

Lecture 13

For-Loops

Announcements for This Lecture

Reading

- Today: Chapters 8, 10
- Thursday: Chapter 11
- **Prelim, Oct 15th 7:30-9:00**
 - Material up to **TODAY**
 - Study guide is posted
- **Review *next* Wednesday**
 - Room/Time are **TBA**
 - Will cover what is on exam

Assignments

- A2 has been graded
 - Pick up in Gates 216
 - **Grade Mean: 43, SDev:7**
 - **Time Mean: 3.5, SDev:1.5**
 - Grades explained in Piazza
- A3 is due on **FRIDAY**
 - Turn in before you leave
 - Will post survey today
 - Survey due next week

Example: Summing the Elements of a List

```
def sum(thelist):
```

```
    """Returns: the sum of all elements in thelist  
    Precondition: thelist is a list of all numbers  
    (either floats or ints)"""
```

```
    pass # Stub to be implemented
```

Remember our approach:
Outline first; then implement

Example: Summing the Elements of a List

```
def sum(thelist):
```

```
    """Returns: the sum of all elements in thelist  
    Precondition: thelist is a list of all numbers  
    (either floats or ints)"""
```

```
    # Create a variable to hold result (start at 0)
```

```
    # Add each list element to variable
```

```
    # Return the variable
```

Example: Summing the Elements of a List

```
def sum(thelist):
```

```
    """Returns: the sum of all elements in thelist  
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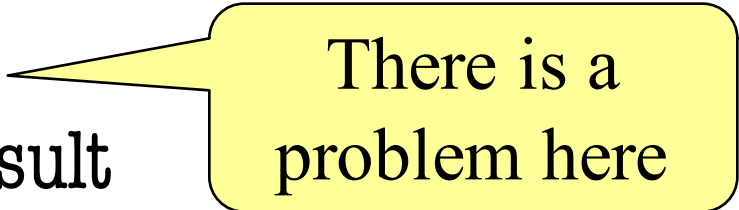
```
    result = 0
```

```
    result = result + thelist[0]
```

```
    result = result + thelist[1]
```

```
    ...
```

```
    return result
```



There is a
problem here

Working with Sequences

- Sequences are potentially **unbounded**
 - Number of elements inside them is not fixed
 - Functions must handle sequences of different lengths
 - **Example:** `sum([1,2,3])` vs. `sum([4,5,6,7,8,9,10])`
- Cannot process with **fixed** number of lines
 - Each line of code can handle at most one element
 - What if # of elements $>$ # of lines of code?
- We need a new **control structure**

For Loops: Processing Sequences

```
# Print contents of seq
x = seq[0]
print x
x = seq[1]
print x
...
x = seq[len(seq)-1]
print x
```

- **Remember:**
 - We cannot program

...

The for-loop:

```
for x in seq:
    print x
```

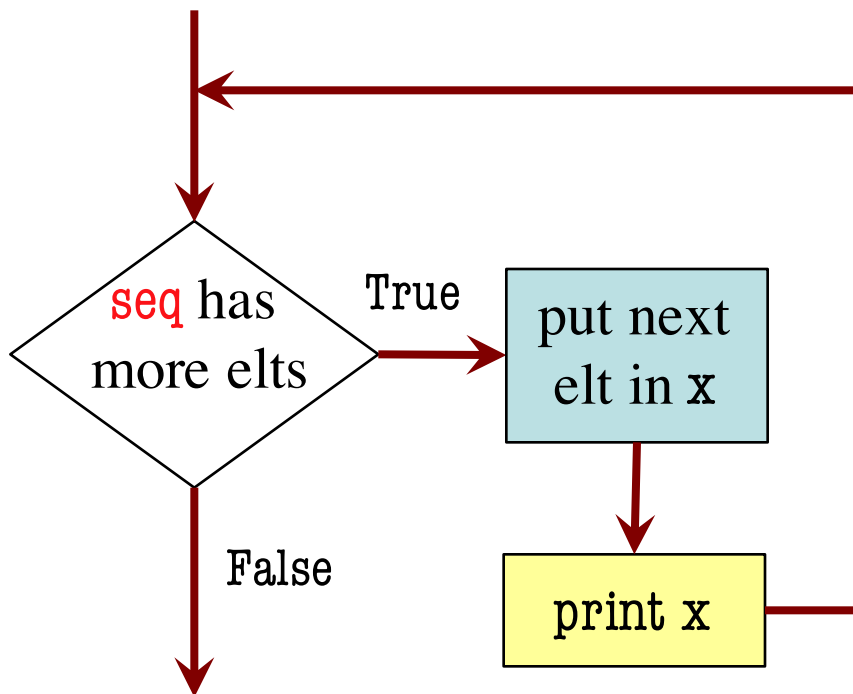
- Key Concepts
 - **loop sequence:** seq
 - **loop variable:** x
 - **body:** print x
 - Also called **repetend**

For Loops: Processing Sequences

The for-loop:

```
for x in seq:  
    print x
```

- loop sequence: `seq`
- loop variable: `x`
- body: `print x`



To execute the for-loop:

1. Check if there is a “next” element of **loop sequence**
2. If not, terminate execution
3. Otherwise, put the element in the **loop variable**
4. Execute all of **the body**
5. Repeat as long as 1 is true

Example: Summing the Elements of a List

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```

```
    # Create a variable to hold result (start at 0)
```

```
    # Add each list element to variable
```

```
    # Return the variable
```

Example: Summing the Elements of a List

```
def sum(thelist):
```

```
    """Returns: the sum of all elements in thelist
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```
    Precondition: thelist is a list of all numbers  
    (either floats or ints)"""
```

```
    result = 0
```

```
    for x in thelist:
```

```
        result = result + x
```

```
    return result
```

- **loop sequence:** thelist
- **loop variable:** x
- **body:** result=result+x

Example: Summing the Elements of a List

```
def sum(thelist):
```

```
    """Returns: the sum of all elements in thelist
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```
    Precondition: thelist is a list of all numbers  
    (either floats or ints)"""
```

```
    result = 0
```

Accumulator
variable

```
    for x in thelist:
```

```
        | result = result + x
```

```
    return result
```

- **loop sequence:** thelist
- **loop variable:** x
- **body:** result=result+x

For Loops and Conditionals

```
def num_ints(thelist):
```

```
    """Returns: the number of ints in thelist
```

```
    Precondition: thelist is a list of any mix of types"""
```

```
    # Create a variable to hold result (start at 0)
```

```
    # for each element in the list...
```

```
        # check if it is an int
```

```
        # add 1 if it is
```

```
    # Return the variable
```

For Loops and Conditionals

```
def num_ints(thelist):
```

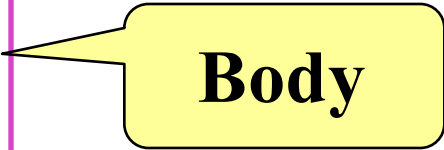
```
    """Returns: the number of ints in thelist
```

```
    Precondition: thelist is a list of any mix of types"""
```

```
    result = 0
```

```
    for x in thelist:
```

```
        if type(x) == int:
            result = result+1
```



Body

```
    return result
```

Modifying the Contents of a List

```
def add_one(thelist):
```

```
    """(Procedure) Adds 1 to every element in the list
```

```
    Precondition: thelist is a list of all numbers  
    (either floats or ints)"""
```

```
    for x in thelist:
```

```
        x = x+1
```

```
    # procedure; no return
```

DOES NOT WORK!

For Loops and Frames

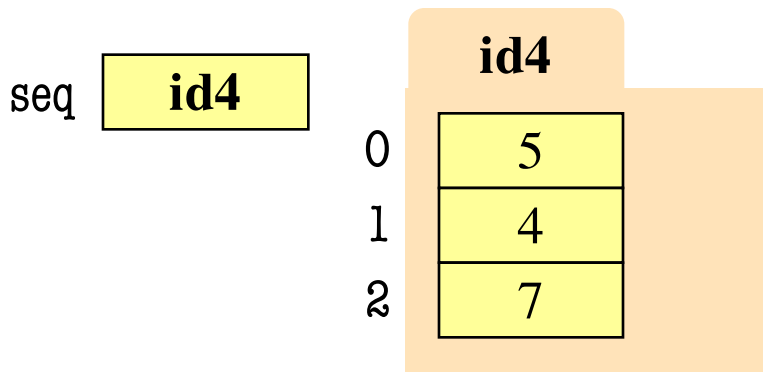
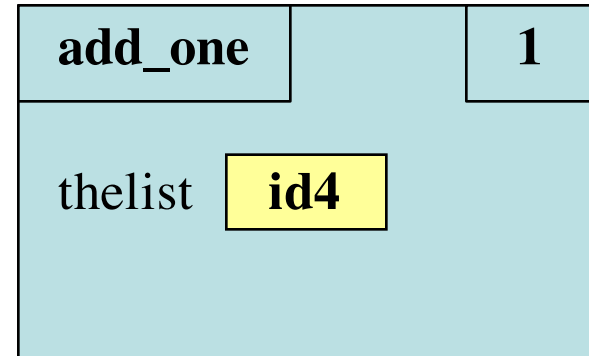
```
def add_one(thelist):
```

```
    """Adds 1 to every elt  
    Pre: thelist is all numb."""
```

```
1 for x in thelist:
```

```
2     x = x+1
```

```
add_one(seq):
```



For Loops and Call Frames

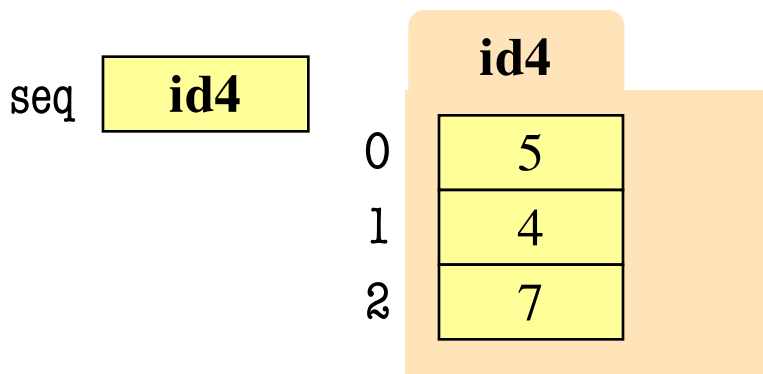
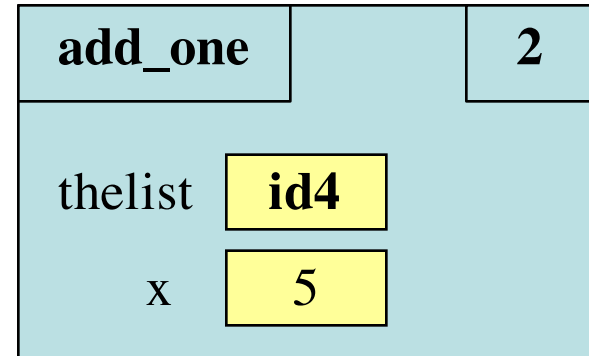
```
def add_one(thelist):
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```
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```

```
1 for x in thelist:
```

```
2     x = x+1
```

```
add_one(seq):
```

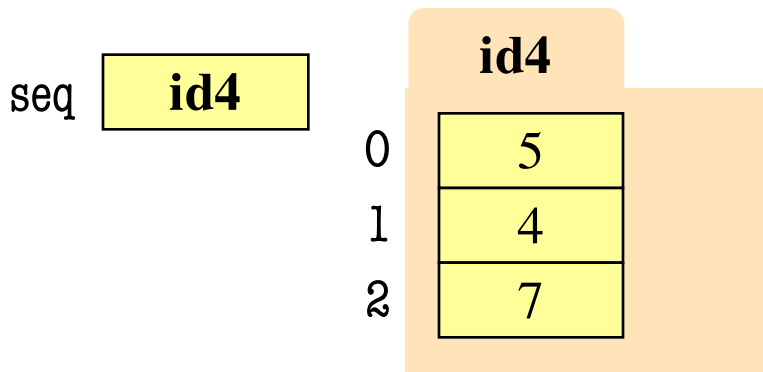
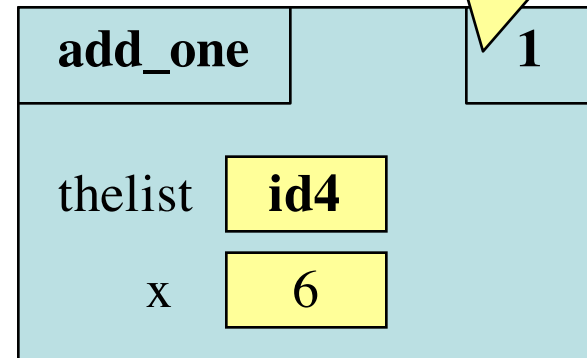


For Loops and Call Frames

```
def add_one(thelist):  
    """Adds 1 to every elt  
    Pre: thelist is all numb."""  
1   for x in thelist:  
2   |   x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):

Loop back to line 1



Increments x in **frame**
Does not affect folder

For Loops and Call Frames

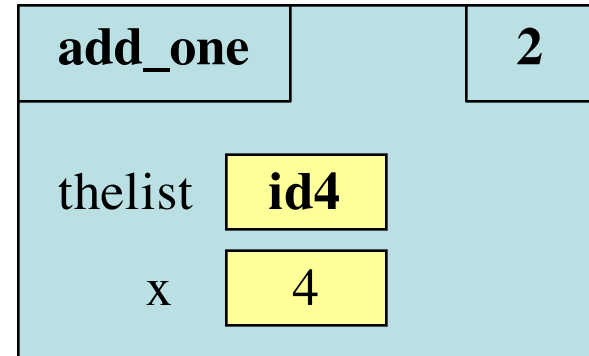
```
def add_one(thelist):
```

```
    """Adds 1 to every elt  
    Pre: thelist is all numb."""
```

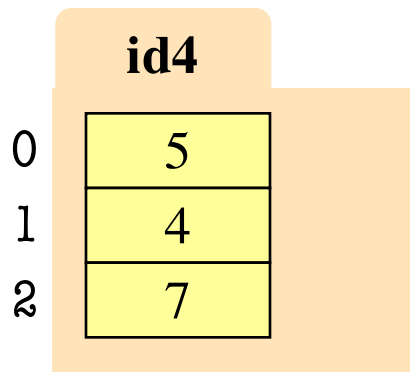
```
1 for x in thelist:
```

```
2     x = x+1
```

```
add_one(seq):
```



seq **id4**



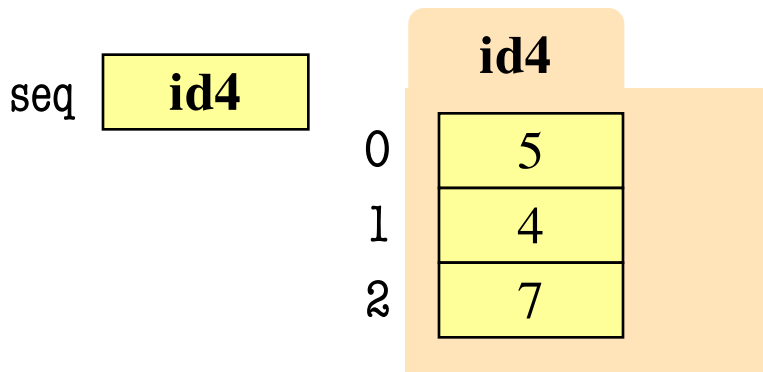
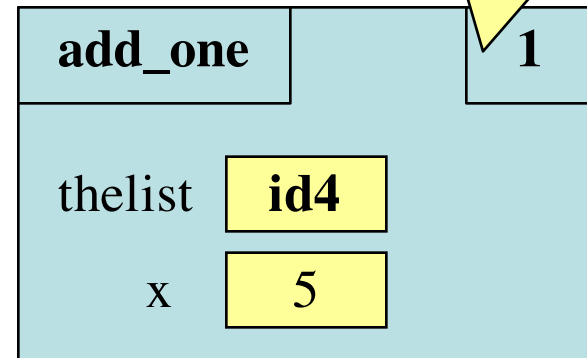
Next element stored in x.
Previous calculation lost.

For Loops and Call Frames

```
def add_one(thelist):  
    """Adds 1 to every elt  
    Pre: thelist is all numb."""  
1   for x in thelist:  
2   |   x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):

Loop back to line 1



For Loops and Call Frames

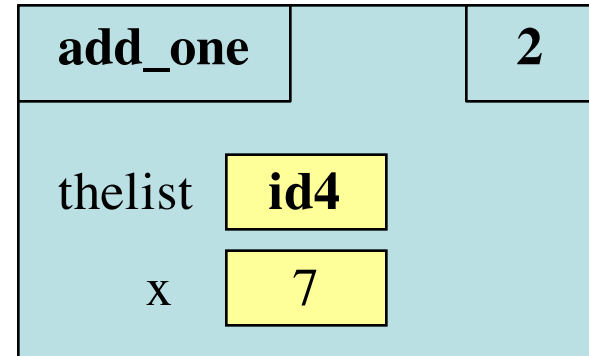
```
def add_one(thelist):
```

```
    """Adds 1 to every elt  
    Pre: thelist is all numb."""
```

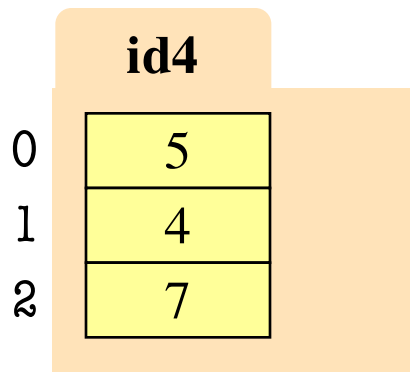
```
1 for x in thelist:
```

```
2     x = x+1
```

```
add_one(seq):
```



seq **id4**



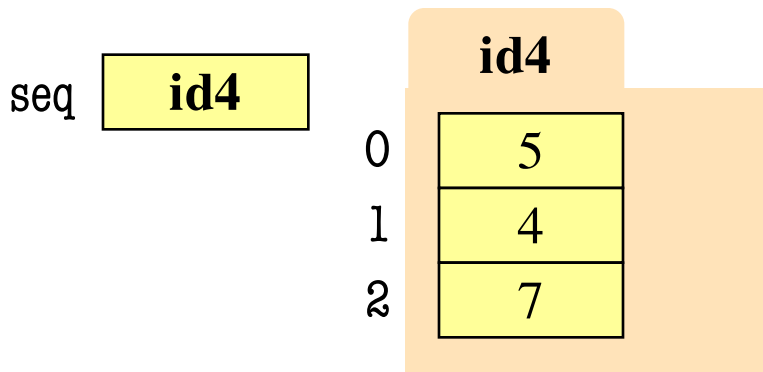
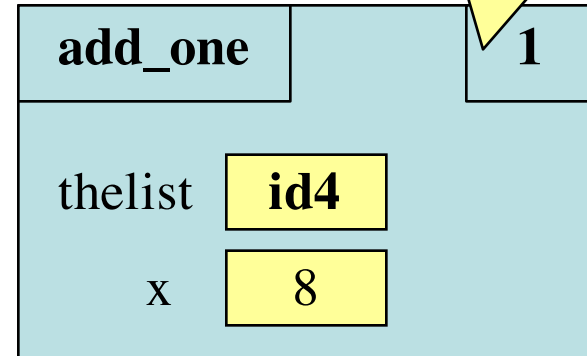
Next element stored in x.
Previous calculation lost.

For Loops and Call Frames

```
def add_one(thelist):  
    """Adds 1 to every elt  
    Pre: thelist is all numb."""  
1   for x in thelist:  
2   |   x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):

Loop back to line 1



For Loops and Call Frames

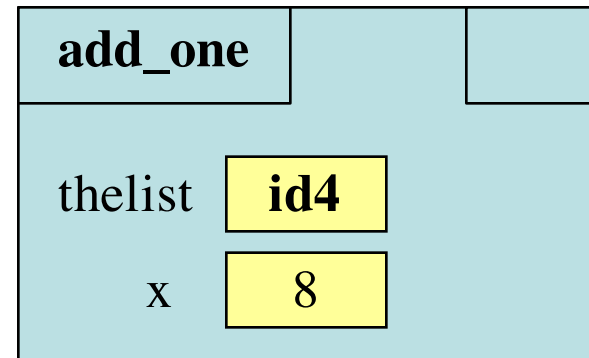
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```

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    Pre: thelist is all numb."""
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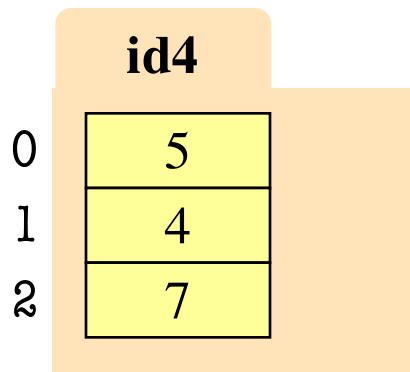
```
1 for x in thelist:
```

```
2     x = x+1
```

```
add_one(seq):
```



seq id4



Loop is **completed**.
Nothing new put in x.

For Loops and Call Frames

```
def add_one(thelist):
```

```
    """Adds 1 to every elt  
    Pre: thelist is all numb."""
```

```
1   for x in thelist:
```

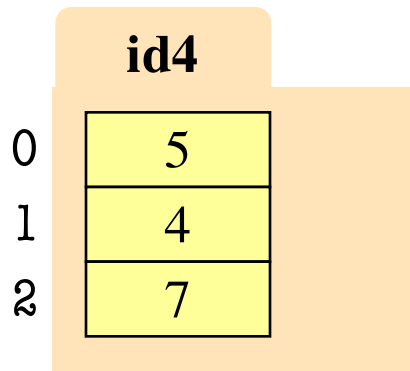
```
2   |   x = x+1
```

```
add_one(seq):
```

ERASE WHOLE FRAME

seq

id4



No changes
to folder

On The Other Hand

```
def copy_add_one(thelist):
```

```
    """Returns: copy with 1 added to every element
```

```
    Precondition: thelist is a list of all numbers  
    (either floats or ints)"""
```

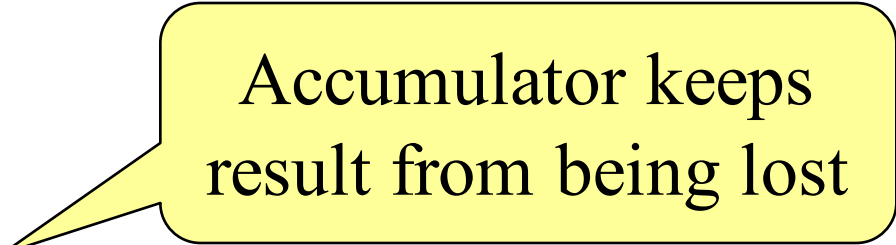
```
    mycopy = [] # accumulator
```

```
    for x in thelist:
```

```
        x = x+1
```

```
        mycopy.append(x) # add to end of accumulator
```

```
    return mycopy
```



Accumulator keeps
result from being lost

For Loops: Processing Ranges of Integers

```
total = 0
```

```
# add the squares of ints
```

```
# in range 2..200 to total
```

```
total = total + 2*2
```

```
total = total + 3*3
```

```
...
```

```
total = total + 200*200
```

- For each x in the range 2..200, add $x*x$ to total

The for-loop:

```
for x in range(2,201):  
    total = total + x*x
```

- **The range function:**

- `range(x)`:
List of ints 0 to $x-1$
- `range(a,b)`:
List of ints a to $b-1$

Modifying the Contents of a List

```
def add_one(thelist):
```

```
    """(Procedure) Adds 1 to every element in the list
```

```
    Precondition: thelist is a list of all numbers  
    (either floats or ints)"""
```

```
    size = len(thelist)
```

```
    for k in range(size):
```

```
        thelist[k] = thelist[k]+1
```

```
    # procedure; no return
```



WORKS!

Important Concept in CS: Doing Things Repeatedly

1. Process each item in a sequence

- Compute aggregate statistics for a dataset, such as the mean, median, standard deviation, etc.
- Send everyone in a Facebook group an appointment time

2. Perform n trials or get n samples.

- **A4**: draw a triangle six times to make a hexagon
- Run a protein-folding simulation for 10^6 time steps

3. Do something an unknown number of times

- CUAUV team, vehicle keeps moving until reached its goal



Important Concept in CS: Doing Things Repeatedly

1. Process each item in a sequence

- Compute aggregate statistics for such as the mean, median, standard deviation
- Send everyone in a Facebook group an appointment time

```
for x in sequence:  
    | process x
```

2. Perform n trials or get n samples.

- **OLD A4**: draw a triangle six times
- Run a protein-folding simulation

```
for x in range(n):  
    | do next thing
```

3. Do something an unknown number of times

- CUAUV team, vehicle keeps moving until reached its goal

Cannot do this yet
Impossible w/ Python for

