

COMP
110

CL06 - for loops + sequence

Sequences

What is a Sequence?

An Abstract Data Type that is an ordered, 0-indexed set of values.

There are many specific types of sequences with their own properties. Common, built-in sequence types in Python include:

- str: a sequence of character data
- list: a dynamically sized sequence of values of a specific type
- tuple: a fixed size sequence of values of any types
- range: a sequence of integers at intervals between a start and end

Tuples

- Tuples types are made of a specific, fixed-length sequence of any mixed type(s).
- Example:

```
3d_coordinate: tuple[float, float, float] = (1.0, 1.0, 1.0)
```

- Other example:

```
Player = tuple[str, int]
```

```
lebron : Player = ("James", 6)
```

```
mj: Player = ("Jordan", 23)
```

Range



- Includes start point, does not include end point, and *steps* through every point in between
- Constructor: `range(start, end, [step = 1])`
- Examples:
 - `range(1, 5)` stops at numbers 1, 2, 3, 4
 - `range(1, 6, 2)` stops at numbers 1, 3, 5

Tuples + range() in Memory

On the heap, but don't worry about it. :-)

Range in memory

Stored on heap. Always has three attributes: **start**, **stop**, **step**



for ... in ... loops

```
xs: list[int] = [1, 2, 3]
```

Print every element of xs

while

for ... in ...

Example 2

```
pets: list[str] = ["Louie", "Bo", "Bear"]
```

Using a **for ... in ...** loop, write code to tell each pet they're a good boy!

Challenge: call each elem something other than "elem"

Output should be:

Good boy, Louie!

Good boy, Bo!

Good boy, Bear!

Using `range()` in a `for ... in ...` loop.

```
names: list[str] = ["Alyssa", "Janet", "Vrinda"]
```

Print every element's index and value:

0: Alyssa

1: Janet

2: Vrinda

Challenge Question:

In your workspace, in the **lessons** folder, create the file **sum.py**

We are going to write the same function *three different ways!*

This function sums all the elements of the input **vals: list[float]**

For example, **w_sum([1.1, 0.9, 1.0])** should compute $1.1 + 0.9 + 1.0$ and return the simplified value 3.0.

- Version A: Write a function called **w_sum** that uses a **while** loop to iterate through vals
- Version B: Write a function called **f_sum** that uses a **for ... in ...** loop.
- Version C: Write a function called **f_range_sum** that uses a **for ... in range(len(xs))** loop.

More info + submission instructions on the website!

```
my_list = ["w", "x", "y", "z"]
```

```
for idx in range(0, len(my_list)):
```

iterates over

list[str]	
0	"w"
1	"x"
2	"y"
3	"z"

```
for elem in my_list:
```

iterates over

```
my_list = ["w", "x", "y", "z"]
```

```
for idx in range(0, len(my_list)):
```

iterates over

list[str]	
0	"w"
1	"x"
2	"y"
3	"z"

```
for elem in my_list:
```

iterates over

```
for idx in range(0, len(my_list)):
    print(idx)
```

Output:

0
1
2
3

```
for idx in range(0, len(my_list)):
    print(my_list[idx])
```

Output:

w
x
y
z

```
for elem in my_list:
    print(elem)
```

Output:

w
x
y
z