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Jump Statements in Java

=> Control Statements :-

-> Control Statements are those who can control the flow of the program

-> Types of Control Statements :-

1. Selection Statements

   if, if else, if-else if, nested if, switch

2. Iteration/Looping Statements

   for, while, do-while, for-each loop

3. Jump Statements

   break, continue, return

=> Jump Statements :-

-> Jump statements are also known as Transfer Statements

-> Jump statements are used to skip some statements inside the loop or used to terminate the loop immediately without checking the condition

-> Examples are break, continue, return

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1. break :-

-> It is used to terminate the loop

-> Whenever we use break statement, then loop gets teminated without checking the condition and first statement after the loop will be executed

-> Use :-

1. Used to terminate the loop

2. Used to terminate the switch sequence

3. break sattement replaced the goto statement

-> Cases :-

1. There should not be any statement just after the break statement

2. If there is inner for loop and we are using break statement inside inner for loop, then it will break only inner for loop

-> If we want to terminate nested loop according to our needs then we can use labelled break statement.

2. continue :-

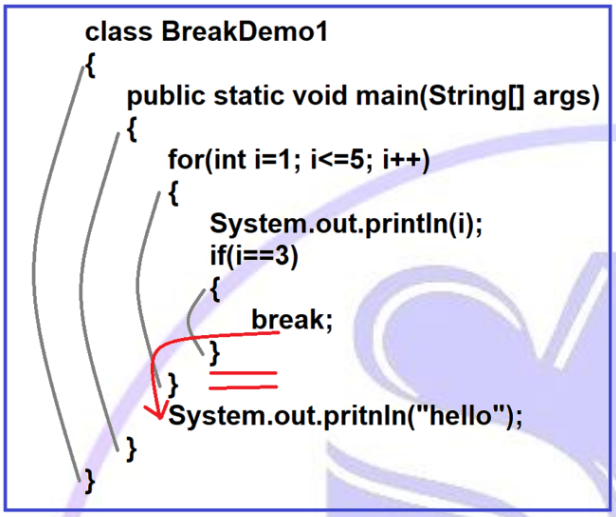
-> continue is used to skip the current iteration in the loop

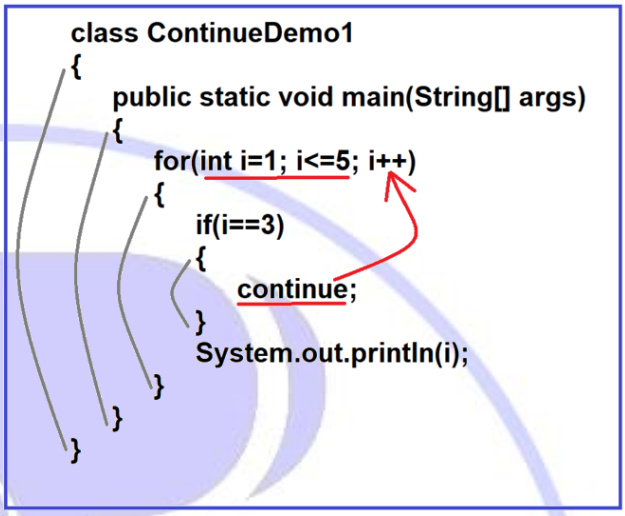
-> Case :-

1. There should not be any statement after continue statement

-> If there are nested for loop and we want to skip the current iteration for outer for loop then we can use labelled continue statement

```
class ContinueDemo1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        for(int i=1; i<=5; i++)
        {
            if(i==3)
            {
                continue;
            }
            System.out.println(i);
        }
    }
}
```





3. return :-

-> return is used to exit the method with or without a value

-> return can be used in the method by two types :-

1. method returning value
2. method not returning any value

-> Cases :

1. In case of void method return type we can use empty return statement

2. return statement must be the last statement in case of returned method

```
class ReturnDemo1
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        ReturnDemo1 ob=new ReturnDemo1();
        String s=ob.m1();
        System.out.println(s);
    }
    String m1()
    {
        return "deepak";
    }
}
```

Interview Questions :-

1. How can we break outer loop

2. What is labelled break statement

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