DRILL: The Python range() function generates a list of numbers, which is generally used to iterate over with for loops. In other words, using it creates the list of index numbers that you can then use in a for loop.

The range() function has two different sets of parameters that can be used, as follows:

range(**stop**)
- **stop**: The number of numbers (integers) to generate, starting from zero.

range([**start**], **stop**[, **step**]) //notice how the optional parameters are enclosed in [ ]
- **start**: The starting number of the sequence.
- **stop**: The number of numbers (integers) to generate, starting from the integer specified with the **start** parameter.
- **step**: The difference between each number in the sequence. This is basically the 'count by' number.

Note that:
- All parameters must be integers.
- All parameters can be positive or negative.
- The stop parameter is not the number the function will stop on. It specifies that it will stop on the Nth number produced, where stop is the Nth number.

Example:

```
1   >>> my_list = ['one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five']
2   >>> my_list_len = len(my_list)
3   >>> for i in range(0, my_list_len):
4   ... print(my_list[i])
5   ...
6   one
7   two
8   three
9   four
10  five
```

DRILLS:

Start IDLE and use the Python range() function with one parameter to display the following:
0
1
2
3

When this is working **show it to your instructor.**

Use the Python range() function with 3 parameters to display the following:
3
2
1
0

Use the Python range() function with 3 parameters to display the following:
8
6
4
2