

CMSC201 Computer Science I for Majors

Lecture 14 – For Loops

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Last Class We Covered

- Two-dimensional lists
- Lists and functions
- Mutability

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Any Questions from Last Time?

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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

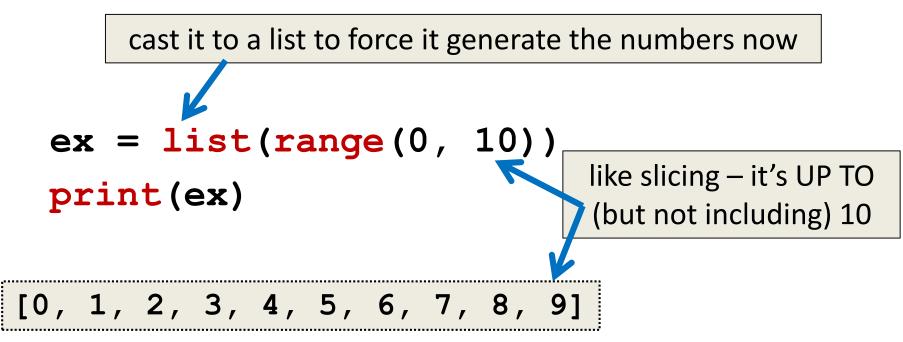
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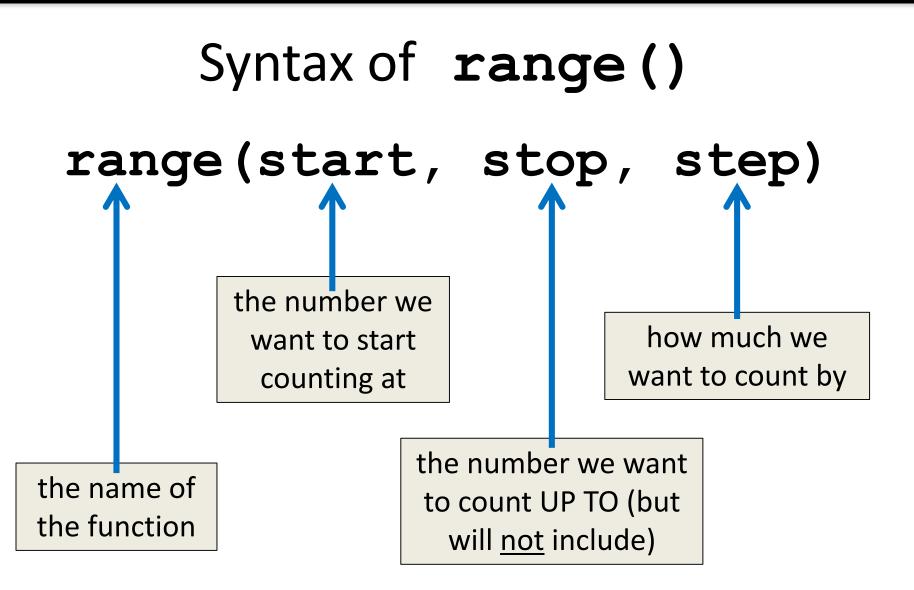
The **range()** function

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Range of Numbers

 Python has a built-in function called range() that can generate a list of numbers





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)

range() with One Number

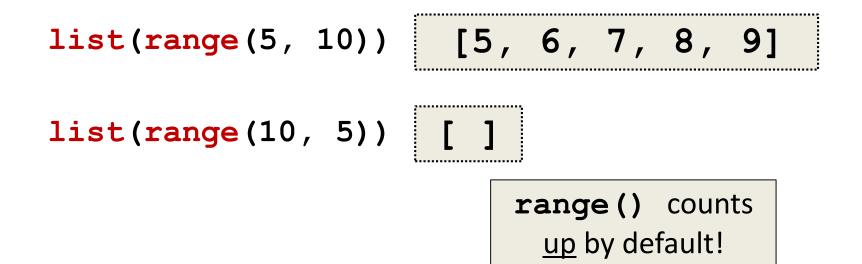
- If **range()** is given only one number
 - It will start counting at 0
 - And will count <u>up to</u> (but not including) that number
 - Incrementing by one

```
list(range(4))
```

[0, 1, 2,	3]
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range() with Two Numbers

 If we give it two numbers, it will count from the first number <u>up to</u> the second number



range() with Two Numbers

 If we give it two numbers, it will count from the first number <u>up to</u> the second number

list(range(-10, -5))



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))

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 <u>negative</u> number, then range() can be used to count down

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

	[10,	9,	8,	7,	6,	5,	4,	3,	2,	1]	
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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!

for Loops vs while Loops

- 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 "<u>for</u>" you!

Using range() in for Loops

 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

Using range() in for Loops

 When we use the range() function in for loops, we <u>don't</u> 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
```



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Using for Loops with Lists

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Using a **for** Loop 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() <u>and</u> 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 range() and len()?

- 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 <u>up to</u> the number given

Common Error

- Pay attention with len() and range()
- Which goes on the outside?
 - range()
 - It needs the <u>length</u> to generate the indexes
- If you use them backwards:
 TypeError: 'list' object cannot be interpreted as an integer

Time for...

LIVECODING!!!

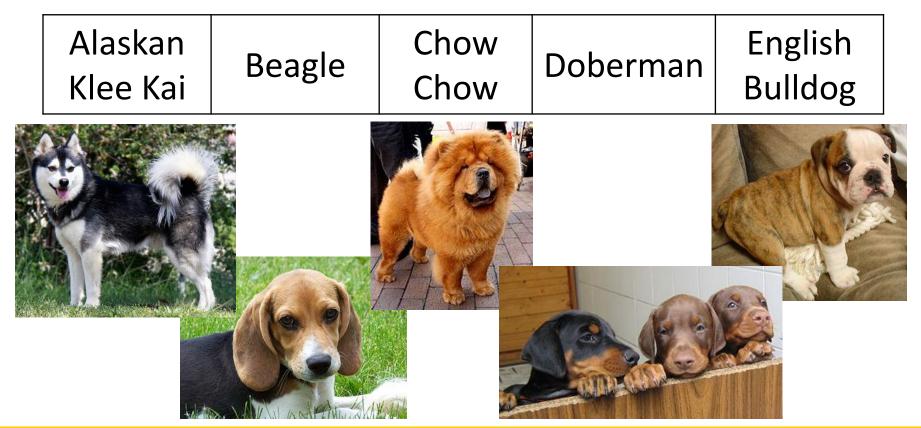
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Running a Kennel

- 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
 - 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

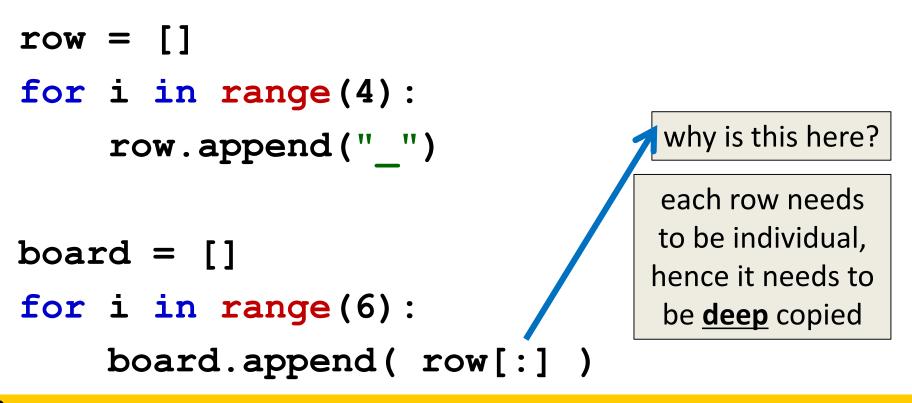
Assistant #2: There is a Alaskan Klee Kai in kennel pen 0 There is a Beagle in kennel pen 1 There is a Chow Chow in kennel pen 2 There is a Doberman in kennel pen 3 There is a English Bulldog in kennel pen 4

Using Loops to Make 2D Lists

- 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

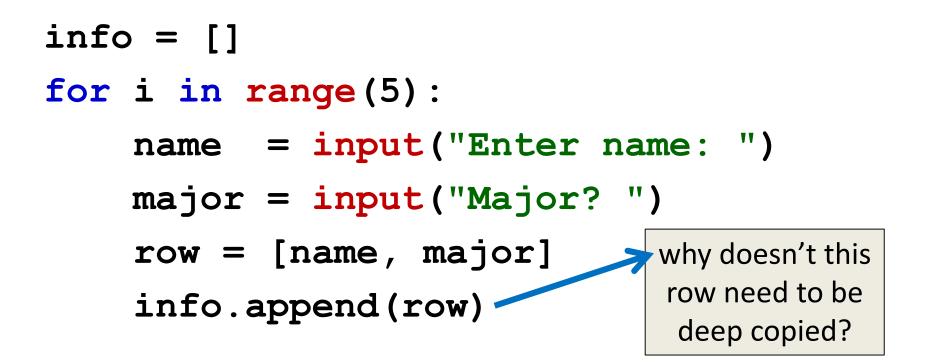
Example: Creating 2D List

• Create a 6-high by 4-wide list of underscores



Example: Creating 2D List from Input

• Create a list of names and majors for 5 students



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 <u>something</u> 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
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 - 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