

# While Loops

Introduction to Computer Programming

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## Definition (Loop)

A **loop** is a **control structure** that repeats code that belongs to it.

## Definition (While-Loop)

A **while-loop** is a **control structure** that repeats code while some condition is satisfied.

## Definition (While-Loop)

```
while <condition>:  
    <code>
```

```
>>> x = 0
```

```
>>> while x < 10:
```

```
...     x += 1
```

```
>>> x
```

```
10
```

```
>>> x = 0
>>> while True:
...     print(x)
...     x += 1
0
1
2
3 ...
```

*There is usually a key-stroke that terminates a loop — it is a good idea to learn what it is in your IDE!*

```
>>> x = 0
```

```
>>> while False:
```

```
...     print(x)
```

```
...     x += 1
```

*Nothing prints.*

# Motivation

There are (at least) two scenarios where for-loops are insufficient:

1. prompting the user for valid input, and
2. playing a random game (i.e. stochastic process).

Random number generation is handled by an **external library**. It is **not** built-in and therefore must be imported.

## Single Command

```
>>> from random import randint
```

```
>>> randint(1,6)           Chosen uniformly over the interval.
```

```
2
```

## Entire library

```
>>> import random
```

```
>>> random.randint(1,6)
```

```
2
```

## A word on random number generation

Generating truly random numbers from software alone is impossible (it **is** possible with hardware).

Software generates **pseudorandom** numbers meaning they **appear** random but are generated by **deterministic** methods.

Consequently, you can generate the same sequence of random numbers (useful for testing) using **random.seed**.

```
>>> random.seed(1)
>>> random.randint(1, 10**4)
2202
>>> random.randint(1, 10**4)
9326
```

```
>>> random.seed(1)
>>> random.randint(1, 10**4)
2202
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9326
```

## Question

Write a function that prints the result of a six-sided dice roll until a six is rolled. Return the number of rolls required.

## Answer

```
def game01() -> int:
```

## Question

Write a function that accumulates the result of dice rolls until some target sum is achieved. Return the number of rolls required.

## Answer

```
def game02(num_dice_sides:int, target:int) -> int:
```

## Definition (Break)

The `break` keyword terminates a loop immediately and continues.

```
>>> while True:
...     print("hello")
...     break
...     print("world")
hello
```

## Definition (Do-While)

A **do-while** or **repeat-until** are while-loop variants available in other languages.

do:

`<code>`

while `<condition>`

A **do-while** executes its code **at least once**.

## Do-While

Although not natively supported in Python, we can simulate them.

```
>>> x = 0
>>> while 1:
...     x += 1
...     if x > 0:
...         break
>>> x
1
```

Alternatively

```
>>> x = 0
```

```
>>> while 1:
```

```
...     x += 1
```

```
...     break if x > 0 else continue
```

```
>>> x
```

```
1
```

`continue` is basically the opposite of `break`.

## Question

Write a function that prints the result of a six-sided dice-rolls and stops once a one is rolled.

## Answer

```
def game03() -> NoneType:
```

## Converting For to While

For every for-loop there is a while-loop equivalent (but not the converse).

### Question

Write the following for-loop as a while-loop.

```
>>> for x in "abcdef":  
...     print(x)
```

## Answer

```
>>> i = 1
>>> while i <= 10:
...     print("abcdef"[i])
...     i += 1
```

or equivalently

```
>>> i = 0
>>> while i <= 10:
...     i += 1
...     print("abcdef"[i])
```

## Question

Write the following for-loop as a while-loop.

```
>>> for x in range(a, b, c):  
...     print(x)
```

## Answer

```
>>> x = a  
>>> while x < b:  
...     x += c  
...     print(x)
```

## Question

Find a while-loop that has no for-loop equivalent.

## Answer

```
game01.
```

## Question

Write a function which engages the user in a guessing game.

Repeatedly ask the user to **input** a number between 1 and 100, until they guess the correct (randomly selected) number.

What is the best guessing strategy?

## Answer

```
def game04() -> None:
```

## Question

Implement the “string slice” `s[::k]` as the function

```
def slice_k(s:string, k:int) -> string
```

using a while-loop.

# Next Time

1. Lists.