■if判断

age = 3  
if age >= 18:  
 print('adult')  
elif age >= 6:  
 print('teenager')  
else:  
 print('kid')  
  
# 简写形式  
x = 5  
if x:  
 print(11)

■for循环

names = ['Michael', 'Bob', 'Tracy']  
for name in names:  
 print(name)  
  
# 输出如下：  
# Michael  
# Bob  
# Tracy

●迭代

a = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4, 'e': 5}  
for key in a:  
 print(key)  
# 输出：  
# a  
# b  
# c  
# d  
# e

a = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4, 'e': 5}  
for val in a.values():  
 print(val)  
# 输出：  
# 1  
# 2  
# 3  
# 4  
# 5

a = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4, 'e': 5}  
for key, val in a.items():  
 print(key, val)  
# 输出：  
# a 1  
# b 2  
# c 3  
# d 4  
# e 5

a = {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4, 'e': 5}  
for index, key in enumerate(a):  
 print(index, key)  
# 输出：  
# 0 a  
# 1 b  
# 2 c  
# 3 d  
# 4 e

■while循环

sum = 0  
n = 99  
while n > 0:  
 sum = sum + n  
 n = n - 2  
print(sum)

●break

n = 1  
while n <= 100:  
 if n > 10: # 当n = 11时，条件满足，执行break语句  
 break # break语句会结束当前循环  
 print(n)  
 n = n + 1  
print('END')  
# 输出如下：  
# 1  
# 2  
# 3  
# 4  
# 5  
# 6  
# 7  
# 8  
# 9  
# 10  
# END

●continue

n = 0  
while n < 10:  
 n = n + 1  
 if n % 2 == 0: # 如果n是偶数，执行continue语句  
 continue # continue语句会直接继续下一轮循环，后续的print()语句不会执行  
 print(n)  
  
# 输出如下：  
# 1  
# 3  
# 5  
# 7  
# 9