Intermediate termination of loop :

1)break
2)continue
3)pass

1)break: It is a keyword which is used to terminate the looping.

--> Once break keyword is executed, further lines of instructions will not be executed.

--> It is used in both while loop and for loop

```
#break
#EXAMPLES
#EX:01)
3
for i in range(3,10):
    if i==5:
        break
    print(i)

#output:
3
4

#Ex:02)
for i in range(3,10):
    if i==5 and i==7:
        break
        print(i)

#output : empty


#EX:03)
```

```
for i in range(3,10):
    if i==6 or i==7:
        break
    print(i)
#output:
3
4
5

#EX:04)
for i in range(3,10):
    break
    print(i)
#output : empty


#EX:05)
for i in range(3,10):
    print(i)
    if i==5:
        break
#output:
3
4
5


#EX:06)
for i in range(3,10):
    if i==5:
        print(i)
        break

#output : 5
```

#break

#01) WAP to check whether the given number is prime number or not
#using break
'''
```
n=int(input())
for i in range(2,n):
    if n%i==0:
        print(f'{n} is not a prime number')
        break
else:
    print(f'{n} is prime number')
```
'''
#OR
#without using break
```
n=int(input())
out=[]
for i in range(1,n+1):
    if n%i==0:
        out.append(i)
if len(out)==2:
    print(f'{n} is prime number')
else:
    print(f'{n} is not prime number')
```

#02) WAP to check whether the given list is homogenous or not
```
L=eval(input())
for i in L:
    if type(L[0])!=type(i):
        print('heterogenous')
        break
else:
    print('homogenous')
```

#output:

[10,20,30]
homogenous

#03) WAP to check whether the given string is having only lowercase alphabets or not

```
'''
s=input()
for i in s:
    if not(i.islower()):
        print('given string is not having only lowercase alphabets')
        break
else:
    print('given string is having only lowercase alphabets')

#output :
abcd
given string is having only lowercase alphabets
'''

#04) WAP to guess the number
import random
number=random.randint(10,20)

while True:
    num=int(input('Guess the number in b/w 10 to 20 :'))

    if num==number:
        print('Congratulations !!')
        break

    elif num>number:
        print('Guess lesser number')

    else:
        print('Guess greater number')
```

#ASSIGNMENT QUESTION

#05) WAP to receive the password from user untill it is correct

2) continue:

--> It is a keyword to skip or ignore the particular iteration.

--> In this, Once continue will get executed it will only skip that particular iteration and goes back for further iteration.
(In case of break it will not go back for further iteration.)

--> It can be used only inside looping statements either while or for loop.

#EXAMPLES:

#EX:1)

```
'''
for i in range(1,11):
    if i==7:
        continue
    print(i)

#output :
1
2
3
4
5
6
8
9
10
'''
```

#EX:02)
'''
```
for i in range(3,8):
    if i==7 or i==5:
        continue
    print(i)
```

#output :

3
4
6
'''

#PROGRAMS

#01) WAP to print all the even numbers from 1 to 10 using continue keyword
'''
```
for i in range(1,11):
    if i%2==1:
        continue
    print(i)
```

#output:

2
4
6
8
10
'''

#02) WAP to extract all the uppercase characters present in given string using continue keyword.

```
'''
s=input()
out=''
for i in s:
    if not(i.isupper()):
        continue
    out+=i
print(out)
'''
```

3) pass :

It is a keyword which is used to declare empty statement block.

Note: It works for conditional statements,
looping statements, functions , class etc.

--> If there are no statement blocks it throws
syntax error ,to avoid this error we will use
'pass'.

ex:01

```
a=10
b=20
if a>b:
    pass
```

ex:02

```
for i in range(1,3):
    pass
```