

Beginning Visual Basic

5. Labels, Text Boxes, Variables

Review and Preview

We continue our look at the Visual Basic environment and learn some new controls and new BASIC statements. As you work through this class, remember the three steps for building a Visual Basic project: (1) place controls on form, (2) assign properties to controls, and (3) write event procedures. In this class, you will examine how to find and eliminate errors in your projects, learn about the label and text box controls, and about BASIC variables. You will build a project that helps you plan your savings.

Debugging a Visual Basic Project

No matter how well you plan your project and no matter how careful you are in implementing your ideas in the controls and event procedures, you will make mistakes. Errors, or what computer programmers call **bugs**, do creep into your project. You, as a programmer, need to have a strategy for finding and eliminating those bugs. The process of eliminating bugs in a project is called **debugging**. Unfortunately, there are not a lot of hard, fast rules for finding bugs in a program. Each programmer has his or her own way of attacking bugs. You will develop your ways. We can come up with some general strategies, though, and that's what we'll give you here.

Project errors, or bugs, can be divided into three types:

- **Syntax** errors
- **Run-time** errors
 - **Logic** errors

Syntax errors occur when you make an error setting a property in design mode or when typing a line of BASIC code. Something is misspelled or something is left out that needs to be there. Your project won't run if there are any syntax errors.

Run-time errors occur when you try to run your project. It will stop abruptly because something has happened beyond its control. **Logic errors** are the toughest to find. Your project will run OK, but the results it gives are not what you expected. Let's examine each error type and address possible debugging methods.

Syntax Errors

Syntax errors are the easiest to identify and eliminate. The Visual Basic program is a big help in finding syntax errors. Syntax errors will most likely occur as you're setting properties for the controls or writing BASIC code for event procedures.

Start a new project in Visual Basic. Go to the project window and try to set the form **Left** property to the word **Junk**. What happened? You should see a little window like this (this is the **VB4** window, others are similar):

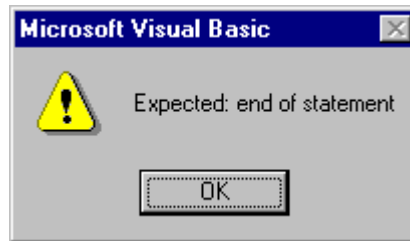


Press <F1> for on-line help and you will see an explanation of the problem. Remember that property values must be the proper type. Assigning an improper type to a property is a **syntax** error. But, we see Visual Basic won't let us make that mistake. Click **OK** and the **Left** value will return to what it was before you tried to change it.

What happens if you cause a syntax error while writing code. Let's try it. Open the code window for the **Form_Load** procedure. Under the header line, type this line, then press <Enter>:

```
Form1.BackColor 0 vbRed
```

This would happen if you typed **0** instead of **=** in the assignment statement. What happened? This window will appear (again, this is the **VB4** window):



Pressing <F1> will give you some help. Visual Basic has recognized that something is wrong with this statement. You should be able to see what.

So, if you make a syntax error, Visual Basic will usually know you've done something wrong and make you aware of your mistake. The on-line help system is a good resource for debugging your syntax errors. Note that syntax errors usually result because of incorrect typing - another great reason to improve your typing skills, if they need it.

Run-Time Errors

Once you successfully set control properties and written event procedures, eliminating all identified syntax errors, you try to run your project. If the project runs, great! But, many times, your project may stop and tell you it found an error - this is a run-time error. You need to figure out why it stopped and fix the problem. Again, Visual Basic and on-line help will usually give you enough information to eliminate run-time errors. Let's look at examples.

Working with the same example as above, change the line of code in the **Form_Load** procedure to:

```
Form1.BackColor vbRed
```

or, pretend we forgot to type the = sign in setting the form's background color. Notice Visual Basic let you type in this incorrect line. Visual Basic can't find all syntax errors in design mode. Try to run the project (no need to save any files here).

After you click the **Start** button on the toolbar, the following window (VB4 version shown) should appear:

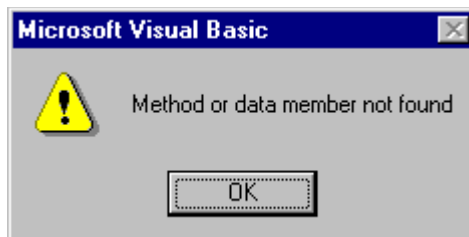


and the word **BackColor** will be highlighted in the code window. Visual Basic is telling you that there is something wrong with how you used this particular property. Click <F1> if you need more help. Visual Basic is usually pretty good at pointing out mistakes to you.

Let's say we corrected our error by adding the = sign, but we accidentally left out the letter 'k' in the **BackColor** property name, or we typed:

```
Form1.BacColor = vbRed
```

Try running the project and you'll see a window (VB4 version shown) like this:

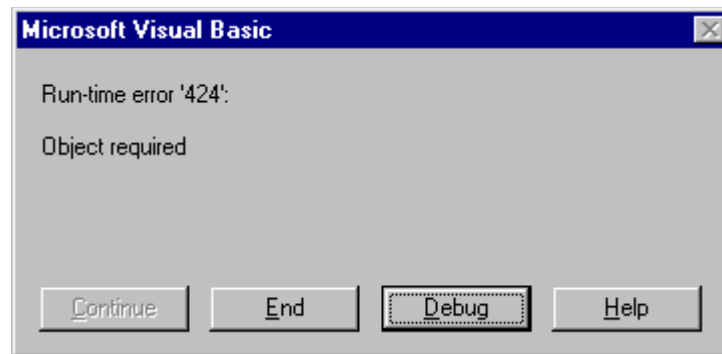


and the word **BacColor** will be highlighted. Press <F1> if you need help. Visual Basic is telling you it can't find this property for the particular control. You should note the misspelling and correct it.

Now, let's say you correct the property name, but mess up again and type **For1** instead of **Form1** for the form name:

```
For1.BackColor = vbRed
```

Run the project. A new kind of window will appear:



This message window is not as helpful as the others. Pressing <F1> or clicking **Help** will explain the error, but not show you where it is. The key message here is 'Object required.' This usually appears when you have misspelled the assigned name of a control in BASIC code. Visual Basic is trying to assign a property to something using the 'dot notation':

```
ControlName.PropertyName = Value
```

But, it can't find a control with the given name (**For1** in this case). How do we know where the error is? A clue can be obtained by clicking the **Debug** button in this window. Visual Basic will mark the line of code it stopped at. Try it and you'll see the bad line of code with a box around it. You need to figure out you

misspelled the form name - Visual Basic can't do that for you. When you clicked the **Debug** button, Visual Basic switched into its other possible mode - **break** mode (you have seen the **design** and **run** modes). To leave break mode and return to design mode, so you can correct your code, you need to stop the project.

The errors we've caused here are three of the most common run-time errors: misspelling an assigned Name property, misspelling a property name, or leaving something out of an assignment statement. There are others and you'll see lots of them as you start building projects. But, you've seen that Visual Basic is pretty helpful in pointing out where errors are and on-line help is always available to explain them. One last thing about run-time errors. Visual Basic will not find all errors at once. It will stop at the first run-time error it encounters. After you fix that error, there may be more. You have to fix run-time errors one at a time.

Logic Errors

Logic errors are the most difficult to find and eliminate. These are errors that don't keep your project from running, but cause incorrect or unexpected results. The only thing you can do at this point, if you suspect logic errors exist, is to dive into your project (primarily, the event procedures) and make sure everything is coded exactly as you want it. Finding logic errors is a time-consuming art, not a science. There are not a lot of general rules for finding logic errors. Each programmer has his or her own particular way of searching for logic errors.

With the example we have been using, a logic error would be setting the form background color to blue, when you expected red. You would then go into the code to see why this is happening. You would see the symbolic constant **vbBlue** instead of the desired constant **vbRed**. Making the change would eliminate the logic error and the form will be red.

Unfortunately, eliminating logic errors is not as easy as this example. But, there is help. Visual Basic has something called a **debugger** that helps you in the identification of logic errors. Using the debugger (it operates in the **break** mode we saw), you can print out properties and other values, stop your code wherever and whenever you want, and run your project line-by-line. Use of the debugger is an advanced topic and will not be talked about in this course. If you want to improve your Visual Basic skills, you are encouraged to eventually learn how to use the debugger.

Now, let's improve your skills regarding Visual Basic controls. We'll look at two new controls: the **label** and the **text box**.

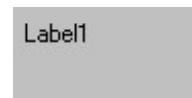
Label Control

A **label** is a control that displays information the user cannot edit directly. It is often used to provide titles for other controls. Or, it is used to display the results of some computer operation. The label control is selected from the toolbox. It appears as:

In Toolbox:



On Form (default properties):



Properties

A few useful properties for the label are:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Description</u>
Name	Name used to identify label. Three letter prefix for label names is lbl .
Caption	Text (string type) that appears in the label.
Font	Sets style, size, and type of Caption text.
Alignment	Sets whether Caption text is left-justified, right-justified, or centered in label.
BackColor	Sets label background color.
ForeColor	Sets color of Caption text.
BorderStyle	Determines type of label border.
Left	Distance from left side of form to left side of label.
Top	Distance from top side of form to top side of label.
Width	Width of the label in twips.
Height	Height of label in twips.

Visible	Determines whether the label appears on the form (in run mode).
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Example

Make sure Visual Basic is running and start a new project. Put a label on the form. Resize it and move it, if desired. Set the Caption property. Try different Fonts. Try different values of the Alignment property. Notice Alignment only centers the Caption horizontally - there is no vertical alignment. See the difference between the two BorderStyle possibilities. Notice the default value (**0-None**) makes the label fit into the form, where the other value (**1-Fixed Single**) gives the label a three-dimensional inset look. Change the BackColor and ForeColor properties. You may find certain color combinations that don't do a very good job of displaying the Caption when in color. Make sure you are aware of combinations that do and don't work. You want your user to be able to read what is displayed.

The most used label property is Caption. It holds the information that is displayed in the label control. There are two things you need to be aware of. First, make sure your label is big enough to hold any Caption you might provide for it. Second, note the Caption is a string type property. It can only hold string values. When setting the Caption property in run mode, the Caption information must be in quotes. For example, if you have a label control named **lblExample** and you want to set the **Caption** property to **My Label Box**, you would use the BASIC code (note the dot notation):

```
lblExample.Caption = "My Label Box"
```

You don't have to worry about the quotes when setting the Caption in design mode. Visual Basic knows this is a string value.

Events

There is only one label event of interest:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Description</u>
Click	Event executed when user clicks on the label with the mouse.

With this event, you could allow your user to choose among a set of displayed label boxes. Why would you want to do this? Example applications include multiple choice answers in a test or color choices.

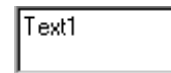
Text Box Control

The **text box** control is used to display information entered in design mode, by a user in run mode, or assigned within an event procedure. Just think of a text box as a label whose contents your user can change. The text box is selected from the Visual Basic toolbox. It appears as:

In Toolbox:



On Form (default properties):



Properties

The text box has a wealth of useful properties:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Description</u>
Name	Name used to identify text box. Three letter prefix for text box names is txt .
Text	Text (string value) that appears in text box.
Font	Sets style, size, and type of Text.
Alignment	Sets whether Text is left-justified, right-justified, or centered in text box (only works when MultiLine property is True).
MultiLine	Specifies whether text box displays one line or multiple lines.
ScrollBars	Specifies type of displayed scroll bar(s).
MaxLength	Maximum length of displayed Text. If 0 , length is unlimited.
BackColor	Sets text box background color.
ForeColor	Sets color of Text.

BorderStyle	Determines type of text box border.
Left	Distance from left side of form to left side of text box.
Top	Distance from top side of form to top side of text box.
Width	Width of the text box in twips.
Height	Height of text box in twips.
Locked	If True , user can't change contents of text box (run mode only).
Visible	Determines whether the text box appears on the form (in run mode).

Example

Start a new Visual Basic project. Put a text box on the form. Resize it and move it, if desired. Set the Text property. Try different Fonts. Try different values of the Alignment property. Notice you can't center or right justify text unless the MultiLine property is **True**. See the difference between the two BorderStyle possibilities. The label box used **None** as default, the text box uses **Fixed Single**. Change the BackColor and ForeColor properties. Set MultiLine to **True** and try different ScrollBars values. I think you can see the text box is very flexible in how it appears on your form.

Like the Caption property of the label control, the Text property of a text box is a string value. So, when setting the Text property in run mode, we must enclose the value in quotes (") to provide a proper assignment. Setting the Text property in design mode does not require (and you shouldn't use) quotes.

Events

The most important property of the text box is the Text property. As a programmer, you need to know when this property has changed in order to make use of the new value. There are two events you can use to do this:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Description</u>
Change	Event executed whenever Text changes.
LostFocus	Event executed when the user leaves the text box and causes an event on another control.

The **Change** event is executed a lot - every time a user presses a key while typing in the text box, the Change event procedure is called. Looking at the Text property in this event procedure will give you its current value.

The **LostFocus** event is the more useful event for examining Text. Remember in placing controls on the form in design mode, you can make one control 'active' by clicking on it. There is a similar concept while an application is in run mode. A user can have interaction with only one control at a time. The control the user is interacting with (causing events) is said to have **focus**. While a user is typing in a text box, that box has focus. The LostFocus event is executed when another control gets focus. At that point, we know the user is done typing in the text box and is done changing the Text property. That's why this event procedure is a good place to find the value of the Text property.

BASIC - The Second Lesson

In this class, you will learn some new BASIC concepts. We will discuss variables (name, type, declaring), arithmetic operations, and some functions and techniques for working with strings.

Variables

All computer programs work with information of one kind or another. Numbers, text, colors and pictures are typical types of information they work with. Computer programs need places to store this information while working with it. We have seen one type of storage used by Visual Basic projects - control properties. Control properties store information like control size, control appearance, control position on the form, and control colors.

But, control properties are not sufficient to store all information a project might need. What if we need to know how much ten bananas cost if they are 25 cents each? We would need a place to store the number of bananas, the cost of each banana, and the result of multiplying these two numbers together. To store information other than control properties in Visual Basic projects, we use something called **variables**. They are called variables because the information stored there can change, or vary, during program execution. Variables are the primary method for moving information around in a Visual Basic project. And, certain rules must be followed in the use of variables. These rules are very similar to those we have already established for control properties.

Variable Names

You must **name** every variable you use in your project. Rules for naming variables are:

- No more than 40 characters.
- Can only use letters, numbers, and the underscore (_) character.
- The first character must be a letter.
 - You cannot use a word reserved by Visual Basic (for example, you can't have a variable named Form or one named Beep).

The most important rule is to use variable names that are meaningful. You should be able to identify the information stored in a variable by looking at its name. As an example, in our banana buying example, good names would be:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>
Cost of each banana	BananaCost
Number of bananas purchased	Bananas
Cost of all bananas	TotalBananaCost

Variable Types

We need to know the **type** of information stored by each variable. The same types used for properties can be applied to variables: **integer**, **long integer**, **Boolean** and **string**. There are other types too - consult on-line help for types you might want to use.

Here, we look at one more type we will use with variables: the **single** type. Up to now, all the projects we've worked with have used integer (or whole number) values. But, we know most 'real-world' mathematics involves decimal numbers.

The single type is just that - a number that has a decimal point. In computer language, we call it a **floating point number**. The 'point' that is floating (moving around) is the decimal. Examples of single type numbers are:

2.00 -1.2 3.14159

Variables can appear in assignment statements:

VariableName = NewValue

Only a single variable can be on the left side of the assignment operator (=) while any legal BASIC expression, using any number of variables, can be on the right side of the operator. Recall that, in this statement, **NewValue** is evaluated first, then assigned to **VariableName**. The major thing we need to be concerned with is that NewValue is the same **type** as VariableName. That is, we must assign a properly typed value to the variable. This is the same thing we had to do with property values.

Declaring Variables

Once we have named a variable and determined what type we want it to be, we must relay this information to our Visual Basic project. We need to **declare** our variables. (We don't have to declare control properties since Visual Basic already knows about them.) The statement used to declare a variable named **VariableName** as type **Type** is:

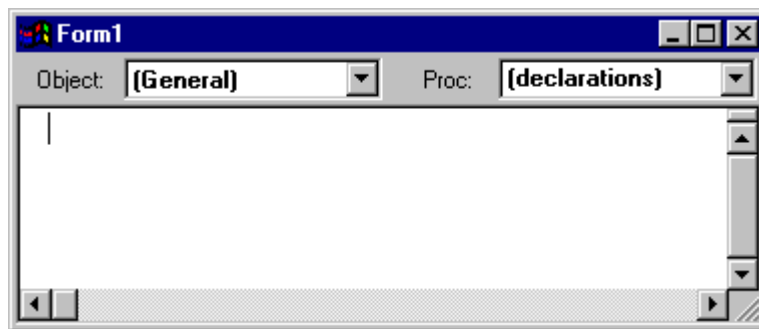
Dim VariableName As Type

We need a declaration statement like this for every variable in our project. This may seem like a lot of work, but it is worth it. Proper variable declaration makes

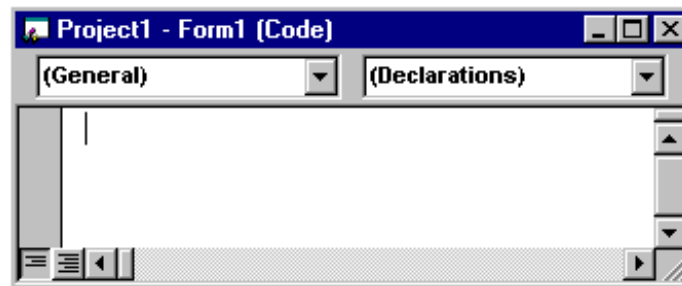
programming easier, minimizes the possibility of program errors, and makes later program modification easier.

So, where do we put these variable declarations. Start a new Visual Basic project and bring up the code window. Click the objects list and you should see two things listed: **(General)** and **Form**. Choose (General). The code window will look like this:

VB4:



VB5, VB6:



The displayed area in the code window is called the **general declarations** area. This is where you put variable declaration statements. Any variable declared in general declarations can be used (the value can be accessed and/or changed) in any of the form's event procedures.

Your general declarations area might have the words **Option Explicit** at the top. This is a line of BASIC code that tells Visual Basic we will be declaring every

variable we use. A little secret: it's not really necessary to declare every variable you want to use, it's just a very good idea. That's why we are doing it. If the words **Option Explicit** do not appear in your general declarations area, do this:

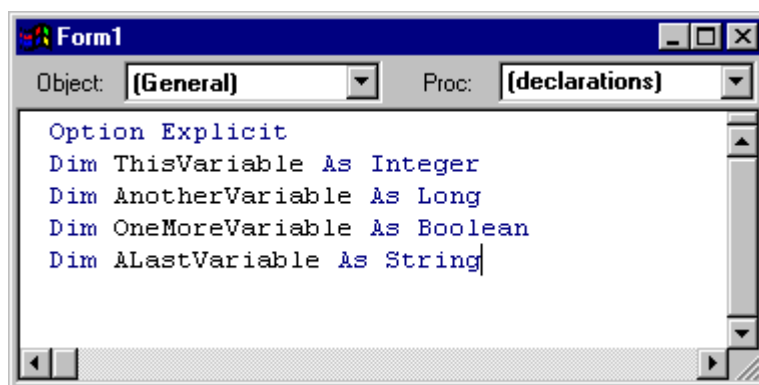
VB4: Click **Tools**, then **Options**. Choose the **Environment** tab and put a check in the box next to **Require Variable Declaration**.

VB5, VB6: Click **Tools**, then **Options**. Choose the **Editor** tab and put a check in the box next to **Require Variable Declaration**.

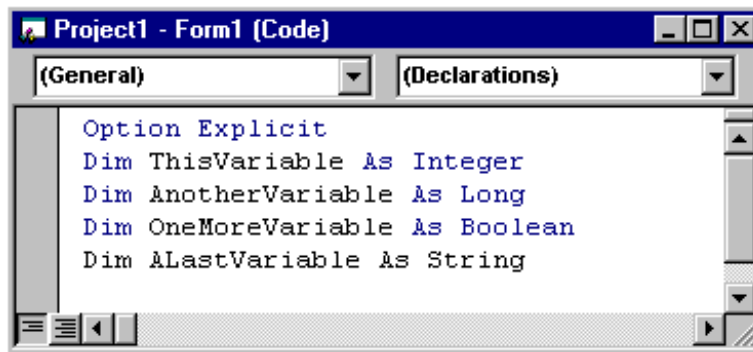
From now on, for every project you build, all variables must be declared. (The option will take effect the next time you start a project.) We will see how this helps in making our programming tasks easier as we build the project in this class.

Try typing some variable declarations in the code window. Here are some examples to try (note we have added the **Option Explicit** line):

VB4:



VB5, VB6:



Arithmetic Operators

One thing computer programs are very good at is doing arithmetic. They can add, subtract, multiply, and divide numbers very quickly. We need to know how to make our Visual Basic projects do arithmetic. There are seven **arithmetic operators** in the BASIC language.

Addition is done using the plus (+) sign and **subtraction** is done using the minus (-) sign. Simple examples are:

Operation	Example	Result
Addition	7 + 2	9
Addition	3 + 8	11
Subtraction	6 - 4	2
Subtraction	11 - 7	4

Multiplication is done using the asterisk (*) and **division** is done using the slash (/). Simple examples are:

Operation	Example	Result
Multiplication	8 * 4	32
Multiplication	2 * 12	24
Division	12 / 2	6
Division	42 / 6	7

I'm sure you've done addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division before and understand how each operation works. The three other BASIC arithmetic operators may not be familiar to you, though.

The next operator is the **exponentiation** operator, represented by a caret symbol (^) or sometimes called a 'hat.' The caret is typed when you hold down <Shift> while typing a 6. Exponentiation is used when you want to multiply a number times itself a certain number of times. You've probably 'squared' numbers before, or multiplied a number times itself - this is an example of an exponentiation. If you have an integer variable named A and one named B, A ^ B means you would multiply A times itself B times. Some examples:

Example	Result
5 ^ 2	25
2 ^ 4	16
3 ^ 3	27

The other arithmetic operators are concerned with dividing integer numbers. The **integer division** operator is a backslash character (\). This works just like normal division except only integer (whole number) answers are possible - any remainder from the division is ignored. Conversely, the **modulus operator**,

represented by the BASIC keyword **Mod**, divides two integer numbers, ignores the main part of the answer, and just gives you the remainder! It may not be obvious now, but the modulus operator is used a lot in computer programming. Examples of both of these operators are:

Operation	Example	Division Result	Operation Result
Integer division	7 \ 2	3 Remainder 1	3
Integer division	23 \ 10	2 Remainder 3	2
Integer division	18 \ 3	6 Remainder 0	6
Modulus	7 Mod 4	1 Remainder 3	3
Modulus	14 Mod 3	4 Remainder 2	2
Modulus	25 Mod 5	5 Remainder 0	0

Study these examples so you understand how integer division works in BASIC.

What happens if an assignment statement contains more than one arithmetic operator? Does it make any difference? Look at this example:

$$7 + 3 * 4$$

What's the answer? Well, it depends. If you work left to right and add 7 and 3 first, then multiply by 4, the answer is 40. If you multiply 3 times 4 first, then add 7, the answer is 19. Confusing? Well, yes. But, BASIC takes away the possibility of such confusion by having rules of **precedence**. This means there is a specific order in which arithmetic operations will be performed. That order is:

1. Exponentiation (^)
2. Multiplication (*) and division (/)
3. Integer division (\)
4. Modulus (Mod)
5. Addition (+) and subtraction (-)

So, in an assignment statement, all exponentiations are done first, then multiplications and divisions, then integer divisions, then modulus operations, and lastly, additions and subtractions. In our example $(7 + 3 * 4)$, we see the multiplication will be done before the addition, so the answer provided by BASIC would be 19.

If two operators have the same precedence level, for example, multiplication and division, the operations are done left to right in the assignment statement. For example:

$$24 / 2 * 3$$

The division $(24 / 2)$ is done first yielding a 12, then the multiplication $(12 * 3)$, so the answer is 36. But what if we want to do the multiplication before the division - can that be done? Yes - using the BASIC **grouping operators** - parentheses $()$. By using parentheses in an assignment statement, you force operations within the parentheses to be done first. So, if we rewrite our example as:

$$24 / (2 * 3)$$

the multiplication $(2 * 3)$ will be done first yielding 6, then the division $(24 / 6)$, yielding the desired result of 4. You can use as many parentheses as you want, but make sure they are always in pairs - every left parenthesis needs a right parenthesis. If you type an assignment statement in the Visual Basic code window with unmatched parentheses, an error message will be displayed (you've caused a syntax error) when you try to move the cursor off the line you typed. If you nest parentheses, that is have one set inside another, evaluation will start with the innermost set of parentheses and move outward. For example, look at:

$$((2 + 4) * 6) + 7$$

The addition of 2 and 4 is done first, yielding a 6, which is multiplied by 6, yielding 36. This result is then added to 7, with the final answer being 43. You might also want to use parentheses even if they don't change precedence. Many times, they are used just to clarify what is going on in an assignment statement.

As you improve your programming skills, make sure you know how each of the arithmetic operators work, what the precedence order is, and how to use parentheses. Always double-check your assignment statements to make sure they are providing the results you want.

Val and Str Functions

A common task in any Visual Basic project is to take numbers input by the user, do some arithmetic operations on those numbers, and output the results of those operations. How do you do this? With the Visual Basic knowledge you have up to this point, you probably see you could use text box controls to allow the user to input numbers. Then you could use the arithmetic operators to do the math and label controls to display the results of the math. And, that's just what you would do. But, there are two problems:

Problem One: Arithmetic operators can only work with numbers (for example, integer variables and integer properties), but the value provided by a text box control (the Text property) is a string. You can't add and multiply string type variables and properties!

Problem Two: The result of arithmetic operations is a number. But the Caption property of a label control (where we want to display these results) is a string type. You can't store numerical data in string quantity!

We need solutions to these two problems. The solutions lie in the **BASIC built-in functions**. We need ways to convert strings to numbers and, conversely, numbers to strings. With this ability, we could take the Text property from a text box, convert it to a number, do some math, and convert that numerical result to a string that could be used as a Caption property in a label box. This is a very common task in BASIC and BASIC has a large set of functions that help us do such common tasks. The two functions that will solve our current problems are the **Val** function and the **Str** function. We will look at these in a bit, but first let's define just what a function is.

A BASIC function is a built-in procedure that, given some information by us, computes some desired value. The format for using a function is:

FunctionValue = FunctionName (ArgumentList)

FunctionName is the name of the function and **ArgumentList** is a list of values (separated by commas) provided to the function so it can do its work. In this assignment statement, FunctionName uses the values in ArgumentList to compute a result and assign that result to the variable we have named **FunctionValue**. We must insure the variable FunctionValue has the same type as the value computed by FunctionName. How do we know what BASIC functions exist, what type of information they provide, and what type of **arguments** they require? Use the Visual Basic on-line help system and search for **Functions**. You'll see that there are lots of them. We'll cover some of them in this class, but you'll have to do a little studying on your own to learn about most of them. Now, let's look at our first two BASIC functions: **Val** and **Str**. Maybe look them up in the on-line help system to do a little 'get-ahead' reading.

The BASIC **Val** function will convert a string type variable (or control property) to a numerical value. The format for using this function is:

```
YourNumber = Val(YourString)
```

The **Val** function takes the **YourString** variable (remember this is called an argument of the function), converts it to a numerical value, and assigns it to the variable **YourNumber**. We could then use **YourNumber** in any arithmetic statement. Recall strings must be enclosed in quotes. An example using **Val**:

```
YourNumber = Val("23")
```

Following this assignment statement, the variable **YourNumber** has a numerical value of 23.

The BASIC **Str** function will convert a numerical variable (or control property) to a string. The format for using this function is:

```
YourString = Str(YourNumber)
```

The **Str** function takes the **YourNumber** argument, converts it to a string type value, and assigns it to the variable named **YourString**. In the example:

```
YourString = Str(23)
```

the variable **YourString** has a string value of "23".

You should be comfortable with converting numbers to strings and strings to numbers using the **Val** and **Str** functions. As mentioned, this is one of the more common tasks you will use when developing Visual Basic projects.

String Concatenation

A confession - in the above discussion, you were told a little lie. The statement was made that you couldn't add and multiply strings. Well, you can't multiply them, but you can do something similar to addition. Many times in Visual Basic projects, you want to take a string variable from one place and 'tack it on the end' of another string. The fancy word for this is **string concatenation**. The concatenation operator is an ampersand (&) and it is easy to use. As an example:

```
NewString = "Visual " & "Basic"
```

After this statement, the string variable NewString will have the value "Visual Basic". In some books about BASIC and Visual Basic, you may also see the plus sign (+) used as a concatenation operator and it will work. We will only use the ampersand here to distinguish string concatenation from the arithmetic operation of addition.

As you've seen, string variables are a big part of Visual Basic. As you develop as a programmer, you need to become comfortable with strings and working with them. You're now ready to attack a new project.

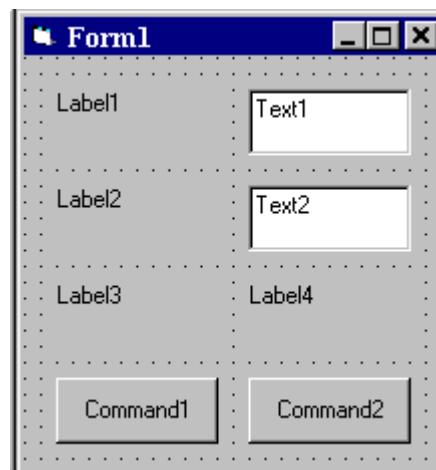
Project - Savings Account

Project Design

In this project, we will build a savings account calculator. We will input how much money we can put into an account each month and the number of months we put money in the account. The project will then compute how much we saved. We will use text boxes as the input controls and a label box for output information. A command button will be used to do the computation.

Place Controls on Form

Start a new project in Visual Basic. Place two text box controls, four label controls, and two command buttons on the form. Your form should resemble this:

A screenshot of a Visual Basic form titled "Form1". The form has a light gray background with a dotted grid. It contains the following controls: four labels (Label1, Label2, Label3, Label4) arranged in a 2x2 grid on the left; two text boxes (Text1, Text2) arranged vertically on the right; and two command buttons (Command1, Command2) at the bottom. The labels are positioned to the left of the text boxes, and the command buttons are positioned below the labels and text boxes.

Again, even though there are lots of similar controls on this form, don't use copy and paste. Place each control on the form individually.

Set Control Properties

Set the control properties using the properties window (remember, controls are listed by their default name):

Form1 Form:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	frmSavings
Caption	Savings Account
BorderStyle	1-Fixed Single

Text1 Text Box:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	txtDeposit
Text	[Blank]
Font	Arial
Font Size	10

Text2 Text Box:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	txtMonths
Text	[Blank]
Font	Arial
Font Size	10

Label1 Label:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	lblDepositHeading
Caption	Monthly Deposit
Font	Arial
Font Size	10

Label2 Label:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	lblMonthsHeading
Caption	Number of Months
Font	Arial
Font Size	10

Label3 Label:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	lblTotalHeading
Caption	Total Savings
Font	Arial
Font Size	10

Label4 Label:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	lblTotal
Caption	[Blank]
Font	Arial
Font Size	10
BackColor	White
BorderStyle	1-Fixed Single

(Using this choice of BackColor and BorderStyle makes this label match the appearance of the two text boxes.)

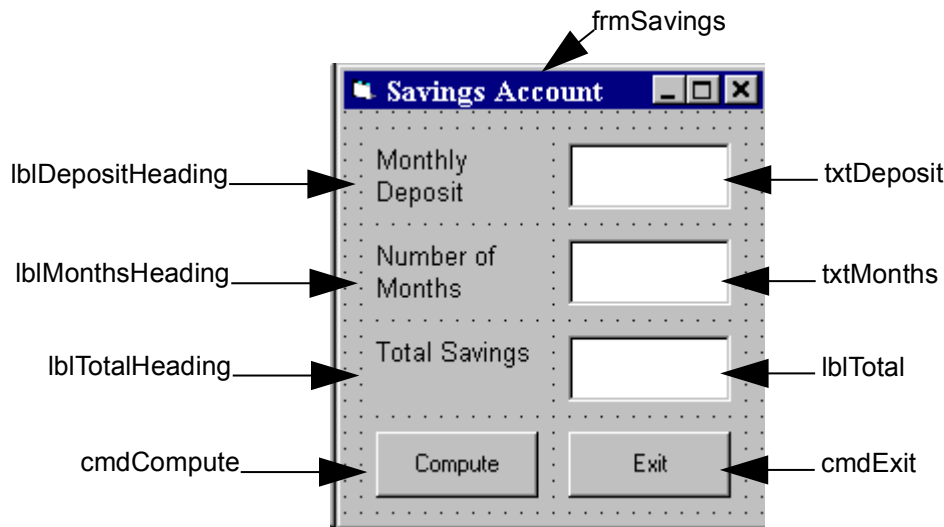
Command1 Command Button:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	cmdCompute
Caption	Compute Savings

Command2 Command Button:

Property Name	Property Value
Name	cmdExit
Caption	Exit

Note, for the text boxes Text property and one of the label boxes Caption property, we used [Blank]. This does not mean type [Blank] as the property, it means 'blank out' that property - delete the default value. Also, note this is the first time you have been asked to change Font properties. Review the procedure for doing this (Class 4 under Command Button Control), if necessary. Change any other properties, like colors, if you would like. When you are done, your form should resemble this:



Write Event Procedures

In this project, the user types an amount in the **Monthly Deposit** text box. Then, the user types a value in the **Number of Months** text box. Following this, the user clicks the **Compute** button. The project determines the total amount in the savings account and displays it in the lower label control. Hence, the primary event in this project is the **Click** event on the Compute command button. The only other event is the **Click** event on the **Exit** command button. It's always good to have an obvious way for the user to exit a project.

We need three variables in this project (we will use **integer** types), one to hold the monthly deposit amount (**Deposit**), one to store the number of months (**Months**), and one to store the total savings (**Total**). Open the code window and find the **general declarations** area. Declare these three variables - the general declarations should appear as (the **Option Explicit** line should already be there):

```
Option Explicit
Dim Deposit As Integer
Dim Months As Integer
Dim Total As Integer
```

The **cmdCompute_Click** event implements the following steps:

1. Convert input deposit value (**txtDeposit.Text**) to a number and store it in the variable **Deposit**.
2. Convert input number of weeks (**txtMonths.Text**) to a number and store it in the variable **Months**.
3. Multiply Deposit times Months and store the result in the variable **Total**.
4. Convert the numerical value **Total** to a string, concatenate it with a dollar sign (\$), and store it in **Caption** property of **lblTotal**.

In code, these steps are:

```
Private Sub cmdCompute_Click()
    'Get deposit amount
    Deposit = Val(txtDeposit.Text)
    'Get number of months
    Months = Val(txtMonths.Text)
    'Compute total savings
    Total = Deposit * Months
    'Display Total
    lblTotal.Caption = "$" + Str(Total)
```

```
End Sub
```

Notice how is easy it is to translate the listed steps to actual BASIC code. It is just paying attention to details. In particular, look at the use of Str and Val for string-number conversion.

The **cmdExit_Click** procedure is simply one line of code (**End**) that stops the program:

```
Private Sub cmdExit_Click()  
End  
End Sub
```

Save your project.

Run the Project

Run the project. Click in the **Monthly Deposit** text box and type some value. Do the same with **Number of Months**. Click the **Compute** button. Your answer should appear in the **Total** label control. Make sure the answer is correct. Remember, a big step in project design is making sure your project works correctly! If you say you want to save 100 dollars a month for 10 months and your computer project says you will have a million dollars by that time, you should know something is wrong somewhere! Click **Exit** to make sure it works. Save your project if you changed anything.

This project may not seem all that complicated. And it isn't. After all, we only multiplied two numbers together. But, the project demonstrates steps that are used in every Visual Basic project. Valuable experience has been gained in recognizing how to read input values, convert them to the proper type, do the math to obtain desired results, and output those results to the user.

Other Things to Try

Most savings accounts yield interest - this savings account project has ignored interest. But, it is fairly easy to make the needed modifications to account for interest - the math is just a little more complicated. We will give you the steps, but not show you how, to change your project. Give it a try if you'd like:

- Define a variable **Interest** to store the yearly savings interest rate.
Interest rates are decimal numbers, so use the **Single** type for this variable (it's the first time we've used decimals!).
- Add another text box to allow the user to input this interest rate.
Name it **txtInterest**.
- Add a label control to identify the new text box (set the **Caption** to **Interest Rate**).
- Modify the code to use Interest in computing **Total**. Interest is found using:

```
Interest = Val(txtInterest.Text)
```

Then, **Total** (get ready - it's messy looking) is computed using:

```
Total = 1200 * ( Deposit * ((1 +  
Interest / 1200) ^ Months - 1) /  
Interest )
```

Make sure you type this all on one line - the word processor has made it look like it is on three. As we said, this is a pretty messy expression, but it's good practice in using parentheses and some other arithmetic operators.

Now, run the modified project. Type in values for Deposit, Months, and Interest. Click Compute. Make sure you get reasonable answers. (As a check, if you use a Deposit value of 100, a Months value of 12, and an Interest value of 10.0, the Total answer should be \$1257 - note you'd have \$1200 without interest, so this makes sense). The project automatically converts Total to an integer (since it is declared that type) even though there is probably a decimal (some cents) involved in the answer.

Run the project again (either without or with interest). Try a monthly deposit of 1000 for 50 months. What happened? You should see a message box telling you there is an "overflow" error. Click the Debug button and the line of BASIC computing Total should have a box around it. The problem here is that we declared the variable **Total** to be of **Integer** type. Integers have a maximum value of somewhere around 33,000 (check on-line help for the exact value). But, 50 (number of months) times 1000 (monthly deposit) is 50,000. The Integer variable Total can't hold a value this big, hence the overflow error. For integer numbers greater than 33,000, we would need to have Total be of type **Long**. You should always be aware of the limits of different variable types. Save your project.

Before leaving this project, let's look at one more thing. Remember we said that, even though we don't have to, we will declare every variable we use in our projects? Let's demonstrate a good reason why we do this. Use the Savings Account project (either the one without interest or the one with interest). Go to the **cmdCompute_Click** event procedure and purposely misspell the variable Deposit. For example, change the line:

```
Deposit = Val(txtDeposit.Text)
```

to:

```
Depsit = Val(txtDeposit.Text)
```

Run the project. What happened once you clicked Compute? A window like this (VB4 version shown) should have appeared:



and the misspelled variable **Depsit** should be highlighted in the code window. Visual Basic is telling you there is no declared variable with that name. It is pointing out your misspelling. It has shown you your mistake. Stop the project.

Now, go to the general declarations area and delete the **Option Explicit** line. You have now removed the requirement that we declare all variables in your project. Run the project now. Type in some numbers. Click **Compute**. Notice the program seems to run OK, but the answer is wrong. Visual Basic thinks Depsit and Deposit are variables in your project. Since Deposit is never evaluated, it is assumed to be zero. So, no matter what values you input, the computed Total will always be zero. You have a logic error in your code. You know something is wrong, but you would have to look into your code to figure out what. Visual Basic gives you no help in identifying your mistake in this case. Hence, by declaring all of our variables, we make the process of writing error-free event procedures a little easier. Stop the project.

Summary

In this class, you have learned a lot of new material. You learned about the label and text box controls. You learned about variables: naming them, their types and how to declare them properly. And, you learned functions that allow you to change from string variables to numbers and from number to strings. You learned how to do arithmetic in BASIC. Like we said, a lot of new material. In subsequent classes, we will stress new controls and new BASIC statements more than new features about the Visual Basic environment. You should be fairly comfortable in that environment, by now.

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