



CSCI-UA-0002

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

## **Module 5: For Loops, Nested Loops**

**Professor Emily Zhao**

Section 008

T/R 12:30-1:45PM

Section 012

T/R 4:55-6:10PM



## Agenda

- Review Assignment problem
- Review Ed Questions
- Module 5 Review
- Practice Problems

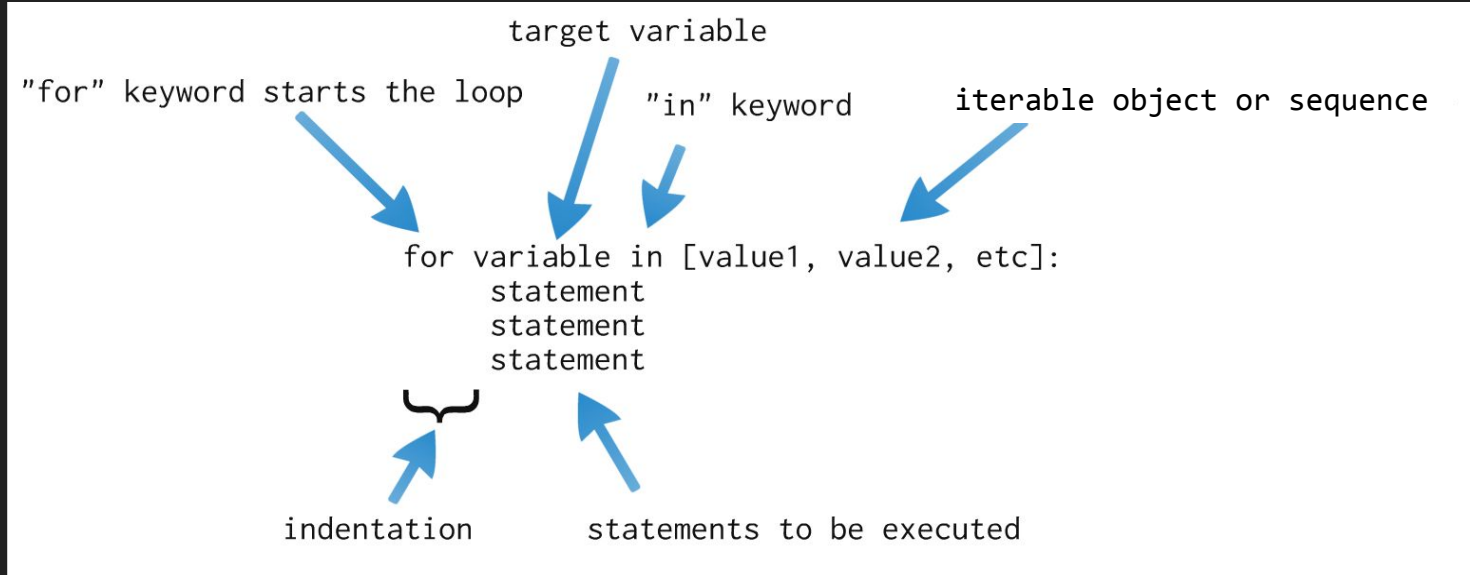
## Module 5

- For Loops
- Nested Loops
- Simple Data Validation
- Controlling Speed in Turtle Graphics

## Your Questions

- I want an example of a...
  - nested loop
  - a while loop in a for loop
  - a for loop in a while loop
- What does it mean to “iterate”?
- Quiz questions

# The “for” loop



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

**True**

## Iterable Objects

any object capable of returning its elements one at a time, allowing you to iterate (loop) through those elements

### Lists

An ordered collection of elements, which can be of different data types

### Strings

You can think of them as a "list" of characters

### Sequence

The `range()` function returns a sequence of numbers (aka a range object)

# Lists

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

```
> The current user is: Craig  
> The current user is: John  
> The current user is: Chris
```

# Strings

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

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



**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

## 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)` → []

# 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
```

**Review**

**Assignment #3, Problem #2: Guess the Number**

# 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)
```



# Nested 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

# While loop in for loop

Validate user data with a while loop inside of a for loop that runs our program 3 times

```
import random

print("I'm thinking of a number between 1 and 10!")

# generate random number
#num = random.randint(1, 10)
num = 5

# create boolean variable
guessed = False

for i in range(1,4):
    # VALIDATE DATA
    while True:
        guess = int(input("Guess #" + str(i)+": "))
        if 1 <= guess <= 10:
            break
        else:
            print("Please enter a number between 1 and 10")

    if guess == num:
        print("You got it!")
        print("The secret number was", num)
        print("It took you", i, "times to guess.")
        guessed = True
        break

    elif guess > num:
        print("Too high")
    else:
        print("Too low")
```

# For loop in while loop

Do a finite number of tasks within a larger repeating program

```
# boolean variable
compute = "yes"

while compute == "yes":
    for i in range(0,4):
        print("Option" + str(i))

        # Option #1
        # Option #2
        # Option #3

    compute = input("Do you want to keep going? yes or no")

    if compute == "no":
        break
```

# Programming Challenge: Clock Simulator

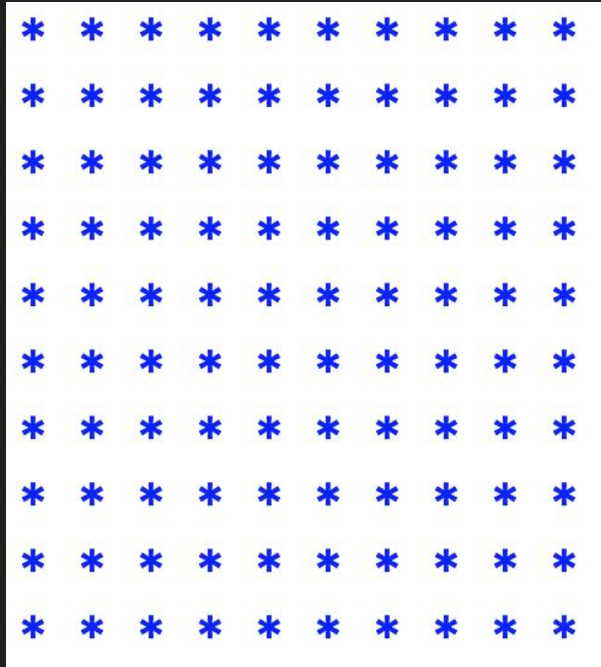
Write a program that prints out every possible time value for a single day

- Print out the hours and minutes
  - 0:0
  - 0:1
  - ...
  - 23:59

## Extension:

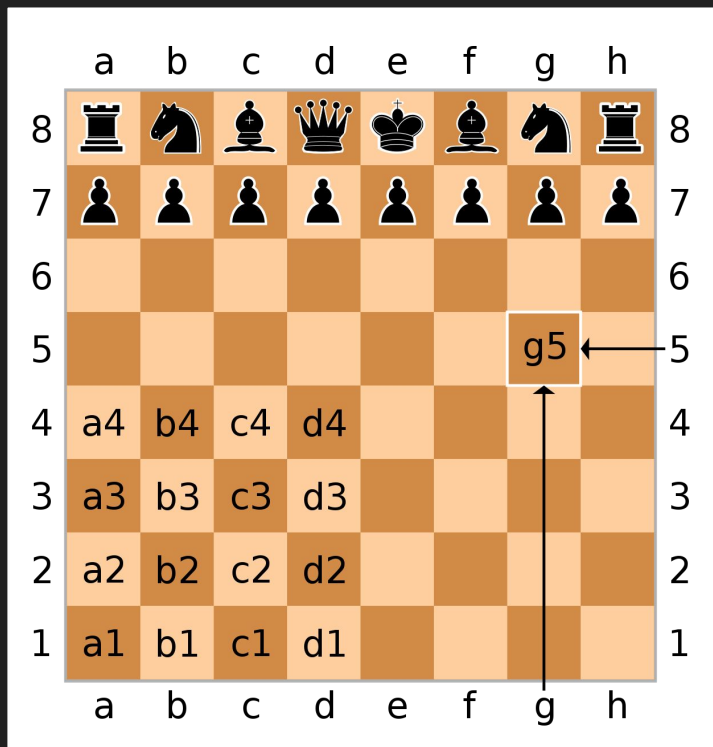
- Can you get your output to have leading 0s?
- Print out the seconds, too.
- Example: 01:03:22

# Grid of Asterisks



1. Generate a 10x10 grid of asterisks
  - a. Try without loops
  - b. Try using a while loop
  - c. Try (1) for loop
  - d. Try (2) for loops
2. Change your code so that it can generate an any number by any number grid

# Chessboard



Generate a table of chess coordinates.

How many for loops do you need?

**Expected Output:**

A8	B8	C8	D8	E8	F8	G8	H8
A7	B7	C7	D7	E7	F7	G7	H7
A6	B6	C6	D6	E6	F6	G6	H6
A5	B5	C5	D5	E5	F5	G5	H5
A4	B4	C4	D4	E4	F4	G4	H4
A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	F3	G3	H3
A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	F2	G2	H2
A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	F1	G1	H1



## Checkerboard – Challenge

@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#
#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@
@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#
#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@
@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#
#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@
@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#
#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@
@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#
#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@	#	@

Make a 10x10 checkerboard grid with alternating symbols.

Careful: Does your code work if you want to make an odd# x odd# grid?

Hint: Is there a relationship between the row and column numbers and what symbol is drawn?

## **Homework**

- Assignment #3 (due Thurs @ 11:59PM)
- Self-Paced Learning Module #5 (due next Tues)
- Quiz #5 (due next Tues)