If your program tries to GOTO a line number which does not exist, a US (Undefined Statement) error will occur.

CONT

In the example above you learned how to interrupt program execution with <control-C>. After typing <control-C> you can ask XYBASIC to LIST your program or to PRINT the values of variables. For example,

```
NEW
OK
10 PRINT "A";
15 I = I + 1
20 GOTO 10
RUN
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA^C
BREAK AT LINE 15
OK
PRINT I
 106

OK
```

Then you can CONTinue execution from where it was interrupted:

```
CONT
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA^C
BREAK AT LINE 10
OK
```

and to exit type <control-C> again. Like NEW and RUN, CONT is legal only in direct mode; an II (Illegal Indirect) error occurs if you use it in a program.

Sometimes it is impossible for XYBASIC to CONTinue, for example if you <control-C> out of a program and then edit it, or if you try to continue after an error. Under such circumstances a CN (can't CoNtinue) error will occur. Try it with the program above:

```
RUN
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA^C
BREAK AT LINE 15
OK
15 PRINT "B";
CONT

CN ERROR: CONT

OK
```

Control Characters

XYBASIC has several additional characters which control program execution. Typing <control-S> stops execution completely and waits until you type