

Help is at hand

Tim Anderson investigates the best avenues of help with **tricky programming matters**, using hints, tips and solutions from readers.

Developing software is a curious mixture of simple and easy visual programming, with the labyrinthine complexity that lies beneath. Few products now come with chunky manuals which disguise the vast size of their programming languages, class libraries and complex development environments. Most of us have to deal with Windows as well: the original API, already notorious for its complexity way back in version 3.0 days, now pales in significance beside the vast arrays of database APIs, COM documentation, and specialist APIs like TAPI, MAPI, ISAPI and a whole lot more. Next, I should mention the internet RFCs, essential for serious web development, along with HTML, Dynamic HTML and XML.

Debate débacle

That means we all need help. Newsgroups are great, but many questions go unanswered and you soon tire of the endless circular, repetitive debates, usually about Microsoft and

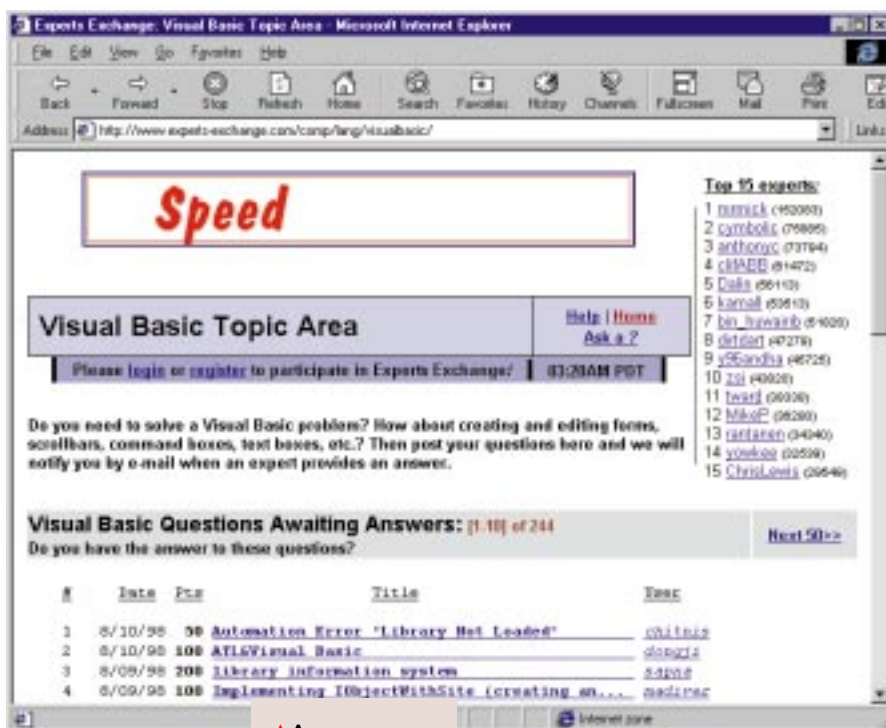
Java. Incidentally, the vendor-specific groups are usually better, particularly those run by Microsoft and Inprise, if you are after technical help rather than debate. But newsgroups are hardly sufficient. Expensive support contracts, or paid-for support calls, may be part of the answer for corporate sites, but ultimately even these have limitations.

The service is not always quick, and the quality of support is variable. Here's a quick look at some other possibilities:

▲ **ASK THE EXPERTS IS A GREAT IDEA IN PRINCIPLE — UNTIL YOUR MONEY RUNS OUT, THAT IS**

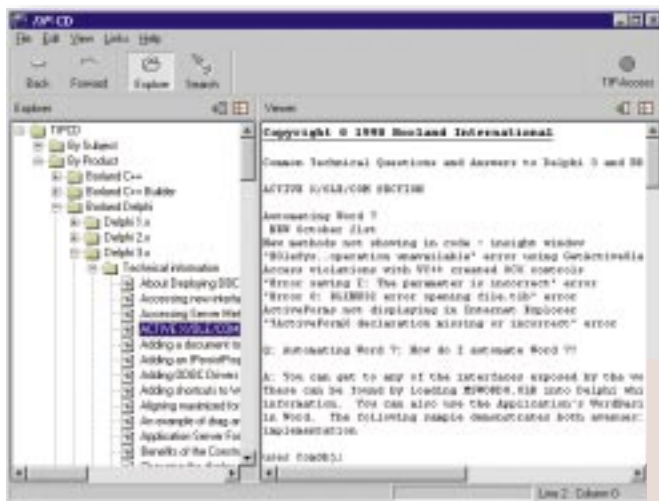
► **Experts Exchange**
Reader Matt Baker writes: "I think you could

► **BORLAND TIP LOOKS USEFUL, BUT IT'S NOT A PATCH ON MSDN**



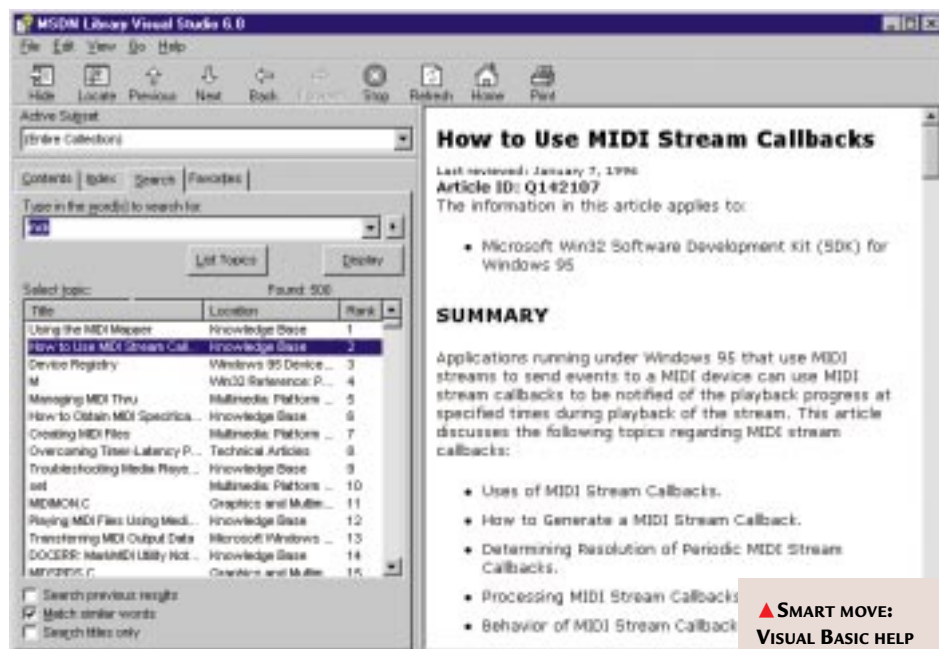
plug the Expert Exchange in your column, as I find this a useful source of advice. It is at www.experts-exchange.com/."

I took a quick look at this site, which is a regulated version of what often happens on newsgroups but with a commercial twist. You can ask questions and read answers not only on programming topics, but also many others. If you have more answers than questions, then you can sign up as an expert and eventually get paid for your answers. The snag is that although basic access is free, there is a limit to how many answers you are allowed to read, unless you pay. It is an interesting approach if you cannot stand the hurly-burly of newsgroup life, or hanging on the telephone for support.



products including Visual Basic and Visual C++. In the latest Visual Studio, it is completely integrated with online help. For some time I have hoped that Borland/Inprise would come up with something similar for Delphi. The CDs from the Borland Developer Conference are usually made available but conference CDs are rarely useful, except as a memento for delegates, because the presenters do not have time to create proper online versions of their sessions.

I was interested, therefore, in a new initiative, Borland Tip. Like MSDN, this is on subscription and provides an information CD with the data mostly stored in a Paradox database and viewed through a BDE-based viewer. There are product patches, links to an online Tip site, and email posting of technical news. Inprise should be encouraged, but I do have some reservations. Like most serious Delphi developers, I had already downloaded all the TI (Technical Information) sheets freely available from the Inprise web site, and much of the first Tip-CD seems to



If you are a Windows developer, whatever you do, do not get Borland Tip instead of MSDN

duplicate these. Also, it is not clear to me why Inprise has devised yet another document-viewing application when there are other good (or even better) ones already available — not least the humble Windows help. And, it strikes me that Inprise can only benefit if people know how to use its products, so the relatively high subscription price

surprises me. Why not make it a nominal price? If you are a Windows developer, whatever you do, do not get Tip-CD instead of MSDN. To take an example, there is nothing useful on the first Tip-CD about programming MIDI, while MSDN has a number of hands-on articles. Although MSDN has never heard of Delphi, many queries turn out to be Windows queries rather than anything specific to a particular language or product. Even so, Tip has great potential if Inprise is serious about making it good.

▲ SMART MOVE:
VISUAL BASIC HELP
NOW INCLUDES THE
WHOLE DEVELOPER
NETWORK LIBRARY

THE NAME OF THE GAME

Thanks to David Brown, who has written a **detailed letter about naming conventions**, part of which reads: "I am convinced that the single most important aspect of programming is using well-chosen names. If a program is written with well-chosen names for types, variables, procedures, modules, components, and all other identifiers, it is at least half-way to being a 'good' program. If it is written with names like 'form1', 'edit1', and 'temp', it is guaranteed to be a 'bad' program. By 'good', I am referring to programs which are easy to work with, understand, modify and update.

"It is important to be consistent with names, but conventions used are

ultimately a matter of personal programming style. I generally tend to use the Hungarian convention ('edtFirstName', 'lblTelephoneNo', etc) for components; for normal variables, I always start the names with a small letter; procedures and functions I name with an initial capital.

"It is a common misconception that the key to readable code is the good use of comments. In fact, good layout and well-chosen naming systems make comments almost unnecessary. For new programmers, it is difficult to see the need for proper names since most documentation and books use the default 'Edit1' names — this is unforgivable laziness on the part of the authors. In your column, you

have the opportunity to reach many beginners and experts, and thus I would urge you strongly to promote the use of naming to help people improve their programming."

David is too polite to say so directly, but I generally use default component names in this column. It is not just laziness, since the default names have the advantage of making it quicker for you to reproduce the example, as well as making it obvious what the controls are. For instance, you will know that Edit1 is an edit box, while Label1 is a label.

But I agree that well-chosen names are essential to good code, although, it has to be said, not everyone likes "Hungarian".

Questions & answers

Q I have been programming in VB for about five years but just recently have started writing a database application. I can select an entry from a ListBox (list of names from a field in the database), pass the selection to an SQL statement, and display the data. I have a problem when the selected text includes a single quote (e.g. O'Reilly). This produces an error. I reckon this is due to the single quote mark in the name, but how can I overcome this?

GEORGE McNANEY

a There are a couple of ways around this kind of problem. First, in this scenario it is not clear to me why you would need to include the name in the SQL string. From what you say, I guess you have the list box bound to a database table, and the user clicks on a row to reveal more data for the chosen record. Rather than using the name field to identify the record, it would be better to use an ID field like a number or code.

Set the properties of the databound listbox as follows: Rowsource: The data control bound to the address table. Listfield: The field for display in the list, in this case Name. BoundColumn: The ID field. Now your search can be something like this (as one line of code):

```
sSQL = "SELECT * FROM
addresses WHERE
AddressID = " &
DBList1.
BoundText
```

But coming back to your original question, there are certainly occasions when you need to search by a character string which may contain awkward characters such as

quotes or other delimiters. Sometimes you can fix it by using the Chr() function to force VB to include the character in the string. For example (one line of code):
sSQL = "SELECT * FROM addresses WHERE Name = " & Chr(34) & DBList1.Text & Chr(34)

Chr(34) returns a double quote. Of course, this would still fail, though, if the name itself contained a double quote. It may be unlikely, but the best applications usually allow for such scenarios. The solution is to double-up the problem character.

JET SQL has a feature whereby if you are using a single quote as a delimiter, it treats two single quotes as if they were one literal, single quote. So, if you search for O'Reilly, you will find O'Reilly. The same applies to the double quote.

It all gets messy because VB itself follows similar rules. It won't be obvious, when looking at a line of code, which characters are literal, which are VB delimiters or which are SQL delimiters. To achieve perfection, proceed as follows:

- Decide which character to use as the SQL delimiter.
- When you are assembling SQL strings, use the Chr() version of your delimiter. Chr(39) gets a single quote, and Chr(34) a double.
- Check the value you are searching for to see if it contains the delimiter character. If it does, double it up using VB's string functions. If you have VB 6, you can use the new Replace function.

As an example, the following will find the value 6"1', say, in the height field of a doctor's patients table (again, one line of code):
sSQL = "SELECT * FROM patients WHERE

```
Height = " & Chr(34)
& "6" & Chr(34) &
Chr(34) &
"1'" & Chr(34)
```

Q Inspired by your Hands On colleague, Steven Helstrip, I've decided to write a small utility in Delphi that lets me alter the parameters of my Yamaha SoftSynth (wavetable software). However, the Delphi help system doesn't include examples of how I should go about sending messages to the MIDI device. In particular, I'd like to alter parameters for Resonance, Reverb, Chorus etc, possibly while a separate piece of software plays a MIDI file. I'm using Delphi 1.

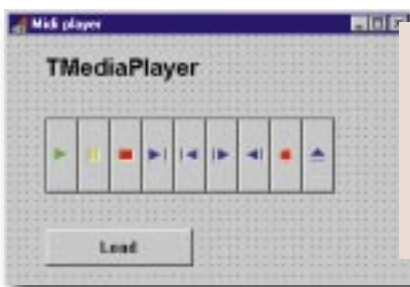
JONATHAN WHITE

a Since Windows 3.1, the Windows API has offered two ways to control multimedia devices. The first is called MCI

mciSendString gives you a certain amount of control, for instance, over the tempo.

When MCI is insufficient, you can use the low-level MIDI Audio services. For example, there is MidiOutOpen to open a MIDI device, MidiOutShortMsg to send a standard MIDI message, and MidiOutLongMsg to send multiple MIDI events and system exclusive messages. For Windows 95 and NT, you should also look up the MIDI stream functions. To use them, you will need a good knowledge of MIDI and a reference that applies the MIDI device you are using and any system exclusive messages it supports. There is no problem with using these functions from Delphi and they are declared in the unit MMSYSTEM.PAS.

There is a problem with documentation, though, particularly as the Delphi 1 Windows API help does not include the multimedia API.



◀ TMediaPlayer IN DELPHI IS REALLY A WRAPPER AROUND THE MCI (MEDIA CONTROL INTERFACE). THIS IS THE DELPHI 1.0 VERSION

(Media Control Interface) and is nice and easy. MCI treats WAV files, MIDI files and CD Audio as varieties of multimedia device that can each be opened, played and paused, for instance. All the MCI functions are prefixed mci. For MIDI files, you can think of MCI as an interface to a simple sequencer; easy to use but unsophisticated. Delphi's media player component is an encapsulation of MCI. Devices are identified by a DeviceID, which is why TMediaPlayer has a DeviceID property. The API function mciSendCommand or

It is included in the Delphi 3 and 4 help files, although in version 4 Inprise seems to have given up preparing Delphi-specific versions, simply shipping the standard Microsoft API help.

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