

# **Intro to Programming (No Prior Experience)**

## **Class 10 – Module 5 Review**

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T/R 4:55PM–6:10PM

# Agenda

- Review Module 5 + Quiz 5
- Practice Problems

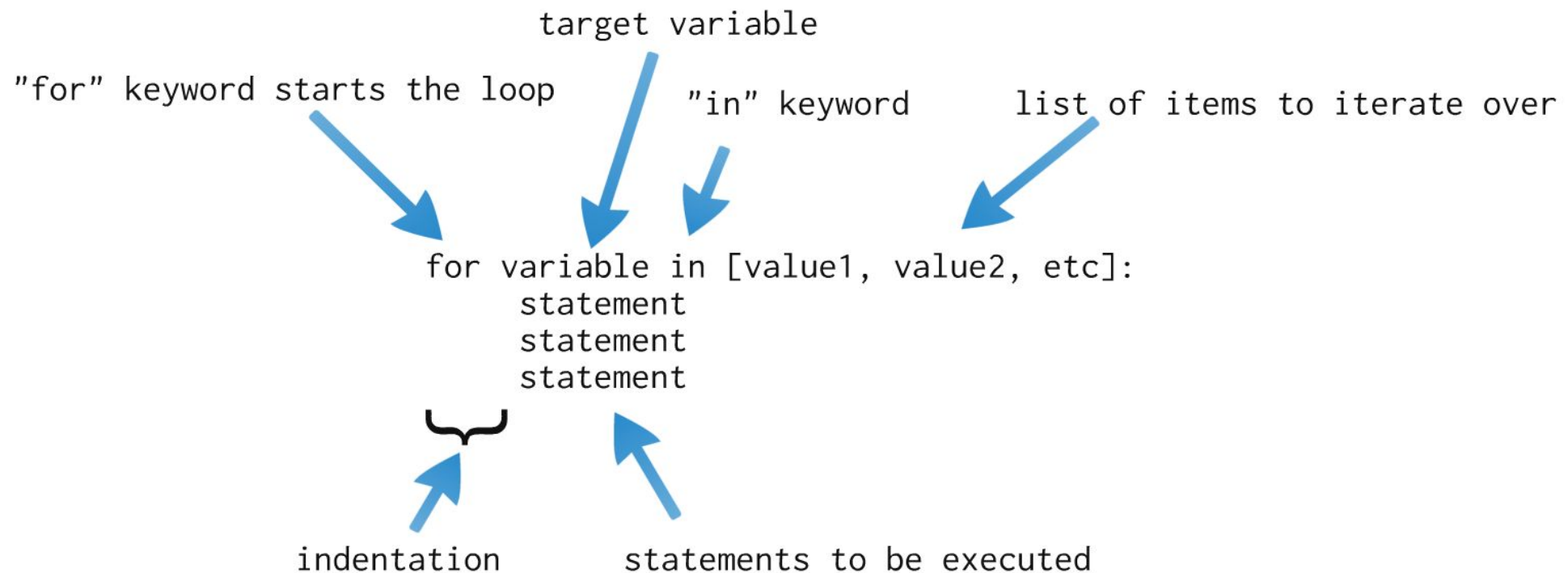
**Tell me everything you know about for loops**

## The “for” loop

- The “for” loop will iterate once for each item defined in the list passed to it when the loop begins
- Lists in Python are defined by the square bracket characters “[“ and “]”. Items are separated by a comma.
- The first time a “for” loop iterates the target variable will assume the value of the first item in the list
- The second time a “for” loop iterates the target variable will assume the value of the second item in the list
- This continues until you reach the end of the list

```
# print numbers 1 through 5
for i in [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ]:
    print(i)
```

# The “for” loop



True or False: You can name the target variable anything you want.

# Lists

- We will talk more about lists near the end of the semester.
- With that said, lists can contain collections of different data:

```
for name in ['Craig', 'John', 'Chris']:  
    print ("The current user is:", name)
```

# Strings

```
for letter in "Emily":  
    print(letter)
```

```
> E  
  M  
  I  
  L  
  Y
```

# Count Controlled vs Condition Controlled

A **count** controlled loop is a repetition structure that iterates a specific number of times

```
for num in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]:  
    print("This will print 5 times")
```

In contrast, a **condition** controlled loop iterates a variable number of times – we control the # of iterations through our Boolean condition

```
counter = 0  
while counter < 5:  
    print("This will print 5 times")  
    counter += 1
```



# Every count-controlled loop can be written as a while loop

Rewrite the following loop as a “while” loop

```
for x in [10, 20, 30, 40]:  
    print (x)
```

## Goal:

print the multiples of 10 from a starting value (10) to a target value (40)

## Boolean expression to test:

Have we reached our target value yet?

Until we do, increment our starting number by 10

```
x = 10  
target = 40  
  
while x <= target:  
    print(x)  
    x += 10
```

```
range()
```

# range()

`range(stop)`

`range(start, stop, step)`

- Returns a sequence of numbers, starting from 0 by default, and increments by 1 by default, and stops before a specified number.
- In its simplest form, it takes a single integer, the number at which it stops before.
- The range() function returns an “iterable”, which is a Python data type similar to a list.

## What's the output?

`range(5)` → `[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]`

`range(1, 5)` → `[1, 2, 3, 4]`

`range(5, 10)` → `[5, 6, 7, 8, 9]`

`range(0, 10, 2)` → `[0, 2, 4, 6, 8]`

`range(1, 10, 2)` → `[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]`

`range(10, 0, -3)` → `[10, 7, 4, 1]`

`range(0, 10, -3)` →

## How many different ways can you write it?

Print every multiple of 3 from a starting value to an ending value

- While loop
- For loop
- Conditionals

# Programming Challenge: FizzBuzz

A classic interview question for computer programming jobs

- Write a program that prints the numbers from 1 to 100
  - For the multiples of 3, print “Fizz” instead of the number
  - For the multiples of 5, print “Buzz” instead of the number
  - For numbers which are multiples of both 3 and 5, print “FizzBuzz”

```
> 1, 2, Fizz, 4, Buzz, Fizz, 7, 8, Fizz,  
   10, 11, Fizz, 13, 14, FizzBuzz...
```

## FizzBuzz (thought process)

- How do I print the numbers 1 through 100?
- How do I check a number's divisibility by 3, 5, or both?
  - What operator do I have to use?
- Once I've found a way to check, which condition should I check first?
- How do I go about structuring my code?

### Logic:

Print corresponding string depending on divisibility

Otherwise, just print the number

## FizzBuzz [SOLUTION]

```
for i in range(1, 101):  
    if i % 3 == 0 and i % 5 == 0:  
        print("Fizzbuzz")  
    elif i % 3 == 0:  
        print("Fizz")  
    elif i % 5 == 0:  
        print("Buzz")  
    else:  
        print(i)
```



# Programming Challenge: Stair Steps

Write a program using a for loop that prints out the following pattern of characters:

```
**  
****  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

# Programming Challenge: Stair Steps

**Extension:** Right align the output

```
      **
     ****
    *~*~*~*~*
   *~*~*~*~*~*
  *~*~*~*~*~*~*
 *~*~*~*~*~*~*~*
*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*
```

# Programming Challenge: Stair Steps

Write a program using a for loop that prints out the following pattern of characters:

```
**  
****  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****  
*****
```

- What's the pattern?

# Programming Challenge: Stair Steps

**Extension:** Right align the output.

Also, ask the user for starting number, ending number, and step.

```
      **
     ****
    *****
   ********
  **********
 **********
 **********
```

- How do I validate user input?
- How do I right-align the stars?
- How many characters long does each line need to be?

# Programming Challenge: Stair Steps [Solution]

```
# validate input
while True:
    start = int(input("How many *s would you like to start with?: "))
    if start > 0:
        while True:
            end = int(input("How many *s would you like to end with?: "))
            if end > start:
                while True:
                    step = int(input("What step would you like to increase by?: "))
                    if step < 0:
                        print("Please enter a postive value.")
                    else:
                        break
                break
            else:
                print("Ending number needs to be greater than starting value.")
                break
        else:
            print("Needs to be an integer. Try again.")

# how long does each line need to be?
# it will be the end value (+ buffer)
length = end
format_string = ">" + str(end) + "s"

# print output
for i in range(start, end+1, step):
    print(format("*" * i, format_string))
```

# Nested For Loops

# Nested Loops



- A nested loop can be described as a “loop inside of a loop”
- It’s the same idea as nested selection statements (“if” statements inside other “if” statements)

## **Nested Loops**

- The innermost loop will iterate through all its iterations for every single iteration of an outer loop
- Inner loops complete their iterations faster than outer loops
- To get the total number of iterations of a nested loop, multiply the number of iterations of all the loops



# Programming Challenge: Clock Simulator

Write a program that prints out every possible time value for a single day

- Print out the hours and minutes
  - 0:0
  - 0:1
  - ...
  - 24:59

## Extension:

- Can you get your output to have leading 0s?
- Print out the seconds, too.
- Example: 01:03:22

# Programming Challenge: Clock Simulator [SOLUTION]

```
for h in range(0,25):  
    for m in range(0,60):  
        for s in range(0, 60):  
            print(format(h, "02d"), format(m, "02d"), format(s, "02d"), sep= ":")
```

## What's the output?

```
rows = 5
# outer loop
for i in range(1, rows+1):
    # inner loop
    for j in range(1, i+1):
        print("*", end="")
    print("")
```



```
*
**
***
****
*****
```

# Programming Challenge: Graphical Pattern

Write a program that prints the following pattern:

```
##  
# #  
#  #  
#   #  
#    #  
#     #  
#      #
```

- What's your initial feeling? Single for loop or nested?
- Try writing it using both
- Which one do you like better?
- Is there something one can do that the other can't?

## Logic:

How do I print two #s with a for loop?

How do I print 6 lines of just single #s?

What is the correlation of the spaces between the #s and the line number?

# Programming Challenge: Graphical Pattern

```
# single for loop
for i in range(6):
    print("#", "#", sep=" "*i)
```

```
# nested for loop
for i in range(6):
    for j in range(2):
        print("#", end=" "*i)
    print()
```

## Programming Challenge: Drawing Shapes

- Ask the user how many sides they would like their shape to be (up to 8) or specify random if they don't care. (Assume they won't type an integer greater than 8)
- Then ask if they would like it drawn or named
  - If they want it drawn, draw it using turtle
  - If they want it named, tell them what it is (triangle, square, pentagon, etc...)

## Homework

- Assignment #4 (due tonight)
- Optional reading due this Thurs
- Self-Paced Learning Module #6 (due next Thurs)
- Quiz #5 (due next Thurs)