Control flow: Loops

Rob Thompson
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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: `cent = (fahr - 32) / 9.0 * 5`
One possible Python program that solves this:

```python
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

• Can take a long time (luckily this list only had 5 values in it!)
• Error prone
• 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:

\[
\text{cent} = (\text{fahr} - 32) / 9.0 * 5 \\
\text{print(fahr, cent)}
\]

• 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

```python
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:

```python
for fahr in [30, 40, 50, 60, 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

The loop body is indented.

Indentation is significant!

The loop variable or iteration variable is `fahr`.

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

Colon is required.

Expects the body 5 times:
- once with `fahr = 30`
- once with `fahr = 40`
- ...

See in python tutor.
Loop Examples

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

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

for char in "happy":
    print(char)
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

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

State of the computer:

```python
i: 1
i: 4
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: 4

Printed output:
1
4
9
The body can be multiple statements

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

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

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.

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

Output:

```
Start body
3
9
```

```
Start body
4
16
```

```
Start body
5
25
```

NOT:

```
Start body
3
Start body
4
```

```
Start body
9
Start body
5
```

```
Start body
16
Start body
9
```

```
Start body
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

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

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

Error!

- Compare the results of these loops:

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

```python
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 ...
```

- `range(5)` → will loop through `[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]`
- `range(1, 5)` → will loop through `[1, 2, 3, 4]`
- `range(1, 10, 2)` → will loop through `[1, 3, 5, 7, 9]`
# 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:

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

use `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

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

• Product of a list:
  ```python
  result = 1
  for element in mylist:
      result = result * element
  ```

• Maximum of a list:
  ```python
  curr_max = mylist[0]
  for element in mylist:
      curr_max = max(curr_max, element)
  ```

• Approximate the value 3 by $1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} + \frac{8}{27} + \frac{16}{81} + \ldots = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 + \ldots + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{10}$
  ```python
  result = 0
  for element in range(11):
      result = result + (2.0/3.0)**element
  ```

See in python tutor

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

The first element of the list (counting from zero)
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

How many statements does this loop contain?

```python
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

How many statements does this loop contain?

```python
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?

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

See in python tutor
Understand loops through the transformation approach

Key idea:

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

```python
for i in [0, 1]:
    print("Outer", i)
    for j in [2, 3]:
        print(" Inner", j)
    i = 1
    print("Outer", i)
    for j in [2, 3]:
        print(" Inner", j)
for i in [0, 1]:
    print("Outer", i)
    for j in [2, 3]:
        print(" Inner", j)
```
Test your understanding of loops

Puzzle 1:

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

Puzzle 2:

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

Puzzle 3:

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

Output:
Test your understanding of loops

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

Puzzle 2:
```python
i = 5
for i in []:
    print(i)
```

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

Output:
```
0
1
```
```
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))
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!")

What happens if we move \texttt{result = 0}
to be the first line of the program instead?
Fix this loop

# 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

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

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)