











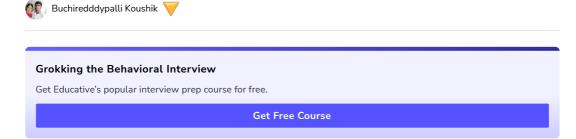








What are control flow statements in Python?



A program's control flow is the order in which the program's code executes.

The control flow of a Python program is regulated by conditional statements, loops, and function calls.

Python has three types of control structures:

- Sequential default mode
- Selection used for decisions and branching
- **Repetition** used for looping, i.e., repeating a piece of code multiple times.

1. Sequential

Sequential statements are a set of statements whose execution process happens in a sequence. The problem with sequential statements is that if the logic has broken in any one of the lines, then the complete source code execution will break.

```
1 ## This is a Sequential statement
3 a=20
4 b=10
5 c=a-b
6 print("Subtraction is : ",c)
                                                                                           []
```

2. Selection/Decision control statements

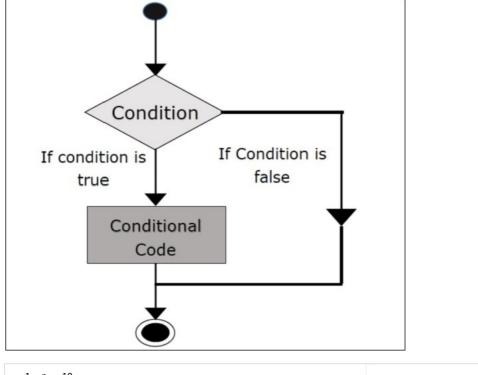
In Python, the selection statements are also known as Decision control statements or branching statements.

The selection statement allows a program to test several conditions and execute instructions based on which condition is true.

Some Decision Control Statements are:

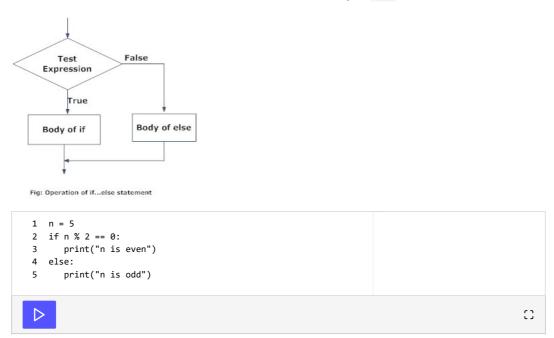
- Simple if
- if-else
- · nested if
- if-elif-else

Simple if: If statements are control flow statements that help us to run a particular code, but only when a certain condition is met or satisfied. A simple if only has one condition to check.

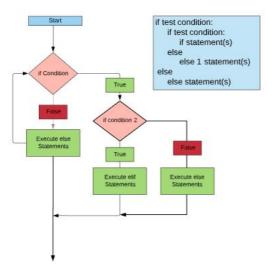


```
1  n = 10
2  if n % 2 == 0:
3    print("n is an even number")
```

if-else: The *if-else statement* evaluates the condition and will execute the body of **if** if the test condition is True, but if the condition is False, then the body of **else** is executed.



nested if: *Nested if statements* are an if statement inside another if statement.



```
1 a = 5
2 b = 10
3 c = 15
4 if a > b:
      if a > c:
        print("a value is big")
7
      else:
8
         print("c value is big")
  elif b > c:
9
       print("b value is big")
10
11
        print("c is big")
12
                                                                                           0
```

if-elif-else: The *if-elif-else statement* is used to conditionally execute a statement or a block of statements.

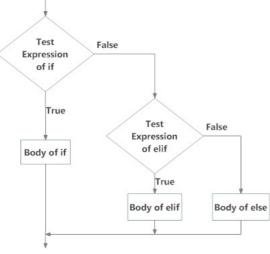


Fig: Operation of if...elif...else statement

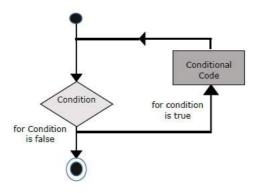
```
1  x = 15
2  y = 12
3  if x == y:
4    print("Both are Equal")
5  elif x > y:
6    print("x is greater than y")
7  else:
8    print("x is smaller than y")
```

3. Repetition

In Python, we generally have two loops/repetitive statements:

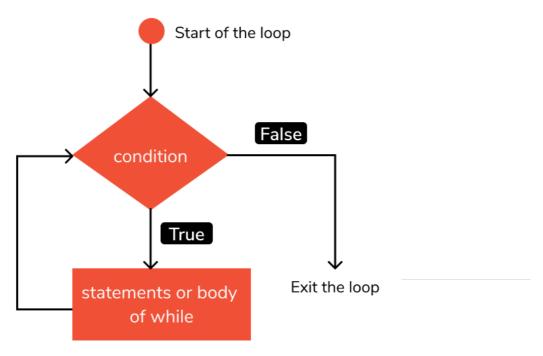
- for loop
- while loop

for loop: A *for loop* is used to iterate over a sequence that is either a list, tuple, dictionary, or a set. We can execute a set of statements once for each item in a list, tuple, or dictionary.



```
1 lst = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
2 for i in range(len(lst)):
3     print(lst[i], end = " ")
4
5 for j in range(0,10):
6     print(j, end = " ")
```

while loop: In Python, *while loops* are used to execute a block of statements repeatedly until a given condition is satisfied. Then, the expression is checked again and, if it is still true, the body is executed again. This continues until the expression becomes false.



CONTRIBUTOR

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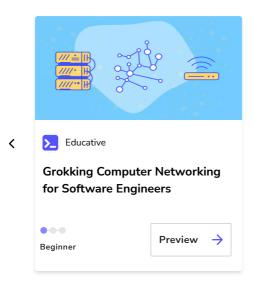
2 i = 0

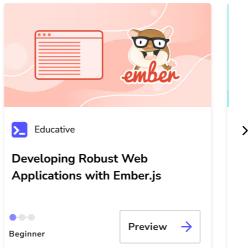
3 while i < m:

4 print(i, end = " ")

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```





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