Module 06

Topics:

- Iterative structure in Python

Readings: ThinkP 7

In Python, repetition can be recursive

```
## count_down: Nat -> (listof Nat)
## Returns the list
## [x, x-1, x-2, ..., 1,0]
def count_down(x):
    if x == 0:
        return [0]
    else:
        return [x] + count_down(x-1)
```

But it can be different → Iteration

```
def count_down(x):                  #L1
    answer = []                     #L2
    while x >= 0:                   #L3
        answer.append(x)            #L4
        x = x - 1                   #L5
    return answer                   #L6
```

What happens when we call **`count_down(3)`**?

Calling `count_down(3)`

- **L1, L2:** `x ← 3, answer ← []`
- **L3**: Since `x>=0`, execute **L4, L5**:
  - `answer ← [3], x ← 2`
- Now, return to **L3**: since `x>=0`, execute **L4, L5**:
  - `answer ← [3,2], x ← 1`
- Now, return to **L3**: since `x>=0`, execute **L4, L5**:
  - `answer ← [3,2,1], x ← 0`
- Now, return to L3: since `x>=0`, execute **L4, L5**:
  - `answer ← [3,2,1,0], x ← -1`
- Now, return to **L3**: since `x<0`, do not execute **L4, L5**
- **L6:** `return [3,2,1,0]`

`while` loop basics

- If the continuation test is **`True`**,
  - Execute the loop body
- If the continuation test is **`False`**,
  - Do not execute the loop body
- After completing the loop body:
  - Evaluate the continuation test again
- The body usually includes a mutation of variables used in the continuation test

`while` loop template

```
## initialize loop variables
while test:
   ## body, including statements to:
   ## - update variables used in test
   ## - update value being calculated
## additional processing
```

Steps for writing a `while` loop

You must determine

- how to initialize variables outside the loop
- when the loop body should be executed, or, when it should stop
- what variables must be updated in the loop body so the loop will eventually stop
- what other actions are needed within the loop body

Note: these can be determined in any order – just fill in the template!

Example: Checking Primality

A number **`n>=2`** is prime if it has no factors other than 1 and itself.

To test if a number **`n`** is prime:

- Check every number from 2 to **`n-1`**
- If you find a factor of **`n`**, stop and return **`False`**
- If none of them are, stop and return **`True`**

Implementation of **prime**

```
## is_prime: Nat -> Bool
## requires: n >= 2
def is_prime (n):
    test_factor = 2
    while test_factor < n:
        if n % test_factor == 0:
            return False
        else:
            test_factor = test_factor + 1
    ## tried all the numbers from 2 to n-1
    return True
```

Testing a `while` loop

Include tests, when possible, for which the body executes

- zero times
- exactly one time
- a "typical" number of times
- the maximum number of times

Also, if the continuation test involves multiple conditions, test each way that the loop may terminate

Testing `is_prime`

Consider the following test cases:

- **`n=2`** (loop body does not execute)
- **`n=3`** (loop body executes once, terminates because **`test_factor`** equals **`n`**)
- **`n=4`** (loop body executes once, terminates because 2 is a factor)
- **`n=5`** (maximum iterations, no factors found)
- **`n=77`** (larger composite number)
- **`n=127`** (larger prime number)

Beware of “infinite loops”

```
while True:
   print( 'runs forever' )

x = -5
total = 0
while x < 0:
   total = 2.0 ** x
   x = x-1
print( total )
```

Notes:

- *it is impossible to write a program that identifies if a loop will run indefinitely (more in CS360)*
- *The code will eventually be terminated in WingIDE with an error – it isn’t really “infinite”*

Exercise: `factorial`

Write a Python function to calculate **`n!`**

- Use a **`while`** loop that counts from 1 to **`n`**
- Use a **`while`** loop that counts down from **`n`** to 1

Why use loops instead of recursion?

- Iteration, like accumulative recursion, may allow for a more "natural" solution
- Python won't let us recurse thousands of times
- Iteration is more memory efficient
  - for each recursive call, we need memory for parameters
  - for an iterative call, we may just need to update an existing variable
- Iteration will generally run faster

Another type of loop: `for`

- While loops are called *guarded* iteration:
  - If the test evaluates to **`True`**, execute the body
- Another approach:
  - Iterate over all members in a collection
  - Called *bounded* iteration

```
for item in collection:
    loop_body
```

`for` loop examples

```
for food in ['avocado', 'banana',
  'cabbage']:
    print(food.upper())

for base in 'ACGGGTCG':
    print(base)
```

for loop examples using **range**

```
sum_all = 0
for i in range(2,5):
    sq = i*i
    sum_all = sum_all + sq
print(sum_all)

for j in range(10,2,2):
    print(j)
```

- **range** is an iterator, it can generate a collection
  - the next value in the **range** is computed automatically with each pass through the **for** loop

`for` and `while`

`while`

- Loop counter should be initialized outside loop
- Includes continuation test before body
- Should update loop variables in body of loop
- Body contains steps to repeat

`for`

- Loop counter initialized automatically
- Continues while more elements in collection, or more values in iterator
- Loop variable updated automatically – do not update in loop
- Body contains steps to repeat

Nested Lists and Loops

In Module 04, we considered simple nested lists like:

```
L = [[1,2], [], [7,8,9,10]]
```

What is printed by the following?

```
for m in L:
    print(sum(m))
```

What if we want to access all values in a list like **L**?

```
## nested_max(alol) returns the largest value in
##   alol
## nested_max: (listof (listof Int)) -> Int
## requires: alol is nonempty
##           Lists in alol are nonempty
## Example:
## nested_max([[1,5,3], [3],[35,1,2]]) =>  35
def nested_max(alol):
    ## set the initial value
    cur_max = alol[0][0]
    for L in alol:      # each list in alol
        for elem in L:  # each value in L
              if elem > cur_max:
                   cur_max = elem
    return cur_max
```

Revisiting **`multiply_by`** example

The function **`multiply_by`** consumes a list of integers (called **`values`**) and an integer (called **`factor`**) and mutates **`values`** by multiplying each entry in **`values`** by **`factor`**. The function returns **`None`**.

Implement **`multiply_by`** using a loop.

Question: What is the value of **L** after the following **for** loop terminates?

```
L = [2,4,6,8,10]
for x in L:
    if x%2==0:
        L.remove(x)
```

Warning: Do not add/remove entries in a list that you are looping over using a **for** loop

What does this function do?

```
def mult_table(n):
    table = []
    for r in range(n):
        row = []
        for c in range(n):
            row.append(r*c)
        table.append(row)
    return table
```

How many total iterations would **`mult_table(5)`** involve? **`mult_table(n)`** for any Nat **`n`**?

What does this function do?

```
def smaller(L,x):
    p = 0
    while p < len(L):
        if L[p] < x:
            return p
        else:
            p = p+1
    return False
```

How many iterations would **`smaller([10,8,6],3)`** involve? **`smaller([7,10,2], 8)`**? **`smaller(L,x)`** for any **`L`** and **`x`**?

Goals of Module 06

- Understand that iteration is central to Python
- Understand the difference between **`while`** and **`for`** loops
- Be able to use a loop to solve a problem