

```

class break_statement {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int i=1;
        for (;;) //infinite loop
        {
            if (i==5)
            {
                break;
            }
            else
            {
                System.out.println(i);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

Here, the for loop is in an infinite state as there is no termination condition declared. Hence, it prints the number until it goes into the if clause, which has a condition if i equals 5, then break out of the for loop.

Note: The above break statement is called an unlabelled break. It is commonly used with switch and loops.

As a form of Goto

Goto statements are commonly used in traditional programming languages like C. In Java, this construct transfers the control from one part of the program to another.

Note: Java does not use goto statements as it generates a lot of unmaintainable codes. Instead, it uses break as a form of goto.

Syntax:

```
break label;
```

The above statement branch controls a block of statements named label. The statements under the label name within curly braces are said to be inside the label block.

```

class break_statement_goto {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        label_1:
        {
            label_2:
            {
                label_3:
                {
                    for(int i=0; i<100; i++)

```

```
        {
            System.out.println("Inside Label_3");
            if (i==3)
                break label_3;
        }
    }
    System.out.println("Inside Label_2");
}
System.out.println("Inside Label_1");
}
}
}
```