TOPS Technology

Python Fundamentals

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Control Statements (Break, Continue, Pass)

1.Understanding the role of break, continue, and pass in Python loops.

➢**break Statement**

➢The break statement is used to exit a loop prematurely. When break is encountered, the loop terminates immediately, and execution continues with the first statement after the loop.

➢**Use Case**

➢Exit the loop when a specific condition is met.

• **Example**:

• for number in range(1, 10):

•   if number == 5:

•   break

•   print(number)

• print("Loop ended.")

➢**continue Statement**

➢The continue statement is used to skip the rest of the current iteration of the loop and move to the next iteration.

➢**Use Case**

➢Skip a specific iteration based on a condition.

➢**Example**:

➢for number in range(1, 10):

➢   if number % 2 == 0: # Skip even numbers

➢   continue

➢   print(number)

➢print("Loop ended.")

➢**pass Statement :**

➢The pass statement is a placeholder. It does nothing and is used where a statement is syntactically required but no action is desired.

➢**Use Case :**

➢To implement an empty loop or function without raising an error.

➢As a placeholder for future code.

➢**Example 1: Placeholder in a Loop :**

➢for number in range(1, 10):

➢   if number % 2 == 0:

➢   pass # No action for even numbers

➢   else:

➢   print(number)