

## ✓ Loops 2 - Nested Loops

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### ✓ Content

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#### 2. Nested Loops

3. GCD
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✓ **Question:** Write a loop to print the following numbers - 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16

```
for i in range(1,17,3):
    if i == 16:
        print(i, end = "")
    else:
        print(i, end = ", ")

1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16
```

✓ **Question:** Write a loop to print the following numbers - 1, 3, 7, 13, 21, 31, 43

```
number = 1
i = 1
while number <= 43:
    print(number, end = " ")
    number = number + 2*i
    i += 1

1 3 7 13 21 31 43
```

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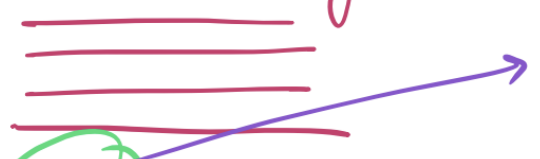
## ✓ Jump Statements

### ✓ pass

```
if True:
    pass # represents an empty block / statement in Python
```

- pass acts as a placeholder.
- It acts as an empty block.

*for i in range(...):*



*represents empty placeholder block in python.*

The diagram shows a handwritten loop structure: `for i in range(...):`. Below the colon, there are four horizontal lines representing a block of code. A green bracket is drawn under the first two lines. A blue arrow points from the text "represents empty placeholder block in python." to the block of lines.

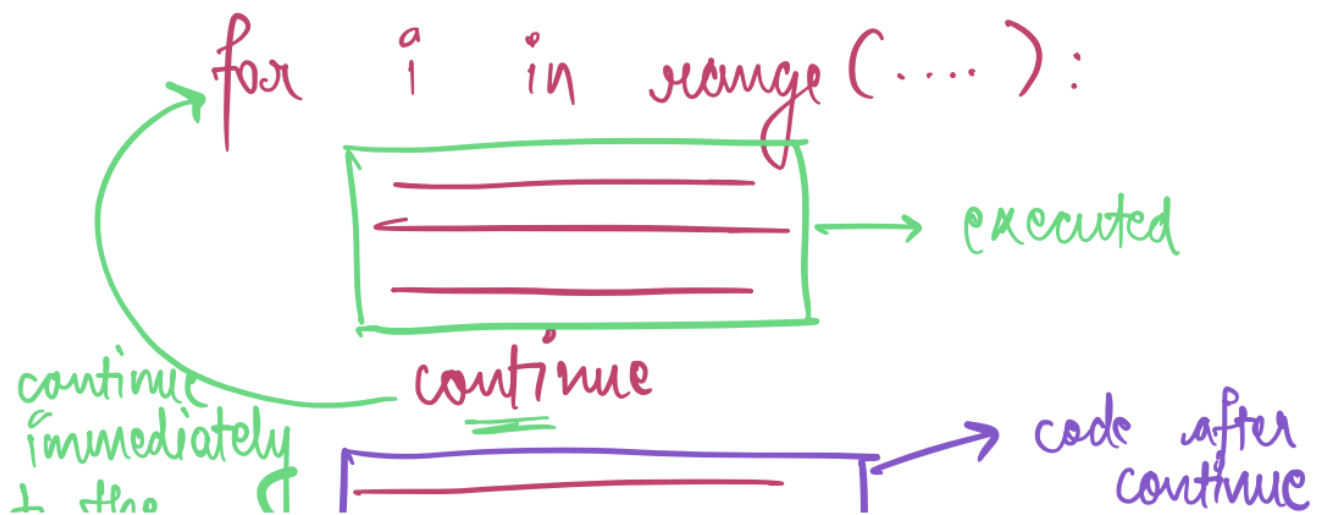
pass the loop continues without any change.

```
for i in range(5):
    if i == 3:
        pass
    print(i)

0
1
2
3
4
```

## ✓ continue

- Disregards the code after the `continue` statement and goes to the next iteration.
- It is effectively used `if` to skip a specific iteration.



the next iteration is skipped.

```
for i in range(5):
    if i == 3:
        continue
    print(i)

0
1
2
4
```

## ✓ Quiz-1

### Question

What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
x = 0
while x < 5:
    x += 1
    if x == 3:
        continue
    print(x)
```

A.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5

B.

1  
2  
4  
5

C.

1  
2  
3  
4

D.

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5

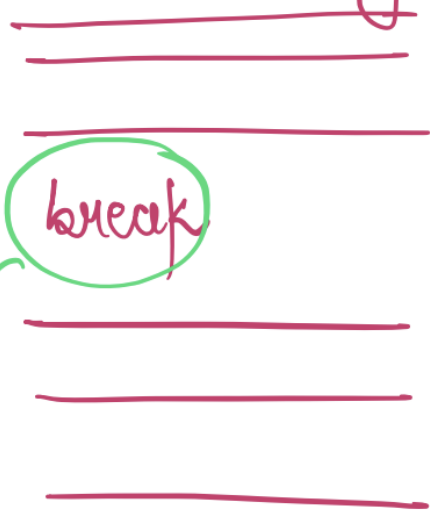
### Choices

- ☐ A
  - ☒ B
  - ☐ C
  - ☐ D
- 

## ✓ break

- When `break` is encountered, the control goes out of the loop and the loop terminates, regardless of the code that follows.

for i in range(...):



no iterations  
after the  
break statement.

immediately breaks  
out of the loop

```
for i in range(5):  
    if i == 3:  
        break  
    print(i)  
  
0  
1  
2
```

## Quiz-2

### Question

What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
x = 0  
while x < 5:  
    x += 1  
    if x == 3:  
        break  
    print(x)  
else:  
    print("Loop finished")
```

A.

1  
2

B.

```
1
2
Loop finished
```

C.

```
1
2
3
```

D.

```
1
2
3
Loop Finished
```

## Choices

- ☒ A
  - ☐ B
  - ☐ C
  - ☐ D
- 

### ✓ Quiz-3

What is the output of the following code?

```
count = 0
while True:
    if count == 5:
        break
    print(count)
    count += 1
```

a)

```
0
1
2
3
4
```

b) 5

c) an infinite loop

**Answer:** a.

```
0
1
2
3
4
```

---

### ✓ Question:

- Write a program that continuously asks the user to provide an input number
- The program should stop only when the user provides 5.

- Once the user provides 5, the program should print the number of times an input was provided.
- Assume that the user always provides a number.

```
counter = 0
while True:
    number = int(input())
    counter += 1

    if number == 5:
        break
print("You provided", counter, "inputs!")

3
4
5
You provided 3 inputs!
```

---

## ✓ Quiz-4

### Question

Which statement is used to skip the current iteration of a loop and move on to the next iteration?

### Choices

- ☐ break
  - ☒ continue
  - ☐ pass
  - ☐ None of these
- 

## ✓ Nested Loops

```
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(3):
        print(i, j)

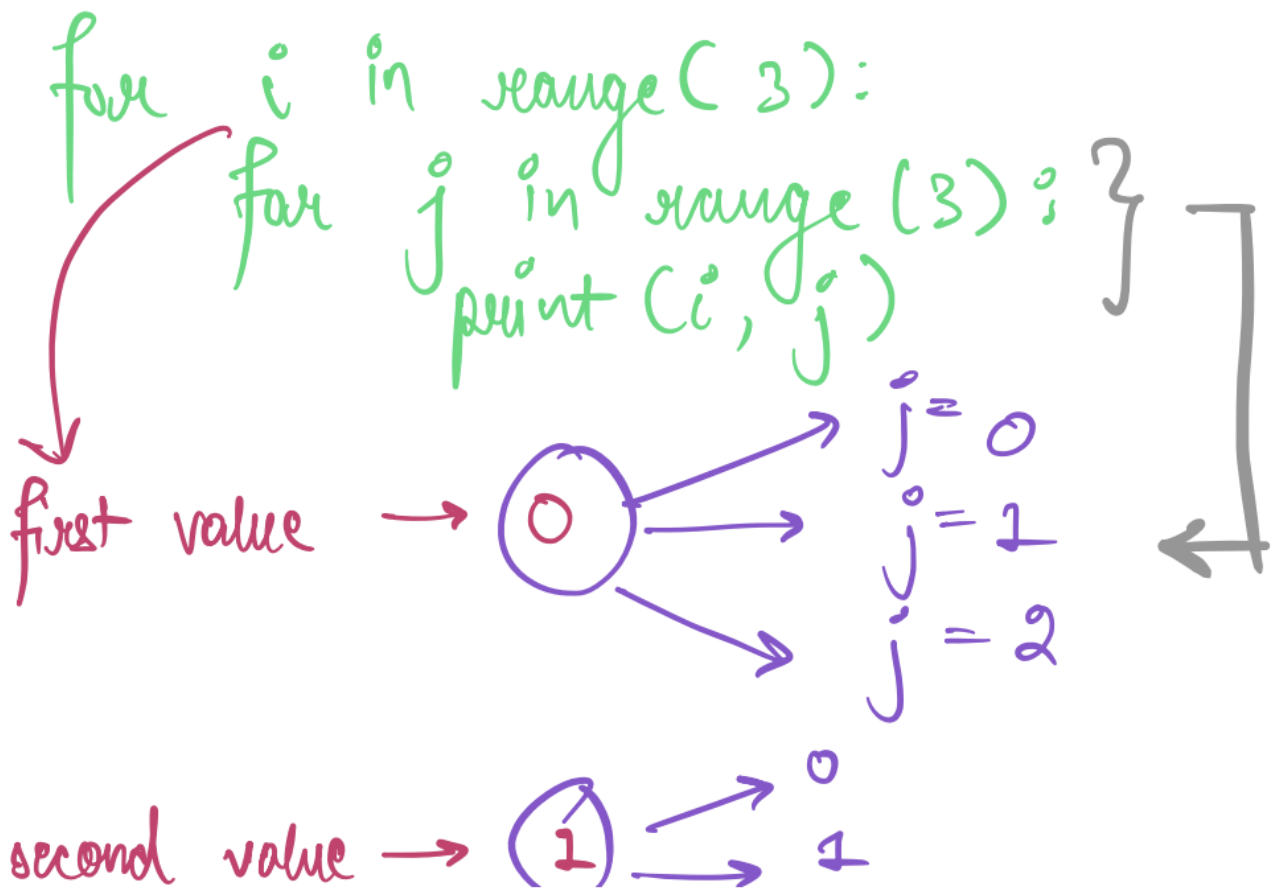
0 0
0 1
0 2
1 0
1 1
1 2
2 0
2 1
2 2
```

For every value of `i`, there will be corresponding `j` values.

In the above code,

- for `i = 0`, `j` runs from **0** to **2**,
- then for `i = 1`, `j` runs from **0** to **2**,
- then for `i = 2`, `j` runs from **0** to **2** again.

Therefore there is **6** (`i, j`) pairs.



✓ **Question:** Write a program to print a N x N matrix of \*

Example Input:  
 3

Example Output:  
 \*\*\*  
 \*\*\*  
 \*\*\*

```
n = int(input())
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n):
        print("*", end = " ")
    print()

3
* * *
* * *
* * *
```

✓ **Question:** Write a program to print a multiplication table till the provided input.

Example Input:  
 3

Example Output:  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20  
 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30

```
number = int(input())
for i in range(1, number + 1):
    for j in range(1, 11):
        print(i*j, end = " ")
    print()

3
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30
```

---

## ✓ Quiz-5

### Question

What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
for i in range(3):
    for j in range(i, 3):
        print("*", end=" ")
    print()
```

A.

```
* * *
* *
*
```

B.

```
* * *
* * *
* * *
```

B.

```
  *
 * *
* * *
```

### Choices

- ☒ A
  - ☐ B
  - ☐ C
  - ☐ None of these
- 

## ✓ GCD

✓ **Question:** Given two integer inputs, write a program to calculate the GCD of these two numbers.

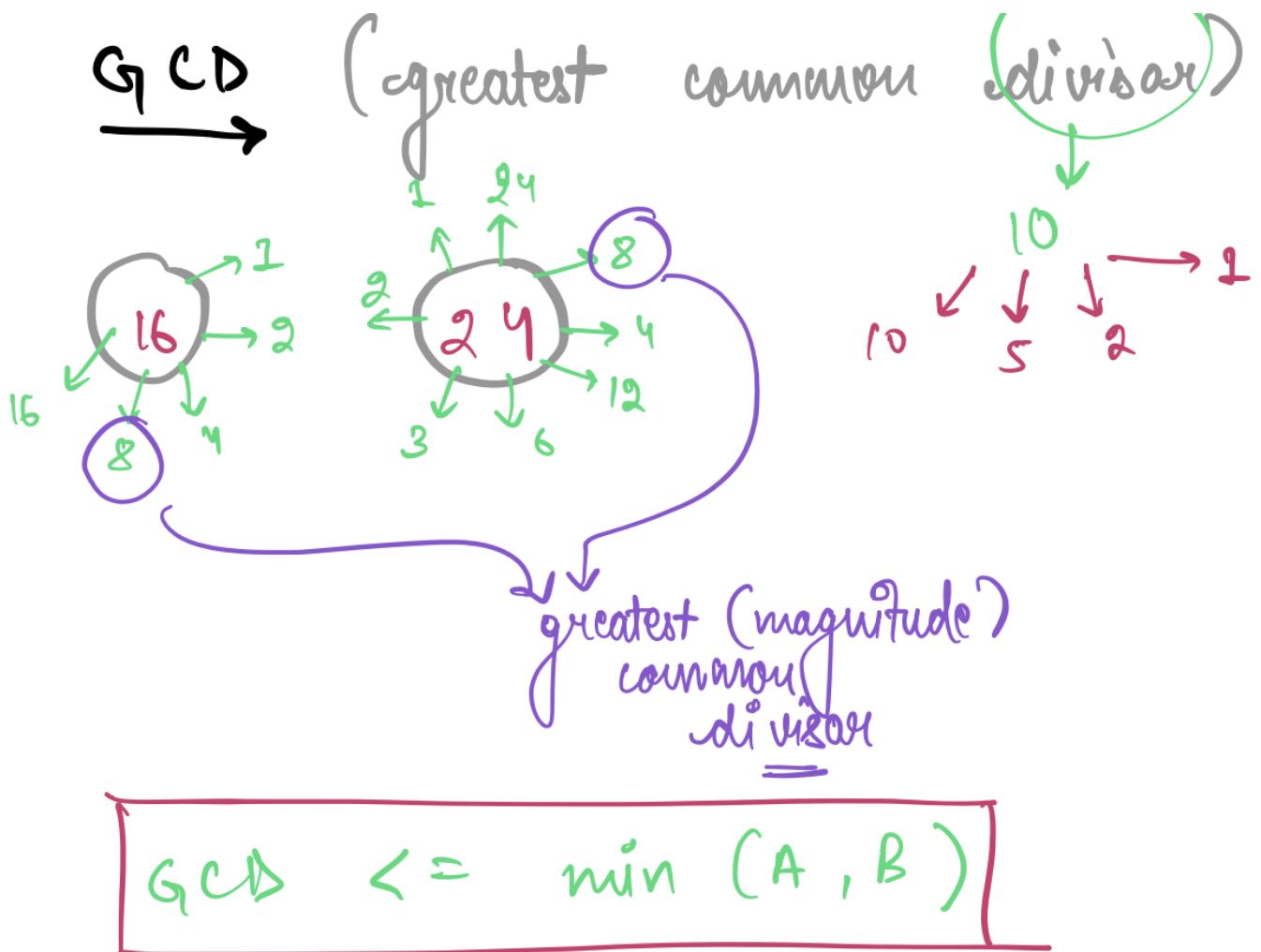
Example Input:

16 24

Example Output:

8





```
A = int(input())
B = int(input())
X = min(A, B)
for i in range(X, 0, -1):
    if A % i == 0 and B % i == 0:
        print(i)
        break
```

16  
24  
8

## ✓ LCM

✓ **Question:** Given two integer inputs, write a program to calculate the LCM of these two numbers.

Example Input:  
6 8

Example Output:  
24

```
A = int(input())
B = int(input())
X = max(A, B)
while True:
    if X % A == 0 and X % B == 0:
        print(X)
        break
    X += 1
```

6  
8  
24

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## ▼ Quiz-6

### Question

Consider the following Python code:

```
def gcd(a, b):  
    while b != 0:  
        a, b = b, a % b  
    return a
```

```
x = gcd(48, 180)  
print(x)
```

What will be the output of this code?

### Chocies

- ☒ 12