

## ***THE break AND continue COMMANDS***

### **The break command:**

- When inside a loop (`for` and `while`), the `break` command terminates the execution of the loop (the whole loop, not just the last pass). When the `break` command appears in a loop, MATLAB jumps to the `end` command of the loop and continues with the next command (does not go back to the `for` command of that loop).
- If the `break` command is inside a nested loop, only the nested loop is terminated.
- When a `break` command appears outside a loop in a script, or function file, it terminates the execution of the file.
- The `break` command is usually used within a conditional statement. In loops it provides a method to terminate the looping process if some condition is met. For example, if the number of loops exceeds a predetermined value, or an error in some numerical procedure is smaller than a predetermined value. When typed outside a loop, the `break` command provides a means to terminate the execution of a file, such as if data transferred into a function file is not consistent with what is expected.

### **The continue command:**

- The `continue` command can be used inside a loop (`for` and `while`) to stop the present pass and start the next pass in the looping process.
- The `continue` command is usually a part of a conditional statement. When MATLAB reaches the `continue` command, it does not execute the remaining commands in the loop, but skips to the `end` command of the loop and then starts a new pass.