for loops

Genome 373
Genomic Informatics
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**for loop**

- Allows you to perform an operation on each element in a list (or character in a string).

```python
for <element> in <object>:
    <statement>
    <statement>
    ...

<statement> # loop ended
```

- New variable name available inside loop
- Must already be defined
- Must be indented
Try it ...

```python
>>> for name in ["Andrew", "Teboho", "Xian"]: ...
...   print "Hello", name
...
Hello Andrew
Hello Teboho
Hello Xian
```
Another example

• Reminder - each line in block must have the same indentation.

```python
>>> for integer in [0, 1, 2]:
...   print integer
...   print integer * integer
...
0
0
0
1
1
1
2
4
```
Looping on a string

```python
>>> DNA = 'AGT CGA'
>>> for base in DNA:
...   print "base =", base
...
base = A
base = G
base = T
base = C
base = G
base = G
base = A
>>>```
Indexing

- If needed, use an integer variable to keep track of a numeric index during looping.

```python
>>> index = 0  # initialize index
>>> for base in DNA:
...   index += 1  # increment index
...   print "base", index, "is", base
... base 1 is A
base 2 is G
base 3 is T
base 4 is C
base 5 is G
base 6 is A
>>> print "The sequence has", index, "bases"
The sequence has 6 bases
```
The range() function

- The `range()` function returns a list of integers covering a specified range.

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

[optional arguments],
default to 0 and 1

- `>>> range(5)`
  `[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]`

- `>>> range(2, 8)`
  `[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]`

- `>>> range(-1, 2)`
  `[-1, 0, 1]`

- `>>> range(0, 8, 2)`
  `[0, 2, 4, 6]`

- `>>> range(0, 8, 3)`
  `[0, 3, 6]`

- `>>> range(6, 0, -1)`
  `[6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]`
Using `range()` in a `for` loop

```python
>>> for index in range(0,4):
...     print index, "squared is", index * index
...
0 squared is 0
1 squared is 1
2 squared is 4
3 squared is 9
```

`range()` produces a list of integers (so this is really just like looping over a list)
Nested loops

```python
>>> matrix = [[0.5, 1.3], [1.7, -3.4], [2.4, 5.4]]
>>> for row in range(0, 3):
...     print "row =", row
...     for column in range(0, 2):
...         print matrix[row][column]

row = 0
0.5
1.3
row = 1
1.7
-3.4
row = 2
2.4
5.4
```
Terminating a loop

- `break` jumps out of the closest enclosing loop

```python
>>> for index in range(0, 3):
...   if (index == 2):
...     break
...   print(index)
0
1
```
Terminating a loop

- `continue` jumps to the top of the closest enclosing loop

```python
>>> for index in range(0, 3):
...     if (index == 1):
...         continue
...     print(index)
0
2
```
Summary

for <element> in <object>:
    <block>

Perform <block> for each element in <object>.

range(<start>, <stop>, <increment>)

Define a list of numbers. <start> and <increment> are optional, default to 0 and 1. Increment can be negative (go backwards with start > stop).

break – jump out of a loop
continue – jump to the top of the loop
while loop

Similar to a for loop

```python
while (conditional test):
    <statement1>
    <statement2>
    ...
    <last statement>
```

While something is True keep running the loop, exit as soon as the test is False. The conditional test syntax is the same as for if and elif statements.
What does this program do?

```python
sum = 0
count = 1
while (count < 10):
    sum = sum + count
    count = count + 1
print count  # should be 10
print sum    # should be 45
```
**for vs. while**

- you will probably use **for** loops more

- **for** is natural to loop through a list, characters in a string, etc. (anything of **determinate** size).

- **while** is natural to loop an **indeterminate** number of times until some condition is met.
Examples of for loops

for base in sequence:
  <do something with each base>

for sequence in database:
  <do something with each sequence>

for index in range(5, 200):
  <do something with each index>
Examples of while loops

while (error > 0.05):
    <do something that will reduce error>

while (score > 0):
    <traceback through a DP matrix, each time setting the current score>
You now know everything you need to know to write quite complex programs.

There's lots more to learn, but you could now (for example) write a sequence alignment program.