

## Description

`continue` restarts the innermost `for`, `while`, or `do` loop. Execution continues just as if the loop had reached its logical end.

`continue` nearly always occurs following an `if`.

## Syntax

```
for, while, or do {  
    ...  
    if (...) {  
        ...  
        continue  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

## Remarks and examples

The following two code fragments are equivalent:

```
for (i=1; i<=rows(A); i++) {  
    for (j=1; j<=cols(A); j++) {  
        if (i==j) continue  
        ... action to be performed on A[i,j] ...  
    }  
}
```

and

```
for (i=1; i<=rows(A); i++) {  
    for (j=1; j<=cols(A); j++) {  
        if (i!=j) {  
            ... action to be performed on A[i,j] ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```

`continue` operates on the innermost `for` or `while` loop, and even when the `continue` action is taken, standard end-of-loop processing takes place (which is `j++` here).

## Also see

[M-2] **break** — Break out of for, while, or do loop

[M-2] **do** — do ... while (exp)

[M-2] **for** — for (exp1; exp2; exp3) stmt

[M-2] **while** — while (exp) stmt

[M-2] **Intro** — Language definition

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