#### NPTEL MOOC

# PROGRAMMING, DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS IN PYTHON

Week 3, Lecture 3

Madhavan Mukund, Chennai Mathematical Institute http://www.cmi.ac.in/~madhavan

## Loops revisited

- \* for i in l:
  - • •
  - \* Repeat body for each item in list 1
- \* while condition:

#### NPTEL

- \* Repeat body till condition becomes False
- \* Sometimes we may want to cut short the loop

```
def findpos(l,v):
  # Return first position of v in l
  # Return -1 if v not in 1
  (found, i) = (False, 0)
  while i < len(l):</pre>
    if l[i] == v:
      (found, pos) = (True, i)
  if not found:
    pos = -1
  return(pos)
```

```
def findpos(l,v):
  # Return first position of v in l
  # Return -1 if v not in 1
  (found, i) = (False, 0)
  while i < len(l):
    if not found and l[i] == v:
      (found, pos) = (True, i)
  if not found:
    pos = -1
  return(pos)
```

- \* A more natural strategy
  - \* Scan list for value
  - \* Stop scan as soon as we find the value
  - \* If the scan completes without success, report -1

```
* A more natural strategy

def findpos(l,v):
    for x in l:
        if x == v:
            # Exit and report position of x

# Loop over, report -1 if we did not see x
```

\* A more natural strategy def findpos(l,v) (pos, i) = (-1, 0)for x in 1: if x == v: # Exit, report position of x pos = ibreak i = i+1# If pos not reset in loop, pos is -1 return(pos)

\* A more natural strategy

def findpos(l,v)

pos = -1
for i in range(len(l)):
 if l[i] == v: # Exit, report position
 pos = i
 break

# If pos not reset in loop, pos is -1
return(pos)

\* A loop can also have an else: — signals normal termination

```
def findpos(l,v)
for i in range(len(l)):
   if l[i] == v: # Exit, report position
     pos = i
     break
else:
   pos = -1 # No break, v not in l
return(pos)
```

## Summary

- \* Can exit prematurely from loop using break
  - \* Applies to both for and while
- \* Loop also has an else: clause
  - \* Special action for normal termination