Welcome students to the

paper program with MATLAB.

So in fact in this module what

we're going to study is about

the break and continue comma.

Myself Doctor Noel Davis,

assistant professor Sandra was calling.

So the outline is as follows.

Will be learning about the break and

continue command and so at the end of this.

The learning outcomes will be the

student will be able to use break

command within a script or function

file and also you will be able to

use the continue command within a

script or a function file so the break

statement what it does it terminates

execution of maybe a four or a while

loop statements in the loop that

appear after the break statement

are not executed when inside a loop

the break command terminates the

execution of the loop the whole loop,

not just the pass or not,

just the iteration.

The full loop itself whole loop.

So whenever the break command.

Get in the loop.

MATLAB jumps to the end statement of that

loop and continues with the next command.

That is,

it doesn't go back to the four

command or the while command

will go outside of the loop.

So whenever break command inside

outside of the loop terminates

the execution of the file.

So,

but suppose if you use a break

command inside a nested loop,

what is going to happen?

Only the nested loop is going

to get terminated,

so the break command whenever we use

it is normally used along with a

conditional statement like if and so on.

Good, so let us take a

look at the break command.

So break command syntax is very simple.

You can take any code and

just write break over there.

So I'm not the structure

is just use the keyword.

So let us take a look at

the use of the break.

In fact in normal any code wherein it has

a for and let us see if statement as well.

So the first condition.

So let us say it's while or something

while loop and the condition over here.

So if that while condition is true

it will come inside a while loop.

We have seen this in the earlier module.

If it is false it will go the code.

Will terminate the while loop

and go outside of loop body.

Now if the while loop is true the

cover it will say will implement

a code whatever the inside the

loop and when suppose then there

is an if statement and there is

a break statement within that.

If what do you happen if if statement

is true then what is going to

happen is and if we encounter the

break statement will exact directly

go outside of the loop body.

It will not even come back and

check the condition if we don't if

condition is over here is false.

It will go back because it will

not done encounter the break state
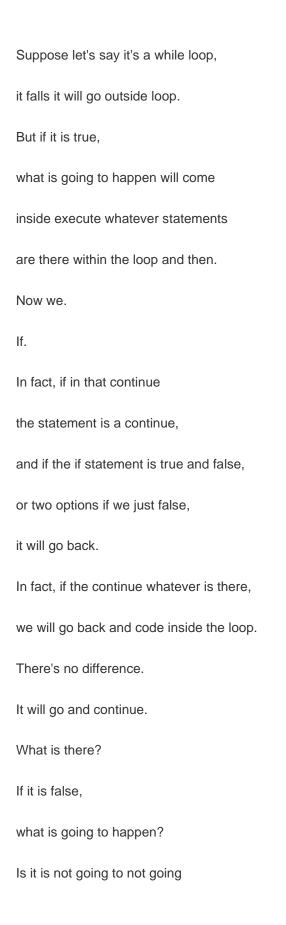
which will see shortly and we

will go back and check the.

Decent,

so let us take an example of

what we have seen in the right.

Now let us see there's a variable equal to 5.

With the assigned 5,

two variable 5 condition is

while a less than or equal to 15.

So 5 less than 15 true.

So we come inside. This is 5 less equally.

Is 5 equal to no?

So do not enter the flow,

so no break statement till now will

not encounter the break statement.

I will offer it at 5 then again 6 less

than 15 but so it will enter again.

Well it's true six is 6 equal to 10.

No so will not enter the flow.

So again we will print 6789.

How to become ten now when the

value reaches equal equal 10

that is 10 equal to 10.

It will enter this break and what it will do?

It will directly take the exit.

It will exit the not only the if loop,

it will exit the while loop as well.

So only what will get displayed.

The command window 567 at 10-9.

But if you had seen 1011 no doubt

this 10 level will be less than 15.

But what the break did?

It directly terminated us to cut out of

the all the loops that the while loop.

Directly now we go to the next

type of command.

That is the continue command.

So again this is similar to

a break command that is,

but instead of forcing termination

which we saw earlier,

it will just skip 1 iteration and

it will go to the next condition.

So again a continued command

can be used inside a loop,

so to stop only the present paths and start

the next pass in the looping process again.

The continue command is similar to

break command, that is, it is going to.

It's usually a part of a

conditional statement.

Just break statement was.

You know it was within a if statement.

Similarly,

we continue statement also will be

within such type of conditional statements.

Now whenever MATLAB reaches

the condition comma,

it does not execute the remaining in

the loop but skips to the end command

of the loop and then starts a new pass.

So let us take a look at the

flow chart of the command.

So again the starting by the

same continue code inside look.

Suppose let's say it's a while loop,

it falls it will go outside loop.

But if it is true,

what is going to happen will come

inside execute whatever statements

are there within the loop and then.

Now we.

If.

In fact, if in that continue

the statement is a continue,

and if the if statement is true and false,

or two options if we just false,

it will go back.

In fact, if the continue whatever is there,

we will go back and code inside the loop.

There's no difference.

It will go and continue.

What is there?

If it is false,

what is going to happen?

Is it is not going to not going

to execute only that one pass?

It will directly go and check the.

This condition it will actually

go and check the next condition.

Let us take an example of this.

So if you take a look over here,

the same code only difference right

now if you look at this code is so

again is initialized to five and

we are using again the while loop

and we're using the if statement.

So here what is going to happen?

Is that why a less than 50

now first value of A is 5.

But let us say again now

five is lesser between true,

so it will come inside.

No, so it will come inside.

Sorry it will not enter because Phi is not

equal to 10 so it will not enter the flow.

It will wait, will go.

It will directly come over here it

will filter 5 then increment there

inventing the value of a by one.

So a equal to a + 1.

Remember there is no a + + a MATLAB

so we have to increment it by a.

Is equal to a + 1.

So currently the value of Pi A was five,

so we get 5 + 1. A will become six.

Now again it will come to the while.

Six is 6 less than 15.

Yes, it's true so,

but it's 6 equal to 10, no?

So again,

if you come skip this if statement

come and print the value of a so 567.

This will continue.

Now what is going to happen when a becomes

temple A is incrementing the value of

getting increment incremented by one.

So finally is going to reach 10.

So when a reaches 10 what would happen?

This a 10 equal equal to 10.

Now what is going to happen is?

It will enter this if

flow a will become Leven,

but we see there is a

continuous statement over here.

So what is continuous statement will do not?

It's not like the break statement that

will directly exit the while loop.

What it will do is it will

just keep this one pass.

So from this continuous statement

it will directly go to this end

to the end over here so it will

not print print this it will not

print the value of a that is 10.

But what it will do,

it will go to the next pass.

So from this continue it will

go to the while.

So right now he has become level.

It would not print this,

it will reach over here and will.

It will check the next value so it

will check OK this level less than 15.

Yes blender 11 equals equal to 10 no?

So it will come no.

So what will do you print

out the value of 1112,

thirteen 14 and then whenever it

reaches because then 11/12/13

fourteen are not equal to 10 so

it will not enter this if loop

and whenever when it becomes 15

it will terminate the while loop

and exit so it will see.

Let's see if we'll students right now

that the different break and continue.

What the break does.

Whenever the break command is there,

it directly exits the loop that is with.

Get exits the. Maybe.

In fact, even the follow.

But the continuous statement.

What it does is only that

current pass that current pass.

If you just take a look at this example,

it skipped and then it continued the.

Why it did not exit the while loop.

So that is the difference between

a brick and a continue command.

Now normally when you're using switch,

if you use the switch. Didn't see.

Have to make use of the

break command but in Matlab.

By default inbuilt the switch state

case is built in such a way that we

don't have to make use of the break

command in the Switch case statement.

But if you are using a C program C

code in that whenever you use a search

case after each case we have to make

sure you're taking a break statement.

So yes, these are the.

In fact this is a reference book.

MATLAB and reduction with application

by Amos Gilad, Second Edition, 2000.

Thanks wouldn't.