**1. If Condition (if statement)**

The if statement is used to execute a block of code only if a specified condition evaluates to True.

**Example:**

x = 10

if x > 5: # Condition is True

print("x is greater than 5")

**Output:**

x is greater than 5

**2. If-Else Condition (if-else statement)**

The if-else statement provides an alternative block of code to execute if the condition in the if statement evaluates to False.

**Example:**

x = 3

if x > 5:

print("x is greater than 5")

else:

print("x is not greater than 5")

**Output:**

x is not greater than 5

**3. If-Elif-Else Condition (if-elif-else statement)**

The if-elif-else structure allows checking multiple conditions. The first condition that evaluates to True executes, and the rest are skipped.

**Example:**

x = 7

if x > 10:

print("x is greater than 10")

elif x > 5:

print("x is greater than 5 but not more than 10")

else:

print("x is 5 or less")

**Output:**

x is greater than 5 but not more than 10

**4. For Loop (for statement)**

A for loop is used for iterating over sequences such as lists, tuples, dictionaries, and ranges.

**Example:**

for i in range(1, 6): # Loops from 1 to 5

print(i)

**Output:**

1

2

3

4

5

**5. While Loop (while statement)**

A while loop continues execution as long as the condition remains True.

**Example:**

x = 1

while x <= 5:

print(x)

x += 1 # Increment x to avoid infinite loop

**Output:**

1

2

3

4

5

**6. Break Statement (break)**

The break statement is used to exit a loop immediately, even if the loop condition is still True.

**Example:**

for i in range(1, 10):

if i == 5:

break # Stops the loop when i is 5

print(i)

**Output:**

1

2

3

4

**7. Continue Statement (continue)**

The continue statement skips the current iteration of a loop and moves to the next one.

**Example:**

for i in range(1, 6):

if i == 3:

continue # Skips 3 and moves to the next iteration

print(i)

**Output:**

1

2

4

5

**8. Pass Statement (pass)**

The pass statement is used as a placeholder where code is syntactically required but doesn't need to execute anything.

**Example:**

x = 10

if x > 5:

pass # Placeholder for future code

print("Code continues normally")

**Output:**

Code continues normally

The pass statement is often used in function or class definitions when the implementation is not yet written.