

source code:
`for i in range(len(row)):`

row
Read

`len(row)`

`range(len(row))`

```
graph TD; A([row Read]) --> B([len(row)]); B --> C([range(len(row))]);
```

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the range function in the provided source code. It starts with a 'row Read' operation, which leads to the calculation of 'len(row)'. This result is then used as an argument for the 'range' function, resulting in 'range(len(row))'.