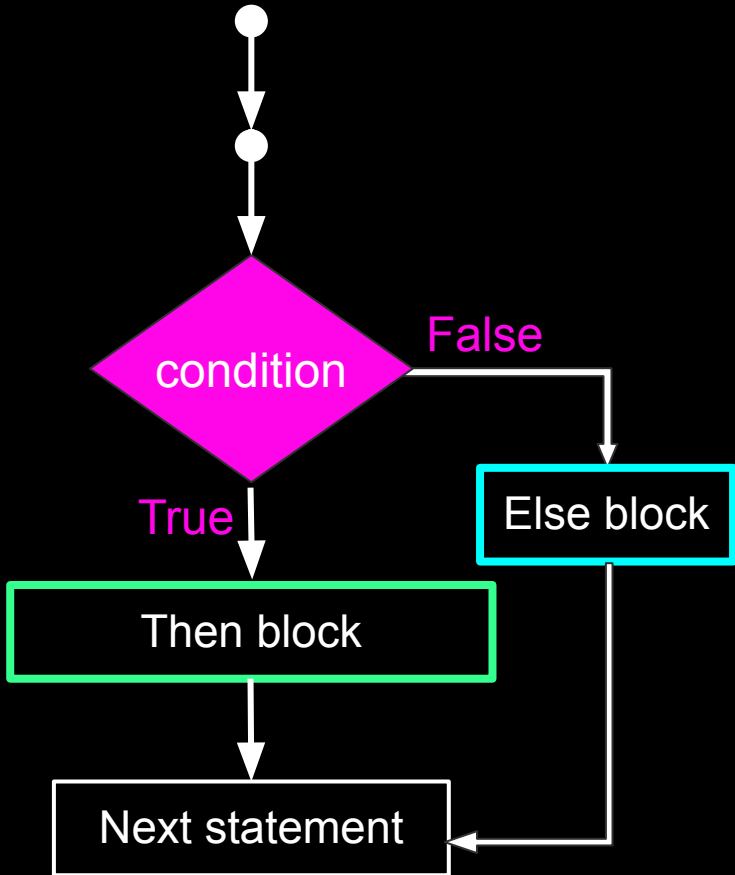




CL15 – while Loops

Recall: if-then-else / *Conditional* Statements



```
if <condition>:
```

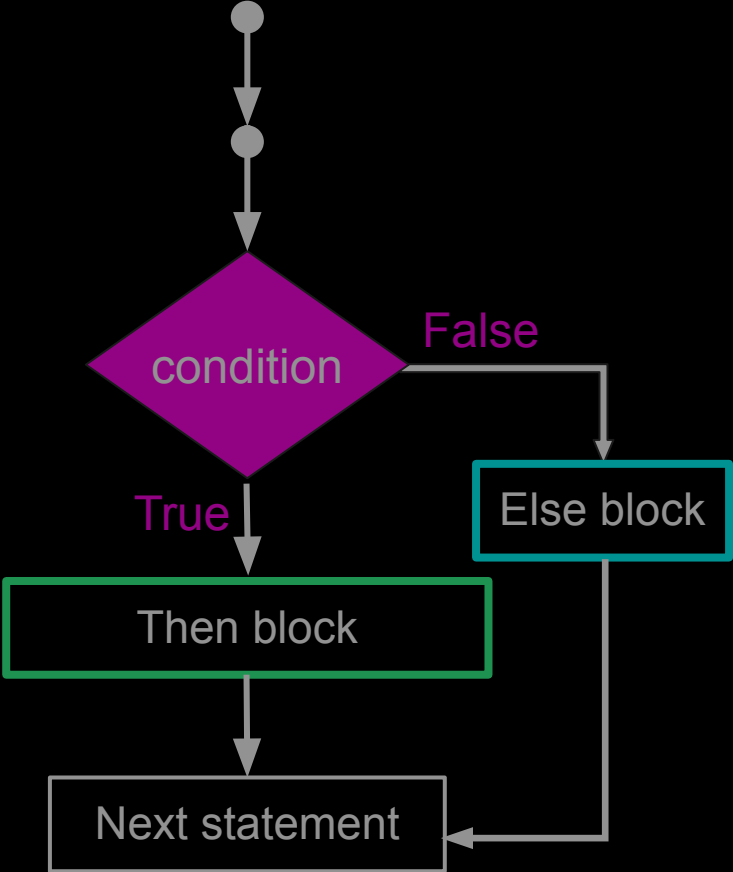
```
    <then, execute these statements>
```

```
else:
```

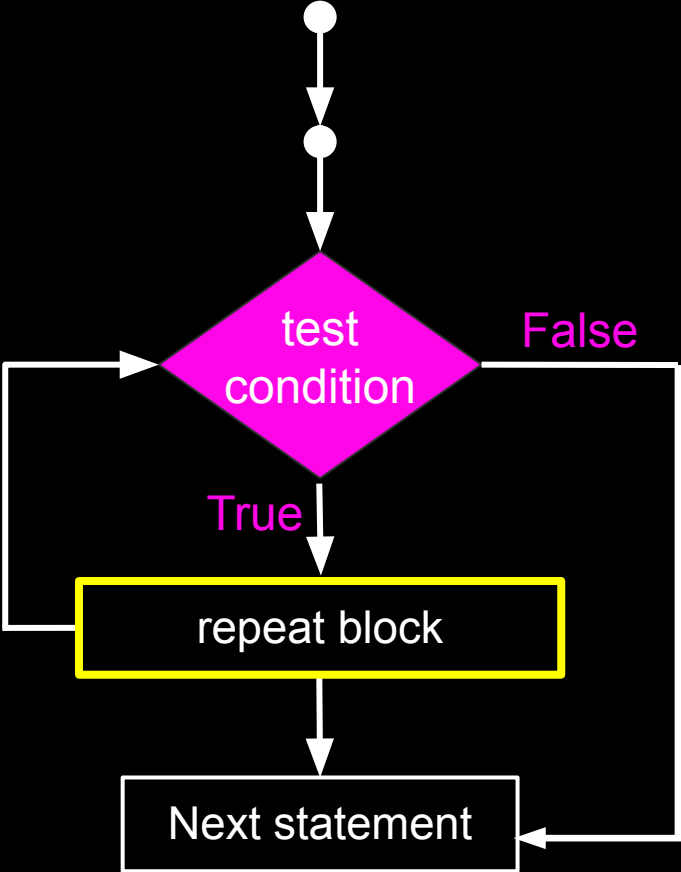
```
    <execute these statements>
```

```
<rest of program>
```

if-then-else Statements



while Loop Statements

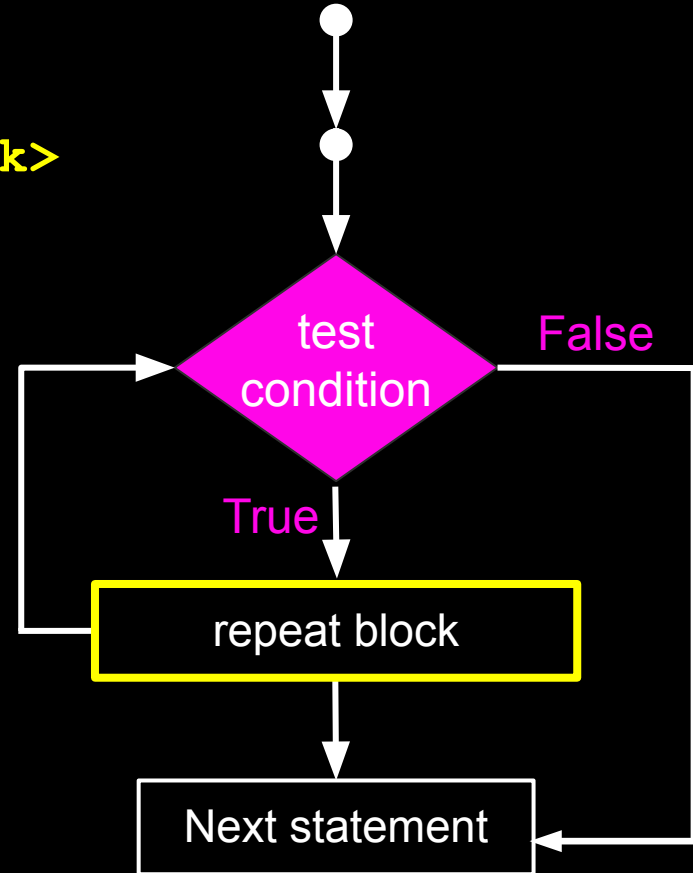


while Loop Statements

```
while <condition>:
```

```
    <execute indented repeat block>
```

```
<rest of program>
```



while Loop Statements

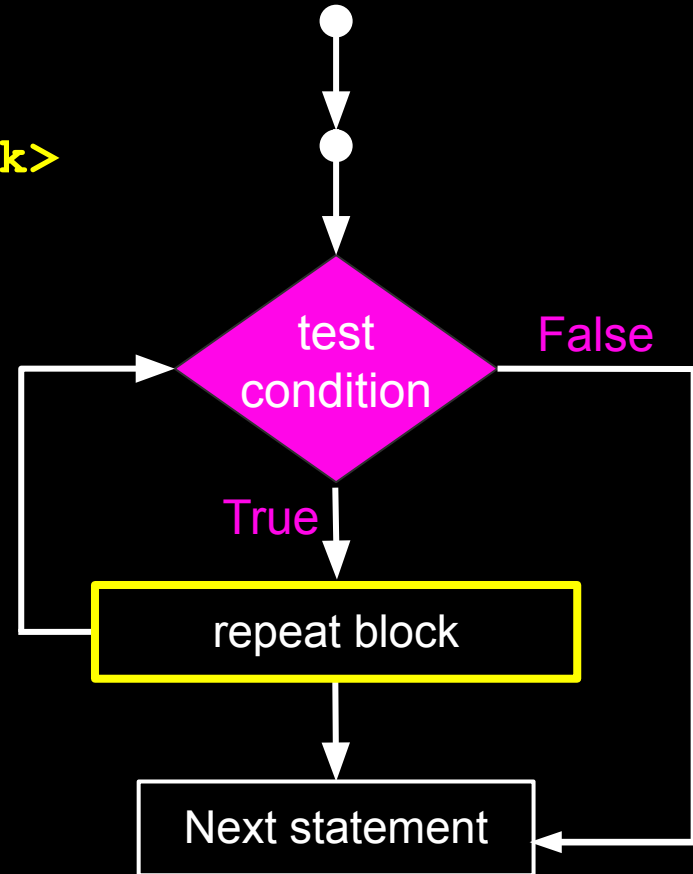
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```

```
    <execute indented repeat block>
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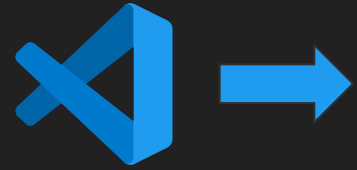
```
<rest of program>
```

When we reach a while loop statement in code...

- While the **condition** evaluates to **True**:
 - Execute the **repeat block**
 - Jump back up to the test if the **condition** is still **True**. This process will repeat (“iterate”) until the condition is **False**. In which case...
- When the **condition** evaluates to **False**:
 - *Skip past* the **repeat block** and continue on to the next line of code at the same level of indentation as the `while` keyword



Let's try writing a function, `count_to_n`, that will print values from 0 to `n` using a `while` loop!



Requirements:

Name: `count_to_n`

Parameter: `n`, an `int`

Return type: `None`

We'll need:

- Local variable (to keep track of the count)
- `while` loop (to iterate through each value of count, from 0 to `n`)

Output:

```
Count is: 0
```

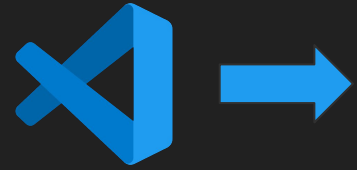
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Count is: 1
```

```
Count is: 2
```

```
Count is: 3
```

```
Count is: 4
```

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```

```
Count is: 1
```

```
Count is: 2
```

```
Count is: 3
```

```
Count is: 4
```

Challenge: Pause the video here and try writing this function definition by yourself!

```
1 def count_to_n(n: int) -> None:
2     count: int = 0
3     while count <= n:
4         print(f"Count is: {count}")
5         count = count + 1
6
7
8 count_to_n(n=4)
```


A common problem: the dreaded *infinite loop*

If a condition in a `while` loop never becomes `False`, the loop will continue indefinitely.

To prevent this:

- Ensure that your loop's condition will eventually be `False`!

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Which line of code in the code listing prevents an *infinite loop* from occurring?
What would happen without it?

Common use cases of `while` loops

- **User input validation:** Prompt the user for a valid input until they give one to you!
 - *Think:* our word-guessing game example, or Wordle!
- **Game loops:** Keep a game running until some condition is met
 - Common examples: You run out of lives or attempts
- Iterating through values
 - Examples:
 - Counting from 0 to n 
 - Looping through every character in a string (via subscription notation)

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```
1 def reverse(a_str: str) -> str:
2     """Reverse a string"""
3     idx: int = 0
4     result: str = ""
5     while idx < len(a_str):
6         result = a_str[idx] + result
7         idx = idx + 1
8
9     return result
10
11
12 print(reverse(a_str="abc"))
```