**Continue Statement in C++ with example**

BY CHAITANYA SINGH | FILED UNDER: [LEARN C++](https://beginnersbook.com/category/learn-c/)

Continue statement is used inside loops. Whenever a continue statement is encountered inside a loop, control directly jumps to the beginning of the loop for next iteration, skipping the execution of statements inside loop’s body for the current iteration.

**Syntax of continue statement**

continue;

**Example: continue statement inside for loop**

As you can see that the output is missing the value 3, however the [for loop](https://beginnersbook.com/2017/08/cpp-for-loop/) iterate though the num value 0 to 6. This is because we have set a condition inside loop in such a way, that the continue statement is encountered when the num value is equal to 3. So for this iteration the loop skipped the cout statement and started the next iteration of loop.

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(){

for (int num=0; num<=6; num++) {

/\* This means that when the value of

\* num is equal to 3 this continue statement

\* would be encountered, which would make the

\* control to jump to the beginning of loop for

\* next iteration, skipping the current iteration

\*/

if (num==3) {

continue;

}

cout<<num<<" ";

}

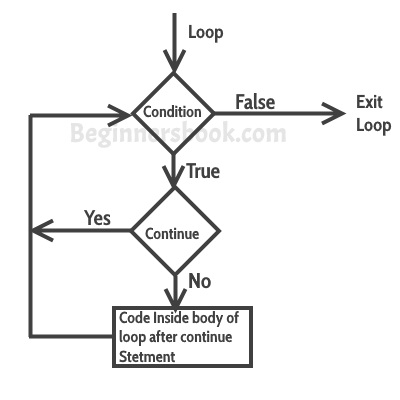
return 0;

}

**Output:**

0 1 2 4 5 6

**Flow Diagram of Continue Statement**



# Break statement in C++ with example

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The **break statement** is used in following two scenarios:

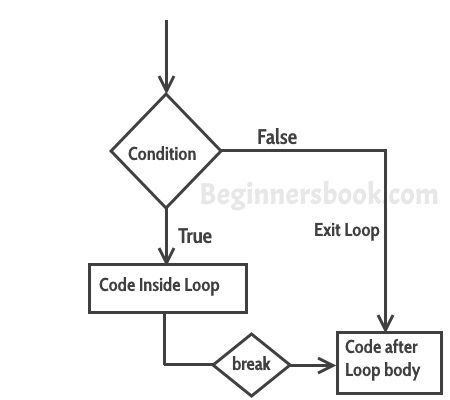
a) Use break statement to come out of the loop instantly. Whenever a break statement is encountered inside a loop, the control directly comes out of loop terminating it. It is used along with if statement, whenever used inside loop(see the example below) so that it occurs only for a particular condition.

b) It is used in switch case control structure after the case blocks. Generally all cases in switch case are followed by a break statement to avoid the subsequent cases (see the example below) execution. Whenever it is encountered in switch-case block, the control comes out of the switch-case body.

#### Syntax of break statement

break;

## break statement flow diagram



## Example – Use of break statement in a while loop

In the example below, we have a while loop running from 10 to 200 but since we have a break statement that gets encountered when the loop counter variable value reaches 12, the loop gets terminated and the control jumps to the next statement in program after the loop body.

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(){

int num =10;

while(num<=200) {

cout<<"Value of num is: "<<num<<endl;

if (num==12) {

break;

}

num++;

}

cout<<"Hey, I'm out of the loop";

return 0;

}

**Output:**

Value of num is: 10

Value of num is: 11

Value of num is: 12

Hey, I'm out of the loop