

Python Bootcamp & Masterclass

range



In Python, `range(start, stop, step)` is a constructor method of the range class that creates an iterable of subsequent integers within a given range of values. It represents an immutable sequence of integers that start at the optional `start` and up to (not including) the `stop` with a step size of optional `step`. If the step is omitted, it defaults to `1`. If the start argument is omitted, it defaults to `0`. If step is zero, `ValueError` is raised. The required argument (`stop`) and optional arguments (`start` & `step`) should be integers or equivalent (`range()` returns a new range object)

range(start, stop, step)
default 0 required 1

```
range(10)           # range object
print(*range(10))  # * is to force the range to unpack, so the entire sequence can be seen
print(*range(2, 10)) # range with start 2 & stop 10
print(*range(2, 10, 2)) # range with start 2, stop 10 & step 2
print(*range(10, 0, -1)) # range with start 10, stop 0 & step -1
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
2 4 6 8
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

```
range(10)           # range object
list(range(10))     # list() is to force the items range would generate to show as a list
list(range(2, 10))  # range with start 2 & stop 10
list(range(2, 10, 2)) # range with start 2, stop 10 & step 2
list(range(10, 0, -1)) # range with start 10, stop 0 & step -1
```

```
range(0, 10)
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
[2, 4, 6, 8]
[10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

```
list(range(0))
list(range(0, 1))
#list(range(0, 1, 0))      # step cannot be zero or False
#list(range(2, 0.5))      # start, stop & step should be integers or equivalent
list(range(-2, True))     # True equivalent to 1
```

```
[]
```

```
[0]
```

```
[-2, -1, 0]
```

```
range(0.5)
```

TypeError

Traceback (most recent call last)

~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel1_14056\153232996.py in <module>

----> 1 range(0.5)

TypeError: 'float' object cannot be interpreted as an integer

Since `range()` is a sequence, the elements of `range()` can be accessed by index. Slicing a `range()` just returns another `range()` as per the slicing.

```
range(7)[-1]  
range(8)[::-1]  
range(1, 9)[4]  
range(1, 9)[2:4]
```

```
6
```

```
range(7, -1, -1)
```

```
5
```

```
range(3, 5)
```

```
sum(range(1,101))
```

```
5050
```



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