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Matlab comment out

Desktop Tools and Development Environment Adding comments in M-Files comments in the M-file are lines or statements that are not running. Add comments to the M file to describe the code or how to use it. Comments determine what text is displayed when you start the help for the name of the file. Use comments when testing files or searching for bugs - temporarily turn the lines of code into comments to see how the M file works without those lines. These topics provide detailed information: Commenting on the use of matLAB Editor/Debugger. You can comment on the current line or the choice of lines. For one line to spread the cursor in this line. For a few lines, click in a line and then drag or shift'click to select a few lines. Choose a comment from the text menu or click the right button and select it from the context menu. The comment symbol, % is added at the beginning of each chosen line, and the color of the text turns green or the color specified for the comments - see to unpack the current line or selected group of strings. select Uncomment from the text menu or click the right button and select it from the context menu. The comment to make these lines became comments in the M-file. ---gt; commenting with any text editor. You can make any comment line by typing % at the beginning of the line. To put a comment in a line, enter % follow the text of the comment; MATLAB considers all post-% information on the line as a comment. To unpack any line, remove the comment symbol, %. To comment on a co-final group of lines, hang out % before the first line and % after the last line you want to comment on. This is called a block comment. Lines that contain % and % cannot contain any other text. After entering the opening block comment symbol, all subsequent lines involve a syntax that emphasizes the color for comments until you enter the closing block comment symbol, %. Delete the block's comments, %, and % characters to disagree with the lines. These examples show some lines of code to comment on them. When you start the M-file commented the lines would not run. This is useful if you want to identify a file section that doesn't work as expected. You can easily extend the comment block without losing the original block comment, that is, create an enclosed comment block, as shown in the following example. Commenting on part of the statement. To comment on the end of the statement, post a character comment, % prior to the comment. When you start a file, MATLAB ignores any text on the line after. Use ellipsis (...). MATLAB ignores any text appearing after ... on the line and continues processing on the next This effectively makes a comment out of nothing on the current line that follows.... The following example is commented on the average starting line. MATLAB ignores text after... On the na Note that Middle Initial is green, which is a syntax, emphasizing color for comment. MATLAB continues to process the application by the next line of MATLAB, effectively launching Formatting Comments. To make the comments lines in the M-files wrap when they reach a certain column, specify the maximum number of columns using preferences for the editor/debugger. Select the language - M. To format comments, set the width of Max. Select related comments lines that you want to limit to the maximum width specified. Select the text - wrap up the comments you're choosing. Selected comments lines are reformatted so that the comment line in the selected area is not longer than the maximum. Lines that were shorter than the specified maximum are combined to make longer lines if they are at the same indentation level. To automatically limit the comments lines to the maximum width of the type, choose to format comments for Autowrap comments. For example, let's say you select Autowrap comments and set a maximum width of 75 characters that will match the width that will fit on the printed page using the default font for the editor/debugger. When you enter a line of comments as you reach the 75th line, the comment automatically continues on the next line. Entering Statements Change case selected text © 1994-2005 MathWorks, Inc. programming and environmental development data types This section covers the following topics: Working Space Browser WorkingSpace Browser Graphic Interface variables stored in the MATLAB database and functional workspaces. You can browse, modify, save, download, and create graphics from workspace data using your browser. Select View - workspace to open the browser. To view the workspaces, the function needs to be debugged. For more information: See MATLAB's workspace documentation matLAB Environment development using a utility to find any word or phrase in a group of files using the Find and Replace utility. Click on the current catalog and then click on the binoculars icon at the top of the current catalog window. When you type a search text, you don't need to put quotes around the phrase. In fact, parts of words like win for windows will not be found if attached in quotes. For more information: See Search and Replacement Line in matLAB Environmental Development Documentation Commenting block code to comment on a block of text or code in the MATLAB editor, highlight the block text you would like to comment on. By holding your mouse over the highlighted text, select Text -gt; Comment (or Uncomment to do the opposite) Toolbar. (You can also get these options by clicking the right button.) For more information: Comments in the documentation of MATLAB Wednesday developing The creation of M-files from the history of the command If there is a part of the current MATLAB session that you would like In the M-file, it's easy to do with the Command History window: open that window by selecting View- The Command History. Use Shift-Click or Ctrl-Click to select the lines you want to use. MATLAB highlights the selected lines. Click once and select Create M-File from the menu that appears. MATLAB creates a new editor's window by displaying the selected code. Editing M-files in EMACS If you use Emacs, you can download M-files editing modes from GNU-Emacs or with early versions of Emacs from the central MATLAB website: On this website, select file notes, and then the utility - Emacs. For more information: See general preferences for editor/debugger in MATLAB Environmental Development Documentation Help M-File Features I understand that in MATLAB we can comment line by line using%, but it is troublesome, especially if I have a whole group of lines that I want to comment on temporarily. Is there any way we can block a comment, as in C, where we can use / at the beginning of the comment block and at the end of the block? How can I comment on a group of lines without commenting on each line? i.e. as with / printf (hello); printf (there); Issue/in Matlab the only way I know to do this is to comment on every line %disp ('hello') %disp ('there') I have 100 lines to comment on, I would prefer the group to comment on it as c. thx Jim Sizemore, John Paul Mueller People tend to forget things. You may know how your MATLAB script works on the day it is created and maybe even within a week of that. However, six months later, you may find that you don't remember much about the script at all. That's where the comments come into play. Using comments helps you remember what the script does, why it does it in a certain way, and even why you created the script in the first place. Using % of the comment Anytime MATLAB encounters a percentage mark (%), he views the rest of the line as a comment. Comments are simply text that is used either to describe what's going on in the script or to comment on lines of code that you don't want to perform 'Wednesday.nType neighbor's name '.... To your right at Wednesday.n What be the Wednesday with a full moon, in the The neighbor's name to your left! ']; % Get a username so that it can be displayed % on the screen. Name and input (Prompt, 's'); % Exit message to the user to feel welcome. disp (Hello, name); When you start this code, you see that the comments are not how the script works. MATLAB also makes comments easy to see by showing them in green letters. Using %% comment MATLAB supports double percentage sign comment (%%) that supports special functionality in some cases. Here's how this comment works: it acts like a standard command in the Command window. Allows you to do part of the code when you use Run and Advance. Creates a special outlet when using Publish. Using Run and Advance When you add %% of a comment in an editor's box, MATLAB adds a section line over the comment (unless the comment appears at the top of the window), effectively dividing the code into discrete sections. To add a comment section, you enter %, space and comment. As with standard comments, the %% comment is green. The line above comment is your signal that this is a special comment. In addition, the text cursor position (the insertion point) selects a specific section. The section chosen is pale yellow. Only the section you select is done when Run and Advance is clicked. Here's how the sections work: Place the cursor at the end of the Prompt line, and then click Run and Advance. Only the first section of the code is running. Note also that the text cursor comes to rest at the beginning of the second section. Click Run and Advance. The script displays a hint asking for a name. Enter the name and click Enter. Only the second section of the code is running. You don't see the script coming out. Place the cursor at the beginning of the second section, then click Run and Advance. Steps 2 and 3 are repeated. You still don't see the script's output. Click you run and advance with the text cursor at the beginning of the third%-comment. You see the script exit (the correct exit, in fact) without asking for a title. Follow Step 5 as often as you'd like. The app displays the output of the script each time without asking for any additional information. Using this method allows you to run only part of the script that needs to be tested, rather than running the entire script each time. You can make small changes to the code and still run a specific section. Publishing information Comments section makes it easy to document the script. This section provides only a brief overview of the content of the publication, but it demonstrates how amazing this feature really is. Let's start with the fact that you really need to create useful section comments - the kind that will make sense as part of the documentation package. When you create a setting for the scenario you want to publish, you need to define the output format and a few basic elements. The default HTML format, which is just fine for this example. However, if you don't make one small change, the output won't appear quite the way you do. I'd watch it. On the Editor's, Editor's Window Publication tab, Down arrow under Publish and choose Edit Publishing options. You see the editing configuration dialog. The Rate Code option evaluates your script and displays the result as part of the documentation. Unfortunately, MATLAB cannot evaluate input functions as part of publishing documentation for the script. As a result, you must set the Code Score false. Click Post. MATLAB releases the HTML page. Given the little work you put into creating the documentation, it does look pretty good. In fact, it looks professional. When dealing with complex scripts, documentation like this really serves a serious need. Once you've finished admiring your work, close the HMTL page and The Edit Configurations dialogue window. Box.