

Loops

CSCI 1030U - Intro to Computer Science
@IntroCS

Randy J. Fortier
@randy_fortier

Outline

- Loops
 - while loops
 - for loops

Loops

Loops - While Loops vs. Do-While



Loops



Loops - While

- A *while* loop is similar to an *if* statement, structurally
- The while loop executes the code block multiple times
 - Until the while loop's condition becomes false
 - A key detail is that the body of the loop must somehow modify the condition's value, or the loop will continue forever

Python:

```
x = 0
while x < 10:
    print(x, 'is small')
    x = x + 1
```

C++:

```
int x = 0;
while (x < 10) {
    cout << x << " is small";
    x = x + 1;
}
```

Loops - While

```
from random import randrange

our_hp = 60
opponent_hp = 60
while our_hp > 0 and opponent_hp > 0:
    opponent_hp -= randrange(20, 35)
    if opponent_hp > 0:
        our_hp -= randrange(20, 35)
print(f'{our_hp=}')
print(f'{opponent_hp=}')

```

0

...

Loops - While

```
from random import randrange
```

```
our_hp = 60
```

```
opponent_hp = 60
```

```
while our_hp > 0 and opponent_hp > 0:
```

```
    opponent_hp -= randrange(20, 35)
```

```
    if opponent_hp > 0
```

```
        our_hp -= randrange(20, 35)
```

```
print(f'{our_hp=}')
```

```
print(f'{opponent_hp=}')
```

0

...

Loops - For

- A *for* loop is a shorthand for the most common loops
 - Loops following a predictable pattern
 - e.g. 1,2,3,4,5
 - e.g. 5,4,3,2,1
 - e.g. 2,4,6,8,10

Python:

```
for x in [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]:  
    print(f'{x} is small')
```

or

```
for x in range(10):  
    print(f'{x} is small')
```

C++:

```
for (int x = 0; x < 10; x++) {  
    cout << x << " is small";  
}
```

Loops - For

```
for x in 'abcde':  
    print(f'x = {x}.')
```

0

...

Loops - For

```
sum_of_nums = 0  
for index in [0,1,2,3,4]:  
    print(f'Hello there {index}!')  
    sum_of_nums += index
```

0

...

Loops - Exit Conditions

- All loops must have exit conditions
 - An exit condition describes when to stop the repetition
 - Without an exit condition, we have an *infinite loop*
 - You can also have an infinite loop if you create an incorrect exit condition (e.g. one that is never true)
- Example:

Python:

```
x = 0
while x < 10:
    print(x, 'is small')
    x = x - 1
```

C++:

```
int x = 0;
while (x < 10) {
    cout << x << " is small";
    x = x - 1;
}
```

Demo - Loops

Coding Exercise 03a.1

- Write the code which, given a positive floating point number x , returns a value that is close to the value of e^x
 - Use the following convergent series:

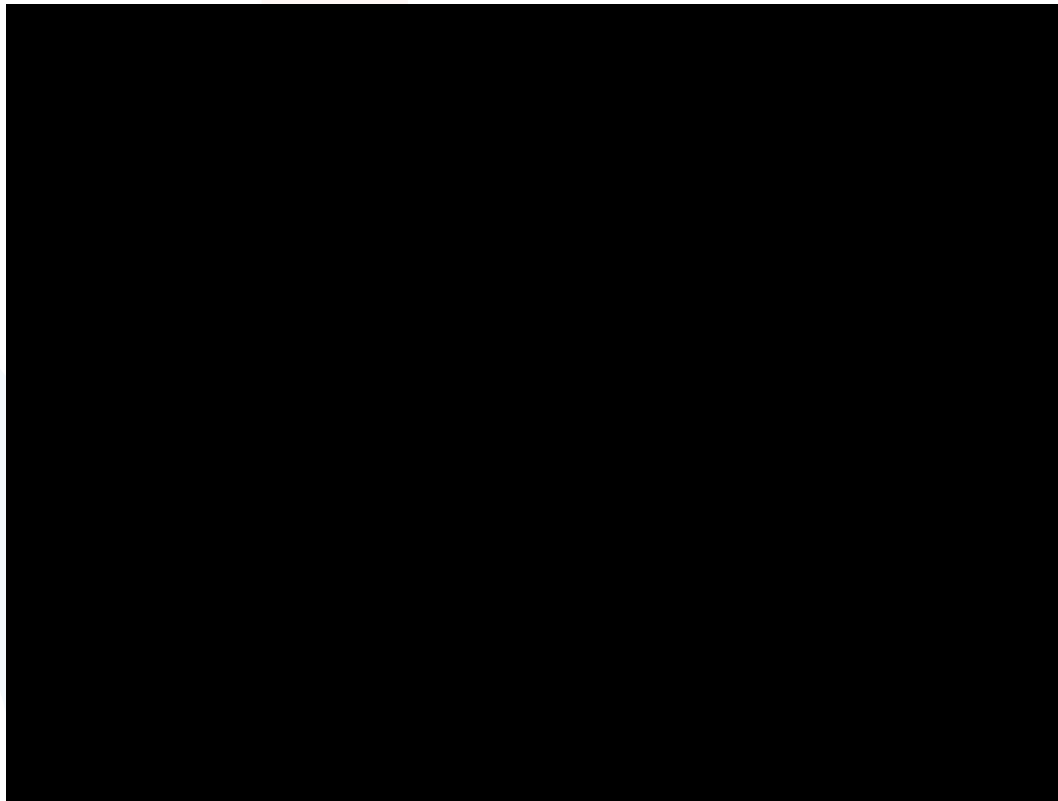
$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

Coding Challenge 03a.1

- Write the code which, given a positive floating point number x , returns a value that is close to the value of $\sin x$
 - Use the following convergent series:

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \approx x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!}$$

Coding Challenge 03a.1



Coding Exercise 03a.2 (Hard Mode)

- Write the code which, given a positive floating point number x , returns a value that is close to the square root of x
- Method:
 - Guess any square root estimate
 - Determine if the square of that estimate is too high or too low
 - Add or subtract from that estimate to bring it closer to the right answer

Hackers' Corner

- Generators
 - `range(5, 15, 3)` produces a generator that counts upwards from 5 (inclusive) to 15 (exclusive), counting by 3s
 - You can make your own generators using generator expressions:
 - `(n**2 for n in [1,2,3,4,5])`
 - `(n for n in range(5, 15, 3))`

Wrap-up

- Loops
 - while loops
 - for loops

Coming Up

- Strings
- Lists