Basic understanding

I have come to the conclusion that although people want more software written for their particular micro, nobody is prepared to give away any secrets, so that more up-and-coming programmers can have a better understanding of the way a certain problem is solved by a computer.

In a previous edition of APC, in the Communications section, there was a cry of despair from a VZ-200 user for a word processor type program for the VZ-200. On reading through the Programs section of a few APC issues, it is easy to see why nobody (novices) can write programs for the VZ-200. It appears that those who know the deep dark secrets of programming would like to keep these secrets to themselves.

All of the programs that I have seen in APC for the VZ-200, have had no comments (apart from those with the authors name etc) in them. It doesn't take long to add a few comments into a program just to let the reader know what the program is doing. For example the following code is from a Basic program:

Wouldn't it be a lot easier to see what the program is doing (apart from spending hours tracing through it) if it were presented in the following form:

why this is a good practice to get in to.

There is no need to go overboard with the comments, but imagine a beginner in this wondrous field of

```
198 REM
199 REM
      ***
             ADDING A RECORD
                              ***
21Ø CLS:PRINT .....e.t.c.
260 REM
      ***
             END OF ADDITION
                              ***
      261 REM
399 REM
      ***
            CHANGING A RECORD
400 CLS: INPUT .....e.t.c.
```

At least from there, the reader can see what the particular section of a program is doing; then if they want to go into any more detail, they can use their Basic reference manual. It also helps if there is a list of the variables (in REM statements), and what each variable is used for, at the beginning of the program. Another tip is to use variables that represent something. In the example, NU% is for NUmeric storage, NR% is for Number of Records, L1 is for a Loop (there are three of these in the program, L1 . . . L3), and RC\$ stands for Record Contents.

Some readers may think this all a gross waste of time and effort, but if their little micros ever acquire the capability of running other high level languages (eg, Pascal, Cobol), they will see

computing, sitting there with his/her reference manual, and trying to figure what the heck is going on in the first lot of code or what part of the program it is. I have visions of a 12/13 year old in tears, ripping up the manual, pulling the plug on the computer and vowing never to use it again.

If we want this industry to grow, lets share the secrets around so that the up and coming youngsters have the opportunity of learning from things that we had to find out for ourselves.

S Hobson

```
21Ø CLS:PRINT"RECORD NUMBER: "; NF%+1:PRINT
22Ø FORL1=1TONR%:PRINTRN$(L1,1);:INPUTRC$(L1,NF%+1)
23Ø IF(L1=1)AND(RC$(L1,NF%+1)="")THENRETURN
24Ø NEXT:NF%=NF%+1:IFNF%(5ØTHEN2ØØ
25Ø PRINT"DATABASE FULL!!!":FORL1=1TO1ØØØ:NEXT:RETURN
4ØØ CLS:INPUT"WHAT RECORD"; NU%
41Ø IF(NU%>NF%)OR(NU%(Ø)THEN4ØØ
42Ø IFNU%=ØTHENRETURN
43Ø .....@.t.c.
```