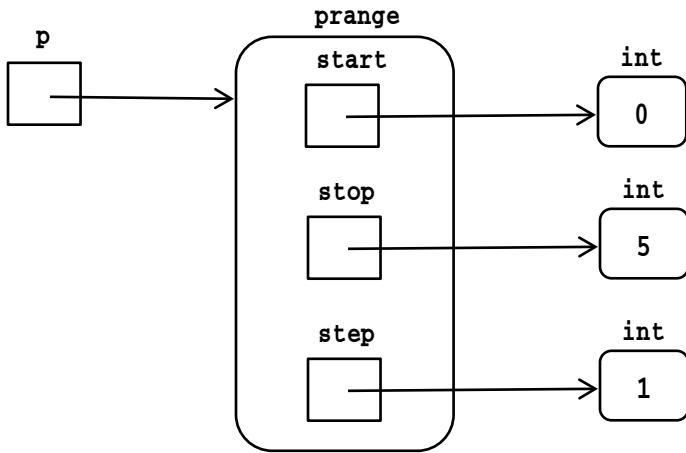
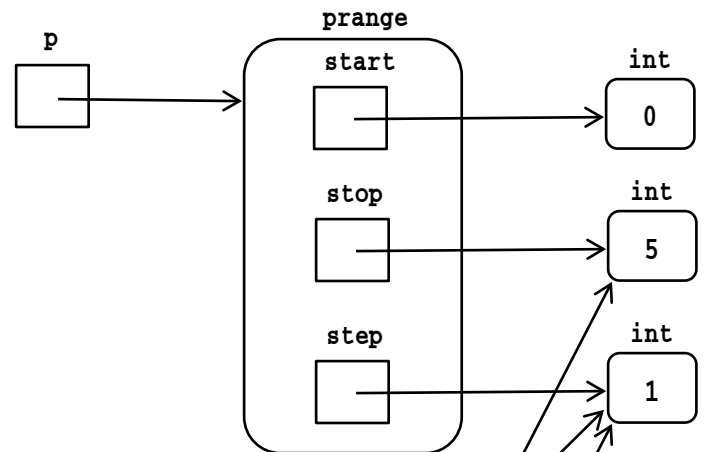


prange with nested prange_iter class

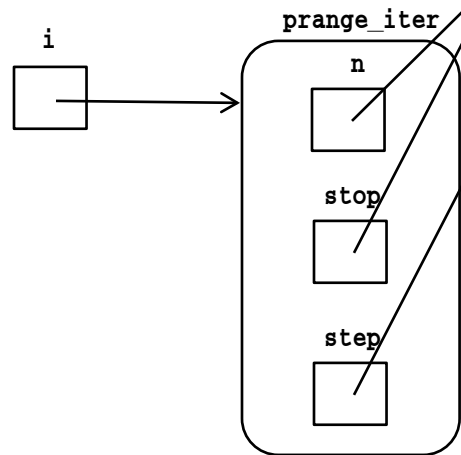
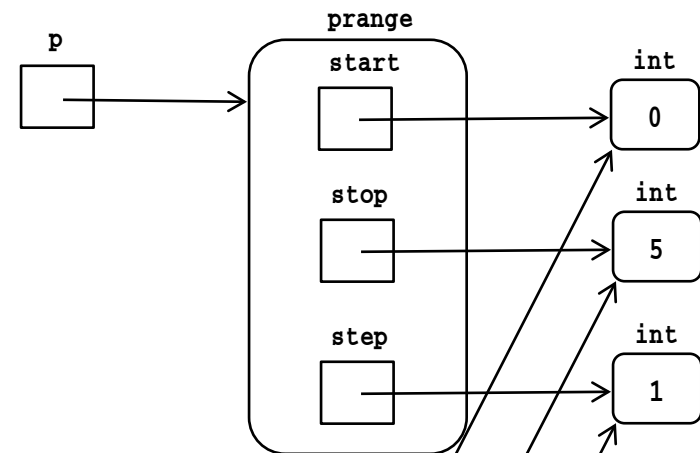
```
p = prange(0,5,1)
```



```
print(next(i)) # prints 0
```



```
i = iter(p)
```



Multiple iterators will produce **different prange_iter** objects.

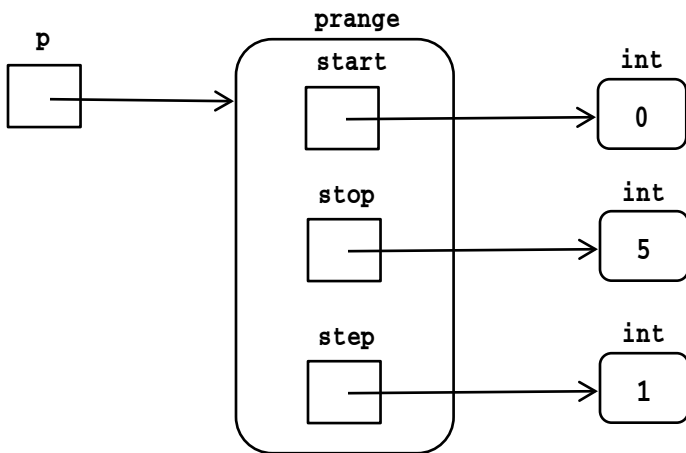
Given this behavior, the code on the left will print the same values as the code on the right.

	<pre>p = prange(0,5,1)</pre>
<pre>for a in prange(0,5,1):</pre>	<pre>for a in p:</pre>
<pre> for b in prange(0,5,1):</pre>	<pre> for b in p:</pre>
<pre> print(a,b)</pre>	<pre> print(a,b)</pre>

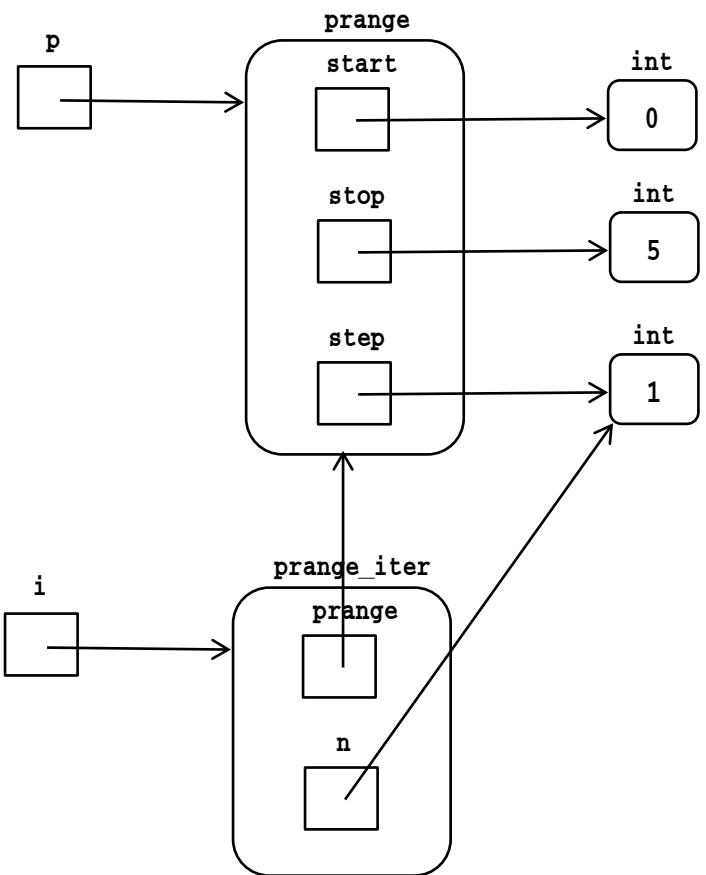
prange with nested alternative prange_iter class

(here the prange attribute in a prange_iter object refers to the prange object being iterated over: so its start/stop/step can be indirectly accessed via the prange attribute in the prange_iter object)

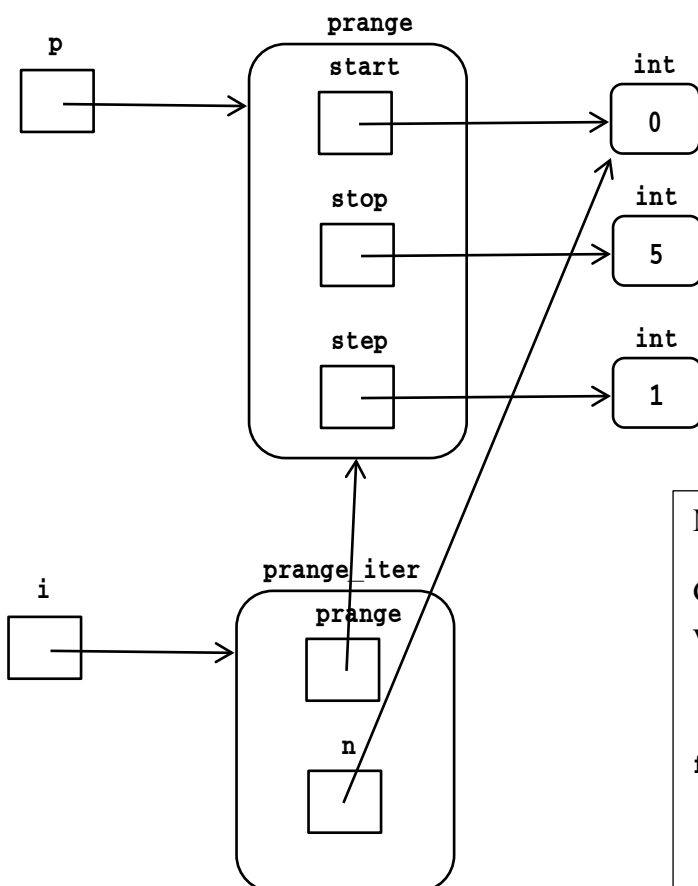
```
p = prange(0,5,1)
```



```
print(next(i)) # prints 0
```



```
i = iter(p)
```



Multiple iterators will produce **different prange_iter** objects.

Given this behavior, the code on the left will print the same values as the code on the right.

	<pre>p = prange(0,5,1)</pre>
<pre>for a in prange(0,5,1):</pre>	<pre>for a in p:</pre>
<pre> for b in prange(0,5,1):</pre>	<pre> for b in p:</pre>
<pre> print(a,b)</pre>	<pre> print(a,b)</pre>