

# For I while petlje u Python-u

# Petlje

- Ako je potrebno ispisati jednu rečenicu, brojeve ili naredbe potrebno je dosta vremena.
- Upotrebom petlje može se za veoma kratko vreme ispisati veliki broj istih rečenica.



# For petlja

The screenshot shows a window titled "Python 3.3.3 Shell". The title bar includes standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close) and the window title. Below the title bar is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Windows, and Help. The main area of the window displays the Python interpreter's prompt and some code. The code consists of a for loop that prints the string "zdravo svete" five times. The output shows the printed text followed by the interpreter's prompt again.

```
76 Python 3.3.3 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 3.3.3 (v3.3.3:c3896275c0f6, Nov 18 2013, 21:19:30) [MSC v.1600 64 bit (AM
D64)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> for x in range(0, 5):
    print("zdravo svete")

zdravo svete
zdravo svete
zdravo svete
zdravo svete
zdravo svete
>>>
Ln: 12 Col: 4
```

# For petlja

- Ono što je bitno prilikom korišćenja range funkcije je da ona vraća niz brojeva koji počinje od prvog do drugog zadatog broja (znači da drugi broj nije uključen u niz).
- Ako postavimo treći broj u range funkciju, tada upisujemo korak brojanja. Na primer, range(1,5,2) daje nam [1,3] (tj. 1, 1+2).
- Zapamtite da opseg koji želimo da dobijemo, se proteže DO drugog broja, odnosno da ne sadrži taj drugi broj

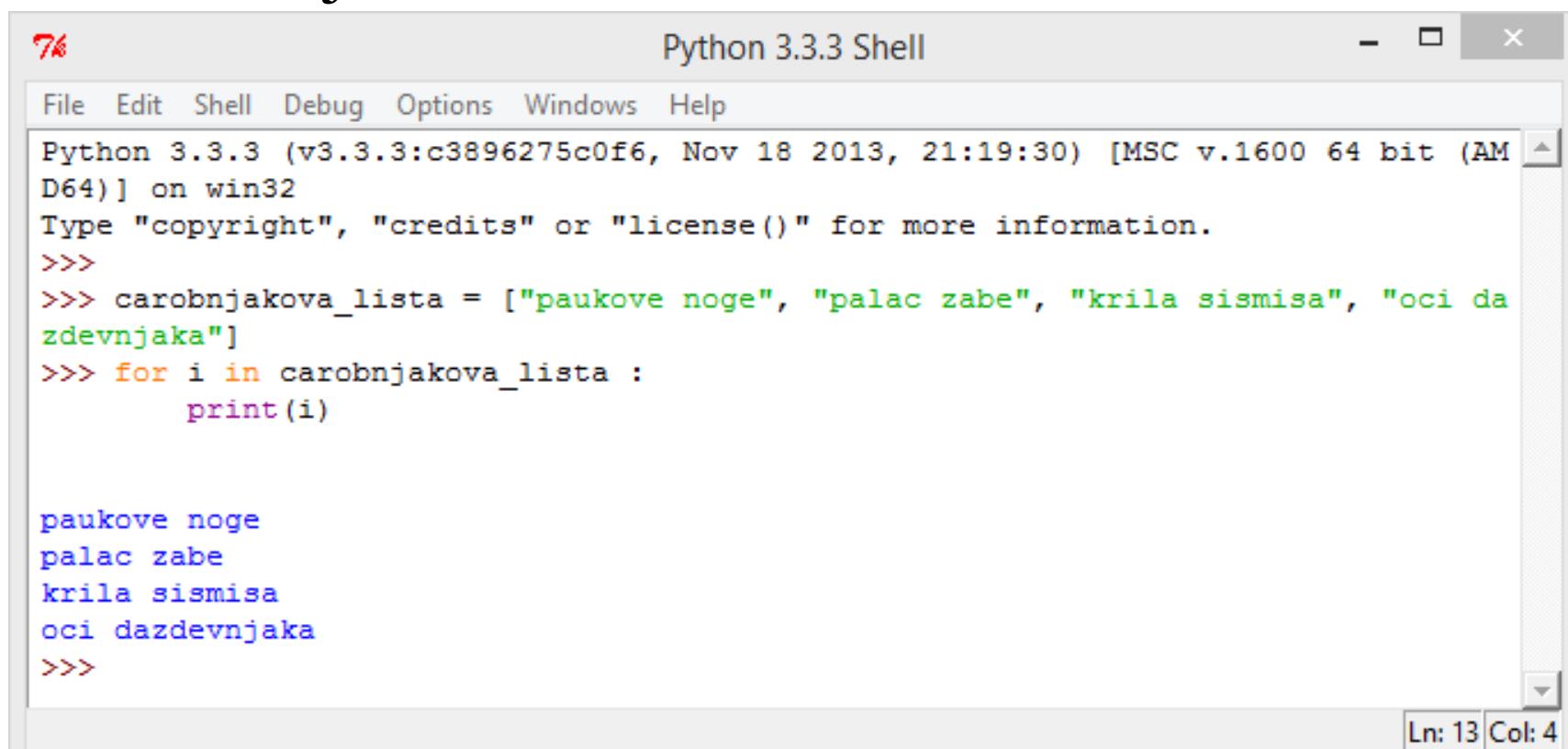
# For petlja

```
>>> for x in range (0,50,5):  
    print(x)
```

```
0  
5  
10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
35  
40  
45
```

# For petlja

For petlje se pored brojenja mogu koristiti i za ispis sadržaja liste:



The screenshot shows a Python 3.3.3 Shell window. The title bar says "Python 3.3.3 Shell". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Windows, and Help. The main window displays the following code and its output:

```
76 Python 3.3.3 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 3.3.3 (v3.3.3:c3896275c0f6, Nov 18 2013, 21:19:30) [MSC v.1600 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
>>> carobnjakova_lista = ["paukove noge", "palac zabe", "krila sismisa", "oci da zdevnjaka"]
>>> for i in carobnjakova_lista :
    print(i)

paukove noge
palac zabe
krila sismisa
oci dazdevnjaka
>>>
```

In the bottom right corner of the shell window, there is a status bar with "Ln: 13 Col: 4".

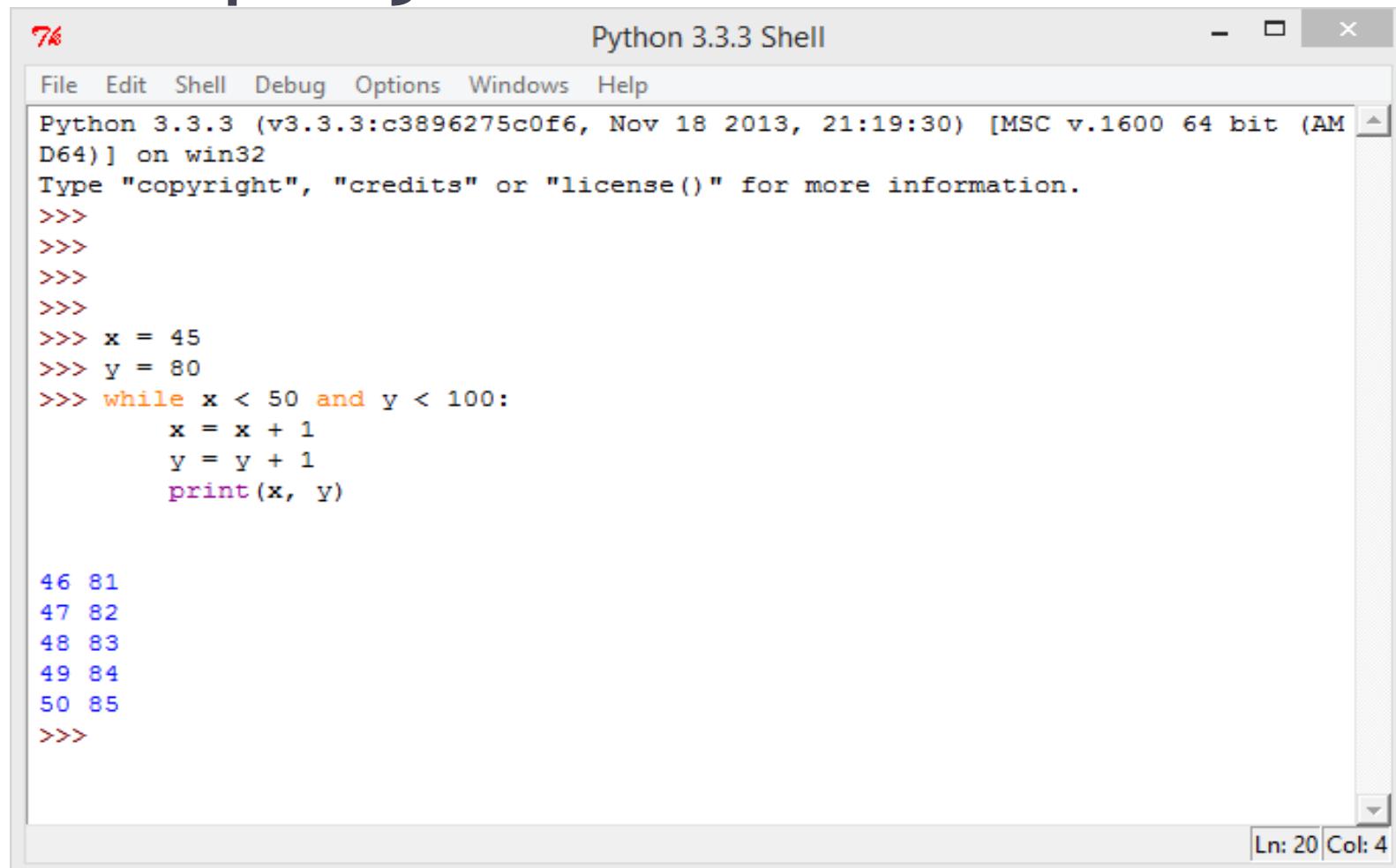
# While petlja

- While petlja se koristi da se konstantno izvršava neki blok komandi, dok se ne ispuni neki uslov (zbog koga se while i poziva)
- Kada se uslov ispuni dolazi do prekida petlje

# While petlja

- Primer:
- Napravimo promenjivu x kojoj dodeljujemo vrednost 45, i promenjivu y sa 80. Petlja proverava dva uslova: ako je x manje od 50 i ako je y manje od 100.
- Dok su oba uslova tačna (true), vrši se uvećanje promenjivih x i y.

# While petlja



The screenshot shows a window titled "Python 3.3.3 Shell". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Shell, Debug, Options, Windows, and Help. The main area displays Python code and its execution results. The code defines variables x and y, and then enters a while loop where x and y are incremented by 1 until x is no longer less than 50 or y is no longer less than 100. The output shows the pairs (x, y) from 46, 81 up to 50, 85.

```
76 Python 3.3.3 Shell
File Edit Shell Debug Options Windows Help
Python 3.3.3 (v3.3.3:c3896275c0f6, Nov 18 2013, 21:19:30) [MSC v.1600 64 bit (AM
D64)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.

>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>> x = 45
>>> y = 80
>>> while x < 50 and y < 100:
...     x = x + 1
...     y = y + 1
...     print(x, y)

46 81
47 82
48 83
49 84
50 85
>>>

Ln: 20 Col: 4
```

# While petlja

- Zadatak:

Napisati program za pogađanje zadatog broj korišćenjem while petlje. Za unos brojeva sa tastature koristiti sledeću komandu:

*broj =int(input('Pogodi broj:'))*

# While petlja

- Rešenje:

```
broj = 23
radim = True
while radim:

    pogodi = int(input('Pogodi broj: '))
    if pogodi == broj:
        print('Cestitam, pogodio si.')
        radim = False
    elif pogodi < broj:
        print('Ne, broj je malo veci od tvog.')
    else:
        print('Ne, broj je malo manji od tvog.')
else:
    print('While petlja je gotova.')
print('Kraj.')
```