

Lecture 13

For-Loops

Announcements for This Lecture

(Optional) Videos

- **Videos 16.1-16.7** for **today**
- **Lesson 18** next time
- **Prelim, 10/16 at 7:30 pm**
 - Material up to **10/2**
 - Study guide is posted
 - Conflicts are notified
- **Review *this* Wednesday**
 - **7:30pm in Olin 165**

Assignments

- A2 is now graded
 - Access it in **Gradescope**
 - Graded out of 50 points
 - **Mean**: 44.7, **Median**: 46
 - **A**: 46 (58%), **B**: 37 (34%)
- A3 due this **Wednesday**
 - Will grade over break
- **Lab 13** is 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

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    (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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```

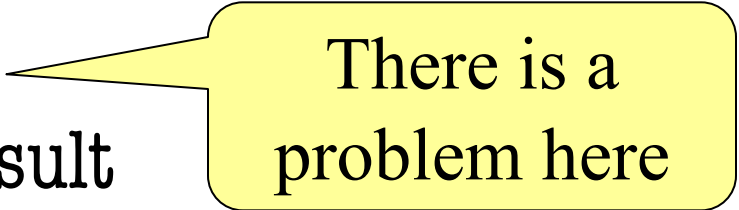
```
    result = 0
```

```
    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**

The For-Loop

```
# Create local var x
```

```
x = seqn[0]
```

```
print(x)
```

```
x = seqn[1]
```

```
print(x)
```

```
...
```

```
x = seqn[len(seqn)-1]
```

```
print(x)
```

Not valid
Python

```
# Write as a for-loop
```

```
for x in seqn:
```

```
    print(x)
```

Key Concepts

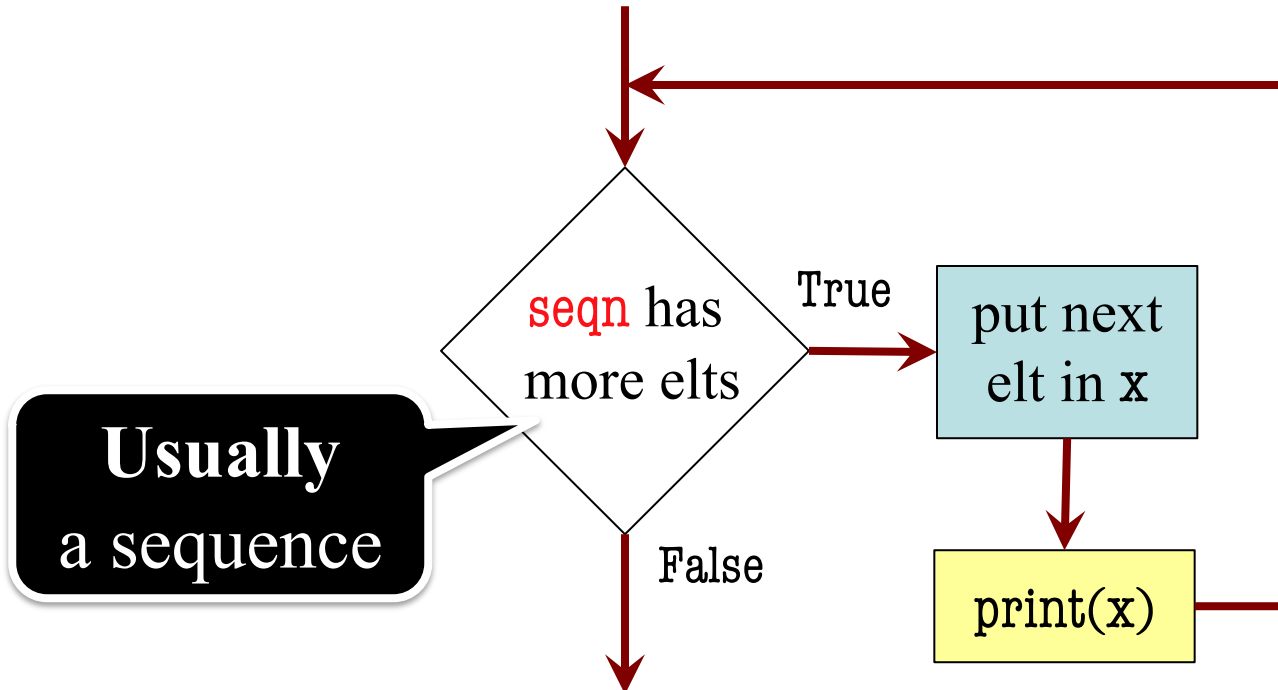
- **iterable:** seqn
- **loop variable:** x
- **body:** print(x)

Executing a For-Loop

The for-loop:

```
for x in seqn:  
    print(x)
```

- iterable: **seqn**
- loop variable: **x**
- body: **print(x)**



Example: Summing the Elements of a List

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```
    """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):
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```
    """Returns: the sum of all elements in thelist
```

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

```
    result = 0
```

```
    for x in thelist:
```

```
        result = result + x
```

```
    return result
```

- **iterable:** 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
```

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

The Accumulator

- In a slides saw the **accumulator**
 - Variable to hold a final (numeric) answer
 - For-loop added to variable at each step
- This is a common *design pattern*
 - Popular way to compute statistics
 - Counting, averaging, etc.
- It is not just limited to numbers
 - Works on **every type that can be added**
 - This means **strings**, **lists** and **tuples**!

Example: String-Based Accumulator

```
def despace(s):
```

```
    """Returns: s but with its spaces removed
```

```
    Precondition: s is a string"""
```

```
    # Create an empty string accumulator
```

```
    # For each character x of s
```

```
        # Check if x is a space
```

```
        # Add it to accumulator if not
```

Example: String-Based Accumulator

```
def despace(s):
```

```
    """Returns: s but with its spaces removed
```

```
    Precondition: s is a string"""
```

```
    result = ''
```

```
    for x in s:
```

```
        if x != ' ':
```

```
            result = result+x
```

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
```

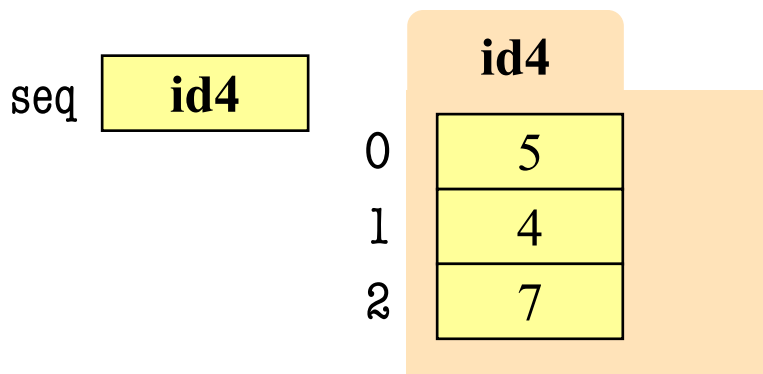
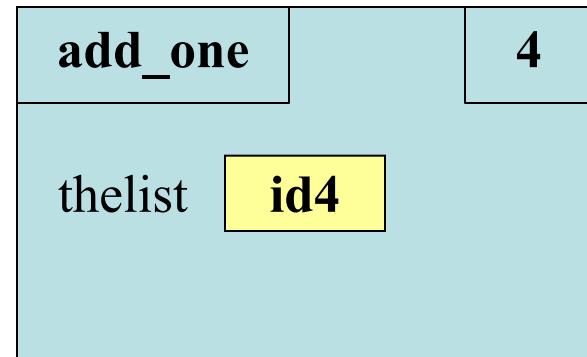
```
    # procedure; no return
```

DOES NOT WORK!

For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):  
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt  
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""  
4.     for x in thelist:  
5.         x = x+1
```

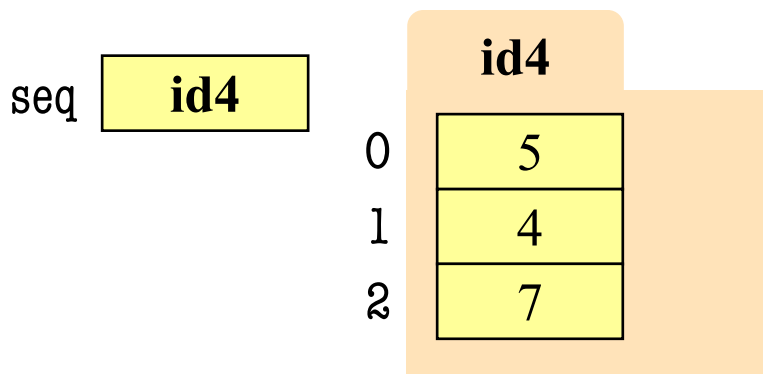
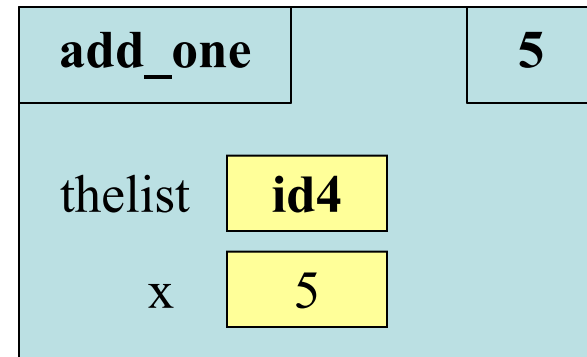
add_one(seq):



For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""
4.     for x in thelist:
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add_one(seq):

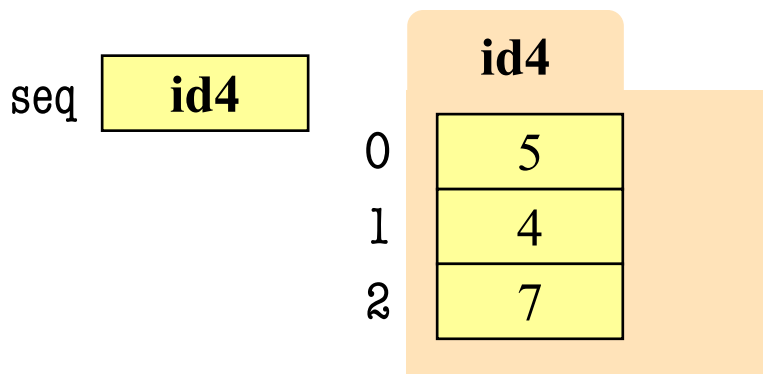
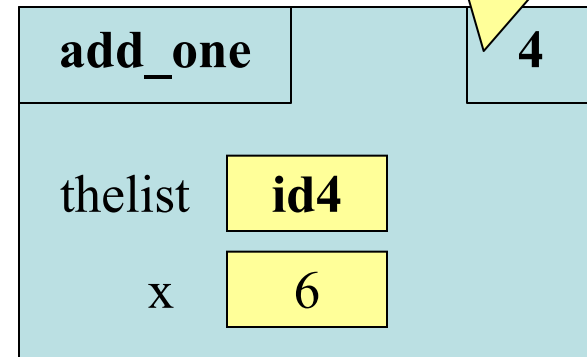


For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):  
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt  
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""  
4.     for x in thelist:  
5.         x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):

Loop back
to line 4

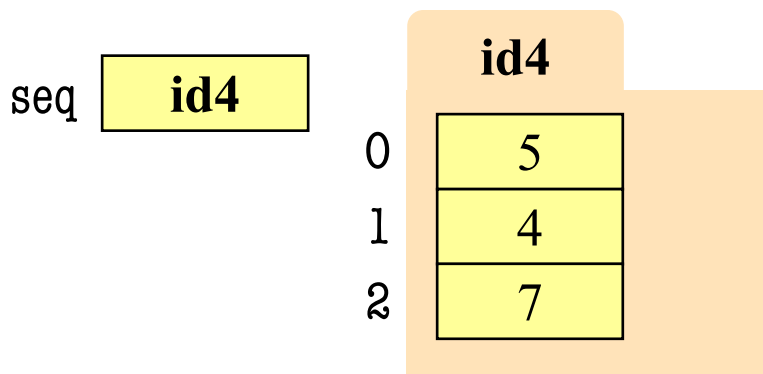
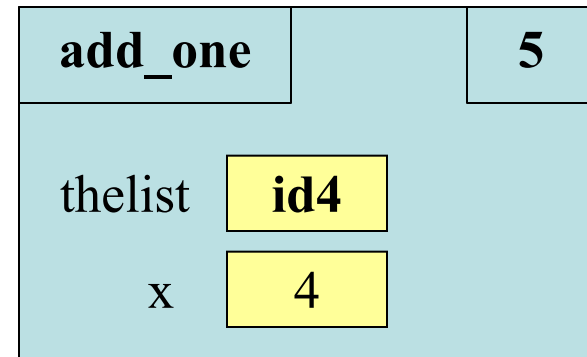


Increments `x` in **frame**
Does not affect folder

For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""
4.     for x in thelist:
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```

add_one(seq):



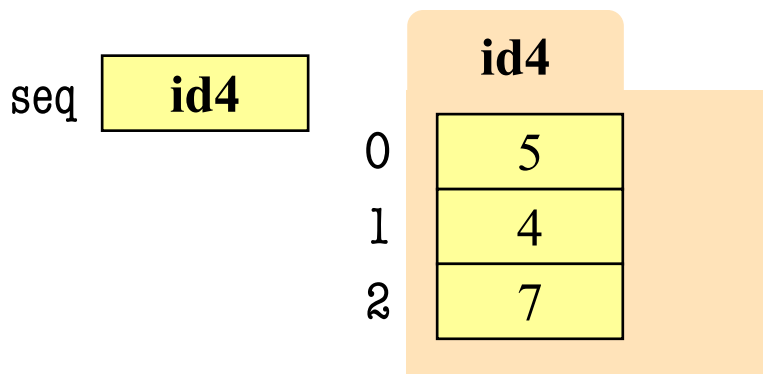
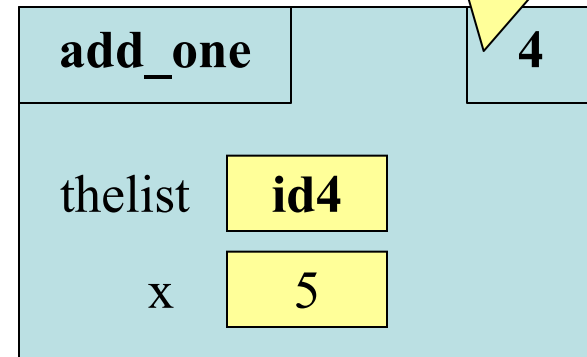
Next element stored in x.
Previous calculation lost.

For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):  
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt  
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""  
4.     for x in thelist:  
5.         x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):

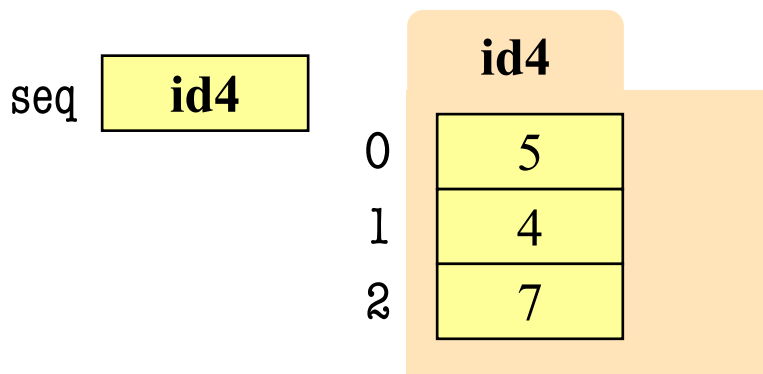
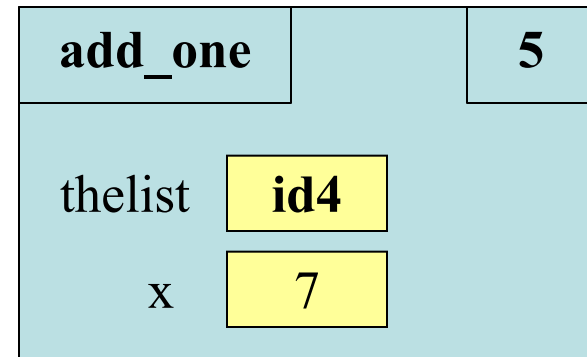
Loop back
to line 4



For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""
4.     for x in thelist:
5.         x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):



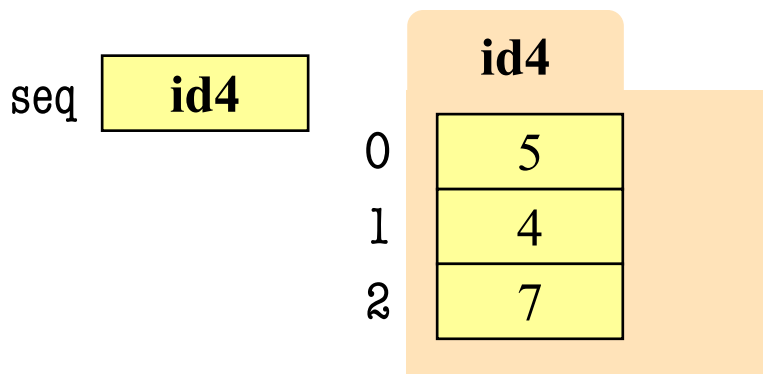
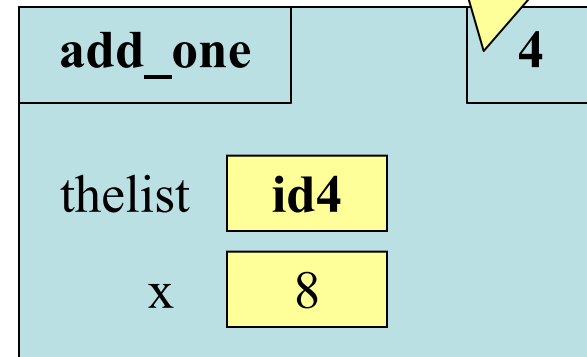
Next element stored in x.
Previous calculation lost.

For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):
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```

add_one(seq):

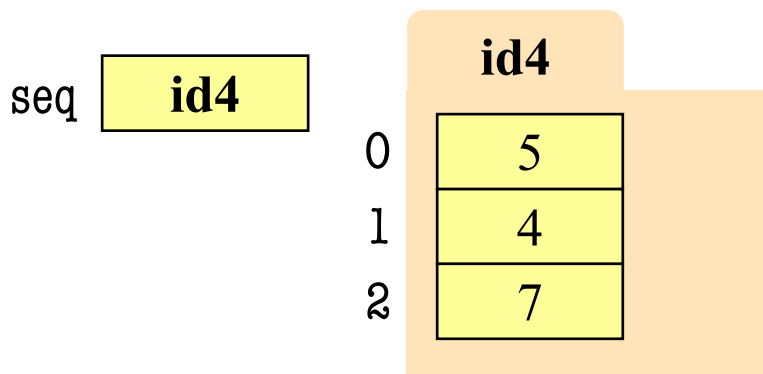
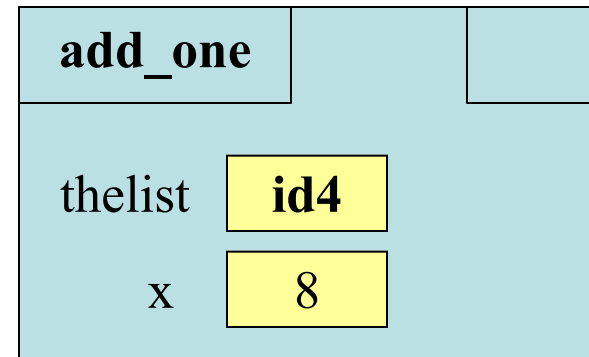
Loop back
to line 4



For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""
4.     for x in thelist:
5.         x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):



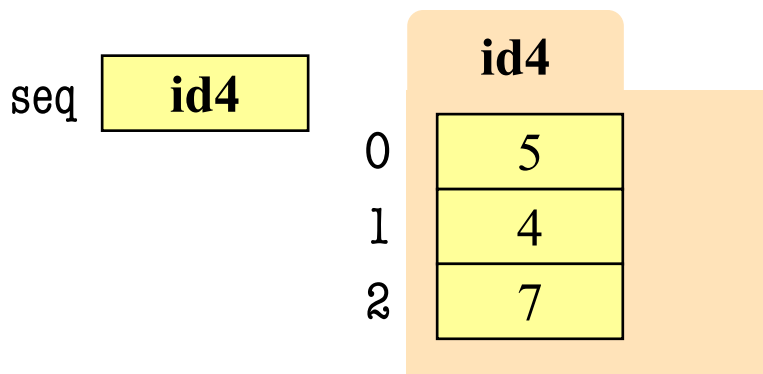
Loop is **completed**.
Nothing new put in x.

For Loops and Call Frames

```
1. def add_one(thelist):  
2.     """Adds 1 to every elt  
3.     Pre: thelist all nums"""  
4.     for x in thelist:  
5.         x = x+1
```

add_one(seq):

ERASE WHOLE FRAME



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

How Can We Modify A List?

- **Never** modify iterable!
- This is an infinite loop:
- Need a second sequence
- How about the *positions*?

```
for x in thelist:  
    thelist.append(1)
```

```
thelist = [5, 2, 7, 1]
```

```
thepos = [0, 1, 2, 3]
```

Try in Python Tutor
to see what happens

```
for x in thepos:
```

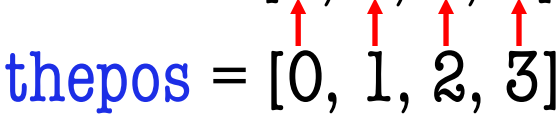
```
    thelist[x] = thelist[x]+1
```

How Can We Modify A List?

- **Never** modify iterable!
- This is an infinite loop:
- Need a second sequence
- How about the *positions*?

```
for x in thelist:  
    thelist.append(1)
```

```
thelist = [5, 2, 7, 1]  
thepos = [0, 1, 2, 3]
```

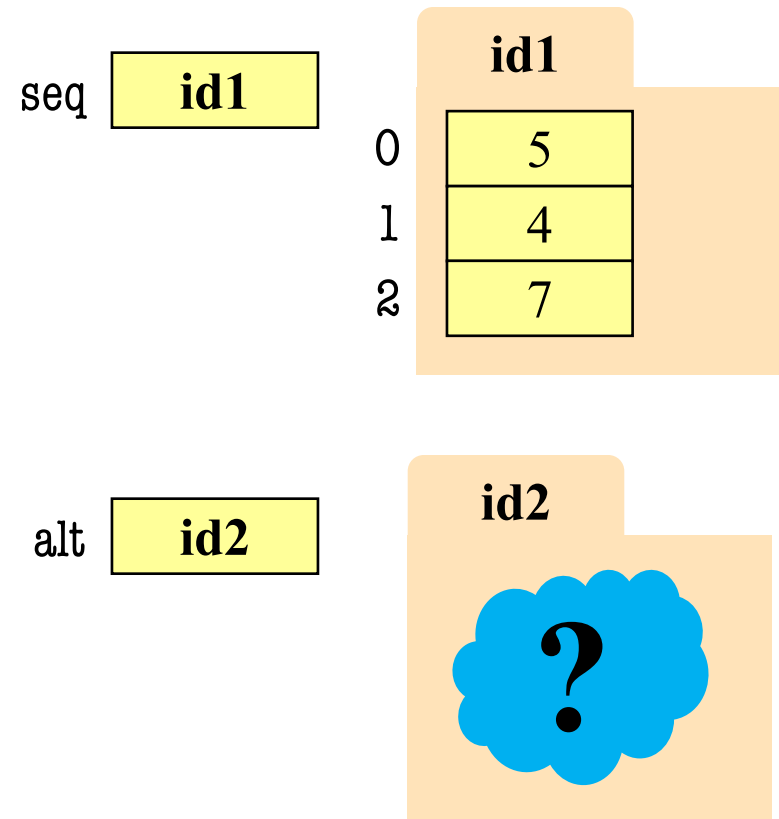


Try in Python Tutor
to see what happens

```
for x in thepos:  
    thelist[x] = thelist[x]+1
```

This is the Motivation for Iterables

- **Iterables** are objects
 - Contain data like a list
 - **But cannot slice them**
- Have list-like properties
 - Can use them in a for-loop
 - Can convert them to lists
 - `mylist = list(myiterable)`
- **Example:** Files
 - Use `open()` to create object
 - Makes iterable for reading



Iterables, Lists, and For-Loops

```
>>> file = open('sample.txt')
```

```
>>> list(file)
```

```
['This is line 1\n',  
 'This is line 2\n']
```

```
>>> file = open('sample.txt')
```

```
>>> for line in file:
```

```
...     print(line)
```

```
This is line one
```

```
This is line two
```

print adds \n
in *addition* to
one from file

seq

id1

0

5

1

4

2

7

alt

id2

id2

?

The Range Iterable

- `range(x)`
 - Creates an iterable
 - Stores `[0,1,...,x-1]`
 - **But not a list!**
 - But try `list(range(x))`
- `range(a,b)`
 - Stores `[a,...,b-1]`
- `range(a,b,n)`
 - Stores `[a,a+n,...,b-1]`

- Very versatile tool
- Great for processing ints

Accumulator

`total = 0`

add the squares of ints
in range 2..200 to total

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

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):
```

Iterator of list
positions (safe)

```
        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 a sequence, such as the mean, median, standard deviation, etc.
- Send everyone in a Facebook group an appointment time

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

2. Perform n trials or get n samples.

- **A4**: draw a triangle six times to make a hexagon
- 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

