CMSC201
Computer Science I for Majors

## Lecture 14 - For Loops

## Last Class We Covered

- Two-dimensional lists
- Lists and functions
- Mutability


## Any Questions from Last Time?

## Today's Objectives

- To learn about the range() function
- To learn about and be able to use a for loop - To understand the syntax of a for loop - To be able to combine range () and for
- To discuss the differences between for loops and while loops


## The range() function

## Range of Numbers

- Python has a built-in function called range () that can generate a list of numbers
cast it to a list to force it generate the numbers now
ex = list(range (0, 10)) print(ex)
like slicing - it's UP TO
(but not including) 10

$$
[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
$$

## Syntax of range ()


the name of the function
the number we want to count UP TO (but will not include)

## Examples of range ()

- There are three ways we can use range ()
- With one number range (10)
- With two numbers range (0, 10)
- With three numbers

```
range(0, 10, 1)
```



- If range () is given only one number
- It will start counting at 0
- And will count up to (but not including) that number
- Incrementing by one
list(range (4))
$[0,1,2,3]$

- If we give it two numbers, it will count from the first number up to the second number

$$
\text { list(range }(5,10)) \quad[5,6,7,8,9]
$$

list(range (10, 5)) [ ]
range () counts up by default!


- If we give it two numbers, it will count from the first number up to the second number

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { list (range }(-10,-5) \text { ) } \\
& {[-10,-9,-8,-7,-6]}
\end{aligned}
$$

from a lower to a higher number

## range () with Three Numbers

- If we give it three numbers, it will count from the first number up to the second number, and it will do so in steps of the third number list (range (2, 11, 2))

$$
[2,4,6,8,10]
$$

list(range (3, 28, 5))

$$
[3,8,13,18,23]
$$

range () starts counting at the first number!

## Counting Down with range ()

- By default, range () counts up
- But we can change this behavior
- If the STEP is set to a negative number, then range () can be used to count down
list(range (10, 0, -1))
$[10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1]$


## UMBC



## Iterating Through Lists

- Iteration is when we move through a list, one element at a time
- Iteration is best completed with a loop
- We did this previously with our while loop
- Using a for loop will make our code much faster and easier to write
- Even faster than the while loop was to write!
- With a while loop, infinite loops are a common problem
- The programmer is in charge of updating the loop variable, and can easily forget
- With for loops, infinite loops won't happen
- The loop variable is updated by Python
- It's handled "for" you!
- We can use the range () function to control a loop through "counting"
for $i$ in range (0, 20): print(i + 1)
- What will this code do?
- Print the numbers 1 through 20 on separate lines
- The for loop is iterating over the numbers
- When we use the range () function in for loops, we don't need to cast it to a list
-The for loop handles that for us
print("Counting by fives...") for num in range (5, 26, 5): print(num)
call the range () function, but don't need to cast it to a list


## Using for Loops with Lists

- We can combine a simple for loop with a list and the range () function, as shown below
for $i$ in range( len(theList) ): print( theList[i] )
- What's the benefit to doing it this way?
- Why do we need range () and len ()?
- We'll answer these questions momentarily


## Breaking It All Down

- If theList has a length of 8 , what list does the range() in the for loop generate?
for $i$ in range( len(theList) ): print( theList[i] )
- It will generate a list: $[0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7]$
- What does this represent?
- The indexes of the list theList

- Why do we need len () ?
- To know how many indexes the list has
- It will give us an integer value
- Why do we need range () ?
- To generate all the indexes of the list
- What does range () do with one number?
- Start at 0 , and count up to the number given


## Common Error

- Payattention with len() and range()
- Which goes on the outside?
- range ()
- It needs the length to generate the indexes
- If you use them backwards:

TypeError: 'list' object cannot be interpreted as an integer

## Time for...

## LIVECODING!!!

- You are running a kennel with space for 5 dogs
- You ask your 3 assistants to do the following, using the list of dogs in your office:

1. Tell you all of the dogs in the kennel
2. Tell you what pen number each dog is in
3. Later, all the dogs have been picked up, and someone dropped off their 5 German Shepherds, so the list in your office needs to be updated

## Running a Kennel

- The dogs in your kennel at the start are:



## Kennel Sample Output

Assistant \#1:
Alaskan Klee Kai
Beagle
Chow Chow
Doberman
English Bulldog

Assistant \#3:
At the end of the day:
German Shepherd
German Shepherd
German Shepherd
German Shepherd
German Shepherd

Assistant \#2:
There is a Alaskan Klee Kai in kennel pen 0
There is a Beagle in kennel pen 1
There is a Chow Chow in kennel pen 2
There is a Doberman in kennel pen 3
There is a English Bulldog in kennel pen 4

- The easiest way to create a 2D list is to ...?
- Start with an empty one-dimensional list
- Create the first "row" as a separate list
- Append it to the original 1D list
- Repeat until all rows are added to the list
- You can use a while loop, but for loops are great at creating lists of a specific size


## Example: Creating 2D List

- Create a 6-high by 4-wide list of underscores
row = []
for $i$ in range(4): row. append("_")
board = []
for $i$ in range(6):

board.append( row[:] )


## Example: Creating 2D List from Input

- Create a list of names and majors for 5 students
info = []
for i in range(5):

> name $=$ input("Enter name: ") major $=$ input("Major? ") row $=$ [name, major] $\rightarrow$ why doesn't this info. append (row) row need to be deep copied?

## Daily CS History

- Grace Hopper
- Popularized the term "computer bug"
- Invented the COBOL language
- Invented one of the first compilers
- US Navy Rear Admiral
- Retired at the age of 79



## Announcement: Advising

- CMSC and CMPE students, sign up for an advising appointment
- http://advising.coeit.umbc.edu/registration/
- Select that you are in MATH 150 or higher and haven't completed the gateway
- There are both group advising and individual advising appointments open. The earliest dates available are for group advising


## Announcements

- Project 1 due Monday, October 29th
- 8:59:59 PM
- Your project does not have to be finished to submit
- Every time you decide to stop working, submit it!
- That way, you know at least something is turned in


## Image Sources

- Rollercoaster:
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corkscrew_(Cedar_Point)_01.jpg
- Dog images:
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WOWAKK-Kukai-Alaskan-Klee-Kai.jpg
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cute_beagle_puppy_lilly.jpg
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:01_Chow_Chow.jpg
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dobermannwurf.jpg
- https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:English_Bulldog_puppy.jpg
- Grace Hopper (adapted from):
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Commodore_Grace_M._Hopper,_USN_(covered).jpg

