

SIMPLE REPETITION

COMP130 – INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTING
DICKINSON COLLEGE

PYTHON'S SIMPLE FOR STATEMENT (LOOP)

- A **simple for statement** causes the statements in the **loop body** to be executed a specified number of times.

```
def filled_square(sq_turtle, side_len, color):  
    sq_turtle.fillcolor(color)  
    sq_turtle.begin_fill()  
    for side in range(4):  
        sq_turtle.forward(side_len)  
        sq_turtle.left(90)  
    sq_turtle.end_fill()
```

Diagram labels:

- Loop Header: `for side in range(4):`
- Loop Variable: `side`
- Number of Repetitions: `4`
- Loop Body (Indented):
`sq_turtle.forward(side_len)`
`sq_turtle.left(90)`

- The **loop variable** may be any valid variable name.
- The **number of repetitions** may be any expression that evaluates to an integer.
- The indented statements are contained in the **loop body**.

LOOP PATTERNS

- It is sometimes helpful to think about what needs to be **setup** before the loop, what is **repeated** in the loop and what needs to be **post-processed** after the loop.

```
days=int(input("How many days?"))  
max_rain=int(input("How much rain: "))  
for day in range(days-1):  
    rain=int(input("How much rain: "))  
    max_rain=max(max_rain, rain)  
print("The maximum rainfall was: " + str(max_rain))
```

Diagram labels:

- Setup: `days=int(input("How many days?"))`
`max_rain=int(input("How much rain: "))`
- Repetition: `for day in range(days-1):`
`rain=int(input("How much rain: "))`
`max_rain=max(max_rain, rain)`
- Post Processing: `print("The maximum rainfall was: " + str(max_rain))`