## Day12\_Unconditional Statements

These are the kind of statements which make the control to jump to the different parts of the program without any specific condition but by using a simple keyword

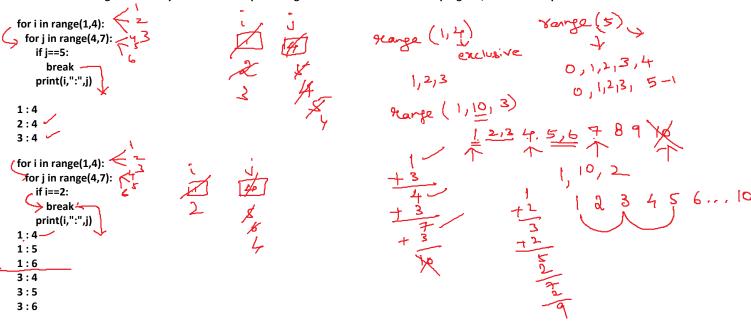
The various unconditional statements are

- 1. break
- 2. continue
- 3. pass
- 4. return
- 5. exit
- 6. assert

break: It is a type of unconditional statement where the control jumps out of the program or any loop depending on the specific criteria

Ex: break in nested loops

When we are using break in any of the inner loops it will get broken but not the whole program, the outer loop continue its flow.



continue: It is similar to a break but instead of breaking the sequence it makes the control continue the flow only by skipping the specified criterion

pass: It is used for bypassing the control without performing any break or skip.

```
Ist = [5,-9,6,0,2,-3,1,0,7,4]
for i in lst:
    if i<=0:
        pass
    elif i>0:
        print(i)

5
6
2
1
7
4
```

In python programming we also have else block for the while and for statements

while..else: In this we can have an else followed by while and it will get executed after all the loop finishes the execution, the else in the while fails to get executed if we have a break in the while

```
Syntax:
While ..
  code
else:
 statements
while i<=5:
  print(i)
  i=i+1
else:
  print("While is finished")
1
2
3
4
5
While is finished
i = 1
while i<1:
  print(i)
  i=i+1
else:
  print("While is finished")
#While is finished
i = 1
while i<=5:
  if i==2:
    break
  print(i)
  i=i+1
else:
  print("While is finished")
1
i = 0
while i<=5:
  i=i+1
  if i==3:
    continue
  print(i)
```

```
else:
  print("While is finished")
for..else: In this we can have an else followed by for and it will get executed after all the loop finishes the execution, the else in the for fails to get
executed if we have a break in the for
Syntax:
for loop:
 statements
 statements
Example:
for i in range(1,11):
  print(i)
else:
  print("End of for")
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
End of for
for i in range(1,11):
  if i==4:
    break
  print(i)
  print("End of for")
```

1 2 3

for i in range(1,11) :
 if i==4:
 continue
 print(i)
else:

print("End of for")