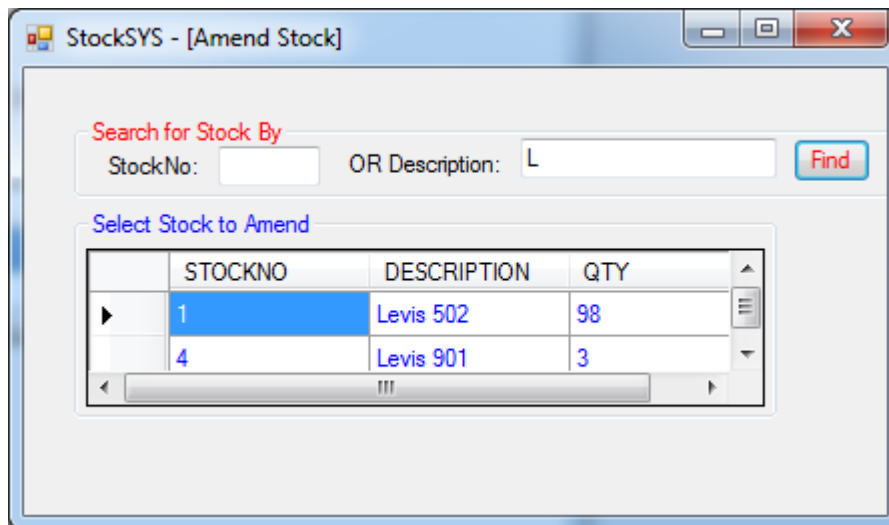A DataGridView control might look like the following:

Like any other form control, a DataGridView object has *properties*.
The grid shown above is named *grdStock*.

A grid consists of *rows* and *columns*.
Indexing of rows and columns begins at 0.
In the above example, the "StockNO" column is column 0 and the "Description" column is column 1, and so on.

The selected cell in a grid is the current col and row for the grid.
In the above grid, the current cell is (0,0).

When a user clicks on a grid, the **cellClick** event handler is triggered.
This event sets the current row and column properties for the grid.

To extract a value from a cell in the grid, the column and row indexes must be specified.
For example:

The following statement accesses the value in cell (0,0):

      grdStock.Rows[0].Cells[0].Value

When a user clicks on a grid, the application may need to extract the value in a particular cell (e.g. the primary key value). The following code extracts the StockNo value which is stored in column zero:

```
private void grdStock_CellClick(object sender, DataGridViewCellEventArgs e)
{
    string strSno = grdStock.Rows[grdStock.CurrentCell.RowIndex].Cells[0].Value.ToString();
    :
    :
    :
}
```