Not-So-Mini-Lecture 14

Loops

def sum(thelist):

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

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

pass # Stub to be implemented

Remember our approach: Outline first; then implement

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
```

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

```
"""Returns: the sum of all elements in thelist
Precondition: the list is a list of all numbers
(either floats or ints)"""
result = 0
result = result + thelist[0]
result = result + thelist[1]
                     There is a
                   problem here
return result
```

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:

Cannot program ...

The for-loop:

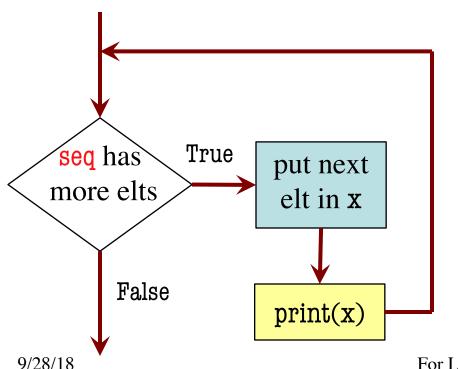
```
for x in seq:
    print(x)
```

- 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

For Loops

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
```

def sum(thelist):

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

Precondition: the list 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

def sum(thelist):

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

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

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: the list 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: the list is a list of all numbers (either floats or ints)"""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$

DOES NOT WORK!

procedure; no return

def add_one(thelist):

"""Adds 1 to every elt

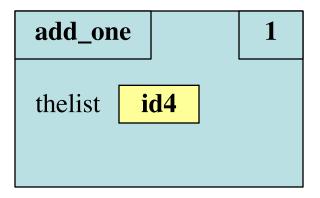
Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$

seq id4
0 5
1 4

add_one(seq):



def add_one(thelist):

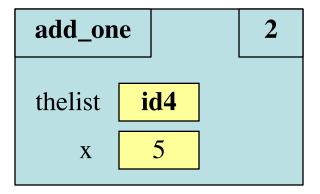
add_one(seq):

"""Adds 1 to every elt

Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{1}$



seq id4

0 5
1 4
2 7

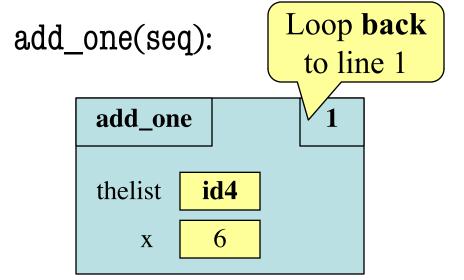
def add_one(thelist):

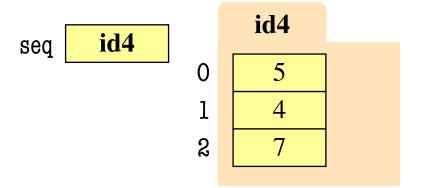
"""Adds 1 to every elt

Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$





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

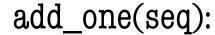
def add_one(thelist):

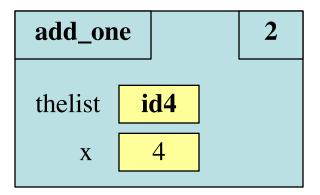
"""Adds 1 to every elt

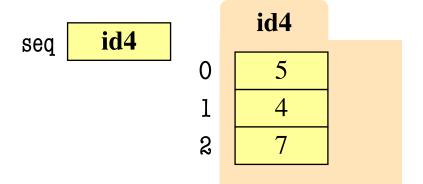
Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$





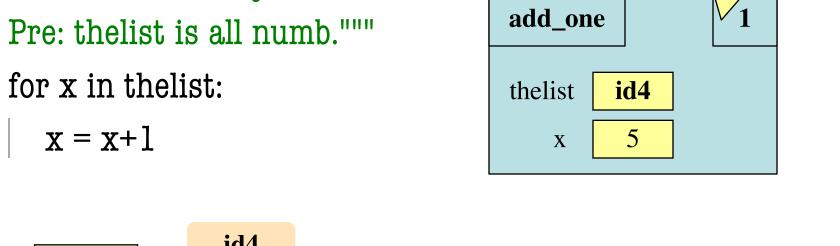


Next element stored in x. Previous calculation lost.

add_one(seq):

def add_one(thelist):

"""Adds 1 to every elt



Loop back

to line 1

def add_one(thelist):

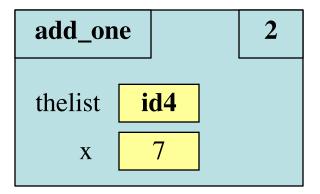
"""Adds 1 to every elt

Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$

add_one(seq):



seq id4

0 5
1 4
2 7

Next element stored in x. Previous calculation lost.

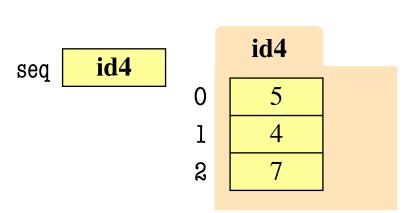
def add_one(thelist):

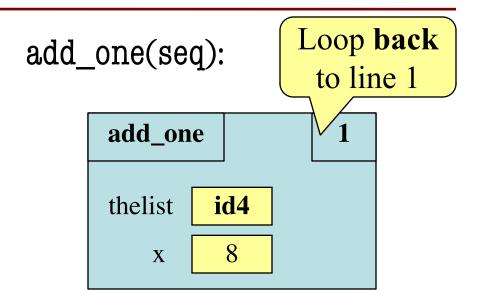
"""Adds 1 to every elt

Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$





def add_one(thelist):

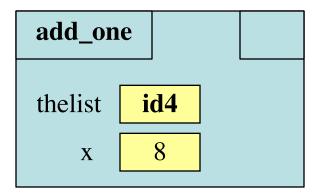
"""Adds 1 to every elt

Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$

add_one(seq):



seq id4

0 5
1 4
2 7

Loop is **completed**.

Nothing new put in x.

def add_one(thelist):

"""Adds 1 to every elt

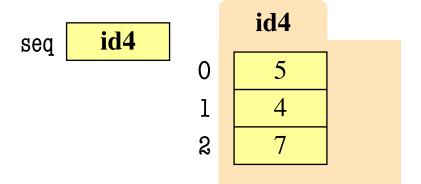
Pre: thelist is all numb."""

for x in thelist:

$$x = x+1$$

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: the list is a list of all numbers (either floats or ints)"""

mycopy = [] # accumulator

for x in thelist:

x = x+1

Accumulator keeps result from being lost

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

return mycopy

How Can We Modify A List?

- Never modify loop var!
- This is an infinite loop:

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

Try this in Python Tutor to see what happens

- Need a second sequence
- How about the *positions*?

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

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

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

How Can We Modify A List?

- Never modify loop var!
- This is an infinite loop:

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

Try this in Python Tutor to see what happens

- Need a second sequence
- How about the *positions*?

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

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

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

The Range Function

- 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

```
total = 0 Accumulator
```

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

```
for x in range(2,201):

total = total + x*x
```