```
1 i = 1

2 while i <= 4:

3 print(i)

4 i += 1

→ 1

2

3

4
```

## Python Loops

Python has two primitive loop commands:

- · while loops
- · for loops

## The while Loop

With the while loop we can execute a set of statements as long as a condition is true.

Note: remember to increment i, or else the loop will continue forever.

The while loop requires relevant variables to be ready, in this example we need to define an indexing variable, i, which we set to 1.

## Example

Print i as long as i is less than 6:

```
i = 1
while i < 6:
    print(i)
    i += 1</pre>
```

Explanation of the above code:

```
# Create a variable called i and assign it the value of 1
# A variable is like a box that can store some data, such as a number, a word, or a list of things.
# You can give a variable any name you want, as long as it follows some rules, such as starting with a letter and not using spaces or symbols.
# The = sign means that you are putting the value on the right side into the box on the left side.
# In this case, we are creating a box named i and putting the number 1 inside it.
# We are using i as a counter or an iterator, which means that we will use it to keep track of how many times we loop.
# We are starting with 1 because we want to count from 1 to 5, but you can start with any number you want.
while i < 6:
# Start a loop that will repeat as long as i is less than 6
# A loop is a way to repeat some actions over and over again, without having to write the same code many times.
# The word while means that we are going to keep looping as long as the condition after it is true.
# A condition is a question that can be answered with yes or no, such as is i less than 6?
# The < sign means that we are comparing the values on both sides, and it returns yes if the left side is smaller than the right side, and no or
# The : sign means that we are ending the condition and starting the block of statements that we want to loop.
# A block of statements is a group of instructions that are indented under the same level, using spaces or tabs.
# The indentation tells the computer which statements belong to the loop and which ones do not.
print(i)
  # Print the value of i on the screen
  # The word print is a function, which is a special kind of instruction that can do something for us.
  # A function has a name, followed by parentheses, and sometimes has some arguments inside the parentheses.
  # An argument is a piece of data that we give to the function to use.
  # In this case, the argument is i, which means that we are giving the value of i to the print function to show us.
   i += 1
```

# The += sign is a shortcut way of saying that we are taking the value of i, adding 1 to it, and then putting the result back into the box na

# Add 1 to the value of i and assign the result back to i

# So, for example, if i was 1, then i += 1 would make i 2.

```
\mbox{\tt\#} This is how we are making i increase by 1 every time we loop.
```

- # End the loop and the program
- # When the condition becomes false, such as when i is 6 or more, the loop stops and the program moves on to the next statement.
- # In this case, there is no next statement, so the program ends.

## Try it ourself below:

```
1 nessa = 0
 2 while nessa < 6:
 3 print(nessa)
4 nessa += 1
→
   0
    2
    3
    4
    5
 1 \text{ nessa} = -6
 2 while nessa < 6:
 3 print(nessa)
 4 nessa += 1
<del>→</del> -6
    -5
    -4
    -3
    -2
    -1
    0
    1
    2
    3
    4
 1 #what if i give an increemnt of 2
 2 nessa = 10
 3 while nessa < 6:
 4 print(nessa)
 5 nessa += 2
 1 # what if the starting point is already greater than 6?
 2 nessa = 15
 3 while nessa > 6:
 4 print(nessa)
 5 if nessa == 8:
      break
 7 nessa -= 1
→ 15
    14
    13
    12
    11
    10
    9
    8
 1 # what of the condition in while statement is never satisfied? LOOP OF DEATH
 2 nessa = 7
 3 while nessa > 6:
 4 print(nessa)
 5 nessa += 1
```

```
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