

# COSI 10A Recitation #5

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Agenda: Loops & Indexing

# Review: Loops

## Categories of loops

**definite loop:** Executes a **known number of times**.

The `for` loops we have seen are definite loops.

Print "hello" 10 times.

Find all the prime numbers up to an integer  $n$ .

Print each odd number between 5 and 127.

**indefinite loop:** the number of times its body repeats is **not known in advance**

Prompt the user until they type a non-negative number.

Print random numbers until a prime number is printed.

Repeat until the user has typed "q" to quit.

# Review: Loops

## Ways to Create range

Range form	Description	Example	Numbers in range
<code>range(stop)</code>	<i>Range from 0 (inclusive) to stop (exclusive)</i>	<code>range(5)</code>	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
<code>range(start, stop)</code>	<i>Range from start (inclusive) to stop (exclusive)</i>	<code>range(3, 7)</code>	3, 4, 5, 6
<code>range(start, stop, step)</code>	<i>Range from start (inclusive) to stop (exclusive), increasing by step each time</i>	<code>range(4, 22, 3)</code>	4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19

# Review: Loops

## Modify-and-assign operators

**shortcuts** to modify a variable's value

### Shorthand

**variable** += **value**

**variable** -= **value**

**variable** \*= **value**

**variable** /= **value**

**variable** //= **value**

**variable** %= **value**

### Equivalent longer version

**variable** = **variable** + **value**

**variable** = **variable** - **value**

**variable** = **variable** \* **value**

**variable** = **variable** / **value**

**variable** = **variable** // **value**

**variable** = **variable** % **value**

```
x += 3
```

```
point -= 0.5
```

```
number *= 2
```

```
# x = x + 3
```

```
# point = point - 0.5
```

```
# number = number * 2
```

# Review: Indexing

## Index

Characters of a string are numbered with **0-based** indexes

```
name = "Ultimate"
```

index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-8	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1
character	U	l	t	i	m	a	t	e

**First** character's index : 0

**Last** character's index : 1 less than the string's length

# Review: Indexing

## Accessing characters

You can access a character with `string[index]`:

```
name = "Merlin"  
print(name[0])
```

Output: M

## finding String length

```
length = len(string)
```

```
s = "Merlin"  
count = len(s)      # 6
```

# Review: Indexing

## Looping through a string

The `for` loop through a string using `range`:

```
major = "CS"
for letter in range(0, len(major)):
    print(major[letter])
```

You can also use a `for` loop to print or examine each character without `range`.

```
major = "CS"
for letter in major:
    print(letter)
```

Output:

C

S

# Problem 1

1. Write a Python program which repeatedly asks the user to enter a number n and then repeatedly applies the following rules until  $n == 1$ .

if n is divisible by 2 then divide it by 2

otherwise if n is divisible by 3 then divide it by 3

otherwise multiply it by 5 and add 1

Example Output:

```
enter n: 7
36 18 9 3 1 more? (y or n): y
enter n: 11
56 28 14 7 36 18 9 3 1 more? (y or n): y
enter n: 13
66 33 11 56 28 14 7 36 18 9 3 1 more? (y or n): n
```

Extra Credit: “invalid input” should be printed for the “more” input and the loop should stop:

```
enter n: 7
36 18 9 3 1 more? (y or n): y
enter n: 11
56 28 14 7 36 18 9 3 1 more? (y or n): japwodjopqwd
invalid input
```

<https://codeshare.io/NKNKrr>



1. Write a Python program which repeatedly asks the user to enter a number  $n$  and then repeatedly applies the following rules until  $n == 1$ .

if  $n$  is divisible by 2 then divide it by 2

otherwise if  $n$  is divisible by 3 then divide it by 3

otherwise multiply it by 5 and add 1

```
def process_number(n):
    while n != 1:
        if n % 2 == 0:
            n //= 2
        elif n % 3 == 0:
            n //= 3
        else:
            n = n * 5 + 1
        print(n, end=' ')

def main():
    run = 'y'
    while run == 'y':
        n = int(input("enter n: "))
        process_number(n)
        run = input("more? (y or n): ")

main()
```

```
def process_number(n):
    while n != 1:
        if n % 2 == 0:
            n //= 2
        elif n % 3 == 0:
            n //= 3
        else:
            n = n * 5 + 1
        print(n, end=' ')

def main():
    run = 'y'
    while run == 'y':
        n = int(input("enter n: "))
        process_number(n)
        run = input("more? (y or n): ")
    if run != 'n':
        print("invalid input")

main()
```

## Problem 2

2. A certain bank offers 4.15% interest on savings accounts, compounded annually. Create a table that shows how much money a person will accumulate over the number of years that they want to save their money for. Assume that the person makes an initial investment of \$1000 and deposits \$100 each year after the first. Your table should indicate for each year the current balance, the interest, the new deposit, and the new balance. For example:

For how many years do you want to save? 4

Year	Curr Balance	Interest	New Deposit	New Balance
0	1000.0	41.5	100.0	1141.5
1	1141.5	47.37	100.0	1288.87
2	1288.87	53.49	100.0	1442.36
3	1442.36	59.86	100.0	1602.22

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```
def calculate_savings(years):
    balance = 1000
    interest_rate = 0.0415
    print(f"Year\tCurr Balance\tInterest\tNew Deposit\tNew Balance")
    for i in range(years):
        print(f"{i}\t{balance:.2f} \t{balance * interest_rate:.2f} \t\t100.0 \t\t{balance + balance * interest_rate + 100:.2f}")
        balance += balance * interest_rate + 100

def main():
    years = int(input("For how many years do you want to save? "))
    calculate_savings(years)

main()
```

# Problem 3

Write a program that determines if a string is palindrome. A palindrome string is a string that reads the same backward as forward. For example: “ABA”, “madam”, “abba”. Prompt the user for a string and validate if the string is a palindrome. Your program should have an isPalindrome() function that returns True if the string is palindrome, False otherwise. You should continuously prompt the user until they enter an empty string. Assume the string the user entered has no punctuations and spaces.

```
● (base) jameskong@JimmyK-PC:~/cosi10aTA/Recitation 5$ /home/jameskong/miniconda3/bin/python "/home/jameskong/cosi10aTA/Recitation 5/problem_3.py"
Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome (hit enter to stop): aba

aba is a palindrome.

Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome (hit enter to stop): madam

madam is a palindrome.

Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome (hit enter to stop): abBa

abBa is not a palindrome.

Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome (hit enter to stop): h00h

h00h is a palindrome.

Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome (hit enter to stop):
○ (base) jameskong@JimmyK-PC:~/cosi10aTA/Recitation 5$
```

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Write a program that determines if a string is palindrome. A palindrome string is a string that reads the same backward as forward. For example: “ABA”, “madam”, “abba”. Prompt the user for a string and validate if the string is a palindrome. Your program should have an isPalindrome() function that returns True if the string is palindrome, False otherwise. You should continuously prompt the user until they enter an empty string. Assume the string the user entered has no punctuations and spaces.

```
def isPalindrome(user_input):  
    i = 0  
    isPalindrome = True  
    while i < len(user_input) and isPalindrome:  
        if user_input[i] != user_input[len(user_input) - 1 - i]:  
            isPalindrome = False  
        i += 1  
    return isPalindrome  
  
def main():  
    user_input = input("Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome (hit enter to stop): ")  
    while user_input != "":  
        if isPalindrome(user_input):  
            print(f"\n{user_input} is a palindrome.\n")  
        else:  
            print(f"\n{user_input} is not a palindrome.\n")  
        user_input = input("Enter a string to check if it is a palindrome (hit enter to stop): ")  
  
main()
```

```
def isPalindrome(user_input):  
    for i in range(len(user_input)):  
        if user_input[i] != user_input[len(user_input) - 1 - i]:  
            return False  
    return True
```

```
def isPalindrome(user_input):  
    palindrome = ""  
    for i in range(len(user_input) - 1, -1, -1):  
        palindrome += user_input[i]  
    return user_input == palindrome
```

```
def isPalindrome(user_input):  
    return user_input == user_input[::-1]
```

Questions?