

Instructions break & continue

The **break** statement is used to terminate the loop immediately
 The **continue** statement is used to skip the current iteration of the loop and move on to the next iteration.
 Both can be used with **for** and **while** loops.

Test with several conditions

```
# if-elif-else
if condition_1 :
    #block of instruction
elif condition_2:
    #block of instruction
elif condition_3:
    #block of instruction:
else:
    #block of instruction
```

The if-elif-else statement : the code under the first true condition will be executed, and the rest of the conditions will be skipped.

Multiple Tests

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| all([x, y, z]) | x and y and z | x or y or z |
| (x or y) and z | (x and y) or z | etc |

those operators usually combine with if and while

Value Tests on Floats

Since Python stores the numerical values of floats as floating-point numbers (hence their name!), this leads to certain limitations. For example,

`(3 - 2.7) == 0.3` returns False,

`3 - 2.7` returns 2.999...8.

Tips: For the reasons mentioned above, you should never test if a float is equal to a certain value. The best practice is to check if a float is within a range with a certain precision.

```
>>> delta = 0.0001
```

```
>>> var = 3.0 - 2.7
```

```
>>> 0.3 - delta < var < 0.3 + delta
```

```
True
```

```
>>> abs(var - 0.3) < delta
```

```
True
```



By **Theo666**
cheatography.com/theo666/

Published 25th September, 2023.
 Last updated 17th September, 2023.
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