While Loop While --> When we want to executed a group of statement multiple times based on a given condition then we will While Loop. Syntax of while loop: while condition: body increement/decrement Examples In [1]: | **i=1** while i<=3: print(i) print("Hello World") i=i+1 Hello World Hello World Hello World Infinite Loops in Python In []: if you want to create infinite loops in python then Within the condition you can write any constant value like 1,2,3, except 0, False and empty String. Examples In []: while 1: print("hello") In []: while 2: print("Hello World") In []: while "Hello": print("Hello World") Practice Problem Using While and For Loops Python Program to find the Factorial of a Number Using For Loop In [4]: num=int(input("Enter a number")) fact=1 for i in range(1, num+1): fact=fact*i print(fact) Enter a number6 720 Python Program to find the Factorial of a Number Using While Loop In [6]: num=int(input("Enter a number")) fact=1 while i<num+1:</pre> fact=fact*i i=i+1 print(fact) Enter a number6 Python Program to Find the sum of N natural Numbers Using for loop In [19]: sum=0 n=int(input("Enter the number: ")) for i in range(n+1): sum=sum+i print(sum) Enter the number: 10 Python Program to Find the sum of N natural Numbers Using while loop In [21]: i=0 sum=0 n=int(input("Enter the number")) while i<=n: sum=sum+i i=i+1 print(sum) Enter the number10 **Transfer Statements** Transfer statements are basically used to Transfer the flow of the Program. There are two keywords that we used **for** transferring the flow of the program: 1.break 2.continue Break --> If you are using break then Break will Terminate(Stop) the loop whenever the pointer encounter to that **break** statement. Continue -->If you are using continue then Continue will Skipp the current iteration of the loop whenever the pointer encounter to that Continue. statement. Note: If you are using nested loop then break will stop the inner loop only. That means break is capabale to stop one loop at a time during iteration. **Examples of Break Statement** In [10]: #break statement with single loop for i in range(7): print("Break Encountered") break print(i) Break Encountered #Break Statement with nested loops: for i in range(4): #0,1,2,3 **for** j **in** range(4): #0,1,2,3 **if** j**==**2: print("Break encountered") print("i value is",i ,j) i value is 0 0 i value is 0 1 Break encountered i value is 1 0 i value is 1 1 Break encountered i value is 2 0 i value is 2 1 Break encountered i value is 3 0 i value is 3 1 Break encountered In [11]: cart = [10, 20, 300, 500, 800, 400]for item in cart: **if** item>=500: print("We cannot purchase this item") print(item) 10 20 300 We cannot purchase this item **Examples of Continue Statement** In [13]: #continue statement with single loop for i in range(7): **if** i**==**4: print("Continue Encountered") print(i) Continue Encountered In [14]: #Continue Statement with nested loops: **for** i **in** range(4): #0,1,2,3 for j in range(4): #0,1,2,3 **if** j**==**2: print("Continue encountered") continue print("i value is",i ,j) i value is 0 0 i value is 0 1 Continue encountered i value is 0 3 i value is 1 0 i value is 1 1 Continue encountered i value is 1 3 i value is 2 0 i value is 2 1 Continue encountered i value is 2 3 i value is 3 0 i value is 3 1 Continue encountered i value is 3 3 In [15]: cart = [10, 20, 300, 500, 800, 400]**for** item in cart: **if** item>=500: print("We cannot purchase this item") continue print(item) 10 20 300 We cannot purchase this item We cannot purchase this item **Pass Statement** pass keyword --> The pass statement is used as a placeholder for future code. In [34]: When the pass statement is executed, nothing happens, but you avoid getting an error when empty code is not allowed. **Examples:** In [16]: x=10 **if** x**==**10: pass In [17]: **def m1()**: pass In [18]: **for** i **in** range(10): For vs While In []: | for --> loops are basically used when we know the number of iterations or sequence. while loop--> if we want to execute a group of statement based on certain condition.