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Visual Basic

Visual Basic (VB) is an event-driven programming language and environment from Microsoft that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) which allows programmers to modify code by simply dragging and dropping objects and defining their behavior and appearance.

Features of VB

- Modern, general purpose.
- Object oriented.
- Component oriented.
- Easy to learn.
- Structured language.
- It produces efficient programs.
- It can be compiled on a variety of computer platforms.
- Part of . Net Framework.

Visual basic installation

- Step 1 - Make sure your computer is ready for Visual Studio.
- Step 2 - Download Visual Studio.
- Step 3 - Install the Visual Studio Installer.
- Step 4 - Choose workloads.
- Step 5 - Choose individual components (optional)
- Step 6 - Install language packs (optional)
- Step 7 - Select the installation location (optional)

Running and Saving a VB project

1. Open the Save As dialog box by doing one of the following: On the File menu, click Save xxx. VBA. "xxx" represents the file name. On the toolbar, click "Save Project File" icon. ...
2. The Save As dialog box appears. Specify the file name and location (drive or folder) and click Save.

Visual Basic Environment

Visual Basic (VB) is an event-driven programming language and environment from Microsoft that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) which allows programmers to modify code by simply dragging and dropping objects and defining their behavior and appearance.

The Visual Basic environment, often referred to as the Integrated Development Environment (IDE), is a user-friendly platform provided by Microsoft for developing applications using the Visual Basic programming language. Here are the key components and features of the Visual Basic IDE:



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**Key Components:**

- **Start Page:** A dashboard that provides quick access to recent projects, tutorials, and resources.
- **Solution Explorer:** A tool window that displays the hierarchy of projects and files within the solution.
- **Properties Window:** Allows developers to view and modify the properties of selected objects (e.g., forms, controls).
- **Toolbox:** Contains a collection of controls and components that can be dragged and dropped onto forms.
- **Code Editor:** A text editor for writing and editing the source code of the application.
- **Form Designer:** A graphical interface for designing the user interface of Windows Forms applications.
- **Output Window:** Displays build, debug, and other output messages.
- **Error List:** Shows a list of errors, warnings, and messages related to the code.
- **Immediate Window:** Allows for evaluating expressions and executing commands during debugging.
- **Debugging Tools:** Includes features like breakpoints, watches, and step-through debugging to test and debug code.

**Exploring toolbar**

A toolbar is **a bar that displays in the top section under the main menu**. Here is an example: A toolbar is a classic control container. It can host text, buttons, etc. It is up to you to decide whether your application needs a toolbar and what you want to position on it.

**Code window and properties windows**

The Code window is found to the right of the Project Explorer. **It displays the VBA code for the object currently highlighted in the Project Explorer**. If the Code window is not visible when you open the Microsoft Visual Basic window, you can make it visible by selecting Code under the View menu.

OR

The properties window **allows us to change some of the properties associated with an object at design time**. Displays all the properties of the object (relating to the active project, userforms or control) that can be changed at design time.