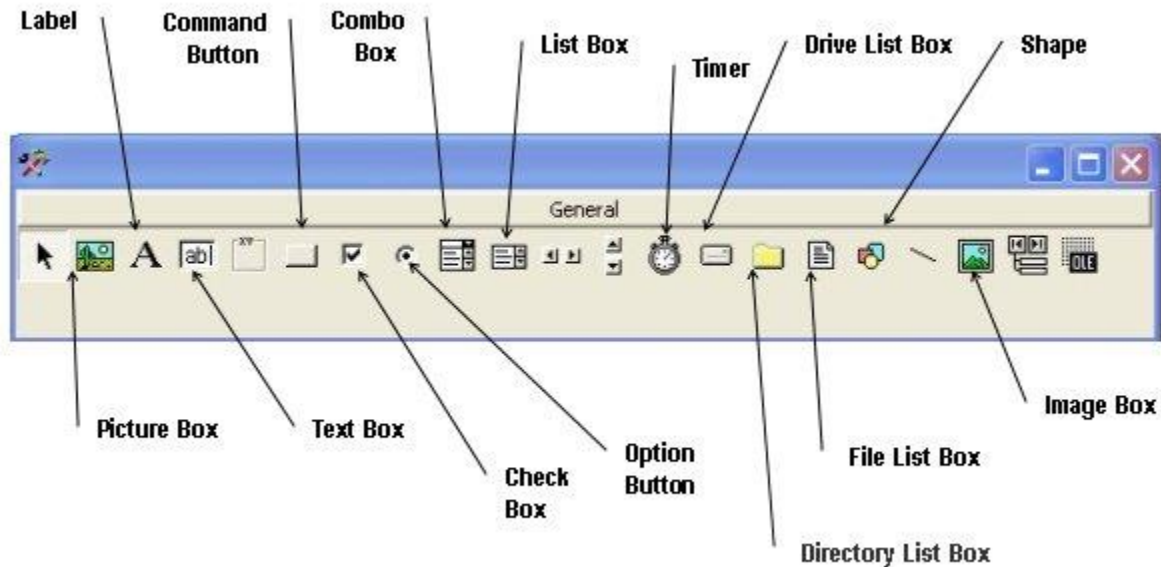


Lecture No 5 and 6

Handling some of the common Controls

Figure below is the VB6 toolbox that shows the basic controls.



The TextBox

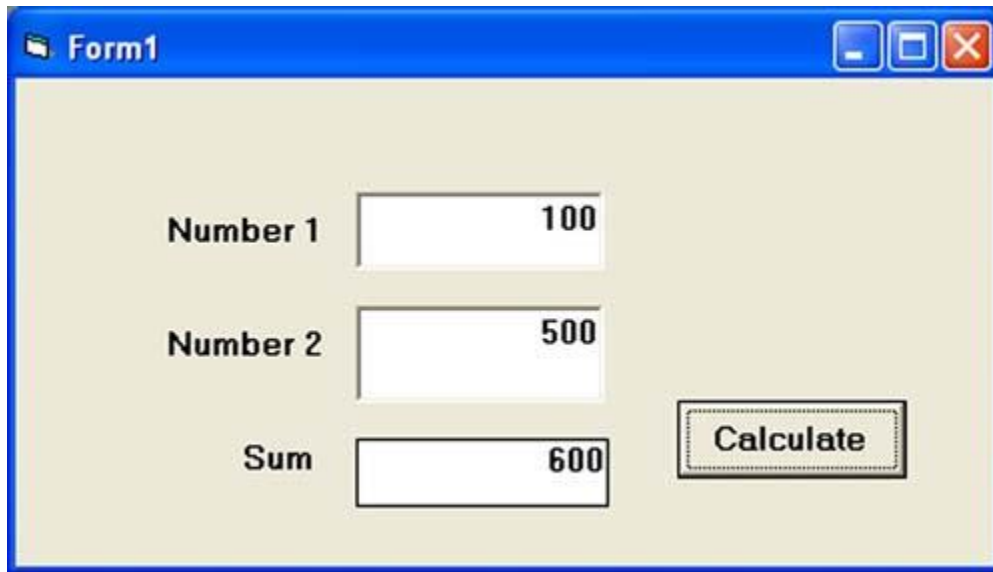
The text box is the standard control for accepting input from the user as well as to display the output. It can handle string (text) and numeric data but not images or pictures. A string entered into a text box can be converted to a numeric data by using the function `Val(text)`. The following Programme illustrates a simple program that processes the input from the user.

Programme

In this programme, two text boxes are inserted into the form together with a few labels. The two text boxes are used to accept inputs from the user and one of the labels will be used to display the sum of two numbers that are entered into the two text boxes. Besides, a command button is also programmed to calculate the sum of the two numbers using the plus operator. The program use creates a variable sum to accept the summation of values from text box 1 and text box 2. The procedure to calculate and to display the output on the label is shown below.

```
Private Sub Command1_Click()  
    'To add the values in TextBox1 and TextBox2  
    Sum = Val(Text1.Text) + Val(Text2.Text)  
    'To display the answer on label 1  
    Label1.Caption = Sum  
End Sub
```

The output is shown in Figure 3.3



The screenshot shows a Windows application window titled "Form1". Inside the window, there are three text boxes and one button. The first text box is labeled "Number 1" and contains the value "100". The second text box is labeled "Number 2" and contains the value "500". The third text box is labeled "Sum" and contains the value "600". To the right of these text boxes is a button labeled "Calculate".

Figure 3.3

The Label

The label is a very useful control for Visual Basic, as it is not only used to provide instructions and guides to the users, it can also be used to display outputs. One of its most important properties is Caption. Using the syntax Label.Caption, it can display text and numeric data. We can change its caption in the properties window and also at runtime. Please refer to Example 3.1 and Figure 3.1 for the usage of the label.

The Command Button

The command button is one of the most important controls as it is used to execute commands. It displays an illusion that the button is pressed when the user clicks on it. The most common event associated with the command button is the Click event, and the syntax for the procedure is

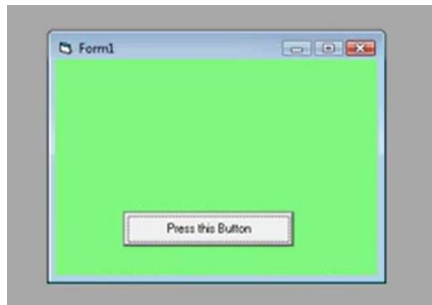
```
Private Sub Command1_Click ()  
    Statements  
End Sub
```

Input Box and Message Box:

In order to describe functioning of InputBox and MsgBox, a programme is written to Input Salary and Expense through InputBox and display saving through MsgBox/

InputBox is used to enter a numeric value through a dialog box, while MsgBox is used to display results through a dialog box, with proper heading and name of box.

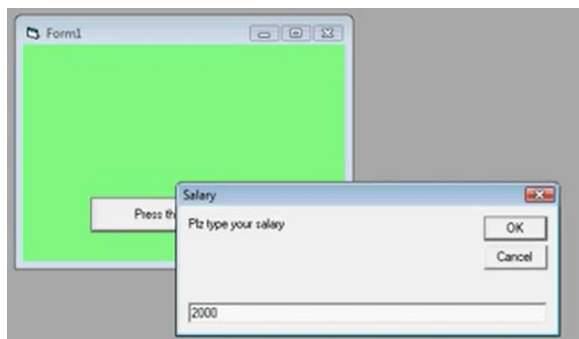
First of Insert a Command button, as follows

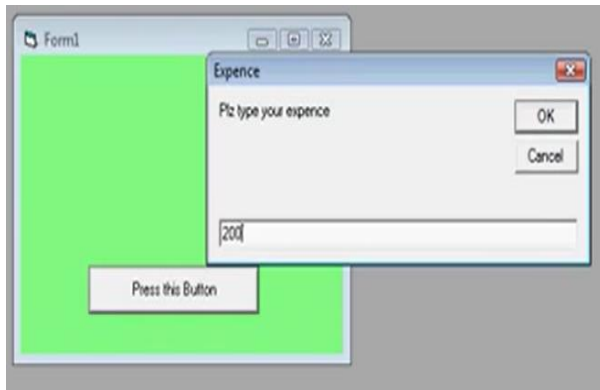


then write following code

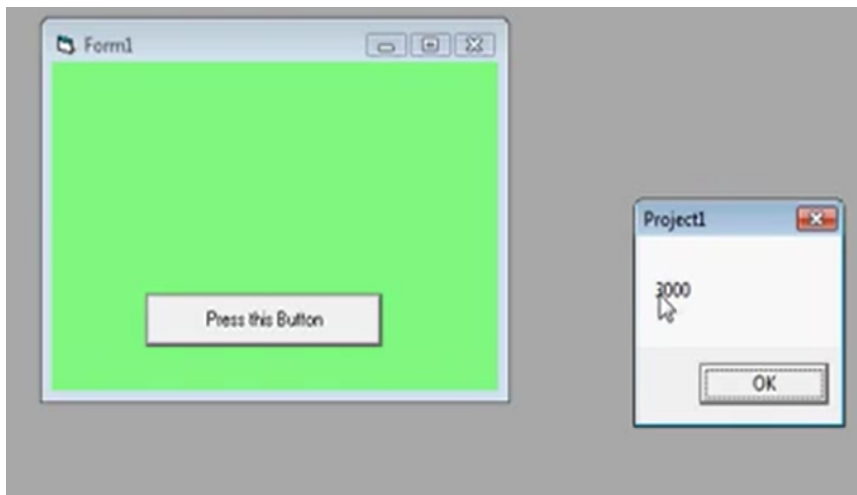
```
Private Sub Command1_Click()  
    Dim salary As Integer  
    Dim expence As Integer  
    Dim savings As Integer  
  
    salary = InputBox("Plz type your salary", "Salary", "")  
    expence = InputBox("Plz type your expence", "Expence", "")  
    savings = salary - expence  
  
    MsgBox savings  
  
End Sub
```

When we press command button we get following results.





And finally we get following MsgBox for display of results.



A Simple Password Cracker

In this program, we want to crack a secret password entered by the user. In the design phase, insert a command button and change its name to cmd_ShowPass. Next, insert a TextBox and rename it as TxtPassword and delete Text1 from the Text property. Besides that, set its PasswordChr to *. Now, enter the following code in the code window.

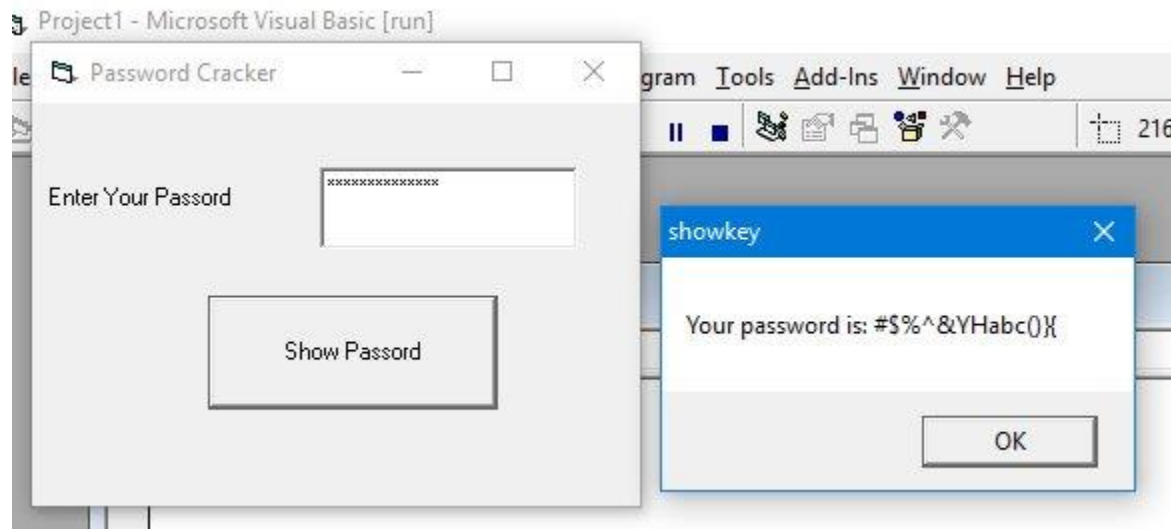
```
Private Sub cmd_ShowPass_Click()
    Dim yourpassword As String
```

```

yourpassword = Txt_Password.Text
MsgBox ("Your password is: " & yourpassword)
End Sub

```

Run the program and enter a password, then click on the Show Password button to reveal the password, as shown in figure below.



Figure

We can also reveal the password by setting the PasswordChr property back to normal mode, as follows:

```

Private Sub cmd_ShowPass_Click()
Dim yourpassword As String
Txt_Password.PasswordChar = ""
End Sub

```

The ListBox

The function of the ListBox is to present a list of items where the user can click and select the items from the list. In order to add items to the list, we can use the AddItem method. For example, if we wish to add a number of items to list box 1, we can key in the following statements

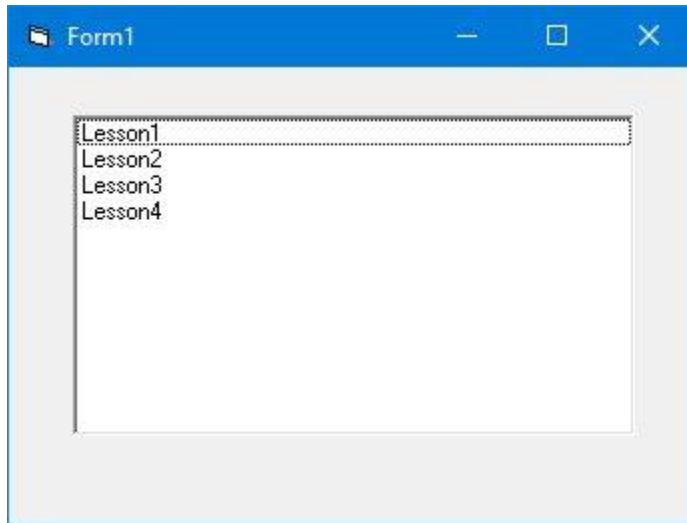
```

Private Sub Form_Load ( )
List1.AddItem "Lesson1"
List1.AddItem "Lesson2"
List1.AddItem "Lesson3"
List1.AddItem "Lesson4"

```

End Sub

The Output



The items in the list box can be identified by the ListIndex property, the value of the ListIndex for the first item is 0, the second item has a ListIndex 1, and the third item has a ListIndex 2 and so on