

# Repetition Structures

Motivation: ដើម្បីចាត់ចាន 1-10 តាមការឱ្យឯក

① `print(1)  
print(2)  
print(3) ...  
print(10)`  
បើសែល!! → ការចាត់ចាន 1-10?

② ចូលទិន្នន័យពីការឱ្យឯក 10 នេះ  
`x1 = input(...)  
;  
x10 = input(...)`

## 2 Repetition Structures

1) while : ការចាត់ចានដែលមិនដឹងថាបាននៅក្នុងណា

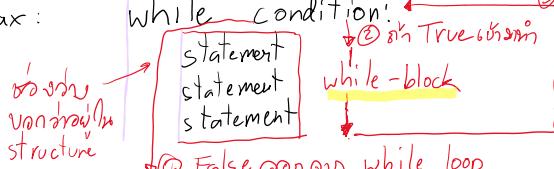
2) for : ការចាត់ចានដែលដឹងថាបាននៅក្នុងណា

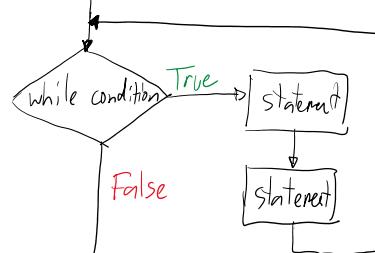
## While Structure

. Condition loop: ការគ្រប់រាយដែលមិនដឹងថាបាននៅក្នុងណា

. Syntax: `while condition:  
 statement  
 statement  
 statement`

• ចំណាំ: ការចាត់ចានដែលមិនដឹងថាបាននៅក្នុងណា

• ការបង្កើតឡើង: 

• ការបញ្ជាផ្ទាល់: 

• False condition in while loop.

Ex

`num = 0  
while num < 3:  
 print(num)  
 num = num + 1  
print("Done")`

Output:  
0  
1  
2  
Done

`num = 0  
print(num)  
num = num + 1  
print(num)  
num = num + 1  
print(num)  
num = num + 1  
print("Done")`

# loop 1: num = 0 < 3 → True ✓  
print(0) → 0  
num = 0 + 1 → 1  
# loop 2: num = 1 < 3 → True ✓  
print(1) → 1  
num = 1 + 1 → 2  
# loop 3: num = 2 < 3 → True ✓  
print(2) → 2  
num = 2 + 1 → 3  
# loop 4: num = 3 < 3 → False ✗  
print("Done") → Done

\* ការបង្កើតឡើងនៃការចាត់ចាន (False) នៅលើការចាត់ចាន



## Input Validation

→ នាមបានការឱ្យឯកដែលត្រូវការចាត់ចាននៅក្នុងណា

→ បានបង្កើតឡើងទាមទម្រង់នៃការចាត់ចាន

→ T done: ការឱ្យឯកដែលត្រូវការចាត់ចាន → Values

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↳ Idea: ດັກ user ຜ່ານວິທີກົງເພື່ອມີຄູນ → ໂດຍມີຄູນ  
ມີຄູນກຳລັງ

Ex age = int(input("Enter age:")) while loop

```

while age < 0:
    print("Age must not be negative")
    age = int(input("Enter age:"))
    print("Your age is", age)
  
```

False break from loop → age cannot be negative

List → ອົງນຸດ ລາຍງ່າ ຕີ່ ດັບຕັ້ງໄລຍະ  
ໂທຂອງການແລ້ວ ຖື້ນ ຂໍ້ມູນ ກໍາໄລວິຊາກົດ for loop  
ເພື່ອກຳນົດ ການສ້າງ index

Syntax: list\_name = [ value1, value2, value3 ]

e.x. my\_nums = [10, 20, 30, 40]  
my\_words = ['AA', 'BB', 'CC']

\* Advantages of RDBMS

## For loop

loop សោរណ៍របស់ list (sequence)  
ការងារនេះ មិនត្រូវការចាត់ក្លាំង  
យើង អាចបញ្ចូល និង ចូលលក្ខណៈទៅលើ list ដោយការបញ្ចូល

Syntax: for var in list:  
| statement  
| statement  
| statement

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of a C program. A red box highlights the code block:

```

for num in [10, 20, 30]:
    printcn()
    print("Hi")

```

Annotations in red circles point to specific parts of the code and the stack frame:

- Annotations like 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 are placed near the variable declarations.
- Annotations like 10, 20, 30 are placed near the array elements.
- Annotations like 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 are also placed near the function calls.
- Annotations like 1.2, 2.1, 3.1 are placed near the string "Hi".

```

# loop 1
num = 10
print(10) → 10
print('Hi') → Hi

# loop 2
num = 20
print(20) → 20
print('Hi') → Hi

# loop 3
num = 30
print(30) → 30
print('Hi') → Hi

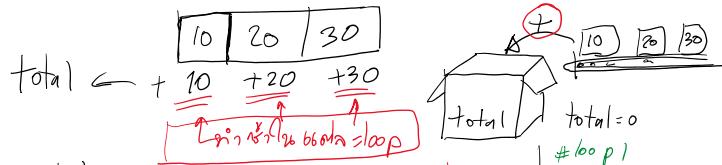
```

- Calculate a sum of numbers

↳ que list នានាំលើរាយក្រង់ (តាម [10, 20, 30])

$$\text{Keto form} \xrightarrow{\text{Enol form}} \text{Enol form} \xrightarrow{\text{Keto form}} \text{Keto form}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  9. list ນາມຕົກລວງ ຂອງ  $(10, 20, 30)$



$\text{total} = 0$  ← ມີເບີນຂົງ ດົນ ອໍານວຍກຳ

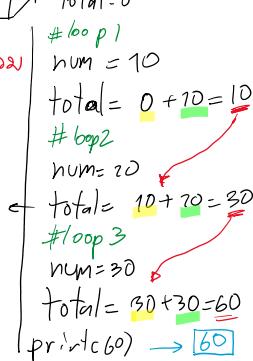
nums = [10, 20, 30]

for num in nums:

for num in range(1, 100):

total =  
print(total)

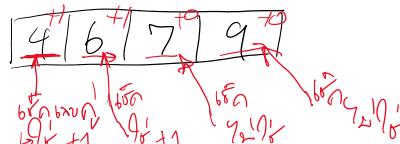
total += num



## Counting : Events

→ ກົດຂໍ້ມູນ ໃນ ທຳລາງວິທະຍາ ໂດຍ ເປີດ list ຂໍ້ມູນ

$\rightarrow 15 \frac{1}{2} 26 \text{ 余 } 6 \frac{2}{3} 26 \frac{1}{2} 9 \frac{1}{2} \text{ list } \left( \% 2 == 0 \right)$



(\*)  $n^{n+1} \rightarrow$   ~~$n^n$~~   $n^{n+1}$   $\downarrow$   $n^{n+1}$   $\downarrow$  count

count = 0

$$\text{num} = [4, 6, 7, 9]$$

for num in nums:

if  $\text{val1} \% 2 = 0$

~~num = 2 - 0~~  
count = count + 1  
print(count)

```

#loop 1
num = 4
if 4 > 2 == 0:
    count = 0+1

#loop 2

```

## Short-hand notation

Count = Count + 1

$$\text{Count} = 1$$

ప్రాంగణ పథ

- $$\begin{aligned} x &= x+1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad x+1 \\ y &= y-2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad y-2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot & z = z * 3 \longrightarrow z *= 3 \\ \cdot & m = m / 4 \longrightarrow m /= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Ex  $x = x + (10 * 2 - y) \rightarrow x += \underline{(10 * 2 - y)}$

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## range() function

↳ function នឹងវិភាគ sequence រាយការណ៍ ( $\sim$  list)

↳ Syntax:  $\text{range}(\underline{\text{start}}, \underline{\text{stop}}, \underline{\text{step}})$

- start = អត្ថប៊ន

- stop = អរគុណ អត្ថប៊ននៃលទ្ធផលវារណីនៃ stop (មួយចុងក្រោម stop)

- step = អនុវត្តបានបញ្ចប់ចំណាំបំផុត

Ex  $\text{range}(0, 5, 1) \rightarrow [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]$

$\text{range}(10, 17, 2) \rightarrow [10, 12, 14, 16]$

$\text{range}(10, 0, -3) \rightarrow [10, 7, 4, 1]$

\*បានឯករាជ្យ!

## Range បានឯករាជ្យ

Syntax: 1)  $\text{range}(\underline{\text{start}}, \underline{\text{stop}})$

↳ step = 1 (fixed!!)

Ex  $\text{range}(1, 5) \rightarrow [1, 2, 3, 4]$

2)  $\text{range}(\underline{\text{stop}})$

↳ start = 0, step = 1 (fixed!!)

Ex.  $\text{range}(4) \rightarrow [0, 1, 2, 3]$

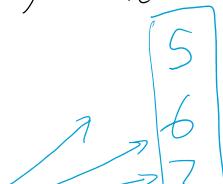
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## break statement

↳ បានបន្លេយ៉ាងរឿងចំណាំនៅលើ loop នូវវា!!

Ex  $\text{for } y \text{ in for, while:}$

num = 5  
while True:



```
num = 6  
while True:  
    print(num)
```

```
    if num > 7:
```

```
        break
```

```
    num = num + 1
```

