

## Sax Basic Language

The Sax Basic Language provides the core language definition. It is Visual Basic for Applications(TM) compatible.

Language reference by group:

- Declaration, Data Type, Assignment
- Flow Control, Error Handling
- Conversion, Variable Info
- Constant
- Math, String, Object, Time/Date
- File
- User Input, User Dialog, Dialog Function
- DDE
- Settings
- Miscellaneous
- Operator

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# Groups

## Declaration:

#Reference, #Uses, Attribute, Class Module, Code Module, Const, Declare, Deftype, Dim, Enum...End Enum, Function...End Function, Object Module, Option, Private, Property...End Property, Public, ReDim, Static, Sub...End Sub, Type...End Type, WithEvents

## Data Type:

Any, Boolean, Byte, Currency, Date, Decimal, Double, Integer, Long, Object, PortInt, Single, String, String\*n, Variant, obj type, user enum, user type.

## Assignment:

Erase, Let, LSet, RSet, Set.

## Flow Control:

Call, CallByName, Do...Loop, End, Exit, For...Next, For Each...Next, GoTo, If...Elseif...Else...End If, MacroRun, MacroRunThis, Select Case...End Select, Stop, While...Wend.

## Error Handling:

Err, Error, On Error, Resume.

## Conversion:

Array, CBool, CByte, CCur, CDate, CDec, CDBl, CLng, CSng, CStr, CVar, CVDate, CVErr, Val.

## Variable Info:

IsArray, IsDate, IsEmpty, IsError, IsMissing, IsNull, IsNumeric, IsObject, LBound, TypeName, UBound, VarType.

## Constant:

Empty, False, Nothing, Null, True, Win16, Win32.

## Math:

Abs, Atn, Cos, Exp, Fix, Int, Log, Randomize, Rnd, Round, Sgn, Sin, Sqr, Tan.

## String:

Asc, AscB, AscW, Chr, ChrB, ChrW, Format, Hex, InStr, InStrB, InStrRev, LCase, Left, LeftB, Len, LenB, LTrim, Mid, MidB, Oct, Replace, Right, RightB, RTrim, Space, String, Str, StrComp, StrConv, StrReverse, Trim, UCase.

## Object:

CreateObject, GetObject, Me, With...End With.

## Time/Date:

Date, DateAdd, DateDiff, DatePart, DateSerial, DateValue, Day, Hour, Minute, Month, MonthName, Now, Second, Time, Timer, TimeSerial, TimeValue, Weekday, WeekdayName, Year.

## File:

ChDir, ChDrive, Close, CurDir, Dir, EOF, FileAttr, FileCopy, FileDateTime, FileLen, FreeFile, Get, GetAttr, Input, Input, Kill, Line Input, Loc, Lock, LOF, MkDir, Name, Open, Print, Put, Reset, Rmdir, Seek, Seek, SetAttr, Unlock, Write.

## User Input:

Dialog, GetFilePath, InputBox, MsgBox.

## User Dialog:

Begin Dialog...End Dialog, CancelButton, CheckBox, ComboBox, DropListBox, GroupBox, ListBox, OKButton, OptionButton, OptionGroup, Picture, PushButton, Text, TextBox.

## Dialog Function:

Dialog Func, DlgControlId, DlgCount, DlgEnable, DlgEnd, DlgFocus, DlgListBoxArray, DlgName, DlgNumber, DlgSetPicture, DlgText, DlgType, DlgValue, DlgVisible.

## DDE:

DDEExecute, DDEInitiate, DDEPoke, DDERequest, DDETerminate, DDETerminateAll.

**Settings:**

DeleteSetting, GetAllSettings, GetSetting, SaveSetting

**Miscellaneous:**

AboutWinWrapBasic, AppActivate, Attribute, Beep, CallersLine, Choose, Clipboard, Command, Debug.Print, DoEvents, Environ, Eval, IIf, MacroDir, QBColor, Rem, RGB, SendKeys, Shell, Wait.

**Operator:**

Operators: +, -, ^, \*, /, \, Mod, +, -, &, =, <>, <, >, <=, >=, Like, Not, And, Or, Xor, Eqv, Imp, Is.

## AboutWinWrapBasic Instruction

### Syntax:

AboutWinWrapBasic [Timeout]

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Show the WinWrap Basic about box.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Timeout</u>	This numeric value is the maximum number of seconds to show the about box. A value less than or equal to zero displays the about box until the user closes it. If this value is omitted then a three second timeout is used.
----------------	--

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    AboutWinWrapBasic
End Sub
```

# Abs Function

## Syntax:

Abs (Num)

Group: Math

## Description:

Return the absolute value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the absolute value of this numeric value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	---

## Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Abs (9)    ' 9  
    Debug.Print Abs (0)    ' 0  
    Debug.Print Abs (-9)   ' 9  
End Sub
```

## Any Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

Any variable expression (Declare only).



## AppActivate Instruction

### Syntax:

AppActivate Title\$

-or-

AppActivate TaskID

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Form 1: Activate the application top-level window titled Title\$. If no window by that title exists then the first window with a title that starts with Title\$ is activated. If no window matches then an error occurs.

Form 2: Activate the application top-level window for task TaskID. If no window for that task exists then an error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Title\$</u>	The name shown in the title bar of the window.
----------------	--

<u>TaskID</u>	This numeric value is the task identifier.
---------------	--

**See Also:** SendKeys, Shell().

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    ' make ProgMan the active application  
    AppActivate "Program Manager"  
End Sub
```

## Array Function

### Syntax:

`Array([expr[, ...]])`

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Return a variant value array containing the exprs.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    X = Array(0,1,4,9)
    Debug.Print X(2) ' 4
End Sub
```

## Asc Function

### Syntax:

Asc (S)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the ASCII value.

Note: A similar function, AscB, returns the first byte in S. Another similar function, AscW, returns the Unicode number.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S</u>	Return the ASCII value of the first char in this string value.
----------	--

**See Also:** Chr().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Asc("A") ' 65
End Sub
```

# Atn Function

**Syntax:**

Atn (Num)

**Group:** Math

**Description:**

Return the arc tangent.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the arc tangent of this numeric value. This is the number of radians. There are 2*Pi radians in a full circle.
------------	---

**Example:**

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Atn(1)*4 ' 3.1415926535898  
End Sub
```

## Attribute Definiton/Statement

### Syntax:

Attribute name = value

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

All attribute definitions and statements are ignored except for:

- 

```
Public varname As Type  
Attribute varname.VB_VarUserMemId = 0
```

Declares Public varname as the default property for a class module or object module.

- 

```
Property [Get|Let|Set] propname ( ... )  
Attribute propname.VB_UserMemId = 0  
...
```

```
End Property
```

Declares Property propname as the default property for a class module or object module.

# Beep Instruction

## Syntax:

Beep

**Group:** Miscellaneous

## Description:

Sound the bell.

## Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Beep ' beep the bell  
End Sub
```

## Begin Dialog Definition

### Syntax:

```
Begin Dialog UserDialog [X, Y,] DX, DY[, Title$] _  
    [, .dialogfunc]  
    User Dialog Item  
    [User Dialog Item]...  
End Dialog
```

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a UserDialog type to be used later in a Dim As UserDialog statement.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This numeric value is the distance from the left edge of the screen to the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font. If this is omitted then the dialog will be centered.
<u>Y</u>	This numeric value is the distance from the top edge of the screen to the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font. If this is omitted then the dialog will be centered.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Title\$</u>	This string value is the title of the user dialog. If this is omitted then there is no title.
<u>dialogfunc</u>	This is the function name that implements the <u>DialogFunc</u> for this <u>UserDialog</u> . If this is omitted then the <u>UserDialog</u> doesn't have a dialogfunc.

User Dialog Item

One of: CancelButton, CheckBox, ComboBox, DropListBox, GroupBox, ListBox, OKButton, OptionButton, OptionGroup, PushButton, Text, TextBox.

**See Also:** Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120  
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"  
        OKButton 80,90,40,20  
    End Dialog  
    Dim dlg As UserDialog  
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)  
End Sub
```

## Boolean Data Type

Group: Data Type

Description:

A True or False value.



## Byte Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

An 8 bit unsigned integer value.

## Call Instruction

### Syntax:

```
Call name[(arglist)]  
-or-  
name [arglist]
```

**Group:** Flow Control

### Description:

Evaluate the arglist and call subroutine (or function) name with those values. Sub (or function) name must be previously defined by either a Sub, Function or Property definition. If name is a function then the result is discarded. If Call is omitted then name must be a subroutine and the arglist is not enclosed in parens.

**See Also:** Declare, Sub.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Show(Title$,Value)  
    Debug.Print Title$;"=";Value  
End Sub  
  
Sub Main  
    Call Show("2000/9",2000/9) ' 222.2222222222  
    Show "1<2",1<2           'True  
End Sub
```

## CallByName Instruction

### Syntax:

`CallByName (Obj, ProcName, CallType, [expr[, ...]])`

**Group:** Flow Control

### Description:

Call an Obj's method/property, ProcName, by name. Pass the exprs to the method/property.

Parameter	Description	
<u>Obj</u>	Call the method/property for this object reference.	
<u>ProcName</u>	This string value is the name of the method/property to be called.	
<u>CallType</u>	Type of method/property call. See table below.	
<u>expr</u>	These expressions are passed to the obj's method/property.	
CallType	Value	Effect
vbMethod	1	Call or evaluate the method.
vbGet	2	Evaluate the property's value.
vbLet	4	Assign the property's value.
vbSet	8	Set the property's reference.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    On Error Resume Next
    CallByName Err, "Raise", vbMethod, 1
    Debug.Print CallByName(Err, "Number", vbGet) ' 1
End Sub
```

## CallersLine Function

### Syntax:

`CallersLine[ (Depth) ]`

### Group: Miscellaneous

### Description:

Return the caller's line as a text string.

The text format is: "[macroname|subname#linenum] linetext".

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Depth</u>	This integer value indicates how deep into the stack to get the caller's line. If Depth = -1 then return the current line. If Depth = 0 then return the calling subroutine's current line, etc.. If Depth is greater than or equal to the call stack depth then a null string is returned. If this value is omitted then the depth is 0.
--------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  A
End Sub
Sub A
  Debug.Print CallersLine "[ (untitled 1) |Main# 2] A"
End Sub
```

## CancelButton Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`CancelButton X, Y, DX, DY[, .Field]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a cancel button item. Pressing the Cancel button from a Dialog instruction causes a run-time error. (Dialog( ) function call returns 0.)

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Field</u>	This identifier is the name of the field. The <u>dialogfunc</u> receives this name as <u>string</u> . If this is omitted then the field name is "Cancel".

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,30,"Please push the Cancel button"
        OKButton 40,90,40,20
        CancelButton 110,90,60,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for cancel)
    Debug.Print "Cancel was not pressed"
End Sub
```

## CBool Function

### Syntax:

CBool (Num| \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a boolean value. Zero converts to False, while all other values convert to True.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Num \$	Convert a number or string value to a boolean value.
--------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CBool (-1) 'True
    Debug.Print CBool (0)  'False
    Debug.Print CBool (1)  'True
End Sub
```

## CByte Function

### Syntax:

CByte (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a byte value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>   <u>\$</u>	Convert a number or string value to a byte value.
------------------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print CByte(1.6) ' 2  
End Sub
```

## CCur Function

### Syntax:

CCur (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a currency value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Num \$	Convert a number or string value to a currency value.
--------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CCur("1E6") ' 1000000
End Sub
```



## CDate Function

### Syntax:

CDate (Num | \$)

-or-

CVDate (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a date value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>   <u>\$</u>	Convert a number or string value to a date value.
------------------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CDate(2) ' 1/1/00
End Sub
```

## CDbl Function

### Syntax:

CDbl (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a double precision real.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>   <u>\$</u>	Convert a number or string value to a double precision real.
------------------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print CDbl("1E6") ' 1000000  
End Sub
```

## CDec Function

### Syntax:

CDec (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Win32 only. Convert to a decimal (96 bit scaled real).

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Num \$	Convert a number or string value to a 96 bit scaled real.
--------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CDec("1E16")+0.1 ' 10000000000000000.1
End Sub
```

## ChDir Instruction

### Syntax:

ChDir Dir\$

### Group: File

### Description:

Change the current directory to Dir\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Dir\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the directory.
--------------	--

**See Also:** ChDrive, CurDir\$().

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    ChDir "C:\"
    Debug.Print CurDir$() "C:\"
End Sub
```

## ChDrive Instruction

### Syntax:

ChDrive Drive\$

**Group:** File

### Description:

Change the current drive to Drive\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Drive\$</u>	This string value is the drive letter.
----------------	--

**See Also:** ChDir, CurDir\$(.).

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    ChDrive "B"
    Debug.Print CurDir$() "B:\"
End Sub
```

## CheckBox Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`CheckBox X, Y, DX, DY, Title$, .Field[, Options]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a checkbox item.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Field</u>	The value of the check box is accessed via this field. Unchecked is 0, checked is 1 and grayed is 2.
<u>Options</u>	This numeric value controls the type of check box. Choose one value from following table. (If this numeric value omitted then zero is used.)

Option	Description
0	Check box is either check or unchecked.
1	Check box is either check, unchecked or grayed, and it switches between checked and unchecked when clicked.
2	Check box is either check, unchecked or grayed, and it cycles through all three states as the button is clicked.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        CheckBox 10,25,180,15,"&Check box",.Check
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    dlg.Check = 1
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
    Debug.Print dlg.Check
End Sub
```

## Choose Function

### Syntax:

`Choose(Index, expr[, ...])`

**Group:** Flow Control

### Description:

Return the value of the expr indicated by Index.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Index</u>	The numeric value indicates which <u>expr</u> to return. If this value is less than one or greater than the number of <u>exprs</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
--------------	--

<u>expr</u>	All expressions are evaluated.
-------------	--------------------------------

**See Also:** If, Select Case, IIf().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Choose(2,"Hi","there")  '"there"
End Sub
```

## Chr\$ Function

### Syntax:

`Chr[$] (Num)`

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return a one char string for the ASCII value.

Note: A similar function, ChrB, returns a single byte ASCII string. Another similar function, ChrW, returns a single char Unicode string.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>	Return one char string for this ASCII numeric value.
------------	--

**See Also:** Asc().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Chr$(48)  "'0"
End Sub
```



## CInt Function

### Syntax:

CInt (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a 16 bit integer. If Num | \$ is too big (or too small) to fit then an overflow error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>   \$	Convert a number or string value to a 16 bit integer.
-----------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CInt(1.6) ' 2
End Sub
```

# Class Module

## Group: Declaration

### Description:

A class module implements an ActiveX Automation object.

- Has a set of Public procedures accessible from other macros and modules.
- These public symbols are accessed via an object variable.
- Public Consts, Types, arrays, fixed length strings are not allowed.
- A class module is similar to a object module except that no instance is automatically created.
- To create an instance use:

```
Dim Obj As classname  
Set Obj = New classname
```

**See Also:** Code Module, Object Module, Uses.

### Example:

---

```
'A.WWB  
'#Uses "File.CLS"  
Sub Main  
    Dim File As New File  
    File.Attach "C:\AUTOEXEC.BAT"  
    Debug.Print File.ReadLine  
End Sub  
  
'File.CLS  
'File|New Module|Class Module  
'Edit|Properties|Name=File  
Option Explicit  
Dim FN As Integer  
Public Sub Attach(FileName As String)  
    FN = FreeFile  
    Open FileName For Input As #FN  
End Sub  
Public Sub Detach()  
    If FN <> 0 Then Close #FN  
    FN = 0  
End Sub  
Public Function ReadLine() As String  
    Line Input #FN, ReadLine  
End Function  
  
Private Sub Class_Initialize()  
    Debug.Print "Class_Initialize"  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub Class_Terminate()  
    Debug.Print "Class_Terminate"  
    Detach  
End Sub
```

## Class\_Initialize Sub

### Syntax:

```
Private Sub Class_Initialize()  
    ...  
End Sub
```

**Group:** Declaration

### Description:

Class module initialization subroutine. Each time a new instance is created for a class module the Class\_Initialize sub is called. If Class\_Initialize is not defined then no special initialization occurs.

**See Also:** Code Module, Class\_Terminate.

## Class\_Terminate Sub

### Syntax:

```
Private Sub Class_Terminate()  
    ...  
End Sub
```

**Group:** Declaration

### Description:

Class module termination subroutine. Each time an instance is destroyed for a class module the Class\_Terminate sub is called. If Class\_Terminate is not defined then no special termination occurs.

**See Also:** Code Module, Class\_Initialize.

## Clipboard Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

```
Clipboard Text$  
-or-  
Clipboard[$][ ( )]
```

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Form 1: Set the clipboard to Text\$. This is like the Edit|Copy menu command.

Form 2: Return the text in the clipboard.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Text\$</u>	Put this string value into the clipboard.
---------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Clipboard$()  
    Clipboard "Hello"  
    Debug.Print Clipboard$() '"Hello"  
End Sub
```

## CLng Function

### Syntax:

CLng (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a 32 bit long integer. If Num\$ is too big (or too small) to fit then an overflow error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u> \$	Convert a number or string value to a 32 bit integer.
---------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CLng(1.6) ' 2
End Sub
```

## Close Instruction

### Syntax:

Close [[#]StreamNum][, ...]

### Group: File

### Description:

Close StreamNums.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros. If this is omitted then all open streams for the current <u>macro/module</u> are closed.
------------------	---

**See Also:** Open, Reset.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    ' read the first line of XXX and print it
    Open "XXX" For Input As #1
    Line Input #1,L$
    Debug.Print L$
    Close #1
End Sub
```

# Code Module

**Group:** Declaration

**Description:**

A Code module implements a code library.

- Has a set of Public procedures accessible from other macros and modules.
- The public symbols are accessed directly.

**See Also:** Class Module, Object Module, Uses.

**Example:**

---

```
'A.WWB
'#Uses "Module1.BAS"
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Value "Hello"
End Sub

'Module1.BAS
'File|New Module|Code Module
'Edit|Properties|Name=Module1
Option Explicit
Private mValue As String
Property Get Value() As String
    Value = mValue
End Property
'this sub is called when the module is first loaded
Private Sub Main
    mValue = "Hello"
End Sub
```



## ComboBox Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`ComboBox X, Y, DX, DY, StrArray$( ), .Field$[, Options]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a combobox item. Combo boxes combine the functionality of an edit box and a list box.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>StrArray\$</u> ( )	This one-dimensional array of strings establishes the list of choices. All the non-null elements of the array are used.
<u>Field\$</u>	The value of the combo box is accessed via this field. This is the text in the edit box.
<u>Options</u>	This numeric value controls the type of combo box. Choose one value from following table. (If this numeric value omitted then zero is used.)

Option	Description
0	List is not sorted.
2	List is sorted.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim combos$(3)
    combos$(0) = "Combo 0"
    combos$(1) = "Combo 1"
    combos$(2) = "Combo 2"
    combos$(3) = "Combo 3"
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        ComboBox 10,25,180,60,combos$( ),.combo$
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    dlg.combo$ = "none"
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
    Debug.Print dlg.combo$
End Sub
```

# Command\$ Function

**Syntax:**

Command[\$]

**Group:** Miscellaneous

**Description:**

Contains the value of the MacroRun parameters.

**See Also:** MacroRun.

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print "Command line parameter is: ";
    Debug.Print Command$;
    Debug.Print ""
End Sub
```

## Const Definition

### Syntax:

```
[ | Private | Public ] _  
Const name[type] [As Type] = expr[, ...]
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Define name as the value of expr. The expr may be refer other constants or built-in functions. If the type of the constants is not specified, the type of expr is used. Constants defined outside a Sub, Function or Property block are available in the entire macro/module.

Private is assumed if neither Private or Public is specified.

Note: Const statement in a Sub, Function or Property block may not use Private or Public.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Const Pi = 4*Atn(1), e = Exp(1)  
    Debug.Print Pi ' 3.14159265358979  
    Debug.Print e  ' 2.71828182845905  
End Sub
```

## Cos Function

### Syntax:

`Cos (Num)`

**Group:** Math

### Description:

Return the cosine.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the cosine of this numeric value. This is the number of radians. There are 2*Pi radians in a full circle.
------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Cos(1) ' 0.54030230586814  
End Sub
```

## CreateObject Function

### Syntax:

CreateObject (Class\$)

**Group:** Object

### Description:

Create a new object of type Class\$. Use Set to assign the returned object to an object variable.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Class\$</u>	This string value is the application's registered class name. If this application is not currently active it will be started.
----------------	---

**See Also:** Objects.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    Dim App As Object
    Set App = CreateObject("WinWrap.CppDemoApplication")
    App.Move 20,30 ' move icon to 20,30
    Set App = Nothing
    App.Quit      ' run-time error (no object)
End Sub
```

## CSng Function

### Syntax:

CSng (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a single precision real. If Num|\$ is too big (or too small) to fit then an overflow error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>   <u>\$</u>	Convert a number or string value to a single precision real.
------------------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print CSng(Sqr(2)) ' 1.4142135381699  
End Sub
```

## CStr Function

### Syntax:

CStr (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a string.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Num \$	Convert a number or string value to a string value.
--------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CStr(Sqr(2))  '"1.4142135623731"'
End Sub
```

## CurDir\$ Function

### Syntax:

CurDir[\$] ([Drive\$])

### Group: File

### Description:

Return the current directory for Drive\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Drive\$</u>	This string value is the drive letter. If this is omitted or null then return the current directory for the current drive.
----------------	--

**See Also:** ChDir, ChDrive.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print CurDir$()  
End Sub
```



## Currency Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A 64 bit fixed point real. (A twos complement binary value scaled by 10000.)

## CVar Function

### Syntax:

CVar (Num | \$)

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a variant value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Num \$	Convert a number or string value (or object reference) to a variant value.
--------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CVar(Sqr(2)) ' 1.4142135623731
End Sub
```

## CVErr Function

### Syntax:

`CVErr (Num| $)`

**Group:** Conversion

### Description:

Convert to a variant that contains an error code. An error code can't be used in expressions.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>  \$	Convert a number or string value to an error code.
----------------	--

**See Also:** IsError.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print CVErr(1) ' Error 1
End Sub
```

## Date Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A 64 bit real value. The whole part represents the date, while the fractional part is the time of day. (December 30, 1899 = 0.) Use #date# as a literal date value in an expression.

## Date Function

### Syntax:

Date[\$]

**Group:** [Time/Date](#)

### Description:

Return today's date as a [date](#) value.

**See Also:** [Now](#), [Time](#), [Timer](#).

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Date ' example: 1/1/1995  
End Sub
```

## DateAdd Function

### Syntax:

DateAdd(interval, number, dateexpr)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return a date value a number of intervals from another date.

Parameter	Description
<u>interval</u>	This string value indicates which kind of interval to add.
<u>number</u>	Add this many intervals. Use a negative value to get an earlier date.
<u>dateexpr</u>	Calculate the new date relative to this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.

Interval	Description
yyyy	Year
q	Quarter
m	Month
y	Day of year
d	Day
w	Weekday
ww	Week
h	Hour
n	Minute
s	Second

**See Also:** DateDiff, DatePart.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Debug.Print DateAdd("yyyy",1,#1/1/2000#) '1/1/2001
End Sub
```

## DateDiff Function

### Syntax:

DateDiff(interval, dateexpr1, dateexpr2)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the number of intervals between two dates.

Parameter	Description
<u>interval</u>	This string value indicates which kind of interval to subtract.
<u>dateexpr1</u>	Calculate the from this date value to dateexpr2. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>dateexpr2</u>	Calculate the from dateexpr1 to this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.

Interval	Description
yyyy	Year
q	Quarter
m	Month
y	Day of year
d	Day
w	Weekday
ww	Week
h	Hour
n	Minute
s	Second

**See Also:** DateAdd, DatePart.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Debug.Print DateDiff("yyyy",#1/1/1990#,#1/1/2000#) ' 10
End Sub
```

## DatePart Function

### Syntax:

DatePart(interval, dateexpr)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the number from the date corresponding to the interval.

Parameter	Description
<u>interval</u>	This string value indicates which kind of interval to extract.
<u>dateexpr</u>	Get the interval from this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
Interval	Description (return value range)
yyyy	Year (100-9999)
q	Quarter (1-4)
m	Month (1-12)
y	Day of year (1-366)
d	Day (1-31)
w	Weekday (1-7)
ww	Week (1-53)
h	Hour (0-23)
n	Minute (0-59)
s	Second (0-59)

**See Also:** DateAdd, DateDiff.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print DatePart("yyyy", #1/1/2000#) ' 2000
End Sub
```



## DateSerial Function

### Syntax:

DateSerial(Year, Month, Day)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return a date value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Year</u>	This numeric value is the year (0 to 9999). (0 to 99 are interpreted by the operating system.)
-------------	--

<u>Month</u>	This numeric value is the month (1 to 12).
--------------	--

<u>Day</u>	This numeric value is the day (1 to 31).
------------	--

**See Also:** DateValue, TimeSerial, TimeValue.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print DateSerial(2000,7,4) '7/4/2000
End Sub
```

## DateValue Function

### Syntax:

DateValue (Date\$)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the day part of the date encoded as a string.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Date\$</u>	Convert this string value to the day part of date it represents.
---------------	--

**See Also:** DateSerial, TimeSerial, TimeValue.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print DateValue("1/1/2000 12:00:01 AM")  
    '1/1/2000  
End Sub
```

## Day Function

### Syntax:

Day(dateexpr)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the day of the month (1 to 31).

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>dateexpr</u>	Return the day of the month for this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
-----------------	---

**See Also:** Date(), Month(), Weekday(), Year().

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Day(#1/1/1900#) ' 1  
    Debug.Print Day(#1/2/1900#) ' 2  
End Sub
```

## DDEExecute Instruction

### Syntax:

DDEExecute ChanNum, Command\$ [, Timeout]

### Group: DDE

### Description:

Send the DDE Execute Command\$ string via DDE ChanNum.

Parameter	Description
<u>ChanNum</u>	This is the channel number returned by the <u>DDEInitiate</u> function. Up to 10 channels may be used at one time.
<u>Command\$</u>	Send this command value to the server application. The interpretation of this value is defined by the server application.
<u>Timeout</u>	The command will generate an error if the number of seconds specified by the timeout is exceeded before the command has completed. The default is five seconds.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  ChanNum = DDEInitiate("PROGMAN","PROGMAN")
  DDEExecute ChanNum,"[CreateGroup(XXX)]"
  DDETerminate ChanNum
End Sub
```

## DDEInitiate Function

### Syntax:

DDEInitiate(App\$, Topic\$)

### Group: DDE

### Description:

Initiate a DDE conversation with App\$ using Topic\$. If the conversation is successfully started then the return value is a channel number that can be used with other DDE instructions and functions.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>App\$</u>	Locate this server application.
--------------	---------------------------------

<u>Topic\$</u>	This is the server application's topic. The interpretation of this value is defined by the server application.
----------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    ChanNum = DDEInitiate("PROGMAN","PROGMAN")
    DDEExecute ChanNum,"[CreateGroup(XXX)]"
    DDETerminate ChanNum
End Sub
```

## DDEPoke Instruction

### Syntax:

DDEPoke ChanNum, Item\$, Data\$[, Timeout]

**Group:** DDE

### Description:

Poke Data\$ to the Item\$ via DDE ChanNum.

Parameter	Description
<u>ChanNum</u>	This is the channel number returned by the <u>DDEInitiate</u> function. Up to 10 channels may be used at one time.
<u>Item\$</u>	This is the server application's item. The interpretation of this value is defined by the server application.
<u>Data\$</u>	Send this data value to the server application. The interpretation of this value is defined by the server application.
<u>Timeout</u>	The command will generate an error if the number of seconds specified by the timeout is exceeded before the command has completed. The default is five seconds.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    ChanNum = DDEInitiate("PROGMAN", "PROGMAN")  
    DDEPoke ChanNum, "Group", "XXX"  
    DDETerminate ChanNum  
End Sub
```

## DDERequest\$ Function

### Syntax:

DDERequest[\$] (ChanNum, Item\$ [, Timeout])

**Group:** DDE

### Description:

Request information for Item\$. If the request is not satisfied then the return value will be a null string.

Parameter	Description
<u>ChanNum</u>	This is the channel number returned by the <u>DDEInitiate</u> function. Up to 10 channels may be used at one time.
<u>Item\$</u>	This is the server application's item. The interpretation of this value is defined by the server application.
<u>Timeout</u>	The command will generate an error if the number of seconds specified by the timeout is exceeded before the command has completed. The default is five seconds.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    ChanNum = DDEInitiate("PROGMAN","PROGMAN")  
    Debug.Print DDERequest$(ChanNum,"Groups")  
    DDETerminate ChanNum  
End Sub
```

## DDETerminate Instruction

### Syntax:

DDETerminate ChanNum

**Group:** DDE

### Description:

Terminate DDE ChanNum.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>ChanNum</u>	This is the channel number returned by the <u>DDEInitiate</u> function. Up to 10 channels may be used at one time.
----------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    ChanNum = DDEInitiate("PROGMAN","PROGMAN")
    DDEExecute ChanNum,"[CreateGroup(XXX)]"
    DDETerminate ChanNum
End Sub
```



## DDETerminateAll Instruction

### Syntax:

DDETerminateAll

**Group:** DDE

### Description:

Terminate all open DDE channels.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    ChanNum = DDEInitiate("PROGMAN","PROGMAN")
    DDEExecute ChanNum,"[CreateGroup(XXX)]"
    DDETerminateAll
End Sub
```

## Debug Object

### Syntax:

Debug.Print [expr[; ...][;]]

### Group: Miscellaneous

### Description:

Print the expr(s) to the output window. Use ; to separate expressions. A num is it automatically converted to a string before printing (just like Str\$( )). If the instruction does not end with a ; then a newline is printed at the end.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
  X = 4
  Debug.Print "X/2=";X/2 ' 2
  Debug.Print "Start..."; ' don't print a newline
  Debug.Print "Finish" ' print a newline
End Sub
```

## Decimal Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

Win32 only. A 96 bit scaled real value. Decimal is not a valid variable type, but Variant variables can contain decimal values (see CDec). A decimal number is of the form:  $s*m*10^{-p}$  where

- s - sign (+1 or -1)
- m - mantissa, unsigned binary value of 96 bits (0 to 79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,335)
- p - scaling power (0 to +28)

## Declare Definition

### Syntax:

```
[ | Private | Public ] _  
Declare Sub name Lib "dll name" _  
    [Alias "module name"] [(param[, ...])] ]  
-or-  
[ | Private | Public ] _  
Declare Function name[type] Lib "dll name" _  
    [Alias "module name"] [(param[, ...])] [As type[()]]
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Interface to a DLL defined subroutine or function. The values of the calling arglist are assigned to the params.

Declare defaults to Public if neither Private or Public is specified.

**WARNING!** Be very careful when declaring DLL subroutines or functions. If you make a mistake and declare the parementers or result incorrectly then Windows might halt. Save any open documents before testing new DLL declarations.

Err.LastDLLError returns the error code for that last DLL call (Windows 32 bit versions only).

Parameter	Description
<u>name</u>	This is the name of the subroutine or function being defined. If <u>Alias</u> "module name" is omitted then this is the module name, too.
"dll name"	This is the DLL file where the module's code is.
"module name"	This is the name of the module in the DLL file. If this is #number then it is the ordinal number of the module. If it is omitted then <u>name</u> is the module name. The DLL is searched for the specified module name. For Win16, this is the only module name checked. For Win32, if this module exists, it is used. All As String parameters are converted from Unicode to ASCII prior to calling the DLL and from ASCII to Unicode afterwards. (Use "Unicode:module name" to prevent ASCII to Unicode conversion.) If the module does not exist, one or two other module names are tried: 1) For Windows NT only: The module name with a "W" appended is tried. All As String parameters are passed as Unicode to calling the DLL. 2) For Windows NT and Windows 95: The module name with an "A" appended is tried. All As String parameters are converted from Unicode to ASCII prior to calling the DLL and from ASCII to Unicode afterwards. If none of these module names is found a run-time error occurs.
<u>params</u>	A list of zero or more <u>params</u> that are used by the DLL subroutine or function. (Note: A ByVal string's value may be modified by the DLL.)

**See Also:** Function, Sub, Call.

### Example:

---

```

'Win16 example
Declare Function GetActiveWindow% Lib "user" ()
Declare Function GetWindowTextLength% Lib "user" _
    (ByVal hwnd%)
Declare Sub GetWindowText Lib "user" _
    (ByVal hwnd%, ByVal lpz$, ByVal cbMax%)

Function ActiveWindowTitle$()
    ActiveWindow = GetActiveWindow()
    TitleLen = GetWindowTextLength(ActiveWindow)
    Title$ = Space$(TitleLen)
    GetWindowText ActiveWindow, Title$, TitleLen+1
    ActiveWindowTitle$ = Title$
End Function

Sub Main
    Debug.Print ActiveWindowTitle$()
End Sub

'Win32 example
Declare Function GetActiveWindow& Lib "user32" ()
Declare Function GetWindowTextLengthA Lib "user32" _
    (ByVal hwnd&)
Declare Sub GetWindowTextA Lib "user32" _
    (ByVal hwnd&, ByVal lpz$, ByVal cbMax&)

Function ActiveWindowTitle$()
    ActiveWindow = GetActiveWindow()
    TitleLen = GetWindowTextLengthA(ActiveWindow)
    Title$ = Space$(TitleLen)
    GetWindowTextA ActiveWindow, Title$, TitleLen+1
    ActiveWindowTitle$ = Title$
End Function

Sub Main
    Debug.Print ActiveWindowTitle$()
End Sub

```

## Def Definition

### Syntax:

```
Def{Bool|Cur|Date|Dbl|Int|Lng|Obj|Sng|Str|Var} _  
    letterrange[, ...]
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Define untyped variables as:

- DefBool - Boolean
- DefByte - Byte
- DefCur - Currency
- DefDate - Date
- DefDbl - Double
- DefInt - Integer
- DefLng - Long
- DefObj - Object
- DefSng - Single
- DefStr - String
- DefVar - Variant

Parameter	Description
letterrange	letter, or letter-letter: A letter is one of A to Z. When letter-letter is used, the first letter must be alphabetically before the second letter. Variable names that begin with a letter in this range default to declared type.  If a variable name begins with a letter not specific in any letterrange then the variable is a <u>Variant</u> . The letterranges are not allowed to overlap.

**See Also:** Option.

### Example:

```
DefInt A,C-W,Y' integer  
DefBool B      ' boolean  
DefStr X       ' string  
              ' all others are variant  
  
Sub Main  
    B = 1          ' B is an boolean  
    Debug.Print B ' True  
    X = "A"        ' X is a string  
    Debug.Print X '"A"  
    Z = 1          ' Z is a variant (anything)  
    Debug.Print Z ' 1  
    Z = "Z"  
    Debug.Print Z '"Z"  
End Sub
```

## DeleteSetting Instruction

### Syntax:

DeleteSetting AppName\$, Section\$[, Key\$]

**Group:** Settings

### Description:

Delete the settings for Key in Section in project AppName. Win16 and Win32s store settings in a .ini file named AppName. Win32 stores settings in the registration database.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>AppName\$</u>	This string value is the name of the project which has this <u>Section</u> and <u>Key</u> .
------------------	---

<u>Section\$</u>	This string value is the name of the section of the project settings.
------------------	---

<u>Key\$</u>	This string value is the name of the key in the section of the project settings. If this is omitted then delete the entire section.
--------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    SaveSetting "MyApp", "Font", "Size", 10  
    DeleteSetting "MyApp", "Font", "Size"  
End Sub
```

## Dialog Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

```
Dialog dialogvar[, default]  
-or-  
Dialog(dialogvar[, default])
```

### Group: User Input

### Description:

Display the dialog associated with dialogvar. The initial values of the dialog fields are provided by dialogvar. If the OK button or any push button is pressed then the fields in dialog are copied to the dialogvar. The Dialog( ) function returns a value indicating which button was pressed. (See the result table below.)

Parameter	Description
<u>dlgvar</u>	This variable that holds the values of the fields in a dialog. Use <u>.field</u> to access individual fields in a dialog variable.
<u>default</u>	This numeric value indicates which button is the default button. (Pressing the Enter key on a non-button pushes the default button.) Use -2 to indicate that there is no default button. Other possible values are shown the result table below. If this value is omitted then the first <u>PushButton</u> , <u>OKButton</u> or <u>CancelButton</u> is the default button.
Result	Description
-1	<u>OK button</u> was pressed.
0	<u>Cancel button</u> was pressed.
>0	Nth <u>push button</u> was pressed.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120  
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"  
        OKButton 80,90,40,20  
    End Dialog  
    Dim dlg As UserDialog  
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)  
End Sub
```



## DialogFunc Prototype

### Syntax:

```
Function dialogfunc (DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%) _  
    As Boolean  
    Select Case Action%  
    Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization  
        ...  
    Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed  
        ...  
    Case 3 ' TextBox or ComboBox text changed  
        ...  
    Case 4 ' Focus changed  
        ...  
    Case 5 ' Idle  
        ...  
    Case 6 ' Function key  
        ...  
    End Select  
End Function
```

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

A dialogfunc implements the dynamic dialog capabilities.

Parameter	Description
<u>DlgItem</u>	This string value is the name of the user dialog item's <u>field</u> .
<u>Action</u>	This numeric value indicates what action the dialog function is being asked to do.
<u>SuppValue</u>	This numeric value provides additional information for some actions.
Action	Description
1	Dialog box initialization. <u>DlgItem</u> is a null string. <u>SuppValue</u> is the dialog's window handle. Set <u>dialogfunc</u> = <u>True</u> to terminate the dialog.
2	<u>CheckBox</u> , <u>DropListBox</u> , <u>ListBox</u> or <u>OptionGroup</u> : <u>DlgItem</u> 's value has changed. <u>SuppValue</u> is the new value. <u>CancelButton</u> , <u>OKButton</u> or <u>PushButton</u> : <u>DlgItem</u> 's button was pushed. <u>SuppValue</u> is meaningless. Set <u>dialogfunc</u> = <u>True</u> to prevent the dialog from closing.
3	<u>ComboBox</u> or <u>TextBox</u> : <u>DlgItem</u> 's text changed and losing focus. <u>SuppValue</u> is the number of characters.
4	Item <u>DlgItem</u> is gaining focus. <u>SuppValue</u> is the item that is losing focus. (The first item is 0, second is 1, etc.)
5	Idle processing. <u>DlgItem</u> is a null string. <u>SuppValue</u> is zero. Set <u>dialogfunc</u> = <u>True</u> to continue receiving idle actions.
6	Function key (F1-F24) was pressed. <u>DlgItem</u> has the focus. <u>SuppValue</u> is the function key number and the shift/control/alt key state. Regular function keys range from 1 to 24. Shift function keys have &H100 added. Control function keys have &H200 added. Alt function keys have &H400 added. (Alt-F4 closes the dialog and is never passed to the Dialog Function.)

**See Also:** Begin Dialog.

**Example:**

---

```

Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
        PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&Hello"
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Debug.Print DlgItem$;"="";DlgText$(DlgItem$);" ""
    Debug.Print "SuppValue=";SuppValue%
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
        Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
            If DlgItem$ = "Hello" Then
                MsgBox "Hello"
                DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
            End If
        Case 4 ' Focus changed
            Debug.Print "DlgFocus="";DlgFocus();" ""
        Case 6 ' Function key
            If SuppValue And &H100 Then Debug.Print "Shift-";
            If SuppValue And &H200 Then Debug.Print "Ctrl-";
            If SuppValue And &H400 Then Debug.Print "Alt-";
            Debug.Print "F" & (SuppValue And &HFF)
        End Select
    End Function

```

## Dim Definition

### Syntax:

Dim [WithEvents] name[type][([dim[, ...]])][As [New] type][, ...]

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Dimension var array(s) using the dims to establish the minimum and maximum index value for each dimension. If the dims are omitted then a scalar (single value) variable is defined. A dynamic array is declared using ( ) without any dims. It must be ReDimensioned before it can be used.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dialog, Option Base, Private, Public, ReDim, Static, WithEvents.

### Example:

---

```
Sub DoIt(Size)
    Dim C0,C1(),C2(2,3)
    ReDim C1(Size) ' dynamic array
    C0 = 1
    C1(0) = 2
    C2(0,0) = 3
    Debug.Print C0;C1(0);C2(0,0) ' 1 2 3
End Sub

Sub Main
    DoIt 1
End Sub
```

## Dir\$ Function

### Syntax:

Dir\$([Pattern\$][, AttribMask])

### Group: File

### Description:

Scan a directory for the first file matching Pattern\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Pattern\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file search pattern. If this is omitted then continue scanning with the previous pattern. Each <u>macro</u> has its own independent search. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
------------------	---

<u>AttribMask</u>	This numeric value controls which files are found. A file with an <u>attribute</u> that matches will be found.
-------------------	--

**See Also:** GetAttr().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    F$ = Dir$ ("*. *")
    While F$ <> ""
        Debug.Print F$
        F$ = Dir$ ()
    Wend
End Sub
```

## DlgControlId Function

### Syntax:

DlgControlId(DlgItem|\$)

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Return the field's window id.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>DlgItem</u>  \$	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
--------------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
        PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&Hello"
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub
```

```
Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
        Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
            If DlgItem$ = "Hello" Then
                DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
            End If
        Case 4 ' Focus changed
            Debug.Print "DlgFocus="";DlgFocus() ;""""
            Debug.Print "DlgControlId("";DlgItem$;")="";
            Debug.Print DlgControlId(DlgItem$)
        End Select
    End Function
```

## DlgCount Function

### Syntax:

DlgCount()

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Return the number of dialog items in the dialog.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
            Debug.Print "DlgCount=";DlgCount() ' 3
    End Select
End Function
```

## DlgEnable Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

DlgEnable DlgItem|\$[, Enable]

-or-

DlgEnable (DlgItem|\$)

### Group: Dialog Function

### Description:

Instruction: Enable or disable DlgItem|\$.

Function: Return True if DlgItem|\$ is enabled.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
<u>DlgItem</u>  \$	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name. <b>Note:</b> Use -1 to enable or disable all the dialog items at once.
<u>Enable</u>	If this numeric value is <u>True</u> then enable <u>DlgItem</u>  \$. Otherwise, disable it. If this omitted then toggle it.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
        PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&Disable"
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
    Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
        Beep
    Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
        Select Case DlgItem$
        Case "Disable"
            DlgText DlgItem$,"&Enable"
            DlgEnable "Text",False
            DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
        Case "Enable"
            DlgText DlgItem$,"&Disable"
            DlgEnable "Text",True
            DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
        End Select
    End Select
End Function
```

## DlgEnd Instruction

### Syntax:

DlgEnd ReturnCode

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Set the return code for the Dialog Function and close the user dialog.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>ReturnCode</u>	Return this numeric value.
-------------------	----------------------------

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 210,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,190,15,"Please push the Close button"
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
        CheckBox 120,90,60,20,"&Close",.CheckBox1
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
    Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
        Beep
    Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
        Select Case DlgItem$
        Case "CheckBox1"
            DlgEnd 1000
        End Select
    End Select
End Function
```



## DlgFocus Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

DlgFocus DlgItem|\$

-or-

DlgFocus [\$] ()

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Instruction: Move the focus to this DlgItem|\$.

Function: Return the field name which has the focus as a string.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>DlgItem</u>  \$	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
--------------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
        PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&Hello"
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub
```

```
Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
        Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
            If DlgItem$ = "Hello" Then
                MsgBox "Hello"
                DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
            End If
        Case 4 ' Focus changed
            Debug.Print "DlgFocus="";DlgFocus() ;""
    End Select
End Function
```

## DlgListBoxArray Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

```
DlgListBoxArray DlgItem|$, StrArray$( )  
-or-  
DlgListBoxArray(DlgItem|$_[, StrArray$( )])
```

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Instruction: Set the list entries for DlgItem|\$\_.

Function: Return the number entries in DlgItem|\$\_'s list.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc. The DlgItem|\$\_ should refer to a ComboBox, DropListBox or ListBox.

Parameter	Description
<u>DlgItem \$_</u>	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
<u>StrArray\$( )</u>	Set the list entries of <u>DlgItem \$_</u> . This one-dimensional array of strings establishes the list of choices. All the non-null elements of the array are used.

### Example:

```
Dim lists$()  
  
Sub Main  
  ReDim lists$(0)  
  lists$(0) = "List 0"  
  Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,119,.DialogFunc  
    Text 10,7,180,14,"Please push the OK button"  
    ListBox 10,21,180,63,lists(),.list  
    OKButton 30,91,40,21  
    PushButton 110,91,60,21,"&Change"  
  End Dialog  
  Dim dlg As UserDialog  
  dlg.list = 2  
  Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)  
  Debug.Print dlg.list  
End Sub  
  
Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)  
  Select Case Action%  
    Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed  
      If DlgItem$ = "Change" Then  
        Dim N As Integer  
        N = UBound(lists$)+1  
        ReDim Preserve lists$(N)  
        lists$(N) = "List " & N  
        DlgListBoxArray "list",lists$()  
        DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog  
      End If  
    End Select  
End Function
```

## DlgName Function

### Syntax:

DlgName[\$] (DlgItem)

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Return the field name of the DlgItem number.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>DlgItem</u>	This numeric value is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc.
----------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg
End Sub
```

```
Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
            For I = 0 To DlgCount()-1
                Debug.Print I;DlgName(I)
            Next I
        End Select
    End Function
```

## DlgNumber Function

### Syntax:

DlgNumber (DlgItem\$)

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Return the number of the DlgItem\$. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>DlgItem</u> \$	This string value is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
-------------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
        Case 4 ' Focus changed
            Debug.Print DlgItem$;"=";DlgNumber(DlgItem$)
    End Select
End Function
```

## DlgSetPicture Instruction

### Syntax:

DlgSetPicture DlgItem | \$, FileName, Type

### Group: Dialog Function

### Description:

Instruction: Set the file name for DlgItem | \$.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
<u>DlgItem</u>   \$	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
<u>FileName</u>	Set the file name of <u>DlgItem</u>   \$ to this string value.
<u>Type</u>	This numeric value indicates the type of bitmap used. See below.
Type	Effect
0	<u>FileName</u> is the name of the bitmap file. If the file does not exist then "(missing picture)" is displayed.
3	The clipboard's bitmap is displayed. Not supported.
+16	Instead of displaying "(missing picture)" a run-time error occurs.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
    Picture 10,10,180,75,"",0,.Picture
    OKButton 30,90,60,20
    PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&View"
  End Dialog
  Dim dlg As UserDialog
  Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
  Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
  Select Case Action%
    Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
      Beep
    Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
      Select Case DlgItem$
        Case "View"
          FileName = GetFilePath("Bitmap","BMP")
          DlgSetPicture "Picture",FileName,0
          DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
        End Select
      End Select
    End Function
```

## DlgText Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

```
DlgText DlgItem|$, Text  
-or-  
DlgText [$] (DlgItem|$)
```

### Group: Dialog Function

### Description:

Instruction: Set the text for DlgItem|\$.

Function: Return the text from DlgItem|\$.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
<u>DlgItem</u>  \$	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name. <b>Note:</b> Use -1 to access the dialog's title.
<u>Text</u>	Set the text of <u>DlgItem</u>  \$ to this string value.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc  
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"  
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text  
        OKButton 30,90,60,20  
        PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&Now"  
    End Dialog  
    Dim dlg As UserDialog  
    Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)  
End Sub
```

```
Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)  
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%  
    Select Case Action%  
    Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization  
        Beep  
    Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed  
        Select Case DlgItem$  
        Case "Now"  
            DlgText "Text",CStr(Now)  
            DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog  
        End Select  
    End Select  
End Function
```

## DlgType Function

### Syntax:

DlgType [\$] (DlgItem | \$)

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Return a string value indicating the type of the DlgItem | \$. One of: "CancelButton", "CheckBox", "ComboBox", "DropListBox", "GroupBox", "ListBox", "OKButton", "OptionButton", "OptionGroup", "PushButton", "Text", "TextBox".

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>DlgItem</u>   <u>\$</u>	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
----------------------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg
End Sub
```

```
Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem $, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
            For I = 0 To DlgCount()-1
                Debug.Print I;DlgType(I)
            Next I
        End Select
    End Function
```

## DlgValue Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

DlgValue DlgItem | \$, Value

-or-

DlgValue (DlgItem | \$)

**Group:** Dialog Function

### Description:

Instruction: Set the numeric value DlgItem | \$.

Function: Return the numeric value for DlgItem | \$.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc. The DlgItem | \$ should refer to a CheckBox, ComboBox, DropListBox, ListBox or OptionGroup.

Parameter	Description
<u>DlgItem</u>   \$	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
<u>Text</u>	Set the text of <u>DlgItem</u>   \$ to this string value.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 150,147,.DialogFunc
        GroupBox 10,7,130,77,"Direction",.Field1
        PushButton 100,28,30,21,"&Up"
        PushButton 100,56,30,21,"&Dn"
        OptionGroup .Direction
            OptionButton 20,21,80,14,"&North",.North
            OptionButton 20,35,80,14,"&South",.South
            OptionButton 20,49,80,14,"&East",.East
            OptionButton 20,63,80,14,"&West",.West
        OKButton 10,91,130,21
        CancelButton 10,119,130,21
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg
    MsgBox "Direction=" & dlg.Direction
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Select Case Action%
        Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
            Beep
        Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
            Select Case DlgItem$
                Case "Up"
                    DlgValue "Direction",0
                    DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
                Case "Dn"
                    DlgValue "Direction",1
                    DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
            End Select
        End Select
    End Select
End Function
```



## DlgVisible Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

DlgVisible DlgItem|\$[, Visible]  
-or-  
DlgVisible (DlgItem|\$)

### Group: Dialog Function

### Description:

Instruction: Show or hide DlgItem|\$.

Function: Return True if DlgItem|\$ is visible.

This instruction/function must be called directly or indirectly from a dialogfunc.

Parameter	Description
<u>DlgItem</u>  \$	If this is a numeric value then it is the dialog item number. The first item is 0, second is 1, etc. If this is a string value then it is the dialog item's <u>field</u> name.
<u>Enable</u>	If this numeric value is <u>True</u> then show <u>DlgItem</u>  \$. Otherwise, hide it. If this omitted then toggle it.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120,.DialogFunc
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,40,180,15,.Text
        OKButton 30,90,60,20
        PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&Hide"
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub

Function DialogFunc%(DlgItem$, Action%, SuppValue%)
    Debug.Print "Action=";Action%
    Select Case Action%
    Case 1 ' Dialog box initialization
        Beep
    Case 2 ' Value changing or button pressed
        Select Case DlgItem$
        Case "Hide"
            DlgText DlgItem$,"&Show"
            DlgVisible "Text",False
            DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
        Case "Show"
            DlgText DlgItem$,"&Hide"
            DlgVisible "Text",True
            DialogFunc% = True 'do not exit the dialog
        End Select
    End Select
End Function
```

## Do Statement

### Syntax:

```
Do
    statements
Loop
-or-
Do {Until|While} condexpr
    statements
Loop
-or-
Do
    statements
Loop {Until|While} condexpr
```

### Group: Flow Control

### Description:

Form 1: Do statements forever. The loop can be exited by using Exit or Goto.

Form 2: Check for loop termination before executing the loop the first time.

Form 3: Execute the loop once and then check for loop termination.

### Loop Termination:

- Until condexpr: Do statements until condexpr is True.
- While condexpr: Do statements while condexpr is True.

**See Also:** For, For Each, Exit Do, While.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    I = 2
    Do
        I = I*2
    Loop Until I > 10
    Debug.Print I ' 16
End Sub
```

## DoEvents Instruction

### Syntax:

DoEvents

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

This instruction allows other applications to process events.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    DoEvents ' let other apps work  
End Sub
```

## Double Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A 64 bit real value.

## DropListBox Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`DropListBox X, Y, DX, DY, StrArray$( ), .Field[, Options]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a drop-down listbox item.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>StrArray\$( )</u>	This one-dimensional array of strings establishes the list of choices. All the non-null elements of the array are used.
<u>Field</u>	The value of the drop-down list box is accessed via this field. It is the index of the <u>StrArray\$( )</u> var.
<u>Options</u>	This numeric value controls the type of drop-down list box. Choose one value from following table. (If this numeric value omitted then zero is used.)

Option	Description
0	Text box is not editable and list is not sorted.
1	Text box is editable and list is not sorted.
2	Text box is not editable and list is sorted.
3	Text box is editable and list is sorted.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Dim lists$(3)
  lists$(0) = "List 0"
  lists$(1) = "List 1"
  lists$(2) = "List 2"
  lists$(3) = "List 3"
  Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
    Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
    DropListBox 10,25,180,60,lists$(),.list1
    DropListBox 10,50,180,60,lists$(),.list2,1
    OKButton 80,90,40,20
  End Dialog
  Dim dlg As UserDialog
  dlg.list1 = 2      ' list1 is a numeric field
  dlg.list2 = "xxx"  ' list2 is a string field
  Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
  Debug.Print lists$(dlg.list1)
  Debug.Print dlg.list2
End Sub
```

## Empty Keyword

**Group:** Constant

**Description:**

A variantvar that does not have any value.

## End Instruction

### Syntax:

End

### Group: Flow Control

### Description:

The end instruction causes the macro to terminate immediately. If the macro was run by another macro using the MacroRun instruction then that macro continues on the instruction following the MacroRun.

### Example:

---

```
Sub DoSub
    L$ = UCase$(InputBox$("Enter End:"))
    If L$ = "END" Then End
    Debug.Print "End was not entered."
End Sub
```

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print "Before DoSub"
    DoSub
    Debug.Print "After DoSub"
End Sub
```

## Enum Definition

### Syntax:

```
[ | Private | Public ] _  
Enum name  
    elem [ = value ]  
    [...]  
End Enum
```

### Group: Declaration

#### Description:

Define a new userenum. Each elem defines an element of the enum. If value is given then that is the element's value. The value can be any constant integer expression. If value is omitted then the element's value is one more than the previous element's value. If there is no previous element then zero is used.

Enum defaults to Public if neither Private or Public is specified.

#### Example:

---

```
Enum Days  
    Monday  
    Tuesday  
    Wednesday  
    Thursday  
    Friday  
    Saturday  
    Sunday  
End Enum  
  
Sub Main  
    Dim D As Days  
    For D = Monday To Friday  
        Debug.Print D ' 0 through 4  
    Next D  
End Sub
```



## Environ Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

Environ[\$] (Index)

-or-

Environ[\$] (Name)

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Return an environment string.

Parameter	Description
<u>Index</u>	Return this environment string's value. If there is no environment string at this index a null string is returned. Indexes start at one.
<u>Name</u>	Return this environment string's value. If the environment string can't be found a null string is returned.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Environ("Path")  
End Sub
```

## EOF Function

### Syntax:

EOF (StreamNum)

### Group: File

### Description:

Return True if StreamNum is at the end of the file.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
------------------	--

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
  Open "XXX" For Input As #1
  While Not EOF(1)
    Line Input #1,L$
    Debug.Print L$
  Wend
  Close #1
End Sub
```

## Erase Instruction

### Syntax:

Erase arrayvar[, ...]

-or-

Erase usertypevar.elem[, ...]

### Group: Assignment

### Description:

Reset arrayvar or user defined type array element to zero. (Dynamic arrays are reset to undimensioned arrays.) String arrays values are set to a null string. arrayvar must be declared as an array.

- Declare with Dim, Private, Public or Static.
- Declare as a parameter of Sub, Function or Property definition.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    Dim X%(2)
    X%(1) = 1
    Erase X%
    Debug.Print X%(1) ' 0
End Sub
```

# Err Object

## Syntax:

Err

**Group:** [Error Handling](#)

## Description:

Set Err to zero to clear the last error event. Err in an expression returns the last error code. Add vbObjectError to your error number in ActiveX Automation objects. Use Err.Raise or [Error](#) to trigger an error event.

Err[.Number]

This is the error code for the last error event. Set it to zero (or use Err.Clear) to clear the last error condition. Use [Error](#) or Err.Raise to trigger an error event. This is the default property.

Err.Description

This string is the description of the last error event.

Err.Source

This string is the error source file name of the last error event.

Err.HelpFile

This string is the help file name of the last error event.

Err.HelpContext

This number is the help context id of the last error event.

Err.Clear

Clear the last error event.

```
Err.Raise [Number:=]errorcode _  
    [, [Source:=]source] _  
    [, [Description:=]errordesc] _  
    [, [HelpFile:=]helpfile] _  
    [, [HelpContext:=]context]
```

Raise an error event.

Err.LastDLLError

For 32 bit windows this returns the error code for the last DLL call (see [Declare](#)). For 16 bit windows this always returns 0.

## Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    On Error GoTo Problem  
    Err = 1 ' set to error #1 (handler not triggered)  
    Exit Sub  
  
    Problem: ' error handler  
    Error Err ' halt macro with message  
End Sub
```

## Error Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

Error ErrorCode

-or-

Error[\$] ([ErrorCode])

### Group: Error Handling

### Description:

Instruction: Signal error ErrorCode. This triggers error handling just like a real error. The current procedure's error handler is activated, unless it is already active or there isn't one. In that case the calling procedure's error handler is tried. (Use Err.Raise to provide complete error information.)

Function: The Error( ) function returns the error text string.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>ErrorCode</u>	This is the error number.
------------------	---------------------------

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    On Error GoTo Problem
    Err.Raise 1 ' simulate error #1
    Exit Sub

    Problem: ' error handler
    Debug.Print "Error$=";Error$
    Resume Next
End Sub
```

## Eval Function

### Syntax:

`Eval(Expr[, Depth])`

### Group: Miscellaneous

### Description:

Return the value of the string expression as evaluated.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Expr</u>	Evaluate this string value.
-------------	-----------------------------

<u>Depth</u>	This integer value indicates how deep into the stack to locate the local variables. If Depth = 0 then use the current <u>procedure</u> . If this value is omitted then the depth is 0.
--------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim X As String
    X = "Hello"
    Debug.Print Eval("X") 'Hello
A
End Sub
Sub A
    Dim X As String
    X = "Bye"
    Debug.Print Eval("X") 'Bye
    Debug.Print Eval("X",1) 'Hello
End Sub
```

## Exit Instruction

### Syntax:

Exit {All|Do|For|Function|Property|Sub|While}

### Group: Flow Control

### Description:

The exit instruction causes the macro to continue with out doing some or all of the remaining instructions.

Exit	Description
All	Exit all <u>macros</u> .
Do	Exit the <u>Do</u> loop.
For	Exit the <u>For</u> of <u>For Each</u> loop.
Function	Exit the <u>Function</u> block. Note: This instruction clears the <u>Err</u> and sets <u>Error\$</u> to null.
Property	Exit the <u>Property</u> block. Note: This instruction clears the <u>Err</u> and sets <u>Error\$</u> to null.
Sub	Exit the <u>Sub</u> block. Note: This instruction clears the <u>Err</u> and sets <u>Error\$</u> to null.
While	Exit the <u>While</u> loop.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    L$ = InputBox$("Enter Do, For, While, Sub or All:")
    Debug.Print "Before DoSub"
    DoSub UCase$(L$)
    Debug.Print "After DoSub"
End Sub
```

```
Sub DoSub(L$)
    Do
        If L$ = "DO" Then Exit Do
        I = I+1
    Loop While I < 10
    If I = 0 Then Debug.Print "Do was entered"

    For I = 1 To 10
        If L$ = "FOR" Then Exit For
    Next I
    If I = 1 Then Debug.Print "For was entered"

    I = 10
    While I > 0
        If L$ = "WHILE" Then Exit While
        I = I-1
    Wend
    If I = 10 Then Debug.Print "While was entered"

    If L$ = "SUB" Then Exit Sub
    Debug.Print "Sub was not entered."
    If L$ = "ALL" Then Exit All
    Debug.Print "All was not entered."
End Sub
```

## Exp Function

### Syntax:

Exp (Num)

**Group:** Math

### Description:

Return the exponential.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return e raised to the power of this numeric value. The value e is approximately 2.718282.
------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Exp(1) ' 2.718281828459  
End Sub
```



## False Keyword

**Group:** Constant

**Description:**

A condexpr is false when its value is zero. A function that returns False returns the value 0.

## FileAttr Function

### Syntax:

FileAttr(StreamNum, ReturnValue)

### Group: File

### Description:

Return StreamNum's open mode or file handle.

Parameter	Description
<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
<u>ReturnValue</u>	1 - return the mode used to open the file: 1=Input, 2=Output, 4=Random, 8=Append, 32=Binary 2 - return the file handle

### See Also: Open.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Open "XXX" For Output As #1  
    Debug.Print FileAttr(1,1) ' 2  
    Close #1  
End Sub
```

## FileCopy Instruction

### Syntax:

FileCopy FromName\$, ToName\$

**Group:** File

### Description:

Copy a file.

Parameter	Description
<u>FromName\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the source file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
<u>ToName\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the destination file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  FileCopy "C:\AUTOEXEC.BAT", "C:\AUTOEXEC.BAK"
End Sub
```

## FileDateTime Function

### Syntax:

FileDateTime (Name\$)

### Group: File

### Description:

Return the date and time file Name\$ was last changed as a date value. If the file does not exist then a run-time error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
---------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    F$ = Dir$("*. *")
    While F$ <> ""
        Debug.Print F$;" ";FileDateTime(F$)
        F$ = Dir$()
    Wend
End Sub
```

## FileLen Function

### Syntax:

`FileLen(Name$)`

### Group: File

### Description:

Return the length of file Name\$. If the file does not exist then a run-time error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
---------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    F$ = Dir$("*. *")
    While F$ <> ""
        Debug.Print F$;" ";FileLen(F$)
        F$ = Dir$()
    Wend
End Sub
```

## Fix Function

### Syntax:

Fix (Num)

**Group:** Math

### Description:

Return the integer value.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Description</u>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the integer portion of this numeric value. The number is truncated. Positive numbers return the next lower integer. Negative numbers return the next higher integer. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Fix(9.9)    ' 9  
    Debug.Print Fix(0)      ' 0  
    Debug.Print Fix(-9.9)   '-9  
End Sub
```

## For Statement

### Syntax:

```
For Num = First To Last [Step Inc]  
    statements  
Next [Num]
```

**Group:** Flow Control

### Description:

Execute statements while Num is in the range First to Last.

Parameter	Description
<u>Num</u>	This is the iteration variable.
<u>First</u>	Set <u>Num</u> to this value initially.
<u>Last</u>	Continue looping while <u>Num</u> is in the range. See <u>Step</u> below.
<u>Step</u>	If this numeric value is greater than zero then the for loop continues as long as <u>Num</u> is less than or equal to <u>Last</u> . If this numeric value is less than zero then the for loop continues as long as <u>Num</u> is greater than or equal to <u>Last</u> . If this is omitted then one is used.

**See Also:** Do, For Each, Exit For, While.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    For I = 1 To 2000 Step 100  
        Debug.Print I;I+I;I*I  
    Next I  
End Sub
```

## For Each Statement

### Syntax:

```
For Each var In items  
    statements  
Next [var]
```

**Group:** Flow Control

### Description:

Execute statements for each item in items.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>var</u>	This is the iteration variable.
<u>items</u>	This is the collection of items to be done.

**See Also:** Do, For, Exit For, While.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Dim Document As Object  
    For Each Document In App.Documents  
        Debug.Print Document.Title  
    Next Document  
End Sub
```



## Format\$ Function

### Syntax:

```
Format[$](expr[, form$], [firstday], _  
[firstweek])
```

**Group:** [String](#)

### Description:

Return the formatted string representation of expr.

Parameter	Description
<u>expr</u>	Return the formatted string representation of this numeric value.
<u>form</u>	Format <u>expr</u> using to this string value. If this is omitted then return the <u>expr</u> as a string.
<u>firstday</u>	Format using this day as the first day of the week. If this is omitted then the vbSunday is used. (Only supported for Win32.)
<u>firstweek</u>	Format using this week as the first week of the year. If this is omitted then the vbFirstJan1 is used. (Only supported for Win32.)

<u>firstday</u>	Value	Description
vbUseSystemFirstDay	0	Use the systems first day of the week.
vbSunday	1	Sunday (default)
vbMonday	2	Monday
vbTuesday	3	Tuesday
vbWednesday	4	Wednesday
vbThursday	5	Thursday
vbFriday	6	Friday
vbSaturday	7	Saturday
<u>firstweek</u>	Value	Description
vbUseSystem	0	Use the systems first week of the year.
vbFirstJan1	1	The week that January 1 occurs in. This is the default value.
2	vbFirstFourDays	The first week that has at least four days in the year.
3	vbFirstFullWeek	The first week that entirely in the year.

**See Also:** [Predefined Date Format](#), [Predefined Number Format](#), [User defined Date Format](#), [User defined Number Format](#), [User defined Text Format](#).

## Format Predefined Date

### Description:

The following predefined date formats may be used with the Format function. Predefined formats may not be combined with user defined formats or other predefined formats.

Form	Description
General Date	Same as <u>user defined date format</u> "c"
Long Date	Same as <u>user defined date format</u> "dddddd"
Medium Date	<b>Not supported at this time.</b>
Short Date	Same as <u>user defined date format</u> "ddddd"
Long Time	Same as <u>user defined date format</u> "ttttt"
Medium Time	Same as <u>user defined date format</u> "hh:mm AMPM"
Short Time	Same as <u>user defined date format</u> "hh:mm"

## Format Predefined Number

### Description:

The following predefined number formats may be used with the Format function. Predefined formats may not be combined with user defined formats or other predefined formats.

Form	Description
General Number	Return number as is.
Currency	Same as <u>user defined number format</u> "\$#,##0.00;(\$#,##0.00)" <b>Not locale dependent at this time.</b>
Fixed	Same as <u>user defined number format</u> "0.00".
Standard	Same as <u>user defined number format</u> "#,##0.00".
Percent	Same as <u>user defined number format</u> "0.00%".
Scientific	Same as <u>user defined number format</u> "0.00E+00".
Yes/No	Return "No" if zero, else return "Yes".
True/False	Return "True" if zero, else return "False".
On/Off	Return "On" if zero, else return "Off".

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Format$(2.145,"Standard") ' 2.15
End Sub
```

## Format User Defined Date

### Description:

The following date formats may be used with the [Format](#) function. Date formats may be combined to create the user defined date format. User defined date formats may not be combined with other user defined formats or predefined formats.

Parameter	Description
:	insert localized time separator
/	insert localized date separator
c	insert dddd tttt, insert date only if t=0, insert time only if d=0
d	insert day number without leading zero
dd	insert day number with leading zero
ddd	insert abbreviated day name
dddd	insert full day name
dddddd	insert date according to Short Date format
dddddd	insert date according to Long Date format
w	insert day of week number
ww	insert week of year number
m	insert month number without leading zero insert minute number without leading zero (if follows h or hh)
mm	insert month number with leading zero insert minute number with leading zero (if follows h or hh)
mmm	insert abbreviated month name
mmmm	insert full month name
q	insert quarter number
y	insert day of year number
yy	insert year number (two digits)
yyyy	insert year number (four digits, no leading zeros)
h	insert hour number without leading zero
hh	insert hour number with leading zero
n	insert minute number without leading zero
nn	insert minute number with leading zero
s	insert second number without leading zero
ss	insert second number with leading zero
tttt	insert time according to time format
AM/PM	use 12 hour clock and insert AM (hours 0 to 11) and PM (12 to 23)
am/pm	use 12 hour clock and insert am (hours 0 to 11) and pm (12 to 23)
A/P	use 12 hour clock and insert A (hours 0 to 11) and P (12 to 23)
a/p	use 12 hour clock and insert a (hours 0 to 11) and p (12 to 23)
AMPM	use 12 hour clock and insert localized AM/PM strings
\c	insert character c
"text"	insert literal text

### Example:

## Format User Defined Number

### Description:

The following number formats may be used with the Format function. Number formats may be combined to create the user defined number format. User defined number formats may not be combined with other user defined formats or predefined formats.

User defined number formats can contain up to four sections separated by ';':

- form - format for non-negative expr, '-'format for negative expr, empty and null expr return ""
- form;negform - negform: format for negative expr
- form;negform;zeroform - zeroform: format for zero expr
- form;negform;zeroform>nullform - nullform: format for null expr

Parameter	Description
#	digit, don't include leading/trailing zero digits (all the digits left of decimal point are returned) eg. Format(19,"###") returns "19" eg. Format(19,"#") returns "19"
0	digit, include leading/trailing zero digits eg. Format(19,"000") returns "019" eg. Format(19,"0") returns "19"
.	decimal, insert localized decimal point eg. Format(19.9,"###.00") returns "19.90" eg. Format(19.9,"###.##") returns "19.9"
,	thousands, insert localized thousand separator every 3 digits "xxx," or "xxx,." mean divide expr by 1000 prior to formatting two adjacent commas ".,," means divide expr by 1000 again eg. Format(1900000,"0,,") returns "2" eg. Format(1900000,"0,,.0") returns "1.9"
%	percent, insert %, multiply expr by 100 prior to formatting
:	insert localized time separator
/	insert localized date separator
E+ e+ E- e-	use exponential notation, insert E (or e) and the signed exponent eg. Format(1000,"0.00E+00") returns "1.00E+03" eg. Format(.001,"0.00E+00") returns "1.00E-03"
- + \$ ( ) space	insert literal char eg. Format(10,"\$#") returns "\$10"
\c	insert character c eg. Format(19,"####\#") returns "#19#"
"text"	insert literal text eg. Format(19,"""##""###""###""") returns "##19###"

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Format$(2.145,"#.00") ' 2.15
End Sub
```

## Format User Defined Text

### Description:

The following text formats may be used with the Format function. Text formats may be combined to create the user defined text format. User defined text formats may not be combined with other user defined formats or predefined formats.

User defined text formats can contain one or two sections separated by ';':

- form - format for all strings
- form;nullform - nullform: format for empty and null strings

Parameter	Description
@	char placeholder, insert char or space
&	char placeholder, insert char or nothing
<	all chars lowercase
>	all chars uppercase
!	fill placeholder from left-to-right (default is right-to-left)
\c	insert character c
"text"	insert literal text

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Format("123","ab@c")    '" ab1c23"
    Debug.Print Format("123","!ab@c")    '" ab3c"
End Sub
```

## FreeFile Function

### Syntax:

FreeFile[( )]

### Group: File

### Description:

Return the next unused shared stream number (greater than or equal to 256). Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print FreeFile ' 256  
    FN = FreeFile  
    Open "XXX" For Output As #FN  
    Debug.Print FreeFile ' 257  
    Close #FN  
    Debug.Print FreeFile ' 256  
End Sub
```

## Friend Keyword

**Group:** Declaration

**Description:**

Friend Functions, Propertys and Subs in a module are available in all other macros/modules that access it. Friends are not accessible via Object variables.



## Function Definition

### Syntax:

```
[ | Private | Public | Friend ]  
Function name[type]([param[, ...]]) [As type[()]]  
    statements  
End Function
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

User defined function. The function defines a set of statements to be executed when it is called. The values of the calling arglist are assigned to the params. Assigning to name[type] sets the value of the function result.

Function defaults to Public if Private, Public or Friend are not is specified.

**See Also:** Declare, Property, Sub.

### Example:

---

```
Function Power(X,Y)  
    P = 1  
    For I = 1 To Y  
        P = P*X  
    Next I  
    Power = P  
End Function  
  
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Power(2,8) ' 256  
End Sub
```

## Get Instruction

### Syntax:

Get StreamNum, [RecordNum], var

### Group: File

### Description:

Get a variable's value from StreamNum.

Parameter	Description
<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
<u>RecordNum</u>	For Random mode files this is the record number. The first record is 1. Otherwise, it is the byte position. The first byte is 1. If this is omitted then the current position (or record number) is used.
<u>var</u>	This variable value is read from the file. For a fixed length variable (like <u>Long</u> ) the number of bytes required to restore the variable are read. For a <u>Variant</u> variable two bytes are read which describe its type and then the variable value is read accordingly. For a <u>usertype</u> variable each field is read in sequence. For an array variable each element is read in sequence. For a dynamic array variable the number of dimensions and range of each dimension is read prior to reading the array values. All binary data values are read from the file in <u>little-endian</u> format.

Note: When reading a string (or a dynamic array) from a Binary mode file the length (or array dimension) information is not read. The current string length determines how much string data is read. The current array dimension determines how many array elements are read.

**See Also:** Open, Put.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Dim V As Variant  
    Open "SAVE_V.DAT" For Binary Access Read As #1  
    Get #1, , V  
    Close #1  
End Sub
```

## GetAllSettings Function

### Syntax:

GetAllSettings(AppName\$, Section\$, Key\$)

### Group: Settings

### Description:

Get all of Section's settings in project AppName. Settings are returned in a Variant. Empty is returned if there are no keys in the section. Otherwise, the Variant contains a two dimension array: (I,0) is the key and (I,1) is the setting. Win16 and Win32s store settings in a .ini file named AppName. Win32 stores settings in the registration database.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>AppName</u> \$	This string value is the name of the project which has this <u>Section</u> and <u>Key</u> .
-------------------	---

<u>Section</u> \$	This string value is the name of the section of the project settings.
-------------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  SaveSetting "MyApp", "Font", "Size", 10
  SaveSetting "MyApp", "Font", "Name", "Courier"
  Settings = GetAllSettings("MyApp", "Font")
  For I = LBound(Settings) To UBound(Settings)
    Debug.Print Settings(I,0); "="; Settings(I,1)
  Next I
  DeleteSetting "MyApp", "Font"
End Sub
```

## GetAttr Function

### Syntax:

GetAttr(Name\$)

### Group: File

### Description:

Return the attributes for file Name\$. If the file does not exist then a run-time error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
---------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    F$ = Dir$("*. *")
    While F$ <> ""
        Debug.Print F$;" ";GetAttr(F$)
        F$ = Dir$()
    Wend
End Sub
```

## GetFilePath\$ Function

### Syntax:

```
GetFilePath$([DefName$], [DefExt$], [DefDir$], _  
             [Title$], [Option])
```

**Group:** User Input

### Description:

Put up a dialog box and get a file path from the user. The returned string is a complete path and file name. If the cancel button is pressed then a null string is returned.

Parameter	Description
<u>DefName\$</u>	Set the initial File Name in the to this string value. If this is omitted then *. <u>DefExt\$</u> is used.
<u>DefExt\$</u>	Initially show files whose extension matches this string value. (Multiple extensions can be specified by using ";" as the separator.) If this is omitted then * is used.
<u>DefDir\$</u>	This string value is the initial directory. If this is omitted then the current directory is used.
<u>Title\$</u>	This string value is the title of the dialog. If this is omitted then "Open" is used.
<u>Option</u>	This numeric value determines the file selection options. If this is omitted then zero is used. See table below.

Option	Effect
0	Only allow the user to select a file that exists.
1	Confirm creation when the user selects a file that does not exist.
2	Allow the user to select any file whether it exists or not.
3	Confirm overwrite when the user selects a file that exists.
+4	Selecting a different directory changes the application's current directory.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print GetFilePath$()  
End Sub
```

## GetObject Function

### Syntax:

GetObject([File\$][, Class\$])

### Group: Object

### Description:

Get an existing object of type Class\$ from File\$. Use Set to assign the returned object to an object variable.

Parameter	Description
<u>File\$</u>	This is the file where the object resides. If this is omitted then the currently active object for <u>Class\$</u> is returned.
<u>Class\$</u>	This string value is the application's registered class name. If this application is not currently active it will be started. If this is omitted then the application associated with the file's extension will be started.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim App As Object
    Set App = GetObject("WinWrap.CppDemoApplication")
    App.Move 20,30 ' move icon to 20,30
    Set App = Nothing
    App.Quit      ' run-time error (no object)
End Sub
```

## GetSetting Function

### Syntax:

GetSetting[\$] (AppName\$, Section\$, Key\$ [, Default\$])

**Group:** Settings

### Description:

Get the setting for Key in Section in project AppName. Win16 and Win32s store settings in a .ini file named AppName. Win32 stores settings in the registration database.

Parameter	Description
<u>AppName\$</u>	This string value is the name of the project which has this <u>Section</u> and <u>Key</u> .
<u>Section\$</u>	This string value is the name of the section of the project settings.
<u>Key\$</u>	This string value is the name of the key in the section of the project settings.
<u>Default\$</u>	Return this string value if no setting has been saved. If this is omitted then a null string is used.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    SaveSetting "MyApp", "Font", "Size", 10  
    Debug.Print GetSetting("MyApp", "Font", "Size") ' 10  
End Sub
```

# Goto Instruction

## Syntax:

GoTo label

## Group: Flow Control

## Description:

Go to the label and continue execution from there. Only labels in the current user defined procedure are accessible.

## Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    X = 2  
Loop:  
    X = X*X  
    If X < 100 Then GoTo Loop  
    Debug.Print X ' 256  
End Sub
```



## GroupBox Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

GroupBox X, Y, DX, DY, Title\$[, .Field]

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a groupbox item.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Title\$</u>	This string value is the title of the group box.
<u>Field</u>	This identifier is the name of the field. The <u>dialogfunc</u> receives this name as <u>string</u> . If this identifier is omitted then the first two words of the title are used.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        GroupBox 10,25,180,60,"Group box"
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
End Sub
```

## Hex\$ Function

### Syntax:

Hex[\$] (Num)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return a hex string.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>	Return a hex encoded string for this numeric value.
------------	---

**See Also:** Oct\$(.), Str\$(.), Val(.).

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Hex$(15) 'F
End Sub
```

## Hour Function

### Syntax:

Hour(dateexpr)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the hour of the day (0 to 23).

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>dateexpr</u>	Return the hour of the day for this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
-----------------	--

**See Also:** Minute(), Second(), Time().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Debug.Print Hour(#12:00:01 AM#) ' 0
End Sub
```

## If Statement

### Syntax:

```
If condexpr Then [instruction] [Else instruction]  
-or-  
If condexpr Then  
    statements  
[ElseIf condexpr Then  
    statements]...  
[Else  
    statements]  
End If  
-or-  
If TypeOf objexpr Is objtype Then ...
```

### Group: Flow Control

### Description:

Form 1: Single line if statement. Execute the instruction following the Then if condexpr is True. Otherwise, execute the instruction following the Else. The Else portion is optional.

Form 2: The multiple line if is useful for complex ifs. Each if condexpr is checked in turn. The first True one causes the following statements to be executed. If all are False then the Else's statements are executed. The ElseIf and Else portions are optional.

Form 3: If objexpr's type is the same type or a type descended from objtype the Then portion is executed.

**See Also:** Select Case, Choose(), IIf().

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    S = InputBox("Enter hello, goodbye, dinner or sleep:")  
    S = UCase(S)  
    If S = "HELLO" Then Debug.Print "come in"  
    If S = "GOODBYE" Then Debug.Print "see you later"  
    If S = "DINNER" Then  
        Debug.Print "Please come in."  
        Debug.Print "Dinner will be ready soon."  
    ElseIf S = "SLEEP" Then  
        Debug.Print "Sorry."  
        Debug.Print "We are full for the night"  
    End If  
End Sub
```

## IIf Function

### Syntax:

IIf(condexpr, TruePart, FalsePart)

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Return the value of the parameter indicated by condexpr. Both TruePart and FalsePart are evaluated.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>condexpr</u>	If this value is <u>True</u> then return <u>TruePart</u> . Otherwise, return <u>FalsePart</u> .
-----------------	---

<u>TruePart</u>	Return this value if <u>condexpr</u> is <u>True</u> .
-----------------	---

<u>FalsePart</u>	Return this value if <u>condexpr</u> is <u>False</u> .
------------------	--

**See Also:** If, Select Case, Choose().

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print IIf(1 > 0, "True", "False") "True"  
End Sub
```

## Input Instruction

### Syntax:

Input [#]StreamNum, var[, ...]

### Group: File

### Description:

Get input from StreamNum and assign it to vars. Input values are comma delimited. Leading and trailing spaces are ignored. If the first char (following the leading spaces) is a quote (") then the string is terminated by an ending quote. Special values #NULL#, #FALSE#, #TRUE#, #date# and #ERROR number# are converted to their appropriate value and data type.

**See Also:** Line Input, Print, Write.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
  Open "XXX" For Input As #1  
  Input #1,A,B,C$  
  Debug.Print A;B;C$  
  Close #1  
End Sub
```

## Input\$ Function

### Syntax:

Input[\$] (N, StreamNum)

### Group: File

### Description:

Return N chars from StreamNum.

Parameter	Description
<u>N</u>	Read this many chars. If fewer than that many chars are left before the end of file then a run-time error occurs.
<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Open "XXX" For Input As #1
  L = LOF(1)
  T$ = Input$(L,1)
  Close #1
  Debug.Print T$;
End Sub
```

## InputBox\$ Function

### Syntax:

`InputBox[$] (Prompt$ [, Title$] [, Default$] [, XPos, YPos])`

### Group: User Input

### Description:

Display an input box where the user can enter a line of text. Pressing the OK button returns the string entered. Pressing the Cancel button returns a null string.

Parameter	Description
<u>Prompt\$</u>	Use this string value as the prompt in the input box.
<u>Title\$</u>	Use this string value as the title of the input box. If this is omitted then the input box does not have a title.
<u>Default\$</u>	Use this string value as the initial value in the input box. If this is omitted then the initial value is blank.
<u>XPos</u>	When the dialog is put up the left edge will be at this screen position. If this is omitted then the dialog will be centered.
<u>YPos</u>	When the dialog is put up the top edge will be at this screen position. If this is omitted then the dialog will be centered.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    L$ = InputBox$("Enter some text:", _  
        "Input Box Example", "asdf")  
    Debug.Print L$  
End Sub
```



## InStr Function

### Syntax:

InStr([Index, ]S1\$, S2\$)

### Group: String

### Description:

Return the index where S2\$ first matches S1\$. If no match is found return 0.

Note: A similar function, InStrB, returns the byte index instead.

Parameter	Description
<u>Index</u>	Start searching for <u>S2\$</u> at this index in <u>S1\$</u> . If this is omitted then start searching from the beginning of <u>S1\$</u> .
<u>S1\$</u>	Search for <u>S2\$</u> in this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>S2\$</u>	Search <u>S1\$</u> for this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.

**See Also:** InStrRev(), Left(), Len(), Mid\$(), Replace\$(), Right\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print InStr("Hello","l") ' 3
End Sub
```

## InStrRev Function

### Syntax:

`InStrRev(S1$, S2$[, Index])`

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the index where S2\$ last matches S1\$. If no match is found return 0.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S1</u> \$	Search for <u>S2</u> \$ in this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
--------------	--

<u>S2</u> \$	Search <u>S1</u> \$ for this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
--------------	---

<u>Index</u>	Start searching for <u>S2</u> \$ ending at this index in <u>S1</u> \$. If this is omitted then start searching from the end of <u>S1</u> \$.
--------------	--

**See Also:** Left\$(), Len(), Mid\$(), Replace\$(), Right\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print InStrRev("Hello","l") ' 4
End Sub
```

## Int Function

### Syntax:

Int (Num)

**Group:** Math

### Description:

Return the integer value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the largest integer which is less than or equal to this numeric value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Int(9.9)    ' 9
    Debug.Print Int(0)      ' 0
    Debug.Print Int(-9.9)   '-10
End Sub
```

## Integer Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A 16 bit integer value.

# Is Operator

**Syntax:**

expr Is expr

**Group:** Operator**Description:**

Return the True if both exprs refer to the same object.

**See Also:** Objects.

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main
    Dim X As Object
    Dim Y As Object
    Debug.Print X Is Y ' True
End Sub
```

## IsArray Function

### Syntax:

`IsArray(var)`

**Group:** [Variable Info](#)

### Description:

Return the True if var is an array of values.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>var</u>	A array variable or a variant var can contain multiple of values.
------------	---

**See Also:** [TypeName](#), [VarType](#).

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Dim X As Variant, Y(2) As Integer  
    Debug.Print IsArray(X) 'False  
    X = Array(1,4,9)  
    Debug.Print IsArray(X) 'True  
    X = Y  
    Debug.Print IsArray(X) 'True  
End Sub
```

## IsDate Function

### Syntax:

IsDate (expr)

**Group:** Variable Info

### Description:

Return the True if expr is a valid date.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>expr</u>	A variant expression to test for a valid date.
-------------	--

**See Also:** TypeName, VarType.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Dim X As Variant
  X = 1
  Debug.Print IsDate(X) 'False
  X = Now
  Debug.Print IsDate(X) 'True
End Sub
```

## IsEmpty Function

### Syntax:

`IsEmpty(variantvar)`

**Group:** Variable Info

### Description:

Return the True if variantvar is Empty.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>variantvar</u>	A variant var is <u>Empty</u> if it has never been assign a value.
-------------------	--

**See Also:** TypeName, VarType.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Dim X As Variant  
    Debug.Print IsEmpty(X) 'True  
    X = 0  
    Debug.Print IsEmpty(X) 'False  
    X = Empty  
    Debug.Print IsEmpty(X) 'True  
End Sub
```



## IsError Function

### Syntax:

`IsError(expr)`

**Group:** [Variable Info](#)

### Description:

Return the True if expr is an error code.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>expr</u>	A variant expression to test for an error code value.
-------------	---

**See Also:** [TypeName](#), [VarType](#).

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Dim X As Variant  
    Debug.Print IsError(X) 'False  
    X = CVErr(1)  
    Debug.Print IsError(X) 'True  
End Sub
```

## IsMissing Function

### Syntax:

IsMissing(variantvar)

### Group: Variable Info

### Description:

Return the True if Optional parameter variantvar does not have a defaultvalue and it did not get a value. An Optional parameter may be omitted in the Sub, Function or Property call.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>variantvar</u>	Return <u>True</u> if this variant parameter's argument expression was not specified in the <u>Sub</u> , <u>Function</u> or <u>Property</u> call.
-------------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Opt                                'IsMissing(A)=True
    Opt "Hi"                            'IsMissing(A)=False
    Many                                'No args
    Many 1,"Hello"                      'A(0)=1 A(1)=Hello
    OptBye                              '"Bye"
    OptBye "No"                        '"No"
End Sub

Sub Opt(Optional A)
    Debug.Print "IsMissing(A)=";IsMissing(A)
End Sub

Sub Many(ParamArray A())
    If LBound(A) > UBound(A) Then
        Debug.Print "No args"
    Else
        For I = LBound(A) To UBound(A)
            Debug.Print "A(" & I & ")=" & A(I) & " ";
        Next I
        Debug.Print
    End If
End Sub

Sub OptBye(Optional A As String = "Bye")
    Debug.Print A
End Sub
```

## IsNull Function

### Syntax:

`IsNull (expr)`

### Group: [Variable Info](#)

### Description:

Return the True if expr is Null.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>expr</u>	A variant expression to test for <u>Null</u> .
-------------	--

**See Also:** [TypeName](#), [VarType](#).

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim X As Variant
    Debug.Print IsEmpty(X) 'True
    Debug.Print IsNull(X) 'False
    X = 1
    Debug.Print IsNull(X) 'False
    X = "1"
    Debug.Print IsNull(X) 'False
    X = Null
    Debug.Print IsNull(X) 'True
    X = X*2
    Debug.Print IsNull(X) 'True
End Sub
```

## IsNumeric Function

### Syntax:

`IsNumeric(expr)`

**Group:** [Variable Info](#)

### Description:

Return the True if expr is a numeric value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>expr</u>	A variant expression is a numeric value if it is <u>numeric</u> or string value that represents a number.
-------------	---

**See Also:** [TypeName](#), [VarType](#).

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Dim X As Variant  
    X = 1  
    Debug.Print IsNumeric(X) 'True  
    X = "1"  
    Debug.Print IsNumeric(X) 'True  
    X = "A"  
    Debug.Print IsNumeric(X) 'False  
End Sub
```

## IsObject Function

### Syntax:

IsObject (var)

**Group:** Variable Info

### Description:

Return the True if var contains an object reference.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>var</u>	A var contains an object reference if it is <u>objexpr</u> reference.
------------	---

**See Also:** TypeName, VarType.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Dim X As Variant  
    X = 1  
    Debug.Print IsObject(X) 'False  
    X = "1"  
    Debug.Print IsObject(X) 'False  
    Set X = Nothing  
    Debug.Print IsObject(X) 'True  
End Sub
```

## Kill Instruction

### Syntax:

Kill Name\$

### Group: File

### Description:

Delete the file named by Name\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
---------------	---

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Kill "XXX"  
End Sub
```

## LBound Function

### Syntax:

`LBound(arrayvar [, dimension])`

### Group: Variable Info

### Description:

Return the lowest index.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>arrayvar</u>	Return the lowest index for this array variable.
-----------------	--

<u>dimension</u>	Return the lowest index for this dimension of <u>arrayvar</u> . If this is omitted then return the lowest index for the first dimension.
------------------	--

**See Also:** UBound( ).

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim A(-1 To 3, 2 To 6)
    Debug.Print LBound(A)      '-1
    Debug.Print LBound(A, 1)   '-1
    Debug.Print LBound(A, 2)   ' 2
End Sub
```

## LCase\$ Function

### Syntax:

LCase[\$] (S\$)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return a string from S\$ where all the uppercase letters have been lowercased.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Return the string value of this after all chars have been converted to lowercase. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	--

**See Also:** StrComp(), StrConv\$(), UCase\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print LCase$("Hello")  "'hello"
End Sub
```



## Left\$ Function

### Syntax:

Left[\$] (S\$, Len)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return a string from S\$ with only the Len chars.

Note: A similar function, LeftB, returns the first Len bytes.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Return the left portion of this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	--

<u>Len</u>	Return this many chars. If <u>S\$</u> is shorter than that then just return <u>S\$</u> .
------------	--

**See Also:** InStr(), InStrRev(), Len(), Mid\$(), Replace\$(), Right\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Left$("Hello",2)  '"He"
End Sub
```

## Len Function

### Syntax:

Len(S\$)

-or-

Len(usertypevar)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the number of characters in S\$.

Note: A similar function, LenB, returns the number of bytes in the string. For a usertypevar, LenB returns the number of bytes of memory occupied by the variable's data.

Parameter	Description
<u>S\$</u>	Return the number of chars in this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>usertypevar</u>	Return the number of bytes required to store this user type variable. If the user type has any dynamic <u>String</u> and <u>Variant</u> elements the length returned may not be as big as the actual number of bytes required.

**See Also:** InStr(), InStrRev(), Left(), Mid(), Replace(), Right().

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Len("Hello") ' 5  
End Sub
```

# Let Instruction

**Syntax:**

[Let] var = expr

**Group:** Assignment**Description:**

Assign the value of expr to var. The keyword Let is optional.

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main
    Let X = 1
    X = X*2
    Debug.Print X ' 2
End Sub
```

## Like Operator

### Syntax:

str1 Like str2

### Group: Operator

### Description:

Return the True if str1 matches pattern str2. The pattern in str2 is one or more of the special character sequences shown in the following table.

Char(s)	Description
?	Match any single character.
*	Match zero or more characters.
#	Match a single digit (0-9).
[ <u>charlist</u> ]	Match any char in the list.
[! <u>charlist</u> ]	Match any char not in the list.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim X As Object
    Dim Y As Object
    Debug.Print X Is Y ' True
End Sub
```

## Line Input Instruction

### Syntax:

Line Input [#]StreamNum, S\$

### Group: File

### Description:

Get a line of input from StreamNum and assign it to S\$.

**See Also:** Input, Print, Write.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Open "XXX" For Input As #1  
    Line Input #1, S$  
    Debug.Print S$  
    Close #1  
End Sub
```

## ListBox Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

ListBox X, Y, DX, DY, StrArray\$(), .Field[, Options]

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a listbox item.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>StrArray\$()</u>	This one-dimensional array of strings establishes the list of choices. All the non-null elements of the array are used.
<u>Field</u>	The value of the list box is accessed via this field. It is the index of the <u>StrArray\$()</u> var.
<u>Options</u>	This numeric value controls the type of list box. Choose one value from following table. (If this numeric value omitted then zero is used.)

Option	Description
0	List is not sorted.
2	List is sorted.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim lists$(3)
    lists$(0) = "List 0"
    lists$(1) = "List 1"
    lists$(2) = "List 2"
    lists$(3) = "List 3"
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        ListBox 10,25,180,60,lists$(),.list
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    dlg.list = 2
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
    Debug.Print dlg.list
End Sub
```

## Loc Function

### Syntax:

Loc (StreamNum)

### Group: File

### Description:

Return StreamNum file position. For Random mode files this is the current record number minus one. For Binary mode files it is the current byte position minus one. Otherwise, it is the current byte position minus one divided by 128. The first position in the file is 0.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
------------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Open "XXX" For Input As #1  
    L = Loc (1)  
    Close #1  
    Debug.Print L ' 0  
End Sub
```

## Lock Instruction

### Syntax:

Lock StreamNum

-or-

Lock StreamNum, RecordNum

-or-

Lock StreamNum, [start] To end

### Group: File

### Description:

Form 1: Lock all of StreamNum.

Form 2: Lock a record (or byte) of StreamNum.

Form 3: Lock a range of records (or bytes) of StreamNum. If start is omitted then lock starting at the first record (or byte).

Note: Be sure to Unlock for each Lock instruction.

Note: For sequential files (Input, Output and Append) lock always affects the entire file.

Parameter	Description
<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
<u>RecordNum</u>	For Random mode files this is the record number. The first record is 1. Otherwise, it is the byte position. The first byte is 1.
<u>start</u>	First record (or byte) in the range.
<u>end</u>	Last record (or byte) in the range.

**See Also:** Open, Unlock.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
  Dim V As Variant
  Open "SAVE_V.DAT" For Binary As #1
  Lock #1
  Get #1, 1, V
  V = "Hello"
  Put #1, 1, V
  Unlock #1
  Close #1
End Sub
```



## LOF Function

### Syntax:

LOF (StreamNum)

### Group: File

### Description:

Return StreamNum file length (in bytes).

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
------------------	--

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Open "XXX" For Input As #1  
    L = LOF(1)  
    Close #1  
    Debug.Print L  
End Sub
```

# Log Function

**Syntax:**

Log (Num)

**Group:** Math

**Description:**

Return the natural logarithm.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the natural logarithm of this numeric value. The value e is approximately 2.718282.
------------	--

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Log(1) ' 0
End Sub
```

## Long Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A 32 bit integer value.

## LSet Instruction

### Syntax:

LSet strvar = str

-or-

LSet usertypevar1 = usertypevar2

### Group: Assignment

### Description:

Form 1: Assign the value of str to strvar. Shorten str by removing trailing chars (or extend with blanks). The previous length strvar is maintained.

Form 2: Assign the value of usertypevar2 to usertypevar1. If usertypevar2 is longer than usertypevar1 then only copy as much as usertypevar1 can handle.

**See Also:** RSet.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    S$ = "123"
    LSet S$ = "A"
    Debug.Print ". "; S$; ". " ' ".A  ."
End Sub
```

## LTrim\$ Function

### Syntax:

LTrim[\$] (S\$)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the string with S\$'s leading spaces removed.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Copy this string without the leading spaces. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	---

**See Also:** RTrim\$(), Trim\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
  Debug.Print ". ";LTrim$("  x  ");". " '"'.x  ."  
End Sub
```

## MacroDir\$ Function

### Syntax:

MacroDir[\$]

**Group:** Flow Control

### Description:

Return the directory of the current macro. A run-time error occurs if the current macro has never been saved.

**See Also:** MacroRun.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    ' open the file called Data that is in the  
    ' same directory as the macro  
    Open MacroDir & "\Data" For Input As #1  
    Line Input #1, S$  
    Debug.Print S$  
    Close #1  
End Sub
```

## MacroRun Instruction

### Syntax:

MacroRun MacroName\$ [, Command\$]

### Group: Flow Control

### Description:

Play a macro. Execution will continue at the following statement after the macro has completed.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>MacroName\$</u>	Run the macro named by this string value.
--------------------	---

<u>Command\$</u>	Pass this string value as the macro's <u>Command\$</u> value.
------------------	---

**See Also:** Command\$, MacroDir\$, MacroRunThis.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print "Before Demo"
    MacroRun "Demo"
    Debug.Print "After Demo"
End Sub
```

# MacroRunThis Instruction

## Syntax:

MacroRunThis MacroCode\$

**Group:** Flow Control

## Description:

Play the macro code. Execution will continue at the following statement after the macro code has completed. The macro code can be either a single line or a complete macro.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>MacroName</u> \$	Run the macro named by this string value.
---------------------	---

**See Also:** Command\$, MacroDir\$, MacroRun.

## Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print "Before Demo"
    MacroRunThis "MsgBox ""Hello""
    Debug.Print "After Demo"
End Sub
```



## Main Sub

### Syntax:

```
Sub Main()  
    ...  
End Sub  
-or-  
Private Sub Main()  
    ...  
End Sub
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Form 1: Each macro must define Sub Main. A macro is a "program". Running a macro starts the Sub Main and continues to execute until the subroutine finishes.

Form 2: A code module may define a Private Sub Main. This Sub Main is the code module initialization subroutine. If Main is not defined then no special initialization occurs.

**See Also:** Code Module.

# Me Object

## Syntax:

Me

**Group:** Object

## Description:

Me references the current macro/module. It can be used like any other object variable, except that it's reference can't be changed.

**See Also:** Set.

## Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    DoIt
    Me.DoIt ' calls the same sub
End Sub
Sub DoIt
    MsgBox "Hello"
End Sub
```

## Mid\$ Function/Assignment

### Syntax:

Mid[\$] (S\$, Index[, Len])

-or-

Mid[\$] (strvar, Index[, Len]) = S\$

**Group:** String

### Description:

Function: Return the substring of S\$ starting at Index for Len chars.

Instruction: Assign S\$ to the substring in strvar starting at Index for Len chars.

Note: A similar function, MidB, returns the Len bytes starting a byte Index.

Parameter	Description (Mid Function)
<u>S\$</u>	Copy chars from this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>Index</u>	Start copying chars starting at this index value. If the string is not that long then return a null string.
<u>Len</u>	Copy this many chars. If the <u>S\$</u> does not have that many chars starting at <u>Index</u> then copy the remainder of <u>S\$</u> .
Parameter	Description (Mid Assignment)
<u>strvar</u>	Change part of this string.
<u>Index</u>	Change <u>strvar</u> starting at this index value. If the string is not that long then it is not changed.
<u>Len</u>	The number of chars copied is smallest of: the value of <u>Len</u> , the length of <u>S\$</u> and the remaining length of <u>strvar</u> . (If this value is omitted then the number of chars copied is the smallest of: the length of <u>S\$</u> and the remaining length of <u>strvar</u> .)
<u>S\$</u>	Copy chars from this string value.

**See Also:** InStr(), Left\$(), Len(), Replace\$(), Right\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  S$ = "Hello There"
  Mid$(S$,7) = "?????????"
  Debug.Print S$ '"Hello ?????'"
  Debug.Print Mid$("Hello",2,1) '"e"'
End Sub
```

## Minute Function

### Syntax:

Minute(dateexpr)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the minute of the hour (0 to 59).

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>dateexpr</u>	Return the minute of the hour for this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
-----------------	---

**See Also:** Hour(), Second(), Time().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Minute(#12:00:01 AM#) ' 0
End Sub
```

## MkDir Instruction

### Syntax:

MkDir Name\$

**Group:** File

### Description:

Make directory Name\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the directory. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
---------------	--

**See Also:** RmDir.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    MkDir "C:\WWTEMP"
End Sub
```

## Month Function

### Syntax:

Month(dateexpr)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the month of the year (1 to 12).

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>dateexpr</u>	Return the month of the year for this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
-----------------	--

**See Also:** Date(), Day(), MonthName(), Weekday(), Year().

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Month(#1/1/1900#) ' 1  
    Debug.Print Month(#2/1/1900#) ' 2  
End Sub
```

## MonthName Function

### Syntax:

MonthName (NumZ{month}[, CondZ{abbrev}])

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the localized name of the month.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>month</u>	Return the localized name of this month. (1-12)
--------------	---

<u>abbrev</u>	If this conditional value is <u>True</u> then return the abbreviated form of the month name.
---------------	--

**See Also:** Month().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print MonthName(1) 'January
    Debug.Print MonthName(Month(Now))
End Sub
```

## MsgBox Instruction/Function

### Syntax:

```
MsgBox Message$ [, Type] [, Title$]  
-or-  
MsgBox (Message$ [, Type] [, Title$])
```

**Group:** User Input

### Description:

Show a message box titled Title\$. Type controls what the message box looks like (choose one value from each category). Use MsgBox( ) if you need to know what button was pressed. The result indicates which button was pressed.

Result	Value	Button Pressed
vbOK	1	OK button
vbCancel	2	Cancel button
vbAbort	3	Abort button
vbRetry	4	Retry button
vbIgnore	5	Ignore button
vbYes	6	Yes button
vbNo	7	No button

Parameter	Description
<u>Message\$</u>	This string value is the text that is shown in the message box.
<u>Type</u>	This numeric value controls the type of message box. Choose one value from each of the following tables.
<u>Title\$</u>	This string value is the title of the message box.

Button	Value	Effect
vbOkOnly	0	OK button
vbOkCancel	1	OK and Cancel buttons
vbAbortRetryIgnore	2	Abort, Retry, Ignore buttons
vbYesNoCancel	3	Yes, No, Cancel buttons
vbYesNo	4	Yes and No buttons
vbRetryCancel	5	Retry and Cancel buttons

Icon	Value	Effect
	0	No icon
vbCritical	16	Stop icon
vbQuestion	32	Question icon
vbExclamation	48	Attention icon
vbInformation	64	Information icon

Default	Value	Effect
vbDefaultButton1	0	First button
vbDefaultButton2	256	Second button
vbDefaultButton3		



	512	Third button
<b>Mode</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Effect</b>
vbApplicationModal		
	0	Application modal
vbSystemModal		
	4096	System modal

#### **Example:**

```

Sub Main
    MsgBox "Please press OK button"
    If MsgBox("Please press OK button", vbOkCancel) = vbOK Then
        Debug.Print "OK was pressed"
    Else
        Debug.Print "Cancel was pressed"
    End If
End Sub

```

## Name Instruction

### Syntax:

Name OldName\$ As NewName\$

### Group: File

### Description:

Rename file OldName\$ as NewName\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>OldName\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
------------------	---

<u>NewName\$</u>	This is the new file name (and path). A path relative to the current directory can be used.
------------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Name "AUTOEXEC.BAK" As "AUTOEXEC.SAV"
End Sub
```

## Nothing Keyword

**Group:** Constant

**Description:**

An objexpr that does not refer to any object.

## Now Function

### Syntax:

Now

**Group:** [Time/Date](#)

### Description:

Return the current date and time as a [date](#) value.

**See Also:** [Date](#), [Time](#), [Timer](#).

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Now ' example: 1/1/1995 10:05:32 AM  
End Sub
```

# Null Keyword

**Group:** Constant

**Description:**

A variant expression that is null. A null value propagates through an expression causing the entire expression to be Null. Attempting to use a Null value as a string or numeric argument causes a run-time error. A Null value prints as "#NULL#".

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main  
    X = Null  
    Debug.Print X = Null    '#NULL#  
    Debug.Print IsNull(X) 'True  
End Sub
```

## Object Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

An object reference value. (see Objects)

# Object Module

**Group:** Declaration

**Description:**

An object module implements an ActiveX Automation object.

- It has a set of Public procedures accessible from other macros and modules.
- These public symbols are accessed via the name of the object module or an object variable.
- Public Consts, Types, arrays, fixed length strings are not allowed.
- An object module is similar to a class module except that one instance is automatically created. That instance has the same name as the object module's name.
- To create additional instances use:

```
Dim Obj As objectname  
Set Obj = New objectname
```

**See Also:** Class Module, Code Module, Uses.

**Example:**

---

```
'A.WWB  
'#Uses "System.OBM"  
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Hex(System.Version)  
End Sub  
  
'System.OBM  
'File|New Module|Object Module  
'Edit|Properties|Name=System  
Option Explicit  
Declare Function GetVersion16 Lib "Kernel" _  
    Alias "GetVersion" () As Long  
Declare Function GetVersion32 Lib "Kernel32" _  
    Alias "GetVersion" () As Long  
  
Public Function Version() As Long  
    If Win16 Then  
        Version = GetVersion16  
    Else  
        Version = GetVersion32  
    End If  
End Function
```

## Object\_Initialize Sub

### Syntax:

```
Private Sub Object_Initialize()  
    ...  
End Sub
```

**Group:** Declaration

### Description:

Object module initialization subroutine. Each time a new instance is created for a Object module the Object\_Initialize sub is called. If Object\_Initialize is not defined then no special initialization occurs.

Note: Object\_Initialize is also called for the instance that is automatically created.

**See Also:** Object Module, Object\_Terminate.



## Object\_Terminate Sub

### Syntax:

```
Private Sub Object_Terminate()  
    ...  
End Sub
```

**Group:** Declaration

### Description:

Object module termination subroutine. Each time an instance is destroyed for a Object module the Object\_Terminate sub is called. If Object\_Terminate is not defined then no special termination occurs.

**See Also:** Object Module, Object\_Initialize.

## Oct\$ Function

### Syntax:

Oct[\$] (Num)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return a octal string.

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Description</u>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return an octal encoded string for this numeric value.
------------	--

**See Also:** Hex\$( ), Str\$( ), Val( ).

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Oct$(15) '17  
End Sub
```

## OKButton Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

OKButton X, Y, DX, DY[, .Field]

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define an OK button item. Pressing the OK button updates the dlgvar field values and closes the dialog. (Dialog( ) function call returns -1.)

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Field</u>	This identifier is the name of the field. The <u>dialogfunc</u> receives this name as <u>string</u> . If this is omitted then the field name is "OK".

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,30,"Please push the OK button"
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
End Sub
```

## On Error Instruction

### Syntax:

```
On Error GoTo 0
-or-
On Error GoTo label
-or-
On Error Resume Next
```

### Group: Error Handling

### Description:

Form 1: Disable the error handler (default).

Form 2: Send error conditions to an error handler.

Form 3: Error conditions continue execution at the next statement.

On Error sets or disables the error handler. Each user defined procedure has its own error handler. The default is to terminate the macro on any error. The Err object's properties are set whenever an error occurs. Once an error has occurred and the error handler is executing any further errors will terminate the macro, unless the Err object has been cleared.

Note: This instruction clears the Err and sets Error\$ to null.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    On Error Resume Next
    Err.Raise 1
    Debug.Print "RESUMING, Err";Err
    On Error GoTo X
    Err.Raise 1
    Exit Sub

X:  Debug.Print "Err";Err
    Err.Clear
    Debug.Print "Err";Err
    Resume Next
End Sub
```

## Open Instruction

### Syntax:

```
Open Name$ For mode [Access access] [lock] As _  
    [#]StreamNum [Len = RecordLen]
```

**Group:** File

### Description:

Open file Name\$ for mode as StreamNum.

Parameter	Description
<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
mode	May be Input, Output, Append, Binary or Random.
access	May be Read, Write or Read Write.
lock	May be Shared, Lock Read, Lock Write or Lock Read Write.
<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
<u>RecordLen</u>	This numeric value is the record length for Random mode files. Other file modes ignore this value.

**See Also:** Close, FileAttr, FreeFile, Reset.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Open "XXX" For Output As #1  
    Print #1, "1,2, "Hello""  
    Close #1  
End Sub
```

# Operators

## Syntax:

`^ Not * / \ Mod + - & < <= > >= = <> Is And Or Xor Eqv Imp`

## Description:

These operators are available for numbers n1 and n2 or strings s1 and s2. If any value in an expression is Null then the expression's value is Null. The order of operator evaluation is controlled by operator precedence.

Operator	Description
- <u>n1</u>	Negate <u>n1</u> .
<u>n1</u> ^ <u>n2</u>	Raise <u>n1</u> to the power of <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> * <u>n2</u>	Multiply <u>n1</u> by <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> / <u>n2</u>	Divide <u>n1</u> by <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> \ <u>n2</u>	Divide the integer value of <u>n1</u> by the integer value of <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> Mod <u>n2</u>	Remainder of the integer value of <u>n1</u> after dividing by the integer value of <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> + <u>n2</u>	Add <u>n1</u> to <u>n2</u> .
<u>s1</u> + <u>s2</u>	Concatenate <u>s1</u> with <u>s2</u> .
<u>n1</u> - <u>n2</u>	Difference of <u>n1</u> and <u>n2</u> .
<u>s1</u> & <u>s2</u>	Concatenate <u>s1</u> with <u>s2</u> .
<u>n1</u> < <u>n2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>n1</u> is less than <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> <= <u>n2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>n1</u> is less than or equal to <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> > <u>n2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>n1</u> is greater than <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> >= <u>n2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>n1</u> is greater than or equal to <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> = <u>n2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>n1</u> is equal to <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> <> <u>n2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>n1</u> is not equal to <u>n2</u> .
<u>s1</u> < <u>s2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>s1</u> is less than <u>s2</u> .
<u>s1</u> <= <u>s2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>s1</u> is less than or equal to <u>s2</u> .
<u>s1</u> > <u>s2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>s1</u> is greater than <u>s2</u> .
<u>s1</u> >= <u>s2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>s1</u> is greater than or equal to <u>s2</u> .
<u>s1</u> = <u>s2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>s1</u> is equal to <u>s2</u> .
<u>s1</u> <> <u>s2</u>	Return <u>True</u> if <u>s1</u> is not equal to <u>s2</u> .
Not <u>n1</u>	Bitwise invert the integer value of <u>n1</u> . Only Not <u>True</u> is <u>False</u> .
<u>n1</u> And <u>n2</u>	Bitwise and the integer value of <u>n1</u> with the integer value <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> Or <u>n2</u>	Bitwise or the integer value of <u>n1</u> with the integer value <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> Xor <u>n2</u>	Bitwise exclusive-or the integer value of <u>n1</u> with the integer value <u>n2</u> .
<u>n1</u> Eqv <u>n2</u>	Bitwise equivalence the integer value of <u>n1</u> with the integer value <u>n2</u> (same as Not (n1 Xor n2)).
<u>n1</u> Imp <u>n2</u>	Bitwise implicate the integer value of <u>n1</u> with the integer value <u>n2</u> (same as (Not n1) Or n2).

## Example:

```

Sub Main
  N1 = 10
  N2 = 3
  S1$ = "asdfg"
  S2$ = "hjkl"
  Debug.Print -N1          '-10
  Debug.Print N1 ^ N2      ' 1000
  Debug.Print Not N1       '-11
  Debug.Print N1 * N2      ' 30
  Debug.Print N1 / N2      ' 3.33333333333333
  Debug.Print N1 \ N2      ' 3
  Debug.Print N1 Mod N2    ' 1
  Debug.Print N1 + N2      ' 13
  Debug.Print S1$ + S2$    '"asdfghjkl"
  Debug.Print N1 - N2      ' 7
  Debug.Print N1 & N2      '"103"
  Debug.Print N1 < N2      'False
  Debug.Print N1 <= N2     'False
  Debug.Print N1 > N2      'True
  Debug.Print N1 >= N2     'True
  Debug.Print N1 = N2      'False
  Debug.Print N1 <> N2     'True
  Debug.Print S1$ < S2$    'True
  Debug.Print S1$ <= S2$   'True
  Debug.Print S1$ > S2$    'False
  Debug.Print S1$ >= S2$   'False
  Debug.Print S1$ = S2$    'False
  Debug.Print S1$ <> S2$   'True
  Debug.Print N1 And N2    ' 2
  Debug.Print N1 Or N2     ' 11
  Debug.Print N1 Xor N2    ' 9
  Debug.Print N1 Eqv N2    ' -10
  Debug.Print N1 Imp N2    ' -9
End Sub

```

## Option Definition

### Syntax:

```
Option Base [0|1]
-or-
Option Explicit
-or-
Option Private Module
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Form 1: Set the default base index for array declarations. Affects Dim, Static, Private, Public and ReDim. Does not affect Array, ParamArray or arrays declare in a Type. Option Base 0 is the default.

Form 2: Require all variables to be declared prior to use. Variables are declared using Dim, Private, Public, Static or as a parameter of Sub, Function or Property blocks.

Form 3: Public symbols defined by the module are only accessible from the same project.

**See Also:** Dim, Private, Public, ReDim, Static.

### Example:

---

```
Option Base 1
Option Explicit

Sub Main
    Dim A
        Dim C(2) ' same as Dim C(1 To 2)
        Dim D(0 To 2)
        A = 1
        B = 2 ' B has not been declared
End Sub
```



## OptionButton Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`OptionButton X, Y, DX, DY, Title$[, .Field]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define an option button item.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Title\$</u>	The value of this string is the title of the option button.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog, OptionGroup.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        OptionGroup .options
            OptionButton 10,30,180,15,"Option &0"
            OptionButton 10,45,180,15,"Option &1"
            OptionButton 10,60,180,15,"Option &2"
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    dlg.options = 2
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
    Debug.Print dlg.options
End Sub
```

## OptionGroup Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

```
OptionGroup .Field  
OptionButton X, Y, DX, DY, Title$[, .Field]  
OptionButton X, Y, DX, DY, Title$[, .Field]  
...
```

**Group:** User Dialog

### Description:

Define a optiongroup and option button items.

Parameter	Description
<u>Field</u>	The value of the option group is accessed via this field. This first option button is 0, the second is 1, etc.
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Title\$</u>	The value of this string is the title of the option button.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog, OptionButton.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
  Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120  
    Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"  
    OptionGroup .options  
      OptionButton 10,30,180,15,"Option &0"  
      OptionButton 10,45,180,15,"Option &1"  
      OptionButton 10,60,180,15,"Option &2"  
      OKButton 80,90,40,20  
    End Dialog  
    Dim dlg As UserDialog  
    dlg.options = 2  
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)  
    Debug.Print dlg.options  
  End Sub
```

## Picture Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`Picture X, Y, DX, DY, FileName$, Type[, .Field]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a picture item. The bitmap is automatically sized to fit the item's entire area.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>FileName\$</u>	The value of this string is the .BMP file shown in the picture control.
<u>Type</u>	This numeric value indicates the type of bitmap used. See below.
<u>Field</u>	This identifier is the name of the field. The <code>dialogfunc</code> receives this name as <u>string</u> . If this identifier is omitted then the first two words of the title are used.
Type	Effect
0	<u>FileName</u> is the name of the bitmap file. If the file does not exist then "(missing picture)" is displayed.
3	The clipboard's bitmap is displayed. Not supported.
+16	Instead of displaying "(missing picture)" a run-time error occurs.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Picture 10,10,180,75,"SAMPLE.BMP",0
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
End Sub
```

## PortInt Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A portable integer value.

- For Win16: A 16 bit integer value.
- For Win32: A 32 bit integer value.

## Print Instruction

### Syntax:

Print #StreamNum, [expr[; ...][;]]

### Group: File

### Description:

Print the expr(s) to StreamNum. Use ; to separate expressions. A num is it automatically converted to a string before printing (just like Str\$( )). If the instruction does not end with a ; then a newline is printed at the end.

**See Also:** Input, Line Input, Write.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
  A = 1
  B = 2
  C$ = "Hello"
  Open "XXX" For Output As #1
  Print #1,A;" ";B;" ";C$;" "
  Close #1
End Sub
```

## Private Definition

### Syntax:

Private [WithEvents] name[type][([dim[, ...]])] [As [New] type][, ...]

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Create arrays (or simple variables) which are available to the entire macro/module, but not other macros/modules. Dimension var array(s) using the dims to establish the minimum and maximum index value for each dimension. If the dims are omitted then a scalar (single value) variable is defined. A dynamic array is declared using ( ) without any dims. It must be ReDimensioned before it can be used. The Private statement must be placed outside of Sub, Function or Property blocks.

**See Also:** Dim, Option Base, Public, ReDim, Static, WithEvents.

### Example:

---

```
Private A0,A1(1),A2(1,1)
```

```
Sub Init
    A0 = 1
    A1(0) = 2
    A2(0,0) = 3
End Sub
```

```
Sub Main
    Init
    Debug.Print A0;A1(0);A2(0,0) ' 1 2 3
End Sub
```

## Private Keyword

**Group:** Declaration

**Description:**

Private Consts, Declares, Functions, Propertys, Subs and Types are only available in the current macro/module.

## Property Definition

### Syntax:

```
[ | Private | Public | Friend ] _  
Property Get name[type][([param[, ...]])] [As type[()]]  
    statements  
End Property  
-or-  
[ | Private | Public | Friend ] _  
Property [Let|Set] name[([param[, ...]])]  
    statements  
End Property
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

User defined property. The property defines a set of statements to be executed when its value is used or changed. A property acts like a variable, except that getting its value calls Property Get and changing its value calls Property Let (or Property Set). Property Get and Property Let with the same name define a property that holds a value. Property Get and Property Set with the same name define a property that holds an object reference. The values of the calling arglist are assigned to the params. (For Property Let and Property Set the last parameter is the value on the right hand side of the assignment operator.)

Property defaults to Public if Private, Public or Friend are not is specified.

**See Also:** Function, Sub.

### Example:

---

```
Dim X_Value  
  
Property Get X()  
    X = X_Value  
End Property  
  
Property Let X(NewValue)  
    If Not IsNull(NewValue) Then X_Value = NewValue  
End Property  
  
Sub Main  
    X = "Hello"  
    Debug.Print X  
    X = Null  
    Debug.Print X  
End Sub
```



## Public Definition

### Syntax:

Public [WithEvents] name[type][([dim[, ...]])] [As [New] type][, ...]

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Create arrays (or simple variables) which are available to the entire macro/module and other macros/modules. Dimension var array(s) using the dims to establish the minimum and maximum index value for each dimension. If the dims are omitted then a scalar (single value) variable is defined. A dynamic array is declared using ( ) without any dims. It must be ReDimensioned before it can be used. The Public statement must be placed outside of Sub, Function or Property blocks.

**See Also:** Dim, Option Base, Private, ReDim, Static, WithEvents.

### Example:

---

```
Public A0,A1(1),A2(1,1)
```

```
Sub Init
    A0 = 1
    A1(0) = 2
    A2(0,0) = 3
End Sub
```

```
Sub Main
    Init
    Debug.Print A0;A1(0);A2(0,0) ' 1 2 3
End Sub
```

## Public Keyword

**Group:** Declaration

**Description:**

Public Consts, Declares, Functions, Propertys, Subs and Types in a module are available in all other macros/modules that access it.

## PushButton Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`PushButton X, Y, DX, DY, Title$[, .Field]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a push button item. Pressing the push button updates the dlgvar field values and closes the dialog. (Dialog( ) function call returns the push button's ordinal number in the dialog. The first push button returns 1.)

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Title\$</u>	The value of this string is the title of the push button control.
<u>Field</u>	This identifier is the name of the field. The <u>dialogfunc</u> receives this name as <u>string</u> . If this identifier is omitted then the first two words of the title are used.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
    Text 10,10,180,30,"Please push the DoIt button"
    OKButton 40,90,40,20
    PushButton 110,90,60,20,"&Do It"
  End Dialog
  Dim dlg As UserDialog
  Debug.Print Dialog(dlg)
End Sub
```

## Put Instruction

### Syntax:

Put StreamNum, [RecordNum], var

### Group: File

### Description:

Write a variable's value to StreamNum.

Parameter	Description
<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
<u>RecordNum</u>	For Random mode files this is the record number. The first record is 1. Otherwise, it is the byte position. The first byte is 1. If this is omitted then the current position (or record number) is used.
<u>var</u>	This variable value is written to the file. For a fixed length variable (like <u>Long</u> ) the number of bytes required to store the variable are written. For a <u>Variant</u> variable two bytes which describe its type are written and then the variable value is written accordingly. For a <u>usertype</u> variable each field is written in sequence. For an array variable each element is written in sequence. For a dynamic array variable the number of dimensions and range of each dimension is written prior to writing the array values. All binary data values are written to the file in <u>little-endian</u> format.

Note: When a writing string (or a dynamic array) to a Binary mode file the string length (or array dimension) information is not written. Only the string data or array elements are written.

**See Also:** Get, Open.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Dim V As Variant
  Open "SAVE_V.DAT" For Binary Access Write As #1
  Put #1, , V
  Close #1
End Sub
```

## QBColor Function

### Syntax:

`QBColor(num)`

### Group: Miscellaneous

### Description:

Return the appropriate color defined by Quick Basic.

<b>num</b>	<b>color</b>
0	black
1	blue
2	green
3	cyan
4	red
5	magenta
6	yellow
7	white
8	gray
9	light blue
10	light green
11	light cyan
12	light red
13	light magenta
14	light yellow
15	bright white

**See Also:** RGB().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Hex(QBColor(1))    '"800000"
    Debug.Print Hex(QBColor(7))    '"C0C0C0"
    Debug.Print Hex(QBColor(8))    '"808080"
    Debug.Print Hex(QBColor(9))    '"FF0000"
    Debug.Print Hex(QBColor(10))   '"FF00"
    Debug.Print Hex(QBColor(12))   '"FF"
    Debug.Print Hex(QBColor(15))   '"FFFFFF"
End Sub
```

## Randomize Instruction

### Syntax:

Randomize [Seed]

**Group:** Math

### Description:

Randomize the random number generator.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Seed</u>	This numeric value sets the initial seed for the random number generator. If this value is omitted then the current time is used as the seed.
-------------	---

**See Also:** Rnd( ).

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Randomize
    Debug.Print Rnd ' 0.????????????????
End Sub
```

## ReDim Instruction

### Syntax:

```
ReDim [Preserve] name[type][([dim[, ...]])] [As type][, ...]  
-or-  
ReDim [Preserve] usertypevar.elem[type][([dim[, ...]])] [As type][, ...]
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Redimension a dynamic arrayvar or user defined type array element. Use Preserve to keep the array values. Otherwise, the array values will all be reset. When using preserve only the last index of the array may change, but the number of indexes may not. (A one-dimensional array can't be redimensioned as a two-dimensional array.)

**See Also:** Dim, Option Base, Private, Public, Static.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Dim X()  
    ReDim X(3)  
    Debug.Print UBound(X) ' 3  
    ReDim X(200)  
    Debug.Print UBound(X) ' 200  
End Sub
```

## Reference Comment

### Syntax:

```
'#Reference {uuid}#vermajor.verminor#lcid#[path[#name]]
```

### Description:

The Reference comment indicates that the current macro/module references the type library identified. Reference comment lines must be the first lines in the macro/module (following the global Attributes). Reference comments are in reverse priority (from lowest to highest). The IDE does not display the reference comments.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

uuid	Type library's universally unique identifier.
vermajor	Type library's major version number.
verminor	Type library's minor version number.
lcid	Type library's locale identifier.
path	Type library's path.
name	Type library's name.

### Example:

```
'#Reference {00025E01-0000-0000-C000-000000000046}#4.0#0#C:\PROGRAM  
FILES\COMMON FILES\MICROSOFT SHARED\DAO\DAO350.DLL#Microsoft DAO 3.5 Object  
Library
```



## Rem Instruction

### Syntax:

Rem ...

-or-

'...

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Both forms are comments. The Rem form is an instruction. The ' form can be used at the end of any line. All text from either ' or Rem to the end of the line is part of the comment. That text is not executed.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print "Hello" ' prints to the output window  
    Rem the macro terminates at Main's End Sub  
End Sub
```

## Replace\$ Function

### Syntax:

Replace[\$](S\$, Pat\$, Rep\$, [Index], [Count])

**Group:** String

### Description:

Replace Pat\$ with Rep\$ in S\$.

Parameter	Description
<u>S\$</u>	This string value is searched. Replacements are made in the string returned by Replace.
<u>Pat\$</u>	This string value is the pattern to look for.
<u>Rep\$</u>	This string value is the replacement.
<u>Index</u>	This numeric value is the starting index in <u>S\$</u> . Replace(S,Pat,Rep,N) is equivalent to Replace(Mid(S,N),Pat,Rep). If this is omitted use 1.
<u>Count</u>	This numeric value is the maximum number of replacements that will be done. If this is omitted use -1 (which means replace all occurrences).

**See Also:** InStr(), InStrRev(), Left(), Len(), Mid\$(), Right\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Replace$ ("abcabc", "b", "B")      ' "aBcaBc"
    Debug.Print Replace$ ("abcabc", "b", "B", , 1)  ' "aBcabC"
    Debug.Print Replace$ ("abcabc", "b", "B", 3)    ' "caBc"
    Debug.Print Replace$ ("abcabc", "b", "B", 9)    ' ""
End Sub
```

## Reset Instruction

### Syntax:

Reset

**Group:** File

### Description:

Close all open streams for the current macro/module.

**See Also:** Close, Open.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    ' read the first line of XXX and print it
    Open "XXX" For Input As #1
    Line Input #1,L$
    Debug.Print L$
    Reset
End Sub
```

## Resume Instruction

### Syntax:

Resume label

-or-

Resume Next

### Group: Error Handling

### Description:

Form 1: Resume execution at label.

Form 2: Resume execution at the next statement.

Once an error has occurred, the error handler can use Resume to continue execution. The error handler must use Resume or Exit at the end.

Note: This instruction clears the Err and sets Error\$ to null.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    On Error GoTo X
    Err.Raise 1
    Debug.Print "RESUMING"
    Exit Sub

X:  Debug.Print "Err";Err
    Resume Next

End Sub
```

## RGB Function

### Syntax:

RGB(red, green, blue)

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Return a color.

**See Also:** QBColor().

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Hex(RGB(255,0,0))  '"FF0000"  
End Sub
```

## Right\$ Function

### Syntax:

Right[\$] (S\$, Len)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the last Len chars of S\$.

Note: A similar function, RightB, returns the last Len bytes.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Return the right portion of this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	---

<u>Len</u>	Return this many chars. If <u>S\$</u> is shorter than that then just return <u>S\$</u> .
------------	--

**See Also:** InStr(), InStrRev(), Left\$(), Len(), Mid\$(), Replace\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Right$("Hello",3) '"llo"
End Sub
```

## Rmdir Instruction

### Syntax:

Rmdir Name\$

**Group:** File

### Description:

Remove directory Name\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the directory. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
---------------	--

**See Also:** Mkdir.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Rmdir "C:\WWTEMP"
End Sub
```

## Rnd Function

### Syntax:

Rnd ( [Num] )

**Group:** Math

### Description:

Return a random number greater than or equal to zero and less than one.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>	See table below.
------------	------------------

Num	Description
-----	-------------

<0	Return the same number every time, using <u>Num</u> as the seed.
----	--

>0	Return the next random number in the sequence.
----	--

0	Return the most recently generated number.
---	--

omitted	Return the next random number in the sequence.
---------	--

**See Also:** Randomize.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Rnd() ' 0.????????????????
End Sub
```



## Round Function

### Syntax:

Round([Num] [, Places])

### Group: Math

### Description:

Return the number rounded to the specified number of decimal places.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>	Round this numeric value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>Places</u>	Round to this number of decimal places. If this is omitted then round to the nearest integer value.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Round(.5)           ' 0
    Debug.Print Round(.500001)      ' 1
    Debug.Print Round(1.499999)     ' 1
    Debug.Print Round(1.5)           ' 2
    Debug.Print Round(11.11)         ' 11
    Debug.Print Round(11.11,1)      ' 11.1
End Sub
```

## RSet Instruction

### Syntax:

RSet strvar = str

### Group: Assignment

### Description:

Assign the value of str to strvar. Shorten str by removing trailing chars (or extend with leading blanks). The previous length strvar is maintained.

**See Also:** LSet.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    S$ = "123"
    RSet S$ = "A"
    Debug.Print ". "; S$; ". " ' ". A."
End Sub
```

## RTrim\$ Function

### Syntax:

RTrim[\$] (S\$)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the string with S\$'s trailing spaces removed.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Copy this string without the trailing spaces. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	--

**See Also:** LTrim\$( ), Trim\$( ).

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Debug.Print ".";RTrim$("  x  ");"." ' ".  x."
End Sub
```

## SaveSetting Instruction

### Syntax:

SaveSetting AppName\$, Section\$, Key\$, Setting

**Group:** Settings

### Description:

Save the Setting for Key in Section in project AppName. Win16 and Win32s store settings in a .ini file named AppName. Win32 stores settings in the registration database.

Parameter	Description
<u>AppName\$</u>	This string value is the name of the project which has this <u>Section</u> and <u>Key</u> .
<u>Section\$</u>	This string value is the name of the section of the project settings.
<u>Key\$</u>	This string value is the name of the key in the section of the project settings.
<u>Setting</u>	Set the key to this value. (The value is stored as a string.)

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    SaveSetting "MyApp", "Font", "Size", 10
End Sub
```

## Second Function

### Syntax:

`Second(dateexpr)`

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the second of the minute (0 to 59).

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>dateexpr</u>	Return the second of the minute for this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
-----------------	---

**See Also:** Hour(), Minute(), Time().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Second(#12:00:01 AM#) ' 1
End Sub
```

## Seek Instruction

### Syntax:

Seek [#]StreamNum, Count

### Group: File

### Description:

Position StreamNum for input Count.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
<u>Count</u>	For Random mode files this is the record number. The first record is 1. Otherwise, it is the byte position. The first byte is 1.

**See Also:** Seek().

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
  Open "XXX" For Input As #1  
  Line Input #1,L$  
  Seek #1,1 ' rewind to start of file  
  Input #1,A  
  Close #1  
  Debug.Print A  
End Sub
```

## Seek Function

### Syntax:

`Seek(StreamNum)`

### Group: File

### Description:

Return StreamNum current position. For Random mode files this is the record number. The first record is 1. Otherwise, it is the byte position. The first byte is 1.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
------------------	--

**See Also:** Seek.

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Open "XXX" For Input As #1  
    Debug.Print Seek(1) ' 1  
    Line Input #1,L$  
    Debug.Print Seek(1)  
    Close #1  
End Sub
```

## Select Case Statement

### Syntax:

```
Select Case expr  
[Case caseexpr[, ...]  
    statements]...  
[Case Else  
    statements]  
End Select
```

### Group: Flow Control

### Description:

Select the appropriate case by comparing the expr with each of the caseexprs. Select the Case Else part if no caseexpr matches. (If the Case Else is omitted then skip the entire Select...End Select block.)

<u>caseexpr</u>	<u>Description</u>
-----------------	--------------------

<u>expr</u>	Execute if equal.
Is < <u>expr</u>	Execute if less than.
Is <= <u>expr</u>	Execute if less than or equal to.
Is > <u>expr</u>	Execute if greater than.
Is >= <u>expr</u>	Execute if greater than or equal to.
Is <> <u>expr</u>	Execute if not equal to.
<u>expr1</u> To <u>expr2</u>	Execute if greater than or equal to <u>expr1</u> and less than or equal to <u>expr2</u> .

**See Also:** If, Choose(), IIf().

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    S = InputBox("Enter hello, goodbye, dinner or sleep:")  
    Select Case UCase(S)  
        Case "HELLO"  
            Debug.Print "come in"  
        Case "GOODBYE"  
            Debug.Print "see you later"  
        Case "DINNER"  
            Debug.Print "Please come in."  
            Debug.Print "Dinner will be ready soon."  
        Case "SLEEP"  
            Debug.Print "Sorry."  
            Debug.Print "We are full for the night"  
        Case Else  
            Debug.Print "What?"  
    End Select  
End Sub
```



# SendKeys Instruction

## Syntax:

SendKeys Keys\$ [, Wait]

## Group: Miscellaneous

## Description:

Send Keys\$ to Windows.

Parameter	Description
<u>Keys\$</u>	Send the keys in this string value to Windows.
<u>Wait</u>	If this is not zero then the keys are sent before executing the next instruction. If this is omitted or zero then the keys are sent during the following instructions.

Keys\$	Description
+	Shift modifier key: the following key is a shifted key
^	Ctrl modifier key: the following key is a control key
%	Alt modifier key: the following key is an alt key
~	Enter key
(keys)	Modifiers apply to all keys
{special n}	special key (n is an optional repeat count)
k	k Key (k is any single char)
K	Shift k Key (K is any capital letter)

## Special Keys:

Key	Description	Key	Description
k	k Key (any single char)	K	shift k Key
Cancel	Break Key	Left	Left Arrow Key
Esc or Escape	Up	Right	Right Arrow Key
	Escape Key	Up	Up Arrow Key
Enter	Enter Key	Down	Down Arrow Key
Menu	Menu Key (Alt)	PgUp	Page Up Key
Help	Help Key (?)	PgDn	Page Down Key
Prtsc	Print Screen Key	Home	Home Key
Print	?	End	End Key
Execute	?	Select	?
Tab	Tab Key	Clear	Num Pad 5 Key
Pause	Pause Key	Pad0 to Pad9	
BS, BkSp or BackSpace	Pad*	Num Pad 0-9 Keys	
	Back Space Key	Num Pad * Key	
	PadEnter	Pad+ Num Pad + Key	
Del or Delete	Delete Key	Num Pad Enter	
	Pad.	Num Pad - Key	
Ins or Insert	Insert Key	Num Pad . Key	
		Pad/ Num Pad / Key	
		F1 to F24	F1 to F24 Keys

**See Also:** [AppActivate](#), [Shell\(\)](#).

## Example:

```
Sub Main
    SendKeys "%S"      ' send Alt-S (Search)
    SendKeys "GoTo~~"  ' send G o T o {Enter} {Enter}
End Sub
```

## Set Instruction

### Syntax:

Set objvar = objexpr

-or-

Set objvar = New objtype

### Group: Assignment

### Description:

Form 1: Set objvar's object reference to the object reference of objexpr.

Form 2: Set objvar's object reference to the a new instance of objtype.

The Set instruction is how object references are assigned.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
    Dim App As Object
    Set App = CreateObject("WinWrap.CppDemoApplication")
    App.Move 20,30 ' move icon to 20,30
    Set App = Nothing
    App.Quit      ' run-time error (no object)
End Sub
```

## SetAttr Instruction

### Syntax:

SetAttr Name\$, Attrib

### Group: File

### Description:

Set the attributes for file Name\$. If the file does not exist then a run-time error occurs.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the file. A path relative to the current directory can be used.
---------------	---

<u>Attrib</u>	Set the file's <u>attributes</u> to this numeric value.
---------------	---

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Attrib = GetAttr("XXX")  
    SetAttr "XXX",1 ' readonly  
    Debug.Print GetAttr("XXX") ' 1  
    SetAttr "XXX",Attrib  
End Sub
```

# Sgn Function

**Syntax:**

Sgn (Num)

**Group:** Math

**Description:**

Return the sign.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the sign of this numeric value. Return -1 for negative. Return 0 for zero. Return 1 for positive.
------------	--

**Example:**

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Sgn(9)    ' 1
    Debug.Print Sgn(0)    ' 0
    Debug.Print Sgn(-9)   '-1
End Sub
```

## Shell Function

### Syntax:

`Shell(Name$[, WindowType])`

### Group: Miscellaneous

### Description:

Execute program Name\$. This is the same as using File|Run from the Program Manager. This instruction can run .COM, .EXE, .BAT and .PIF files. If successful, return the task ID.

Parameter	Description	
<u>Name\$</u>	This string value is the path and name of the program to run. Command line arguments follow the program name. (A long file name containing a space must be surrounded by literal double quotes.)	
<u>WindowType</u>	This controls how the application's main window is shown. See the table below.	
WindowType	Value	Effect
vbHide	0	Hide Window
vbNormalFocus	1, 5, 9	Normal Window
vbMinimizedFocus	2	Minimized Window (default)
vbMaximizedFocus	3	Maximized Window
vbNormalNoFocus	4, 8	Normal Deactivated Window
vbMinimizedNoFocus	6, 7	Minimized Deactivated Window

**See Also:** AppActivate, SendKeys.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  X = Shell("Calc") ' run the calc program
  AppActivate X
  SendKeys "% R" ' restore calc's main window
  SendKeys "30*2{+}10=",1 '70
End Sub
```

## Sin Function

### Syntax:

`Sin (Num)`

**Group:** Math

### Description:

Return the sine.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the sine of this numeric value. This is the number of radians. There are 2*Pi radians in a full circle.
------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Sin(1) ' 0.8414709848079
End Sub
```

## Single Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A 32 bit real value.

## Space\$ Function

### Syntax:

Space[\$] (Len)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the string Len spaces long.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Len</u>	Create a string this many spaces long.
------------	--

**See Also:** String\$(.).

### Example:

<u>Sub</u>	<u>Main</u>
	<u>Debug.Print</u> ". ";Space\$(3);"." ' ".    ."
<u>End</u>	<u>Sub</u>



# Sqr Function

**Syntax:**

Sqr (Num)

**Group:** Math

**Description:**

Return the square root.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the square root of this numeric value.
------------	---

**Example:**

<u>Sub</u>	<u>Main</u>
	<u>Debug.Print</u> Sqr(9) ' 3
<u>End</u>	<u>Sub</u>

## Static Definition

### Syntax:

Static name[type][([dim[, ...]])][As [New] type][, ...]

**Group:** Declaration

### Description:

A static variable retains its value between procedure calls. Dimension var array(s) using the dims to establish the minimum and maximum index value for each dimension. If the dims are omitted then a scalar (single value) variable is defined. A dynamic array is declared using ( ) without any dims. It must be ReDimensioned before it can be used.

**See Also:** Dim, Option Base, Private, Public, ReDim.

### Example:

---

```
Sub A
    Static X
    Debug.Print X
    X = "Hello"
End Sub

Sub Main
    A
    A ' prints "Hello"
End Sub
```

# Stop Instruction

**Syntax:**

Stop

**Group:** Flow Control

**Description:**

Pause execution. If execution is resumed then it starts at the next instruction. Use End to terminate the macro completely.

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main
  For I = 1 To 10
    Debug.Print I
    If I = 3 Then Stop
  Next I
End Sub
```

## Str\$ Function

### Syntax:

Str[\$] (Num)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the string representation of Num.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Len</u>	Return the string representation of this numeric value. Positive values begin with a blank. Negative values begin with a dash '-'.
------------	--

**See Also:** CStr(), Hex\$(), Oct\$(), Val().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Str$(9*9) ' 81
End Sub
```

## StrComp\$ Function

### Syntax:

StrComp(Str1,Str2,Comp)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Compare two strings.

Parameter	Description
<u>Str1</u>	Compare this string with <u>Str2</u> . If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>Str2</u>	Compare this string with <u>Str1</u> . If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>Comp</u>	This numeric value indicates the type of comparison. If this is omitted or zero then binary comparison is used. Otherwise, text comparison is used. (Text comparison is not case sensitive.)

Result	Description
-1	<u>Str1</u> is less than <u>Str2</u> .
0	<u>Str1</u> is equal to <u>Str2</u> .
1	<u>Str1</u> is greater than <u>Str2</u> .
<u>Null</u>	<u>Str1</u> or <u>Str2</u> is <u>Null</u> .

**See Also:** LCase\$(), StrConv\$(), UCase\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print StrComp("F","e") ' -1
    Debug.Print StrComp("F","e",1) ' 1
    Debug.Print StrComp("F","f",1) ' 0
End Sub
```

## StrConv\$ Function

### Syntax:

StrConv[\$] (Str, Conv)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Convert the string.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Str</u>	Convert this string value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
<u>Conv</u>	This numeric value indicates the type of conversion. See conversion table below.

Conv	Value	Effect
vbUpperCase	1	Convert to upper case.
vbLowerCase	2	Convert to lower case.
vbProperCase	3	Convert to proper case. (Not supported.)
vbWide	4	Convert to wide. (Only supported for Win32 in eastern locales.)
vbNarrow	8	Convert to narrow. (Only supported for Win32 in eastern locales.)
vbKatakana	16	Convert to Katakana. (Only supported for Win32 in Japanese locales.)
vbHiragana	32	Convert to Hiragana. (Only supported for Win32 in Japanese locales.)
vbUnicode	64	Convert to Unicode. (Only supported for Win32.)
vbFromUnicode	128	Convert from Unicode. (Only supported for Win32.)

**See Also:** LCase\$(), StrComp(), UCase\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim B(1 To 3) As Byte
    B(1) = 65
    B(2) = 66
    B(3) = 67
    Debug.Print StrConv$(B,vbUnicode) ' "ABC"
End Sub
```

# String Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

An arbitrary length string value. Some useful string constants are predefined:

- vbNullChar - same as Chr(0)
- vbCrLf - same as Chr(13) & Chr(10)
- vbCr - same as Chr(13)
- vbLf - same as Chr(10)
- vbBack - same as Chr(8)
- vbFormFeed - same as Chr(12)
- vbTab - same as Chr(9)
- vbVerticalTab - same as Chr(11)

## String\*n Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A fixed length (n) string value.



## String\$ Function

### Syntax:

String[\$] (Len, Char|\$)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the string Len long filled with Char or the first char of Char\$.

Parameter	Description
<u>Len</u>	Create a string this many chars long.
<u>Char</u>  \$	Fill the string with this char value. If this is a numeric value then use the ASCII char equivalent. If this is a string value use the first char of that string. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.

**See Also:** Space\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print String$(4,65)      '"AAAA"'
    Debug.Print String$(4,"ABC")   '"AAAA"'
End Sub
```

## StrReverse\$ Function

### Syntax:

StrReverse[\$] (S)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the string with the characters in reverse order.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S</u>	Return this string with the characters in reverse order.
----------	--

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print StrReverse$ ("ABC") 'CBA  
End Sub
```

## Sub Definition

### Syntax:

```
[ | Private | Public | Friend ] _  
Sub name[([param[, ...]])]  
    statements  
End Sub
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

User defined subroutine. The subroutine defines a set of statements to be executed when it is called. The values of the calling arglist are assigned to the params. A subroutine does not return a result.

Sub defaults to Public if Private, Public or Friend are not specified.

**See Also:** Declare, Function, Property.

### Example:

---

```
Sub IdentityArray(A()) ' A() is an array of numbers  
    For I = LBound(A) To UBound(A)  
        A(I) = I  
    Next I  
End Sub  
  
Sub CalcArray(A(),B,C) ' A() is an array of numbers  
    For I = LBound(A) To UBound(A)  
        A(I) = A(I)*B+C  
    Next I  
End Sub  
  
Sub ShowArray(A()) ' A() is an array of numbers  
    For I = LBound(A) To UBound(A)  
        Debug.Print "(";I;"")="";A(I)  
    Next I  
End Sub  
  
Sub Main  
    Dim X(1 To 4)  
    IdentityArray X() ' X(1)=1, X(2)=2, X(3)=3, X(4)=4  
    CalcArray X(),2,3 ' X(1)=5, X(2)=7, X(3)=9, X(4)=11  
    ShowArray X()     ' print X(1), X(2), X(3), X(4)  
End Sub
```

# Tan Function

**Syntax:**

Tan (Num)

**Group:** Math

**Description:**

Return the tangent.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>Num</u>	Return the tangent of this numeric value.
------------	---

**Example:**

<u>Sub</u>	<u>Main</u>
	<u>Debug.Print</u> Tan(1) ' 1.5574077246549
<u>End</u>	<u>Sub</u>

## Text Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

Text X, Y, DX, DY, Title\$[, .Field]

**Group:** User Dialog

### Description:

Define a text item.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Title\$</u>	The value of this string is the title of the text control.
<u>Field</u>	This identifier is the name of the field. The <u>dialogfunc</u> receives this name as <u>string</u> . If this identifier is omitted then the first two words of the title are used.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
End Sub
```

## TextBox Dialog Item Definition

### Syntax:

`TextBox X, Y, DX, DY, .Field$[, Options]`

### Group: User Dialog

### Description:

Define a textbox item.

Parameter	Description
<u>X</u>	This number value is the distance from the left edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>Y</u>	This number value is the distance from the top edge of the dialog box. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>DX</u>	This number value is the width. It is measured in 1/8 ths of the average character width for the dialog's font.
<u>DY</u>	This number value is the height. It is measured in 1/12 ths of the character height for the dialog's font.
<u>Field</u>	The value of the text box is accessed via this field.
<u>Options</u>	This numeric value controls the type of text box. Choose one value from following table. (If this numeric value omitted then zero is used.)

Option	Description
0	Text box allows a single line of text to be entered.
1	Text box allows multiple lines of text can be entered.
-1	Text box allows a hidden password can be entered.

**See Also:** Begin Dialog, Dim As UserDialog.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Begin Dialog UserDialog 200,120
        Text 10,10,180,15,"Please push the OK button"
        TextBox 10,25,180,20,.Text$
        OKButton 80,90,40,20
    End Dialog
    Dim dlg As UserDialog
    dlg.Text$ = "none"
    Dialog dlg ' show dialog (wait for ok)
    Debug.Print dlg.Text$
End Sub
```

# Time Function

**Syntax:**

Time[\$]

**Group:** Time/Date

**Description:**

Return the current time as a date value.

**See Also:** Date, Now, Timer.

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Time ' example: 09:45:00 am  
End Sub
```

# Timer Function

**Syntax:**

Timer

**Group:** [Time/Date](#)

**Description:**

Return the number of seconds past midnight. (This is a real number, accurate to about 1/18th of a second.)

**See Also:** [Date](#), [Now](#), [Time](#).

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Timer ' example: 45188.13  
End Sub
```



## TimeSerial Function

### Syntax:

TimeSerial(Hour, Minute, Second)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return a date value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Hour</u>	This numeric value is the hour (0 to 23).
<u>Minute</u>	This numeric value is the minute (0 to 59).
<u>Second</u>	This numeric value is the second (0 to 59).

**See Also:** DateSerial, DateValue, TimeValue.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print TimeSerial(13,30,0) '1:30:00 PM
End Sub
```

## TimeValue Function

### Syntax:

TimeValue(Date\$)

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the time part of date encoded as a string value.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>Date\$</u>	Convert this string value to the time part of date it represents.
---------------	---

**See Also:** DateSerial, DateValue, TimeSerial.

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Debug.Print TimeValue("1/1/2000 12:00:01 AM")
    '12:00:01 AM
End Sub
```

## Trim\$ Function

### Syntax:

Trim[\$] (S\$)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the string with S\$'s leading and trailing spaces removed.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Copy this string without the leading or trailing spaces. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	---

**See Also:** LTrim\$(), RTrim\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print ".";Trim$("  x  ");"." & Trim$("x.")
End Sub
```

## True Keyword

**Group:** Constant

**Description:**

A conditional expression is True when its value is non-zero. A function that returns True returns the value -1.

## Type Definition

### Syntax:

```
[ | Private | Public ] _  
Type name  
    elem [[dim[, ...]]] As [New] type  
    [...]  
End Type
```

### Group: Declaration

#### Description:

Define a new usertype. Each elem defines an element of the type for storing data. As [New] type defines the type of data that can be stored. A user defined type variable has a value for each elem. Use .elem to access individual element values.

Type defaults to Public if neither Private or Public is specified.

### Example:

---

```
Type Employee  
    FirstName As String  
    LastName As String  
    Title As String  
    Salary As Double  
End Type  
  
Sub Main  
    Dim e As Employee  
    e.FirstName = "John"  
    e.LastName = "Doe"  
    e.Title = "President"  
    e.Salary = 100000  
    Debug.Print e.FirstName "John"  
    Debug.Print e.LastName "Doe"  
    Debug.Print e.Title "President"  
    Debug.Print e.Salary " 100000"  
End Sub
```

# TypeName Function

## Syntax:

TypeName [\$] (var)

**Group:** [Variable Info](#)

## Description:

Return a string indicating the type of value stored in var.

Parameter	Description
<u>var</u>	Return a string indicating the type of value stored in this variable.
Result	Description
Empty	<u>Variant</u> variable is empty. It has never been assigned a value.
Null	<u>Variant</u> variable is null.
Integer	Variable contains an <u>integer</u> value.
Long	Variable contains a <u>long</u> value.
Single	Variable contains a <u>single</u> value.
Double	Variable contains a <u>double</u> value.
Currency	Variable contains a <u>currency</u> value.
Date	Variable contains a <u>date</u> value.
String	Variable contains a <u>string</u> value.
Object	Variable contains an <u>object</u> reference that is not Nothing. (An object may return a type name specific to that type of object.)
Nothing	Variable contains an <u>object</u> reference that is Nothing.
Error	Variable contains a error code value.
Boolean	Variable contains a <u>boolean</u> value.
Variant	Variable contains a variant value. (Only used for arrays of variants.)
Unknown	Variable contains a non-ActiveX Automation object reference.
Byte	Variable contains a <u>byte</u> value.
( )	Variable contains an array value. The TypeName of the element followed by ( ).

**See Also:** [VarType](#).

## Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim X As Variant
    Debug.Print TypeName(X) ' "Empty"
    X = 1
    Debug.Print TypeName(X) ' "Integer"
    X = 100000
    Debug.Print TypeName(X) ' "Long"
    X = 1.1
    Debug.Print TypeName(X) ' "Double"
    X = "A"
    Debug.Print TypeName(X) ' "String"
    Set X = CreateObject("Word.Basic")
    Debug.Print TypeName(X) ' "Object"
    X = Array(0,1,2)
    Debug.Print TypeName(X) ' "Variant() "
End Sub
```

## UBound Function

### Syntax:

`UBound(arrayvar[, dimension])`

### Group: Variable Info

### Description:

Return the highest index.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>arrayvar</u>	Return the highest index for this array variable.
-----------------	---

<u>dimension</u>	Return the highest index for this dimension of <u>arrayvar</u> . If this is omitted then return the highest index for the first dimension.
------------------	--

**See Also:** LBound().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
  Dim A(3,6)
  Debug.Print UBound(A)      ' 3
  Debug.Print UBound(A,1)    ' 3
  Debug.Print UBound(A,2)    ' 6
End Sub
```

## UCase\$ Function

### Syntax:

UCase[\$] (S\$)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return a string from S\$ where all the lowercase letters have been uppercased.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Return the string value of this after all chars have been converted to lowercase. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
------------	--

**See Also:** LCase\$(), StrComp(), StrConv\$().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print UCase$("Hello") ' "HELLO"
End Sub
```



## Unlock Instruction

### Syntax:

```
Unlock StreamNum  
-or-  
Unlock StreamNum, RecordNum  
-or-  
Unlock StreamNum, [start] To end
```

### Group: File

### Description:

Form 1: Unlock all of StreamNum.

Form 2: Unlock a record (or byte) of StreamNum.

Form 3: Unlock a range of records (or bytes) of StreamNum. If start is omitted then unlock starting at the first record (or byte).

Note: For sequential files (Input, Output and Append) unlock always affects the entire file.

Parameter	Description
<u>StreamNum</u>	Streams 1 through 255 are private to each macro. Streams 256 through 511 are shared by all macros.
<u>RecordNum</u>	For Random mode files this is the record number. The first record is 1. Otherwise, it is the byte position. The first byte is 1.
<u>start</u>	First record (or byte) in the range.
<u>end</u>	Last record (or byte) in the range.

**See Also:** Lock, Open.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Dim V As Variant  
    Open "SAVE_V.DAT" For Binary As #1  
    Lock #1  
    Get #1, 1, V  
    V = "Hello"  
    Put #1, 1, V  
    Unlock #1  
    Close #1  
End Sub
```

## UserDialog Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

A usertype defined by Begin Dialog UserDialog.

## Uses Comment

### Syntax:

```
'#Uses "module" [Only:[Win16|Win32]] ...  
-or-  
'$Include: "module"
```

### Description:

The Uses comment indicates that the current macro/module uses public and friend symbols from the module. The Only option indicates that the module is only loaded for that Windows platform.

Parameter	Description
<u>module</u>	Public and Friend symbols from this module are accessible. If the module name is a relative path then the path is relative to the macro/module containing the Uses comment. For example, if module "A:\B\C\D.BAS" has this uses comment: '#Uses "E.BAS" then it uses "A:\B\C\E.BAS".

**See Also:** [Class Module](#), [Code Module](#), [Object Module](#).

### Example:

```
'Macro A.WWB  
'#Uses "B.WWB"  
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print BFunc$("Hello") ' "HELLO"  
End Sub  
  
'Module B.WWB  
Public Function BFunc$(S$)  
    BFunc$ = UCase(S$)  
End Sub
```

## Val Function

### Syntax:

Val (S\$)

**Group:** String

### Description:

Return the value of the S\$.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>S\$</u>	Return the numeric value for this string value. A string value begins with &O is an octal number. A string value begins with &H is a hex number. Otherwise it is decimal number.
------------	--

### Example:

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Val ("-1000") ' -1000  
End Sub
```

## Variant Data Type

**Group:** Data Type

**Description:**

An empty, numeric, currency, date, string, object, error code, null or array value.

# VarType Function

## Syntax:

VarType (var)

## Group: Variable Info

## Description:

Return a number indicating the type of value stored in var.

Parameter	Description	
<u>var</u>	Return a number indicating the type of value stored in this variable.	
Result	Value	Description
vbEmpty	0	<u>Variant</u> variable is empty. It has never been assigned a value.
vbNull	1	<u>Variant</u> variable is null.
vbInteger	2	Variable contains an <u>integer</u> value.
vbLong	3	Variable contains a <u>long</u> value.
vbSingle	4	Variable contains a <u>single</u> value.
vbDouble	5	Variable contains a <u>double</u> value.
vbCurrency	6	Variable contains a <u>currency</u> value.
vbDate	7	Variable contains a <u>date</u> value.
vbString	8	Variable contains a <u>string</u> value.
vbObject	9	Variable contains an <u>object</u> reference.
vbError	10	Variable contains a error code value.
vbBoolean	11	Variable contains a <u>boolean</u> value.
vbVariant	12	Variable contains a variant value. (Only used for arrays of variants.)
vbDataObject	13	Variable contains a non-ActiveX Automation object reference.
vbDecimal	14	Variable contains a 96 bit scaled real.
vbByte	17	Variable contains a <u>byte</u> value.
vbUserDefinedType	36	Variable contains a User Defined <u>Type</u> value.
+vbArray	8192	Variable contains an array value. Use VarType( ) And 255 to get the type of element stored in the array.

**See Also:** TypeName.

## Example:

```
Sub Main
    Dim X As Variant
    Debug.Print VarType(X) ' 0
    X = 1
    Debug.Print VarType(X) ' 2
    X = 100000
    Debug.Print VarType(X) ' 3
    X = 1.1
    Debug.Print VarType(X) ' 5
    X = "A"
    Debug.Print VarType(X) ' 8
    Set X = CreateObject("Word.Basic")
    Debug.Print VarType(X) ' 9
    X = Array(0,1,2)
    Debug.Print VarType(X) ' 8204 (8192+12)
End Sub
```

## Wait Instruction

### Syntax:

Wait Delay

**Group:** Miscellaneous

### Description:

Wait for Delay seconds.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Wait 5 ' wait for 5 seconds  
End Sub
```

# Weekday Function

## Syntax:

`Weekday (dateexpr)`

**Group:** Time/Date

## Description:

Return the weekday.

- vbSunday (1) - Sunday
- vbMonday (2) - Monday
- vbTuesday (3) - Tuesday
- vbWednesday (4) - Wednesday
- vbThursday (5) - Thursday
- vbFriday (6) - Friday
- vbSaturday (7) - Saturday

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>dateexpr</u>	Return the weekday for this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
-----------------	--

**See Also:** Date(), Day(), Month(), WeekdayName(), Year().

## Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print Weekday(#1/1/1900#) ' 2
    Debug.Print Weekday(#1/1/2000#) ' 7
End Sub
```



## WeekdayName Function

### Syntax:

WeekdayName (NumZ{day}[, CondZ{abbrev}])

**Group:** Time/Date

### Description:

Return the localized name of the weekday.

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

<u>day</u>	Return the localized name of this weekday. (1-7)
------------	--

<u>abbrev</u>	If this conditional value is <u>True</u> then return the abbreviated form of the weekday name.
---------------	--

**See Also:** Weekday().

### Example:

```
Sub Main
    Debug.Print WeekdayName(1) 'Sunday
    Debug.Print WeekdayName(Weekday(Now))
End Sub
```

# While Statement

**Syntax:**

```
While condexpr  
    statements  
Wend
```

**Group:** Flow Control

**Description:**

Execute statements while condexpr is True.

**See Also:** Do, For, For Each, Exit While.

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main  
    I = 2  
    While I < 10  
        I = I*2  
    Wend  
    Debug.Print I ' 16  
End Sub
```

## Win16 Keyword

**Group:** Constant

**Description:**

True if running in 16 bits. False if running in 32 bits.

## Win32 Keyword

**Group:** Constant

**Description:**

True if running in 32 bits. False if running in 16 bits.

## With Statement

### Syntax:

```
With objexpr  
    statements  
End With
```

### Group: Object

### Description:

Method and property references may be abbreviated inside a With block. Use .method or .property to access the object specified by the With objexpr.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main  
    Dim App As Object  
    Set App = CreateObject("WinWrap.CppDemoApplication")  
    With App  
        .Move 20,30 ' move icon to 20,30  
    End With  
End Sub
```

## WithEvents Definition

### Syntax:

```
[Dim | Private | Public] _  
WithEvents name As objtype[, ...]
```

### Group: Declaration

### Description:

Dimensioning a module level variable WithEvents allows the macro to implement event handling Subs. The variable's As type must be a type from a referenced type library (or language extension) which implements events.

### Remarks:

This keyword is supported by the single DLL IDE/interpreter (aka the Enterprise edition). It is not supported by the interpreter implemented in WW\_CU516.DLL or WW\_CU532.DLL.

**See Also:** Dim, Private, Public.

### Example:

---

```
Dim WithEvents X As Thing  
  
Sub Main  
    Set X = New Thing  
    X.DoIt ' DoIt method raises DoingIt event  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub X_DoingIt  
    Debug.Print "X.DoingIt event"  
End Sub
```

## Write Instruction

### Syntax:

Write #StreamNum, expr[, ...]

### Group: File

### Description:

Write's expr(s) to StreamNum. String values are quoted. Null values are written as #NULL#. Boolean values are written as #FALSE# or #TRUE#. Date values are written as #date#. Error codes are written as #ERROR number#.

**See Also:** Input, Line Input, Print.

### Example:

---

```
Sub Main
  A = 1
  B = 2
  C$ = "Hello"
  Open "XXX" For Output As #1
  Write #1,A,B,C$
  Close #1
End Sub
```

# Year Function

**Syntax:**

Year(dateexpr)

**Group:** Time/Date

**Description:**

Return the year.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Description</b>
------------------	--------------------

<u>dateexpr</u>	Return the year for this date value. If this value is <u>Null</u> then <u>Null</u> is returned.
-----------------	---

**See Also:** Date(), Day(), Month(), Weekday().

**Example:**

---

```
Sub Main  
    Debug.Print Year(#1/1/1900#) ' 1900  
    Debug.Print Year(#1/1/2000#) ' 2000  
End Sub
```



## Objects Overview

ActiveX Automation provides access to objects in other applications. Each object supports a particular set of methods and properties. Each method/property has zero or more parameters. Parameters may be optional, in which case the parameter can be specified by using name := value.

- objexpr.method [expr][, ...] [param := expr][,...]  
Call method for objexpr.
- objexpr.method[(expr)[, ...] [param := expr][,...]]  
Return the value of method for objexpr.
- objexpr.property[(expr)[, ...] [param := expr][,...]]  
Return the value of property for objexpr.
- objexpr[(expr)[, ...] [param := expr][,...]]  
Return the default value for the objexpr.
- objexpr.property[(expr)[, ...]] = expr  
Assign the value of property for objexpr.
- objexpr[(expr)[, ...]] = expr  
Assign the default value for the objexpr.
- Set objexpr.property[(expr)[, ...]] = objexpr  
Set the object reference of property for objexpr.

Note: objexpr!name is short hand for objexpr.defaultproperty("name"). Use objexpr![name] if name contains any characters that are not allowed in an identifier.

## Error List

The following table lists all error codes with the associated error text.

Error	Description
10000	Execution interrupted.
10001	Out of memory.
10008	Invalid '#Uses "module" comment.
10009	Invalid '#Uses module dependency.
10010	Macro is already running.
10011	Can't allocate memory to macro/module.
10012	Macro/module has syntax errors.
10013	Macro/module does not exist.
10014	Another macro is paused and can't continue at this time.
10017	No macro is currently active.
10018	Sub/Function does not exist.
10019	Wrong number of parameters.
10021	Can't allocate large array.
10022	Array is not dimensioned.
10023	Array index out of range.
10024	Array lower bound is larger than upper bound.
10025	Array has a different number of indexes.
10030	User dialog has not been defined.
10031	User pressed cancel.
10032	User dialog item id is out of range.
10033	No UserDialog is currently displayed.
10034	Current UserDialog is inaccessible.
10035	Wrong with, don't GoTo into or out of With blocks.
10040	Module could not be loaded.
10041	Function not found in module.
10048	File not opened with read access.
10049	File not opened with write access.
10050	Record length exceeded.
10051	Could not open file.
10052	File is not open.
10053	Attempt to read past end-of-file.
10054	Expecting a stream number in the range 1 to 511.
10055	Input does not match var type.
10056	Expecting a length in the range 1 to 32767.
10057	Stream number is already open.
10058	File opened in the wrong mode for this operation.
10059	Error occurred during file operation.
10060	Expression has an invalid floating point operation.
10061	Divide by zero.
10062	Overflow.
10063	Expression underflowed minimum representation.

10064	Expression loss of precision in representation.
10069	String value is not a valid number.
10071	Resume can only be used in an On Error handler.
10075	Null value can't be used here.
10080	Type mismatch.
10081	Type mismatch for parameter #1.
10082	Type mismatch for parameter #2.
10083	Type mismatch for parameter #3.
10084	Type mismatch for parameter #4.
10085	Type mismatch for parameter #5.
10086	Type mismatch for parameter #6.
10087	Type mismatch for parameter #7.
10088	Type mismatch for parameter #8.
10089	Type mismatch for parameter #9.
10090	OLE Automation error.
10091	OLE Automation: no such property or method.
10092	OLE Automation: server cannot create object.
10093	OLE Automation: server cannot load file.
10094	OLE Automation: Object var is 'Nothing'.
10095	OLE Automation: server could not be found.
10096	OLE Automation: no object currently active.
10097	OLE Automation: wrong number of parameters.
10098	OLE Automation: bad index.
10099	OLE Automation: no such named parameter.
10100	Directory could not be found.
10101	File could not be killed.
10102	Directory could not be created.
10103	File could not be renamed.
10104	Directory could not be removed.
10105	Drive not found.
10106	Source file could not be opened.
10107	Destination file could not be created.
10108	Source file could not be completely read.
10109	Destination file could not be completely written.
10110	Missing close brace '}'.
10111	Invalid key name.
10112	Missing close paren ')'
10113	Missing close bracket ']'.
10114	Missing comma ','.
10115	Missing semi-colon ';'.
10116	SendKeys couldn't install the Windows journal playback hook.
10119	String too long (too many keys).
10120	Window could not be found.
10130	DDE is not available.
10131	Too many simultaneous DDE conversations.

10132	Invalid channel number.
10133	DDE operation did not complete in time.
10134	DDE server died.
10135	DDE operation failed.
10140	Can't access the clipboard.
10150	Window style must be in the range from 1 to 9.
10151	Shell failed.
10160	Declare is not implemented.
10200	Basic is halted due to an unrecoverable error condition.
10201	Basic is busy and can't provide the requested service.
10202	Basic call failed.
10203	Handler property: prototype specification is invalid.
10204	Handler is already in use.

## arglist definition

---

[ | expr | param:=expr ][, ...]

A list of zero or more exprs that are assigned to the parameters of the procedure.

- A positional parameter may be skipped by omitting the expression. Only optional parameters may be skipped.
- Positional parameter assignment is done with expr. Each parameter is assigned in turn. By name parameter assignment may follow.
- By name parameter assignment is done with param:=expr. All following parameters must be assigned by name.

## **array variable definition**

---

A variable that holds an array of values. A Variant variable can hold an array. Dynamic arrays can be ReDimensioned.

## **As [New] type definition**

---

Dim, Private, Public and Static statements may declare variable types using As type or As New objtype. A variable declared using As New objtype is automatically created prior to use, if the variable is Nothing.

## **As type definition**

---

Variable and parameter types, as well as, function and property results may be specified using As type: Boolean, Byte, Currency, Date, Double, Integer, Long, Object, PortInt, Single, String, String\*n, UserDialog, Variant, objtype, userenum, usertype.



## attribute definition

---

A file attribute is zero or more of the following values added together.

Attribute	Value	Description
vbNormal	0	Normal file.
vbReadOnly	1	Read-only file.
vbHidden	2	Hidden file.
vbSystem	4	System file.
vbVolume	8	Volume label.
vbDirectory	16	MS-DOS directory.
vbArchive	32	File has changes since last backup.

## big-endian definition

---

Multiple byte data values (not strings) are stored with the highest order byte first. For example, the long integer &H01020304 is stored as this sequence of four bytes: &H01, &H02, &H03 and &H04. A Binary or Random file written using Put uses little-endian format so that it can be read using Get on any machine. (Big-endian machines, like the Power-PC, reverse the bytes as they are read by Get or written by Put.)

**See Also:** Dir(), GetAttr(), SetAttr().

## **charlist definition**

---

A group of one or more characters enclosed by [ ] as part of Like operator's right string expression.

- This list contains single characters and/or character ranges which describe the characters in the list.
- A range of characters is indicated with a hyphen (-) between two characters. The first character must be ordinally less than or equal to the second character.
- Special pattern characters like ?, \*, # and [ can be matched as literal characters.
- The ] character can not be part of charlist, but it can be part of the pattern outside the charlist.

## condexpr definition

---

An expression that returns a numeric result. If the result is zero then the conditional is False. If the result is non-zero then the conditional is True.

```
0 'false
-1 'true
X > 20 'true if X is greater than 20
S$ = "hello" 'true if S$ equals "hello"
```

## **dateexpr definition**

---

An expression that returns a date result. Use #literal-date# to express a date value.

#1/1/2000# ' Jan 1, 2000

Now+7 ' seven days from now

DateSerial(Year(Now)+1,Month(Now),Day(Now))  
' one year from now

## **dialogfunc definition**

---

A dialog function executes while a UserDialog is visible.

## dim definition

---

[lower To] upper

Array dimension. If lower is omitted then the lower bound is zero or one depending on the Option Base setting. (The lower bound of an array element in a Type definition is not affected by the Option Base setting.) upper must be at least as big as lower.

Dim A(100 To 200) '101 values

Note: For ReDim the lower and upper may be any valid expression. Otherwise, lower and upper must be constant expressions.

## **dlgvar definition**

---

A dialog variable holds values for fields in the dialog. Dialog variables are declared using Dim `dlgvar` As UserDialog.



## **expr definition**

---

An expression that returns the appropriate result.

## field definition

---

Use .field to access individual fields in a dialog variable.

dlg.Name\$

dlg.ZipCode

## instruction definition

---

A single command.

Beep

Debug.Print "Hello"

Today = Date

Multiple instructions may be used instead of a single instruction by separating the single instructions with colons.

X = 1:Debug.Print X

If X = 1 Then Debug.Print "X=";X:Stop

Beep ' must resume from Stop to get to here

## **label definition**

---

An identifier that names a statement. Identifiers start with a letter. Following chars may be a letter, an underscore or a digit.

## **little-endian definition**

---

Multiple byte data values (not strings) are stored with the lowest order byte first. For example, the long integer &H01020304 is stored as this sequence of four bytes: &H04, &H03, &H02 and &H01. A Binary or Random file written using Put uses little-endian format so that it can be read using Get on any machine. (Big-endian machines, like the Power-PC, reverse the bytes as they are read by Get or written by Put.)

## macro definition

---

A macro is like an application. Execution starts at the macro's Sub Main.

## method definition

---

An object provides methods and properties. Methods can be called as subs (the return value is ignored), or used as functions (the return value is used).

If the method name contains characters that are not legal in a name, surround the method name with [].

`App.[Title$]`

## module definition

---

A file with public symbols that are accessible by other modules/macros via the #Uses comment.

- A module is loaded on demand.
- A code module is a code library.
- An object module or class module implements an ActiveX Automation object.
- A module may also access other modules with its own #Uses comments.



## **name definition**

---

An identifier that names a variable or a user defined procedure. Identifiers start with a letter. Following chars may be a letter, an underscore or a digit.

Count

DaysTill2000

Get Data

## **num definition**

---

An expression that returns a numeric result. Use &O to express an octal number. Use &H to express a hex number.

## **numvar definition**

---

A variable that holds one numeric value. The name of a numeric variable may be followed by the appropriate type char.

## **objexpr definition**

---

A expression that returns a reference to an object or module.

CreateObject ("WinWrap.CDemoApplication")

## **objtype definition**

---

A specific ActiveX Automation type defined by your application, another application or by an object module or class module.

**See Also:** Objects, CreateObject(), GetObject().

## **objvar definition**

---

A variable that holds a objexpr which references an object. Object variables are declared using As Object in a Dim, Private or Public statement.

**See Also:** Objects.

## param definition

---

[ [Optional] [ | ByVal | ByRef ] | ParamArray ] param[type]( ) [As type] [ = defaultvalue ]

The param receives the value of the associated expression in the Declare, Sub, Function or Property call. (See arglist.)

- An Optional param may be omitted from the call. It may also have a defaultvalue. The parameter receives the defaultvalue if a value is not specified by the call. If the defaultvalue is omitted, the parameter is a Variant and no value is specified in the call then IsMissing will return True.
- All parameters following an Optional parameter must also be Optional.
- ParamArray may be used on the final param. It must be an array of Variant type. It must not follow any Optional parameters. The ParamArray receives all the expressions at the end of the call as an array. If LBound(param) > UBound(param) then the ParamArray didn't receive any expressions.
- If the param is not ByVal and the expression is merely a variable then the param is a reference to that variable (ByRef). (Changing param changes the variable.) Otherwise, the parameter variable is local to the procedure, so changing its value does not affect the caller.
- Use param( ) to specify an array parameter. An array parameter must be referenced and can not be passed by value. The bounds of the parameter array are available via LBound( ) and UBound( ).

## precedence definition

---

When several operators are used in an expression, each operator is evaluated in a predetermined order. Operators are evaluated in this order:

- ^ (power)
- - (negate)
- \* (multiply), / (divide)
- \ (integer divide)
- Mod (integer remainder)
- + (add), - (difference)
- & (string concatenate)
- = (equal), <> (not equal), < (less than) > (greater than), <= (less than or equal to), >= (greater than or equal to), Like, (string similarity) Is (object equivalence)
- Not (logical bitwise invert)
- And (logical bitwise and)
- Or (logical or bitwise or)
- Xor (logical or bitwise exclusive-or)
- Eqv (logical or bitwise equivalence)
- Imp (logical or bitwise implication)

Operators shown on the same line are evaluated from left to right.



## **procedure definition**

---

A subroutine, function or property.

## property definition

---

An object provides methods and properties. Properties may be used as values (like a function call) or changed (using assignment syntax).

If the property name contains characters that are not legal in a name, surround the property name with [].

`App.[Title$]`

**See Also:** Objects.

## statement definition

---

Zero or more instructions. A statement is at least one line long. Begin Dialog, Do, For, If (multiline), Select Case, While and With statements are always more than one line long. A single line statement continues on the next line if it ends a line with a space and an underscore ' \_'.

```
S$ = "This long string is easier to read, " + _  
    "if it is broken across two lines."  
Debug.Print S$
```

## str definition

---

An expression that returns a string result.

```
"Hello"
```

```
S$
```

```
S$ + " Goodbye"
```

```
S$ & " Goodbye"
```

```
Mid$(S$,2)
```

## **strarray definition**

---

A variable that holds an array of string values. The name of a string variable may be followed by a \$.

## **strvar definition**

---

A variable that holds one string value. The name of a string variable may be followed by a \$.

FirstName\$

## type definition

---

Variable and parameter types, as well as, function and property results may be specified using a type character as the last character in their name.

Type char	As Type
%	<u>Integer</u>
?	<u>PortInt</u>
&	<u>Long</u>
!	<u>Single</u>
#	<u>Double</u>
@	<u>Currency</u>
\$	<u>String</u>

## **userenum definition**

---

User defined enums are defined with Enum.



## **usertype definition**

---

User defined types are defined with Type.

## **usertypevar definition**

---

A user defined type variable holds values for elements of the user defined type. User defined types are defined using Type.

- Declare with Dim, Private, Public or Static.
- Declare as a parameter of Sub, Function or Property definition.

## **var definition**

---

A variable holds either a string, a numeric value or an array of values depending on its type.

## **variantvar definition**

---

A variant variable can hold any type of value (except String\*n or usertypevar), or it can hold an array.

## Declaration Group

---

#Reference, #Uses, Attribute, Class Module, Code Module, Const, Declare, Deftype, Dim, Enum...End Enum, Function...End Function, Object Module, Option, Private, Property...End Property, Public, ReDim, Static, Sub...End Sub, Type...End Type, WithEvents

## Data Type Group

---

Any, Boolean, Byte, Currency, Date, Decimal, Double, Integer, Long, Object, PortInt, Single, String, String\*n, Variant, obj type, user enum, user type.

## Assignment Group

---

Erase, Let, LSet, RSet, Set.

## Flow Control Group

---

Call, CallByName, Do...Loop, End, Exit, For...Next, For Each...Next, GoTo, If...Elseif...Else...End If, MacroRun, MacroRunThis, Select Case...End Select, Stop, While...Wend.



## Error Handling Group

---

Err, Error, On Error, Resume.

## Conversion Group

---

Array, CBool, CByte, CCur, CDate, CDec, Cdbl, CInt, CLng, CSng, CStr, CVar, CVDate, CVErr, Val.

## Variable Info Group

---

IsArray, IsDate, IsEmpty, IsError, IsMissing, IsNull, IsNumeric, IsObject, LBound, TypeName, UBound, VarType.

## Constant Group

---

Empty, False, Nothing, Null, True, Win16, Win32.

## Math Group

---

Abs, Atn, Cos, Exp, Fix, Int, Log, Randomize, Rnd, Round, Sgn, Sin, Sqr, Tan.

## String Group

---

Asc, AscB, AscW, Chr, ChrB, ChrW, Format, Hex, InStr, InStrB, InStrRev, LCase, Left, LeftB, Len, LenB, LTrim, Mid, MidB, Oct, Replace, Right, RightB, RTrim, Space, String, Str, StrComp, StrConv, StrReverse, Trim, UCase.

## Object Group

---

CreateObject, GetObject, Me, With...End With.

## **Time/Date Group**

---

Date, DateAdd, DateDiff, DatePart, DateSerial, DateValue, Day, Hour, Minute, Month, MonthName, Now, Second, Time, Timer, TimeSerial, TimeValue, Weekday, WeekdayName, Year.



## **File Group**

---

ChDir, ChDrive, Close, CurDir, Dir, EOF, FileAttr, FileCopy, FileDateTime, FileLen, FreeFile, Get, GetAttr, Input, Input, Kill, Line Input, Loc, Lock, LOF, MkDir, Name, Open, Print, Put, Reset, RmDir, Seek, Seek, SetAttr, Unlock, Write.

## User Input Group

---

Dialog, GetFilePath, InputBox, MsgBox.

## User Dialog Group

---

Begin Dialog...End Dialog, CancelButton, CheckBox, ComboBox, DropListBox, GroupBox, ListBox, OKButton, OptionButton, OptionGroup, Picture, PushButton, Text, TextBox.

## Dialog Function Group

---

Dialog Func, DlgControlId, DlgCount, DlgEnable, DlgEnd, DlgFocus, DlgListBoxArray, DlgName,  
DlgNumber, DlgSetPicture, DlgText, DlgType, DlgValue, DlgVisible.

## **DDE Group**

---

DDEExecute, DDEInitiate, DDEPoke, DDERequest, DDETerminate, DDETerminateAll.

## Settings Group

---

DeleteSetting, GetAllSettings, GetSetting, SaveSetting

## Miscellaneous Group

---

AboutWinWrapBasic, AppActivate, Attribute, Beep, CallersLine, Choose, Clipboard, Command,  
Debug.Print, DoEvents, Environ, Eval, IIf, MacroDir, QBColor, Rem, RGB, SendKeys, Shell, Wait.

## Operator Group

---

Operators: +, -, ^, \*, /, \, Mod, +, -, &, =, <>, <, >, <=, >=, Like, Not, And, Or, Xor, Eqv, Imp, Is.



## **Sax Basic Editor**

The Sax Basic Editor is an interactive design environment for developing, testing and executing Sax Basic scripts.

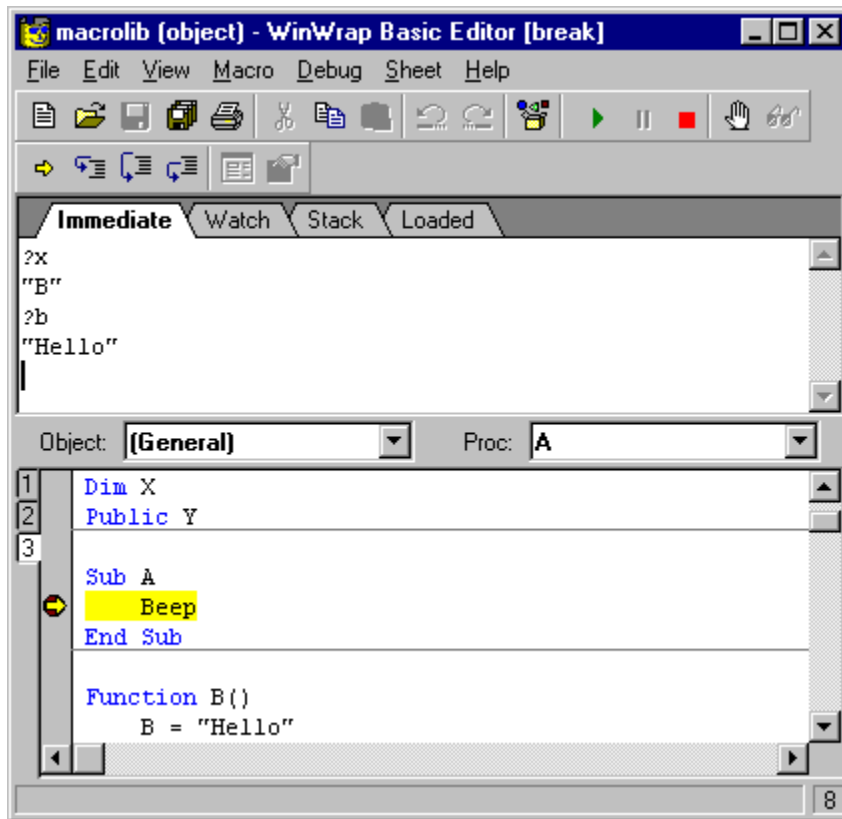
- [IDE](#)
- [References](#)
- [Object Browser](#)
- [UserDialog Editor](#)

**Sax Basic and Sax Basic Editor**

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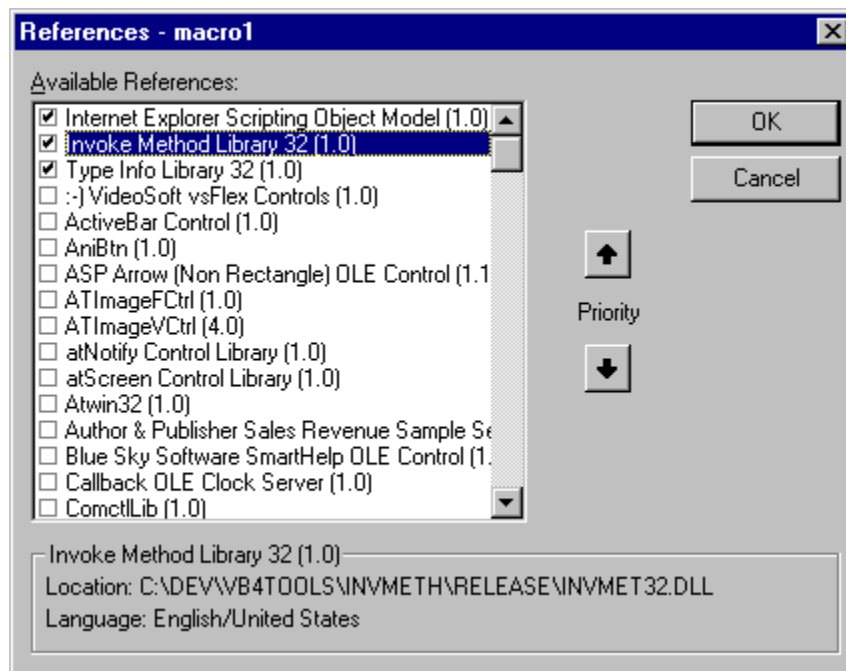
**All rights reserved.**

## IDE Overview



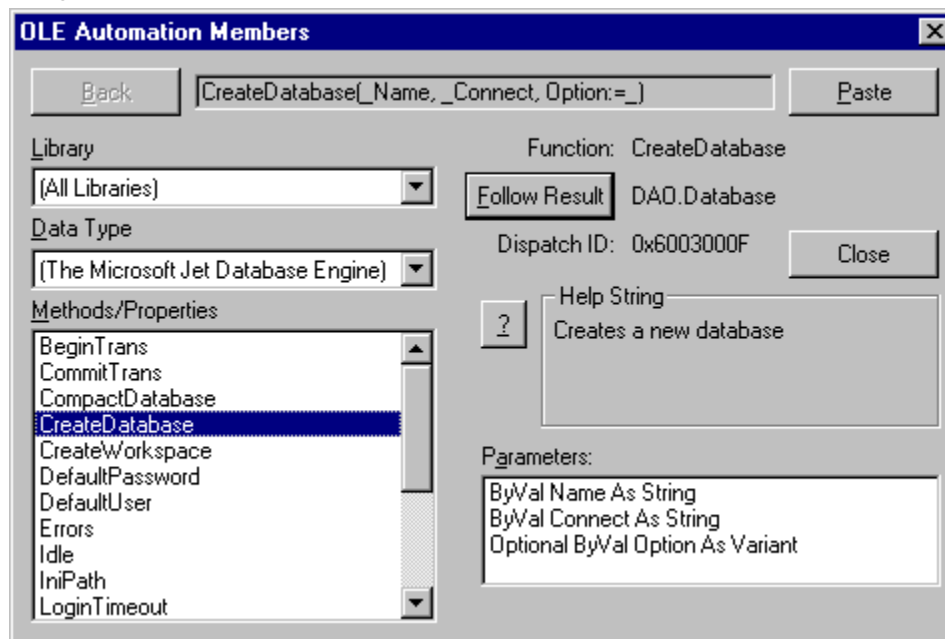
- File, Edit, View, Macro, Debug, Sheet and Help Menus
- Immediate, Watch, Stack and Loaded Windows
- Object and Proc Lists
- Sheet Tabs
- Break Bar

## References Overview



The References dialog shows the current macro/module's references. References to type libraries may be added (checked) or removed (unchecked) and the relative priority can be changed. Checked references are available to the current macro/module. Each checked reference is searched in order from top to bottom.

## Object Browser Overview



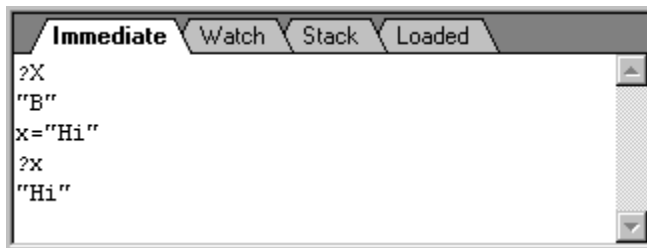
The Object Browser shows information about all the special data types that are available.

## UserDialog Editor Overview



A UserDialog is described by a Begin Dialog...End Dialog block. To graphically edit a UserDialog place the current selection in a UserDialog block and select Edit|UserDialog.

## Immediate Window



Evaluate an expression, assign a variable or call a subroutine.

- Type "?expr" <Enter> to show the value of "expr".
- Type "var = expr" <Enter> to change the value of "var".
- Type "Set var = expr" <Enter> to change the reference of "var".
- Type "subname args" <Enter> to call a subroutine or built-in instruction.
- Type "Trace" <Enter> to toggle trace mode. Trace mode prints each statement in the immediate window when a macro/module is running.

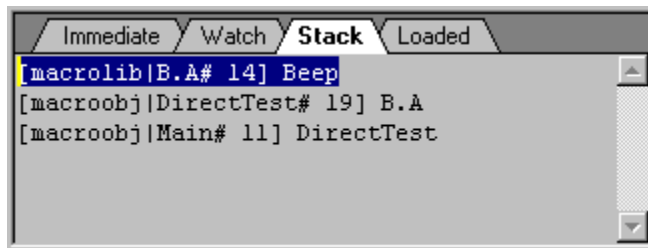
## Watch Window



List the variables, functions and expressions that are calculated and displayed.

- Each time execution pauses the value of each line in the window is updated.
- The expression to the left of "->" may be edited.
- Pressing Enter updates all the values immediately.
- Pressing Ctrl-Y deletes the line.

## Stack Window

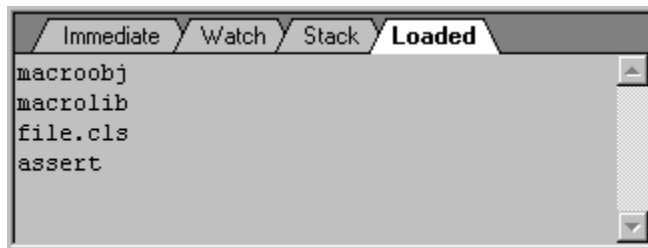


List the lines which called the current statement.

- The first line is the current statement. The second line is the one that called the first. And so on.
- Clicking on a line brings that macro/module into a sheet and highlights the line in the edit window.




## Loaded Window



List all the currently active macros and loaded modules.

- These macros/modules are locked and can only be viewed (not edited).
- Clicking on a line brings that macro/module into a sheet and activates the sheet.

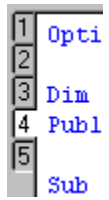
## Object and Proc Lists

A screenshot of a software interface with two dropdown menus. The first dropdown is labeled 'Object:' and contains the text '(General)'. The second dropdown is labeled 'Proc:' and contains the text 'A'. Both dropdowns have a small downward-pointing arrow on the right side.

The object list shows all the objects for the current module.

- The "(general)" object groups all of the procedures which are not part of any specific object.
- The proc list shows all the procedures for the current object.
- Selecting a procedure that is not bold inserts the proper procedure definition for that procedure.

## Sheet Tabs



1	Opti
2	
3	Dim
4	Publ
5	Sub

Each sheet has a tab.

- Clicking once on a tab makes that sheet the current sheet.
- Double-clicking closes that sheet.

## **Break Bar**

The break bar shows which lines have break points. It also shows which line is next to execute.

- Clicking on the break bar toggles the break point for that line.

## **Edit Area**

The current macro/module are edited/viewed in this area.

- Macros/Modules that are not currently loaded may be edited.
- Changes to a line are automatically capitalized and highlighted when a different line is selected.
- Break points may be toggled on/off. A dot at the front of the line indicates a break point.

## Status Bar

---

Status information is shown in this line.

## File Menu

The File menu provides the normal options.

Item	Description
New	Create a new macro.
New Module	Create a new macro module (code, object or class).
Open...	Load an existing macro/module from disk.
Close	Close the current macro/module.
Save	Save the current macro/module to disk.
Save As...	Save the current macro/module to disk as a particular file.
Save All	Save all the macros/modules to disk.
Print	Print the current macro/module.
Print Setup...	Select the default printer.
Exit	Exit Sax Basic Editor.

## Edit Menu

The Edit menu provides the normal options.

Item	Description
Undo	Undo the last edit. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+Z
Redo	Redo the last undo. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+Y
Cut	Move the selected text to the Clipboard. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+X
Copy	Copy the selected text to the Clipboard. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+C
Paste	Paste the Clipboard text over the selected text. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+V
Delete	Delete the selected text. <b>Hot Key:</b> Del
Select All	Select all of the text.
Indent	Move selected lines right. <b>Hot Key:</b> Tab
Outdent	Move selected lines left. <b>Hot Key:</b> Shift+Tab
Tab As Spaces	Toggle the insert tab as spaces mode on/off.
Find...	Find a string. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+F
Replace...	Replace a string with another. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+R
Again	Repeat last find or replace. <b>Hot Key:</b> F3
Complete Word	Complete the word. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+Space
Parameter Info	Show the parameter information. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+I
UserDialog...	Edit a UserDialog. (see <a href="#">UserDialog Editor</a> )
References	Edit the macro/module's <a href="#">references</a> .
Properties	Edit the module's properties.



## View Menu

The View menu provides the normal options.

Item	Description
Macro	Activate the macro editing window. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+A
Immediate	Show the immediate output window. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+E
Watch	Show the watch expressions window. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+W
Stack	Show the call stack window. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+T
Loaded	Show the loaded macros/modules window. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+L
Toolbar	Toggle the toolbar on/off.
Status Bar	Toggle the status bar on/off.
Edit Buttons	Toggle the edit buttons on/off.
Always Split	Toggle the split on/off.
Font...	Set the display font.
Tab Width	Set the tab width.
Object/Proc	Select the Object/Proc list display mode.

## Macro Menu

The Macro menu provides options for starting macros, stopping macros and extending the Basic language.

Item	Description
Run	Run the macro to completion. (If the macro is not active, start it.) <b>Hot Key:</b> F5
Pause	Stop the macro/module. Execution can be continued. <b>Hot Key:</b> Esc
End	Terminate the macro/module. Execution cannot be continued.
Design Mode	Toggle the macro design mode.

## Debug Menu

The Debug menu provides the options for debugging macros/modules.

Item	Description
Step Into	Execute the current line. If the current line is a subroutine or function call, stop on the first line of that subroutine or function. (If the macro is not active, start it.) <b>Hot Key:</b> F8
Step Over	Execute to the next line. If the current line is a subroutine or function call, execute that subroutine or function completely. <b>Hot Key:</b> Shift+F8
Step Out	Step out of the current subroutine or function call. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+F8
Step to Cursor	Execute until the line the cursor is on is the current line. (If the macro is not active, start it.) <b>Hot Key:</b> F7
Toggle Break	Toggle the break point on the current line. <b>Hot Key:</b> F9
Clear All Breaks	Clear all break points. <b>Hot Key:</b> Shift+Ctrl+F9
Quick Watch	Show the value of the expression under of the cursor in the immediate window. <b>Hot Key:</b> Shift+F9
Add Watch	Add the expression under of the cursor in the watch window. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+F9
Browse	Show the methods of the expression under of the cursor. (see <a href="#">Object Browser</a> )
Set Next	Set the next statement to be executed. Only statements in the current subroutine/function can be selected.
Show Next	Show the next statement to be executed.

## Sheet Menu

The Sheet menu provides the sheet options.

Item	Description
Open Uses	Open all the '#Uses modules for the current macro/module.
Close All	Close all the macros/modules.
1...9	Show this macro/module. <b>Hot Key:</b> Ctrl+1...Ctrl+9

## Help Menu

The Help menu provides the normal options.

Item	Description
Editor Help	Show the table of contents for Sax Basic Editor.
Language Help	Show the table of contents for the Sax Basic language. <b>Hot Key:</b> Shift+F1
Topic Search	Show Sax Basic language help for the keyword under the cursor. <b>Hot Key:</b> F1
About Sax Basic	Sax Basic Editor's about box.

## **File New**

---

Create a new macro.

## **File Open**

---

Load an existing macro/module from disk.

## **File Close**

---

Close the current macro/module.



## **File Save**

---

Save the current macro/module to disk.

## **File Save All**

---

Save all the macros/modules to disk.

## **File Print**

---

Print the current macro/module.

## Edit Undo

---

Undo the last edit.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+Z

## Edit Redo

---

Redo the last undo.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+Y

## Edit Cut

---

Move the selected text to the Clipboard.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+X

## Edit Copy

---

Copy the selected text to the Clipboard.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+C

## Edit Paste

---

Paste the Clipboard text over the selected text.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+V



## **Edit UserDialog**

---

Edit a UserDialog. (see [UserDialog Editor](#))

## **Edit References**

---

Edit the macro/module's references.

## **Edit Properties**

---

Edit the module's properties.

## Macro Run

---

Run the macro to completion. (If the macro is not active, start it.)

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+F5

## Macro Pause

---

Stop the macro/module. Execution can be continued.

**Hot Key:** Esc

## **Macro End**

---

Terminate the macro/module. Execution cannot be continued.

## **Debug Step Into**

---

Execute the current line. If the current line is a subroutine or function call, stop on the first line of that subroutine or function. (If the macro is not active, start it.)

**Hot Key:** F8

## **Debug Step Over**

---

Execute to the next line. If the current line is a subroutine or function call, execute that subroutine or function completely.

**Hot Key:** Shift+F8



## Debug Step Out

---

Step out of the current subroutine or function.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+F8

## Debug Toggle Break

---

Toggle the break point on the current line.

**Hot Key:** F9

## Debug Quick Watch

---

Show the value of the expression under of the cursor in the immediate window.

**Hot Key:** Shift+F9

## **Debug Toggle Break**

---

Toggle the break point on the line.

## Debug Browse

---

Show the methods/properties of the expression under of the cursor. (see [Object Browser](#))

## **Debug Show Next Statement**

---

Show the next statement to be executed.

## **Available References List**

---

List of all the registered type libraries.

## **References Priority Up Button**

---

Move the current reference towards the top of the list.



## **References Priority Down Button**

---

Move the current reference towards the bottom of the list.

## **References OK Button**

---

Change the current macro/module's references.

## **References Cancel Button**

---

Close the references dialog without changing the current macro/module's references.

## References Info Area

---

Shows the selected reference's language and where it is located.

## Browser Library List

---

List of all the type libraries.

## Browser DataType List

---

List of all the special data types.

## **Browser Methods/Properties List**

---

List of all the methods/properties for the current data type.

## Browser Info Area

---

The method/property name, result or value and the dispatch id are shown here.



## Browser Help Area

---

The ? button is enabled if the object's method/property has help file information. The "Help String" shows a short description of the method/property.

## Browser Parameters List

---

List of all the parameters for the current method/property.

## **Browser Back Button**

---

Back up. Undo the previous follow.

## **Browser Path Edit Box**

---

Shows the object browser's current path.

## **Browser Paste Button**

---

Paste the current method/property into the edit or immediate window.

## **Browser Close Button**

---

Close the object browser window.

## Edit Properties

---

Edit the selected item's properties.

**Hot Key:** Enter

## Delete

---

Delete the selected item.

**Hot Key:** Del



## Cut

---

Move the selected item to the Clipboard.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+X

## Copy

---

Copy the selected item to the Clipboard.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+C

## Paste

---

Paste the Clipboard item in front of the selected item.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+Z

## Move In Front

---

Move the selected item in front (towards End Dialog).

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+Up

## Move Behind

---

Move the selected item behind (towards Begin Dialog).

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+Down

## Select Behind

---

Select the item behind the selected item (towards Begin Dialog).

## Select In Front

---

Select the item in front of the selected item (towards End Dialog).

## Change Grid Settings

---

Change the grid settings.

**Hot Key:** Ctrl+G



## **Save Changes and Exit**

---

Save the UserDialog and exit the UserDialog editor.

## Select Item

---

Select, move or edit item mode.

## Add Text

---

Add Text item.

## Add TextBox

---

Add TextBox item.

## **Add GroupBox**

---

Add GroupBox item.

## Add CheckBox

---

Add CheckBox item.

## Add OptionButton

---

Add OptionButton item.

## Add ComboBox

---

Add ComboBox item.



## Add ListBox

---

Add ListBox item.

## Add DropDownList

---

Add DropDownList item.

## Add Picture

---

Add Picture item.

## Add OKButton

---

Add OKButton item.

## Add CancelButton

---

Add CancelButton item.

## **Add PushButton**

---

Add PushButton item.

