



Python For Loops

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

Python For Loops

A **for** loop is used for iterating over a sequence (that is either a list, a tuple or a string).

This is less like the **for** keyword in other programming language, and works more like an iterator method as found in other object-orientated programming languages.

With the **for** loop we can execute a set of statements, once for each item in a list, tuple, set etc.

Example

Print each fruit in a fruit list:

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    print(x)
```

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The **for** loop does not require an indexing variable to set beforehand, as the for command itself allows for this.



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With the **break** statement we can stop the loop before it has looped through all the items:

Example

Exit the loop when i is 3:

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    if x == "banana":
        break
    print(x)
```

Run example »

The continue Statement

With the **continue** statement we can stop the current iteration of the loop, and continue with the next:

Example

Do not print banana:

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for x in fruits:
    if x == "banana":
        continue
    print(x)
```

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The range() Function



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The `range()` function returns a sequence of numbers, starting from 0 by default, and increments by 1 (by default), and ends at a specified number.

Example

Using the `range()` function:

```
for x in range(6):  
    print(x)
```

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Note that `range(6)` is not the values of 0 to 6, but the values 0 to 5.

The `range()` function defaults to 0 as a starting value, however it is possible to specify the starting value by adding a parameter: `range(2, 6)`, which means values from 2 to 6 (but not including 6):

Example

Using the start parameter:

```
for x in range(2, 6):  
    print(x)
```

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The `range()` function defaults to increment the sequence by 1, however it is possible to specify the increment value by adding a third parameter: `range(2, 30, 3)`:

Example

Increment the sequence with 3 (default is 1):



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`print(x)`[Run example »](#)

Recursion

Python also accepts function recursion, which means a defined function can call itself.

Recursion is a common mathematical and programming concept. It means that a function calls itself. This has the benefit of meaning that you can loop through data to reach a result.

The developer should be very careful with recursion as it can be quite easy to slip into writing a function which never terminates, or one that uses excess amounts of memory or processor power. However, when written correctly recursion can be a very efficient and mathematically-elegant approach to programming.

In this example, `tri_recursion()` is a function that we have defined to call itself ("recurse"). We use the `k` variable as the data, which decrements (`-1`) every time we recurse. The recursion ends when the condition is not greater than 0 (i.e. when it is 0).

To a new developer it can take some time to work out how exactly this works, best way to find out is by testing and modifying it.

Example

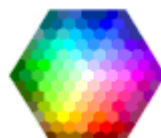
Recursion Example

```
def tri_recursion(k):
    if(k>0):
        result = k+tri_recursion(k-1)
        print(result)
    else:
        result = 0
    return result

print("\n\nRecursion Example Results")
tri_recursion(6)
```

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