

## Error Control -- try, catch

Error control statements provide a way for you to take certain actions in the event of an error. Use the [try](#) statement to test whether a certain command in your code generates an error. If an error does occur within the `try` block, MATLAB immediately jumps to the corresponding [catch](#) block. The `catch` part of the statement needs to respond in some way to the error.

### try and catch

The general form of a [try-catch statement](#) sequence is

```
try
    statement
    ...
    statement
catch
    statement
    ...
    statement
end
```

In this sequence, the statements between `try` and `catch` are executed until an error occurs. The statements between `catch` and `end` are then executed. Use `lasterr` to see the cause of the error. If an error occurs between `catch` and `end`, MATLAB terminates execution unless another `try-catch` sequence has been established.