

# Jump Statement

C# provides special statements that allow you to jump immediately to another line in the program. The **break**, **continue** and **goto** statements are known as jump statements.

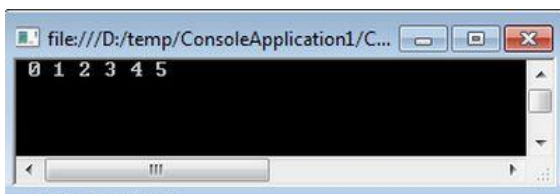
## 1. The break statement

The break statements are mainly used to exit the current iteration containing **for**, **foreach**, **while** and **do..while** loops. The following example shows the break statements to exit a nested for loop as in the following.

### Example-

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(" " + i);  
    if (i == 5) break;  
}
```

Here the for loops stops its execution when the value of i reaches 5 using the break statement. The output of this program is as in the following:



*Break statements Output*

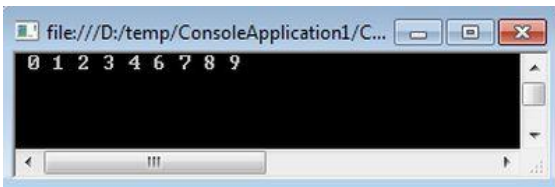
## 2. The continue statement

The continue statement is a break statement and must also be used in **for**, **foreach**, **while** and **do..while** loops. It stops the current execution and begins or restarts a new iteration, it does not exit from the current iteration as does the break statement.

## Example-

```
for (int j = 0; j < 10; j++)  
{  
    if (j == 5) continue;  
    Console.Write(" "+j);  
}
```

The preceding program does not stop the execution when the j value reaches 5, instead it restarts the loop and continues printing the rest of the output as in the following:



*Continue Statement output*

## 3. The goto statement

The goto statements allow you to jump directly to another specific line in the program indicated by a label identifier. This statement is quite handy for jumping among cases in a switch statement. **The following program declares a label identifier lableX to display the incremented value of x for each jump from the condition as in the following:**

## Example-

```
int i = 0;  
lableX: Console.WriteLine("lable construct"+ i++);  
if (i < 5)  
goto lableX;
```