Skipping loops

The Python **break** keyword can be used to prematurely terminate a loop when a specified condition is met. The **break** statement is situated inside the loop statement block and is preceded by a test expression. When the test returns **True**, the loop ends immediately and the program proceeds on to the next task. For example, in a nested inner loop it proceeds to the next iteration of the outer loop.

nest.py

1. Start a new program with a statement creating a loop that iterates three times

```
for i in range( 1, 4 ) :
```

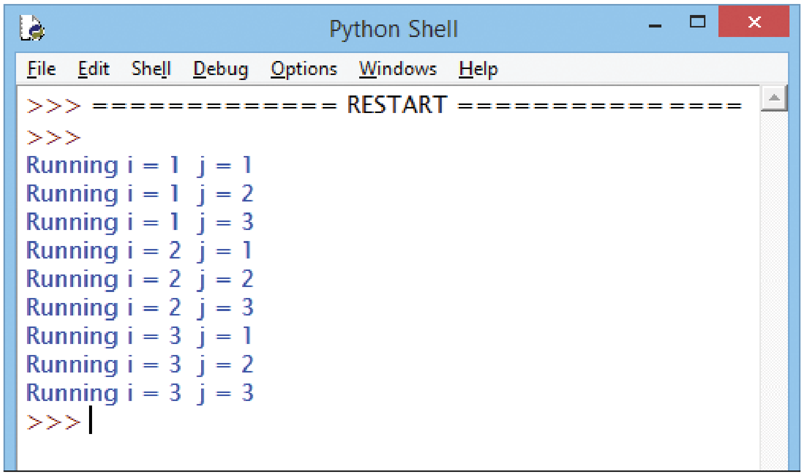
2. Next, add an indented statement creating a "nested" inner loop that also iterates three times

```
    for j in range( 1, 4 ) :
```

3. Now, add a further-indented statement in the inner loop to display the counter numbers (of both the outer loop and the inner loop) on each iteration of the inner loop

```
        print( 'Running i=' , i , ' j=' , j )
```

4. Save then run this program – to see the counter values on each loop iteration



```
>>> ============== RESTART ================
>>>
Running i = 1  j = 1
Running i = 1  j = 2
Running i = 1  j = 3
Running i = 2  j = 1
Running i = 2  j = 2
Running i = 2  j = 3
Running i = 3  j = 1
Running i = 3  j = 2
Running i = 3  j = 3
>>>
```

Hot tip

Compare these nested **for** loops with the nested **while** loops example on page 67.