

Python Control statements

→ Control statements in Python are used to control the order of execution of the Program based on the value and logic.

→ Python Provides us with the 3 types of Control statement :-

1. Break
2. Continue
3. Pass

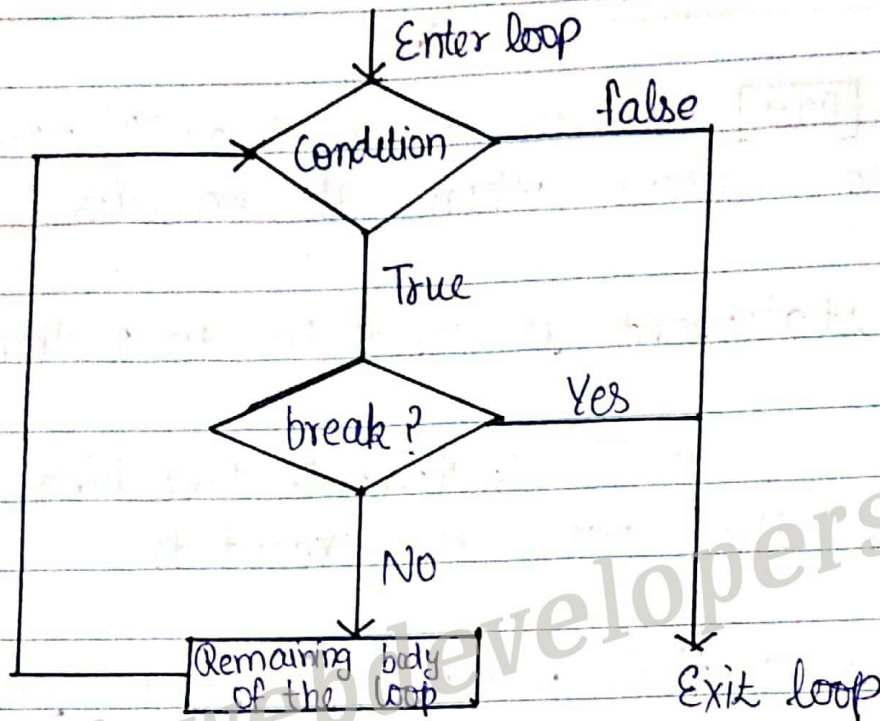
1. Break Statement

- It terminates the looping and transfers execution to the statement next to the loop.
- It brings control out of the loop.

Syntax:-

break

Flowchart of break



Working of break statement for loop and while loop :-

for var in sequence:

if condition:

└─ break
→ # code outside for loop

while test expression:

if condition:

└─ break
→ # code outside while loop

Notes by: jpwebdevelopers.in

Example:-

```
for ch in "jpwebdevelopers":  
    if ch == "d":  
        break  
    print(ch)
```

OutPut

j

p

w

e

b

2

Continue Statement

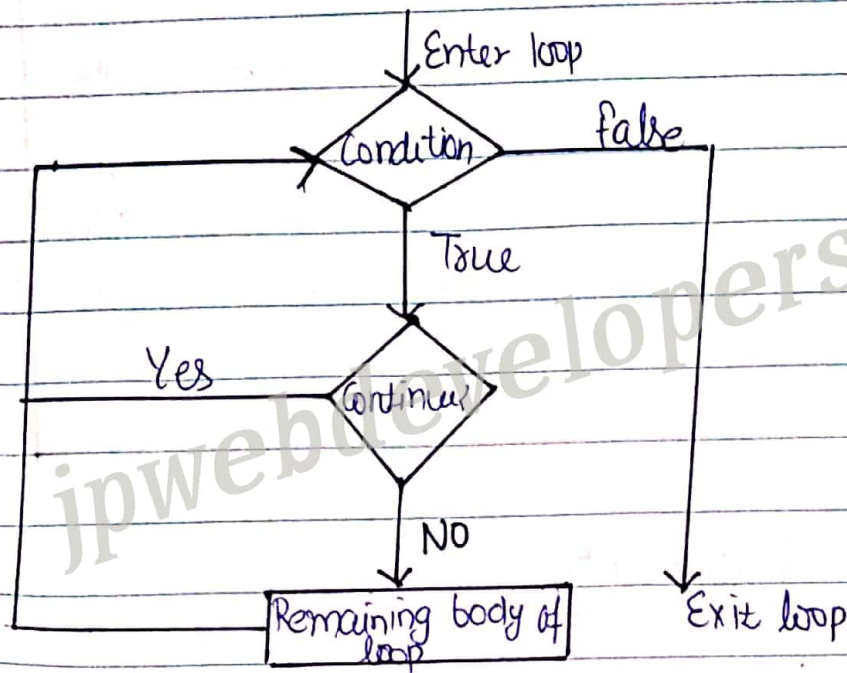
- The continue statement is used to skip the rest of the code inside a loop for the current iteration only.
- Continue statement is used in a loop to go back to the beginning of the loop.
- Loop does not terminate but continues on with the next iteration.

Notes by:-jpwebdevelopers.in

Syntax of Continue

Continue

Flowchart of continue



Example

for ch in "jpwebdevelopers":

if ch == "p":

continue

print(ch)

Output:

j
p
w
e
b
d
e
v
e
l
o
p
e
r
s

3. Pass statement

- The pass statement is a null operation ; nothing happens when it executes.
- Pass statement is used to do nothing.
- It is a null statement. (Nothing happens when the pass is executed)
- Pass is useful when we need statement syntactically correct but we do not want to do any operation.

Syntax:-

pass

Example:-

a = 2

if a == 2:

print("a is equal to 2")

else:

pass

Output: a is equal to 2