

# Quiz Section 4

trees, while loops, and functions

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## Python - while loops and functions

### while loops

```
while <test>:  
    statement1  
    statement2
```

“While some logical test is true, continue executing the block of statements”

### What does this program do?

```
sum = 0  
count = 1  
  
while count < 3:  
    sum = sum + count  
    count = count + 1  
print(count)  
print(sum)
```

### What does this program do?

```
sum = 0  
count = 1  
  
while count < 3:  
    sum = sum + count  
    count = count + 1  
print(count)  
print(sum)  
  
sum = 0  
count = 1  
count < 3 TRUE  
    sum = 0 + 1  
    count = 1 + 1  
  
sum = 1  
count = 2
```

```
count < 3 TRUE
  sum = 1 + 2
  count = 2 + 1
sum = 3
count = 3
count < 3 FALSE
```

## for vs. while loops

- for loops: *determinate* number of loops (probably more common)
- while loops: *indeterminate* number of loops

## Examples of for loops

```
for base in sequence:
    <do something with each base>

for sequence in database:
    <do something with each sequence>

for index in range(5, 200):
    <do something with each index>
```

## Examples of while loops

```
while error > 0.05:
    <do something to reduce error>

while score > 0:
    <traceback through DP matrix>
```

## Example of infinite loop

You can set up a while loop such that it will run forever

```
count = 0

while count <=0:
    count = count + 1
```

## What's a function?

reusable pieces of code that take zero or more arguments, perform some actions, and returns one or more values.

```
len('AGT')
```

- arguments: string or list
- actions: count number of elements
- return: integer

## You can write your own functions

```
def my_function(datapoint):
    result = datapoint * 100
    return result

l = [1, 2, 3]
for i in l:
    print(my_function(i))
```

You need to define your function *then* call the function

## Why custom functions?

### Avoid repetition

- easier to look at
- avoid bugs

### Self-documenting code

```
def upgma_iteration(data):
    dist_matrix = calculate_distance_matrix(data)
    smallest_pair = find_smallest_dist(dist_matrix)
    merged_node_data = merge_nodes(smallest_pair, data)
    return merged_node_data
```