<HyperNewbie> yo

<YoungProdigy> I'm using visual basic (I'm no high tech smart but I want my A Grade)

<HyperNewbie> yep

<YoungProdigy> i'm 17 and have a test this friday

<YoungProdigy> and theres this one thing thats bugging me

<HyperNewbie> good luck man

<YoungProdigy> When I use the mid function

<YoungProdigy> thanks :D

<YoungProdigy> when i try to type Len(String1)

<YoungProdigy> it says conversion from string to type integer is not valid

<YoungProdigy> Ie. Mid(String2, String1, 1)

<YoungProdigy> I am trying to find out how many characters the string has

<YoungProdigy> but cant do that

<YoungProdigy> Private Sub StringLocator(ByVal String1 As String, ByVal String2 As String, ByRef StringLocator As String)

<YoungProdigy> L = Len(S)

<YoungProdigy> S = String1

<YoungProdigy> StringLocator = Mid(UCase(S), UCase(String2), L)

<HyperNewbie> 1. S = String1 comes before L = Len(S)

<HyperNewbie> or else it will get the legnth of an empty string

<YoungProdigy> okay

<HyperNewbie> you must set S = String1, THEN get the length of S

<HyperNewbie> so it gets the length of String1, which is now copiedi nto S

<HyperNewbie> yeah?

<YoungProdigy> this is a procedure btw

<HyperNewbie> i know

<HyperNewbie> before the S = String1, S is uninitialized, so its am mpety string, ""

<YoungProdigy> oh

<HyperNewbie> after the line S = String1, S will be set to a copy of String1

<YoungProdigy> let me check

<HyperNewbie> yep?

<HyperNewbie> so copy string1 into S first, THEN get its length

<HyperNewbie> ok,second

<HyperNewbie> what EXACTLy are you trying to achieve with the Mid function

<HyperNewbie> tell me what you want

<HyperNewbie> as the result

<YoungProdigy> okay

<YoungProdigy> what the program basically does

<YoungProdigy> is look for a word in a sentence

<YoungProdigy> and I use this procedure

<YoungProdigy> Private Sub StringLocator(ByVal String1 As String, ByVal String2 As String, ByRef StringLocator As String)

<YoungProdigy> StringLocator = Mid(UCase(String2), UCase(String1), Len(String1))

<YoungProdigy> End Sub

<YoungProdigy> the program is as follows

<YoungProdigy> Private Sub btnString\_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles btnString.Click

<YoungProdigy> Dim String1 As String

<YoungProdigy> Dim String2 As String

<YoungProdigy> String1 = InputBox("Enter a Word", "String Locator")

<YoungProdigy> String2 = InputBox("Enter a Sentence", "String Locator")

<YoungProdigy> WordCount = 0

<YoungProdigy> L = Len(String2)

<YoungProdigy> For C = 1 To L

<YoungProdigy> StringLocator(String1, String2, String1)

<YoungProdigy> WordCount = WordCount + 1

<YoungProdigy> Next

<YoungProdigy> End Sub

<HyperNewbie> so what does stringlocator actually do

<YoungProdigy> it basically finds out how many of that word is inside that sentence

<HyperNewbie> so how is that related in any way to the mid function

<YoungProdigy> isn't the string locator using the mid function O.u?

<YoungProdigy> this is what our teacher showed us btw Lol

<HyperNewbie> nope

<HyperNewbie> it isnt

<YoungProdigy> but

<HyperNewbie> Mid(UCase(String2), UCase(String1), Len(String1))

<HyperNewbie> mid takes

<HyperNewbie> the string

<HyperNewbie> the starting position, the length

<HyperNewbie> and gives you a cut of that string back

<HyperNewbie> Mid("hello", 1, 4) will give you "hell"

<YoungProdigy> Lol

<HyperNewbie> so

<YoungProdigy> OH

<HyperNewbie> im not very sure what that code is supposed to do

<YoungProdigy> do i have to make it = the word

<YoungProdigy> ie. this is the code as an example

<HyperNewbie> thats.....not valid code

<YoungProdigy> Private Sub btnVowels\_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles btnVowels.Click

<YoungProdigy> S = InputBox("Enter Your Sentence Here", "VowelCounter")

<YoungProdigy> L = Len(S)

<YoungProdigy> VowelCount = 0

<YoungProdigy> WordCount = 1

<YoungProdigy> For C = 1 To L

<YoungProdigy> If Mid(UCase(S), C, 1) = "A" Or Mid(UCase(S), C, 1) = "E" Or Mid(UCase(S), C, 1) = "I" Or Mid(UCase(S), C, 1) = "O" Or Mid(UCase(S), C, 1) = "U" Then

<YoungProdigy> VowelCount = VowelCount + 1

<YoungProdigy> End If

<YoungProdigy> If Mid(S, C, 1) = " " Then

<YoungProdigy> WordCount = WordCount + 1

<YoungProdigy> End If

<YoungProdigy> lbldisplay.Text = "Sentence: " & S & vbNewLine & \_

<YoungProdigy> "Vowel Count: " & VowelCount & vbNewLine & \_

<YoungProdigy> "Word Count: " & WordCount

<YoungProdigy> Next

<YoungProdigy> End Sub

<HyperNewbie> lol

<HyperNewbie> yep

<YoungProdigy> thats what he showed us

<HyperNewbie> yep

<YoungProdigy> so i have to make it equal to something

<YoungProdigy> and then do the above

<HyperNewbie> yep, that code will work

<HyperNewbie> no

<YoungProdigy> okay

<YoungProdigy> ?

<HyperNewbie> ok, before i go further

<HyperNewbie> let me clarify

<HyperNewbie> that the problem is to count the number of times a sowrd appears in a sentence

<HyperNewbie> yes?

<YoungProdigy> yes

<HyperNewbie> "hello hello hello" -> "hell" would be 3

<HyperNewbie> yes?

<YoungProdigy> yes

<HyperNewbie> now

<HyperNewbie> what "Mid" does above

<HyperNewbie> is that it looks at a letter inside a string

<HyperNewbie> the example code above from your teacher

<HyperNewbie> it goes like this

<HyperNewbie> go through every letter of this sentence

<HyperNewbie> take this letter out (the mid function does the "taking out")

<HyperNewbie> look if its a vowel or space or some other bullshit

<HyperNewbie> what you need todo this is

<HyperNewbie> go through every position of this sentence where the word could be found

<YoungProdigy> ahhh

<HyperNewbie> see if the word appears at this position in the string

<HyperNewbie> act accordingly

<HyperNewbie> get that?

<HyperNewbie> dw, its not far off from his example code

<YoungProdigy> okay yeah

<YoungProdigy> I understand that

<HyperNewbie> For C = 1 To L

<HyperNewbie> this line means

<HyperNewbie> go through every letter in this string

<HyperNewbie> ok

<YoungProdigy> yeah

<YoungProdigy> i get that

<HyperNewbie> lets go to our example "hello hello hello" looking for "hell"

<YoungProdigy> because L = length of the string

<HyperNewbie> we're at position 1

<YoungProdigy> okay

<HyperNewbie> "[h]ello hello hello"

<HyperNewbie> we're at the [ ] place

<HyperNewbie> what do we do now

<YoungProdigy> yeah

<HyperNewbie> we need to see if the word appears here.

<HyperNewbie> how do we do that

<HyperNewbie> an easy way

<HyperNewbie> is to use the mid function

<YoungProdigy> are you asking rhetorical questions

<HyperNewbie> and chop out a piece of the string

<YoungProdigy> or real questions? xD

<HyperNewbie> real questions

<YoungProdigy> oh okay

<YoungProdigy> yeah

<HyperNewbie> yeah?

<HyperNewbie> we know what we are looking for

<YoungProdigy> and use an if statement

<HyperNewbie> we are looking for the word "hell"

<HyperNewbie> yeah?

<YoungProdigy> to see if its equal to what we're looking for

<HyperNewbie> how long is hell?

<HyperNewbie> yep

<HyperNewbie> we know hell is 4 letters long

<HyperNewbie> right?

<YoungProdigy> yep

<HyperNewbie> we know

<HyperNewbie> mid goes like

<HyperNewbie> mid(string, start, length)

<YoungProdigy> yep

<HyperNewbie> and it hands you on a plate that chopped up part of the string

<HyperNewbie> so

<HyperNewbie> our string is "hello hello hello"

<HyperNewbie> Mid( theString, ?

<HyperNewbie> what there?

<YoungProdigy> 1?

<HyperNewbie> what is our starting position of the chop?

<HyperNewbie> 1, which is....

<HyperNewbie> C

<YoungProdigy> yeah

<HyperNewbie> For C = 1 To L

<HyperNewbie> C is 1 right now

<YoungProdigy> yep

<HyperNewbie> C will be 2 next loop

<HyperNewbie> and will be 3

<HyperNewbie> ....etc

<HyperNewbie> so its Mid( theString, C

<HyperNewbie> what about the length

<HyperNewbie> how long?

<YoungProdigy> Len(string) ie. 4

<HyperNewbie> yep

<HyperNewbie> Len(string), which in this case, is 4

<HyperNewbie> so we go

<HyperNewbie> Cake = Mid theString, C, Len(string)

<HyperNewbie> Cake = Mid ( theString, C, Len(string) )

<HyperNewbie> then

<HyperNewbie> cake will be a copied out bit of our big string of length 4

<HyperNewbie> in which case

<HyperNewbie> from "hello hello hello", it will chop out "hell"

<YoungProdigy> is hell

<HyperNewbie> then we compare, using an if statement

<HyperNewbie> whether Cake is same as string

<HyperNewbie> if it is, then match = match + 1

<YoungProdigy> OH

<HyperNewbie> otherwise, nope, not match

<HyperNewbie> now

<HyperNewbie> on the 2nd loop

<YoungProdigy> it starts at e

<HyperNewbie> of the C loop thingy

<HyperNewbie> it will do this

<YoungProdigy> and go ello

<HyperNewbie> it will start at 2

<HyperNewbie> yep

<HyperNewbie> and go ello

<HyperNewbie> and say nope

<HyperNewbie> no word there

<HyperNewbie> yep

<HyperNewbie> now

<HyperNewbie> one more pitfall

<HyperNewbie> what if it gets to C = 15?

<YoungProdigy> you mean

<HyperNewbie> i mean

<YoungProdigy> if it exceeds the length of the strinbg?

<HyperNewbie> "hello hello he[l]lo"

<HyperNewbie> yeah

<HyperNewbie> so

<YoungProdigy> oh

<YoungProdigy> lmao

<HyperNewbie> Calling Mid()

<YoungProdigy> yeah

<HyperNewbie> with length 4

<HyperNewbie> will overflow

<HyperNewbie> now

<YoungProdigy> it starts at the 15th character

<HyperNewbie> this is the part

<HyperNewbie> where we google

<YoungProdigy> yeah

<HyperNewbie> http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/05e63829%28v=vs.80%29.aspx

<HyperNewbie> Optional. Integer expression. Number of characters to return. If omitted or if there are fewer than Length characters in the text (including the character at position Start), all characters from the start position to the end of the string are returned.

<HyperNewbie> If omitted or if there are fewer than Length characters in the text (including the character at position Start), all characters from the start position to the end of the string are returned.

<HyperNewbie> which means

<YoungProdigy> oh

<HyperNewbie> if you ask for Mid("hello hello hello", 15, 313721983791273123213 )

<YoungProdigy> so like

<HyperNewbie> it will still just give you "llo"

<HyperNewbie> so everything is absolutely fine

<YoungProdigy> ah

<HyperNewbie> "llo" will never be equal to "hell", 3 letters vs 4 letters

<HyperNewbie> so everything is cool.

<YoungProdigy> yeah :D

<YoungProdigy> okay :D

<HyperNewbie> understand all that?

<YoungProdigy> yep

<HyperNewbie> :3

<YoungProdigy> thanks for help

<HyperNewbie> np

<YoungProdigy> i'll try the code

<HyperNewbie> should do computer science

<HyperNewbie> ive taught university students that pick shit up far slower than you

<HyperNewbie> bloody dumbcunts

<HyperNewbie> <.<

<YoungProdigy> so it'd be something Like For c = 1 to L If Mid(TheString, C, Len(String1) = String1 then Word Count = WodCount + 1

<YoungProdigy> heh XD

<YoungProdigy> sorry man

<YoungProdigy> I'm kinda sleepy xD

<YoungProdigy> I want all my A grades

<YoungProdigy> I try and work hard

<YoungProdigy> I like maths and computer science tbh

<YoungProdigy> my 2 main subjects :)

<YoungProdigy> so would the above code work?

<YoungProdigy> Where L = length of TheString

<HyperNewbie> yes

<HyperNewbie> that would work

<YoungProdigy> ah thanks

<YoungProdigy> I have no idea

<YoungProdigy> what the procedure was for :O

<HyperNewbie> you can chuck in a procedure in there or two

<HyperNewbie> to make it look cool

<YoungProdigy> XD

<YoungProdigy> yeah

<HyperNewbie> If Mid(TheString, C, Len(String1) = String1, thats basically a shorthand for doing 3 things

<HyperNewbie> could make them 3 lines instead to make code look longer

<HyperNewbie> for more marks

<HyperNewbie> :3

<HyperNewbie> ok im going to sleep, good luck with stuff

<YoungProdigy> thanks man

<HyperNewbie> very late here (australia)

<YoungProdigy> real help :D

<HyperNewbie> np

<YoungProdigy> ah nice!

<YoungProdigy> cya man and best of luck!

<HyperNewbie> u2