

# Department of Education REGION III SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECIJA

LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 10 ADVANCED PROGRAMMING 10 First Quarter, Week 5

| First Quarter, Week 5 |       |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Name of Learner:      |       |  |
|                       |       |  |
| Grade Level /Section: | Date: |  |

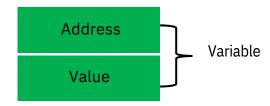
## **VB.NET VARIABLE**

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

In software programming languages, a variable has a data type and a name use to present one or more values. Variables work as containers to hold numbers, phrases, or other important stuff used in several places in your code. A variable has a name and a data type. To declare variable, we used Dim keyword.

A variable has a name, an address, (location) and a definition that defines the kind of value it stores.

Variable is divided into two parts: address part and a value part



In Vb. Net it allows other value types of variable like Enum and reference types of variables like Class.

# VARIABLE DECLARATION IN VB.NET

Variable in the variable list has the following syntax and parts,

Di <variable\_name> As <data\_type> OR

m variablename[ ([ boundslist ] ) ] [ As [ New ] datatype ] [ = initializer ]

Di

Where.

m

- variable that mame of the variable
- boundslist optional. It provides list of bounds of each dimension of an array variable.
- New- optional. It creates a new instance of the class when the Dim statement runs.
- datatype Required if Option Strict is On. It specifies the data type of the variable.

• *initializer* – Optional if New is not specified. Expression that is evaluated and assigned to the variable when it is created.

```
Dim StudentID As Integer

Dim StudentName As String

Dim Salary As Double

Dim count1, count2 As Integer

Dim status As Boolean

Dim exitButton As New System.Windows.Forms.Button

Dim lastTime, nextTime As Date
```

Declaring More than one Variable in single line; just separate each variable with a comma.

#### Example:

Dim StudentName, StudentAddress As String

Dim StudentPay As Double, Quantity As Integer

The Dim keyword is a short for dimension. It is used to create a variable. Once a variable is created it is very easy to assign a value to it. The variable is placed at the right hand side of the ssignment operator (=), and the value to be assigned is placed at the right hand side.

#### VARIABLE INITIALIZATION IN VB.NET

variable name = value;

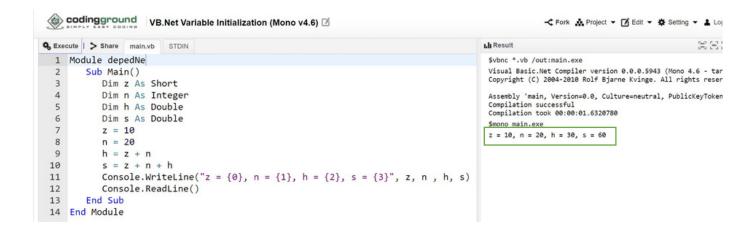
Variables are configured with an equal sign followed by a constant expression. The general form of configuration is –

for example,
Dim pi As Double
pi = 3.14159

You can initialize a variable at the time of declaration as follows -

Dim StudentID As Integer = 100
Dim StudentName As String = "Bill Smith"
Example

Try the following examples which make use of various types of variables



NOTE! You can try this online following this link:

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/compile\_vb.net\_online.php

You can download this application in your smartphone at google play store:

https://play.google.com/store/apps/detailsid=com.krazeapps.vbnetprogrammingcompiler or in visual studio 2008 in console application.

### CONSTANT AND ENUMERATION

In computer programshaing, is a fixed value. It means that it has a number of its own and cannot be altered during the execution. These fixed values are also called literals.

Constants has various basic data types like an integer constant, a floating constant, a character constant, or a string literal. There are also enumeration constants as well.

An enumeration (enum) is a set of named integer constants. It is mainly use to assign names to integral constant.

#### **DECLARING CONSTANT**

In VB.Net, constants are declared using the Const statement. The Const statement is used at module, class, structure, procedure, or block level for use in place of literal values.

The syntax for the Const statement is,

```
[ < attributelist > ] [ accessmodifier ] [ Shadows ]
Const constantlist
```

Where.

Constantlist – gives the list of names of constants declared. Required. Where, each constant name has the following syntax and parts.

Where, each constant name has the following syntax and parts,

```
constantname [ As datatype ] = initializer
```

- constantname specifies the name of the constant
- datatype specifies the data type of the constant
- initializer specifies the value assigned to the constant

#### **EXAMPLE**

Try the following example that demonstrates declaration and use of a constant value

```
constant.vb

1 Module Program

Sub Main()

Const PI = 3.14149
Dim radius, area As Single radius = 7
area = PI * radius * radius Console.WriteLine("Area = " & Str(area))
Console.ReadKey()

End Sub

End Module
```

```
∢ Output :
Area = 153.933
```

#### PRINT AND DISPLAY CONSTANTS IN VB.NET

VB.Net provides the following print and display constants,

| Sr.No. | Constant & Description   |
|--------|--|
| 1      | vbCrLf   |
|        | Carriage return/linefeed character combination.  |
| 2      | vbCr   |
|        | Carriage return character.   |
| 3      | vbLf   |
|        | Linefeed character.  |
| 4      | vbNewLine  |
|        | Newline character.   |
| 5      | vbNullChar   |
|        | Null character.  |
| 6      | vbNullString   |
|        | Not the same as a zero-length string (""); used for calling external procedures.         |
| 7      |  |
| ,      | vbObjectError  |
|        | Error number. User-defined error numbers should be greater than this value. For example: |
|        | Err.Raise(Number) = vbObjectError + 1000   |
| 8      | vbTab  |
|        | Tab character.   |
| 9      | vbBack   |
|        | Backspace character.   |

# **Declaring Enumerations**

An enumerated type is declared using the Enum statement. The Enum statement declares an enumeration and defines the values of its members. The Enum statement can be used at the module, class, structure, procedure, or block level.

The syntax for the Enum statement is as follows,

| [ < attributelist > ] [ accessr | nodifier ] [ Shadows ] |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| Enum enumerationname [ /        | As datatype ]          |
| memberlist                      |                        |
| End Enum                        |                        |
|                                 |                        |

## Where,

- enumerationname name of the enumeration. Required
  - memberlist specifies the list of member constants being declared in this statement. Required.

Each member in the memberlist has the following syntax and parts:

| [< attribute list >] member name [ = initializer ] |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Where.   |  |  |  |  |

- name specifies the name of the member. Required.
- initializer value assigned to the enumeration member. Optional.

#### **EXAMPLE**

Try the following example that demonstrates declaration and use of a enumeration variable,

```
√ III (Declarations)

Enumeration
Module Enumeration
    Enum Provinces
        IlocosNorte = 1
        Batanes = 2
        NuevaEcija = 3
        Batangas = 4
        Albay = 5
        Aklan = 6
        Cebu = 7
     End Enum
     Sub Main()
        Console.WriteLine("The province of Ilocos Norte is located in region : " & Provinces.IlocosNorte)
        Console.WriteLine("The province of Batanes is located in region : " & Provinces.Batanes)
        Console.WriteLine("The province of Nueva Ecija is located in region : " & Provinces.NuevaEcija)
        Console.WriteLine("The province of Batangas is located in region : " & Provinces.Batangas)
        Console.ReadKey()
    End Sub
 End Module
 III file:///C:/Users/Jes/Desktop/ConsoleApplication1/ConsoleApplication1/bin/Debug/ConsoleApplication1.EXE
The province of Ilocos Norte is located in region : 1
The province of Batanes is located in region : 2
The province of Nueva Ecija is located in region : 3
The province of Batangas is located in region : 4
```

#### LEARNING COMPETENCY

To identify different data types and their uses and applying variables in a program.

# **ACTIVITIES**

#### **ACTIVITY 1**

Directions: Declare and initialize variable from the given situation below. Follow the syntax on declaring variables.

Let say you work in an office, there's a complaint of faulty wiring that cause damaged to the equipment or computers at the other side of the building and then you found out that you run out of stocks and some of your tools was stolen e.g. supplies, materials, and hardware tools needed to accomplish your job. You made a request to the purchasing department such as Hard disk with the amount of 3,234.00 and 1,545.75 for the computer memory, 500.50 for the crimping tool, and 150 for the screw driver, and include in the declaration and initialization the total amount of your purchases'.

# ACTIVITY 2

Directions: Fill in the blank

| 1)Enumeration   | n                          |  |  |  |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Enum 4)   |                            |  |  |  |
| IlocosNorte = 1   |                            |  |  |  |
| Batanes = 2   |                            |  |  |  |
| 2)= 3   |                            |  |  |  |
| Batangas = 4 $Albay = 5$  |                            |  |  |  |
| Aklan = 6   |                            |  |  |  |
| Cebu = 7  |                            |  |  |  |
| End Enum  |                            |  |  |  |
| 3)Main()  | 071                        |  |  |  |
| Console.WriteLine("The province Console.WriteLine("The province |                            | d in region : " & Provinces.IlocosNorte) |  |  |
|   |                            | d in region: " & Provinces.NuevaEcija)   |  |  |
|   |                            | region : " & Provinces.Batangas)         |  |  |
| 5)  |                            |  |  |  |
| End Sub   |                            |  |  |  |
| End Module  |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
| ACTIVITY 2  |                            |  |  |  |
| Directions: Write a Console application                         | n that declare an enumerat | ion variable. The output of the program  |  |  |
| is shown below:   |                            | , , ,                                    |  |  |
| The Color Red is: 2   |                            |  |  |  |
|   | The Color Yellow is: 6     |  |  |  |
|   | The Color Blue is: 12      |  |  |  |
|   | The Color Green is: 8      |  |  |  |
| ACTIVITY 3  |                            | 1  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
| Directions: Make a Vlog about creating a                        | simple program using con   | stant and enumeration.                   |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
| REFLECTION  |                            |  |  |  |
| REFLECTION  |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
| What is the importance of variable in a programming language?   |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |
|   |                            |  |  |  |

# **REFERENCES**

https://www.kidscodecs.com/variables/ JEDI Course Notes-Intro1-MasterDocument

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/compile\_vb.net\_online.php https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/enumeration-enum-c/

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/vb.net/vb.net\_constants.htm https://www.tutorialspoint.com/vb.net/vb.net\_variables.htm

Prepared by: MELISSA H. AGUSTIN

JESSIE E. HERNANDEZ

Name of Writers

Noted by: LABERNE A. LADIGNON, JR

Division ICT Coordinator/ OIC EPS