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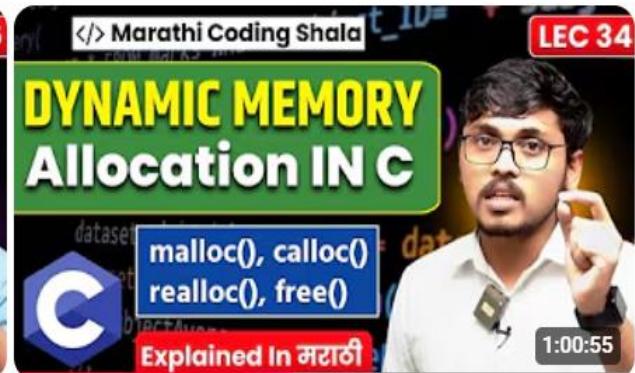
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👉 जर तू AI Engineer, Data Scientist, Web Developer किंवा Hacker व्हायचं ठरवलं असेल —

तर Python हा पहिला आणि सर्वात महत्वाचा step आहे 💻🔥

PART-1

◆ 1. What is While Loop?

A **while loop** is used when you want to repeat a block of code **until a condition becomes false**.

Condition false होईपर्यंत code पुन्हा-पुन्हा चालवायला while loop वापरतात.

◆ 2. Syntax

```
while condition:  
    # code block
```

◆ 3. Basic Example

```
i = 1  
while i <= 5:  
    print(i)  
    i += 1
```

Infinite While Loop

```
while True:  
    print("Running...")
```

Break & Continue

Break Example

```
i = 1
while i <= 10:
    if i == 5:
        break
    print(i)
    i += 1
```

Continue Example

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
    i += 1
    if i == 3:
        continue
    print(i)
```

While Loop Based Programs

1 Print Table of a Number (Multiplication Table)

```
num = int(input("Enter number: "))
i = 1

while i <= 10:
    print(num, "x", i, "=", num * i)
    i += 1
```

2 Print Numbers from 1 to N

```
n = int(input("Enter N: "))  
i = 1  
  
while i <= n:  
    print(i)  
    i += 1
```

3

Print Even Numbers from 1 to 50

```
i = 1

while i <= 50:
    if i % 2 == 0:
        print(i)
    i += 1
```

4

Print Odd Numbers Between Two Numbers

```
start = int(input("Start: "))  
end = int(input("End: "))
```

```
i = start
```

```
while i <= end:  
    if i % 2 != 0:  
        print(i)  
    i += 1
```

5

Sum of First N Natural Numbers

```
n = int(input("Enter N: "))
i = 1
total = 0

while i <= n:
    total += i
    i += 1

print("Sum =", total)
```

PART-02

6

Count Digits in a Number

```
num = int(input("Enter number: "))
count = 0

while num > 0:
    num //= 10
    count += 1

print("Total digits:", count)
```

7

Reverse a Number (123 → 321)

```
num = int(input("Enter number: "))
rev = 0

while num > 0:
    digit = num % 10
    rev = rev * 10 + digit
    num //= 10

print("Reversed number:", rev)
```

8

Check Armstrong Number

```
num = int(input("Enter number: "))  
temp = num  
sum = 0
```

```
while temp > 0:  
    digit = temp % 10  
    sum += digit ** 3  
    temp //= 10
```

```
if sum == num:  
    print("Armstrong Number")  
else:  
    print("Not Armstrong")
```

9

Print Sum of Digits

```
num = int(input("Enter number: "))
total = 0

while num > 0:
    total += num % 10
    num //= 10

print("Sum of digits =", total)
```



Menu-Driven Calculator (Real-Life)

```
while True:  
    print("\n1.Add 2.Sub 3.Mul 4.Div 5.Exit")  
    choice = int(input("Enter choice: "))  
  
    if choice == 5:  
        break  
  
    a = int(input("Enter first number: "))  
    b = int(input("Enter second number: "))  
  
    if choice == 1:  
        print("Addition =", a + b)  
    elif choice == 2:  
        print("Subtraction =", a - b)  
    elif choice == 3:  
        print("Multiplication =", a * b)  
    elif choice == 4:  
        print("Division =", a / b)  
    else:  
        print("Invalid Choice")
```

1

1

Factorial of a Number

```
num = int(input("Enter number: "))
fact = 1
i = 1

while i <= num:
    fact *= i
    i += 1

print("Factorial =", fact)
```

1 **2** Fibonacci Series (while loop)

```
n = int(input("Enter count: "))  
a, b = 0, 1  
i = 1
```

```
while i <= n:  
    print(a)  
    a, b = b, a + b  
    i += 1
```

Part -03

While Loop with Different Data Structures

Now let's see how while loop works with:

- ✓ List
- ✓ Tuple
- ✓ String
- ✓ Set
- ✓ Dictionary

Python Collections

Feature	List	Tuple	Set	Dictionary
Definition	Ordered collection of items	Ordered & immutable collection	Unordered collection of unique items	Collection of key-value pairs
Syntax	[]	()	{ }	{ key: value }
Order Maintained?	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✓ Yes (Python 3.7+)
Mutable?	✓ Yes	✗ No	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Duplicate Allowed?	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✗ No	✗ Keys no, values yes
Indexing/ Slicing	✓ Supported	✓ Supported	✗ Not supported	✓ Keys accessed using indexes (indirect)
Use Case	Changing data frequently	Fixed data, secure data	Unique values, membership test	Mapping real-world data (key-value)
Performance	Slower than tuple	Fastest (immutable)	Very fast membership checking	Fast lookup using keys
Example	[10, 20, 30]	(10, 20, 30)	{10, 20, 30}	{'a': 10, 'b': 20}
Methods	append, insert, pop, remove	count, index	add, remove, discard	keys, values, items, update

- **List:** Ordered + Mutable + Duplicates allowed
- **Tuple:** Ordered + Immutable + Duplicates allowed
- **Set:** Unordered + Mutable + Unique items
- **Dictionary:** Ordered + Mutable + Key-Value pairs + Keys unique

◆ A) While Loop with List

List is **index-based**, so while loop works easily.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "mango"]  
i = 0
```

```
while i < len(fruits):  
    print(fruits[i])  
    i += 1
```

- ◆ **B) While Loop with Tuple**

Tuple = fixed (immutable)
But access list सारखाच.

```
numbers = (10, 20, 30, 40)
i = 0
```

```
while i < len(numbers):
    print(numbers[i])
    i += 1
```

- ◆ **C) While Loop with String**

String = sequence

हर एक character index वर्तन access करतो.

```
name = "PYTHON"
```

```
i = 0
```

```
while i < len(name):  
    print(name[i])  
    i += 1
```

◆ D) While Loop with Set

⚠ Set is **unordered** — NO index

→ so you cannot use `set[i]`.

But you can convert to list:

```
items = {"pen", "book", "pencil"}  
item_list = list(items)
```

```
i = 0
```

```
while i < len(item_list):  
    print(item_list[i])  
    i += 1
```

◆ E) While Loop with Dictionary

Dictionary = key–value pair

You can access keys using list conversion.

```
student = {"name": "Jay", "age": 20, "city": "Pune"}
```

```
keys = list(student.keys())
i = 0
```

```
while i < len(keys):
    k = keys[i]
    print(k, ":", student[k])
    i += 1
```



WHILE LOOP – LIST BASED QUESTIONS

1 Sum of all elements in a list

✓ Problem

Given a list, find the sum of all numbers using a **while loop**.

```
nums = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
i = 0
total = 0
```

```
while i < len(nums):
    total += nums[i]
    i += 1

print("Sum =", total)
```

2 Count even and odd numbers in a list

```
nums = [11, 22, 33, 44, 55]
```

```
i = 0
```

```
even = 0
```

```
odd = 0
```

```
while i < len(nums):
```

```
    if nums[i] % 2 == 0:
```

```
        even += 1
```

```
    else:
```

```
        odd += 1
```

```
    i += 1
```

```
print("Even =", even)
```

```
print("Odd =", odd)
```

3 Find maximum value in a list

```
nums = [5, 18, 29, 7, 16]
```

```
i = 1
```

```
maxi = nums[0]
```

```
while i < len(nums):
```

```
    if nums[i] > maxi:
```

```
        maxi = nums[i]
```

```
    i += 1
```

```
print("Maximum =", maxi)
```

4

Reverse a list using while

```
nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
i = len(nums) - 1

while i >= 0:
    print(nums[i], end=" ")
    i -= 1
```

5

Count occurrences of an element

```
nums = [2, 4, 2, 6, 2, 8]
```

```
target = 2
```

```
count = 0
```

```
i = 0
```

```
while i < len(nums):
```

```
    if nums[i] == target:
```

```
        count += 1
```

```
    i += 1
```

```
print("Count =", count)
```



WHILE LOOP – TUPLE BASED QUESTIONS

6 Sum of numbers in a tuple

```
t = (5, 10, 15, 20)
```

```
i = 0
```

```
total = 0
```

```
while i < len(t):
```

```
    total += t[i]
```

```
    i += 1
```

```
print("Sum =", total)
```

7 Count vowels in a tuple of characters

```
chars = ('a','b','e','x','i','o')
vowels = ('a','e','i','o','u')
i = 0
count = 0

while i < len(chars):
    if chars[i] in vowels:
        count += 1
    i += 1

print("Vowel Count =", count)
```

8 Find minimum value in a tuple

```
t = (9, 3, 15, 2, 8)
```

```
i = 1
```

```
mini = t[0]
```

```
while i < len(t):
```

```
    if t[i] < mini:
```

```
        mini = t[i]
```

```
    i += 1
```

```
print("Minimum =", mini)
```



WHILE LOOP – STRING BASED QUESTIONS

9 Count vowels in a string

```
text = "Programming"  
vowels = "aeiouAEIOU"  
i = 0  
count = 0  
  
while i < len(text):  
    if text[i] in vowels:  
        count += 1  
    i += 1  
  
print("Vowel Count =", count)
```

10 Reverse a string

```
text = "Python"
i = len(text) - 1
rev = ""

while i >= 0:
    rev += text[i]
    i -= 1

print("Reversed =", rev)
```

1

1

Count digits & alphabets in string

```
text = "Python123"
i = 0
digits = 0
alphabets = 0

while i < len(text):
    if text[i].isdigit():
        digits += 1
    elif text[i].isalpha():
        alphabets += 1
    i += 1

print("Digits =", digits)
print("Alphabets =", alphabets)
```



WHILE LOOP – SET BASED QUESTIONS

- 1**
- 2** Find sum of all values in a set

```
s = {10, 20, 30, 40}  
items = list(s)  
i = 0  
total = 0
```

```
while i < len(items):  
    total += items[i]  
    i += 1
```

```
print("Sum =", total)
```

1

3

Find largest element in a set

```
s = {9, 3, 12, 5}
lst = list(s)
i = 1
maxi = lst[0]

while i < len(lst):
    if lst[i] > maxi:
        maxi = lst[i]
    i += 1

print("Maximum =", maxi)
```

1

4

Count even numbers in a set

```
s = {2, 4, 5, 7, 8}  
lst = list(s)  
i = 0  
count = 0  
  
while i < len(lst):  
    if lst[i] % 2 == 0:  
        count += 1  
    i += 1  
  
print("Even Count =", count)
```



WHILE LOOP – DICTIONARY BASED QUESTIONS

1 **5** Print all keys

```
d = {"name":"Jay", "age":20, "city":"Pune"}  
keys = list(d.keys())  
i = 0
```

```
while i < len(keys):  
    print(keys[i])  
    i += 1
```

1

6

Print all values

```
d = {"name":"Jay", "age":20, "city":"Pune"}  
vals = list(d.values())  
i = 0  
  
while i < len(vals):  
    print(vals[i])  
    i += 1
```

"मित्रांनो, आज आपण while loop खूपच deep आणि सोप्या पद्धतीने पाहिलं. आता while loop बद्दल तुम्हाला काहीच confusion राहणार नाही. पुढच्या lecture मध्ये आपण ह्याच style ने, ह्याच flow ने — for loop पूर्ण detail मध्ये शिकणार आहोत. तर next lecture नक्की बघा!"



A circular profile picture of a man with glasses and a mustache, wearing a dark shirt. The circle has a double border, one orange and one pink.

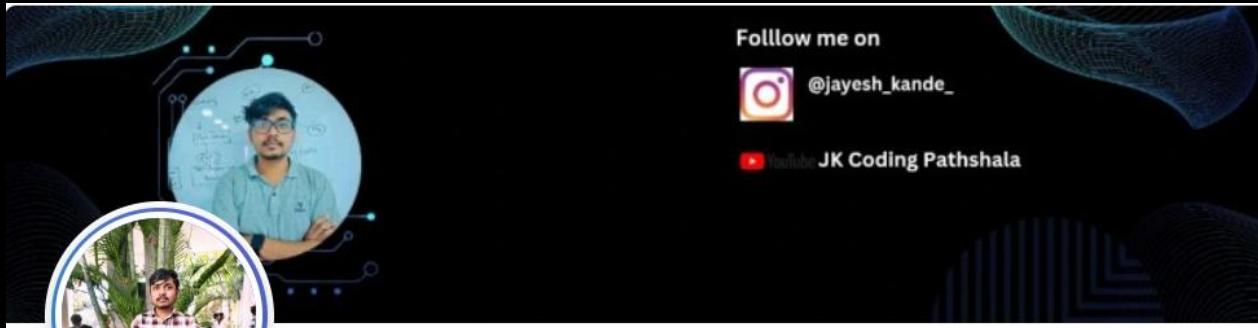
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