



Control flow: Loops

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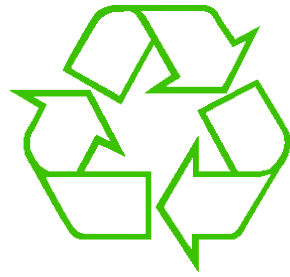
UW CSE 160

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Exercise: Convert temperatures

- Make a temperature conversion chart, from Fahrenheit to Centigrade, for these Fahrenheit values: 30, 40, 50, 60, 70
- Output (approximate):
30 -1.11
40 4.44
50 10.0
60 15.56
70 21.11
All done
- Hint: $\text{cent} = (\text{fahr} - 32) / 9.0 * 5$

Temperature conversion chart



One possible Python program that solves this:

[See in python tutor](#)

```
fahr = 30
cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5
print(fahr, cent)
fahr = 40
cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5
print(fahr, cent)
fahr = 50
cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5
print(fahr, cent)
fahr = 60
cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5
print(fahr, cent)
fahr = 70
cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5
print(fahr, cent)
print("All done")
```

Output:
30 -1.11
40 4.44
50 10.0
60 15.56
70 21.11
All done

Copy and Paste Problems

- Error prone
- Can take a long time (luckily this list only had 5 values in it!)
- What about ...
 - **Modifications:** I decide I want to change the output format?
 - **Bugs:** I made a mistake in the formula?
 - **Readability:** Is it obvious to a human reader that all 5 chunks of code are identical without looking carefully?

For each `fahr`, do “`this`”

- Where “`this`” is:

```
cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5  
print(fahr, cent)
```

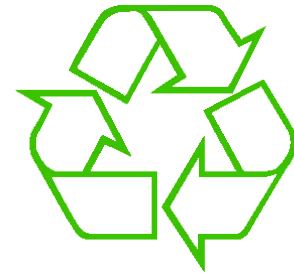
- Would be nice if we could write “`this`” **just once**
 - Easier to **modify**
 - Easier to **fix bugs**
 - Easier for a human to **read**

A for loop

```
for fahr in [30, 40, 50, 60, 70]:  
    cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5  
    print(fahr, cent)
```

- Would be nice if we could write “**this**” just once
 - Easier to **modify**
 - Easier to **fix bugs**
 - Easier for a human to **read**

for Loop Explained



A better way to repeat yourself:

[See in python tutor](#)

for loop

loop variable or iteration variable

A list
(sequence expression can be any sequence type e.g. string)

Colon is required

Loop *body* is indented

```
for fahr in [30, 40, 50, 60, 70]:  
    cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5  
    print(fahr, cent)
```

```
print("All done")
```

Indentation is significant!

Excutes the *body* 5 times:

- once with `fahr = 30`
- once with `fahr = 40`
- ...

Output:

```
30 -1.11  
40 4.44  
50 10.0  
60 15.56  
70 21.11  
All done
```

Loop Examples

[See in python tutor](#)

```
for num in [2, 4, 6]:  
    print(num)
```

Prints the values
of sequence

```
for i in [1, 2, 3]:  
    print("Hi there!")
```

Does not use values
of sequence

```
for char in "happy":  
    print(char)
```

sequence is a string

Prints the values
of sequence

How a loop is executed: Transformation approach

Idea: convert a `for` loop into something we know how to execute

1. Evaluate the sequence expression
2. Write an assignment to the loop variable, for each sequence element
3. Write a copy of the loop after each assignment
4. Execute the resulting statements

[See in python tutor](#)

```
for i in [1,4,9]:  
    print(i)
```



```
i = 1  
print(i)  
i = 4  
print(i)  
i = 9  
print(i)
```

State of the
computer:

```
i: 9
```

Printed output:

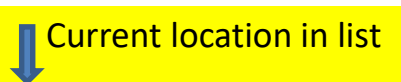
```
1  
4  
9
```

How a loop is executed: Direct approach

1. Evaluate the sequence expression
2. While there are sequence elements left:
 - a) Assign the loop variable to the next remaining sequence element
 - b) Execute the loop body

```
for i in [1, 4, 9]:  
    print(i)
```

Current location in list



State of the
computer:

i: 1

Printed output:

1
4
9

The body can be multiple statements

[See in python tutor](#)

Execute whole body, then execute whole body again, etc.

```
for i in [3, 4, 5]:  
    print("Start body")  
    print(i)  
    print(i * i)
```

} loop body:
3 statements

Convention: often use *i* or *j* as loop variable if values are integers

This is an exception to the rule that
variable names should be descriptive

The body can be multiple statements

Execute whole body, then execute whole body again, etc.

```
for i in [3, 4, 5]:  
    print("Start body")  
    print(i)  
    print(i * i)
```

} loop body:
3 statements

Output:

Start body
3
9
Start body
4
16
Start body
5
25

NOT:

~~Start body
Start body
Start body
3
4
5
9
16
25~~

Convention: often use *i* or *j* as loop variable if values are integers

This is an exception to the rule that variable names should be descriptive

Indentation is significant

[See in python tutor](#)

- Every statement in the body must have exactly the same indentation
- That's how Python knows where the body ends

```
for i in [3, 4, 5]:  
    print("Start body")
```

Error! `print(i)`
`print(i*i)`

- Compare the results of these loops:

```
for f in [30, 40, 50, 60, 70]:  
    print(f, (f - 32) / 9.0 * 5)  
print("All done")
```

```
for f in [30, 40, 50, 60, 70]:  
    print(f, (f - 32) / 9.0 * 5)  
print("All done")
```

The range function

A typical for loop does not use an explicit list:

```
for i in range (5) :
```

```
... body ...
```

Upper limit
(*exclusive*)

Produces a range
object

```
range (5) : cycles through [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Lower limit
(*inclusive*)

```
range (1 , 5) : cycles through [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

step (distance
between elements)

```
range (1 , 10 , 2) : cycles through [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
```

Some Loops

[See in python tutor](#)

```
# Sum of a list of values, what values?
result = 0
for element in range(5):
    result = result + element
print("The sum is: " + str(result))
```

```
# Sum of a list of values, what values?
result = 0
for element in range(5, 1, -1):
    result = result + element
print("The sum is:", result)
```

```
# Sum of a list of values, what values?
result = 0
for element in range(0, 8, 2):
    result = result + element
print("The sum is:", result)
```

```
# Sum of a list of values, what values?
result = 0
size = 5
for element in range(size):
    result = result + element
print("When size = " + str(size) + " result is " + str(result))
```

How to process a list: One element at a time

- A common pattern when processing a list:

```
result = initial_value  
for element in list:  
    result = updated result  
use result
```

```
# Sum of a list  
result = 0  
for element in mylist:  
    result = result + element  
print(result)
```

- *initial_value* is a correct result for an empty list
- As each element is processed, **result** is a correct result for a prefix of the list
- When all elements have been processed, **result** is a correct result for the whole list

Nested Loops

```
for i in [1, 2, 3]:  
    print("Before j loop i is", i)  
    for j in [50, 100]:  
        print("j is", j)
```

What is the output?

More Nested Loops

[See in python tutor](#)

How many statements does this loop contain?

```
for i in [0, 1]:
    print("Outer", i)
    for j in [2, 3]:
        print(" Inner", j)
        print("  Sum", i + j)
    print("Outer", i)
```

What is the output?

More Nested Loops

[See in python tutor](#)

How many statements does this loop contain?

```
for i in [0, 1]:
    print("Outer", i)
    for j in [2, 3]:
        print(" Inner", j)
        print("  Sum", i + j)
    print("Outer", i)
```

"nested"
loop body:
2 statements

loop body:
3 statements

Output:
Outer 0
 Inner 2
 Sum 2
 Inner 3
 Sum 3
Outer 0
Outer 1
 Inner 2
 Sum 3
 Inner 3
 Sum 4
Outer 1₉

What is the output?

Understand loops through the transformation approach

[See in python tutor](#)

Key idea:

1. Assign each sequence element to the loop variable
2. Duplicate the body

```
for i in [0, 1]:
    print("Outer", i)
    for j in [2, 3]:
        print(" Inner", j)

i = 0
print("Outer", i)
for j in [2, 3]:
    print(" Inner", j)
i = 1
print("Outer", i)
for j in [2, 3]:
    print(" Inner", j)

i = 0
print("Outer", i)
j = 2
print(" Inner", j)
j = 3
print(" Inner", j)
i = 1
print("Outer", i)
j = 2
print(" Inner", j)
j = 3
print(" Inner", j)
```

Test your understanding of loops

Puzzle 1:

```
for i in [0, 1]:  
    print(i)  
print(i)
```

Output:

Puzzle 2:

```
i = 5  
for i in []:  
    print(i)
```

Puzzle 3:

```
for i in [0, 1]:  
    print("Outer", i)  
    for i in [2, 3]:  
        print(" Inner", i)  
    print("Outer", i)
```

inner loop body

outer loop body

Test your understanding of loops

Puzzle 1:

```
for i in [0, 1]:  
    print(i)  
print(i)
```

Output:

0
1
1

Puzzle 2:

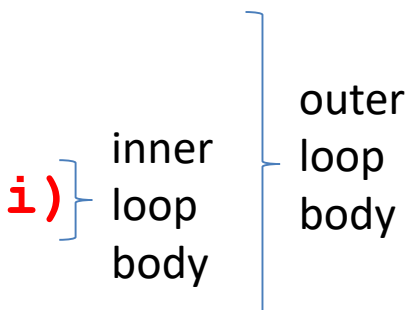
```
i = 5  
for i in []:  
    print(i)
```

(no output)

Puzzle 3:

```
for i in [0, 1]:  
    print("Outer", i)  
    for i in [2, 3]:  
        print(" Inner", i)  
    print("Outer", i)
```

Reusing loop variable
(don't do this!)



Outer 0
Inner 2
Inner 3
Outer 3
Outer 1
Inner 2
Inner 3
Outer 3

Some More Loops

```
for size in [1, 2, 3, 4]:  
    print("size is " + str(size))  
    for element in range(size):  
        print("element is " + str(element))
```

Even More Loops

```
for size in [1, 2, 3, 4]:
    result = 0
    for element in range(size):
        result = result + element
    print("size=" + str(size) + " result=" + str(result))
print("We are done!")
print("result is", result)
```

What happens if we move `result = 0` to be the first line of the program instead?

Fix this loop

[See in python tutor](#)

```
# Goal: print 1, 2, 3, ..., 48, 49, 50
for tens_digit in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]:
    for ones_digit in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]:
        print(tens_digit * 10 + ones_digit)
```

What does it actually print?

How can we change it to correct its output?

Moral: Watch out for *edge conditions* (beginning or end of loop)

Some Fixes

[See in python tutor](#)

```
for tens_digit in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]:
    for ones_digit in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]:
        print(tens_digit * 10 + ones_digit + 1)

for tens_digit in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]:
    for ones_digit in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]:
        print(tens_digit * 10 + ones_digit)

for ones_digit in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]:
    print(ones_digit)

for tens_digit in [1, 2, 3, 4]:
    for ones_digit in [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]:
        print(tens_digit * 10 + ones_digit)

print(50)
```

Loops over Strings

[See in python tutor](#)

```
for letter in "hello":  
    print(letter)
```

```
my_string = "CSE 160"  
for letter in my_string:  
    print(letter)
```

```
count = 0  
for letter in my_string:  
    count = count + 1  
print(count)
```