The 'for' Statement & The 'range' Function

The 'for' Statement

The `for` statement is a type of loop, allowing you to execute the same code a bunch of times:

```
for item in 'abcde':
    print(item)
    linenum = linenum + 1
```

This code sets item to 'a', prints it, increases linenum by 1, then sets item to 'b' and prints that, and increases linenum by 1 again, and so on until it's done all the letters in 'abcde'.

- `linenum = linenum + 1` can be abbreviated as `linenum += 1`
- This works for the other arithmetic operators as well.

The 'range' Function

If n is an int which is greater than or equal to 0, range(n) produces the sequence `0, 1, 2, … n-1`.

Example:

```
range(5)    => [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]
```

It can also be called with two parameters to specify an alternate start-point:

```
range(5, 10) => [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
```

Handouts & Assignments

- Handout 4 - The 'for' Statement
- Handout 5 - The 'range' Statement
- Assignment 3 - The 'for' Statement
- Assignment 4 - The 'range' Statement