# ✓ What is a Loop?

Loops are used to repeat a block of code multiple times until a certain condition is met.

- Types of Loops in Python:
  - 1. **for loop**: Iterates over a sequence (list, tuple, string, range, etc.)
  - 2. while loop: Repeats as long as a condition is True

### ✓ ✓ for Loop

Used to iterate over a sequence directly.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"]
for fruit in fruits:
    print(fruit)

apple
    banana
    cherry
```

Iterating over string

```
for char in "Python":
    print(char)

→ P
    y
    t
    h
    o
    n
```

using range()

```
# range(start, stop, step)
for i in range(1, 6):
    print(i)

1
2
3
4
5
```

With step size

```
for i in range(0, 10, 2):
    print(i)

    0
    2
    4
    6
```

#### ✓ ✓ while Loop

Executes a block repeatedly while the condition is True.

```
count = 1
while count <= 5:
    print("Count:", count)
    count += 1
→ Count: 1
     Count: 2
    Count: 3
    Count: 4
    Count: 5

→ Example 2: Sum of numbers

total = 0
num = 1
while num <= 5:
    total += num
    num += 1
print("Total sum:", total)

→ Total sum: 15
✓ Loop Control Statements:
   1. break: Exit the loop immediately
  2. continue: Skip the current iteration and continue
   3. pass: Placeholder statement, does nothing
Using breaks
for i in range(1, 10):
    if i == 5:
       break
    print(i)
3
    4
Using continue
for i in range(1, 6):
    if i == 3:
       continue
    print(i)
→ 1
    4
    5
Using pass
for i in range(1, 4):
       pass # Placeholder: we can add code later
```

print("Iteration:", i)

Iteration: 1
Iteration: 2

# ✓ ✓ Nested Loops:

A loop inside another loop.

```
for i in range(1, 4):
    for j in range(1, 3):
        print(f"i={i}, j={j}")

i=1, j=1
    i=1, j=2
    i=2, j=1
    i=2, j=2
    i=3, j=1
    i=3, j=2
```

# → Summary

Loop Type	Usage
for	Iterates over a sequence
while	Repeats while condition is True
break	Exits the loop
continue	Skips current iteration
pass	Placeholder, does nothing