

split in two) roughly where the error occurred. Note that the <linefeed> is just a guide, and will not always point out your error. For example:

```
10 PRANT "HI"
RUN
SN ERROR: 10 PRANT
           "HI"
OK
```

Since you typed PRANT instead of PRINT, XYBASIC did not understand line 10 and typed an error message. To fix your program just retype the line:

```
10 PRINT "HI"
RUN
HI
OK
```

If you type the wrong character in a line, you can erase it with the <rubout> key (labelled RUBOUT or RUB or DEL), written <rub> in the examples below. Any characters that you erase are echoed by XYBASIC to the console within slashes (/ and \), and then you can type the correct character. Thus:

```
10 PRA<rub>/A\INT "R<rub>/R\HI"
LIST
10 PRINT "HI"
OK
```

You can also erase characters by typing <control-H>. When you do so, XYBASIC echoes a <control-H> to the console rather than echoing the erased characters within slashes. On many consoles (including most CRT terminals), <control-H> backspaces the cursor, allowing you to type corrections "over" your mistakes.

If you make and correct several errors in one line it often becomes unreadable; then you can type <control-R> to have XYBASIC retype the line.

```
10 THA<rub>/A\IS IS AT<rub>/T\ TIA<rub>/A<rub>I\EST^R
10 THIS IS A TEST
```

If you want XYBASIC to forget the line you are typing, type <control-U> and XYBASIC will ignore the line.

```
10 MUMBLE^U
LIST
10 THIS IS A TEST
OK
```

You can see that XYBASIC ignored the line with MUMBLE and LISTED the previous line 10 instead.

If you want to erase a line, just type its line number immediately followed by a <carriage return>.