range

- Used with a for loop to iterate over a sequence of numbers.

```
for num in range(start, stop, step):
```

- Assigns numeric value from the range to num.
- Possible to specify starting value (default 0), stopping value (must be provided), and the step (default 1)
- Useful in cases where a numerical iteration is desired

```
for index in range(0, len(devices_list)):
    # do something with device indexes
```

There are times when you wish to iterate through a sequence of numbers, rather than through a sequence of lines in a file, or items in a data structure.

Using `range` allows you to iterate across a sequence of numerical values, specifying a starting value, a stopping value, and a 'step' value.

```
for num in range(start, stop, step):
```

The variable `num` will initially be set to the start value, and every iteration `num` will be incremented by the step value. Iteration will stop when `num` reaches the stop value. You can omit the start value (default is 0), and the step value (default is 1). The stop value must be specified.

Using range can be especially helpful when utilizing indices for lists, or if you to do something for a specific number of times.