

## Lecture-08: Loop Control Statements

### **Loop Control Statements:**

Loop control statements change execution from its normal sequence. When execution leaves a scope, all automatic objects that were created in that scope are destroyed. Python supports the following control statements.

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## Continue Statement:

It returns the control to the beginning of the loop

```
# Prints all letters except 'e' and 's'
```

```
for letter in 'geeksforgeeks':
```

```
    if letter == 'e' or letter == 's':
```

```
        continue
```

```
    print 'Current Letter :', letter
```

```
var = 10
```

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# School of Basic and Applied Sciences

Course Code : BSCM 304

Course Name: Programming Using Python

## Output:

Current Letter : g

Current Letter : k

Current Letter : f

Current Letter : o

Current Letter : r

Current Letter : g

Current Letter : k



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## Break Statement:

It brings control out of the loop:

```
for letter in 'geeksforgeeks':  
    # break the loop as soon it sees 'e'  
    # or 's'  
    if letter == 'e' or letter == 's':  
        break
```

```
print 'Current Letter :', letter
```

## Output:

Current Letter : e



## Pass Statement:

We use pass statement to write empty loops. Pass is also used for empty control statement, function and classes.

```
# An empty loop
for letter in 'geeksforgeeks':
    pass

print 'Last Letter :', letter
```

## Output:

Last Letter: s

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## References:

1. Introduction to Computation and Programming using Python, by John Guttag, PHI Publisher
2. Fundamentals of Python first Programmes by Kenneth A Lambert, Copyrighted material Course Technology Inc. 1 st edition (6th February 2009)
3. <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-programming-language>
4. <https://www.w3schools.com/python/>

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**\*\*\*END OF THE LECTURE\*\*\***

**\*\*\*THANK YOU\*\*\***

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