



## Help for Regicon

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#### **Description**

Take advantage of the Windows Registry with Mabry's RegiCon control. With the introduction of Windows 95, the use of the Windows Registry is now recommended over .INI files. RegiCon is a VB5 ActiveX control that allows your application to easily access the Windows Registry.

Creating or deleting registry keys and items is as easy as setting two or three properties and invoking a single method. You can also set, retrieve or change an item's value. When retrieving a value the control returns both the value and its data type. There is even a property that will tell you if a key or item exists.

The control can be used for any number of situations where you need to store or retrieve information for your applications. Use the control to store version information or configuration settings. Read the system configurations of the computer to customize or optimize your application for the computer.

Control evaluation periods of shareware products. Maintain access control or encrypted security lists.

The control can be used in any 32 bit development environment and works with the Win95 or WinNT 4.0 registry. It supports the most common registry data types, including strings, multi-line strings, Dword (long integers), free form binary, expanded strings, and others.

#### **General Registry Information**

The Registry uses a hierarchical data structure that contains keys and items. It is configured very much like the directory and file structure of a hard disk. Think of keys as directories and items as files.

Directories do not contain data, they only contain other directories (sub-directories) or the files which actually contain the data. Likewise, Registry keys can either contain other keys (sub-keys) or items. The actual data stored in the registry is not kept in keys, but in the items within the keys. When a key contains a sub-key, the combination is considered a multi-key.

Keys cannot begin or end with a backslash and must be 255 characters or less.

#### **Important Note**

The Mabry RegiCon OCX provides you with direct access to your system registry. This allows you to add, delete, and change the contents of the registry. Please be aware that altering or deleting registry settings can render your computer inoperable.

Also, when a key is deleted under Windows 95, any sub-keys or items within that key are also deleted. Windows NT prevents a key with sub-keys from being deleted. See the DeleteEntry method for additional details.

#### **File Name**

REGICON.OCX

#### **ActiveX Compatibility**

VB 4.0 (32-bit), 5.0 and 6.0

#### **ActiveX Built With**

Microsoft Visual Basic v5

#### **ActiveX - Required DLLs**

VB 5.0 Run-Time DLLs

MSVBVM50.DLL

**Distribution Note** When you develop and distribute an application that uses this control, you should install the control file into the user's Windows SYSTEM directory. The control file has version information built into it. So, during installation, you should ensure that you are not overwriting a newer version.

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Close

## Regicon Properties

Properties that have special meaning for this control or that only apply to this control are marked with an asterisk (\*).

**\*IsEntry** Property

**\*ItemNames** Property

**\*ItemsCount** Property

**\*Key** Property

**\*KeyItemName** Property

**\*KeyItemType** Property

**\*KeyItemValue** Property

**\*RootKey** Property

**\*SubKey** Property

**\*SubKeyNames** Property

**\*SubKeysCount** Property

**\*Version** Property

Close

## Regicon Methods

Methods that have special meaning for this control or that only apply to this control are marked with an asterisk (\*).

\*DeleteEntry Method

\*EnumerateEntry Method

\*GetEntry Method

\*SetEntry Method

## How To Buy This Software

### CREDITS

Regicon was written by Mark Lund.

### CONTACT INFORMATION

Orders, inquiries, technical support, questions, comments, etc. can be sent to [mabry@mabry.com](mailto:mabry@mabry.com) on the Internet. Our mailing address/contact information is:

Mabry Software, Inc.  
503 316th Street Northwest  
Stanwood, WA 98292

Sales: 1-800-99-MABRY (U.S. Only)

Voice: 360-629-9278

Fax: 360-629-9278

Web: <http://www.mabry.com>

### COST

The price of Regicon (control only) is US\$25 (US\$30 for International orders). The cost of Regicon and the Visual Basic source code (of the control itself) is US\$75 (US\$80 for International orders).

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Printed manuals are available at US\$12.50 per copy.

### PART NUMBERS

The product number for Regicon (control only) is 16303.

The product number for and the Visual Basic source code (of the control itself) is 16326.

### DELIVERY METHODS

We can ship this software to you via air mail and/or e-mail.

**Air Mail** - you will receive diskettes, a printed manual (if purchased), and printed receipt if you choose this delivery method. The costs are:

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US\$20.00	Airborne Express Overnight (US deliveries only)
US\$20.00	Global Priority Mail (Int'l deliveries only; Western Europe, Pacific Rim and Canada only)
US\$45.00	International Airborne Express (Int'l deliveries only)

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Bank Phone:	206-585-4951
Account Name:	Mabry Software, Inc.
Routing Number:	12000024
Account Number:	16311706

If you are paying with a wire transfer of funds, please add US\$25.00 to your order. This is the fee that SeaFirst Bank charges Mabry Software. Also, please ADD ANY ADDITIONAL FEES THAT YOUR BANK MAY CHARGE for wire transfer service. If you are paying with a wire transfer, we must have full payment deposited to our account before we can ship your order.

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## Regicon Order Form

Use the Print Topic... command from the File menu to print this order form.

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Stanwood, WA 98292  
  
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## See Also

[Key Property](#)

[KeyItemName Property](#)

[RootKey Property](#)

[SubKey Property](#)



## See Also

[ItemNames](#) Property

[ItemsCount](#) Property

[Key](#) Property

[RootKey](#) Property

[SubKeyNames](#) Property

[SubKeysCount](#) Property

## See Also

[Key](#) Property

[KeyItemName](#) Property

[KeyItemType](#) Property

[KeyItemValue](#) Property

[RootKey](#) Property

[SubKey](#) Property

## See Also

**Key** Property

**KeyItemName** Property

## See Also

[\*\*EnumerateEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*ItemCount\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*Key\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*RootKey\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SubKeyNames\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SubKeysCount\*\* Property](#)

## See Also

[\*\*EnumerateEntry\*\* Method](#)

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[\*\*SubKeysCount\*\* Property](#)

## See Also

[\*\*DeleteEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*EnumerateEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*GetEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*IsEntry\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*ItemNames\*\* Property](#)

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[\*\*KeyItemName\*\* Property](#)

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## See Also

[\*\*DeleteEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*GetEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*IsEntry\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*Key\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*KeyItemType\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*KeyItemValue\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SetEntry\*\* Method](#)

## See Also

[\*\*GetEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*Key\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*KeyItemName\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*KeyItemValue\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*RootKey\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SetEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*SubKey\*\* Property](#)



## See Also

[\*\*GetEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*Key\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*KeyItemName\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*KeyItemType\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SetEntry\*\* Method](#)

## See Also

[\*\*DeleteEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*EnumerateEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*GetEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*ItemNames\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*ItemsCount\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*Key\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*KeyItemType\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SetEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*SubKey\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SubKeyNames\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SubKeysCount\*\* Property](#)

## See Also

[Key](#) Property

[KeyItemName](#) Property

[KeyItemType](#) Property

[KeyItemValue](#) Property

[RootKey](#) Property

[SubKey](#) Property

## See Also

[DeleteEntry Method](#)

[GetEntry Method](#)

[Key Property](#)

[KeyItemType Property](#)

[RootKey Property](#)

[SetEntry Method](#)

## See Also

[\*\*EnumerateEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*ItemNames\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*ItemsCount\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*Key\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*RootKey\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SubKeysCount\*\* Property](#)

## See Also

[\*\*EnumerateEntry\*\* Method](#)

[\*\*ItemNames\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*ItemsCount\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*Key\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*RootKey\*\* Property](#)

[\*\*SubKeyNames\*\* Property](#)

## DeleteEntry Method

[See Also](#)

### Description

Deletes a key and all of its sub-keys or deletes an item from the registry.

### Syntax

*object*.DeleteEntry

The syntax of the **DeleteEntry** method has these parts:

<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>object</i>	Required. A Regicon control.

### Remarks

If KeyItemName is specified, the Item within the multi-key created by the RootKey and Key is deleted. When KeyItemName is specified, the SubKey property is not used by the DeleteEntry method.

When the KeyItemName is not specified, a key will be deleted. Since the nature of the registry tree results in most keys being multi-key, determining which part of a multi-key to delete can be ambiguous. The SubKey property is used to explicitly indicate which portion of the multi-key to delete.

To delete a key, set the Key property to the parent key of the key to delete and the SubKey property to the portion of the key which is to be deleted. If a SubKey is not specified, the Key is deleted from the RootKey (this should only occur when the RootKey is HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT).

When a key is deleted under Windows 95, any sub-keys or items within that key are also deleted. Windows NT prevents a key with sub-keys from being deleted.

#### Example #1:

```
'deletes the "My Configuration" key from
' the parent key "Software\My Company\My Application"
,

RegiCon1.RootKey = rkHKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
RegiCon1.Key = "Software\My Company\My Application"
RegiCon1.SubKey = "My Configuration"
RegiCon1.DeleteEntry
```

#### Example #2:

```
'deletes the "My Data" item from the
'key "Software\My Company\My Application\My Configuration"
,

'SubKey is ignored when KeyItemName is specified
RegiCon1.RootKey = rkHKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
RegiCon1.Key = "Software\My Company\My Application\My Configuration"
RegiCon1.KeyItemName = "My Data"
RegiCon1.DeleteEntry
```

#### Example #3:

```
'under Win95, this will delete "My Application\My Configuration"
'WinNT will not allow the deletion because "My Configuration" is a sub-
key of "My Application"
RegiCon1.RootKey = rkHKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
RegiCon1.Key = "Software\My Company"
RegiCon1.SubKey = "My Application\My Configuration"
RegiCon1.DeleteEntry
```

## EnumerateEntry Method

[See Also](#)

### Description

Retrieves the names of all keys and items immediately under the key specified by the [RootKey](#) and [Key](#) properties.

### Syntax

*object*.EnumerateEntry

The syntax of the **EnumerateEntry** method has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	Required. A Regicon control.

### Remarks

When the EnumerateEntry method is called, the names of all subkeys immediately under the multi-key created by the RootKey and Key properties are loaded into the [SubKeyNames](#) array. Also, the names of all item immediately under the multi-key are loaded into the [ItemNames](#) array.

The [SubKeysCount](#) property returns the number of items in the SubKeyNames array. The [ItemsCount](#) property returns the number of items in the ItemsNames array.

Example #1:

```
'  
    'loads List1 with all subkeys under the parent  
    'key "Software\My Company\My Application"  
    '  
    'loads List2 with all items under the parent  
    'key "Software\My Company\My Application"  
    RegiCon1.RootKey = rkHKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE  
    RegiCon1.Key = "Software\My Company\My Application"  
    RegiCon1.EnumerateEntry  
    Dim l As Long  
    List1.Clear  
    List2.Clear  
    l = 0  
    For l = 0 To RegiCon1.SubKeysCount - 1  
        List1.AddItem RegiCon1.SubKeyNames(l)  
    Next l  
    l = 0  
    For l = 0 To RegiCon1.ItemsCount - 1  
        List2.AddItem RegiCon1.ItemNames(l)  
    Next l
```



## GetEntry Method

[See Also](#)

### Description

Returns the value and type for an item in the registry.

### Syntax

*object*.**GetEntry**

The syntax of the **GetEntry** method has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	Required. A Regicon control.

### Remarks

After the GetEntry method has been invoked, the [KeyItemValue](#) and [KeyItemType](#) properties reflect the data and data type for the item specified. If the [KeyItemName](#) does not exist in the registry (as specified by the [RootKey](#) and [Key](#) properties), an ITEM\_NOT\_FOUND error is thrown, the [KeyItemValue](#) is set to "" and the [KeyItemType](#) is set to dtREG\_NONE. The [SubKey](#) property is not used by the GetEntry method.

## IsEntry Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Indicates whether a Key or Item exists.

### Syntax

*object*.IsEntry

The syntax of the **IsEntry** property has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	A Region control.

### Remarks

If a [KeyItemName](#) is specified, the IsEntry returns True if the Item exists within the [Key](#) and False if the Item does not exist within the key. If the [KeyItemName](#) is not specified (empty), the IsEntry returns True if the key exists and False if the key does not exist.

This property is read-only.

### Data Type

Boolean

## ItemNames Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

String array that returns the name of the item immediately under the key specified by [RootKey](#) and [Key](#).

### Syntax

*object*.ItemNames( *Index* ) [= *ItemNames* ]

The syntax of the **ItemNames** property has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>Index</i>	A long integer specifying the index for the array.
<i>ItemNames</i>	A string expression specifying the item's name.

### Remarks

When the [EnumerateEntry](#) method is called, the names of all items immediately under the multi-key created by the [RootKey](#) and [Key](#) properties are loaded into the ItemNames array.

The [ItemsCount](#) property returns the number of items in the ItemNames array. The index can be set to a value between 0 and ItemsCount - 1.

### Data Type

String

## ItemsCount Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Returns the name of the number of elements in the [ItemNames](#) array property.

### Syntax

*object.ItemsCount* [= *ItemsCount* ]

The syntax of the **ItemsCount** property has these parts:

<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>object</i>	A Region control.
<i>ItemsCount</i>	A long integer specifying the number of elements in the ItemNames array.

### Remarks

When the [EnumerateEntry](#) method is called, the names of all items immediately under the multi-key created by the RootKey and Key properties are loaded into the ItemNames array. The ItemsCount property returns the number of items contained in the ItemNames array.

### Data Type

Long

## Key Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Specifies a key's value.

### Syntax

*object*.**Key** [= *key* ]

The syntax of the **Key** property has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	A Region control.
<i>key</i>	A string expression that specifies a key or multi-key.

### Remarks

Keys specify the location of registry items, much like directories specify the location of files. A key can contain other keys (called sub-keys). When a key has sub-keys, it is called a multi-key. The entire length of the multi-key must be 255 characters or less and the Key property cannot begin or end with a "\" character.

All methods require a [RootKey](#) and a Key. Since the nature of the registry tree results in most keys being multi-key, determining a key from a sub-key can be ambiguous. When using the [DeleteEntry](#) method, set the Key property to the parent directory and use the [SubKey](#) property to explicitly indicate which portion of the multi-key to delete.

### Data Type

String

## KeyItemName Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Specifies the name of the Item within a key.

### Syntax

*object*.**KeyItemName** [= *name* ]

The syntax of the **KeyItemName** property has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>name</i>	A string expression that specifies an item name.

### Remarks

Items are to keys, much like files are to directories. The item name specifies the actual entry that contains the registry data. A KeyItemName must be 255 characters or less. To retrieve the default item of a key, set the KeyItemName to an empty string ("").

### Data Type

String

## KeyItemType Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Sets or returns the type of data contained in [KeyItemValue](#).

### Syntax

*object*.**KeyItemType** [= *type* ]

The syntax of the **KeyItemType** property has these parts:

<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>type</i>	An integer that specifies the data type to use.

### Remarks

The registry supports several different data types. The most common are strings, long integers or free form binary data. For efficient registry performance, data which exceeds 2048 bytes should be stored in files outside the registry. Use the registry to store the location of the files.

<b>Constant</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
dtREG_SZ	0	String (cannot contain a Null CHR\$(0))
dtREG_DWORD	1	Long Integer
dtREG_BINARY	2	Free-form binary data.
dtREG_MULTI_SZ	3	Multi-line string (cannot contain Nulls).
dtREG_EXPAND_SZ	4	String containing unexpanded environment variables, (for example, "%PATH%").
dtREG_NONE	5	No defined type.
dtREG_LINK	6	Unicode symbolic link.
dtREG_DWORD_LITTLE_ENDIAN	7	32-bit number. Same as REG_DWORD.
dtREG_DWORD_BIG_ENDIAN	8	32-bit number with the most significant byte of a word as the low-order word.
dtREG_RESOURCE_LIST	9	A device driver resource list.

### Data Type

Integer

## KeyItemValue Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Sets or returns the actual data value.

### Syntax

*object*.**KeyItemValue** [= *data* ]

The syntax of the **KeyItemValue** property has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>data</i>	A variant that holds the data to store or the data retrieved.

### Remarks

The registry supports several different data types. The most common are strings, long integers or free form binary data. For efficient registry performance, data which exceeds 2048 bytes should be stored in files outside the registry. Use the registry to store the location of the files.

When REG\_EXPAND\_SZ is specified, the registry does not expect the environment variables to be expanded nor will it expand the variables when returning data containing this data type.

When REG\_DWORD\_BIG\_ENDIAN, the RegiCon control assumes the data is entered with the most significant byte of a word as the low order word.

### Data Type

Variant



## RootKey Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Determines the root level registry key to access.

### Syntax

*object*.**RootKey** [= *rootkey* ]

The syntax of the **RootKey** property has these parts:

<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>rootkey</i>	An integer that specifies the root key to use.

### Remarks

The registry has six predefined keys called root keys. These keys are always open and cannot be deleted. Root keys can only contain other keys. The most common root keys are HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE (used to hold information about the machine) and HKEY\_USERS or HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER (used to hold user information).

<b>Constant</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Constant</b>
rkHKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE	0	Default. Used to store machine information.
rkHKEY_CURRENT_USER	1	Used to store user information.
rkHKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG	2	Used to store machine information.
rkHKEY_USERS	3	Used to store user information.
rkHKEY_CLASSES_ROOT	4	Used to store machine information.
rkHKEY_DYN_DATA	5	Used to store machine information.

### Data Type

Integer

## SetEntry Method

[See Also](#)

### Description

Creates a registry key, or creates or sets an Item in the registry.

### Syntax

*object*.**SetEntry**

The syntax of the **SetEntry** method has these parts:

<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>object</i>	Required. A Regicon control.

### Remarks

If KeyItemName is specified, the data in KeyItemValue is stored in the registry under the KeyItemName. The location of the item is determined by the multi-key that RootKey and Key specify. If the data in the KeyItemValue property doesn't match the type specified by the KeyItemType property (for example, if the KeyItemType is set to REG\_DWORD and the KeyItemValue is "foo"), an error occurs.

If the KeyItemName does not exist, the entry is created. If the KeyItemName previously existed, the entry is updated with the item value and type.

If the item specified by KeyItemName is not specified (empty), SetEntry will create a registry key according to the RootKey and Key settings. The SubKey property is not used by the SetEntry method.

Example #1:

```
'to create an empty key
RegiCon1.RootKey = rkHKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
RegiCon1.Key = "Software\My Company\My Application"
RegiCon1.SetEntry
```

Example #2:

```
'to create a registry item
RegiCon1.RootKey = rkHKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE
RegiCon1.Key = "Software\My Company\My Application"
RegiCon1.KeyItemName = "My Item"
RegiCon1.KeyItemType= dtREG_SZ
RegiCon1.KeyItemValue = "This is my data!"
RegiCon1.SetEntry
```

## SubKey Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Specifies the portion of a multi-key to delete. Only used by the [DeleteEntry](#) method.

### Syntax

*object*.**SubKey** [= *subkey* ]

The syntax of the **SubKey** property has these parts:

<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>subkey</i>	A string expression that specifies a subkey or multi-key.

### Remarks

Keys specify the location of registry Items, much like directories specify the location of files. A [Key](#) can contain other keys (called sub-keys). When a key has sub-keys, it is called a multi-key. The entire length of the multi-key must be 255 characters or less and neither keys nor sub-keys can begin or end with a "\" character.

All methods require a [RootKey](#) and a [Key](#). Since the nature of the registry tree results in most keys being multi-key, determining a sub-key from a multi-key can be ambiguous. The [DeleteEntry](#) method may require an explicit sub-key value. The SubKey property is used to explicitly indicate which portion is the sub-key of a multi-key.

### Data Type

String

## SubKeyNames Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

String array that returns the name of the sub-keys immediately under the key specified by [RootKey](#) and [Key](#).

### Syntax

*object*.**SubKeyNames**( *Index* ) [= *SubKeyNames* ]

The syntax of the **SubKeyNames** property has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>Index</i>	A long integer specifying the index for the array.
<i>SubKeyNames</i>	A string expression specifying the subkey's name.

### Remarks

When the [EnumerateEntry](#) method is called, the names of all sub-keys immediately under the multi-key created by the RootKey and Key properties are loaded into the SubKeyNames array.

The [SubKeysCount](#) property returns the number of items in the SubKeyNames array. The index can be set to a value between 0 and SubKeysCount - 1.

### Data Type

String

## SubKeysCount Property

[See Also](#)

### Description

Returns the number of elements in the [SubKeyNames](#) array property.

### Syntax

*object*.**SubKeysCount** [= *SubKeysCount* ]

The syntax of the **SubKeysCount** property has these parts:

<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.
<i>SubKeysCount</i>	A long integer specifying the number of elements in the SubKeyNames array.

### Remarks

When the [EnumerateEntry](#) method is called, the names of all sub-keys immediately under the multi-key created by the RootKey and Key properties are loaded into the SubKeyNames array. The SubKeysCount property returns the number of items contained in the SubKeyNames array.

### Data Type

Long

## Version Property

### Description

Returns the version of the control.

### Syntax

*object*.**Version**

The syntax of the **Version** property has these parts:

<b><u>Part</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<i>object</i>	A Regicon control.

### Remarks

This property holds the current version of the control. It is read-only and available at both design-time and run-time.

### Data Type

String

## **Getting Custom Controls Written**

If you or your organization would like to have custom controls written, you can contact us at the following:

Mabry Software, Inc.  
503 316th Street Northwest  
Stanwood, WA 98292  
Phone: 360-629-9278  
Fax: 360-629-9278  
Internet: [mabry@mabry.com](mailto:mabry@mabry.com)

You can also contact Zane Thomas. He can be reached at:

Zane Thomas  
Post Office Box 121  
Indianola, WA 98342  
Internet: [zane@mabry.com](mailto:zane@mabry.com)

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