

# Basics of Programming

## L04: Loops

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# Resources and Acknowledgements

- Intro to Programming with C++
  - Abhiram Ranade, Prof CSE, IIT Bombay
- A first course in programming
  - <https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/python/home/>
  - <https://introcs.cs.princeton.edu/java/home/>
- Python for everybody
  - <https://www.py4e.com>
- Turtle Graphics
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/turtle.html>

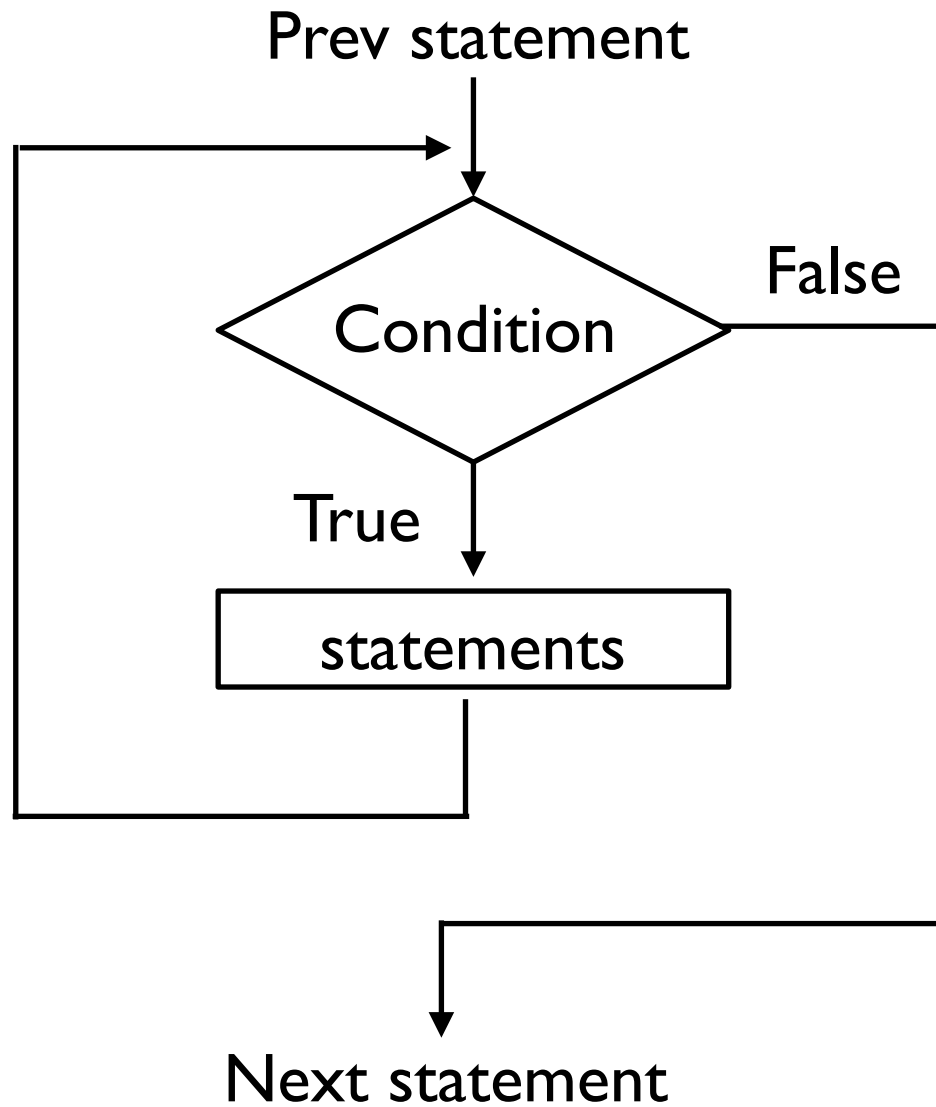
# Review: Lecture 03

- Turtle graphics
  - multiple turtles
  - overlapping polygons
- If statement
  - Conditional ifs, Nested ifs
  - Complex conditions
  - `pass` statement
- Simple loops, early closure of loops
  - `break`, `continue`
- Exercises
  - Make carrom board, GCD implementation
  - Sort 4 (and 5) numbers.
  - Max subsequence, smallest palindrome  $>n$ .

# Loop: While

- Loop statements
  - `while`, `for`
- General structure
  - `while` (condition)
    - body # statements
- Each execution of the body is called iteration.
- Execution ends when condition becomes false
- Body can be any number of statements
- For program to halt
  - condition must become false at some point
  - typically, condition involves some variables
    - Value of variables changes for halting condition

# While Flowchart



# A Bad While Loop

- Spot the issue in following program segment

```
n=int(input("enter max even number"))
even=2
while (even != n):
    print(even)
    even = even + 2

print("All even numbers up to ", n)
```

- What should be the changes in this program
  - Ensure that condition terminates (halts)

# Loop: `for` statement

- `for` statement (3 parts)
  - Initialize an index variable to some value
  - Use a while loop to test terminating (exit) condition
  - Modify the index variable
- It is generally used when count of iterations are kind of known in advance
- Use while loop when count of iterations are unknown
  - Depending upon use case under consideration

# Use Cases: for/while loop

- Write first n powers of 2

```
for i in range(n+1):  
    print(2**i)
```

- Write largest power of 2 greater than n

```
power=1  
while (2**power < n):  
    power = power + 1  
print("power of 2(>n)", 2**power)
```



# Use Cases: for/while loop

- Write sum of first n even numbers

```
sum = 0
for i in range(n):
    sum = sum + 2*(i+1)
print(sum)
```

- Write a product of first n natural numbers

```
prod = 1
for i in range(1, n+1):
    prod = prod * i
print(prod)
```

# Use Cases: `for/while` loop

- Compute `sqrt(num)` till 10 decimal places using newton's method
- Steps:
  - initialize variable `temp = num`
  - repeat below till  $(temp - num/temp) < 10^{-10}$   
`temp=(num/temp + temp)/2.0`

- Code

```
val = num
while (abs(val - num/val)>10**-10) :
    val=(val + num/val)/2.0
print(val)
```

# Nesting: Loop and Conditions

- Compute prime factorization of  $n$ 
  - e.g. for  $n=24$ , prime factorization is  $2*2*2*3$
- Code

```
val = n
factor=2
while (val>factor):
    if (val % factor == 0):
        print(factor)
        val = val // factor
    else:
        factor = factor + 1
print(val)
```

# Loop Termination in Block

- Keep computing square and cube of given integer
  - Until user decides to exit (enters 0)

```
while True:
    n=int(input("Enter a number: "))
    if (n == 0):
        break
    print("n^2=", n*n, ", n^3=", n*n*n)

print("Thanks for using the program")
```

# Python Programming Considerations

- Should we use TAB in program for indentations?
  - It should be avoided. Many editors treat it differently.
- Can a statement be spread over multiple lines
  - Yes, but be careful
  - Understand how python treats indentation
    - Within parenthesis, splitting works just fine

```
n = (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)
```
    - Otherwise, use backslash(\) as the last character

```
n = 1 + 2 + 3 \ + 4
```
- How to create empty body of statement
  - use `pass` statement

# Python Programming Considerations

- Can we use non-boolean expression in conditions?
  - It is not recommended.
  - numeric 0 and empty string is considered `False`.
- Can we change index variable in `for` loop?
  - Yes, but it is not recommended.
  - It may become too difficult to debug.
  - What is the output of following  

```
for i in range(10):  
    print(i)  
    i = i + 2
```
- What is the value of index variable upon exit in `for` loop with `range(n)` ?
  - `n`

# Exercise

- What does following program do

```
n=10
```

```
f=0
```

```
g=1
```

```
for i in range(n):
```

```
    f=f+g
```

```
    g=f-g
```

```
    print(f)
```

- Answer: ?

# Home Work

- H01: Compose a program that takes one command-line argument  $n$ , and
  - writes an  $n$ -by- $n$  table such that there is an  $*$  in row  $i$  and column  $j$ 
    - if the gcd of  $i$  and  $j$  is 1, i.e.
      - $i$  and  $j$  are relatively prime
    - a space in that position otherwise



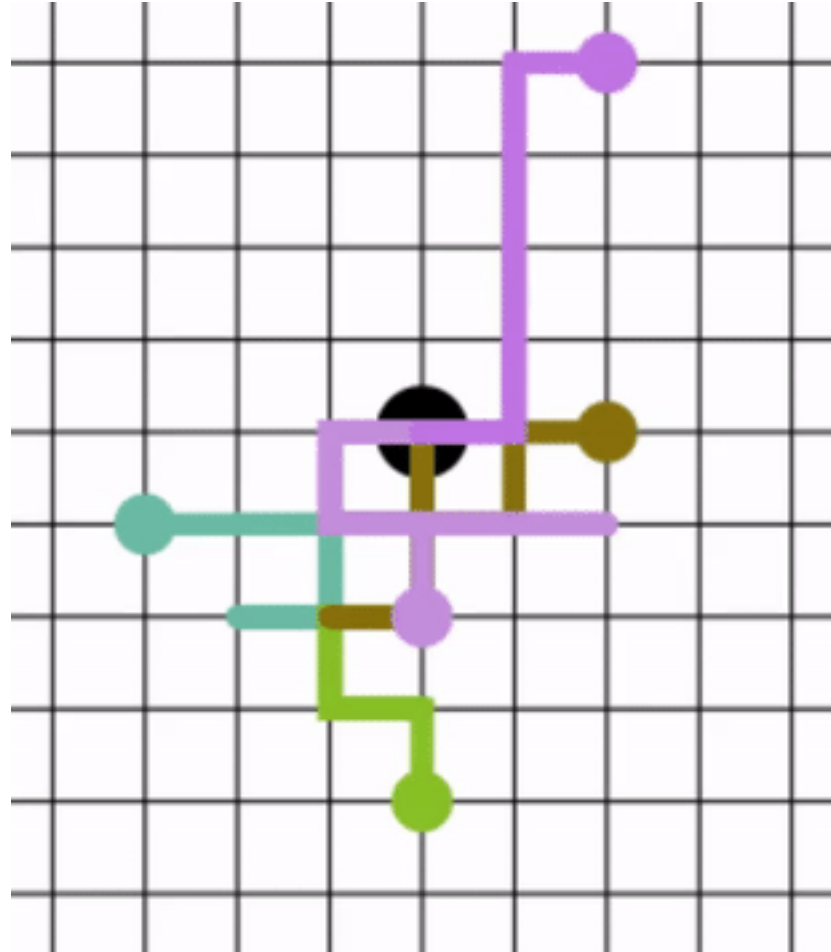
# Home Work

- H02: Ramajunjan's taxi number identification using `while` loop (and not `for` loop)
  - Given command-line argument `n`, and
  - Identify if  $n = a^3 + b^3 = c^3 + d^3$ , where
    - All `a`, `b`, `c`, `d` are distinct positive integers

# Home Work

- H03: 2D random walk
  - ref: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random\\_walk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Random_walk)
  - A two dimensional random walk simulates the behavior of a particle moving in a grid of points.
    - At each step, the random walker moves north, south, east, or west.
    - Each move is with probability  $1/4$ , independent of previous moves.
    - Compose a program that takes a command-line argument  $n$  and estimates how long it will take a random walker to hit the boundary of a square of size  $2n+1$ -by- $2n+1$  starting at the centre point.
      - Image of 2D Random walk

# 2D Random Walk



# Home Work

- H04: Median of 5 numbers in max 6 comparisons
  - ref:<http://mathcs.wilkes.edu/~bracken/cs328/fa2014/median5.pdf>
  - Take 5 integers at command line arguments
    - Find the median of these 5 numbers.
    - First use the normal logic you can think of
    - See if you can optimize it using max 6 comparisons
      - See the reference

# Home Work

- H05: Let us make a deal (Game Show)
  - A contestant is presented with three doors.
  - Behind one of them is a valuable prize.
  - After contestant chooses a door, host opens one of the other two doors (not the one containing the prize)
  - The contestant is then given the choice to switch to the other unopened door.
  - Should the contestant do so?
  - Write a program to answer this question
    - Run the logic 1000 times to answer
    - Should the contestant switch to other door?

# Questions

