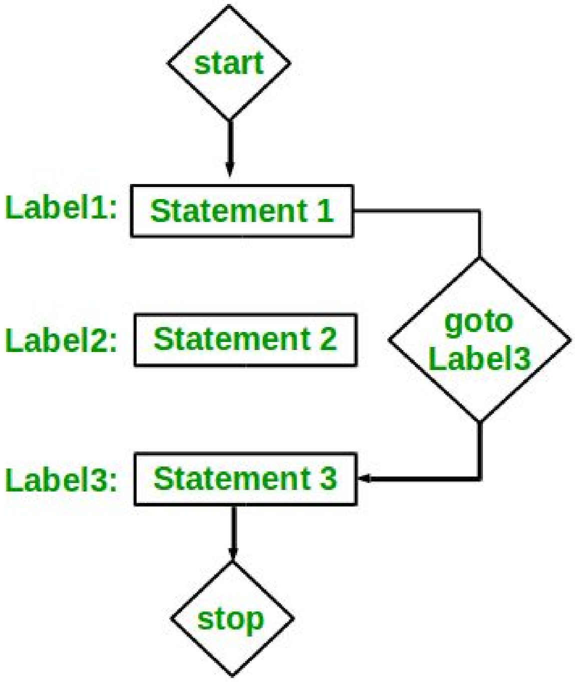
goto statement in C/C++

The goto statement is a jump statement which is sometimes also referred to as unconditional jump statement. The goto statement can be used to jump from anywhere to anywhere within a function.

Syntax:

```
Syntax1      |   Syntax2
----------------------------
goto label;  |    label:
.            |    .
.            |    .
.            |    .
label:       |    goto label;
```

In the above syntax, the first line tells the compiler to go to or jump to the statement marked as a label. Here label is a user-defined identifier which indicates the target statement. The statement immediately followed after ‘label:’ is the destination statement. The ‘label:’ can also appear before the ‘goto label;’ statement in the above syntax.



In C language, we may use the **goto** statement to take the control of the program to almost anywhere in the program(*as per our wish*). Let us take a look at the *syntax* of how to declare a goto statement :

```
goto label ;
```

Looking at the syntax of the **goto** statement, the **goto** statement is defined using the **goto** keyword and *label* (*separated by a space*) of your choice. The label of goto could be defined anywhere in the program using the *label name and a semicolon*.

When the **goto** statement is encountered, it takes the control of the program to the place where the *label* is defined in the program. Hence, **goto** statement is used to exit/jump from the normal linear flow of execution of the program.

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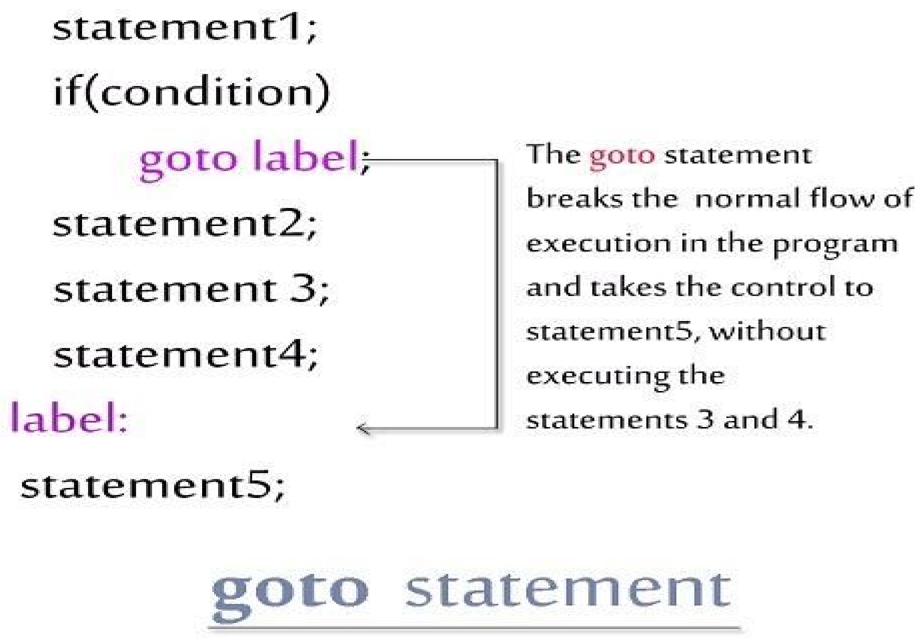

```
statement1;
if(condition)
    goto label;
statement2;
statement 3;
statement4;
label:
statement5;
```

The goto statement breaks the normal flow of execution in the program and takes the control to statement5, without executing the statements 3 and 4.

goto statement

/* C- The goto statement example */

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
int age = 16;
```

```
if(age<21)
        goto Under21Team;
else
        printf("Welcome to Senior Team \n");

Under21Team:
printf("The program has ended");

return 0;
```

output: The program has ended