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- **Course Title:** Java programming

# Branching statements/jump statements

Jump statements are the statements that transfers control from one part of programs to another

The jump statements supported by java are

1. break;
2. continue
3. return;

- **break statement**
- break statement in java is used to break the loop and transfers control to the line immediate outside of loop
- break is used inside the switch block to come out of the switch block
- break is used inside a loop to come out of it
- break can be used in nested blocks to go to the end of a block
- Syntax
- `break;` or `break label ;`
- E.g. `break b1;`

```
class BreakDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        for ( int i = 1; i <= 100; i++)
        {
            if (i == 5)
            break; // terminate loop if i is 5

            System.out.print(i + " ");
        }
        System.out.println("Loop is over.");
    }
}
```

- Continue statement
- while continue is used to escape current execution (iteration) and transfers control back to the start of the loop.

```
public class ContinueDemo
{
public static void main(String args [])
{
for (int i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
{
if (i % 2 == 0)
continue; // skip next statement if i is even
System.out.println(i + " ");
}
}
}
```

- Return
- The return statement causes the control of the
- Execution to return back to the caller of the method

Syntax

return;

E.g return n\*n;