

C++ BREAK STATEMENT

The **break** statement has the following two usages in C++:

- When the **break** statement is encountered inside a loop, the loop is immediately terminated and program control resumes at the next statement following the loop.
- It can be used to terminate a case in the **switch** statement *covered in the next chapter*.

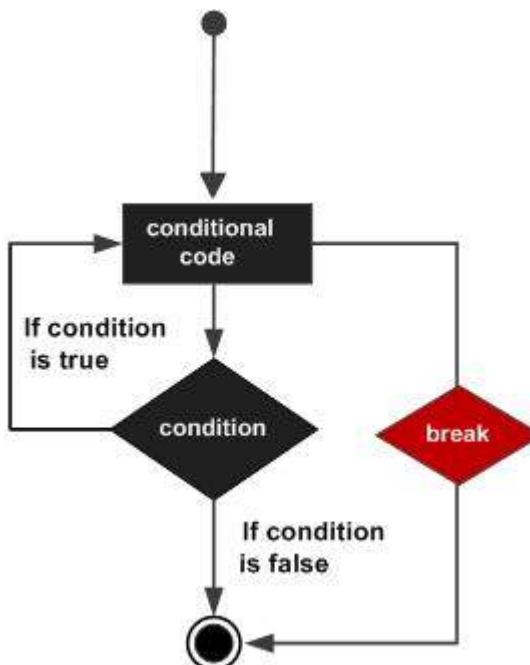
If you are using nested loops *i. e. , one loop inside another loop*, the break statement will stop the execution of the innermost loop and start executing the next line of code after the block.

Syntax:

The syntax of a break statement in C++ is:

```
break;
```

Flow Diagram:



Example:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    // Local variable declaration:
    int a = 10;

    // do loop execution
    do
    {
        cout << "value of a: " << a << endl;
        a = a + 1;
        if( a > 15)
        {
            // terminate the loop
            break;
        }
    }while( a < 20 );
```

```
    return 0;  
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
value of a: 10  
value of a: 11  
value of a: 12  
value of a: 13  
value of a: 14  
value of a: 15
```

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