

Reading elements/items from list using for loop without using index

for loop is used to iterate or read elements/items from iterables/collection.

Syntax:

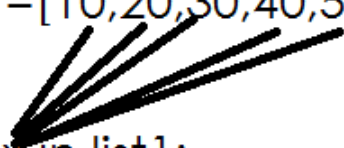
```
for variable-name in collection/iterable:  
    statement-1  
    statement-2
```

for loop each time read one value from collection and execute statement-1, statement-2. This repeating is done until all the elements/items read from collection.

for loop read elements/items in sequential order.

```
list1=[10,20,30,40,50]
```

```
for x in list1:  
    print(x) --> 10  
                20  
                30  
                40  
                50
```

A diagram consisting of five black arrows. Each arrow originates from one of the five elements in the list 'list1' (10, 20, 30, 40, 50) and points towards the variable 'x' in the for loop 'for x in list1:'. This illustrates that the loop iterates over each element in the list and assigns it to the variable 'x'.

Example:

```
numbersList=[2,7,9,4,6,3,11,16,17,23,53,98,35,67,22,15]
```

#find how many values/items exists within list

```
c=0
```

```
for n in numbersList:
```

```
    c=c+1
```

```
print("count of values",c)
```

print values which are divisible with 7

```
for value in numbersList:
```

```
if value%7==0:  
    print(value)
```

count even and odd numbers exists within list

```
ec=0  
oc=0  
for num in numbersList:  
    if num%2==0:  
        ec+=1  
    else:  
        oc+=1  
  
print("Even numbers count ",ec)  
print("Odd numbers count ",oc)
```

Output:

```
count of values 16  
7  
98  
35  
Even numbers count 6  
Odd numbers count 10
```

append(ele/item) : this method add element/item at the end of list. append is mutable method.

```
>>> list1=[]  
>>> print(list1)  
[]  
>>> list1.append(10)  
>>> print(list1)  
[10]  
list1.append(20)  
print(list1)  
[10, 20]  
>>> list1.append(30)  
>>> print(list1)  
[10, 20, 30]  
>>> list1.append(40)
```

```
>>> print(list1)
[10, 20, 30, 40]
>>> list1.append(50,60)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#11>", line 1, in <module>
    list1.append(50,60)
TypeError: list.append() takes exactly one argument (2 given)
```

Example:

write a program to input n values inside list

```
list1=[]
n=int(input("enter how many values"))

for i in range(n):
    value=int(input("enter any value"))
    list1.append(value)

print(list1)
```

Output:

```
===== RESTART: F:/python6pmaug/test91.py =====
enter how many values3
enter any value10
enter any value20
enter any value30
[10, 20, 30]
```

Example:

write a program to read scores of n players and display

```
scores=[]
n=int(input("enter scores of how many players?"))
for i in range(n):
    score=int(input("Enter Score"))
```

```
scores.append(score)
```

```
for i in range(n): # 0 1 2 3 4
    print("Player",(i+1),scores[i])
```

Output:

```
enter scores of how many players?3
Enter Score60
Enter Score70
Enter Score40
Player 1 60
Player 2 70
Player 3 40
```

Example:

write a program to read scores of n players and display

```
scores=[]
n=int(input("enter scores of how many players?"))
for i in range(n):
    score=int(input("Enter Score"))
    scores.append(score)

n=1
for s in scores:
    print("Player",n,"--->",s)
    n+=1
```

Output:

```
enter scores of how many players?3
Enter Score70
Enter Score80
Enter Score90
Player 1 ---> 70
Player 2 ---> 80
Player 3 ---> 90
```

Example:

write a program to read name, n subjects marks

```
# find total,avg,result

name=input("enter name")
n=int(input("How many subjects?"))
marks=[]
for i in range(n):
    m=int(input("enter marks"))
    marks.append(m)

total=0
for m in marks:
    total=total+m

avg=total/n
print("Name ",name)
print("Marks ",marks)
print("Total ",total)
print("Avg ",avg)

result="pass"
for m in marks: # [50,30,90]
    if m<40:
        result="fail"
        break

print("Result ",result)
```

Output:

```
enter namenares
How many subjects?2
enter marks90
enter marks30
Name naresh
Marks [90, 30]
Total 120
Avg 60.0
Result fail
```