**Conditional statements**

* The conditional statements in python are

If

If else

If elif else

Nested if

elif else.

* These can be used to terminate loop if a particular condition is satisfied.
* **Syntax for if:**

If condition:

statements

* **Syntax for if else:**

If(condition):

Statements

Else:

Statements

* **Syntax for nested if:**

If condition:

Statements

If condition:

Staements

Else:

Statements

Else:

Statements

* **Syntax for elif:**

if condition:

Statements

elif condition:

Statements

elif condition:

Statements

else:

statements

* Switch doesnot works in python.

**Looping statements:**

* Looping statements works on iterable objects.
* Loops are works for collections,strings and numbers.
* Looping statements are 2 types.

1.finite loops

2.infinite loops

* For loop comes under finite loop and while loop comes under infinite loop.
* While can also be used in infinite loops.

**Numbers:**

* For numbers there is a one inbuilt function that is range().
* Range() doesnot works in 2.7 version in this version xrange() is used.
* But in 3.6 version both range() and xrange() gives same result.
* Range can take 3 values starting value,ending value and step value.
* By default the step value is 1.

Eg:range(1,10)

* It gives output as numbers from 1 to 9.

Range(11,20,3)

* It gives output as numbers 11,14,17.
* If we want to print values in decrement order the syntax is range(end,start,step)
* If u doesnot want to print statement then do pass().
* Range is an autoincrement function.

**For loop in numbers:**

For i in range(1,10):

Print(i\*i)

* In this for is a keyword,i is a variable name,range is a function which updates value and 1 is starting value and 10 is ending values.

**CLI arguments:**

* If u want to pass input through command prompt use cli arguments.
* The cli arguments are argv[0] it is a filename.

Argv[1]🡪starting value

Argv[2]🡪ending value

* If u want to use cli arguments u must import sys library.
* In this pass the values with the filename.
* Eg:filename.py starting value ending value
* Initially argv[] takes the values as string so we must convert these to int.

**For loop in strings:**

Eg:

a=’digitallync’

for var in a:

print(var)

**while loop:**

eg:

i=0

while i<10:

i+=1;

print(i)

**control statements:**

* Control statements are used to control flow of execution.
* Control statements are break and continue.

**Break:**

* If the condition is true then it stops the execution.

Eg:

for a in ‘digitallync’:

if a==’l’:

break

print(a)

* The output is digita

**Continue:**

* if the condition is true it continue the execution.
* Eg:

For a in ‘digitallync’:

If a==’l’

Continue

Print(a)

**String literals:**

* String literals are %d and %s.
* these are used in print statement while using cli arguments.

Eg:print(“%d \* %d=%d”,%(a,b,a\*b))