```
A =
     1     2     3     4     5
     2     4     7    11    16
     3     7    14    25    41
     4    11    25    50    91
```

6.6 THE `break` AND `continue` COMMANDS

The `break` command:

- When inside a loop (`for` or `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 (it 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 when 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` or `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.