

```

      *
     * *
    * * *
   * * * *
  * * * * *
 * * * * *

```

```

space=4
for i in range(1,6):
    for k in range(space):
        print(" ",end=" ")
    for j in range(1,i+1):
        print("*",end=" ")
    space=space-1
    print()

```

```

* * * * *
 * * * *
  * * *
   * *
    *

```

```

space=0
for i in range(5,0,-1):
    for k in range(space):
        print(" ",end=" ")
    for j in range(1,i+1):
        print("*",end=" ")
    print()
    space=space+1

```

```

      1
     1 1
    1 2 1
   1 2 3 1
  1 2 3 4 1

```

```

space=4
for i in range(1,6):
    for k in range(space):
        print(" ",end=" ")
    for j in range(1,i+1):
        if j==1 or j==i:
            print("1",end=" ")
        else:
            print(j,end=" ")
    print()
    space=space-1

```

```

1 2 3 4 1
1 2 3 1
1 2 1
1 1
1

```

```

space=0
for i in range(5,0,-1):
    for k in range(space):
        print(" ",end=" ")
    for j in range(1,i+1):
        if j==1 or j==i:
            print("1",end=" ")
        else:
            print(j,end=" ")
    space=space+1
    print()

```

5				5	
4			5	4	
3		5	4	3	
2	5	4	3	2	
1	5	4	3	2	1

```

space=4
for i in range(5,0,-1):
    for k in range(space):
        print(" ",end=" ")
    for j in range(5,0,-1):
        if j>=i:
            print(j,end=" ")
    space=space-1
    print()

```

Nested While

While loop inside while loop is called nested while

While loop is used to repeat block of statements until given condition

Defining while as a statement within while is called nested while

Syntax:

```
while <condition>:  
    while <condition>:  
        statement-1  
        statement-2
```

Example # Write a program to generate tables from 1 to 10 # nested while num=1 while num<=10: # Outer Looping i=1 while i<=10: # Inner Looping print(f'{num}x{i}={num*i}') i=i+1 num=num+1	Output 1x1=1 1x2=2 1x3=3 1x4=4 1x5=5 1x6=6 1x7=7 1x8=8 1x9=9 1x10=10 2x1=2 2x2=4 2x3=6 ...
# Write a program to generate armstrong numbers from 100 to 999	Output 153 370 371

<pre> num=100 while num<=999: num1=num s=0 while num1>0: d=num1%10 s=s+(d**3) num1=num1//10 if s==num: print(num) num=num+1 </pre>	407
<pre> # Write a program to generate armstrong numbers from # 1000 to 9999 num=1000 while num<=9999: s=0 num1=num while num1>0: d=num1%10 s=s+(d**4) num1=num1//10 if s==num: print(num) num=num+1 </pre>	Output 1634 8208 9474
<pre> # Write a program to generate factorials of # numbers from 1-5 num=1 </pre>	1--1 2--2 3--6 4--24 5--120

<pre> while num<=5: # generating numbers (1-5) fact=1 i=1 while i<=num: fact=fact*i i=i+1 print(f'{num}--{fact}') num=num+1 </pre>	
<pre> num=5 fact=1 i=1 while i<=num: fact=fact*i print(f'{i}-->{fact}') i=i+1 </pre>	Output 1-->1 2-->2 3-->6 4-->24 5-->120

Branching statements

Python support the following branching statements

1. break
2. continue
3. Return (Functions)

Branching statements are used to control the execution of looping statements (while loop, for loop)

break

“**break**” is keyword which represents branching statement
This keyword is used inside while loop or for loop

This keyword is used to terminate execution of while loop or for loop in between.

Syntax:

for variable-name in iterable/collection:

statement-1

statement-1

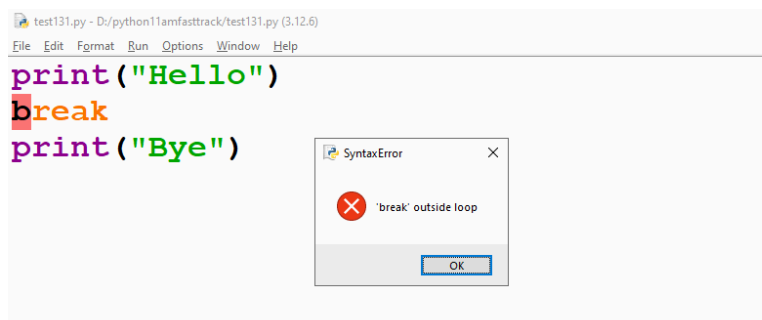
break

while condition:

statement-1

statement-2

break



Example:

for i in range(1,11):

print("Hello")

break

i=1

while i<=10:

```
print("While")  
i=i+1  
break
```

Output

Hello
While

Example:

Login

```
while True:  
    uname=input("UserName :")  
    pwd=input("Password :")  
    if uname=="naresh" and pwd=="n123":  
        print("Welcome to My Application")  
        break  
    else:  
        print("Invalid username or password")
```

Output

UserName :abc
Password :xyz
Invalid username or password
UserName :naresh
Password :n321
Invalid username or password
UserName :naresh
Password :n123
Welcome to My Application

Example:

Write a program to find input number is prime or not

```
num=int(input("Enter any number "))
c=0
for i in range(1,num+1):
    if num%i==0:
        c=c+1
    if c>2:
        break

if c==2:
    print(f'{num} prime')
else:
    print(f'{num} not a prime')
```

Output

```
Enter any number 8
8 not a prime
```

continue

“continue” is keyword which represents branching statement
This statement also used inside while loop or for loop
Continue keyword move the execution control to the beginning the
looping statement (while or for) (OR) continue the loop

Syntax:

while <condition>:

 Statement-1

 Statement-2

 Continue

Syntax:

for variable-name in iterable:

 Statement-1

 Statement-2

 Continue

Example:

```
for i in range(1,6):
```

```
    print("Hello")
```

```
    continue
```

```
    print("Bye")
```

Output

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello

Hello