Repetition: Loop Usage

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Compare Loop Types

For vs While



Loops in Python – Developing for/while

The following are equivalent loops:

```
sum = 0

for i in range(0,10,1):
    sum = sum + i

print(sum)
```

```
sum = 0
i = 0
while i < 10:
    sum = sum + i
    i = i + 1
print(sum)</pre>
```



Loops in Python – Developing for/while

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```



Break/Continue



Break and Continue

- Allow a loop iteration to end prematurely
- break
 - Entire loop ends immediately
 - Execution continues at the first statement after the loop body
- continue
 - Current iteration ends immediately
 - Execution returns to the top of the loop
 - In a for loop, the next item in the list is used



Break and Continue

```
i = 0
while i <= 10:
    if i == 5:
        break
    print(i)</pre>
```

```
0, 1, 2, 3, 4
ends loop at 5 before print
```



Nesting



Nested loops

- Loops are powerful components in programming
- A loop can be the body of another loop, and so on
- Different types of loops can be combined together

```
while (logical expression):
     first part of while loop body
     for <variable> in <something that can be iterated>:
          body of the for loop
     remainder of the while loop body
remainder of the program
```

while (logical expression): #outer loop
 first part of while loop body
 while (logical expression): #inner loop
 body of the inner while loop
 remainder of the outer while loop
remainder of the program



Nested loops

```
while (logical expression):  # outer while loop
   for <variable> in <something that can be iterated>:
        while (logical expression):  # inner while loop
        body of the inner while loop
        reminder of the for loop
        remainder of the outer while loop
        remainder of the program
```

Indentation is critical

you do need to make sure your program is still readable.



Example

```
for i in range (1, 3, 1):
    for j in range (1, 4, 1):
        print ("i = %d, j = %d" % (i, j))
        print ('-----')
```



Example

Inner loop → 3 iterations

Outer loop → 2 iterations

```
for i in range (1, 3, 1):

for j in range (1, 4, 1):

print ("i = %d, j = %d" % (i, j))

print ('-----')
```

Runs 2 * 3 times

The remainder of the outer loop



Loop Errors



Infinite loop

- When the looping condition is always satisfied → Loop never ends
- Caused by logical error:
 - The loop control does not get updated (update error)
 - The update will always satisfy the loop condition (update error)

```
i = 1
while (i <= 10):
print ('i = %d' % (i))
i = i + 1
```

- To stop an infinite loop use "Ctrl + C"
 - (CMD C on Apple)

```
i = 1
while (i <= 10):
print ('i = %d' % (i))
i = i - 1
```



Erroneous loops

- The looping condition is not met before entering the loop.
- A type of initialization error
- Example:

```
i = 10
while (i < 10):
print ('i = %d' % (i))
i = i + 1
```

```
for i in range (5, 0, 2):
print ('i = %d' % (i))
```

```
range (1, 4, 1) \rightarrow (1, 2, 3)
range (4, 1, -1) \rightarrow (4, 3, 2)
range (1, 5, 2) \rightarrow (1, 3)
range (5, 0, 2) \rightarrow ???
```



Other Errors

- Off-by-one errors (the loop runs the wrong amount of times)
- Initialization Errors: Incorrect first value for loop control (either doesn't enter [erroneous] or enters with wrong value)



Testing Loops



Testing loops

- Make sure the loop executes the proper number of times.
- Test conditions:
 - Loop does not run
 - Loop runs exactly once
 - Loop runs exactly N times



Tracing

- Tracing code:
 - Examine each statement in sequence
 - Perform whatever tasks the statement requires, recording values of interest
 - Usually requires that the value of each variable is recorded
 - Result of tracing could be the value of one or more variables, or the output generated
 - Very important skill for debugging!
 - Can be done by hand, or by using print statements to display intermediate values during the execution of the loop



Loop Practice



Practice - Multiplication Table

Produce a multiplication table from 1 to some value inputted by user:

```
max multiplier = int(input("Enter the maximum multiplier: "))
for i in range(1, max multiplier+1):
    row = ""
    for j in range(1, max multiplier+1):
         row += str(i*j) + "\t"
    print(row)
                                                                           16
                                                                                 18
                                                         15
                                                               18
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                                                                           64
                                                                                 72
                                                                           72
                                                               54
                                                                                 81
```

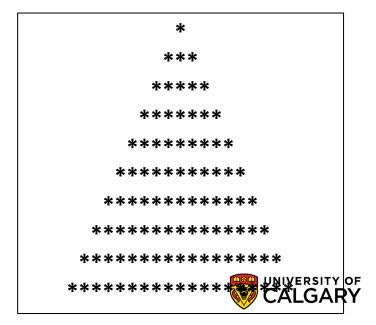


Christmas tree

- Write a program that will print a triangle of a height provided by the user. For example:
 - If the height is 3, the triangle will look like:

• If the height is 10, the triangle will look like:





Practice - Christmas Tree Solution 1

```
iHeight = int(input("Please enter the height of the triangle: "))
for i in range(iHeight):
    row = ""
    for j in range(iHeight-i-1):
        row += " "
    for j in range(i*2 +1):
        row += "*"
    print(row)
```



Practice - Christmas Tree Solution 2

```
iHeight = int(input("Please enter the height of the triangle: "))
max_num_spaces = (2 * (iHeight - 1)) + 1
num_spaces = max_num_spaces // 2
for i in range(iHeight):
   num_astericks = max_num_spaces - 2 * num_spaces
   print(" " * num_spaces + "*" * num_astericks)
   num_spaces -= 1
```



Onward to ... functions.



