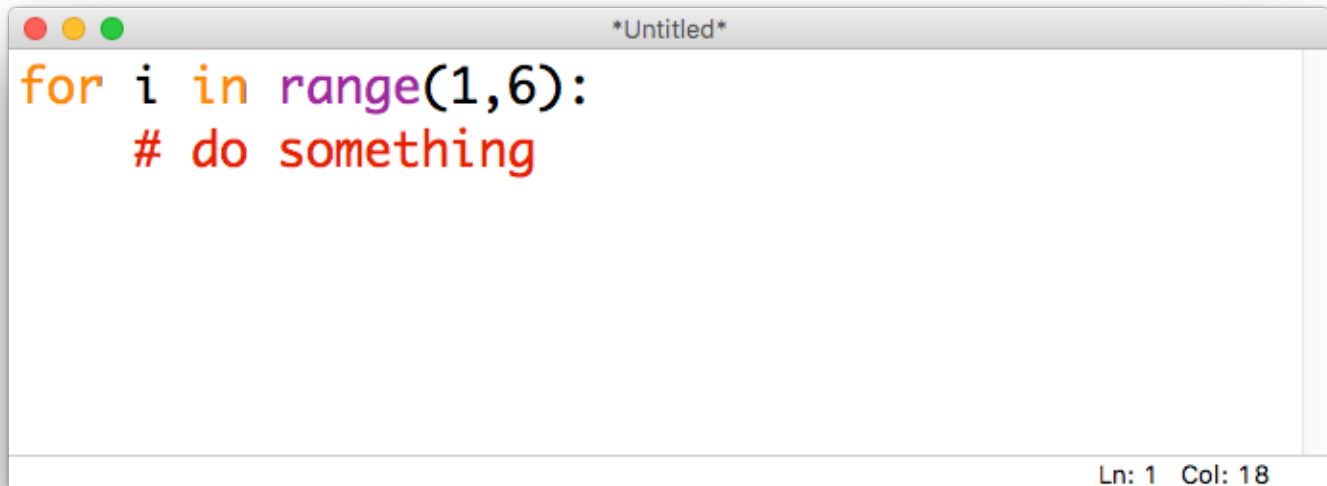
- The `range()` function lets us generate lists of integers
- Given **one** integer `a`, `range(a)` will generate a list starting at 0 and going up to (but not including) `a`
- For example, if we want a loop to run 5 times:



```
*Untitled*  
for i in range(5):  
    # do something  
  
Ln: 1 Col: 15
```

The `range()` function

- Given **two** integers **a**, **b**, `range(a, b)` will generate a list starting at **a** and going up to (but not including) **b**
- E.g., if we want to loop over the integers from 1 to 5:

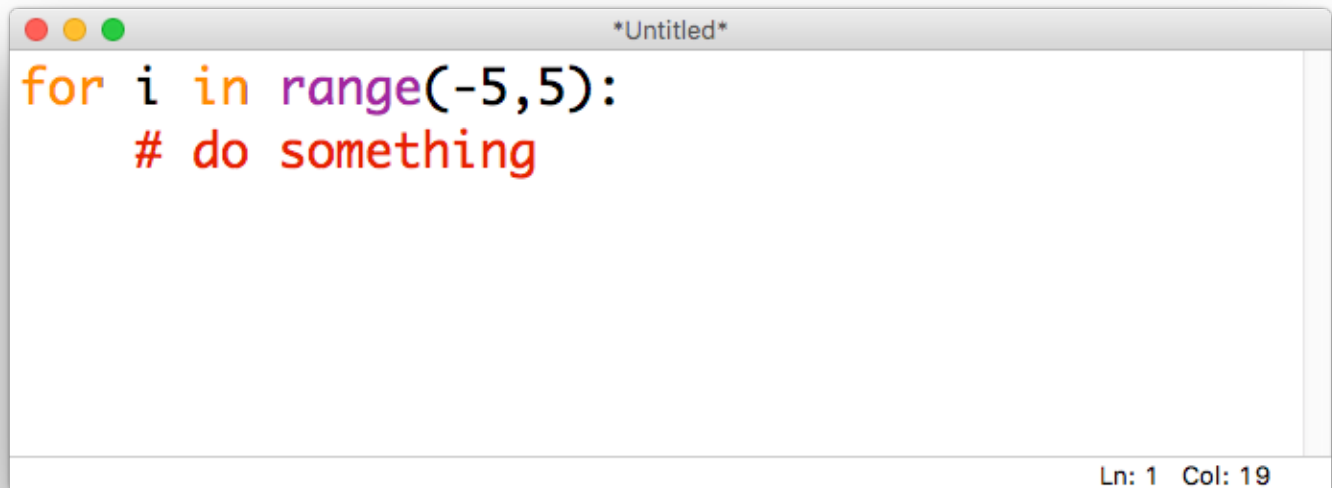


```
for i in range(1,6):  
    # do something
```

Ln: 1 Col: 18

The `range()` function

- These values can be **positive** or **negative** (but for now, the second integer should be **larger** than the first)
- E.g., if we want to loop over the integers from -5 to 5:

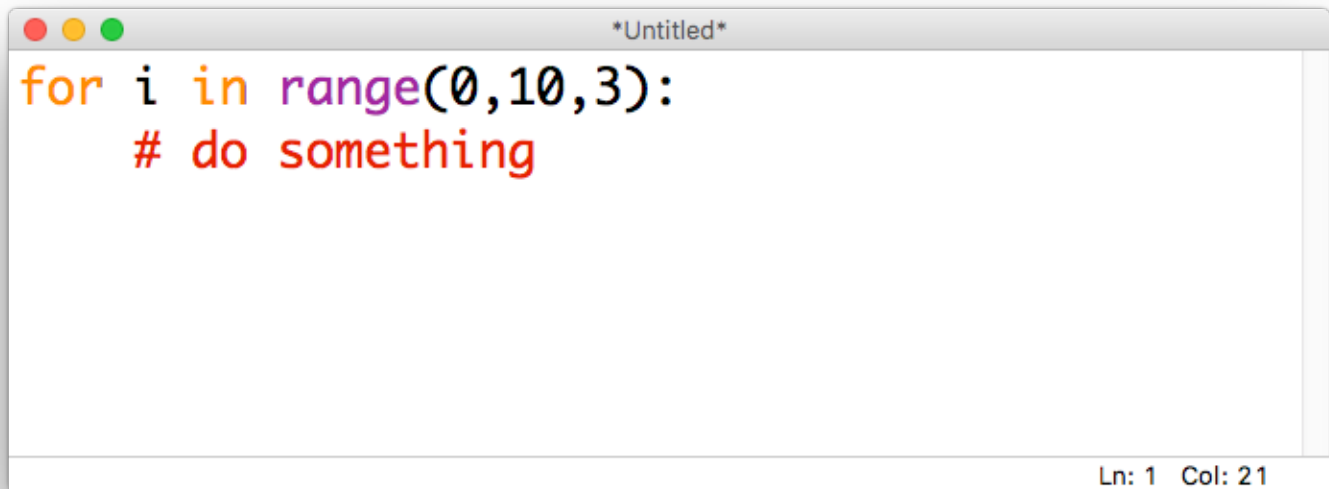


```
for i in range(-5,5):  
    # do something
```

Ln: 1 Col: 19

The `range()` function

- Given **three** integers **a**, **b**, **c**, calling **`range(a, b, c)`** will generate a list starting at **a** and going up to (but not including) **b** with step size **c**
- E.g., if we want the integers from 0 to 9, counting by 3s:

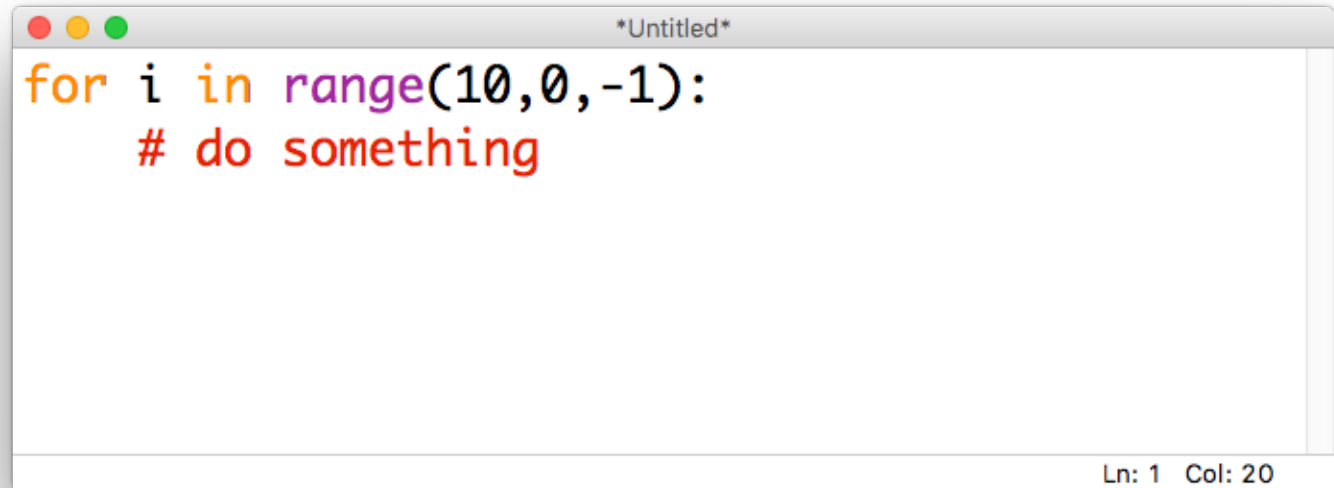


```
for i in range(0,10,3):  
    # do something
```

Ln: 1 Col: 21

The `range()` function

- If we want to count down instead of up, we can set **b** < **a** and use a negative step size
- E.g., if we want to count down from 10 to 1:



```
*Untitled*  
for i in range(10,0,-1):  
    # do something  
  
Ln: 1 Col: 20
```

15-Minute Exercise: convert $^{\circ}F$ to $^{\circ}C$

Use a **for** loop and the **range** () function to generate a **conversion table** of temperatures from $^{\circ}F$ to $^{\circ}C$ ranging from $100^{\circ}F$ to $-30^{\circ}F$ in increments of $10^{\circ}F$

Tips:

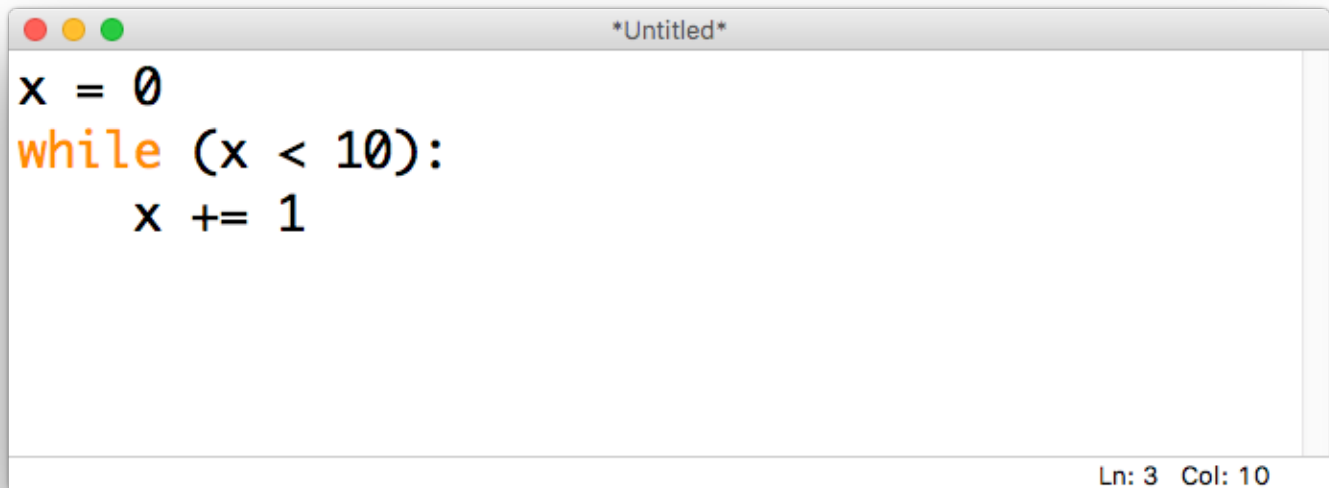
- use the formula $^{\circ}C = (^{\circ}F - 32) * 5 / 9$

Discussion

What did you come up with?

while loops

- We may sometimes want a program to continue doing the same thing **until something happens**
- In Python we can do this with a **while** loop, which is paired with a conditional (True/False) statement

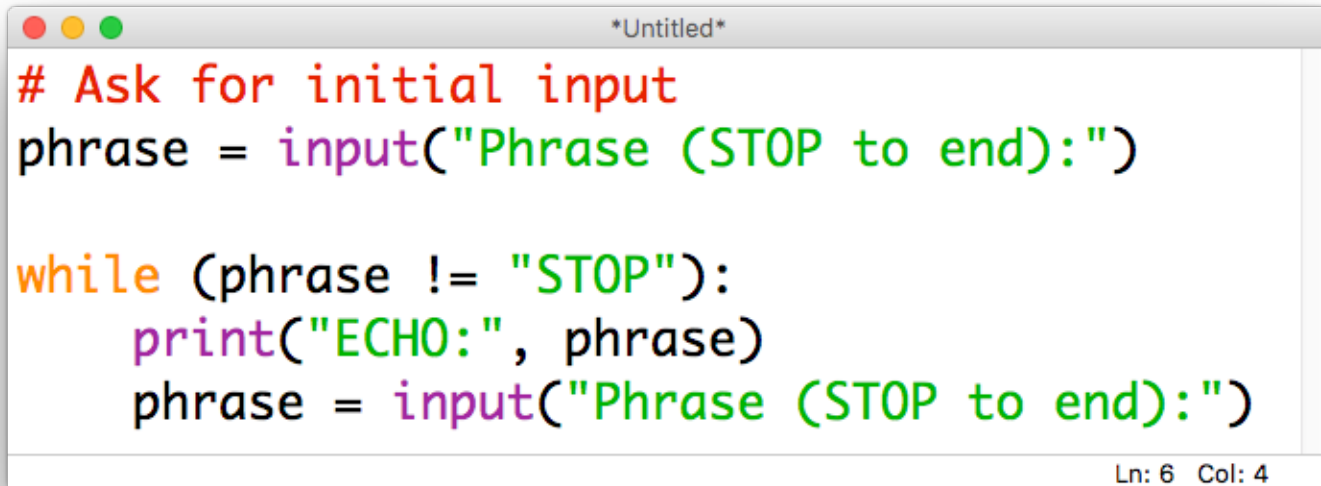


```
x = 0
while (x < 10):
    x += 1
```

Ln: 3 Col: 10

while loops

- **while** loops can be especially useful when combined with the **input()** function
- For example, we may want to continue asking for input until the user tells us they are done:



```
# Ask for initial input
phrase = input("Phrase (STOP to end):")

while (phrase != "STOP"):
    print("ECHO:", phrase)
    phrase = input("Phrase (STOP to end):")
```

Ln: 6 Col: 4

Demo: compute a sum pt.2

Modify our previous demo program to
use a **while loop** to compute
the **sum** of a series of numbers
entered by the user

(continue until the user enters a blank)

Discussion

What did you come up with?

Checking in

What's **one thing** you learned
in today's class?