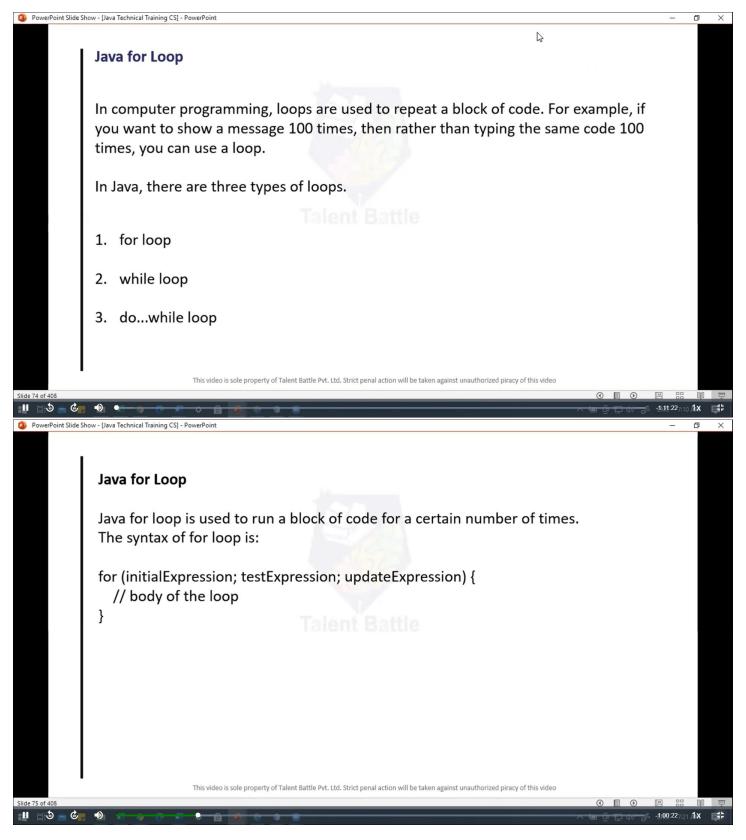
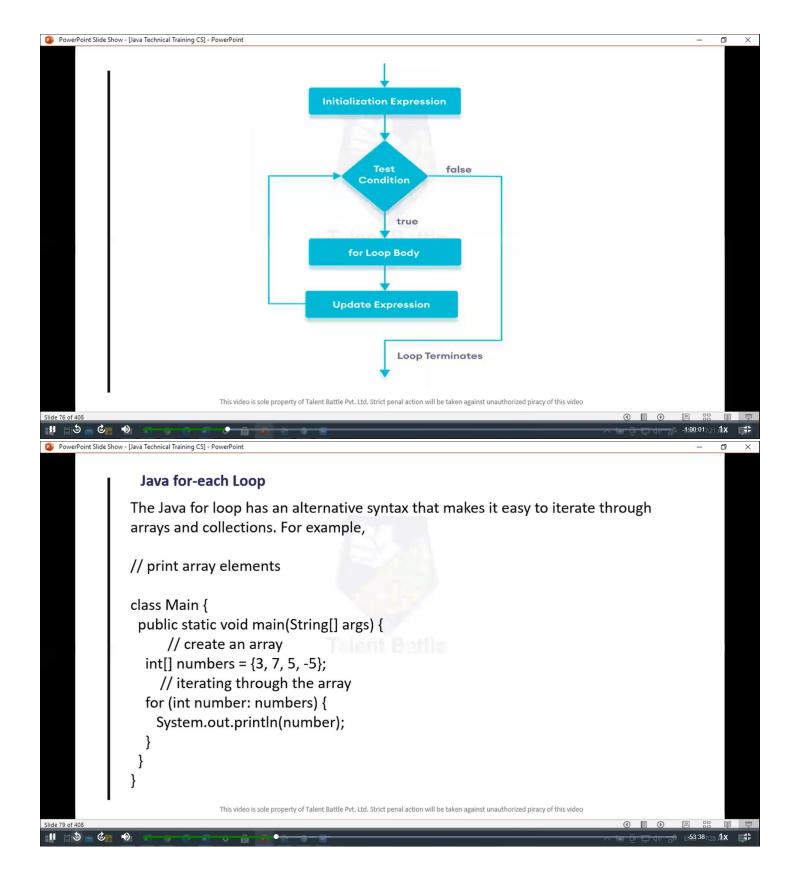
Java Flow Control Part 2 (1)





for-each Loop Syntax

The syntax of the Java for-each loop is:

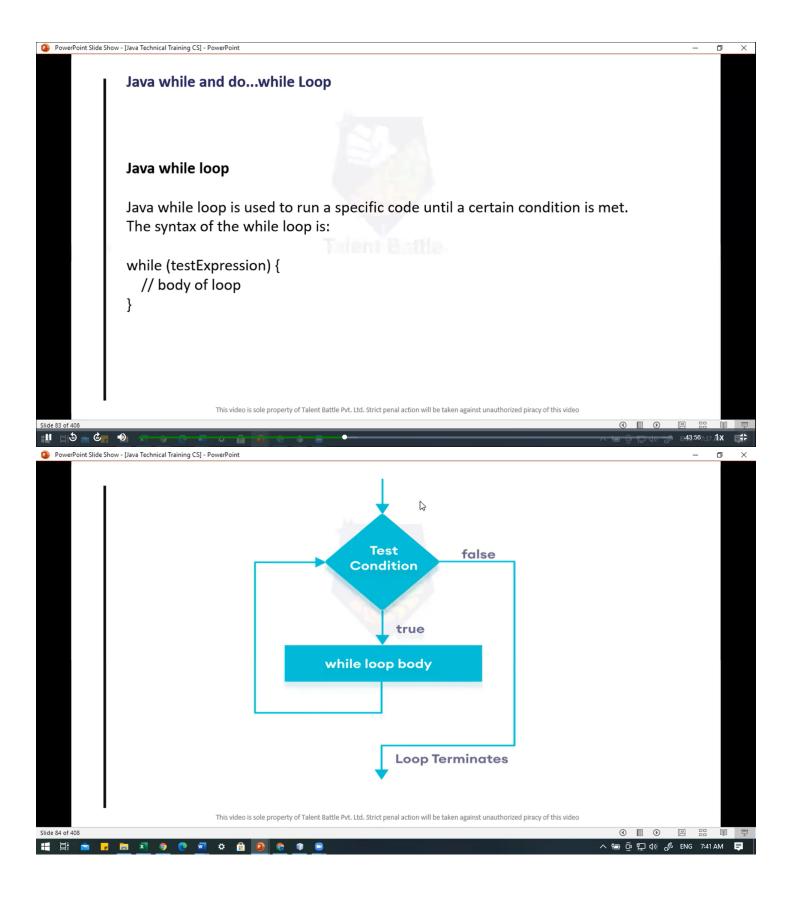
```
for(dataType_item : array) {
...
}
Telemt Elemte

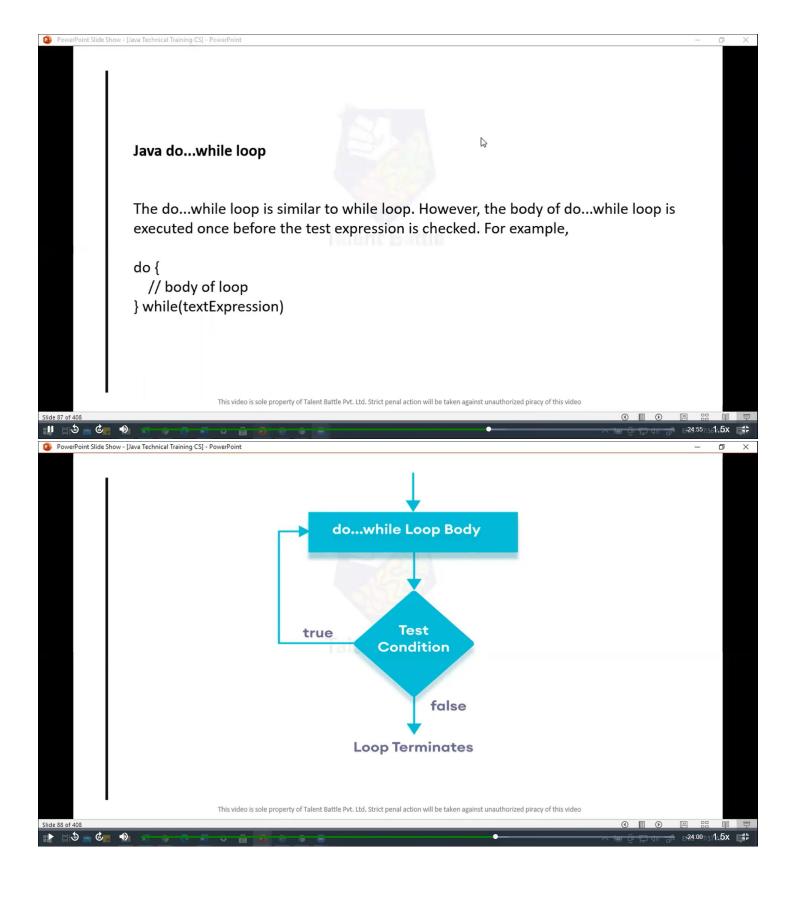
Here,

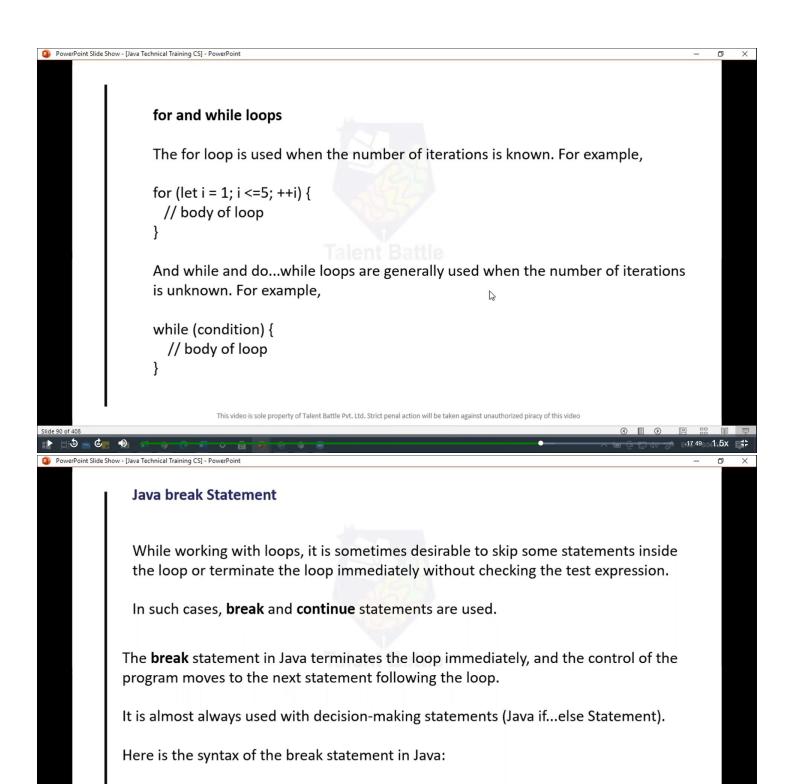
array - an array or a collection
item - each item of array/collection is assigned to this variable
dataType - the data type of the array/collection
```

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```
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                                               for loop Vs for-each loop
                                                                   class Main {
              class Main {
                                                                    public static void main(String[] args) {
              public static void main(String[] args) {
                                                                     char[] vowels = {'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'};
                char[] vowels = {'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'};
                                                                     // iterating through an array using the for-
               // iterating through an array using a
                                                                   each loop
                                                                     for (char item: vowels) {
               for (int i = 0; i < vowels.length; ++ i) {
                                                                      System.out.println(item);
                 System.out.println(vowels[i]);
                }
              }
```







break;

```
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                                                                  do {
                       while (testExpression) {
                                                                      // codes
                           // codes
                                                                      if (condition to break) {
                           if (condition to break) {
                                                                        - break;
                             break;
                           }
                                                                      // codes
                           // codes
                                                                  while (testExpression);
                                   for (init; testExpression; update) {
                                       // codes
                                       if (condition to break) {
                                            break;
                                       }
                                       // codes
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                                                                                                    ① I ①
II 🗏 🖔 🕳 🍪 🌒
PowerPoint Slide Show - [Java Technical Training CS] - PowerPoint
                  while (testExpression) {
                    // codes
                    second:
                    while (testExpression) {
                      // codes
                      while(testExpression) {
                        // codes
                        break second;
                      }
                    // control jumps here
                                  In the above example, when the statement break second; is
                                   executed, the while loop labeled as second is terminated. And, the
                                   control of the program moves to the statement after the second
                                  while loop.
```

Java continue Statement

The **continue** statement skips the current iteration of a loop (for, while, do...while, etc).

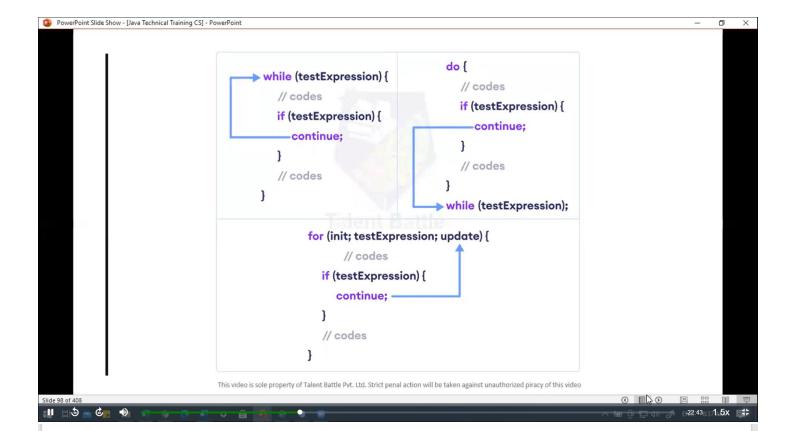
After the continue statement, the program moves to the end of the loop. And, test expression is evaluated (update statement is evaluated in case of the for loop).

Here's the syntax of the continue statement.

continue;

Note: The continue statement is almost always used in decision-making statements (if...else Statement).

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Labeled continue Statement

Till now, we have used the unlabeled continue statement. However, there is another form of continue statement in Java known as labeled continue.

It includes the label of the loop along with the continue keyword. For example,

continue label;

Here, the continue statement skips the current iteration of the loop specified by label.

B

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```
label:

while (testExpression) {

// codes

while (testExpression) {

// codes

if (testExpression) {

continue label;

}

// codes

}

// codes
```

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```
class Main {
  public static void main(String[] args) {

    // outer loop is labeled as first
    first:
    for (int i = 1; i < 6; ++i) {

        // inner loop
        for (int j = 1; j < 5; ++j) {
            if (i == 3 || j == 2)

            // skips the current iteration of outer loop
            continue first;
            System.out.println("i = " + i + "; j = " + j);
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

Note: The use of continue labeled is often discouraged as it makes your code hard to understand. If you are in a situation where you have to use labeled continue, refactor your code and try to solve it in a different way to make it more readable.

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