

# Exercise: for

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## Exercise: for exercise 1

5.0/5.0 points (graded)

**ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE: 5 minutes**

In this problem you'll be given a chance to practice writing some for loops.

1. Convert the following code into code that uses a for loop.

```
prints 2
prints 4
prints 6
prints 8
prints 10
prints "Goodbye!"
```

```
1 # Your code here
```

Press ESC then TAB or click outside of the code editor to exit

Correct

## Test results

CORRECT

[See full output](#)

[See full output](#)

Submit

[Show Answer](#)

## Exercise: for exercise 2

5.0/5.0 points (graded)

**ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE: 5 minutes**

2. Convert the following code into code that uses a for loop.

```
prints "Hello!"  
prints 10  
prints 8  
prints 6  
prints 4  
prints 2
```

```
1 # Your code here
```

Press ESC then TAB or click outside of the code editor to exit

Correct

## Test results

CORRECT

[See full output](#)

[See full output](#)

Submit

[Show Answer](#)

## Exercise: for exercise 3

5.0/5.0 points (graded)

**ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE: 5 minutes**

3. Write a for loop that sums the values 1 through `end`, inclusive. `end` is a variable that we define for you. So, for example, if we define `end` to be 6, your code should print out the result:

21

which is  $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6$ .

For problems such as these, do not include `input` statements or define variables we will provide for you. Our automating testing will provide values so write your code in the following box assuming these variables are already defined.

**Hint: Don't Use A Variable Called 'sum'**

For reasons related to our grader, you cannot call your variable `sum`. Call it anything else, but not `sum`. If you do, you will be marked incorrectly.

This is because `sum` is a Python built-in function for summing a list of numbers – we prevent you from using it because if you did it'd defeat the point of the exercise.

Take it as a lesson – overwriting built-in functions is generally bad practice anyway (you'd not call a variable `print`, or `while` or `elif` - because if you did, how would you use those built-in functions/keywords?). A general rule of thumb is: when writing code in Idle, if a word turns orange or purple, then it is special in Python - it is either a keyword or a built in function. Don't give your variables the same name as any of the Python keywords or built in functions.

Here is a [list of Python keywords](#).

Here is a [list of Python built-in functions](#).

You will learn more about functions in the next lecture sequence!

```
1 # Your code here
```

Press ESC then TAB or click outside of the code editor to exit

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