

## The FOR Statement with the RANGE Function

### The FOR Statement with the RANGE Function

So far, we have seen the `FOR` statement being used to display the values in an array or string, but if we want to update those values we can use the `RANGE` function to do that very easily. The `RANGE` function generates a sequence of numbers as follows:

```
x = range(8)
```

will create an array with the numbers 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7.

So we can print out X as follows:

```
for count in x:
    print(count)
# EndFor;
```

And we will get the following:

```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
```

So, if we have our array as follows:

```
StudentsAges = [9, 10, 9, 8, 10, 10, 9, 11]
```

If we wanted to add one (1) to each element of the array, we could do the following:

```
for Count8 in range(8):
    StudentsAges[Count8] = StudentsAges[Count8] + 1
# EndFor;
print(StudentAges)
```

And we will get the following:

```
[10, 11, 10, 9, 11, 11, 10, 12]
```

By default, the range function starts at zero (0), but we can start at any number by doing the following:

```
x = range(4, 8)
for count in x:
    print(count)
# EndFor;
```

And we will get the following:

```
4
5
6
7
```

So the `RANGE` command can take two parameters: `range(start, stop)`