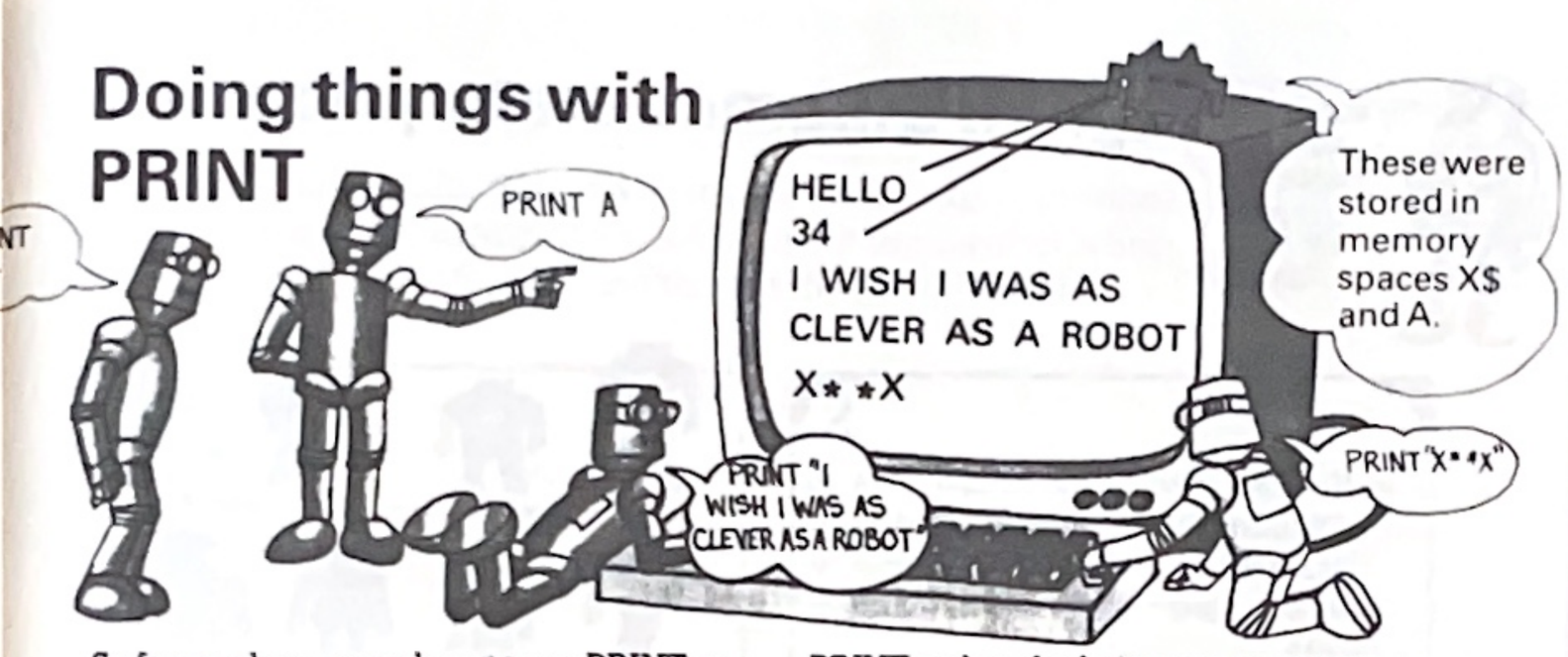
Doing things with PRINT



So far you have seen how to use PRINT to display words and numbers on the screen, and to print out the contents of variables. Below you can find out how to use commas and semi-colons to space things out on the screen. You can also use PRINT to do calculations on a computer. You can find out how at the bottom of the page. On the opposite page you can find out more about doing things with variables.

Commas and semi-colons

```
10 PRINT "I AM SPACED",
20 PRINT "OUT"
10 PRINT "I AM SQUASHED";
20 PRINT "UP"
10 PRINT "I AM REALLY"
20 PRINT
30 PRINT "SPACED OUT"
```

Comma

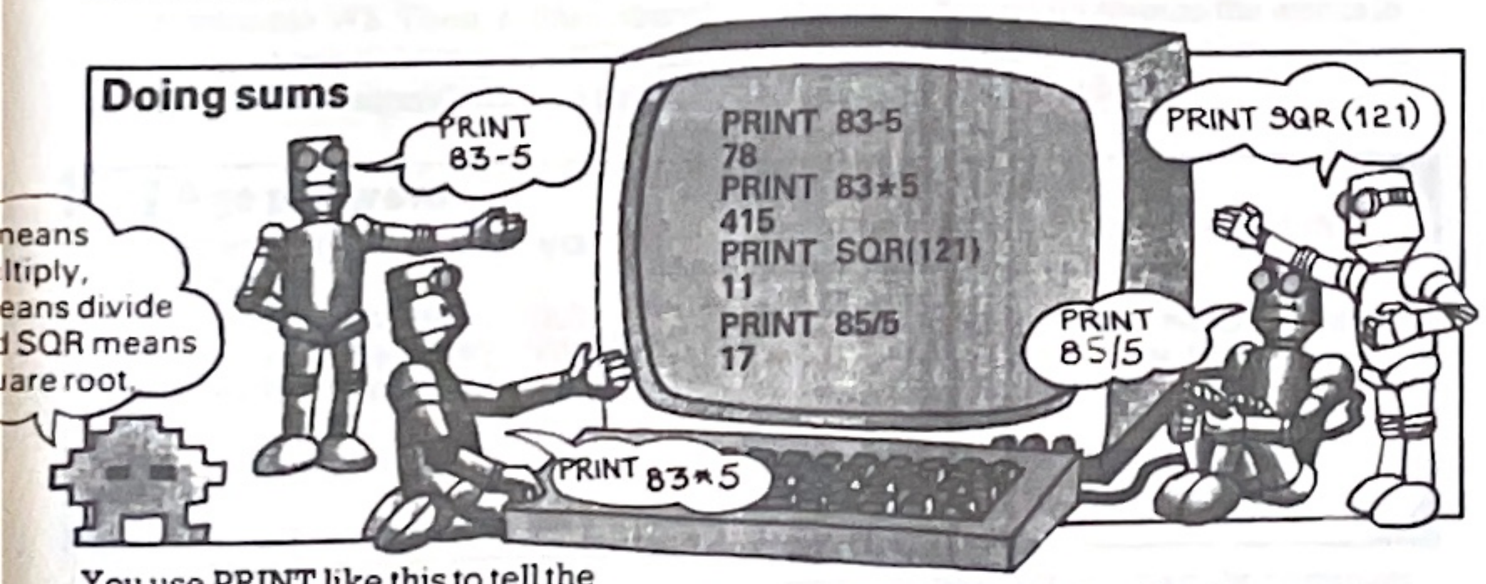
Semi-colon

```
I AM SPACED      OUT

I AM SQUASHEDUP

I AM REALLY
SPACED OUT
```

The word PRINT by itself made this empty line.

These lines show how you can use commas and semi-colons to tell the computer where to print the next letter. A comma tells it to move along the screen a bit and a semi-colon tells it to stay where it is. The picture above shows how the lines would be printed on the screen. The word PRINT on a line by itself tells the computer to leave an empty line.

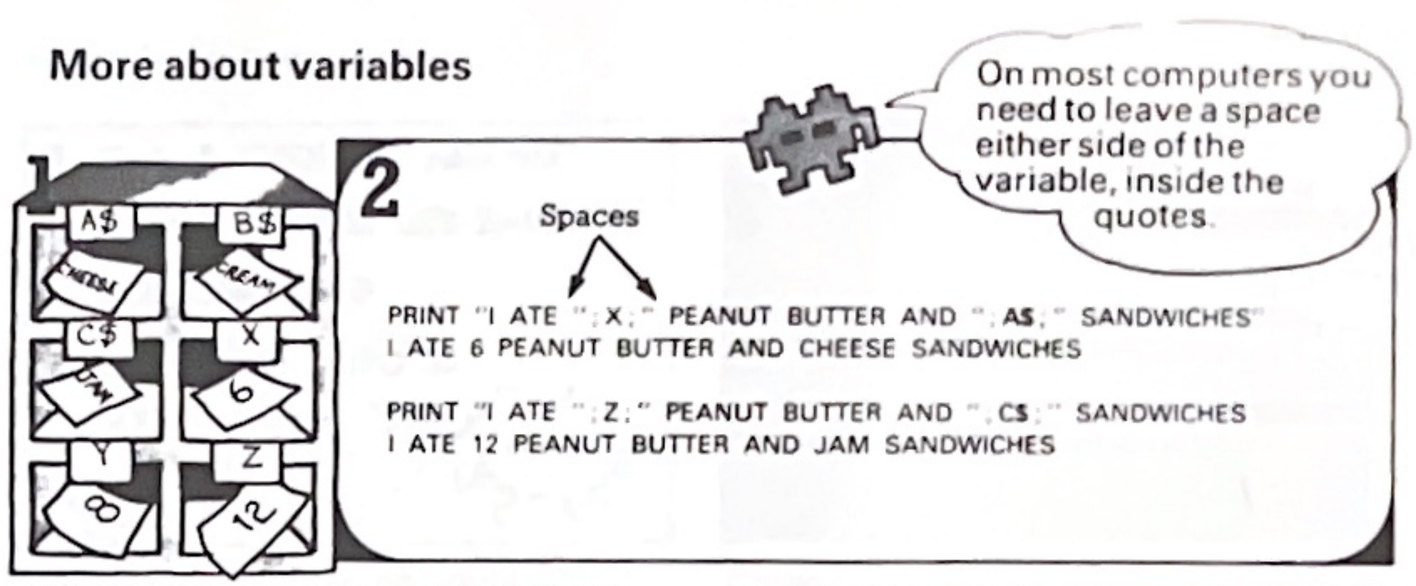
Doing sums



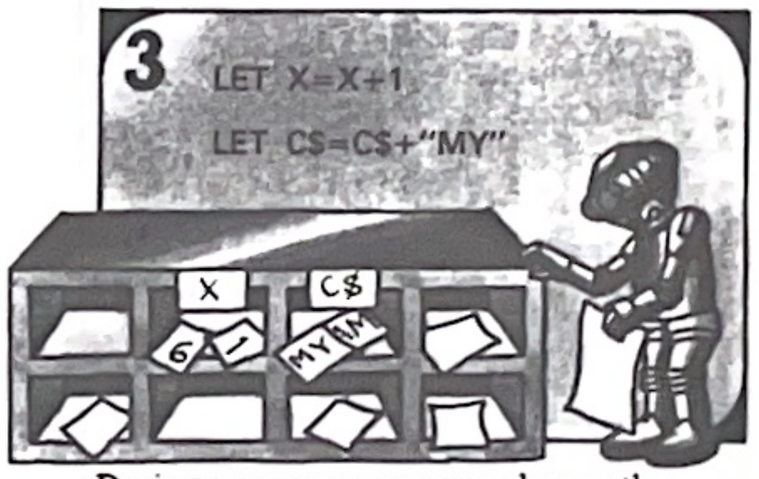
You use PRINT like this to tell the computer to do sums. You use the normal signs for addition and subtraction and * for multiplication and / for division.

The computer can also do more complex mathematical calculations such as sines, cosines, square roots, etc.

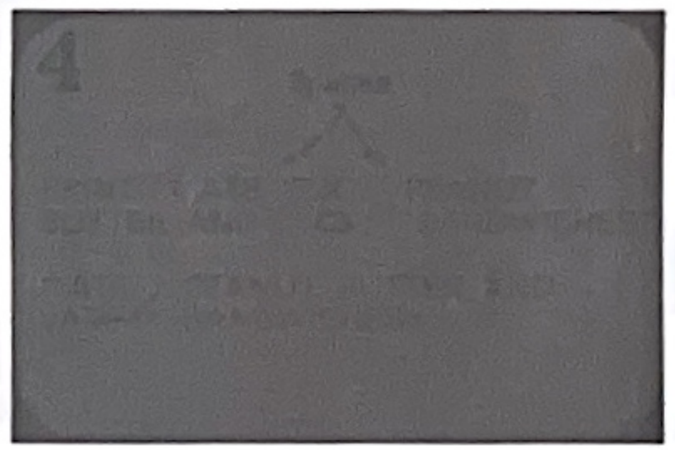
More about variables



Printing variables by themselves is not very useful. You usually need some words with them to say what they are. To print words and a variable together the words must be in quotation marks as usual, and the variable must have a semi-colon either side of it, as shown above. If you want to space out the information you can use commas instead of semi-colons.



During a program you can change the contents of memory spaces like this. To the computer these statements mean add one to the figure in memory space X and add "MY" to the letters in C$.



Next time you ask the computer to print the variables it will display the new words and numbers stored in the memory spaces.

5

```
10 LET A=9
20 LET B=7
30 PRINT A*B
40 PRINT A/B
50 END
RUN
63
1.28571
```

Multiply

Divide

You can do sums with variables too, as shown in the program above. The computer finds the numbers in the memory spaces, then works out the sums.

Program puzzles

1. Write a program to add numbers to the variables in the program on the left so that it would print out the answers 100 and 1 on one line with a space between.

2. Change lines 30 and 40 so that they print out the numbers, what you are doing to them and the answer, e.g. "7 times 9 is 63".

3. Change your answer to the program puzzle on page 15 so it prints your name and the message on one line.