

Click to verify



Programming visual basic 2008

Visual Basic 2008 has been introduced as an object-oriented programming language in previous lessons. This chapter focuses on learning by doing, with a deeper understanding of event-driven programming and writing programs. Event-driven means that user interactions trigger events related to objects. An event is an incident happening to an object due to user action. Classes can have events when instantiating objects. The Form1 Class inherits from the System.Windows.Forms.Form class in Visual Basic 2008. When clicking on parts of a form, the code window shows the structure of an event procedure. The event procedure starts with Private Sub and ends with End Sub. This procedure includes the Form1 class and the Load event. By adding code between these statements, more functionality can be added to the form. The example code changes the title, foreground color, and background color of the form. The outcome will rely on the inputs provided by the programmer. Consider another example: a private sub procedure named Button1_Click_1 is defined to handle the click event of a button. Within this procedure, three string variables - name1, name2, and name3 - are declared and assigned the values "John", "Chan", and "Ali" respectively. A message box then displays these names, concatenated with commas in between. This example illustrates how to declare variables and display text using the MsgBox function. Visual Basic 2008 categorizes data into various types to facilitate easier management when writing code. These data types are broadly classified into numeric and non-numeric categories. Numeric data types include integers, long integers, singles, doubles, currencies, and decimals, each with its own range of values and precision. Non-numeric data types comprise text or string data, date data, and boolean data, which can only hold true or false values. Understanding these data types is essential for effective programming in Visual Basic 2008, as different data types are suited for different applications and calculations. For instance, integer and long integer data types are suitable for calculations involving whole numbers, while single and double data types are used for high-precision calculations involving decimal points. The currency data type is specifically designed for financial calculations, and the decimal data type offers even higher precision for calculations requiring many decimal places. In contrast, non-numeric data types such as text and date cannot be manipulated mathematically using standard arithmetic operators. By recognizing and utilizing the appropriate data types, programmers can create more efficient and effective programs in Visual Basic 2008. Given article text here Data types and Variant data type are discussed in Table 6.2. Table 6.2: Nonnumeric Data Types Data Type Storage Range of Values String(fixed length) Length of String 1 to 65,400 characters String(variable-length) Length +10 bytes 0 to 2 billion characters Date 8 bytes January 1,100 to December 3,9999 Boolean 2 bytes True or False Object 4 bytes Any embedded object Variant(text) Length+22 bytes Same as variable-length string Suffixes for Literals Literals are values assigned to a data. Some suffixes are used to handle calculations more accurately. For example, num=1.3089# is used for Double type data. Table 6.3 lists the valid suffixes: Table 6.3 Suffix Data Type & Long Single # Double @ Currency String literals must be enclosed in double quotations. Date and time literals must be enclosed in double hash signs (#). Example strings: memberName="Turban, John." TelNumber="1800-900-888-777" LastDay=#31-Dec-00# ExpTime=#12:00 am# Managing Variables Variables are like mail boxes that hold data. Each variable must be given a name to follow the rules of VB2008. Property values can be various types such as mathematical expressions, numbers, strings, Boolean values and others. Here are some examples: firstNumber = 100 secondNumber = firstNumber - 99 userName = "John Lyan" userpass.Text = password Label1.Visible = True Command1.Visible = False Label4.Caption = textbox1.Text ThirdNumber = Val(usernum1.Text) total = firstNumber + secondNumber + ThirdNumber Page 3: A computer can perform mathematical calculations much faster than humans. However, it needs instructions from the user to do so. In VB2008, we can write code for arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division using various operators. VB2008 arithmetic operators are similar to normal ones but with slight variations. The plus and minus operators remain the same while the multiplication operator uses "*" and the division operator uses "/". Other operators include exponentiation (^), modulus (Mod) and integer division (\). Table 7.1 shows VB2008 arithmetic operators: | Operator | Mathematical Function | Example | | --- | --- | --- | | + | Addition | 1+2=3 | | - | Subtraction | 10-4=6 | | ^ | Exponential | 3^2=9 | | * | Multiplication | 5*6=30 | | / | Division | 21/7=3 | | Mod | Modulus | 15 Mod 4=3 | | \ | Integer Division | 19/4=4 | Example 7.1: This program requires two text boxes, four labels and one button. When the button is clicked, it performs basic arithmetic operations and displays results on labels. Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click Dim sum, num1, num2, difference, product, quotient As Single num1 = TextBox1.Text num2 = TextBox2.Text sum = num1 + num2 difference = num1 - num2 product = num1 * num2 quotient = num1 / num2 Label1.Text = sum Label2.Text = difference Label3.Text = product Label4.Text = quotient End Sub Example 7.2: This program uses the Pythagoras Theorem to calculate the length of hypotenuse 'c' given sides 'a' and 'b'. Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click Dim a, b, c As Single a = TextBox1.Text b = TextBox2.Text c = (a^2 + b^2)^(1/2) Label3.Text = c End Sub Example 7.3: BMI Calculator - This program calculates Body Mass Index (BMI) which is used to determine weight status. It uses the following ranges: - Underweight.

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