

# For loops


Definite iteration.

# Syntax

```
for <variable> in <sequence>:
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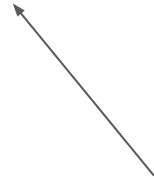
Thing you want to use to  
**create** the loop

# Syntax

**for** <variable> **in** <sequence>:



Information you want to  
use **inside** the loop



Thing you want to use to  
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Some examples...

## Some examples...

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

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

```
brands = ["ford", "toyota", "bmw", "mercedes"]  
for car in brands:  
    print(car)
```

## Some examples...

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


```
menu = ["sandwich mixto", "bocadillo", "plato combinado"]  
for item in menu:  
    print(item)
```

```
brands = ["ford", "toyota", "bmw", "mercedes"]  
for car in brands:  
    print(car)
```

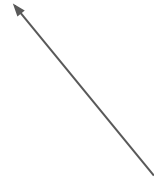


# Syntax

**for** <variable> **in** <sequence>:



Information you want to  
use **inside** the loop



Thing you want to use to  
**create** the loop

`range()`

Used to create sequences of numbers.

```
my_sequence = range(10)
```

```
my_sequence = range(10)
for number in my_sequence:
    print(number)
```

```
my_sequence = range(10)
for number in my_sequence:
    print(number)
```

```
# 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
```

# Ways to use `range()`

## 1. `range(end)`

Will count from 0 up to the end, but not including it.

```
my_sequence = range(1, 11)
```

```
my_sequence = range(1, 11)
for number in my_sequence:
    print(number)
```



```
my_sequence = range(1, 11)
for number in my_sequence:
    print(number)
```

```
# 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
```

# Ways to use `range()`

## 1. `range(end)`

Will count from 0 up to the end, but not including it.

## 2. `range(start, end)`

Will count from the start number to the end, but not including the end.

```
my_sequence = range(10, 0, -1)
```

```
my_sequence = range(10, 0, -1)
for number in my_sequence:
    print(number)
```

```
my_sequence = range(10, 0, -1)
for number in my_sequence:
    print(number)

# 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
```

# Ways to use `range()`

## 1. `range(end)`

Will count from 0 up to the end, but not including it.

## 2. `range(start, end)`

Will count from the start number to the end, but not including the end.

## 3. `range(start, end, step)`

Will count from the start to end, not including the end, and will count using the step.