

Explanation

As soon as we reach the continue statement, unlike normal scenarios, we move on to the next iteration of the outer loop that we labelled as "first".

second:

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  
    for(int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {  
        if(i == 1 && j == 1)  
            break second;  
        System.out.println(i + " " + j);  
    }  
}
```

Output

```
0 0  
0 1  
0 2  
1 0
```

Explanation

As soon as we reach the break statement, unlike normal scenarios, we break out of the outer loop that we labelled as "first".

Topic: Scanner class and User input in Java

In java to take the inputs from the keyboard we use Scanner class.

Scanner class is present in java.util package

To use this scanner class in our programs we need to import the Scanner class as shown below:

```
import java.util.Scanner
```

To take integer input from the user we use nextInt().

Similarly to take String input from the user we use next().

Write a program to accept 2 integer input from the user and perform addition operation?

```
import java.util.Scanner;  
  
class TestApp {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        Scanner scan =new Scanner(System.in);  
        System.out.println("Enter First no::");  
        int a = scan.nextInt();  
        System.out.println("Enter Second no::");  
        int b = scan.nextInt();  
  
        System.out.println("The sum of 2 numbers is :"+(a+b));  
    }  
}
```

Write a program to accept String input from the user and display it on the console?

```
import java.util.Scanner;

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

        Scanner scan =new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Enter the username:: ");
        String name = scan.next();

        System.out.println("Enter the password:: ");
        String pwd= scan.next();

        System.out.println("The username is ::"+name);
        System.out.println("The password is ::"+pwd);
    }
}
```