



7.4. Strings and **for** loops

Since a string is simply a sequence of characters, the **for** loop iterates over each character automatically. (As always, try to predict what the output will be from this code before you run it.)

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Show in CodeLens

```
1 for achar in "Go Spot Go":
2     print(achar)
3
```

G
o

S
p
o
t

G
o

Activity: 1 -- ActiveCode (ac6_4_1)

The loop variable **achar** is automatically reassigned each character in the string "Go Spot Go". We will refer to this type of sequence iteration as **iteration by item**. Note that the for loop processes the characters in a string or items in a sequence one at a time from left to right.

Check your understanding

iter-4-1: How many times is the word HELLO printed by the following statements?

```
s = "python rocks"
for ch in s:
    print("HELLO")
```

☐ A. 10

☐ B. 11

☒ C. 12

☐ D. Error, the for statement needs to use the range function.

Check me

Compare me

✔ Yes, there are 12 characters, including the blank.

Activity: 2 -- Multiple Choice (question6_4_1)

iter-4-2: How many times is the word HELLO printed by the following statements?

```
s = "python rocks"
for ch in s[3:8]:
    print("HELLO")
```

☐ A. 4

☒ B. 5

☐ C. 6

☐ D. Error, the for statement cannot use slice.

Check me

Compare me

✔ Yes, The blank is part of the sequence returned by slice.

Activity: 3 -- Multiple Choice (question6_4_2)

You have attempted 4 of 3 activities on this page

✔ Completed. Well Done!

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