

#"for" is the very first word you will type in for loops.
#"letter" is just a variable or representation, you can change it anytime.
#"Hello" is the string or value of the given variable.

```
for letter in 'I love you, Gem Felix!':  
    print(letter)
```

```
print('-----')
```

If you want to make it easier, just have a variable to represent.
#list can be used also.

```
myboyfriend = ['Gem', 'Felix', 'Otadoy']
```

```
a = myboyfriend  
print(a)
```

```
print('-----')
```

#We will apply the dictionary

```
my_dictionaries = {  
    'Name': 'Gem',  
    'Gender': 'Male',  
    'Age': 19,  
    'Address': 'Sabang',  
    'My_boyfriend': True,  
    'Girlfriend': ['Krisha', 'Ann', 'Olivar', 'Hermosilla']  
}
```

```
for values in my_dictionaries:  
    print(values)
```

```
myhusband = ['Gem', 'Felix', 'Otadoy', 'hihi']
```

```
print('-----')
```

#If we want to stop in a certain value by using if statement and break

```
for values in myhusband:  
    if values == 'Otadoy': #this means it will stop before the "otadoy"  
        break  
    print(values)
```

```
print('-----')
```

```
#But in this case, it will stop according to the condition
for values in myhusband:
    print(values)
    if values == 'Otadoy': #this means it will stop before the "otadoy"
        break

print('-----')

#range of numbers

for x in range(5): #It depends of you value and it will start counting from 0, 0
as 1
    print(x)

print('-----')

#range of numbers with specific starting and stopping points
for y in range(3, 7): #it will start from 3, but it will stop before 7.
    print(y)

print('-----')

#range of numbers with else statements

for z in range(10):
    print(z)
else:
    print('Finishined Looping!!') #it will print after the looping
```