productivity and decreasing programming costs.

To set a breakpoint on the variable I, you just type

```
BREAK I
```

Then the value of I will be printed whenever it is changed, whether by a LET, FOR, NEXT, INPUT or READ command, and the bracketed line number and contents of the command is also printed. The following example demonstrates how a variable breakpoint works..

```
NEW
OK
10 BREAK I
20 I = 1
30 FOR J = 1 TO 10
40 T = I
50 I = I + L
60 L = T
70 NEXT J
RUN
[20 I = 1]     I= 1
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 1
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 2
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 3
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 5
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 8
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 13
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 21
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 34
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 55
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 89
OK
```

A single BREAK command can set more than one variable breakpoint. Try changing the program as follows:

```
10 BREAK I, J
RUN
[20 I = 1]     I= 1
[30 FOR J = 1 TO 10]           J= 1
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 1
[70 NEXT J]    J= 2
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 2
[70 NEXT J]    J= 3
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 3
[70 NEXT J]    J= 4
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 5
[70 NEXT J]    J= 5
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 8
[70 NEXT J]    J= 6
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 13
[70 NEXT J]    J= 7
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 21
[70 NEXT J]    J= 8
[50 I = I + L]                 I= 34
[70 NEXT J]    J= 9
```