

Loops

Repeat Stuff



"Repeat this code exactly 7 times"

"Print out every name in the contacts list"

"Keep playing the game until a user quits"

While



```
while expression:  
    statement
```

For



```
for item in iterable:  
    statement
```

while

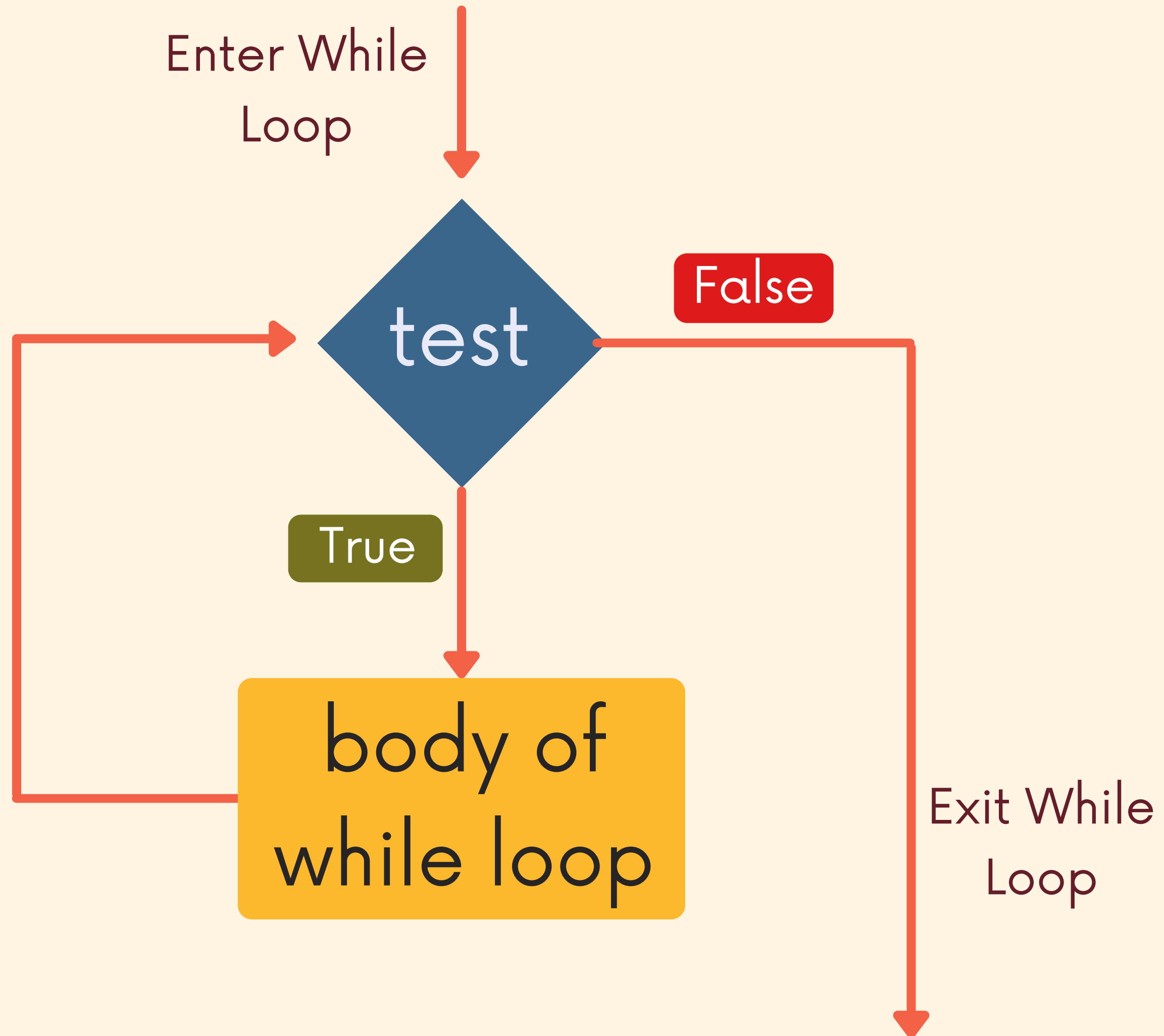
```
while expression:  
    statement
```

Loop repeats as long as expression is True.



```
answer = input("Please say hi ")  
  
while answer != "hi":  
    answer = input("Rude. Say hi... ")  
  
print("Thank you. Hi to you too!")
```

Please say hi: no
Rude. Say hi... ugh
Rude. Say hi... stfu
Rude. Say hi... hi
Thank you. Hi to you too!





while Loop Constructs



```
while True:  
    if condition:  
        break
```



```
count = 1  
while count < 5:  
    count += 1
```



Name

Object

Loop Count: 0

```
count = 1
```

```
while count <= 2:
```

```
    count += 1
```

Name

Object

Loop Count: 0

```
count = 1  
while count <= 2:  
    count += 1
```

Loop Count: 0



```
count = 1  
while count <= 2:  
    count += 1
```



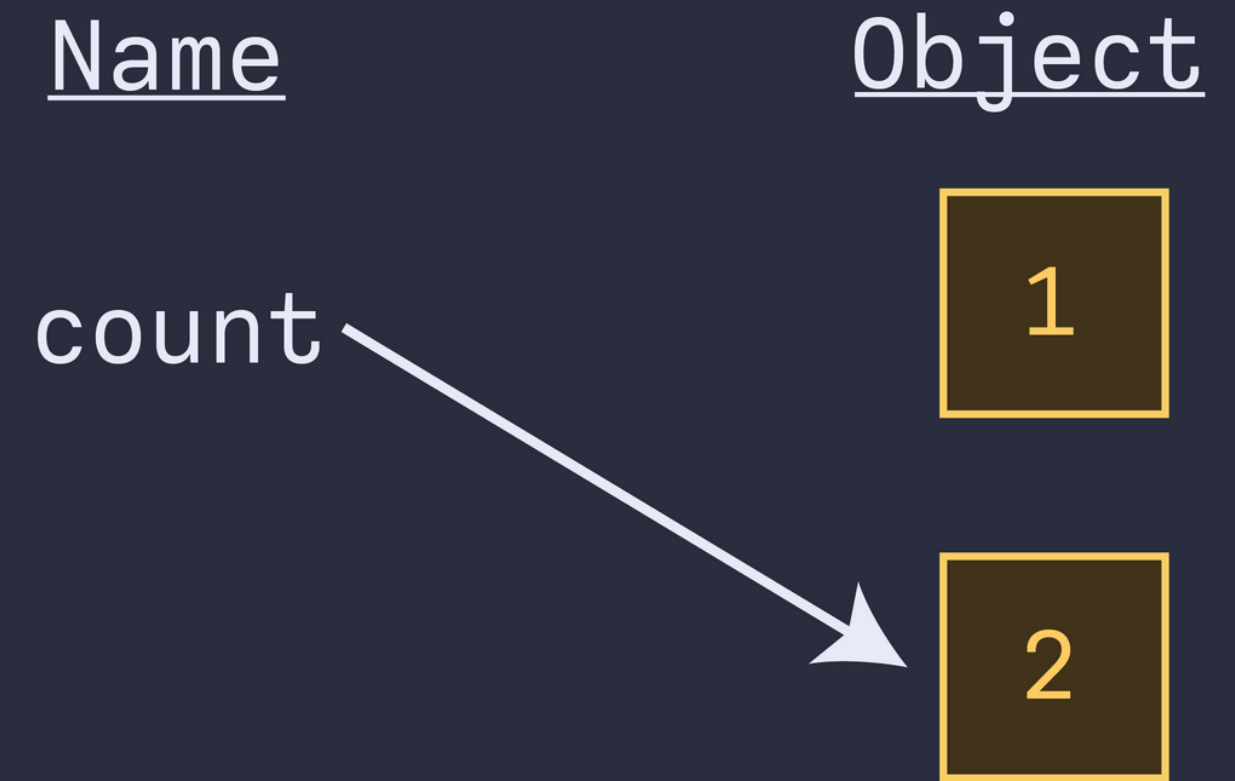
True!
Loop Count: 1



```
count = 1  
while count <= 2: ←  
    count += 1
```

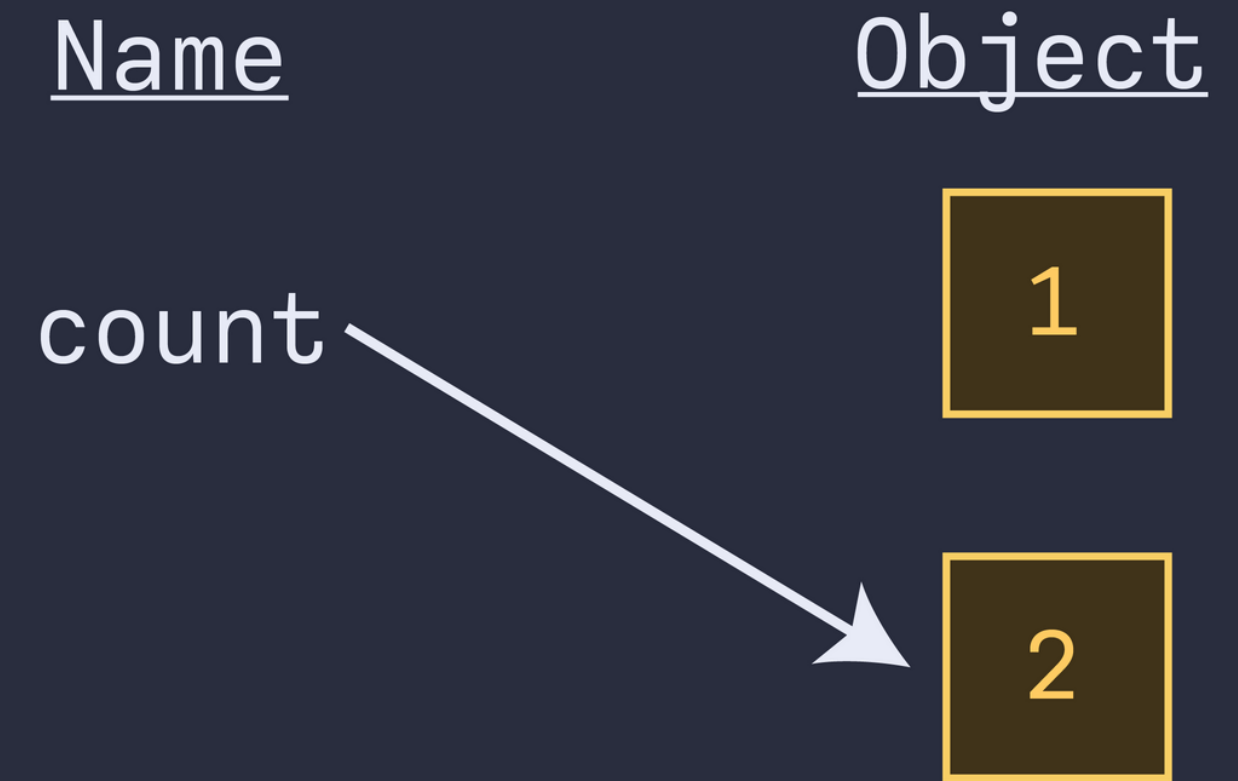
Loop Count: 1

```
count = 1  
while count <= 2:  
    count += 1
```



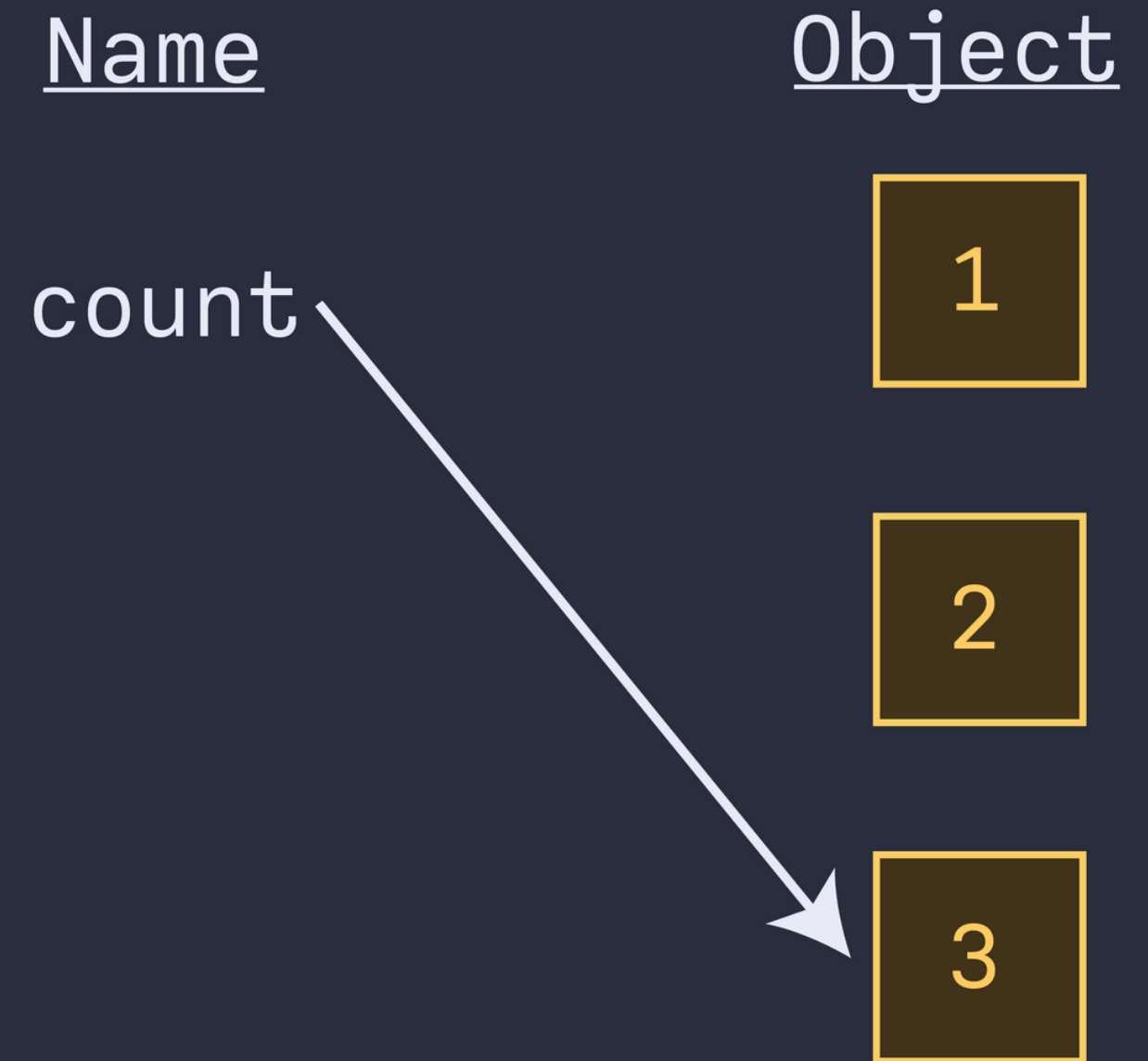
True!
Loop Count: 2

```
count = 1  
while count <= 2:  
    count += 1
```



Loop Count: 2

```
count = 1  
while count <= 2:  
    count += 1
```



False

Loop Count: 2

```
count = 1  
while count <= 2:  
    count += 1
```

Name

Object

count

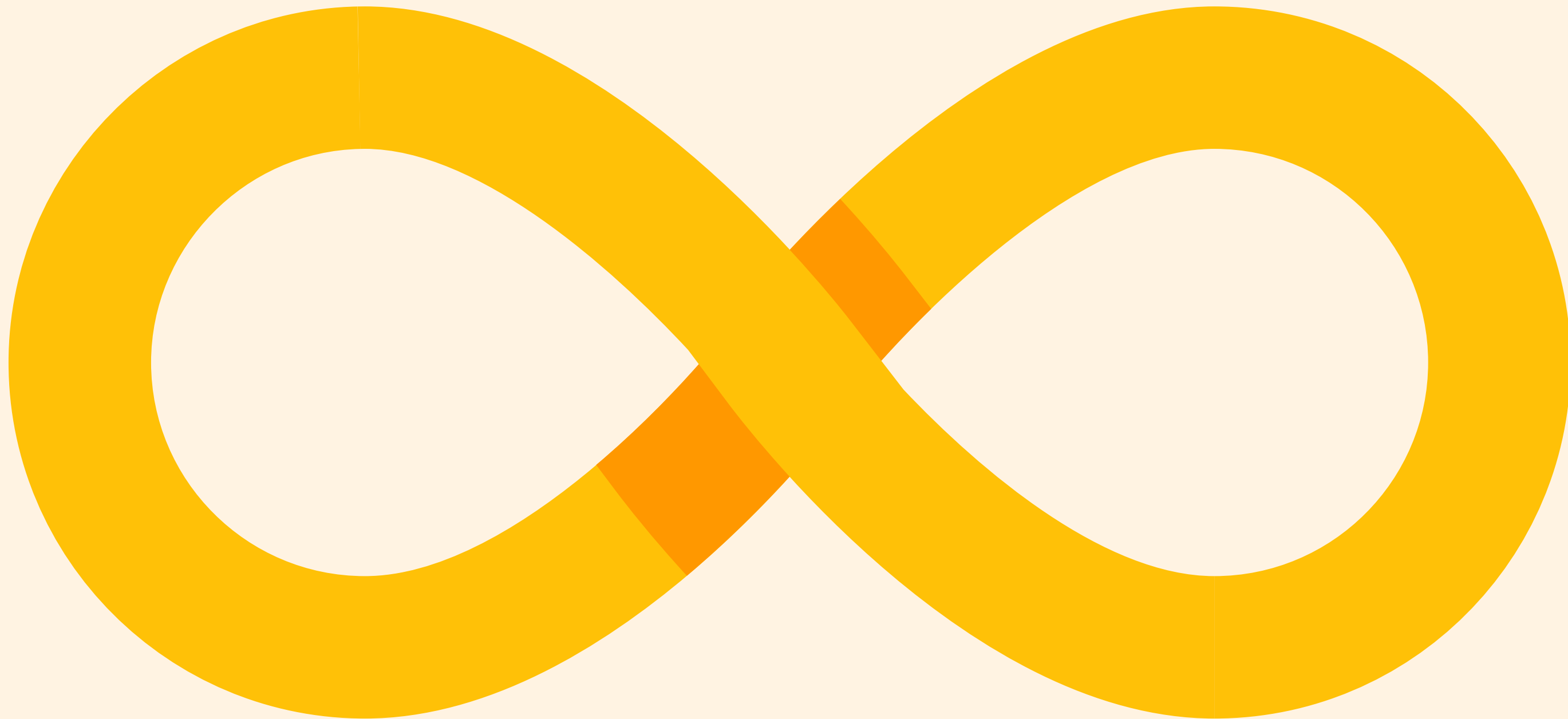
1

2

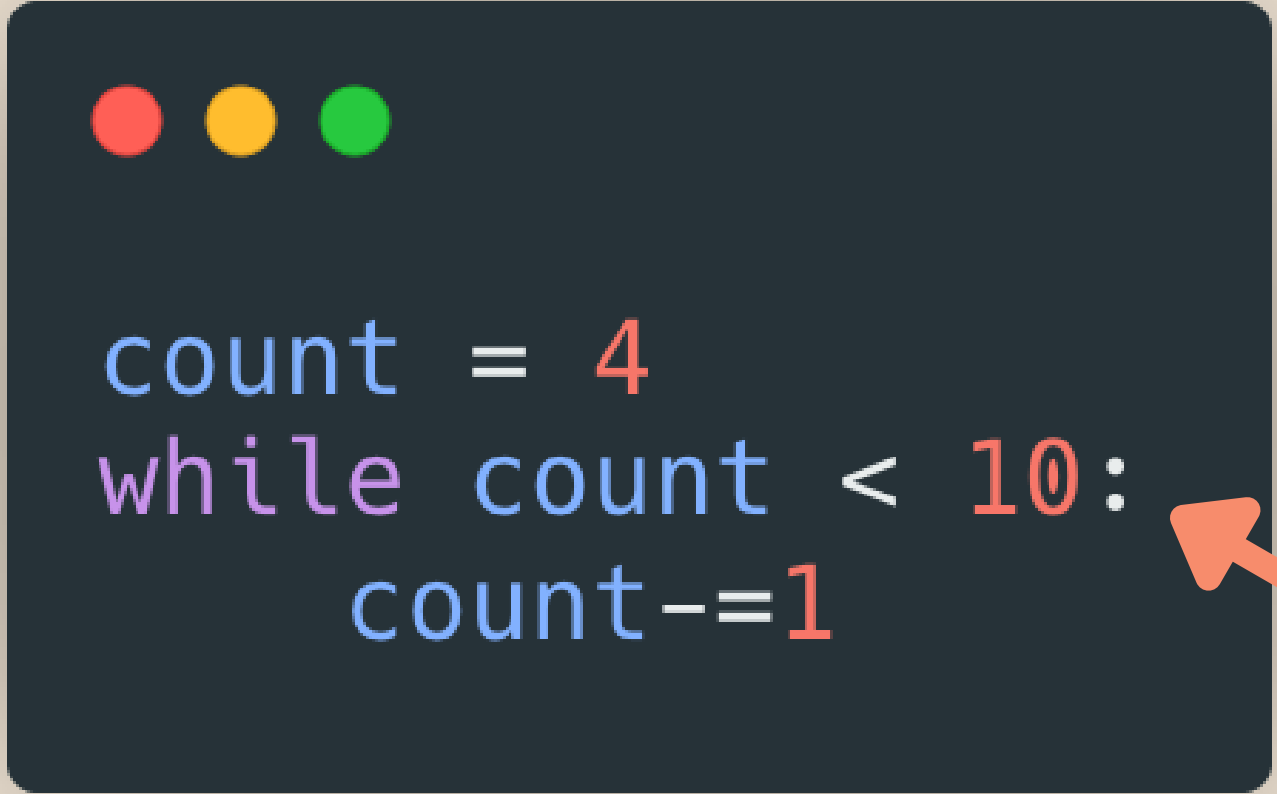
3



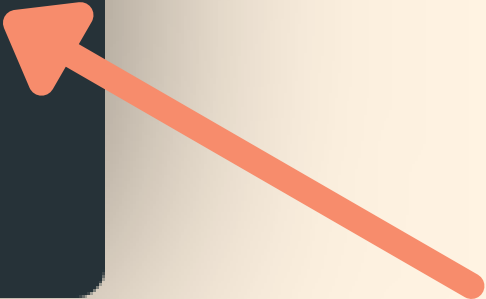
Avoid Infinite Loops!



Avoid Infinite Loops!



```
count = 4  
while count < 10:  
    count-=1
```



This will
ALWAYS
be True

For



```
for item in iterable:  
    statement
```



```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```



Loop Count: 0

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

Object

Output

Loop Count: 0

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

Object

⁰ H	¹ e	² l	³ l	⁴ o
-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

Output

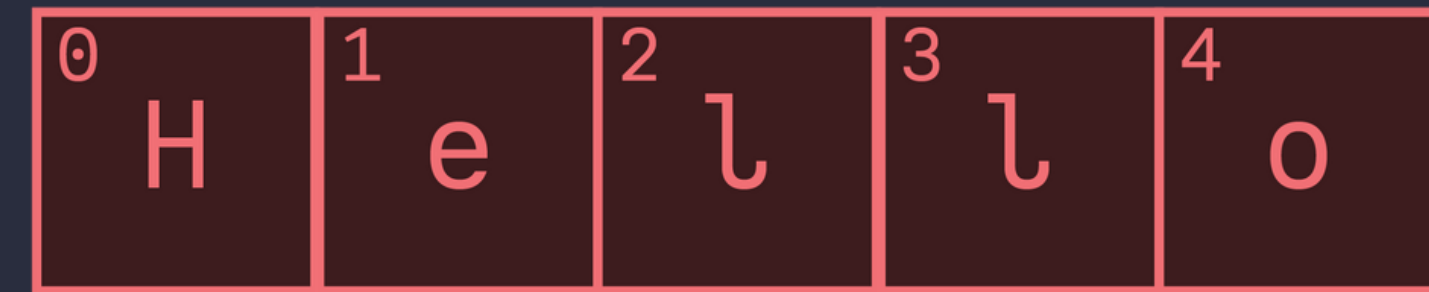
Loop Count: 1

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char

Object



Output

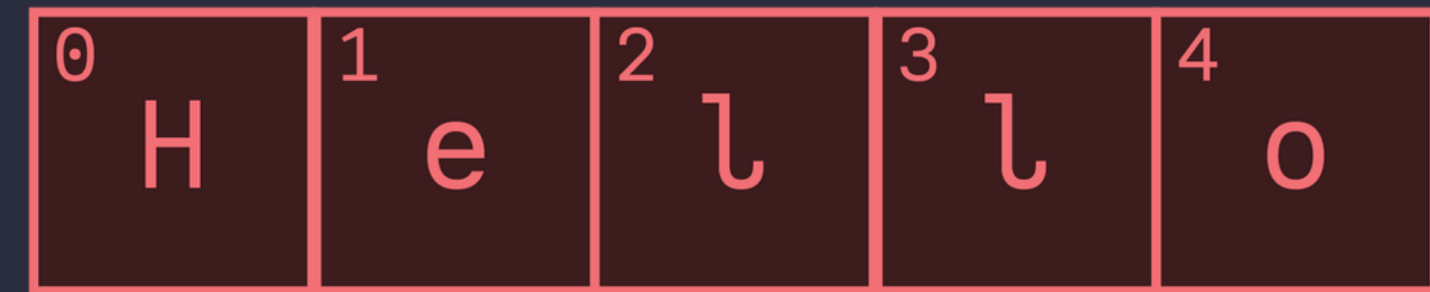
Loop Count: 1

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char

Object



Output

H

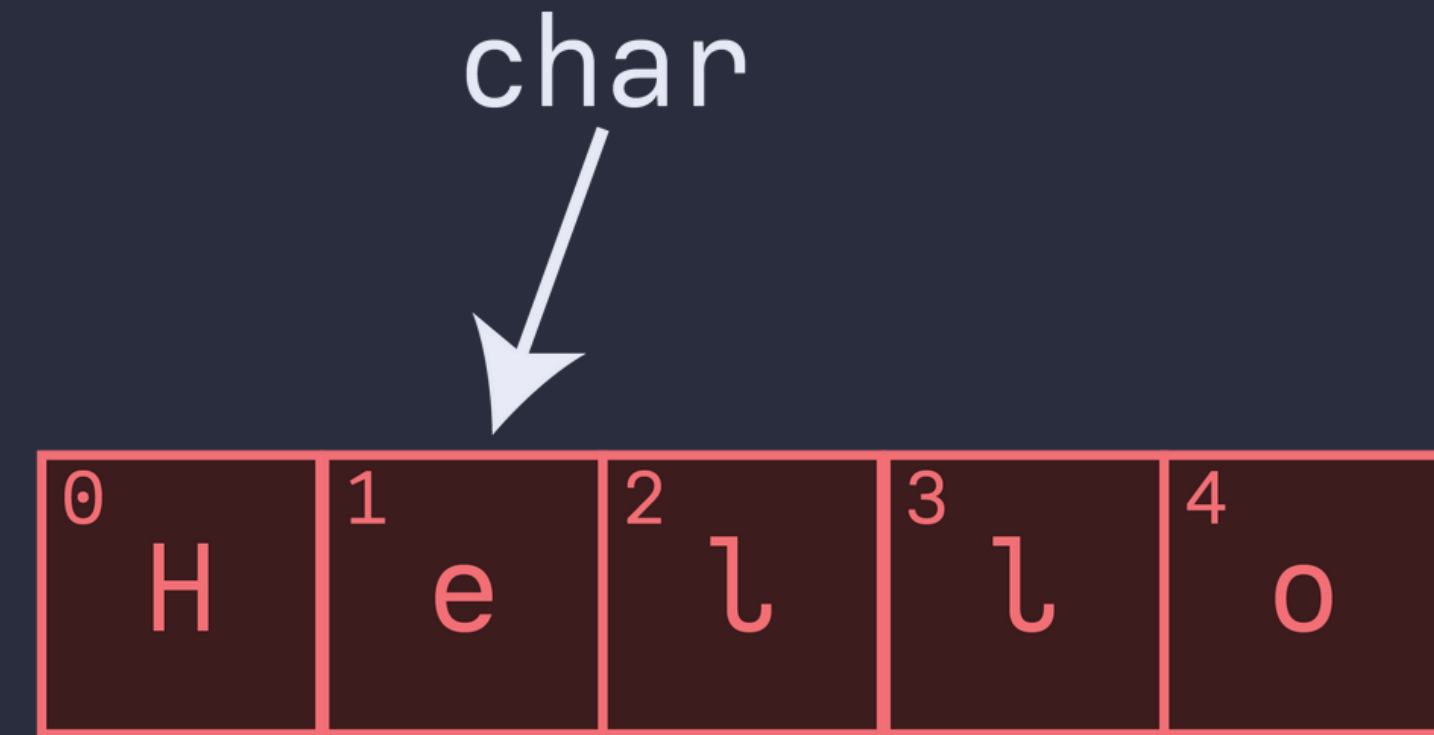
Loop Count: 2

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

Object

Output



Loop Count: 2

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char



Object

0	1	2	3	4
H	e	l	l	o

Output

e

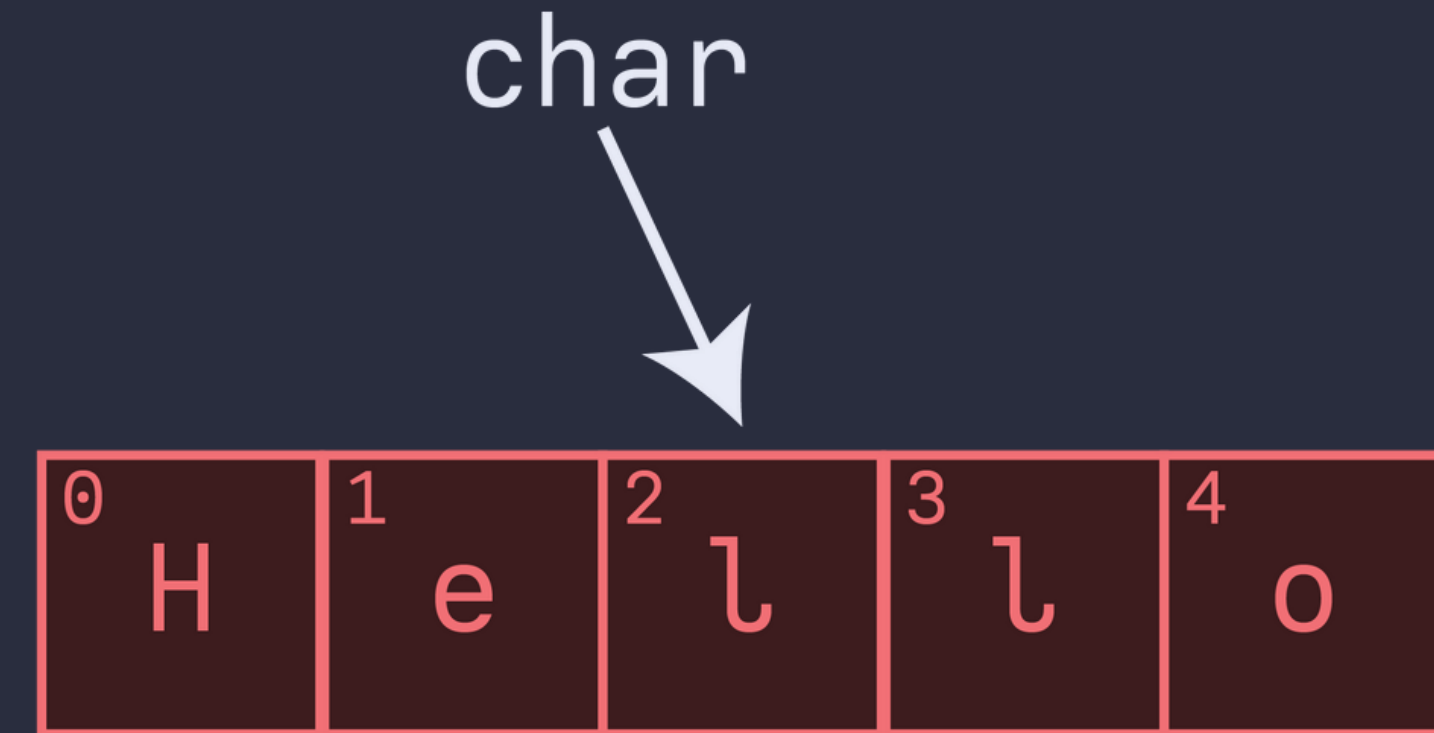
Loop Count: 3

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

Object

Output



Loop Count: 3

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char



Object

0	1	2	3	4
H	e	l	l	o

Output

l

Loop Count: 4

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char



Object

0	1	2	3	4
H	e	l	l	o

Output

Loop Count: 4

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char



Object



Output

l

Loop Count: 5

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char



Object

0	1	2	3	4
H	e	l	l	o

Output

Loop Count: 5

```
word = "Hello"  
for char in word:  
    print(char)
```

Name

char



Object

0	1	2	3	4
H	e	l	l	o

Output

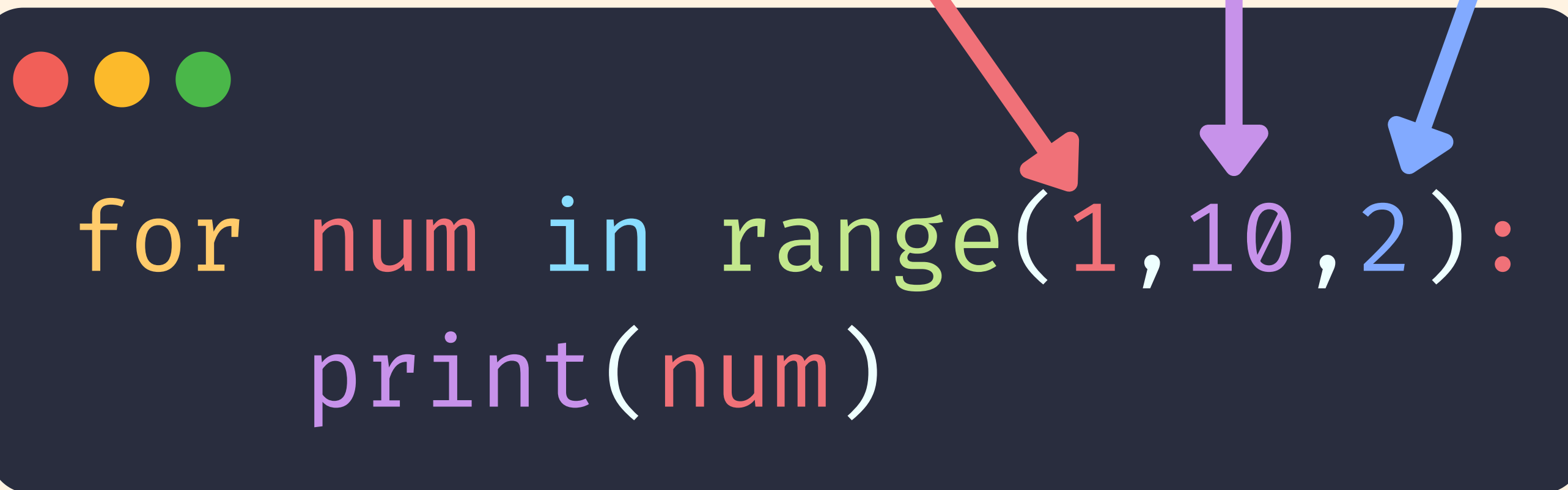
o



Start

Stop

Step

A terminal window with a dark blue background and rounded corners. It features three colored circles (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. The code is displayed in a monospaced font with syntax highlighting: 'for' is yellow, 'num' is red, 'in' is light blue, 'range' is green, '1' is red, ',' is white, '10' is purple, ',' is white, '2' is blue, ':' is red, 'print' is purple, and 'num' is red.

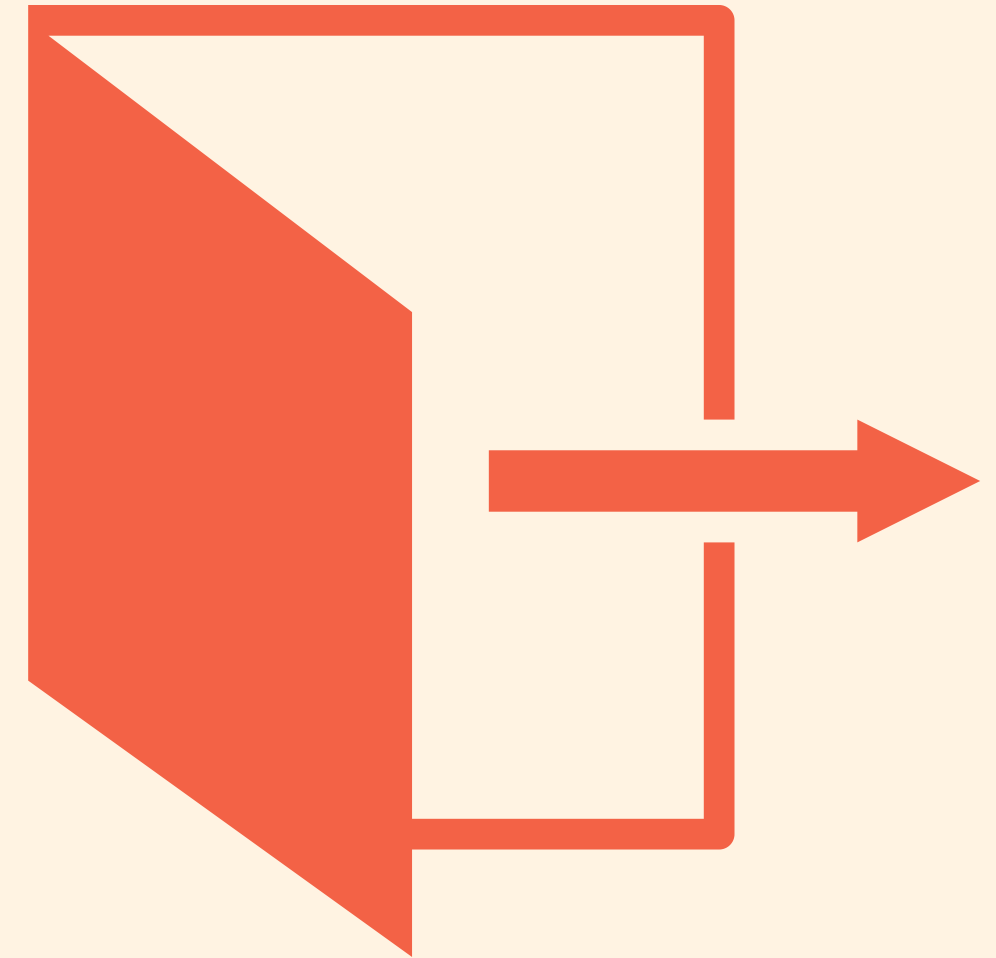
```
for num in range(1, 10, 2):  
    print(num)
```





break

We can use the **break** keyword to prematurely exit a loop. Usually this is done inside of a conditional.



break



```
for char in "pickleface":  
    if char == "f":  
        break  
    print(char)  
  
print("After Loop")
```

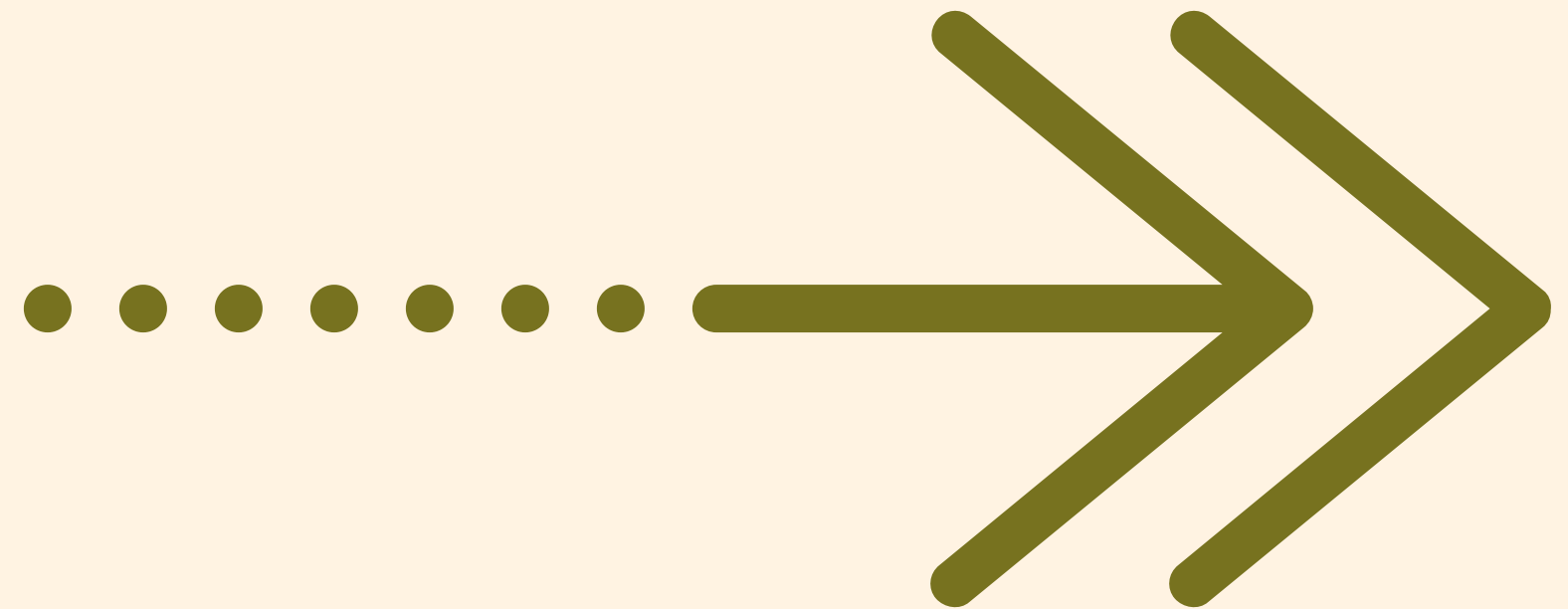
p
i
c
k
l
e

After Loop



continue

The **continue** keyword end the current iteration of the loop, but does not break out of the loop.



continue



```
for char in "FATCAT":  
    if char == "A":  
        continue  
    print(char)  
  
print("After Loop")
```

F

T

C

T

After Loop

Nested Loops

