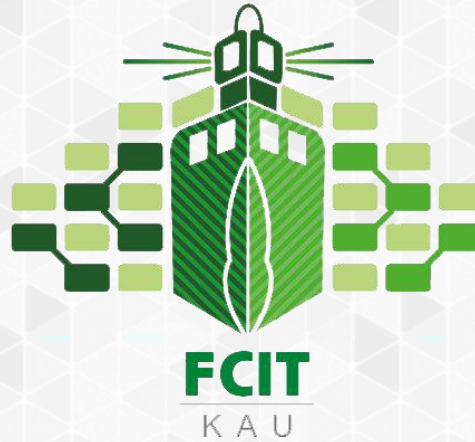


FACULTY OF COMPUTING  
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# Chapter 5

## Loops

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CPIT 110 (Problem-Solving and Programming)

Introduction to Programming Using Python, By: Y. Daniel Liang

# Sections

- 5.1. Motivations
- 5.2. The while Loop
- 5.3. The for Loop
- 5.4. Nested Loops
- 5.5. Minimizing Numerical Errors
- 5.6. Case Studies
- 5.7. Keywords break and continue
- 5.8. Case Study: Displaying Prime Numbers



# Programs

- Program 1: Subtraction Quiz
- Program 2: Guessing Game
- Program 3: Multiple Subtraction Quiz
- Program 4: Advanced Multiple Subtraction Quiz
- Program 5: Sentinel Value
- Program 6: Multiplication Table
- Program 7: Finding the GCD
- Program 8: Predicting The Future Tuition
- Program 9: Prime Number

# Check Points

- Section 5.2

- #1
- #2
- #3
- #4

- Section 5.3

- #5
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- Section 5.4

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- #15
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- Section 5.7

- #17
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- #19

- #20

- #21
- #22

# Objectives

- To write programs for executing statements repeatedly by using a while loop ([5.2](#)).
- To develop loops following the loop design strategy ([5.2.1-5.2.3](#)).
- To control a loop with the user's confirmation ([5.2.4](#)).
- To control a loop with a sentinel value ([5.2.5](#)).
- To use for loops to implement counter-controlled loops ([5.3](#)).
- To write nested loops ([5.4](#)).
- To learn the techniques for minimizing numerical errors ([5.5](#)).
- To learn loops from a variety of examples (GCD, FutureTuition, MonteCarloSimulation, PrimeNumber) ([5.6](#), [5.8](#)).
- To implement program control with break and continue ([5.7](#)).





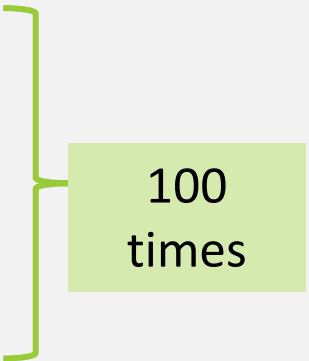
# 5.1. Motivations

- Loops

# Motivations

- Suppose that you need to display a string (e.g., Programming is fun!) 100 times.
- It would be tedious to type the statement 100 times:

```
1  print("Programming is fun!")
2  print("Programming is fun!")
3  print("Programming is fun!")
...
98 print("Programming is fun!")
99 print("Programming is fun!")
100 print("Programming is fun!")
```



100  
times

- So, how do you solve this problem?

# Motivations

- Solution:
  - Python provides a **powerful construct** called a **loop**.
  - A **loop controls** how many **times** an **operation** (or a sequence of operations) is performed.
  - By **using a loop statement**, you **don't have to code** the print statement a **hundred times**.
  - You simply **tell the computer** to display a string that **number of times**.
  - The **loop statement** can be written as follows:

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 100:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
```



The loop statement



# Motivations

- Solution:

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 100:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
```



} The loop body

- Details:

- The variable `count` is initially `0`.
- The loop checks whether `count < 100` is `True`.
  - If so, the loop body is executed.
    - "Programming is fun!" is printed.
    - Then, `count` is incremented by `1` (`count = count + 1`).
- When `count < 100` is `False`, the loop will terminate
  - and the next statement after the loop statement is executed.

# Loops

- A loop is a construct that controls the repeated execution of a block of statements.
- The concept of looping is fundamental to programming.
- Python provides two types of loop statements:
  - while loops
    - The while loops is a condition-controlled loop.
    - it is controlled by a True/False condition.
  - for loops
    - The for loop is a count-controlled loop.
    - It repeats a specified number of times.



## 5.2. The while Loop

- Trace while Loop
- Infinite Loop
- Program 1: Subtraction Quiz
- Program 2: Guessing Game
- Loop Design Strategies
- Program 3: Multiple Subtraction Quiz
- Controlling a Loop with User Confirmation
- Program 4: Advanced Multiple Subtraction Quiz
- Controlling a Loop with a Sentinel Value
- Program 5: Sentinel Value
- Check Point #1 - #4

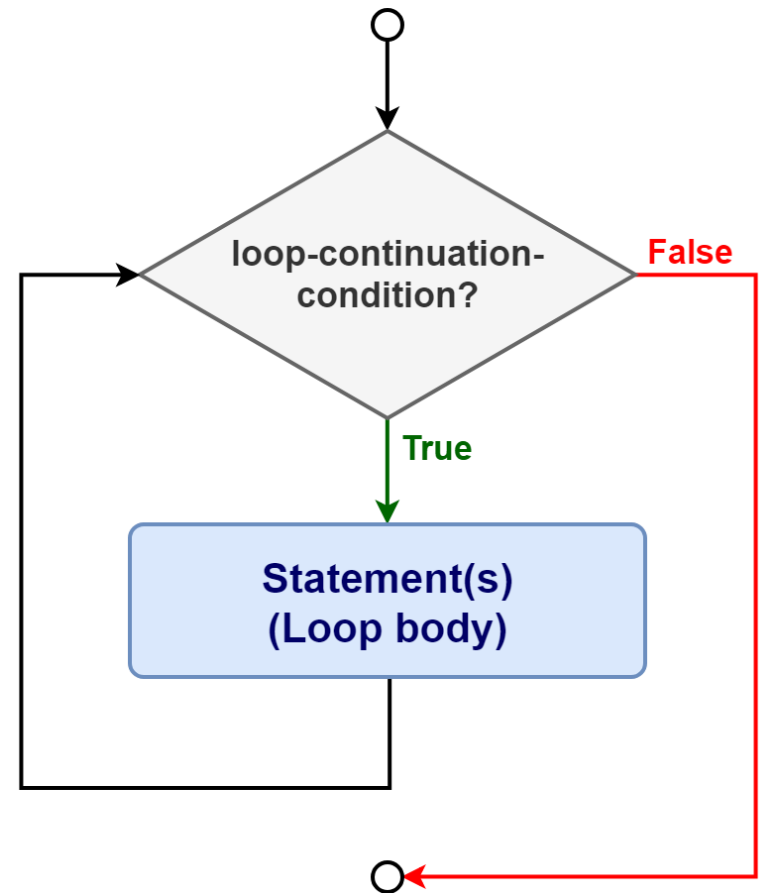


# The while Loop

- A **while loop** executes statements **repeatedly** as long as a **condition remains true**.
- The **syntax** for the while loop is:

```
while loop-continuation-condition:  
    # Loop body  
    Statement(s)
```

- The "**loop body**" is the part that contains the **repeated statements**.
- A **one-time execution** of the **loop body** is called an **iteration**.
  - an iteration of the loop

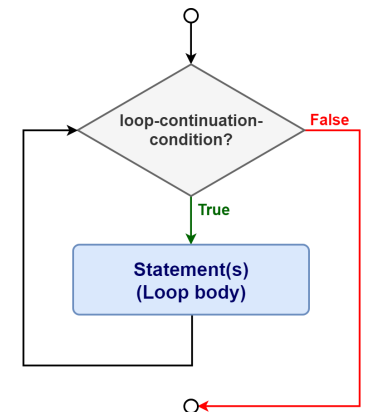


# The while Loop

- The **syntax** for the while loop is:

```
while loop-continuation-condition:  
    # Loop body  
    Statement(s)
```

- Each loop contains a **loop-continuation-condition**.
- This is a **Boolean expression** that **controls the execution** of the **loop body**.
- This expression is evaluated at **each iteration**.
  - If the **result** is **True**, the **loop body** is **executed**
  - If it is **False**, the **entire loop will terminate**
    - Program control **goes to the next statement after the loop**.



# The while Loop

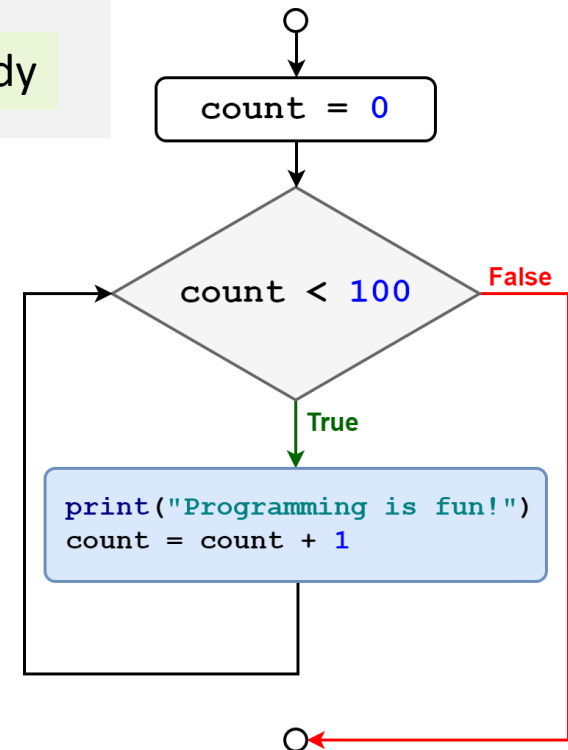
- The **loop** that displays **Programming is fun!** **100 times** is an example of a **while loop**.

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 100:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
```

← loop-continuation-condition

} loop body

- The continuation condition is **count < 100**
  - If **True**, the **loop continues**.
  - If **False**, the **loop will terminate**.
- This type of loop is called a **counter-controlled loop**.





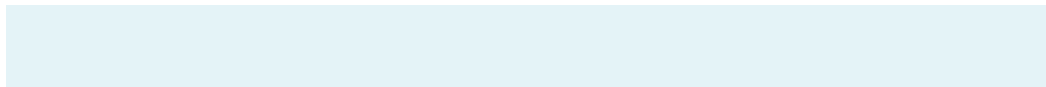
# Trace while Loop

count →

0

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

Initialize **count**





# Trace while Loop

count →

0

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

(count < 2) is True







# Trace while Loop

count →

0

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

Print Programming is  
fun!



Programming is fun!



# Trace while Loop

count →

1

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

Increase **count** by **1**  
**count** is **1** now



Programming is fun!



# Trace while Loop

count →

1

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

(count < 2) is still True  
since count is 1



Programming is fun!



# Trace while Loop

count →

1

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

Print Programming is  
fun!



```
Programming is fun!
Programming is fun!
```



# Trace while Loop

count →

2

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

Increase **count** by **1**  
**count** is **2** now



```
Programming is fun!
Programming is fun!
```



# Trace while Loop

count →

2

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

(count < 2) is **False**  
since count is 2 now



```
Programming is fun!
Programming is fun!
```



# Trace while Loop

count →

2

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 2:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     count = count + 1
5 print("Done")
```

The loop exits. Execute  
the next statement  
after the loop.

Print Done



```
Programming is fun!
Programming is fun!
Done
```

# The while Loop

- Here is another example illustrating how a loop works:

```
1 sum = 0
2 i = 1
3 while i < 10:
4     sum = sum + i
5     i = i + 1
6 print("sum is", sum) # sum is 45
```



- Details:
  - if  $i < 10$  is **True**, the program adds  $i$  to  $sum$ .
  - The variable  $i$  is initially set to **1**.
    - Then it is incremented to 2, 3, and so on, up to 10.
  - When  $i$  is 10,  $i < 10$  is **False**, and the loop exits.
  - So the  $sum$  is  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9 = 45$ .



# Infinite Loop

- Suppose the loop is **mistakenly written** as follows:


```
1 sum = 0
2 i = 1
3 while i < 10:
4     sum = sum + i
5     i = i + 1
6 print("sum is", sum) # sum is 45
```

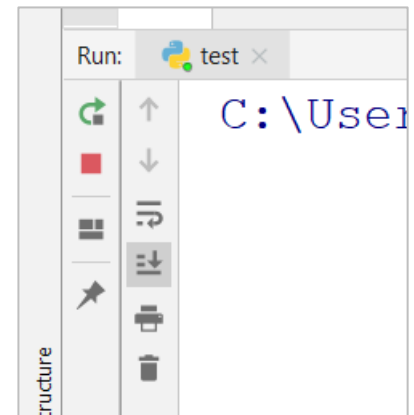


- Details:
  - Note that the **entire loop body** must be **indented inside the loop**.
  - Here the statement **`i = i + 1`** is **not in the loop body**.
  - **This loop is infinite**, because **`i`** is always **1** and **`i < 10`** will always be **True**.



# Note

- Make sure that the loop-continuation-condition eventually becomes False.
  - So that the loop will terminate.
- A common programming error involves infinite loops.
  - The loop runs forever.
- If your program takes an unusual long time to run and does not stop, it may have an infinite loop.
- In PyCharm, click the small  in the bottom left corner.
  - This will stop the execution of the program.





# Caution

- New programmers often make the mistake of executing a loop one extra time or one less time.
- This kind of mistake is commonly known as the off-by-one error.
- For example:

```
1 count = 0
2 while count <= 100:
3     print("Programming is fun!")
4     print(count)
5     count = count + 1
```

- This displays "Programming is fun!" 101 times.
- Why?
  - `count` starts at 0, which means it should go until `count < 100`.
  - If you want to iterate until `count <= 100`, then start `count` at 1.



# Subtraction Quiz

## Program 1

Remember we wrote a program, in **Chapter 4 (Program 3)**, to generate two numbers randomly and then ask the user for the answer of **number1 - number2**. Now, we rewrite this program to let the user repeatedly enter a new answer until it is correct.



```
What is 4 - 3? 4 <Enter>
Wrong answer. Try again. What is 4 - 3? 5 <Enter>
Wrong answer. Try again. What is 4 - 3? 1 <Enter>
You got it!
```



# Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

Design your algorithm:

1. Generate two single-digit integers for `number1` and `number2`.
  - Example: `number1` = 4 and `number2` = 3
2. If `number1` < `number2`, swap `number1` with `number2`.
  - Example: make `number1` = 3 and `number2` = 4
3. Ask the user to answer a question (`answer`)
  - Example: "What is 4 - 3 ?"
4. Make a while loop:
  - Condition of the loop is if the `answer` is wrong (`number1 - number2 != answer`)
  - If the `answer` is wrong, we should:
    - Ask the user to answer the question (`answer`) again.
5. Once the `answer` is finally correct:
  - Exit the loop.
  - Print "You got it!"

# Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 2: Implementation

LISTING 5.1 RepeatSubtractionQuiz.py

```
1  import random
2
3  # 1. Generate two random single-digit integers
4  number1 = random.randint(0, 9)
5  number2 = random.randint(0, 9)
6
7  # 2. If number1 < number2, swap number1 with number2
8  if number1 < number2:
9      number1, number2 = number2, number1
10
11 # 3. Prompt the student to answer What is number1 - number2?
12 answer = eval(input("What is " + str(number1) + " - "
13                     + str(number2) + "? "))
14
15 # 4. Repeatedly ask the user the question until it is correct
16 while number1 - number2 != answer:
17     answer = eval(input("Wrong answer. Try again. What is "
18                         + str(number1) + " - " + str(number2) + "? "))
19
20 # 5. Print the answer is correct
21 print("You got it!")
```



# Subtraction Quiz

## Example Runs of The Program



What is  $8 - 1$ ? 7 <Enter>  
You got it!



What is  $6 - 3$ ? 1 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $6 - 3$ ? 2 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $6 - 3$ ? 4 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $6 - 3$ ? 3 <Enter>  
You got it!




What is  $7 - 4$ ? 99 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $7 - 4$ ? 5 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $7 - 4$ ? 9 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $7 - 4$ ? 8 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $7 - 4$ ? 7 <Enter>  
Wrong answer. Try again. What is  $7 - 4$ ? 3 <Enter>  
You got it!



# Guessing Game

## Program 2

Write a program that **randomly generates a number** between **0** and **100**, **inclusive**. The program will **repeatedly ask** the user to **guess the number until the user gets the number correct**. At each **wrong answer**, the program **tells the user if the guess is too low or too high**.



```
Guess a magic number between 0 and 100
Enter your guess: 50 <Enter>
Your guess is too high
Enter your guess: 25 <Enter>
Your guess is too low
Enter your guess: 42 <Enter>
Your guess is too high
Enter your guess: 39 <Enter>
Yes, the number is 39
```



# Guessing Game

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- This is the famous number guessing game.
- What is the normal first guess?
  - 50
- Why?
  - Because no matter the result (too high or too low), the number of possible answers left is divided in half!
    - If the guess is too high, you know the answer is in between 0 and 49.
    - If the guess is too low, you know the answer is in between 51 and 100.
    - So you can eliminate half of the numbers from consideration.

# Guessing Game

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- So are we **ready to code**?
  - NO!
- We must **THINK** before coding.
- Think:
  - How would you **solve the problem without a program**?
  - You need a random number between 0 and 100.
  - You need to ask the user to enter a guess.
  - You need to compare the guess with the random number.

# Guessing Game

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Good idea to code incrementally when using loops
- Meaning:
  - Do not write the looping structure immediately.
  - First, try to just write the logic of the program, but without using loops.
    - So just write the code for one "loop", one iteration.
  - Then, write the code for the loop structure.
  - Think of the following code as an “initial draft”.

# Guessing Game

## Phase 2: Implementation (1<sup>st</sup> Draft)

LISTING 5.2 GuessNumberOneTime.py

```
1  import random
2
3  # Generate a random number to be guessed
4  number = random.randint(0, 100)
5
6  print("Guess a magic number between 0 and 100")
7
8  # Prompt the user to guess the number
9  guess = eval(input("Enter your guess: "))
10
11 if guess == number:
12     print("Yes, the number is " + str(number))
13 elif guess > number:
14     print("Your guess is too high")
15 else:
16     print("Your guess is too low")
```



# Guessing Game

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- When this program runs, it prompts the user to enter a guess only once.



```
Guess a magic number between 0 and 100
Enter your guess: 50 <Enter>
Your guess is too high
```

- To let the user enter a guess repeatedly, you can change the code in lines 9–16 to create a loop, as follows:

```
1 while True:
2     # Prompt the user to guess the number
3     guess = eval(input("Enter your guess: "))
4
5     if guess == number:
6         print("Yes, the number is " + str(number))
7     elif guess > number:
8         print("Your guess is too high")
9     else:
10        print("Your guess is too low")
```



# Guessing Game

## Phase 2: Implementation (2<sup>nd</sup> Draft)

GuessNumberInfiniteTime.py


```
1  import random
2
3  # Generate a random number to be guessed
4  number = random.randint(0, 100)
5
6  print("Guess a magic number between 0 and 100")
7
8  while True:
9      # Prompt the user to guess the number
10     guess = eval(input("Enter your guess: "))
11
12     if guess == number:
13         print("Yes, the number is " + str(number))
14     elif guess > number:
15         print("Your guess is too high")
16     else:
17         print("Your guess is too low")
```



# Guessing Game

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- This loop **repeatedly prompts** the user to enter a guess.



```
Guess a magic number between 0 and 100
Enter your guess: 25 <Enter>
Your guess is too low
Enter your guess: 39 <Enter>
Yes, the number is 39
Enter your guess: 42 <Enter>
Your guess is too high
Enter your guess: ...
```



- However, the **loop doesn't end** even if the user entered the correct guess.
- This is because the **condition of the loop is always True**.
- So the loop still needs to terminate.
  - **When the guess is finally correct, the loop should exit.**

# Guessing Game

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- So what is the **loop condition**?  
**while (guess != number)**
  - So if the **guess** is **not** the **same** as the **random number**, continue the **while loop**.
- So, revise the loop as follows:

```
1 guess = -1 # Initial value that doesn't meet the loop condition
2 while guess != number:
3     # Prompt the user to guess the number
4     guess = eval(input("Enter your guess: "))
5
6     if guess == number:
7         print("Yes, the number is", number)
8     elif guess > number:
9         print("Your guess is too high")
10    else:
11        print("Your guess is too low")
```



# Guessing Game

## Phase 2: Implementation (Final)

LISTING 5.3 GuessNumber.py

```
1  import random
2
3  # Generate a random number to be guessed
4  number = random.randint(0, 100)
5
6  print("Guess a magic number between 0 and 100")
7
8  guess = -1 # Initial value that doesn't meet the loop condition
9  while guess != number:
10     # Prompt the user to guess the number
11     guess = eval(input("Enter your guess: "))
12
13     if guess == number:
14         print("Yes, the number is", number)
15     elif guess > number:
16         print("Your guess is too high")
17     else:
18         print("Your guess is too low")
```



# Guessing Game

## Trace The Program Execution



```
Guess a magic number between 0 and 100
Enter your guess: 50 <Enter>
Your guess is too high
Enter your guess: 25 <Enter>
Your guess is too low
Enter your guess: 42 <Enter>
Your guess is too high
Enter your guess: 39 <Enter>
Yes, the number is 39
```

	line#	number	guess	output
	4	39		
	8		-1	
iteration 1 {	11		50	
	16			Your guess is too high
iteration 2 {	11		25	
	18			Your guess is too low
iteration 3 {	11		42	
	16			Your guess is too high
iteration 4 {	11		39	
	14			Yes, the number is 39



# Guessing Game

## Discussion

- The program generates the random number in line 4.
- Then, it prompts the user to enter a guess continuously in a loop (lines 9–18).
- For each guess, the program determines whether the user's number is correct, too high, or too low (lines 13–18).
- When the guess is correct, the program exits the loop (line 9).
- Note that guess is initialized to -1.
  - This is to avoid initializing it to a value between 0 and 100, because that could be the number to be guessed.

# Loop Design Strategies

- Coding a correct loop is **challenging** for **new programmers**.
- Therefore, **three steps** are recommended:
  - **Step 1: Identify** the statements that need to be repeated.
  - **Step 2: Wrap** these statements in a loop (**Infinite loop**) like this:

```
while True:  
    Statements
```


- **Step 3: Code** the **loop-continuation-condition** and **include** appropriate **statements to control the loop**.

```
while loop-continuation-condition:  
    Statements  
    Additional statements for controlling the loop
```

# Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Program 3

Write a program to randomly generate five subtraction questions and ask the user for the answer to each. Count how many the user got correct, and display the total time spent, by the user, answering the five questions.



```
What is 1 - 1? 0 <Enter>
You are correct!
```

```
What is 7 - 2? 5 <Enter>
You are correct!
```

```
What is 9 - 3? 4 <Enter>
Your answer is wrong.
9 - 3 is 6
```

```
What is 6 - 6? 0 <Enter>
You are correct!
```

```
What is 9 - 6? 2 <Enter>
Your answer is wrong.
9 - 6 is 3
```

```
Correct count is 3 out of 5
Test time is 10 seconds
```

# Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Use the **loop design strategy**:
  - First, identify the statements that need to be repeated.
    - The statements for **randomly generating two numbers**.
    - **Asking the user for the answer** to the subtraction **question**.
    - **Grading the question**.
      - **Comparing user answer to the real answer**.
  - Second, wrap these statements inside a loop.
  - Finally, **add a loop control variable** and an **appropriate loop-continuation-condition** that will **execute the loop five times**.

# Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 2: Implementation

LISTING 5.4 SubtractionQuizLoop.py

```
1  import random
2  import time
3
4  correctCount = 0 # Count the number of correct answers
5  count = 0 # Count the number of questions
6  NUMBER_OF_QUESTIONS = 5 # Constant
7
8  startTime = time.time() # Get start time
9
10 while count < NUMBER_OF_QUESTIONS:
11     # 1. Generate two random single-digit integers
12     number1 = random.randint(0, 9)
13     number2 = random.randint(0, 9)
14
15     # 2. If number1 < number2, swap number1 with number2
16     if number1 < number2:
17         number1, number2 = number2, number1
18
```



# Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 2: Implementation

LISTING 5.4 SubtractionQuizLoop.py

```
19 # 3. Prompt the student to answer "what is number1 - number2?"
20     answer = eval(input("What is " + str(number1) + " - " +
21         str(number2) + "? "))
22
23 # 5. Grade the answer and display the result
24 if number1 - number2 == answer:
25     print("You are correct!")
26     correctCount += 1
27 else:
28     print("Your answer is wrong.\n", number1, "-",
29         number2, "should be", (number1 - number2))
30
31 # Increase the count
32 count += 1
33
34 endTime = time.time() # Get end time
35 testTime = int(endTime - startTime) # Get test time
36 print("Correct count is", correctCount, "out of",
37     NUMBER_OF_QUESTIONS, "\nTest time is", testTime, "seconds")
```





# Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Discussion

- The program uses the control variable `count` to control the execution of the loop.
  - `count` is initially `0` (line 5)
  - `count` is increased by `1` in each iteration (line 32).
  - A subtraction question is displayed and processed in each iteration.
- The program obtains the time before the test starts (line 8) and the time after the test ends (line 34).
  - Then, it computes the test time in seconds (line 35).
- The program displays the correct count and test time after all the quizzes have been taken (lines 36–37).

# Controlling a Loop with User Confirmation


- The preceding example ([Program 3](#)) executes the loop five times.
- If you want the user to decide whether to take another question, you can offer a user confirmation.
- The template of the program can be coded as follows:

```
continueLoop = 'Y'
while continueLoop == 'Y':
    # Execute the loop body once
    ...
    # Prompt the user for confirmation
    continueLoop = input("Enter Y to continue and N to quit: ")
```

# Advanced Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Program 4

Rewrite Program 3 with user confirmation to let the user decide whether to advance to the next question.



```
What is 6 - 1? 5 <Enter>
You are correct!
Enter Y to continue and N to quit: Y <Enter>

What is 8 - 0? 6 <Enter>
Your answer is wrong.
8 - 0 should be 8
Enter Y to continue and N to quit: Y <Enter>

What is 8 - 3? 5 <Enter>
You are correct!
Enter Y to continue and N to quit: N <Enter>

Correct count is 2 out of 3
Test time is 24 seconds
```

# Advanced Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Use the template of **controlling a loop with user confirmation**:

```
continueLoop = 'Y'
while continueLoop == 'Y':
    # Execute the loop body once
    ...
    # Prompt the user for confirmation
    continueLoop = input("Enter Y to continue and N to quit: ")
```

- So we have to **modify the loop condition** as shown in the previous template.
  - **Remove unnecessary variables or constants** that the **new loop condition doesn't use**, such as **NUMBER\_OF\_QUESTIONS**.
  - After removing them, **modify statements**, such as **print statements**, that **use the removed variables or constants**.

# Advanced Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 2: Implementation

SubtractionQuizLoopUserConfirmation.py

```
1  import random
2  import time
3
4  correctCount = 0 # Count the number of correct answers
5  count = 0 # Count the number of questions
6
7  startTime = time.time() # Get start time
8
9  continueLoop = 'Y' # User confirmation flag
10 while continueLoop == 'Y':
11     # 1. Generate two random single-digit integers
12     number1 = random.randint(0, 9)
13     number2 = random.randint(0, 9)
14
15     # 2. If number1 < number2, swap number1 with number2
16     if number1 < number2:
17         number1, number2 = number2, number1
18
19     # 3. Prompt the student to answer "what is number1 - number2?"
20     answer = eval(input("What is " + str(number1) + " - " +
21                         str(number2) + "? "))
```



# Advanced Multiple Subtraction Quiz

## Phase 2: Implementation

SubtractionQuizLoopUserConfirmation.py

```
22
23     # 5. Grade the answer and display the result
24     if number1 - number2 == answer:
25         print("You are correct!")
26         correctCount += 1
27     else:
28         print("Your answer is wrong.\n", number1, "-",
29             number2, "should be", (number1 - number2))
30
31     # Increase the count
32     count += 1
33
34     # Prompt the user for confirmation
35     continueLoop = input("Enter Y to continue and N to quit: ")
36     print() # To insert a new line
37
38     endTime = time.time() # Get end time
39     testTime = int(endTime - startTime) # Get test time
40     print("Correct count is", correctCount, "out of",
41         count, "\nTest time is", testTime, "seconds")
```



# Controlling a Loop with a Sentinel Value

- Often the number of times a loop is executed is not predetermined.
- Another common technique for controlling a loop is by choosing a special value when reading and processing user input.
- This special input value is known as a sentinel value.
- The sentinel value signifies the end of the input.
- A loop that uses a sentinel value in this way is called a sentinel-controlled loop.
- Example:
  - Ask the user to keep inputting as many integer values as they want.
  - Tell them that the loop will stop once the value **-1** is entered.
  - Therefore, **-1** would be the sentinel value.

# Sentinel Value

## Program 5

Write a program that will **sum up all user inputted values**. The user **can keep inputting values** for as long as the user wishes. If the user enters **"0"**, this means **the end of the input**. Your program should **display the sum** to the user.



```
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 2 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 3 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 4 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 0 <Enter>
The sum is 9
```





# Sentinel Value

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Use the **loop design strategy**:
  - First, identify the statements that need to be repeated.
    - Ask the user for a value (**data**).
      - `data = eval(input("Enter an integer ..."))`
    - Add it to the variable **sum**.
      - `sum += data`
  - Second, wrap these statements inside a loop.
  - Finally, **add a loop control variable** and an **appropriate loop-continuation-condition** which will be **data != 0** (the **sentinel value**).

# Sentinel Value

## Phase 2: Implementation

LISTING 5.5 SentinelValue.py

```
1 data = eval(input("Enter an integer (the input exits " +
2     "if the input is 0): "))
3
4 # Keep reading data until the input is 0
5 sum = 0
6 while data != 0:
7     sum += data
8
9     data = eval(input("Enter an integer (the input exits " +
10         "if the input is 0): "))
11
12 print("The sum is", sum)
```



```
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 10 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 5 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 0 <Enter>
The sum is 15
```

# Sentinel Value

## Trace The Program Execution



```
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 2 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 3 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 4 <Enter>
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 0 <Enter>
The sum is 9
```

	line#	data	sum	output
	1	2		
	5		0	
iteration 1 {	7		2	
	9	3		
iteration 2 {	7		5	
	9	4		
iteration 3 {	7		9	
	9	0		
	12			The sum is 9



# Sentinel Value Discussion

- If **data** is **not 0**, it is **added to the sum** (line 7) and **the next item of input data is read** (lines 9–10).
- If **data** is **0**, the **loop body is no longer executed**, and the **while loop terminates**.
- The input value **0** is the **sentinel value for this loop**.
- Note that if the **first input read is 0**, the loop body never executes, and the resulting **sum** is **0**.



```
Enter an integer (the input ends if it is 0): 0 <Enter>  
The sum is 0
```





# Caution

- Don't use floating-point values for equality checking in a loop control.
- **Why?**
  - Since those values are approximated, they could lead to imprecise counter values.
- Consider the following code for computing  $1 + 0.9 + 0.8 + \dots + 0.1$ :

```
1 item = 1
2 sum = 0
3 while item != 0: # No guarantee item will be 0
4     sum += item
5     item -= 0.1
6 print(sum)
```





# Caution

- Consider the following code for computing  $1 + 0.9 + \dots + 0.1$ :

```
1 item = 1
2 sum = 0
3 while item != 0:
4     sum += item
5     item -= 0.1
6 print(sum)
```



Iteration 1 →	0.9	<b>item</b>	1	<b>sum</b>
Iteration 2 →	0.8		1.9	
Iteration 3 →	0.70000000000000001		2.7	
Iteration 4 →	0.60000000000000001		3.4000000000000004	
Iteration 5 →	0.50000000000000001		4.0	
Iteration 6 →	0.400000000000000013		4.5	
Iteration 7 →	0.300000000000000016		4.9	
Iteration 8 →	0.200000000000000015		5.2	
Iteration 9 →	0.100000000000000014		5.4	
Iteration 10 →	0.00000000000000001		5.5000000000000001	

- The variable **item** starts with **1** and is reduced by **0.1** every time the loop body is executed.
- The loop should terminate when **item** becomes **0**.
- However, there is no guarantee that **item** will be **exactly 0**, because the floating-point arithmetic is approximated.
  - **0.00000000000000001 != 0** → True
- This loop seems okay on the surface, but it is actually an **infinite loop**.





# Check Point #1

Analyze the following code. Is `count < 100` always True, always False, or sometimes True or sometimes False at **Point A**, **Point B**, and **Point C**?

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < 100:
3     # Point A
4     print("Programming is fun!")
5     count += 1
6     # Point B
7
8 # Point C
```

- Answer:
- **Point A:** always True
- **Point B:** sometimes False (Only one time)
- **Point C:** always False





# Check Point #2

What is wrong if **guess** is initialized to **0** in line 8 in the following code?

LISTING 5.3 GuessNumber.py

```
1  import random
2
3  # Generate a random number to be guessed
4  number = random.randint(0, 100)
5
6  print("Guess a magic number between 0 and 100")
7
8  guess = -1 # Initial value that doesn't meet the loop condition
9  while guess != number:
10     # Prompt the user to guess the number
11     guess = eval(input("Enter your guess: "))
12
13     if guess == number:
14         print("Yes, the number is", number)
15     elif guess > number:
16         print("Your guess is too high")
17     else:
18         print("Your guess is too low")
```



- Answer: the randomly generated number (**number**) could be **0**. If this happened, the program will not execute the loop.
  - The probability of this to be happened is 0.99% (1/101)








# Check Point #3


How many times are the following loop bodies repeated? What is the printout of each loop?

```
1 i = 1
2 while i < 10:
3     if i % 2 == 0:
4         print(i)
5
```



(a)

```
1 i = 1
2 while i < 10:
3     if i % 2 == 0:
4         print(i)
5         i += 1
```



(b)

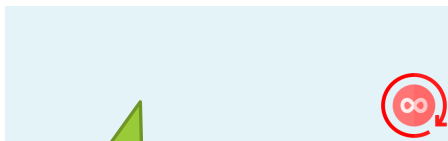
```
1 i = 1
2 while i < 10:
3     if i % 2 == 0:
4         print(i)
5         i += 1
```

(c)

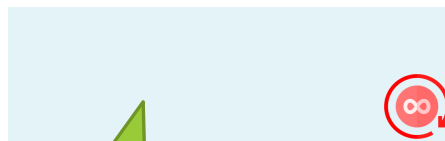
Infinite Number of Times

Infinite Number of Times

9 Times



Empty



Empty



```
2
4
6
8
```




# Check Point

## #4

Suppose the **input** is **2 3 4 5 0** (one number per line). What is the **output** of the following code?

```
1  number = eval(input("Enter an integer: "))
2  max = number
3
4  while number != 0:
5      number = eval(input("Enter an integer: "))
6      if number > max:
7          max = number
8
9  print("max is", max)
10 print("number", number)
```



```
Enter an integer: 2 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 3 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 4 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 5 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 0 <Enter>
max is 5
number 0
```



## 5.3. The for Loop

- Trace for Loop
- The range Function
- range(a, b)
- range(a)
- range(a, b, k)
- Check Point #5 - #9

# The for Loop

- Often you will use a **while loop** to **iterate a certain number of times**.
- A loop of this type is called a **counter-controlled loop**.
- In general, the loop can be written as follows:

```
i = initialValue # Initialize loop-control variable
while i < endValue:
    # Loop body
    ...
    i += 1 # Adjust loop-control variable
```

- If you want to **iterate a specific number of times**, it is **better/easier** to just use a **for loop**.

# The for Loop

```
i = initialValue # Initialize loop-control variable
while i < endValue:
    # Loop body
    ...
    i += 1 # Adjust loop-control variable
```

- A **for loop** can be used to **simplify** the preceding loop:

```
for i in range(initialValue, endValue):
    # Loop body
```

- In general, the syntax of a for loop is:

```
for var in sequence:
    # Loop body
```

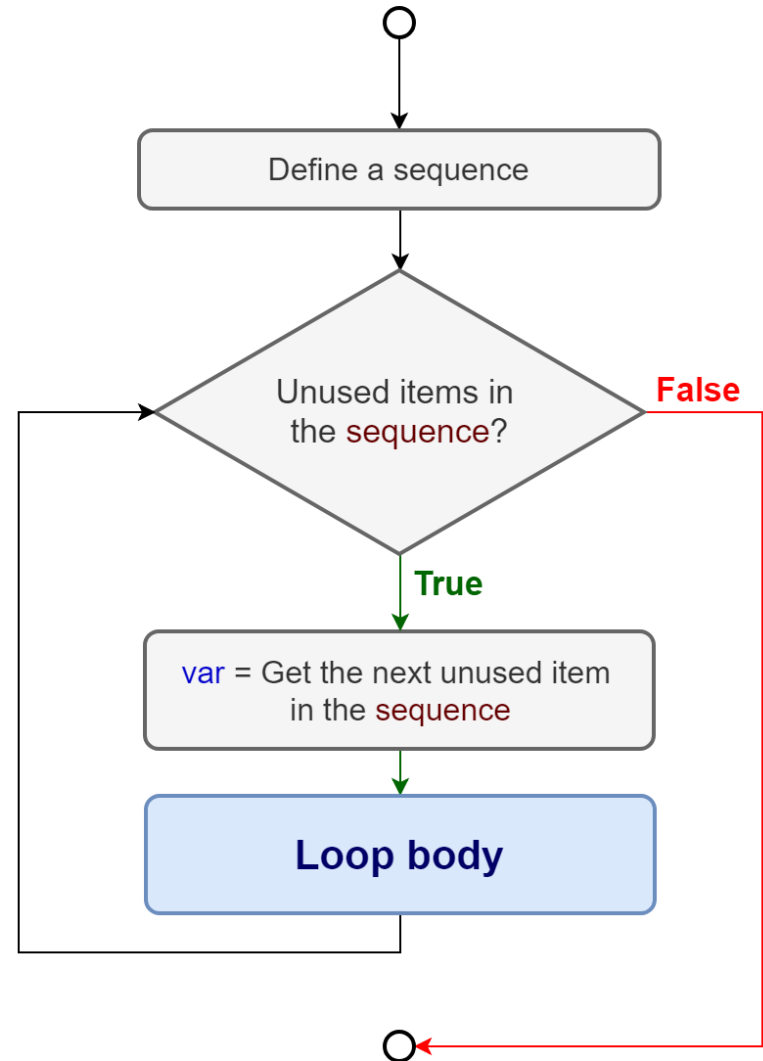
# The for Loop

## Flowchart

- Flowchart for a generic for loop:

```
for var in sequence:  
    # Loop body
```

- A **sequence** holds multiple items of data, stored one after the other.
- The variable **var** takes on each successive value in the sequence, the statements in the body of the loop are executed once for each value.




# The for Loop

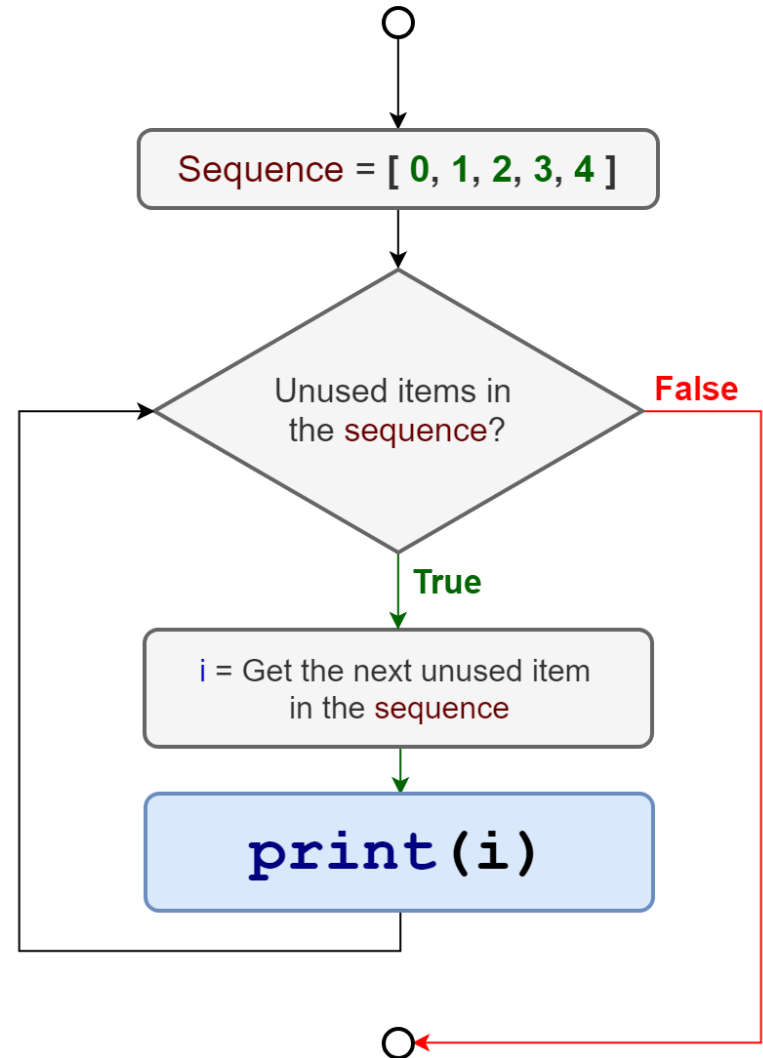
## Example

- Example:

```
for i in range(0, 5):  
    print(i)
```



0  
1  
2  
3  
4





# Trace for Loop

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0,5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Print "Start ..."



**Start ...**





# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

0

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Loop 5 times.  
Loop #1



Start ...



# Trace for Loop

Range(0, 5) → [ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

0

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Print "i = 0"



```
Start ...
i = 0
```



# Trace for Loop

Range(0, 5) →

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]



i →

1

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Loop #2



```
Start ...
i = 0
```



# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

1

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Print "i = 1"



```
Start ...
i = 0
i = 1
```



# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

2

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Loop #3



```
Start ...
i = 0
i = 1
```



# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

2

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Print "i = 2"



```
Start ...
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
```



# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

3

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Loop #4



```
Start ...
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
```



# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

3

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Print "i = 3"



```
Start ...
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
i = 3
```





# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

4

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0, 5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Loop #5



```
Start ...
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
i = 3
```



# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) →

[ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]



i →

4

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0,5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Print "i = 4"

Start ...

i = 0

i = 1

i = 2

i = 3

**i = 4**





# Trace for Loop

Range (0, 5) → [ 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 ]

i → 4

```
1 print("Start ...")
2 for i in range(0,5):
3     print("i =", i)
4 print("... End")
```

Print "... End"

```
Start ...
i = 0
i = 1
i = 2
i = 3
i = 4
... End
```



# The range Function

- The `range()` function returns a sequence of **integer** numbers, **starting from 0** by **default**, and **increments** by **1** (by **default**), and **ends** at a **specified number**.
- Syntax:


```
range(start, stop, step)
```

- **start**: an integer number specifying at which position to start. Default is 0.
  - **stop**: an integer number specifying at which position to end.
  - **step**: an integer number specifying the incrementation. Default is 1
- It has **three versions**:
    - `range(a)`
    - `range(a, b)`
    - `range(a, b, k)`

# range(a, b)

- The function `range(a, b)` returns the sequence of integers `a, a + 1, ..., b - 2, and b - 1`.
- For example:

```
1 for v in range(4, 8):  
2     print("v =", v)
```




```
v = 4  
v = 5  
v = 6  
v = 7
```

# range(a)

- The function `range(a)` is the same as `range(0, a)`.
- For example:

```
1 for v in range(6):  
2     print("v =", v)
```




```
v = 0  
v = 1  
v = 2  
v = 3  
v = 4  
v = 5
```

# range(a, b, k)

- **k** is used as **step value** in **range(a, b, k)**.
  - The **first number** in the sequence is **a**.
  - Each successive number in the sequence will **increase by** the **step value k**.
  - **b** is the **limit**.
  - The **last number** in the **sequence** must **be less than b**.
- **Example:**

```
1 for v in range(3, 9, 2):  
2     print("v =", v)
```



```
v = 3  
v = 5  
v = 7
```


- The **step value** in **range (3, 9, 2)** is **2**, and the **limit** is **9**. So, the **sequence** is **3, 5, and 7**

# range(a, b, k)

## Count Backward

- The `range(a, b, k)` function can count backward if `k` is negative.
- In this case, the sequence is still `a, a + k, a + 2k`, and so on for a negative `k`.
- The last number in the sequence must be greater than `b`.
- Example:

```
1 for v in range(5, 1, -1):  
2     print("v =", v)
```



```
v = 5  
v = 4  
v = 3  
v = 2
```





# Note

- The numbers in the `range` function **must be integers**.
- For example, `range(1.5, 8.5)`, `range(8.5)`, or `range(1.5, 8.5, 1)` **would be wrong**.
- Example:

```
1 for v in range(6.5):  
2     print("v =", v)
```



```
for v in range(6.5):  
TypeError: 'float' object cannot be interpreted as  
an integer
```



# Note

```
range(2)
```



```
[0, 1]
```

```
range(2, 3)
```



```
[2]
```

```
range(2, -3)
```



```
[]
```

```
range(2, -3, -1)
```



```
[2, 1, 0, -1, -2]
```

```
range(2, 2)
```



```
[]
```

```
range(1, 2, 2)
```



```
[1]
```

```
range(2, 2, -1)
```



```
[]
```

```
range(5, 2, -1)
```



```
[5, 4, 3]
```



# Check Point #5

Suppose the **input** is **2 3 4 5 0** (one number per line). What is the **output** of the following code?

```
1 number = 0
2 sum = 0
3
4 for count in range(5):
5     number = eval(input("Enter an integer: "))
6     sum += number
7
8 print("sum is", sum)
9 print("count is", count)
```



```
Enter an integer: 2 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 3 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 4 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 5 <Enter>
Enter an integer: 0 <Enter>
sum is 14
count is 4
```





# Check Point

## #6

Can you convert any **for loop** to a **while loop**? List the advantages of using for loops.

➤ Answers:

➤ Yes, we can convert any **for loop** to a **while loop**.

➤ Advantages:

- The **number of repetitions** is **specified explicitly** in advance.
- When using a **while loop**, programmers often **forget to adjust the control variable** such as (**`i += 1`**). Using **for loop** can **avoid this error**.





# Check Point

## #7

Convert the following **for loop** statement to a **while loop**:

```
1 sum = 0
2 for i in range(1001):
3     sum = sum + i
4 print("sum =", sum)
```



```
sum = 500500
```

➤ **Solution:**

```
1 sum = 0
2 i = 0
3 while i < 1001:
4     sum = sum + i
5     i += 1
6 print("sum =", sum)
```



```
sum = 500500
```





# Check Point

## #8

Can you always convert any **while loop** into a **for loop**? Convert the following while loop into a for loop.

```
1 i = 1
2 sum = 0
3 while sum < 10000:
4     sum = sum + i
5     i += 1
6 print("sum =", sum)
```



sum = 10011

### ➤ Answers:

- No, we **cannot always convert** any **while loop** into a **for loop** especially for the **while loop** that **is not based** on the **counter variable** (counter-controlled loop).

```
1 sum = 0
2 for i in range(1, 142):
3     sum = sum + i
4 print("sum =", sum)
```



sum = 10011





# Check Point

## #9

How many times are the following loop bodies repeated? What is the printout of each loop?

```
1 count = 0
2 while count < n:
3     count += 1
```

(a)

$n$  Times

```
1 for count in range(n):
2     print(count)
3
```

(b)

$n$  Times

```
1 count = 5
2 while count < n:
3     count += 1
```

(c)

$(n - \text{count})$  Times

```
1 count = 5
2 while count < n:
3     count += 3
```

(d)

(The ceiling of  $(n - 5) / 3$ ) Times



## 5.4. Nested Loops

- Trace Nested Loops
- Program 6: Multiplication Table
- Check Point #10 - #16





# Nested Loops

- A loop can be nested inside another loop.
- Nested loops consist of an outer loop and one or more inner loops.
- Each time the outer loop is repeated, the inner loops are reentered and started anew.

- Example:

Outer Loop

```
1 print("Start")
2 print()
3
4 for x in range(1, 4):
5     print("----- x =", x, "-----")
6     for y in range(4, 6):
7         print("y =", y)
8     print()
9
10 print("End")
```

Run



Inner Loop

Start

```
----- x = 1 -----
y = 4
y = 5
```

```
----- x = 2 -----
y = 4
y = 5
```

```
----- x = 3 -----
y = 4
y = 5
```

End



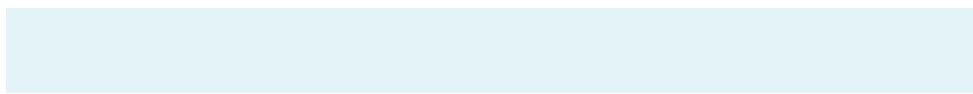
# Trace Nested Loops

Draw a table and put each variable in a column.

Program Trace

i	j

```
1  for i in range(1, 4):
2      j = 0
3      while j < i:
4          print(j, end = " ")
5          j += 1
6      print()
7  print("Done")
```





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1, 2, 3 ]



Loop 3 times, and the sequence is [1, 2, 3].  
So, the first item is 1. now *i* is 1.

Program Trace

i	j
1	

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1, 2, 3 ]



j is 0 now

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1, 2, 3 ]



0 < 1 is True

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [1, 2, 3]



Print 0 and put a white space " " at the end.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0

0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) →

[1, 2, 3]



Increment *j* by 1. *j* is 1 now.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):  
2     j = 0  
3     while j < i:  
4         print(j, end = " ")  
5         j += 1  
6     print()  
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1



0



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) →

[1, 2, 3]



1 < 1 is False.

Exit from the current loop (inner loop).

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1



0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1, 2, 3 ]



Print a new line (\n)

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1

0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]



Update *i* to the next unused item in the sequence. Now *i* is 2.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	

0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

j is 0 now

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0



0



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

0 < 2 is True

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0



0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) →

[1, 2, 3]



Print 0 and put a white space " " at the end.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0



0  
0



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Increment *j* by 1. *j* is 1 now.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1



0  
0



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

1 < 2 is True

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1



0  
0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) →

[1, 2, 3]



Print 1 and put a white space " " at the end.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1



```
0
0 1
```





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Increment *j* by 1. *j* is 2 now.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2



```
0
0 1
```



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) →

[1, 2, 3]



2 < 2 is False.

Exit from the current loop (inner loop).

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2



```
0
0 1
```



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Print a new line (\n)

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2



```
0
0 1
```



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]



Update *i* to the next unused item in the sequence. Now *i* is 3.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

j is 0 now

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

0 < 3 is True

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) →

[1, 2, 3]



Print 0 and put a white space " " at the end.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
0
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Increment *j* by 1. *j* is 1 now.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
0
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0
	1







# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

1 < 3 is True

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
0
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0
	1





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Print 1 and put a white space " " at the end.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
0 1
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0
	1





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Increment *j* by 1. *j* is 2 now.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
0 1
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
3	
	2
	0
	1
	2





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

2 < 3 is True

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```

```
0
0 1
0 1
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
3	
	0
	1
	2





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Print 2 and put a white space " " at the end.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```



```
0
0 1
0 1 2
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
3	
	0
	1
	2



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]



Program Trace

Increment **j** by 1. **j** is 3 now.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```



```
0
0 1
0 1 2
```

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0
	1
	2
	3





# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
3	
	2
	3

3 < 3 is False.  
Exit from the current loop (inner loop).

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```



```
0
0 1
0 1 2
```



# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0
	1
	2
	3

Print a new line (\n)

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```



```
0
0 1
0 1 2
```






# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → **[ 1 , 2 , 3 ]**

Is there any unused item in the sequence? No.  
So, exit from the current loop (outer loop)

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```



```
0
0 1
0 1 2
```

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0
	1
	2
	3

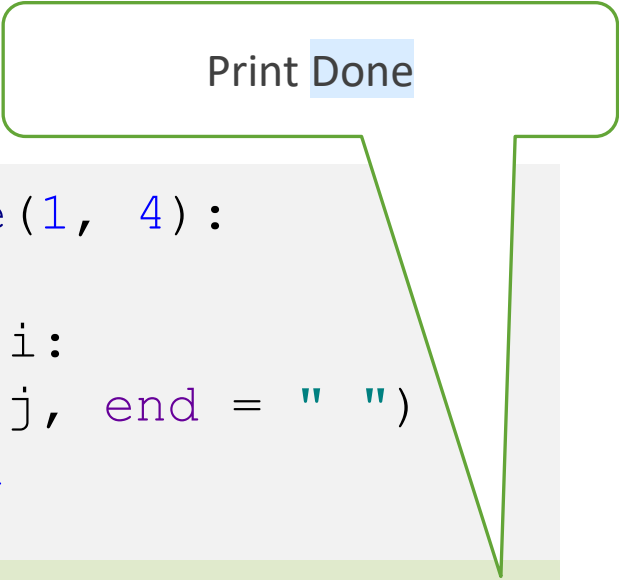


# Trace Nested Loops

Range (1, 4) → [ 1 , 2 , 3 ]

Program Trace

i	j
1	
	0
	1
2	
	0
	1
	2
3	
	0
	1
	2
	3



```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
6     print()
7 print("Done")
```




```
0
0 1
0 1 2
Done
```



# Multiplication Table

## Program 6

Write a program that uses **nested for loops** to print out the **1 through 9 multiplication table**.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

# Multiplication Table

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Examine the table:
  - We have **nine rows** of data.
  - We have **nine columns** of data.
- Look at the **individual rows**:
  - The first row contains the answer of **1x1**, **1x2**, **1x3**...
  - The second row contains the answer of **2x1**, **2x2**, **2x3**...
  - ...
  - The ninth row contains the answer of **9x1**, **9x2**, **9x3**...
- For each row heading (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9):
  - We have that **number multiplied by** each of **1 through 9**.

# Multiplication Table

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Use two for loops:
  1. The **outer for loop** will iterate over all **rows**
    - And it will start at  $i = 1$ 
      - because the first row is labeled as 1.
    - And it will iterate until and including  $i = 9$  (the **last row**).
  2. Then, for **EACH row**, the **inner for loop** will calculate that row's **answer** of the row **# times** the **values 1 through 9**.

The diagram shows a 9x9 multiplication table. A blue box labeled 'Outer Loop' points to the first column of the table, which contains row indices 1 through 9. A green box labeled 'Inner Loop' points to the first row of the table, which contains column indices 1 through 9. The table itself is a grid where each cell contains the product of its row and column indices.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

# Multiplication Table

## Phase 2: Implementation

LISTING 5.6 MultiplicationTable.py

```
1  print("          Multiplication Table")
2  # Display the number title
3  print("  |", end = '')
4  for j in range(1, 10):
5      print("  ", j, end = '')
6  print() # Jump to the new line
7  print("-----")
8
9  # Display table body
10 for i in range(1, 10):
11     print(i, "|", end = '')
12     for j in range(1, 10):
13         # Display the product and align properly
14         print(format(i * j, '4d'), end = '')
15     print() # Jump to the new line
```



# Multiplication Table

## Discussion

- The program displays a title (line 1) on the first line in the output.
- The first for loop (lines 4–5) displays the numbers 1 through 9 on the second line.
- A line of dashes (-) is displayed on the third line (line 7).
- The next loop (lines 10–15) is a nested for loop with the control variable *i* in the outer loop and *j* in the inner loop.
- For each *i*, the product *i* \* *j* is displayed on a line in the inner loop, with *j* being 1, 2, 3, . . . , 9.

# Multiplication Table

## Discussion

- To align the numbers properly, the program formats `i * j` using `format(i * j, "4d")` (line 14).
  - Recall that `"4d"` specifies a decimal integer format with width 4.
- Normally, the `print` function automatically jumps to the next line.
  - Invoking `print(item, end = "")` (lines 3, 5, 11, and 14) prints the item without advancing to the next line.
  - Note that the `print` function with the `end` argument was introduced in Chapter 3.





# Note

- Be aware that a **nested loop** may take a long time to run.
- Consider the following **loop nested in three levels**:

```
1 for i in range(1000):  
2     for j in range(1000):  
3         for k in range(1000):  
4             Perform an action
```



- The action is performed **1,000,000,000** times.
- If it takes 1 millisecond to perform the action, the **total time to run** the **loop** would be **more than 277 hours**.
- So **be careful with many nested loops**.



# Check Point

## #10

How many times is the print statement executed:

```
1 for i in range(10):  
2     for j in range(i):  
3         print(i * j)
```

### ➤ Solution:

- The outer loop runs 10 times
  - From 0 to 9
- For each iteration, the inner loop runs from 0 to  $i$ 
  - First time  $i$  is 0, then  $i$  is 1, then 2, then 3, until  $i$  is 9
- Answer:  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 9 = 45$  times





# Check Point #11

Show the **output** of the following programs. (Hint: **Draw a table** and list the **variables** in the columns to **trace** these **programs**.)

```
1 for i in range(1, 5):
2     j = 0
3     while j < i:
4         print(j, end = " ")
5         j += 1
```

(a)



0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 2 3

Program Trace

i	j
1	0
	1
2	0
	1
	2
3	0
	1
	2
	3
4	0
	1
	2
	3
	4



# Check Point #12

```
1 i = 0
2 while i < 5:
3     for j in range(i, 1, -1):
4         print(j, end = " ")
5     print("****")
6     i += 1
```

(B)



```
****
****
2 ****
3 2 ****
4 3 2 ****
```

Program Trace

i	j
0	
1	
2	
	2
3	
	3
	2
4	
	4
	3
	2



# Check Point #13

```
1 i = 5
2 while i >= 1:
3     num = 1
4     for j in range(1, i + 1):
5         print(num, end = "xxx")
6         num *= 2
7     print()
8     i -= 1
```

(c)

```
1xxx2xxx4xxx8xxx16xxx
1xxx2xxx4xxx8xxx
1xxx2xxx4xxx
1xxx2xxx
1xxx
```

Program Trace

i	num	j
5	1	
	2	1
	4	2
	8	3
	16	4
	32	5
4	1	
	2	1
	4	2
	8	3
	16	4
3	1	
	2	1
	4	2
	8	3
2	1	
	2	1
	4	2
1	1	
	2	1





# Check Point #14

```
1 i = 1
2 while i <= 5:
3     num = 1
4     for j in range(1, i + 1):
5         print(num, end = "G")
6         num += 2
7     print()
8     i += 1
```

(d)

```
1G
1G3G
1G3G5G
1G3G5G7G
1G3G5G7G9G
```

Program Trace

i	num	j
1	1	
	3	1
2	1	
	3	1
	5	2
3	1	
	3	1
	5	2
	7	3
4	1	
	3	1
	5	2
	7	3
	9	4
5	1	
	3	1
	5	2
	7	3
	9	4
	11	5





# Check Point #15

```
1 i = 5
2 while i >= 1:
3     num = 1
4     for j in range(1, i + 1):
5         num *= 2
6         print(num, end = "xxx")
7     print()
8     i -= 1
```

(e)

```
2xxx4xxx8xxx16xxx32xxx
2xxx4xxx8xxx16xxx
2xxx4xxx8xxx
2xxx4xxx
2xxx
```

Program Trace

i	num	j
5	1	
	2	1
	4	2
	8	3
	16	4
	32	5
4	1	
	2	1
	4	2
	8	3
	16	4
3	1	
	2	1
	4	2
	8	3
2	1	
	2	1
	4	2
1	1	
	2	1





# Check Point #16

```
1 i = 1
2 while i <= 5:
3     num = 1
4     for j in range(1, i + 1):
5         num += 2
6         print(num, end = "G")
7     print()
8     i += 1
```

(f)

```
3G
3G5G
3G5G7G
3G5G7G9G
3G5G7G9G11G
```

Program Trace

i	num	j
1	1	
	3	1
2	1	
	3	1
	5	2
3	1	
	3	1
	5	2
	7	3
4	1	
	3	1
	5	2
	7	3
	9	4
5	1	
	3	1
	5	2
	7	3
	9	4
	11	5







## 5.5. Minimizing Numerical Errors

# Minimizing Numerical Errors

- Using floating-point numbers in the loop-continuation-condition may cause numeric errors.
- Numerical errors involving floating-point numbers are inevitable.
- This section provides an example showing you how to minimize such errors.

# Minimizing Numerical Errors

## Example

The following program sums a series that starts with **0.01** and ends with **1.0**. The numbers in the series will increment by **0.01**, as follows: **0.01 + 0.02 + 0.03** and so on.

LISTING 5.7 TestSum.py

```
1  # Initialize sum
2  sum = 0
3
4  # Add 0.01, 0.02, ..., 0.99, 1 to sum
5  i = 0.01
6  while i <= 1.0:
7      sum += i
8      i = i + 0.01
9
10 # Display result
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```



The sum is 49.5000000000000003

# Minimizing Numerical Errors

## Example

- The result displayed is 49.5, but the correct result is 50.5.
- What went wrong?
  - For each iteration in the loop,  $i$  is incremented by 0.01.
  - When the loop ends, the  $i$  value is slightly larger than 1 (not exactly 1).
  - This causes the last  $i$  value not to be added into  $sum$ .
- The fundamental problem is that the floating-point numbers are represented by approximation.

# Minimizing Numerical Errors

## Example

- To fix the problem, use an **integer count** to **ensure** that all the numbers are added to sum.
- Here is the **new loop**:

TestSumFixWithWhileLoop.py

```
1  # Initialize sum
2  sum = 0
3
4  # Add 0.01, 0.02, ..., 0.99, 1 to sum
5  i = 0.01
6  count = 0
7  while count < 100:
8      sum += i
9      i = i + 0.01
10     count += 1 # Increase count
11
12 # Display result
13 print("The sum is", sum)
```



# Minimizing Numerical Errors

## Example

- Or, use a **for loop** as follows:

TestSumFixWithForLoop.py

```
1 # Initialize sum
2 sum = 0
3
4 # Add 0.01, 0.02, ..., 0.99, 1 to sum
5 i = 0.01
6 for count in range(100):
7     sum += i
8     i = i + 0.01
9
10 # Display result
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```



- After this loop, **sum** is **50.5**.



```
The sum is 50.5000000000000003
```



## 5.6. Case Studies

- Program 7: Finding the GCD
- Program 8: Predicting The Future Tuition



# Finding the GCD

## Program 7

Write a program to ask the user to enter two positive integers. You should then find the greatest common divisor (GCD) and print the result to the user.



```
Enter first integer: 125 <Enter>  
Enter second integer: 2525 <Enter>  
The greatest common divisor for 125 and 2525 is 25
```





# Finding the GCD

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Examples of Greatest Common Divisor (GCD):
  - The GCD of the two integers **4** and **2** is **2**
  - The GCD of the two integers **16** and **24** is **8**
  - The GCD of the two integers **25** and **60** is **5**
- So **how do you calculate** the **GCD**?
- Are you **ready to code**?
  - **NO!**
- Always, **first think about the problem and understand the solution 100% before coding!**
  - Thinking enables you to generate a logical solution for the problem without wondering how to write the code.
  - Once you have a **logical solution**, type the **code** to translate the solution into a program.

# Finding the GCD

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- The GCD of the two integers `number1` and `number2`:
  - You know that the number `1` is a common divisor.
    - because `1` divides into everything.
  - But is `1` the greatest common divisor?
  - So you can check the next values, one by one .
    - Check 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...
    - Keep checking all the way up to the smaller of `number1` or `number2` .
  - Whenever you find a new common divisor, this becomes the new gcd.
  - After you check all the possibilities, the value in the variable `gcd` is the GCD of `number1` and `number2`.

# Finding the GCD

## Phase 2: Implementation

LISTING 5.8 GreatestCommonDivisor.py

```
1  # Prompt the user to enter two integers
2  n1 = eval(input("Enter first integer: "))
3  n2 = eval(input("Enter second integer: "))
4
5  gcd = 1 # Initial gcd is 1
6  k = 2 # Possible gcd
7  while k <= n1 and k <= n2:
8      if n1 % k == 0 and n2 % k == 0:
9          gcd = k # Next possible gcd
10     k += 1
11
12 print("The greatest common divisor for",
13       n1, "and", n2, "is", gcd)
```



Enter first integer: 260 <Enter>

Enter second integer: 100 <Enter>

The greatest common divisor for 260 and 100 is 20



# Predicting The Future Tuition

## Program 8

A university charges **\$10,000 per year** for study (tuition). The cost of **tuition increases 7% every year**. Write a program to **determine how many years until the tuition will increase to \$20,000**.



```
Tuition will be doubled in 11 years  
Tuition will be $21048.52 in 11 years
```



# Information

## Calculating Increasing/Decreasing By %

- How do you **increase a number by x percent (x%)**?

- You can use the following formula:

$$\text{Increase number by } x\% = \text{number} * ((100 + x) / 100)$$

- Example:

- Suppose: **number** = 10000 and **x** = 7

- 7% increase for 10000 =  $10000 * ((100 + 7) / 100) = 10000 * 1.07 = 10700$

- How do you **decrease a number by x percent (x%)**?

- You can use the following formula:

$$\text{Decrease number by } x\% = \text{number} * ((100 - x) / 100)$$

- Example:

- Suppose: **number** = 10000 and **x** = 7

- 7% decrease for 10000 =  $10000 * ((100 - 7) / 100) = 10000 * 0.93 = 9300$



# Predicting The Future Tuition

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Think:
  - How do we solve this on paper?
    - Cost of **Year0** = **\$10,000** → **Year0** = 10,000
    - Cost of **Year1** = **Year0** \* **1.07** → **Year1** = 10,000 \* 1.07 = 10,700
    - Cost of **Year2** = **Year1** \* **1.07** → **Year2** = 10,700 \* 1.07 = 11,449
    - Cost of **Year3** = **Year2** \* **1.07** → **Year3** = 11,449 \* 1.07 = 12,250.43
    - ...
    - Cost of **Year10** = **Year9** \* **1.07** → **Year10** = 18384.59 \* 1.07 = 19,671.51
    - Cost of **Year11** = **Year10** \* **1.07** → **Year11** = 19671.51 \* 1.07 = 21,048.51
  - So keep computing the tuition until it is at least **\$20,000**.
  - Once you get to **\$20,000**, print the number of years taken.

# Predicting The Future Tuition

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Think:
  - Now a closer look at **some of the code**:

```
year = 0 # Year 0
tuition = 10000

year += 1 # Year 1
tuition = tuition * 1.07

year += 1 # Year 2
tuition = tuition * 1.07

year += 1 # Year 3
tuition = tuition * 1.07
...
```

- So we would **keep doing this until tuition is greater than or equal to \$20,000**.
- Then, at that point, we **print the value in variable year**.
- How to do this? Use a **while loop**!

# Predicting The Future Tuition

## Phase 2: Implementation

LISTING 5.9 FutureTuition.py

```
1 year = 0 # Year 0
2 tuition = 10000 # Year 1
3
4 while tuition < 20000:
5     year += 1
6     tuition = tuition * 1.07
7
8 print("Tuition will be doubled in", year, "years")
9 print("Tuition will be $" + format(tuition, ".2f"),
10      "in", year, "years")
```



```
Tuition will be doubled in 11 years
Tuition will be $21048.52 in 11 years
```





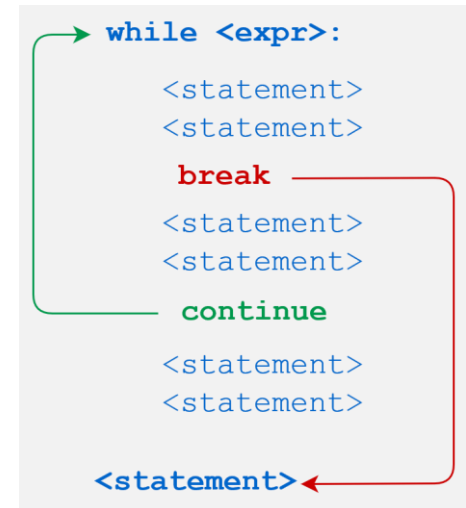
## 5.7. Keywords break and continue

- break Keyword
- Trace break Statement
- continue Keyword
- Trace continue Statement
- When to Use break or continue?
- Check Point #17 - #22



# Keywords break and continue

- The **break** and **continue** keywords provide additional controls to a loop.
- **break** keyword breaks out of a loop.
- **continue** keyword breaks out of an iteration.
- Benefits of using these keywords:
  - Can simplify programming in some cases.
- Negatives of using these keywords:
  - Overuse or improperly using them can cause problems and make programs difficult to read and debug.




# break Keyword

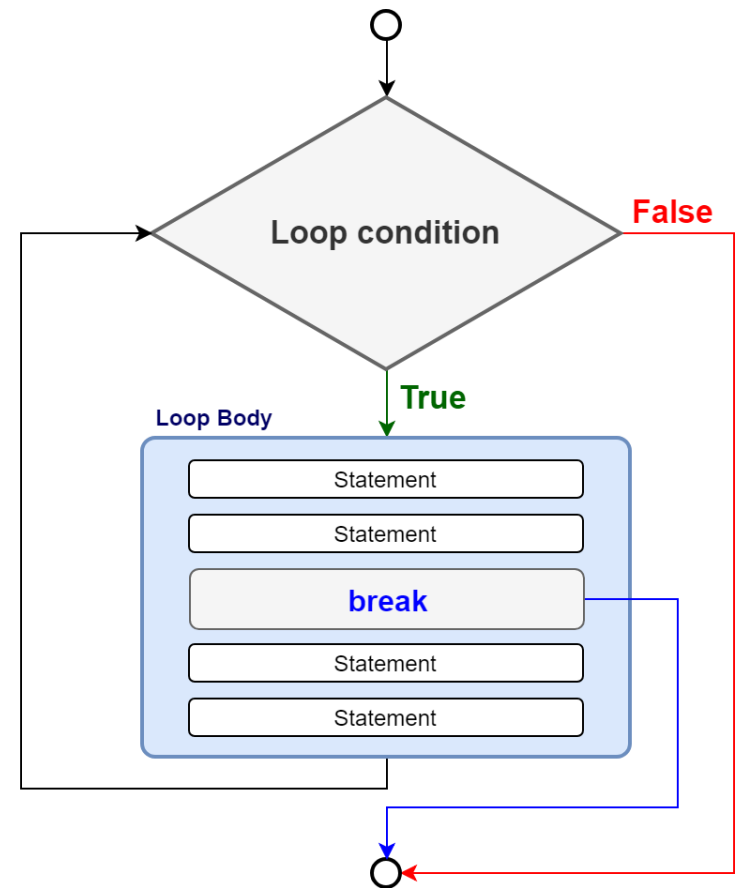
- You can use the keyword **break** in a loop to immediately terminate a loop.
- Example:

LISTING 5.11 TestBreak.py

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 20:
5     number += 1
6     sum += number
7     if sum >= 100:
8         break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```



```
The number is 14
The sum is 105
```



# break Keyword

- Details:

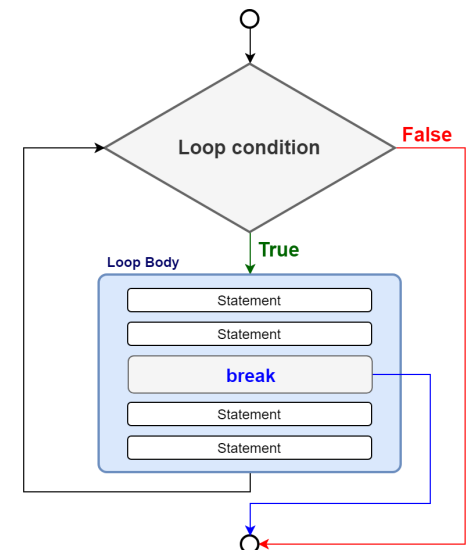
- The program adds integers from 1 to 20 in this order to sum until sum is greater than or equal to 100.
- Without lines 7–8, this program would calculate the sum of the numbers from 1 to 20.
- But with lines 7–8, the loop terminates when sum becomes greater than or equal to 100.
- Without lines 7–8, the output would be:



```
The number is 20
The sum is 210
```

LISTING 5.11 TestBreak.py

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 20:
5     number += 1
6     sum += number
7     if sum >= 100:
8         break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```





# Trace break Statement

sum →

0

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 10:
5     number += 1
6     sum += number
7     if sum >= 5:
8         break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Initialize **sum** to **0**





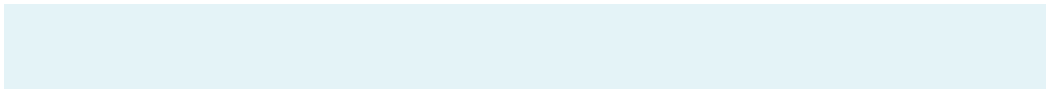
# Trace break Statement

sum → 0

number → 0

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Initialize **number** to **0**





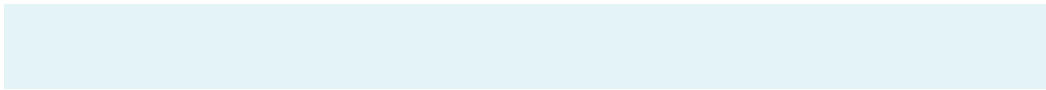
# Trace break Statement

sum → 0

number → 0

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 10:
5     number += 1
6     sum += number
7     if sum >= 5:
8         break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

**0 < 10** is True





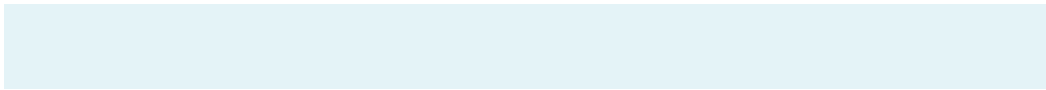
# Trace break Statement

sum → 0

number → 0 1

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Increment **number** by **1**  
**number = 0 + 1**





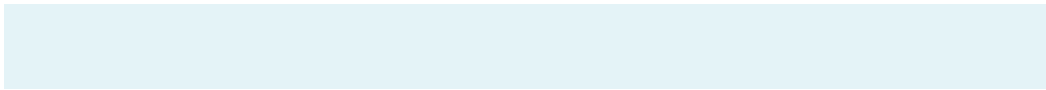


# Trace break Statement

sum → 0 1      number → 1

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Add **number** to **sum**  
**sum** = 0 + 1





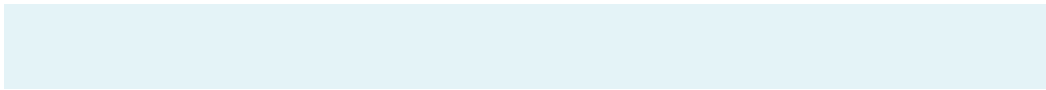
# Trace break Statement

sum → 1

number → 1

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 10:
5     number += 1
6     sum += number
7     if sum >= 5:
8         break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

1 >= 5 is False





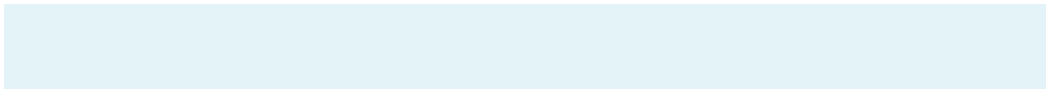
# Trace break Statement

sum → 1

number → 1

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 10:
5     number += 1
6     sum += number
7     if sum >= 5:
8         break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

**1 < 10** is True





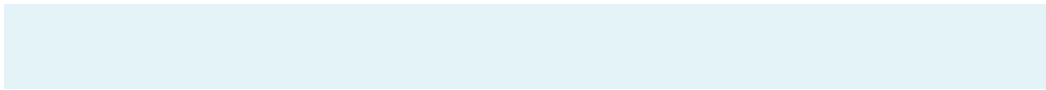
# Trace break Statement

sum → 1

number → 1 2

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Increment **number** by **1**  
**number = 1 + 1**



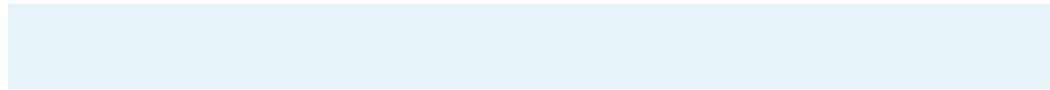


# Trace break Statement

sum → 1 3      number → 2

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Add number to sum  
sum = 1 + 2





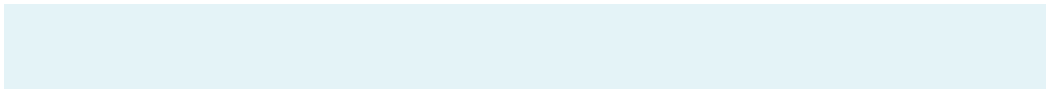
# Trace break Statement

sum → 3

number → 2

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

3 >= 5 is False





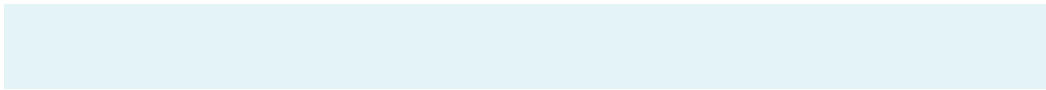
# Trace break Statement

sum → 3

number → 2

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

**2 < 10** is True





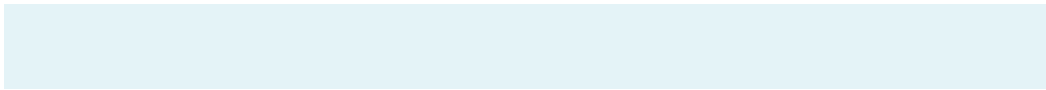
# Trace break Statement

sum → 3

number → 2 3

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Increment **number** by **1**  
**number = 2 + 1**







# Trace break Statement

sum → 3 6      number → 3

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Add number to sum  
sum = 3 + 3





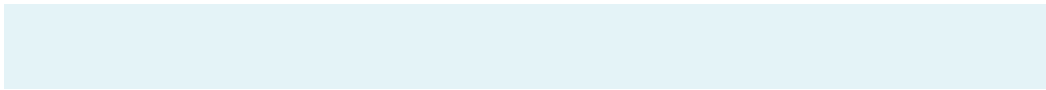
# Trace break Statement

sum → 6

number → 3

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 10:
5     number += 1
6     sum += number
7     if sum >= 5:
8         break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

**6** >= 5 is True





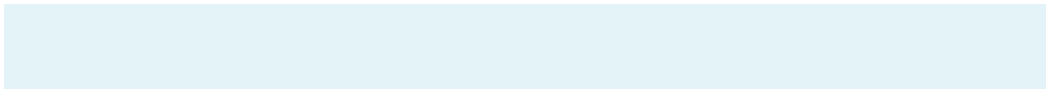
# Trace break Statement

sum → 6

number → 3

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Exit the current loop





# Trace break Statement

sum → **6**

number → **3**

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Print **"The number is 3"**



**The number is 3**



# Trace break Statement

sum → 6

number → 3

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 10:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 5:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Print "The sum is 6"



The number is 3  
**The sum is 6**

# continue Keyword

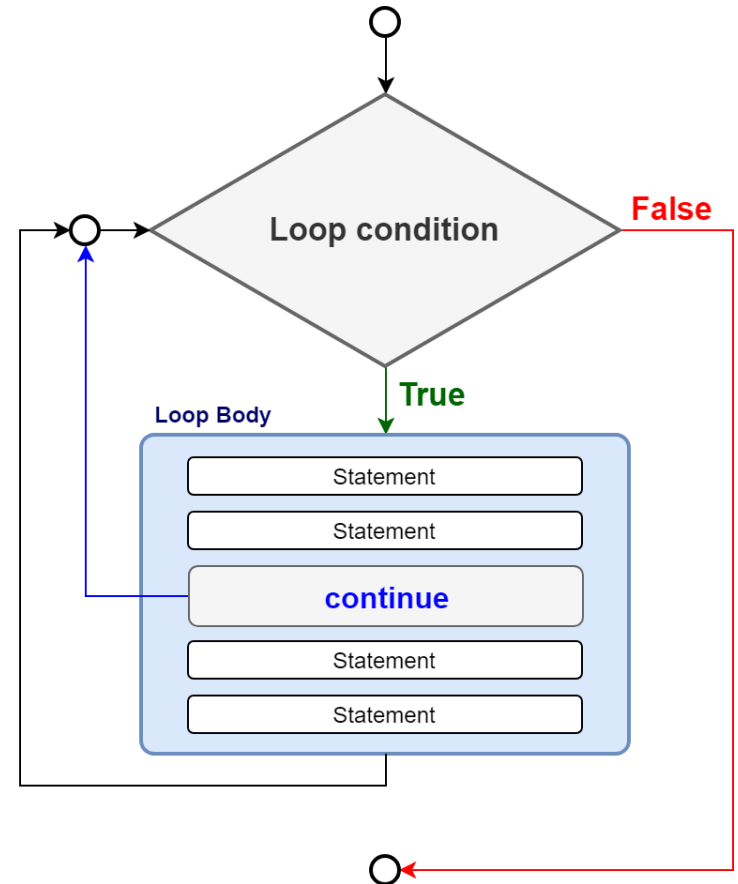
- You can use the **continue** keyword in a loop to end the **current iteration**, and **program control goes to the end of the loop body**.
- Example:

LISTING 5.12 TestContinue.py

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 20:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 10 or number == 11:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```




The sum is 189



# continue Keyword

- Details:

- The program adds all the integers from 1 to 20 except 10 and 11 to sum.
- The continue statement is executed when number becomes 10 or 11.
- It ends the current iteration so that the rest of the statement in the loop body is not executed; therefore, number is not added to sum when it is 10 or 11.
- Without lines 6 and 7, the output would be as follows:

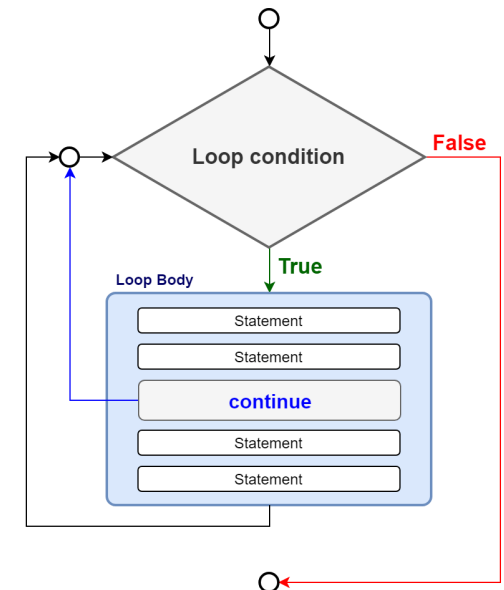



The sum is 210

- In this case, all the numbers are added to sum, even when number is 10 or 11. Therefore, the result is 210.

LISTING 5.12 TestContinue.py

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 20:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 10 or number == 11:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```



# Trace continue Statement

sum →

0

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 4:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 1 or number == 3:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Initialize **sum** to **0**





# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 0

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Initialize **number** to **0**



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 0

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

**0 < 4** is True



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 0 1

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Increment **number** by **1**  
**number = 0 + 1**



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 1

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

(1 == 1) or (1 == 3) is  
True



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 1

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

End the current  
iteration



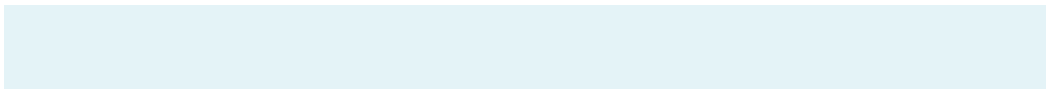
# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 1

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

1 < 4 is True



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 1 2

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Increment **number** by **1**  
**number = 1 + 1**



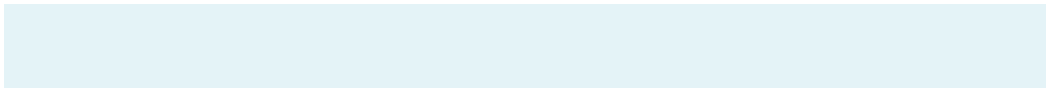
# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0

number → 2

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

(2 == 1) or (2 == 3) is  
**False**





# Trace continue Statement

sum → 0 2      number → 2

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Add **number** to **sum**  
**sum** = 0 + 2



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2

number → 2

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 4:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 1 or number == 3:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

2 < 4 is True



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2

number → 2 3

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Increment **number** by **1**  
**number = 2 + 1**



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2

number → 3

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 4:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 1 or number == 3:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

`(3 == 1) or (3 == 3)` is  
True



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2

number → 3

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 4:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 1 or number == 3:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

End the current  
iteration



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2

number → 3

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

**3 < 4** is True



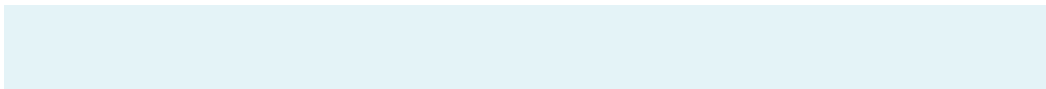
# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2

number → 3 4

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Increment **number** by **1**  
**number = 3 + 1**



# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2

number → 4

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

(4 == 1) or ( 4 == 3) is  
**False**





# Trace continue Statement

sum → 2 6      number → 4

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Add **number** to **sum**  
**sum = 2 + 4**



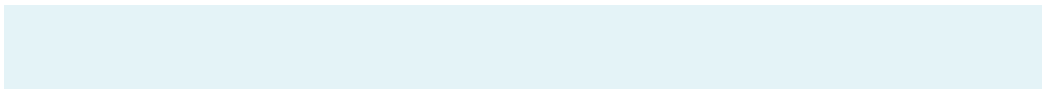
# Trace continue Statement

sum → 6

number → 4

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 4:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 1 or number == 3:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

4 < 4 is False



# Trace continue Statement

sum → **6**

number → **4**

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 4:
5      number += 1
6      if number == 1 or number == 3:
7          continue
8      sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```

Print "The sum is 6"



**The sum is 6**

# When to Use break or continue?

- You can always write a program without using break or continue in a loop.
- In general, it is appropriate to use break and continue if their use simplifies coding and makes programs easy to read.
- Suppose you need to write a program to find the smallest factor other than 1 for an integer  $n$  (assume  $n \geq 2$ ).
  - You can write a simple code using the break statement as follows:

```
1 n = eval(input("Enter an integer >= 2: "))
2 factor = 2
3 while factor <= n:
4     if n % factor == 0:
5         break
6     factor += 1
7 print("The smallest factor other than 1 for", n, "is", factor)
```



# Information

## Factors of a Number

- The factors of a number are the **numbers** that **divide evenly** into the number.
- For example: the factors of the number **12** are the numbers **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **6** and **12**.
  - $12 \% 1 = 0$
  - $12 \% 2 = 0$
  - $12 \% 3 = 0$
  - $12 \% 4 = 0$
  - $12 \% 5 = 2$
  - $12 \% 6 = 0$
  - $12 \% 7 = 5$
  - $12 \% 8 = 4$
  - $12 \% 9 = 3$
  - $12 \% 10 = 2$
  - $12 \% 11 = 1$
  - $12 \% 12 = 0$
- Notice that the **smallest factor** is always **1** and the **biggest factor** is always the number itself.



# When to Use break or continue?

- You may **rewrite** the **code without** using **break** as follows:

```
1 n = eval(input("Enter an integer >= 2: "))
2 found = False
3 factor = 2
4 while factor <= n and not found:
5     if n % factor == 0:
6         found = True
7     else:
8         factor += 1
9 print("The smallest factor other than 1 for", n, "is", factor)
```



- Obviously, the **break** statement makes the program simpler and **easier to read** in this example.
- However, you should use **break** and **continue** with **caution**.
  - Too many **break** and **continue** statements will produce a loop with many exit points and make the program **difficult to read**.



# Check Point

## #17

What is the keyword **break** for? What is the keyword **continue** for? Will the following program terminate? If so, give the output.

```
1 balance = 1000
2 while True:
3     if balance < 9:
4         break
5     balance = balance - 9
6 print("Balance is", balance)
```

(a)

```
1 balance = 1000
2 while True:
3     if balance < 9:
4         continue
5     balance = balance - 9
6 print("Balance is", balance)
```



(b)

### ➤ Answer:

- The keyword **break** is used to exit the current loop.
- The keyword **continue** causes the rest of the loop body to be skipped for the current iteration.
- The program in (a) will terminate. The output is **Balance is 1**.
- The while loop will **not** terminate in (b).





# Check Point #18

The **for loop** on the **left** is converted into the **while loop** on the **right**. What is wrong? **Correct it**.

```
1 sum = 0
2 for i in range(4):
3     if i % 3 == 0:
4         continue
5     sum += i
6 print(sum)
```

(a)

Converted

Wrong Conversion

```
1 sum = 0
2 i = 0
3 while i < 4:
4     if i % 3 == 0:
5         continue
6     sum += i
7     i += 1
8 print(sum)
```

(b) Wrong

## ➤ Answer:

- In (a), If the **continue** statement is executed inside the **for loop**, the rest of the **iteration is skipped**, then the **loop control variable (i)** is being updated to the next unused item in the sequence. **This code (a) is correct.**
- In (b), If the **continue** statement is executed inside the **while loop**, the rest of the **iteration is skipped**, and the **loop control variable (i)** wouldn't get updated, so the **loop condition** will be always **True**. **This code (b) has an infinite loop.**





# Check Point #18

The **for loop** on the **left** is converted into the **while loop** on the **right**. What is wrong? **Correct it**.

➤ Here is the fix (b):

```
1 sum = 0
2 for i in range(4):
3     if i % 3 == 0:
4         continue
5     sum += i
6 print(sum)
```

(a)

Converted  
→  
Correct  
Conversion

```
1 sum = 0
2 i = 0
3 while i < 4:
4     if i % 3 == 0:
5         i += 1
6         continue
7     sum += i
8     i += 1
9 print(sum)
```

(b) Correct



# Check Point

## #19

After the **break** statement is executed in the following loop, which statement is executed? Show the output.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):
2     for j in range(1, 4):
3         if i * j > 2:
4             break
5
6         print(i * j)
7
8     print(i)
```



```
1
2
1
2
2
3
```

➤ Answer:

- The **break** keyword immediately ends the innermost loop, which contains the **break**.
- So, **print(i)** is the next statement that will be executed.



# Check Point

## #20

After the **continue** statement is executed in the following loop, which statement is executed? Show the output.

```
1 for i in range(1, 4):  
2     for j in range(1, 4):  
3         if i * j > 2:  
4             continue  
5  
6         print(i * j)  
7  
8     print(i)
```



```
1  
2  
1  
2  
2  
3
```

### ➤ Answer:

- The **continue** keyword ends **only** the current iteration.
- If **j** is **not** the last item in the sequence, **j** is getting updated to the next unused item in the sequence, and if **i \* j > 2** is the next statement that will be executed.
- If **j** is the last item in the sequence, **print(i)** is the next statement that will be executed.



# Check Point #21

Rewrite the following program **without** using **break** and **continue** statements.

LISTING 5.11 TestBreak.py

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3
4  while number < 20:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 100:
8          break
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```



Solution



TestBreakWithoutBreak.py

```
1  sum = 0
2  number = 0
3  stop = False
4  while number < 20 and not stop:
5      number += 1
6      sum += number
7      if sum >= 100:
8          stop = True
9
10 print("The number is", number)
11 print("The sum is", sum)
```





# Check Point #22

Rewrite the following program **without** using **break** and **continue** statements.

LISTING 5.12 TestContinue.py

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 20:
5     number += 1
6     if number == 10 or number == 11:
7         continue
8     sum += number
9
10 print("The sum is", sum)
```



Solution



TestContinueWithoutContinue.py

```
1 sum = 0
2 number = 0
3
4 while number < 20:
5     number += 1
6     if number != 10 and number != 11:
7         sum += number
8
9 print("The sum is", sum)
```





## 5.8. Case Study: Displaying Prime Numbers

- Program 9: Prime Number
- Coding with Loops

# Prime Number Program 9

Write a program to **display** the **first 50 prime numbers** in **five lines** (so **10 numbers per line**).

- Note: any integer greater than **1** is prime if it can only be divided by **1 or itself**.
- Example:
  - 2, 3, 5, and 7 are prime numbers
  - 4, 6, 8, and 9 are not prime numbers

The first 50 prime numbers are

2	3	5	7	11	13	17	19	23	29
31	37	41	43	47	53	59	61	67	71
73	79	83	89	97	101	103	107	109	113
127	131	137	139	149	151	157	163	167	173
179	181	191	193	197	199	211	223	227	229



# Prime Number

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Think:
  - How can we solve this?
  - We need to **check each integer greater than 1**.
    - so start at 2, then 3, then 4, then 5, ...
  - And for **each of those integers**, we need to check if it is prime.
  - If it is **prime**, we need to **increase our count**.
    - Because we found a new prime number.
  - And we also need to **print it to the screen**.
    - But we can only print 10 per line.
    - So we need to consider how many have been printed already.





# Prime Number

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Think:
  - So we need a **loop**!
  - **How many times** will we loop?
    - Many times.
    - Because we are **checking each integer** greater than 1 to determine if it is a **prime number**.
  - So **will the loop go on for infinity**?
    - No!
  - So for **how long** will the **loop run**?
    - Until we find and print **50** prime numbers!
    - Guess what: we now have our **loop-continuation-condition**!

# Prime Number

## Phase 2: Implementation (1<sup>st</sup> Draft)

PrimeNumber.py

```
1  NUMBER_OF_PRIMES = 50 # Number of primes to display
2  NUMBER_OF_PRIMES_PER_LINE = 10 # Display 10 per line
3  count = 0 # Count the number of prime numbers
4  number = 2 # A number to be tested for primeness
5  print("The first 50 prime numbers are")
6  # Repeatedly find prime numbers
7  while count < NUMBER_OF_PRIMES:
8      # Assume the number is prime
9      isPrime = True #Is the current number prime?
10
11     # Test if number is prime
12     # To do it later ...
13
14     # If number is prime, display the prime number and increase the count
15     if isPrime:
16         count += 1 # Increase the count
17
18         print(format(number, '5d'), end = ' ')
19         if count % NUMBER_OF_PRIMES_PER_LINE == 0:
20             # Display the number and advance to the new line
21             print() # Jump to the new line
22
23     # Check if the next number is prime
24     number += 1
```



# Prime Number

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- The output of the previous code:

The first 50 prime numbers are

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51



- So, we need now to **filter the numbers** and **display only the prime numbers**.
- This will be the next step.



# Prime Number

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- Think:
  - Given a `number`, how can we determine if it is prime?
  - Check if it is divisible by 2, 3, 4, ..., (`number // 2`)
    - If any of those values evenly divide `number`, then it is not prime.
  - So we use a for loop (from 2 until `number // 2`)
  - Example: consider the number 11.
    - Check from 2 to 5 (`11//2 = 5`)
      - 2 does not divide into 11
      - 3 does not divide into 11
      - 4 does not divide into 11
      - 5 does not divide into 11
      - Therefore, 11 is prime!

# Prime Number

## Phase 1: Problem-solving

- So, the code of the inner loop (filtering the non prime numbers) can be as the following:

```
1  # Assume the number is prime
2  isPrime = True #Is the current number prime?
3
4  # Test if number is prime
5  divisor = 2
6  while divisor <= number / 2:
7      if number % divisor == 0:
8          # If true, the number is not prime
9          isPrime = False # Set isPrime to false
10         break # Exit the for loop
11     divisor += 1
```

# Prime Number

## Phase 2: Implementation (Final)

LISTING 5.13 PrimeNumber.py

```
1  NUMBER_OF_PRIMES = 50  # Number of primes to display
2  NUMBER_OF_PRIMES_PER_LINE = 10 # Display 10 per line
3  count = 0 # Count the number of prime numbers
4  number = 2 # A number to be tested for primeness
5
6  print("The first 50 prime numbers are")
7
8  # Repeatedly find prime numbers
9  while count < NUMBER_OF_PRIMES:
10     # Assume the number is prime
11     isPrime = True #Is the current number prime?
12
13     # Test if number is prime
14     divisor = 2
15     while divisor <= number / 2:
16         if number % divisor == 0:
17             # If true, the number is not prime
18             isPrime = False # Set isPrime to false
19             break # Exit the for loop
20         divisor += 1
21
```



# Prime Number

## Phase 2: Implementation (Final)

LISTING 5.13 PrimeNumber.py

```
22 # If number is prime, display the prime number and increase the count
23 if isPrime:
24     count += 1 # Increase the count
25
26     print(format(number, '5d'), end = '')
27     if count % NUMBER_OF_PRIMES_PER_LINE == 0:
28         # Display the number and advance to the new line
29         print() # Jump to the new line
30
31 # Check if the next number is prime
32 number += 1
```



# Coding with Loops

- This last example (Program 9) was complicated.
- If you understand it, congratulations!
- Question:
  - How can new programmers develop a solution similar to what we just did?
- Answer:
  - Break the problem into smaller sub-problems.
  - Develop solutions for each of those sub-problems.
- Then bring the smaller solutions together into one larger solution.





# End

- Test Questions
- Programming Exercises

# Test Questions

- Do the test questions for this chapter online at <https://liveexample-ppe.pearsoncmg.com/selftest/selftestpy?chapter=5>

**Introduction to Programming Using Python, Y. Daniel Liang**  
This quiz is for students to practice. A large number of additional quiz is available for instructors from the Instructor's Resource Website.

**Chapter 5 Loops**

Check Answer for All Questions

**Section 5.2 The while Loop**

5.1 How many times will the following code print "Welcome to Python"?

```
count = 0
while count < 10:
    print("Welcome to Python")
    count += 1
```

☐ A. 8  
☐ B. 9  
☐ C. 10  
☐ D. 11  
☐ E. 0

Check Answer for Question 1

5.2 What is the output of the following code?

```
x = 0
while x < 4:
    x = x + 1

print("x is", x)
```

☐ A. x is 0  
☐ B. x is 1  
☐ C. x is 2  
☐ D. x is 3  
☐ E. x is 4

Check Answer for Question 2

5.3 Analyze the following code

# Programming Exercises

- Page 158 – 167:
  - 5.1 - 5.16
  - 5.18 - 5.22
  - 5.23 – 5.41
  - 5.43 – 5.46
- Lab #7
- Lab #8