C break and continue

We learned about loops in previous tutorials. In this tutorial, we will learn to use break and continue statements with the help of examples.

C break

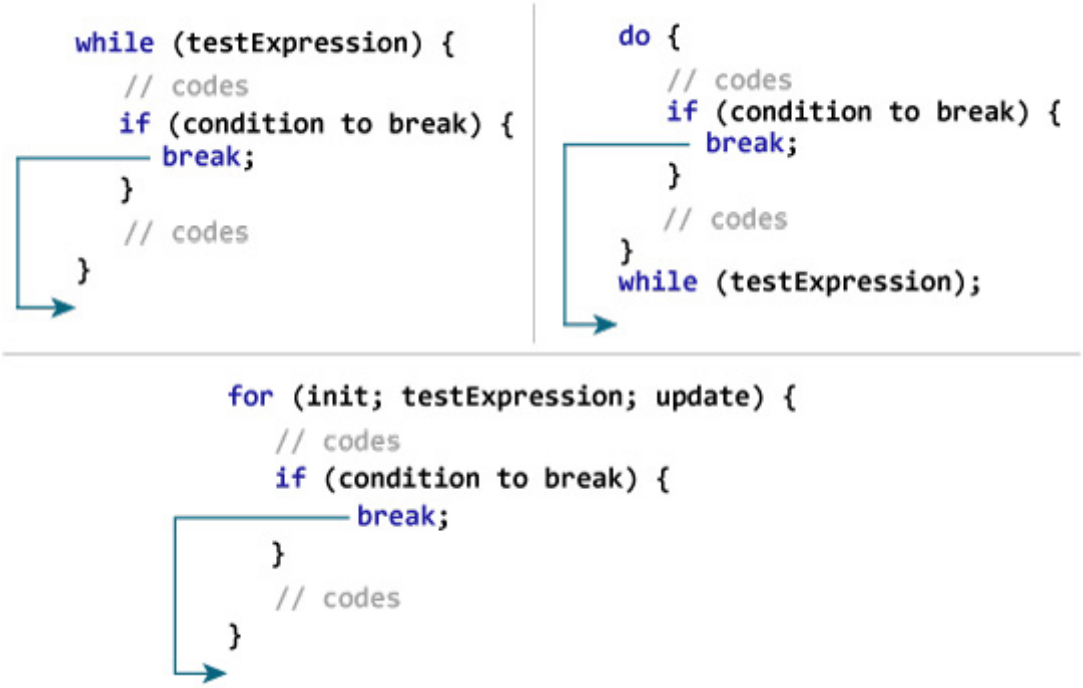
The break statement ends the loop immediately when it is encountered. Its syntax is:

```
break;
```

The break statement is almost always used with `if...else` statement inside the loop.

How break statement works?

Contents



Example 1: break statement

```c
// Program to calculate the sum of a maximum of 10 numbers
// If a negative number is entered, the loop terminates

# include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int i;
    double number, sum = 0.0;

    for(i=1; i <= 10; ++i)
    {
        printf("Enter a n%d: ",i);
        scanf("%lf",&number);

        // If the user enters a negative number, the loop ends
        if(number < 0.0)
        {
            break;
        }

        sum += number; // sum = sum + number;
    }

    printf("Sum = %.2lf",sum);

    return 0;
}
```

Contents

Output

```
Enter a n1: 2.4
Enter a n2: 4.5
Enter a n3: 3.4
Enter a n4: -3
Sum = 10.30
```

This program calculates the sum of a maximum of 10 numbers. Why a maximum of 10 numbers? It's because if the user enters a negative number, the `break` statement is executed. This will end the `for` loop, and the `sum` is displayed.

In C, `break` is also used with the `switch` statement. This will be discussed in the next tutorial.

C continue

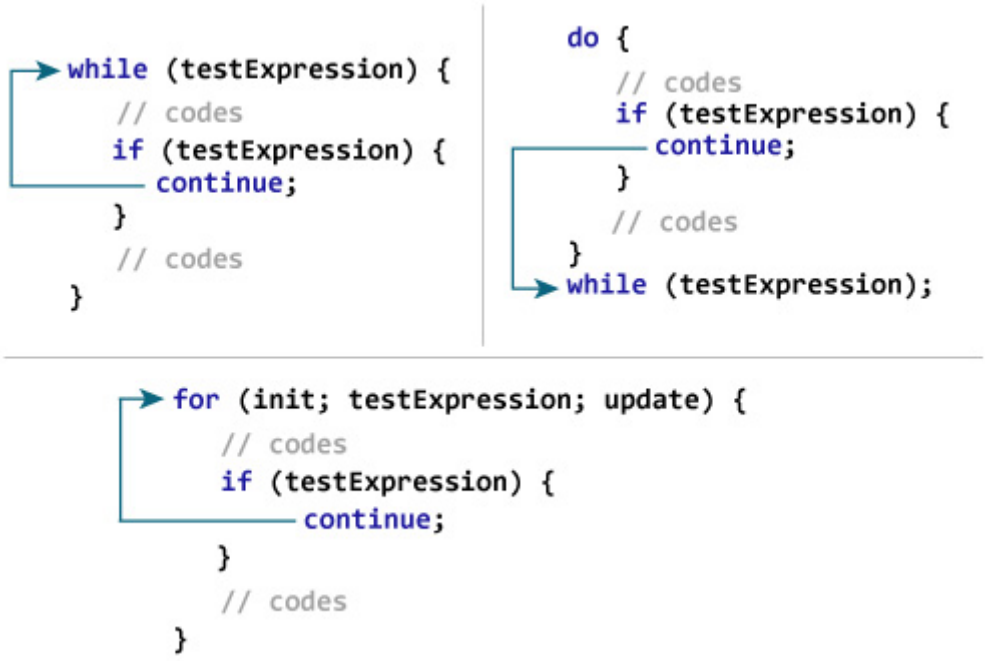
The `continue` statement skips the current iteration of the loop and continues with the next iteration. Its syntax is:

```
continue;
```

The `continue` statement is almost always used with the `if...else` statement.

How continue statement works?

Contents



Example 2: continue statement

```c
// Program to calculate the sum of a maximum of 10 numbers
// Negative numbers are skipped from the calculation

# include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
      int i;
      double number, sum = 0.0;

      for(i=1; i <= 10; ++i)
      {
            printf("Enter a n%d: ",i);
            scanf("%lf",&number);

            if(number < 0.0)
            {
                  continue;
            }

            sum += number; // sum = sum + number;
      }

      printf("Sum = %.2lf",sum);

      return 0;
}
```

Output

Contents

```
Enter a n1: 1.1
Enter a n2: 2.2
Enter a n3: 5.5
Enter a n4: 4.4
Enter a n5: -3.4
Enter a n6: -45.5
Enter a n7: 34.5
Enter a n8: -4.2
Enter a n9: -1000
Enter a n10: 12
Sum = 59.70
```

In this program, when the user enters a positive number, the sum is calculated using `sum += number;` statement.

When the user enters a negative number, the `continue` statement is executed and it skips the negative number from the calculation.

PREVIOUS
C WHILE LOOP

NEXT
C SWITCH..CASE

C Programming

Contents

EXAMPLES

Python Examples

C Examples

Java Examples

Kotlin Examples

C++ Examples

R Examples

COMPANY

About

Advertising

Contact

LEGAL

Privacy Policy

Terms And Conditions

App's Privacy Policy

App's Terms And Conditions

Contents