# C Language

## Chapter # 12

## Loop Constructs

## Lecture: 46

# Today's Lecture

- continue Statement.
- break Statement
- goto statement

# continue Statement

- The continue statement is used in the body of the loop.
- It is used to move the control to the start of the loop body.
- When this statement is executed in the loop body, the remaining statements of current iterations are not executed.
- The control directly moves to the next iterations.

# Example

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
{
        int x;
        for(x=1; x<=5; x++)
        {
                printf("Hello world\n");
                continue;
                printf("Knowledge is power");
        }
}
```

# *break Statement*

- The break statement is used in the body of the loop to exit from the loop body.
- When this statement is executed in the loop body, the remaining statements of the loop are skipped.
- The control directly moves outside the body.
- And the statements that comes after the loop body is executed.

# Example

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
{
        int x;
        for(x=1; x<=5; x++)
        {
                printf("Hello world\n");
                break;
                printf("Knowledge is power");
        }
        printf("Bye");
}
```

# *goto Statement*

- The goto statement is used to perform unconditional transfer of control to a named label.
- The label must be in the same function.
- A label is meaningful only to a goto statement.

# Example

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
main()
{
    printf("Knowledge");
    positive:
    printf("Hello world\n");
    printf("Knowledge is power");
    goto positive;
}
```

# The End

**Read this topic from your books and ask question if any confusion.**

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