

11/7/24

### Experiment 3

#### Classic control in VB.net IDE

Aim: - To implement various classic controls in VB.net IDE.

#### Theory:

Classic controls refer to the essential user interface elements available in the Toolbox. These controls are fundamental for building the graphical user interface of applications. Key controls include Button, Label, Textbox, Listbox, Combobox, Checkbox, Radiobutton, PictureBox, etc. Each control serves a specific purpose, such as buttons for user actions, textbox for input, and labels for displaying static text.

Additionally, there are controls designed for more complex interfaces and data handling. These include HScrollbar, VScrollbar, GroupBox, Panel, TabControl, DataGridView, etc. These controls help developers create organized, interactive and data-rich applications. By combining these classic controls, developers can design and implement comprehensive user interface tailored to their application's needs.



Some Commonly used controls :

- 1) Textbox : With the Textbox control, the user can enter text in an application. This control has additional functionality that is not found in the standard Windows text box control, including multiline editing and password masking.
- 2) Label: Label controls are used to display text or images that cannot be edited by the user. They are used to identify objects on a form and to provide a description of what a certain control will do if clicked.
- 3) Button: Button control allows the user to click it to perform an action. When the button is clicked, it looks as if it is being pushed in and released. Whenever the user clicks a button, the click event handler is invoked.
- 4) PictureBox: PictureBox control is used to display the images on Windows form. The PictureBox control has an image property that allows the user to set the image at runtime or design time.
- 5) Group Box: Group Box controls are used to provide an identifiable grouping for other controls. The GroupBox Control is similar to the Panel control; however, only the GroupBox control displays a caption, and only the Panel



control can have scroll bars.

6) Radio button: The RadioButton is used to select one option from the number of choices. If we want to select only one item from a related or group of items in the windows forms, we can use the radio button.

7) Check box: The Windows form CheckBox control indicates whether a particular condition is on or off. It is commonly used to present Yes/No or True/False selection the user.

8) Linked Label: LinkLabel control enable a user to hyperlink to a URL that points to either the web or the local directory system. The idea is to put the email address or web URL into the Text property of a LinkLabel component, then when the label is clicked, the LinkClicked event is triggered



Procedure :

Exp3A.cs

namespace exp3A

{  
public partial class Form1 : Form

{  
public Form1()

{  
InitializeComponent();

private void button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{  
if (RadioButton1.Checked) {  
BackColor = color.Red; }

else if (RadioButton2.Checked) {  
BackColor = color.Green; }

else if (RadioButton3.Checked) {  
BackColor = color.Blue; }

private void button2\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

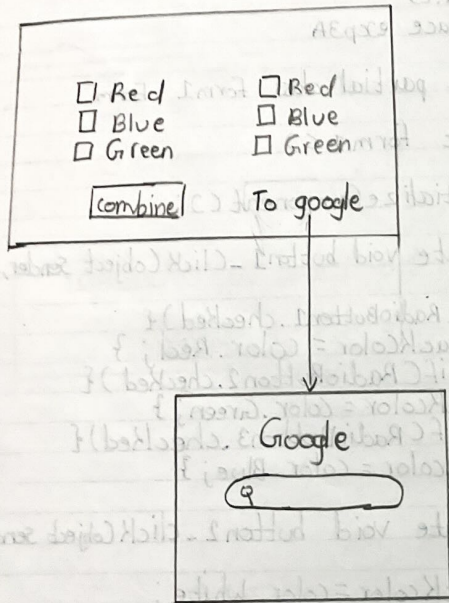
{  
BackColor = color.White;

private void button3\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{  
Form2 frm2 = new Form2();  
frm2.Show();

Form1.Hide();

}



Form2.cs

```
public partial class Form2: Form
```

```
{
```

```
public Form2()
```

```
InitializeComponent();
```

```
}
```

```
private void button4_Click(object sender, EventArgs e) {
```

```
if (checkBox1.Checked && checkBox5.Checked) {
```

```
BackColor = Color.FromArgb(255, 0, 255); }
```

```
else if (checkBox1.Checked && checkBox6.Checked) {
```

```
BackColor = Color.FromArgb(255, 255, 0); }
```

```
else if (checkBox2.Checked && checkBox4.Checked) {
```

```
BackColor = Color.FromArgb(255, 0, 255); }
```

```
else if (checkBox2.Checked && checkBox6.Checked) {
```

```
BackColor = Color.FromArgb(0, 255, 255); }
```

```
else if (checkBox3.Checked && checkBox4.Checked) {
```

```
BackColor = Color.FromArgb(255, 255, 0); }
```

```
else if (checkBox3.Checked && checkBox5.Checked) {
```

```
BackColor = Color.FromArgb(0, 255, 255); }
```

```
}
```

```
private void LinkLabel1_LinkClicked(object sender
```

```
EventArgs e) {
```

```
Process.Start("https://www.google.com");
```

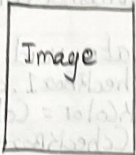
```
}
```

```
}
```



User :

Password:



Exp 3(B). CS

namespace exp 3B

{

public partial class form1: Form

{  
static int attempt = 3;

public form1() {

InitializeComponent();

private void button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{  
if (this.textBox1.Text == "abc" &&  
this.textBox2.Text == "123") {  
attempt = 0;

pictureBox1.SizeMode = PictureBoxSizeMode.StretchImage;

pictureBox1.Image = Image.FromFile(@"c:\users\  
Desktop\login Succ  
-es.png");

label3.Text = "Access Granted";  
MessageBox.Show("You are granted with access");

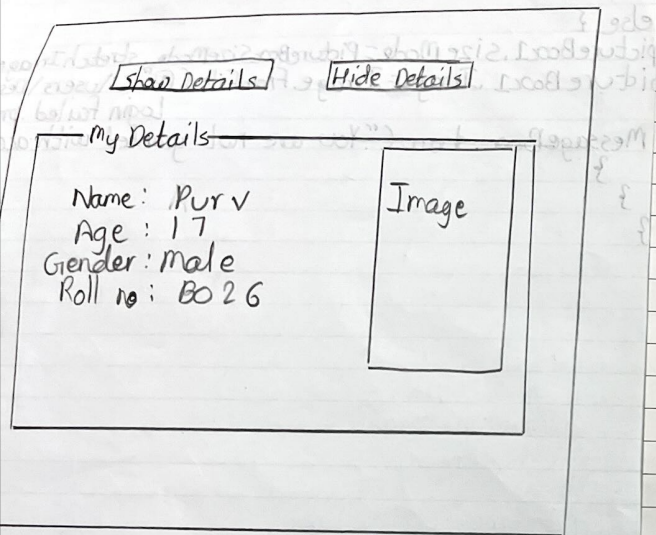
else if (attempt <= 3 && attempt > 0) {  
pictureBox1.SizeMode = PictureBoxSizeMode.StretchImage;  
pictureBox1.Image = Image.FromFile(@"c:\users\Desktop\Retry.png");

MessageBox.Show("You have only " + Convert.ToString  
(attempt) + " attempt left");

-- attempt;  
}

```
else {  
    pictureBox1.SizeMode = PictureBoxSizeMode.StretchImage;  
    pictureBox1.Image = Image.FromFile(@"C:\users\Desktop\Login failed.png");  
    MessageBox.Show("You are not granted with access");  
}  
}  
}
```





```
Exp3C.cs
namespace exp3c
{
    public partial class form1 : form
    {
        public form1() {
            InitializeComponent();
        }
        private void button1_click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            pictureBox1.SizeMode = PictureBoxSizeMode.stretch;
            pictureBox1.Image = Image.FromFile(@"C:\users\
            Desktop\123.jpg");
            groupBox1.Visible = true;
        }
        private void button3_click(object sender, EventArgs e)
        {
            groupBox1.Visible = false;
        }
    }
}
```

Conclusion: We Implemented classic control  
in VB.net IDE