**Example 1: Display a Text Five Times**

// Program to print a text 5 times

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int n = 5;

// for loop

for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {

System.out.println("Java is fun");

}

}

}

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Display Sum of n Natural Numbers

// Program to find the sum of natural numbers from 1 to 1000.

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int sum = 0;

int n = 1000;

// for loop

for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {

// body inside for loop

sum += i; // sum = sum + i

}

System.out.println("Sum = " + sum);

}

}

Graphical user interface, text, application, Word

Description automatically generated

## Java for-each Loop

// print array elements

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// create an array

int[] numbers = {3, 7, 5, -5};

// iterating through the array

for (int number: numbers) {

System.out.println(number);

}

}

}

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### Sum of Positive Numbers Only

While loop

// Java program to find the sum of positive numbers

import java.util.Scanner;

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int sum = 0;

// create an object of Scanner class

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

// take integer input from the user

System.out.println("Enter a number");

int number = input.nextInt();

// while loop continues

// until entered number is positive

while (number >= 0) {

// add only positive numbers

sum += number;

System.out.println("Enter a number");

number = input.nextInt();

}

System.out.println("Sum = " + sum);

input.close();

}

}

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### Java break statement

class Test {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// for loop

for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {

// if the value of i is 5 the loop terminates

if (i == 5) {

break;

}

System.out.println(i);

}

}

}

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### Java break statement

import java.util.Scanner;

class UserInputSum {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Double number, sum = 0.0;

// create an object of Scanner

Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

while (true) {

System.out.print("Enter a number: ");

// takes double input from user

number = input.nextDouble();

// if number is negative the loop terminates

if (number < 0.0) {

break;

}

sum += number;

}

System.out.println("Sum = " + sum);

}

}

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### labeled break Statement

class LabeledBreak {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// the for loop is labeled as first

first:

for( int i = 1; i < 5; i++) {

// the for loop is labeled as second

second:

for(int j = 1; j < 3; j ++ ) {

System.out.println("i = " + i + "; j = " +j);

// the break statement breaks the first for loop

if ( i == 2)

break first;

}

}

}

}

Graphical user interface, application

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### Java continue statement

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// for loop

for (int i = 1; i <= 10; ++i) {

// if value of i is between 4 and 9

// continue is executed

if (i > 4 && i < 9) {

continue;

}

System.out.println(i);

}

}

}

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### continue with Nested Loop

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int i = 1, j = 1;

// outer loop

while (i <= 3) {

System.out.println("Outer Loop: " + i);

// inner loop

while(j <= 3) {

if(j == 2) {

j++;

continue;

}

System.out.println("Inner Loop: " + j);

j++;

}

i++;

}

}

}

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