# **Python pass Statement**

The **pass** statement is a null statement. But the difference between pass and comment is that comment is ignored by the interpreter whereas pass is not ignored.

The **pass** statement is generally used as a placeholder i.e. when the user does not know what code to write. So user simply places **pass** at that line. Sometimes, **pass** is used when the user doesn’t want any code to execute. So user can simply place **pass** where empty code is not allowed, like in loops, function definitions, class definitions, or in if statements. So using pass statement user avoids this error.

**Syntax:**

pass

**Example 1:** Pass statement can be used in empty functions

|  |
| --- |
| defgeekFunction:    pass |

**Example 2:** pass statement can also be used in empty class

|  |
| --- |
| classgeekClass:    pass |

**Example 3:** pass statement can be used in for loop when user doesn’t know what to code inside the loop

|  |
| --- |
| n =10  fori inrange(n):      # pass can be used as placeholder    # when code is to added later    pass |

**Example 4:** pass statement can be used with conditional statements

|  |
| --- |
| a =10  b =20    if(a<b):    pass  else:    print("b<a") |

**Example 5:** lets take another example in which the pass statement get executed when the condition is true

|  |
| --- |
| li =['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']    fori inli:      if(i =='a'):          pass      else:          print(i) |

**Output:**

b

c

d