

source code:
for i_0 in range(1):

1

range(1)



```
graph TD; A(1) --> B(range(1))
```

The diagram illustrates the evaluation of the range function. It consists of two ovals connected by a downward-pointing arrow. The top oval contains the number '1', and the bottom oval contains the expression 'range(1)'. This indicates that the value 1 is passed to the range function, which then returns the range object.