For Loops Practice

1. Determine the output of each of these loops:

Code	Output
```for i in range(10): print(i)```	
```for j in range(8): print("&"*j)```	
```for q in range(2, 7): print(str(q) + " bugs")```	
```for p in range(4, 10, 2): print(p*7)```	
```for t in range(10, 0, -1): print(i) print("Blastoff!")```	
```for ltr in "bugaboo": print(ltr)```	

2. Convert this while loop into a for loop:
```
counter = 0
```

```
                              while counter < 12:
      print(counter*2)
      counter = counter + 3
```

New Skill: You can add end=" " or end="\t" to make printing happen on the same line.

For example:
```
      for k in range(1, 13):
            print(k, end=" ")
```

3. What does this code do? Feel free to type it out:
```
for j in range(1, 13):
      for k in range(1, 13):
            print(j*k, end="\t")
      print("\n")
```

This is called a **nested loop** because there is a loop inside a loop.

4. Fill in the blanks to make this code create the output using three different range commands:

Output	
--------	`for i in range(____):` `      print("-", end="")`
--------	`for i in range(__, __):` `      print("-", end="")`
--------	`for i in range(__, __, __):` `      print("-", end="")`

5. Using this starter code, make a program to print out boxes of a given size.
Starter code:

```
print("Enter a box size:")
size = int(input())
#your code here
```

Examples:

```
Enter a box size:
>5
-----
|   |
|   |
|   |
-----

Enter a box size:
>8
--------
|      |
|      |
|      |
|      |
|      |
|      |
--------
```