B4X 手册





B4X 语言

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**要搜索给定的单词或句子，请使用“编辑”菜单中的“搜索”功能。**

针对以下版本进行了更新:

B4A 版本 11.8

B4i 版本 8.00

B4J 版本 9.80

B4R 版本 3.90

[B4X 手册](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-documentation-booklets.88985/" \l "content):

B4X Getting Started

B4X 语言

B4X IDE Integrated Development Environment

B4X Visual Designer

B4X Help tools

B4XPages Cross-platform projects

B4X CustomViews

B4X Graphics

B4X XUI B4X User Interface

B4X SQLite Database

B4X JavaObject NativeObject

B4R 示例项目

您可以在此链接 [[B4X] 文档手册](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-documentation-booklets.88985/)中在线查阅这些手册。

请注意，外部链接在在线显示中不起作用。

# B4X 平台

B4X是一套适用于不同平台的编程语言。

B4X套件支持比任何其他工具更多的平台

ANDROID | IOS | WINDOWS | MAC | LINUX | ARDUINO | RASPBERRY PI | ESP8266 |

和更多...

**B4A**  **Android**  
B4A 是一款 **100% 免费**的安卓应用程序开发工具，它包括快速开发任何类型的安卓应用程序所需的所有功能。

**B4i**  **iOS**  
B4i 是原生 iOS 应用程序的开发工具。

B4i 遵循与 B4A 相同的概念，允许您重用大部分代码并为安卓和 iOS 构建应用程序。

**B4J**  **Java / Windows / Mac / Linux / Raspberry PI**  
B4J 是一款 **100% 免费**的桌面、服务器和物联网解决方案开发工具。

使用 B4J，您可以轻松创建桌面应用程序 (UI)、控制台程序（非 UI）和服务器解决方案。

* 编译后的应用程序可以在 Windows、Mac、Linux 和 ARM 板（如树莓派）。

**B4R**  **Arduino / ESP8266**B4R 是 **100% 免费**的原生 Arduino 和 ESP8266 程序开发工具。 B4R 遵循其他 B4X 工具的相同概念，提供简单而强大的开发工具。

B4R、B4A、B4J 和 B4i 共同构成物联网 (IoT) 的最佳开发解决方案。

**B4XPages**  
B4XPage 是 B4A、B4i 和 B4J 的内部库，允许轻松开发跨平台程序。

B4XPages 在 B4XPages 跨平台项目手册中有详细的解释。

即使您只想在一个平台上进行开发，使用 B4XPage 库也很有趣，它使程序流程更简单，尤其是对于 B4A。

# 变量与对象

**变量**是赋予某些已知或未知数量或信息的符号名称，目的是允许名称独立于它所代表的信息使用。 计算机源代码中的变量名通常与数据存储位置相关联，因此也与它的内容相关联，这些变量名可能会在程序执行过程中发生变化（来源 Wikipedia）。

有两种类型的变量：原始类型和非原始类型。

原语包括数字类型：Byte、Short、Int、Long、Float 和 Double。

原语还包括：布尔值和字符。

## 变量类型

**B4A、B4i、B4J**

类型列表及其范围：

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| B4X | 类型 | 最小值 | 最大值 |
| Boolean | 布尔值 | False | True |
| Byte | 整数 8 bits | - 2 7 | 2 7 - 1 |
| -128 | 127 |
| Short | 整数16 bits | - 2 15 | 2 15 -1 |
| - 32768 | 32767 |
| Int | 整数32 bits | - 2 31 | 2 31 -1 |
| -2147483648 | 2147483647 |
| Long | 长整数 64 bits | - 2 63 | 2 63 -1 |
| -9223372036854775808 | 9223372036854775807 |
| Float | 浮点数 32 bits | - 2 -149 | (2 -2 -23) \* 2 127 |
| 1.4E-45 | 3.4028235 E 38 |
| Double | 双精度数  64 bits | - 2 -1074 | (2 -2 -52) \* 2 1023 |
| 2.2250738585072014 E -308 | 1.7976931348623157 E 308 |
| Char | 字符 |  |  |
| String | 字符数组 |  |  |

**B4R**

类型列表及其范围：

数字类型：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Byte** | 0 - 255 |  |
| **Int** (2 bytes) | -32,768 – 32,768 | 类似于其他 B4X 工具中的 Short 类型。 |
| **UInt** (2 bytes) | 0 – 65,535 | B4R 专用。 |
| **Long** (4 bytes) | -2,147,483,648 - 2,147,483,647 | 类似于其他 B4X 工具中的 Int 类型。 |
| **ULong** (4 bytes) | 0 - 4,294,967,295 | B4R 专用。 |
| **Double** (4 bytes) | 4字节浮点 | 类似于其他 B4X 工具中的 Float 类型。 |
| Float 与 Double 相同。Short 与 Int 相同。 | | |

以上在所有板上都是正确的，包括 Arduino Due。

其他类型:

**Boolean** True或False。 实际上，它被保存为一个值为 1 或 0 的字节。

**String**字符串由以空字节结尾的字节数组组成（值为 0 的字节).

**Object**对象可以保存其他类型的值。

原始类型总是按值传递给其他子程序或分配给其他变量。例如:

Sub **S1**

Private A As Int

A = 12 变量A = 12

S2(A) 它按值传递给例程 S2

Log(A) ' 打印 12 变量 A 仍然等于 12，即使 B 在例程 S2 中改变了。

End Sub

Sub **S2**(B As Int) Variable B = 12

B = 45 Its value is changed to B = 45

End Sub

所有其他类型，包括原始类型数组和字符串，都归类为非原始类型。

当您将非原始类型传递给子程序或将其分配给不同的变量时，将传递引用的副本。

这意味着数据本身不会重复。

它与通过引用传递略有不同，因为您无法更改原始变量的引用。

所有类型都可以视为对象。

Lists和Maps之类的Collections与Objects一起使用，因此可以存储任何值。

下面是一个常见错误的示例，其中开发人员试图将多个数组添加到列表中:

Private arr(3) As Int

Private List1 As List

List1.Initialize

For I = 1 To 5

arr(0) = I \* 2

arr(1) = I \* 2

arr(2) = I \* 2

List1.Add(arr) '将整个数组添加为单个项目

Next

arr = List1.Get(0) '获取列表中的第一项

Log(arr(0)) '这里会打印什么？？？

您可能预计它打印 2。但是，它会打印 10。

我们创建了一个数组并将该数组的 5 个引用添加到列表中。

单个数组中的值是上次迭代中设置的值。

为了解决这个问题，我们需要在每次迭代时创建一个新数组。

这是通过每次迭代调用 Private 来完成的:

Private arr(3) As Int '在这种情况下，这个称呼是多余的。

Private List1 As List

List1.Initialize

For i = 1 To 5

Private arr(3) As Int

arr(0) = i \* 2

arr(1) = i \* 2

arr(2) = i \* 2

List1.Add(arr) '将整个数组添加为单个物品

Next

arr = List1.Get(0) '从列表中获取第一个物品

Log(arr(0)) '将打印 2

## 变量名称

除了保留字外，您可以为变量指定任何名称。

变量名必须以字母开头，并且必须由以下字符 A-Z、a-z、0-9 和下划线“\_”组成，不能有空格，不能有括号等。

变量名不区分大小写，这意味着 Index 和 index 指的是同一个变量。

但是给它们起有意义的名字是一种很好的做法。

例子:

Interest = Capital \* Rate / 100 是有意义

n1 = n2 \* n3 / 100 没有意义

对于视图(B4A, B4i), 节点(B4J), 在名称中添加一个定义其类型的三个字符的前缀很有用。

例子:

lblCapital lbl > Label Capital >目的

edtInterest edt > EditText Interest >目的

btnNext btn > Button Next >目的

## 声明变量

### 简单变量

变量声明为Private或者Public关键词后跟变量名和 As 关键词然后是变量类型。详情请看范围章节.

存在着Dim 关键词, 这是为了兼容性而维护的。

例子:

Private Capital As Double 将三个变量声明为 Double,

Private Interest As Double 双精度数。

Private Rate As Double

Private i As Int 声明三个变量为Int, 整数。

Private j As Int

Private k As Int

Private lblCapital As Label

Private lblInterest As Label 将三个变量声明为标签视图。

Private lblRate As Label

Private btnNext As Button 将两个变量声明为按钮视图。

Private btnPrev As Button

也可以用简短的方式声明相同的变量。

Private Capital, Interest, Rate As Double

Private i, j, k As Int

Private lblCapital, lblInterest, lblRate As Label

Private btnNext, btnPrev As Button

变量名用逗号分隔，后跟类型声明。

以下变量声明有效:

Private i = 0, j = 2, k = 5 As Int

Private txt = "test" As String, value = 1.05 As Double, flag = False As Boolean

如果我们想在代码中使用它们，就必须声明视图名称。

例如，如果我们要在代码中更改 Label 视图中的文本，例如

lblCapital.Text = "1200",

我们需要通过它的名字lblCapital来引用这个Label view, 这是通过Private声明完成的。

如果我们从未在代码中的任何地方引用此 Label 视图，则不需要声明。

对该视图使用事件例程也不需要声明。

要将值分配给变量，请写入其名称后跟等号再后跟值，例如:

Capital = 1200

LastName = "SMITH"

请注意，对于 Capital，我们只写了 1200，因为 Capital 是一个数字。

但是对于LastName，我们写了"SMITH"，因为LastName是一个字符串。

字符串必须始终写在双引号之间。

### 数组变量

数组是可以通过索引选择的数据或对象的集合。 数组可以有多个维度。

声明包含Private或Public关键字，后跟变量名LastName、方括号(50)之间的项目数、关键字As 和变量类型String。

有关详细信息，请参阅范围章节。 存在Dim关键字，这是为了兼容性而维护的。

**注意：B4R 只支持一维数组！**

例子:

Public LastName(50) As String 一维字符串数组，物品总数 50。

Public Matrix(3, 3) As Double 二维数组Doubles，物品总数 9。

Public Data(3, 5, 10) As Int 三维整数数组，物品总数 150。

数组中每个维度的第一个索引是 0。

LastName(0), Matrix(0,0), Data(0,0,0)

最后一个索引等于每个维度中的项目数减 1。

LastName(49), Matrix(2,2), Data(2,4,9)

Public LastName(10) As String

Public FirstName(10) As String

Public Address(10) As String

Public City(10) As String

或者

Public LastName(10), FirstName(10), Address(10), City(10) As String

此示例显示如何访问三维数组中的所有项目。

Public Data(3, 5, 10) As Int

For i = 0 To 2

For j = 0 To 4

For k = 0 To 9

Data(i, j, k) = ...

Next

Next

Next

声明数组的一种更通用的方法是使用变量。

Public NbPers = 10 As Int

Public LastName(NbPers) As String

Public FirstName(NbPers) As String

Public Address(NbPers) As String

Public City(NbPers) As String

我们将变量声明为Public NbPers = 10 As Int并将其值设置为 10。

然后我们用这个变量来声明数组，而不是像以前那样用数字 10 来声明。

最大的优点是如果在某个时候我们需要更改项目的数量，我们只更改『一个』值。

对于 Data 数组，我们可以使用以下代码。

Public NbX = 2 As Int

Public NbY = 5 As Int

Public NbZ = 10 As Int

Public Data(NbX, NbY, NbZ) As Int

和访问例程。

For i = 0 To NbX - 1

For j = 0 To NbY - 1

For k = 0 To NbZ - 1

Data(i, j, k) = ...

Next

Next

Next

使用 Array 关键字填充数组：

Public Name() As String

Name = Array As String("Miller", "Smith", "Johnson", "Jordan")

### 常量变量 Const 关键字

*Const*变量是不能在代码中的任何地方更改的常量变量。

为此，我们在Private或Public之后使用Const关键字，如下所示，

Private Const Size As Int = 10

Public Const ItemNumber As Int = 100

### 视图/节点（对象）数组

视图/节点或对象也可以在一个『数组』中。 以下代码显示了一个示例：

在 B4A 和 B4i 中用户界面对象称为*视图 (views)* 而在 B4J 中称为*节点 (nodes)*。

在下面的示例中，『按钮』(Button) 通过代码添加到父视图 / 节点。

**B4A**

Sub **Globals**

Private Buttons(6) As Button

End Sub

Sub **Activity\_Create**(FirstTime As Boolean)

Private i As Int

For i = 0 To 5

Buttons(i).Initialize("Buttons")

Activity.AddView(Buttons(i), 10dip, 10dip + i \* 60dip, 150dip, 50dip)

Buttons(i).Tag = i + 1

Buttons(i).Text = "Test " & (i + 1)

Next

End Sub

Sub **Buttons\_Click**

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender

Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")

End Sub

**B4i**

Sub **Process\_Globals**

Private Buttons(6) As Button

End Sub

Private Sub **Application\_Start** (Nav As NavigationController)

Private i As Int

For i = 0 To 5

Buttons(i).Initialize("Buttons")

Page1.RootPanel.AddView(Buttons(i), 10dip, 10dip + i \* 60dip, 150dip, 50dip)

Buttons(i).Tag = i + 1

Buttons(i).Text = "Test " & (i + 1)

Next

End Sub

Sub **Buttons\_Click**

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender

Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")

End Sub

**B4J**

Sub **Process\_Globals**

Private Buttons(6) As Button

End Sub

Sub **AppStart** (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)

Private i As Int

For i = 0 To 5

Buttons(i).Initialize("Buttons")

MainForm.RootPane.AddNode(Buttons(i), 10, 10 + i \* 60, 150, 50)

Buttons(i).Tag = i + 1

Buttons(i).Text = "Test " & (i + 1)

Next

End Sub

Sub **Buttons\_MouseClicked** (EventData As MouseEvent)

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender

Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")

End Sub

『按钮』也可以添加到布局文件中，在这种情况下，它们既不能被初始化，也不能被添加到父视图 / 节点，并且文本和标签属性也应该在设计器中设置。

在这种情况下，代码将如下所示:

**B4A**

Sub **Globals**

Private b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7 As Button

Private Buttons() As Button

End Sub

Sub Activity\_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)

Buttons = Array As Button(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7)

End Sub

Sub **Buttons\_Click**

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender

Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")

End Sub

**B4i**

Sub **Process\_Globals**

Private b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7 As Button

Private Buttons(6) As Button

End Sub

Private Sub **Application\_Start** (Nav As NavigationController)

Buttons = Array As Button(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7)

End Sub

Sub **Buttons\_Click**

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender

Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")

End Sub

**B4J**

Sub **Process\_Globals**

Private b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7 As Button

Private Buttons(6) As Button

End Sub

Sub **AppStart** (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)

Buttons = Array As Button(b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7)

End Sub

Sub **Buttons\_MouseClicked** (EventData As MouseEvent)

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender

Log("Button " & btn.Tag & " clicked")

End Sub

### 类型变量 只限B4A、B4i 和 B4J

**类型不能是私有的。 一旦声明它在任何地方都可用（类似于 Class 模块）。**

声明它们的最佳位置是在 Main 模块的 Process\_Globals 例程中。

让我们用一个人的数据重用这个例子。

我们可以使用 Type 关键字定义一个个人类型变量，而不是单独声明每个参数:

Public NbUsers = 10 As Int

Type Person(LastName As String, FirstName As String. Address As String, City As String)

Public User(NbUsers) As Person

Public CurrentUser As Person

新的个人类型是Person，然后我们声明此个人类型的单个变量或数组。

要访问特定项目，请使用以下代码。

CurrentUser.FirstName

CurrentUser.LastName

User(1).LastName

User(1).FirstName

变量名称，后跟一个点和所需的参数。

如果变量是一个数组，则名称后跟括号之间的所需索引。

可以将一个类型化变量分配给另一个相同类型的变量，如下所示。

CurrentUser = User(1)

## 铸件

B4X 根据需要自动铸件类型。 它还自动将数字转换为字符串，反之亦然。

在许多情况下，您需要将 Object 显式铸件为特定类型。

这可以通过将 Object 分配给所需类型的变量来完成。

例如，Sender 关键字引用一个对象，它是引发事件的对象。

以下代码更改按下按钮的颜色。

请注意，有多个按钮共享相同的事件子程序。

Sub **Globals**

Private Btn1, Btn2, Btn3 As Button

End Sub

Sub **Activity\_Create**(FirstTime As Boolean)

Btn1.Initialize("Btn")

Btn2.Initialize("Btn")

Btn3.Initialize("Btn")

Activity.AddView(Btn1, 10dip, 10dip, 200dip, 50dip)

Activity.AddView(Btn2, 10dip, 70dip, 200dip, 50dip)

Activity.AddView(Btn3, 10dip, 130dip, 200dip, 50dip)

End Sub

Sub **Btn\_Click**

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender ' 将对象铸件成按钮

btn.Color = Colors.RGB(Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255))

End Sub

以上的代码也可以写得更优雅:

Sub Globals

End Sub

Sub **Activity\_Create**(FirstTime As Boolean)

Private i As Int

For i = 0 To 9 ' 创建 10 个按钮

Private Btn As Button

Btn.Initialize("Btn")

Activity.AddView(Btn, 10dip, 10dip + 60dip \* i, 200dip, 50dip)

Next

End Sub

Sub **Btn\_Click**

Private btn As Button

btn = Sender ' 将对象投射到按钮

btn.Color = Colors.RGB(Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255), Rnd(0, 255))

End Sub

## 作为方法

您可以使用“As”方法轻松地将一个对象转换为另一个对象。

当您想要将特定于平台的对象转换为跨平台对象时，这可能很有用，反之亦然。

例如，B4XView 确实存在 Rotation 属性，但对于“标准”标签就不存在。

Label1.As(B4XView).Rotation = 90

以上的行是短途，以下的三行做同样的事情，但很长：

Private xLabel1 As B4XView

xLabel1 = Label1

xLabel1.Rotation = 90

您还可以返回以设置特定于平台的属性：

xLabel1.As(Label).Padding(Array As Int(10dip, 0, 10dip, 0))

## 范围

### 过程变量

只要过程存在，这些变量就会存在。

您应该在 Sub Process\_Globals 中声明这些变量。

这个 sub 在进程启动时被调用一次（这对所有模块都是如此，而不仅仅是主模块）。

这些变量是唯一的“公开”变量。 这意味着它们也可以从其他模块访问。

但是，在 B4A 中，并非所有类型的对象都可以声明为流程变量。

例如，视图 / 节点不能声明为流程变量。

原因是我们不想持有对应该与活动一起销毁的对象的引用。

换句话说，一旦 Activity 被销毁，该 Activity 中包含的所有视图也将被销毁。

如果我们持有对视图的引用，垃圾收集器将无法释放资源，并且我们将发生内存泄漏。 编译器强制执行此要求。

要访问其他模块中的进程全局变量，而不是声明它们的模块，它们的名称必须具有它们被声明为前缀的模块名称。

例子：

在名为 *MyModule* 的模块中定义的变量

Sub **Process\_Globals**

Public MyVar As String

End Sub

访问 *MyModule* 模块中的变量：

MyVar = "Text"

访问任何其他模块中的变量：

MyModule.MyVar = "Text"

变量可以声明为：

Dim MyVar As String

在这种情况下，变量是公开的，与 Public 相同。

像这样声明变量是一种很好的做法：

Public MyVar As String

这个变量是公开的。

可以像这样在 Sub Process\_Globals 中声明私有变量：

Private MyVar As String

该变量对于声明它的 activity 或模块是私有的。

对于 activity，最好在 Sub Globals 中声明它们。

对于在 Sub Class\_Globals 中的 Class 模块中声明的变量，与上述相同的规则是有效的。

Public MyVarPublic As String ' 公共

Private MyVarPublic As String ' 私有

Dim MyVar As String ' 像公共一样公开 public like Public

不推荐在 Sub Class\_Globals 中使用 Dim ！

### 活动变量 只限B4A

这些变量包含在活动中。

您应该在 Sub Globals 中声明这些变量。

这些变量是“私有的”，只能从当前活动模块访问。

所有对象类型都可以声明为活动变量。

每次创建活动时，都会调用 Sub Globals（在 Activity\_Create 之前）。

只要活动存在，这些变量就存在。

### 局部变量

在子程序中声明的变量是该子程序的局部变量。

它们是“私有的”，只能从声明它们的子例程中访问。

所有对象类型都可以声明为局部变量。

在子程序的每次调用中，局部变量都被初始化为其默认值或您在代码中定义的任何其他值，并在退出子程序时被“销毁”。

## 提示

可以将视图 / 节点分配给变量，以便您可以轻松更改视图的通用属性。

例如，以下代码禁用作为面板 / 窗格的直接子级的所有视图：

For i = 0 To MyPanel.NumberOfViews - 1

Private v As View

v = MyPanel.GetView(i)

v.Enabled = False

Next

如果我们只想禁用按钮：

For i = 0 To MyPanel.NumberOfViews - 1

Private v As View

v = MyPanel.GetView(i)

If v Is Button Then ' 检查它是否是一个按钮

v.Enabled = False

End If

Next

注意：MyPanel 是 B4A 和 B4i 中的一个面板 *(Panel)*，但它是 B4J 中的一个窗格 *(Pane)*。

# 程序流程 / 流程生命周期

每个平台都有自己的程序流程。

为了制作跨平台项目，现在使用 B4XPages 更容易。

B4XPages 跨平台项目手册中详细解释了 B4XPages。

## B4A

让我们从简单的开始：

每个 B4A 程序都在自己的进程中运行。

一个进程有一个主线程，它也被称为 UI 线程，只要进程存在，它就会存在。 一个进程也可以有更多的线程，这对后台任务很有用。

一个进程在用户启动您的应用程序时启动，假设它尚未在后台运行。

过程结束的决定性较小。 它会在用户或系统关闭所有活动后的某个时间发生。

例如，如果您有一个活动并且用户按下后退键，则活动将关闭。 稍后当手机内存不足（最终会发生）时，该过程将退出。

如果用户再次启动您的程序并且该进程没有被杀死，那么相同的进程将被重用。

B4A 应用由一项或多项活动组成。

**活动有点类似于 Windows 窗体。**

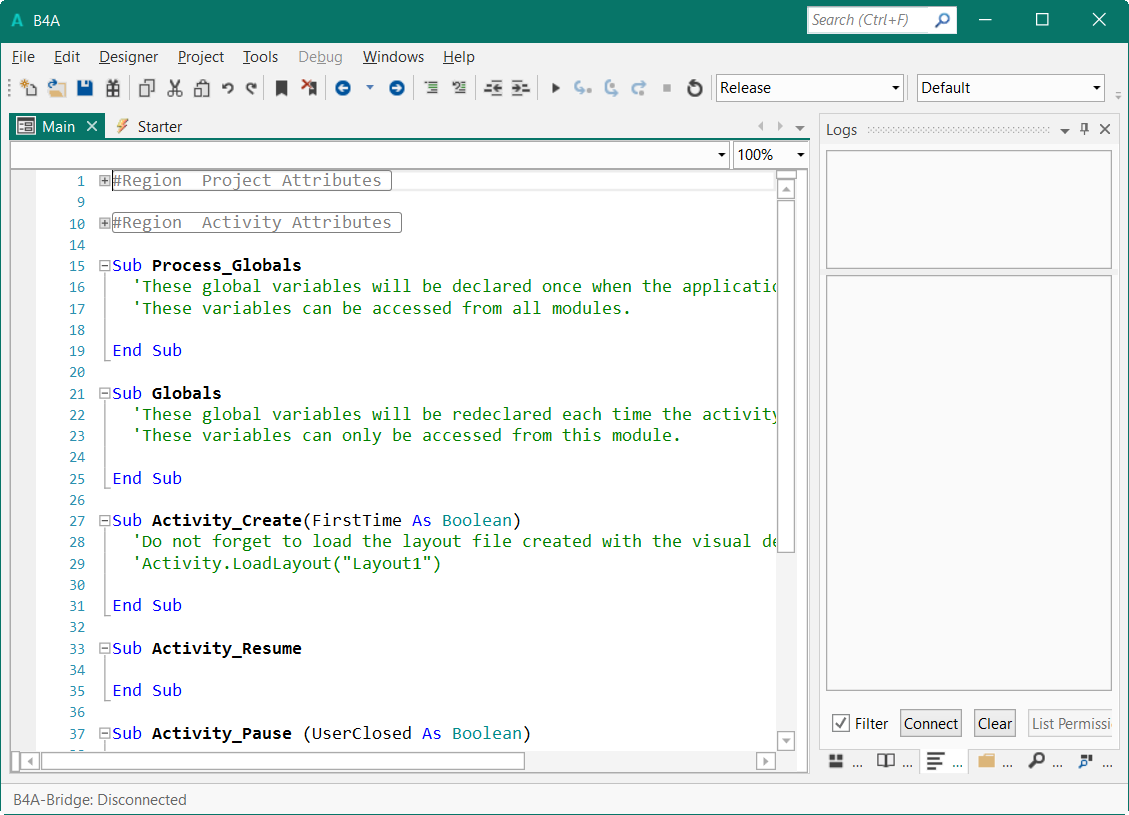
一个主要区别是，当一个活动不在前台时，它可以被杀死以保留内存。 通常你会希望在活动丢失之前保存它的状态。 在与进程关联的持久存储或内存中。

稍后将在需要时重新创建此活动。

当设备发生重大配置更改时，会发生另一个微妙的问题。 最常见的是方向改变（用户旋转设备）。 当发生这样的变化时，当前的活动将被销毁，然后重新创建。 现在可以根据新配置创建活动（例如，我们现在知道新的屏幕尺寸）。

### 程序启动

当我们启动一个新程序时，我们得到以下模板：



在左上角，我们看到两个模块选项卡 :

Main Activity

[Starter Service](#_Starter_service)

Starter Service 用于声明所有 ProcessGlobal 变量，并且可以从项目中的任何模块访问这些变量。

Main Activity 是起始 Activity，它不能被移除。

变量可以是全局的或局部的。 局部变量是在 Process\_Globals 或 Globals 之外的 sub 中声明的变量。

局部变量是包含子或模块的局部变量。 一旦 sub 结束，这些变量就不再存在。

可以从包含模块中的所有子访问全局变量。

有两种类型的全局变量。

流程变量（可从所有模块访问）和活动变量（可从单个模块访问）。

### 过程全局变量

只要过程存在，这些变量就会存在。

您应该在 Starter Service 的 Sub Process\_Globals 中将这些变量声明为 Public似

Sub **Process\_Globals**

'这些全局变量将在应用程序启动时声明一次。

'可以从所有模块访问这些变量。

Public MyVariable = "Test" As String

该子程序在进程启动时被调用一次。

这些变量是唯一的“公共”变量。这意味着它们也可以从其他模块访问。

每个 Activity 模块中还有一个 Process\_Globals 例程。

如果您需要仅在 Activity 中有效的变量，它们仅在程序启动时初始化一次，您应该将它们放在 Activity 的 Process\_Globals 例程中（这适用于所有活动，而不仅仅是第一个活动）。

但是，并非所有类型的对象都可以声明为过程变量。

例如，所有视图都不能声明为过程变量。

原因是我们不想持有对应该与活动一起销毁的对象的引用。

换句话说，当 Activity 被销毁时，该 Activity 中包含的所有视图也会被销毁。如果我们不这样做，并且在 Activity 被销毁后保留对视图的引用，那么垃圾收集器将无法释放资源，并且会发生内存泄漏。

编译器强制执行此要求。

### 活动变量

这些变量归活动所有。

您应该在 Sub Globals 中声明这些变量。

这些变量是“私有的”，只能从当前活动模块访问。

所有对象类型都可以声明为活动变量。

每次创建活动时，都会调用 Sub Globals（在 Activity\_Create 之前）。

只要活动存在，这些变量就存在。

### 启动服务

任何非小型 Android 应用程序的开发人员都需要应对的挑战之一是多个可能的入口点。

在几乎所有情况下的开发过程中，应用程序都将从 Main 活动开始。

许多程序以类似于以下的代码开头：

Sub **Activity\_Create** (FirstTime As Boolean)

If FirstTime Then

SQL.Initialize(...)

SomeBitmap = LoadBitmap(...)

'加载应用程序范围资源的附加代码

End If

End Sub

在开发过程中，一切似乎都运行良好。然而，该应用程序“奇怪地”不时在最终用户设备上崩溃。

这些崩溃的原因是操作系统可以从不同的活动或服务启动进程。例如，如果您使用 StartServiceAt 并且操作系统在后台终止该进程。

现在 SQL 对象和其他资源将不会被初始化。

从 B4A v5.20 开始，有一个名为 Starter 服务的新功能，它提供了一个单一且一致的入口点。如果存在 Starter 服务，则该进程将始终从该服务启动。

将创建并启动 Starter 服务，然后才会启动应该启动的活动或服务。

这意味着 Starter 服务是初始化所有应用程序范围资源的最佳位置。

其他模块可以安全地访问这些资源。

Starter 服务应该是所有公共流程全局变量的默认位置。 SQL 对象、从文件中读取的数据和多个活动使用的位图都应该在 Starter 服务的 Service\_Create 子程序中进行初始化。  
  
笔记

* Starter 服务由其名称标识。 您可以将名为 Starter 的新服务添加到现有项目中，它将成为程序入口点。

这是通过选择项目 > 添加新模块 > 服务模块来完成的。

* 这是一项可选功能。 您可以删除 Starter 服务。
* 如果您不希望服务继续运行，您可以在Service\_Start 中调用StopService(Me)。 但是，这意味着该服务将无法处理事件（例如，您将无法使用异步 SQL 方法）。
* 启动服务应该从编译的库中排除。 默认情况下，它的 #ExcludeFromLibrary 属性在服务属性区域中设置为 True。

### 程序流程

程序流程如下：

* **Main Process\_Globals** 主要模块的 Process\_Globals 例程  
  在这里，我们为 Main 模块声明所有私有变量和对象。
* **Starter Sevice Process\_Globals** 如果服务存在，它就会运行。

在这里，我们声明所有公共进程全局变量和对象，如 SQL、位图等。

* **其他 Activity Main Process\_Globals** 其他模块的Process\_Globals例程

在这里，我们为给定模块声明所有私有变量和对象。

* **Starter Service Service\_Create** 如果服务存在，它就会运行。

在这里，我们初始化所有公共进程全局变量和对象，如 SQL、位图等。

* **Starter Sevice Service\_Start** 如果服务存在，它就会运行。

我们可以将这个例程留空。

* [Globals](#_Globals_versus_FirstTime)  
  在这里，我们为给定的 Activity 声明所有私有变量。
* [Sub Activity\_Create](#_Activity_Create_(FirstTime_As)  
  这里我们加载布局并初始化代码添加的活动对象
* [Activity\_Resume](#_Sub_Activity_Resume_Sub)每次活动更改其状态时都会运行此例程。
* [Activity\_Pause](#_Sub_Activity_Resume_Sub)  
  此例程在 Activity 暂停时运行，例如方向更改、启动另一个 Activity 等。

### Sub Process\_Globals / Sub Globals

In any Activity, Process\_Globals and Globals should be used to declare variables.

You can also set the values of "simple" variables (numeric, strings and booleans).  
  
You should not put any other code there.  
You should instead put the code in Activity\_Create.

### Sub Activity\_Create (FirstTime As Boolean)

This sub is called when the activity is created.

The activity is created

* when the user first launches the application
* the device configuration has changed (user rotated the device) and the activity was destroyed
* when the activity was in the background and the OS decided to destroy it in order to free memory.

The primary purpose of this sub is to load or create the layout (among other uses).

The FirstTime parameter tells us if this is the first time that this activity is created. First time relates to the current process.

You can use FirstTime to run all kinds of initializations related to the process variables.

For example if you have a file with a list of values that you need to read, you can read it if FirstTime is True and store the list as a process variable by declaring the list in Sub Process\_Globals

Now we know that this list will be available as long as the process lives and there is no need to reload it even when the activity is recreated.

To summarize, you can test whether FirstTime is True and then initialize the process variables that are declared in the Activity’s Sub Process\_Globals.

### Variable declaration summary

Which variable should we declare where and where do we initialize our variables:

* Variables and none user interface objects you want to access from several modules.  
  Like SQL, Maps, Lists, Bitmaps etc.  
  These must be declared as Public in Starter Process\_Globals like:  
    
  Sub **Process\_Globals** Public SQL1 As SQL  
   Public Origin = 0 As Int  
   Public MyBitmap As Bitmap  
  End Sub  
    
  And initialized in Starter Service\_Create like:  
    
  Sub **Service\_Create** SQL1.Initialize(...)  
   MyBitmap.Initialize(...)  
  End Sub
* Variables accessible from all Subs in an Activity which should be initialized only once.  
  These must be declared as Private in Activity Process\_Globals like:  
    
  Sub **Process\_Globals** Private MyList As List  
   Private MyMap As Map  
  End Sub  
    
  And initialized in Activty\_Create like:  
    
  Sub **Activity\_Create** MyList.Initialize  
   MyMap.Initialize  
  End Sub
* Variables in a Class or Code module  
  These are mostly declared as Private, you can declare them as Public if you want them being accessible from outsides the Class or Code module.   
  Class modules are explained in detail in the [B4X Booklet CustomViews Booklet](https://www.b4x.com/guides/B4xCustomViews/?page=1).
* User interface objects  
  These must be declared in the Activity module where they are used in Globals like:  
    
  Sub **Globals** Private btnGoToAct2, btnChangeValues As Button  
   Private lblCapital, lblInterest, lblRate As Label  
  End Sub

Simple variables like Int, Double String and Boolean can be initialized directly in the declaration line, even in Process\_Globals routines.

Example:

Public Origin = 0 as Int

**No code should be written in Process\_Globals routines !**

### Sub Activity\_Resume Sub Activity\_Pause (UserClosed As Boolean)

Activity\_Resume is called right after Activity\_Create finishes or after resuming a paused activity (activity moved to the background and now it returns to the foreground).

Note that when you open a different activity (by calling StartActivity), the current activity is first paused and then the other activity will be created if needed and (always) resumed.

Each time the activity moves from the foreground to the background Activity\_Pause is called.

Activity\_Pause is also called when the activity is in the foreground and a configuration change occurs (which leads to the activity getting paused and then destroyed).

Activity\_Pause is the last place to save important information.

Generally there are two types of mechanisms that allow you to save the activity state.

Information that is only relevant to the current application instance can be stored in one or more process variables.

Other information should be stored in a persistent storage (file or database).

For example, if the user changed some settings you should save the changes to a persistent storage at this point. Otherwise the changes may be lost.

Activity\_Pause is called every time the activity moves from the foreground to the background. This can happen because:

1. A different activity was started.
2. The Home button was pressed.
3. A configuration changed event was raised (orientation changed for example).
4. The Back button was pressed.

In scenarios 1 and 2, the activity will be paused and for now kept in memory as it is expected to be reused later.

In scenario 3 the activity will be paused, destroyed and then created (and resumed) again.

In scenario 4 the activity will be paused and destroyed. **Pressing on the Back button is similar to closing the activity**. In this case you do **not** need to save any instance specific information (the position of pacman in a PacMan game for example).

The UserClosed parameter will be true in this scenario and false in all other. Note that it will also be true when you call Activity.Finish. This method pauses and destroys the current activity, similar to the Back button.

You can use UserClosed parameter to decide which data to save and also whether to reset any related process variables to their initial state (move pacman position to the center if the position is a process variable).

### Activity.Finish / ExitApplication

Some explanations on how and when to use Activity.Finish and ExitApplication.

An interesting article about the functioning of Android can be found here:

[Multitasking the Android way](http://android-developers.blogspot.com/2010/04/multitasking-android-way.html).

**Most applications should not use ExitApplication but prefer Activity.Finish which lets the OS decide when the process is killed.**

**You should use it only if you really need to fully kill the process.**

When should we use Activity.Finish and when not ?

Let us consider following example without any Activity.Finish:

* **Main activity**
  + StartActivity(SecondActivity)
* **SecondActivity activity**
  + StartActivity(ThirdActivity)
* **ThirdActivity activity**
  + Click on Back button
  + The OS goes back to previous activity, SecondActivity
* **SecondActivity activity**
  + Click on Back button
  + The OS goes back to previous activity, Main
* **Main activity**
  + Click on Back button
  + The OS leaves the program

Let us now consider following example with Activity.Finish before each StartActivity:

* **Main activity**
  + Activity.Finish
  + StartActivity(SecondActivity)
* **SecondActivity activity**
  + Activity.Finish
  + StartActivity(ThirdActivity)
* **ThirdActivity activity**
  + Click on Back button
  + The OS leaves the program

We should use Activity.Finish before starting another activity only if we don't want to go back to this activity with the Back button.

## Program flow B4i

The program flow in B4i is much more simple than the B4A program flow.

When we run a new project we get the template below:

Sub **Process\_Globals**

'These global variables will be declared once when the application starts.

'Public variables can be accessed from all modules.

Public App As Application

Public NavControl As NavigationController

Private Page1 As Page

End Sub

Private Sub **Application\_Start** (Nav As NavigationController)

'SetDebugAutoFlushLogs(True) 'Uncomment if program crashes before all logs are printed.

NavControl = Nav

Page1.Initialize("Page1")

Page1.Title = "Page 1"

Page1.RootPanel.Color = Colors.White

NavControl.ShowPage(Page1)

End Sub

Private Sub **Page1\_Resize**(Width As Int, Height As Int)

End Sub

Private Sub **Application\_Background**

End Sub

When you start the program, the routines are executed in the order above.

Be aware that the dimensions of Page1 are not known in Application\_Start, they are only known in the Page1\_Resize routine in the Width and Height parameters.

If you want to adjust views you must do it here.

## Program flow B4J

The program flow in B4J is much more simple than the B4A program flow, similar to B4i.

When we run a new project we get the template below:

Sub **Process\_Globals**

Private fx As JFX

Private MainForm As Form

End Sub

Sub **AppStart** (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)

MainForm = Form1

'MainForm.RootPane.LoadLayout("Layout1") 'Load the layout file.

MainForm.Show

End Sub

'Return true to allow the default exceptions handler to handle the uncaught exception.

Sub **Application\_Error** (Error As Exception, StackTrace As String) As Boolean

Return True

End Sub

When you start the program, the routines are executed in the order above.

If you want to adjust Nodes when the user resizes a form you must add a Resize routine for this form, like:

Private Sub **MainForm\_Resize** (Width As Double, Height As Double)

' Your code

End Sub

If you use anchors in the Designer, the Resize event will not be necessary in most cases.

## Program flow B4R

The program flow in B4R is straight forward.

When we run a new project we find this code template:

Sub **Process\_Globals**

'These global variables will be declared once when the application starts.

'Public variables can be accessed from all modules.

Public Serial1 As Serial

End Sub

Private Sub **AppStart**

Serial1.Initialize(115200)

Log("AppStart")

End Sub

When you run the program, Process\_Globals and then AppStart are executed.

Serial1.Initialize(115200) Initializes the bit rate.

Log("AppStart") Writes “AppStart” in the Logs.

## Program flow comparison B4A / B4i / B4J

### Program start B4A / B4i / B4J

**B4A B4i B4J**

Main Process\_Globals Main Process\_Globals Main Process\_Globals

Starter Process\_Globals

Other modules Process\_Globals Other modules Process\_Globals Other modules Process\_Globals

Starter Service\_Create Main Application\_Start Main AppStart

Starter Service\_Start Main Page1\_Resize Main MainForm\_Resize

Main Globals

Main Activity\_Create

FirstTime = True

Main Activity\_Resume

### Rotating device B4A / B4i

**B4A B4i**

Main Activity\_Pause

Main Globals Main Page1\_Resize

Main Activity\_Create

FirstTime = False

Main Activity\_Resume

## B4XPages program flow

For cross-platform projects with the B4XPages library the program flow is the same for all three platforms. All the platform specific code is hidden in the B4XPages library and transparent to the programmer.

The B4XPagesThreePages project in the B4XPages Cross-platform projects booklet shows the program flow when navigating between Pages.

Examples:

Start of the project, the routines below are executed:

* MainPage Create
* MainPage Foreground
* MainPage Appear
* MainPage Resize

Opening a Page, Page2 in the example:

* Page2 Create
* Page2 Foreground
* Page2 Appear

Closing a Page, Page2 in the example:

* Page2 Disappear

# B4X Language

## Expressions

An [expression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expression_(programming)) in a programming language is a combination of explicit values, constants, variables, operators, and functions that are interpreted according to the particular rules of precedence and of association for a particular programming language, which computes and then produces (returns) another value. This process, like for mathematical expressions, is called evaluation. The value can be of various types, such as numerical, string, and logical (source Wikipedia).

For example, 2 + 3 is an arithmetic and programming expression which evaluates to 5. A variable is an expression because it is a pointer to a value in memory, so y + 6 is an expression. An example of a relational expression is 4 = 4 which evaluates to True (source Wikipedia).

### Mathematical expressions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Example | Precedence level | Operation |
| + | x + y | 3 | Addition |
| - | x - y | 3 | Subtraction |
| \* | x \* y | 2 | Multiplication |
| / | x / y | 2 | Division |
| Mod | x Mod y | 2 | Modulo |
| Power | Power(x,y) xy | 1 | Power of |

Precedence level: In an expression, operations with level 1 are evaluated before operations with level 2, which are evaluated before operations with level 3.

Examples:

4 + 5 \* 3 + 2 = 21 > 4 + 15 + 2

(4 + 5) \* (3 + 2) = 45 > 9 \* 5

(4 + 5)2 \* (3 + 2) = 405 > 92 \* 5 > 81 \* 5

Power(4 + 5, 2) \* (3 + 2)

11 Mod 4 = 3 > Mod is the remainder of 11 / 4

233 Power(23, 3) > 23 at the power of 3

- 22 = - 4

(-2)2 = 4

### Relational expressions

In computer science in relational expressions an operator tests some kind of relation between two entities. These include numerical equality (e.g., 5 = 5) and inequalities (e.g., 4 >= 3).

In B4X these operators return **True** or **False**, depending on whether the conditional relationship between the two operands holds or not.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Example | Used to test |
| = | x = y | the equivalence of two values |
| <> | x <> y | the negated equivalence of two values |
| > | x > y | if the value of the left expression is greater than that of the right |
| < | x < y | if the value of the left expression is less than that of the right |
| >= | x >= y | if the value of the left expression is greater than or equal to that of the right |
| <= | x <= y | if the value of the left expression is less than or equal to that of the right |

### Boolean expressions

In computer science, a Boolean expression is an expression that produces a Boolean value when evaluated, i.e. one of **True** or **False**. A Boolean expression may be composed of a combination of the Boolean constants **True** or **False**, Boolean-typed variables, Boolean-valued operators, and Boolean-valued functions (source Wikipedia).

Boolean operators are used in conditional statements such as IF-Then and Select-Case.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Operator | Comment |
| Or | Boolean Or Z = X Or Y Z = True if X or Y is equal to True or both are True |
| And | Boolean And Z = X And Y Z = True if X and Y are both equal to True |
| Not ( ) | Boolean Not X = True Y = Not(X) > Y = False |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Or | And |
| X | Y | Z | Z |
| False | False | False | False |
| True | False | True | False |
| False | True | True | False |
| True | True | True | True |

## Standard keywords

Not all keywords are available in B4R.

[**Abs**](#keywords_abs) (Number As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ACos**](#keywords_acos) (Value As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ACosD**](#keywords_acosd) (Value As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Array**](#keywords_array)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Asc**](#keywords_asc) (Char As Char) As Int  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ASin**](#keywords_asin) (Value As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ASinD**](#keywords_asind) (Value As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ATan**](#keywords_atan) (Value As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ATan2**](#keywords_atan2) (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ATan2D**](#keywords_atan2d) (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**ATanD**](#keywords_atand) (Value As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**BytesToString**](#keywords_bytestostring) (Data() As Byte, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int, CharSet As String) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CallSub**](#keywords_callsub) (Component As Object, Sub As String) As Object  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CallSub2**](#keywords_callsub2) (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object) As Object  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CallSub3**](#keywords_callsub3) (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object) As Object  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CallSub**](#keywords_callsubdelayed)**Delayed** (Component As Object, Sub As String)   
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CallSubDelayed 2**](#keywords_callsubdelayed2) (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object)   
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CallSubDelayed 3**](#keywords_callsubdelayed3) (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Catch**](#keywords_catch)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**cE**](#keywords_ce) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Ceil**](#keywords_ceil) (Number As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CharsToString**](#keywords_charstostring) (Chars() As Char, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Chr**](#keywords_chr) (UnicodeValue As Int) As Char  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Continue**](#keywords_continue)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Cos**](#keywords_cos) (Radians As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CosD**](#keywords_cosd) (Degrees As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**cPI**](#keywords_cpi) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**CreateMap**](#keywords_createmap)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**CRLF**](#keywords_crlf) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Dim**](#keywords_dim)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Exit**](#keywords_exit)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**False**](#keywords_false) As Boolean  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Floor**](#keywords_floor) (Number As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**For**](#keywords_for)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**GetType**](#keywords_gettype) (object As Object) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**If**](#keywords_if)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Is**](#keywords_is)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**IsNumber**](#keywords_isnumber) (Text As String) As Boolean  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**LoadBitmap**](#keywords_loadbitmap) (Dir As String, FileName As String) As Bitmap  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**LoadBitmapResize**](#keywords_loadbitmapresize) (Dir As String, FileName As String, Width As Int, Height As Int, KeepAspectRatio As Boolean) As Bitmap



https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**LoadBitmapSample**](https://www.b4x.com/android/help/core.html#keywords_loadbitmapsample) (Dir As String, FileName As String, MaxWidth As Int, MaxHeight As Int) As Bitmap  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Log**](#keywords_log) (Message As String)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Logarithm**](#keywords_logarithm) (Number As Double, Base As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**LogColor**](https://www.b4x.com/android/help/core.html#keywords_logcolor) (Message As String, Color As Int)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Max**](#keywords_max) (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Me**](#keywords_me) As Object  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Min**](#keywords_min) (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Not**](#keywords_not) (Value As Boolean) As Boolean  [**Null**](#keywords_null) As Object  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**NumberFormat**](#keywords_numberformat) (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**NumberFormat2**](#keywords_numberformat2) (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int, MinimumFractions As Int, GroupingUsed As Boolean) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Power**](#keywords_power) (Base As Double, Exponent As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**QUOTE**](#keywords_quote) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**Regex**](#keywords_regex) As Regex  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Return**](#keywords_return)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Rnd**](#keywords_rnd) (Min As Int, Max As Int) As Int  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**RndSeed**](#keywords_rndseed) (Seed As Long)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Round**](#keywords_round) (Number As Double) As Long  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Round2**](#keywords_round2) (Number As Double, DecimalPlaces As Int) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Select**](#keywords_select)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Sender**](#keywords_sender) As Object  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Sin**](#keywords_sin) (Radians As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**SinD**](#keywords_sind) (Degrees As Double) As Double



https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Sleep**](#keywords_sleep) (Milliseconds As Int)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**SmartStringFormatter**](#keywords_smartstringformatter) (Format As String, Value As Object) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Sqrt**](#keywords_sqrt) (Value As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Sub**](#keywords_sub)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**SubExists**](#keywords_subexists) (Object As Object, Sub As String) As Boolean  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**TAB**](#keywords_tab) As String  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Tan**](#keywords_tan) (Radians As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**TanD**](#keywords_tand) (Degrees As Double) As Double  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.png  [**True**](#keywords_true) As Boolean  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Try**](#keywords_try)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Type**](#keywords_type)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**Until**](#keywords_until)  
https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png  [**While**](#keywords_while)

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngAbs (Number As Double) As Double**

Returns the absolute value.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngACos (Value As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arccosine function. Returns the angle measured with radians.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngACosD (Value As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arccosine function. Returns the angle measured with degrees.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngArray**

Creates a single dimension array of the specified type.  
The syntax is: Array [As type] (list of values).  
If the type is ommitted then an array of objects will be created.  
Example:   
Dim Days() As String   
Days = Array As String("Sunday", "Monday", ...)

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngAsc (Char As Char) As Int**

Returns the unicode code point of the given character or first character in string.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngASin (Value As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arcsine function. Returns the angle measured with radians.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngASinD (Value As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arcsine function. Returns the angle measured with degrees.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngATan (Value As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arctangent function. Returns the angle measured with radians.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngATan2 (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arctangent function. Returns the angle measured with radians.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngATan2D (Y As Double, X As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arctangent function. Returns the angle measured with degrees.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngATanD (Value As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric arctangent function. Returns the angle measured with degrees.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngBytesToString (Data() As Byte, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int, CharSet As String) As String**

Decodes the given bytes array as a string.  
Data - The bytes array.  
StartOffset - The first byte to read.  
Length - Number of bytes to read.  
CharSet - The name of the character set.  
Example:   
Dim s As String   
s = BytesToString(Buffer, 0, Buffer.Length, "UTF-8")

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCallSub (Component As Object, Sub As String) As Object**

Calls the given sub. CallSub can be used to call a sub which belongs to a different module.  
However the sub will only be called if the other module is not paused. In that case an empty string will be returned.  
You can use IsPaused to test whether a module is paused.  
This means that one activity cannot call a sub of a different activity. As the other activity will be paused for sure.  
CallSub allows an activity to call a service sub or a service to call an activity sub.  
Note that it is not possible to call subs of code modules.  
CallSub can also be used to call subs in the current module. Pass Me as the component in that case.  
Example:   
CallSub(Main, "RefreshData")

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCallSub2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object) As Object**

Similar to CallSub. Calls a sub with a single argument.

**CallSub3 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object) As Object**



**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCallSubDelayed (Component As Object, Sub As String)**

CallSubDelayed is a combination of StartActivity, StartService and CallSub.  
Unlike CallSub which only works with currently running components, CallSubDelayed will first start the target component if needed.  
CallSubDelayed can also be used to call subs in the current module. Instead of calling these subs directly, a message will be sent to the message queue.  
The sub will be called when the message is processed. This is useful in cases where you want to do something "right after" the current sub (usually related to UI events).  
Note that if you call an Activity while the whole application is in the background (no visible activities), the sub will be executed once the target activity is resumed.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCallSubDelayed2 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument As Object)**

Similar to CallSubDelayed. Calls a sub with a single argument.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCallSubDelayed3 (Component As Object, Sub As String, Argument1 As Object, Argument2 As Object)**

Similar to CallSubDelayed. Calls a sub with two arguments.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCatch**

Any exception thrown inside a try block will be caught in the catch block.  
Call LastException to get the caught exception.  
Syntax:  
Try  
 ...  
Catch  
 ...  
End Try

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngcE As Double**

e (natural logarithm base) constant.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCeil (Number As Double) As Double**

Returns the smallest double that is greater or equal to the specified number and is equal to an integer.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCharsToString (Chars() As Char, StartOffset As Int, Length As Int) As String**

Creates a new String by copying the characters from the array.  
Copying starts from StartOffset and the number of characters copied equals to Length.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngChr (UnicodeValue As Int) As Char**

Returns the character that is represented by the given unicode value.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngContinue**

Stops executing the current iteration and continues with the next one.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCos (Radians As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric cosine function. Angle measured in radians.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCosD (Degrees As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric cosine function. Angle measured in degrees.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngcPI As Double**

PI constant.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngCreateMap**

Creates a Map with the given key / value pairs.  
The syntax is: CreateMap (key1: value1, key2: value2, ...)  
Example:   
Dim m As Map = CreateMap("January": 1, "February": 2)

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngCRLF As String**

New line character. The value of Chr(10).

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngDim**

Declares a variable.  
Syntax:  
Declare a single variable:  
Dim variable name [As type] [= expression]  
The default type is String.  
  
Declare multiple variables. All variables will be of the specified type.  
Dim [Const] variable1 [= expression], variable2 [= expression], ..., [As type]  
Note that the shorthand syntax only applies to Dim keyword.  
Example: Dim a = 1, b = 2, c = 3 As Int  
  
Declare an array:  
Dim variable(Rank1, Rank2, ...) [As type]  
Example: Dim Days(7) As String  
The actual rank can be omitted for zero length arrays.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngExit**

Exits the most inner loop.  
Note that Exit inside a Select block will exit the Select block.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngFalse As Boolean**

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngFloor (Number As Double) As Double**

Returns the largest double that is smaller or equal to the specified number and is equal to an integer.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngFor**

Syntax:  
For variable = value1 To value2 [Step interval]  
 ...  
Next  
If the iterator variable was not declared before it will be of type Int.  
  
Or:  
For Each variable As type In collection  
 ...  
Next  
Examples:   
For i = 1 To 10   
 Log(i) 'Will print 1 to 10 (inclusive).   
Next   
For Each n As Int In Numbers 'an array   
 Sum = Sum + n   
Next   
  
Note that the loop limits will only be calculated once before the first iteration.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngGetType (object As Object) As String**

Returns a string representing the object's java type.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngIf**

Single line:  
If condition Then true-statement [Else false-statement]  
Multiline:  
If condition Then  
 statement  
Else If condition Then  
 statement  
 ...  
Else  
 statement  
End If

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngIIf**

Inline If - returns TrueValue if Condition is True and False otherwise. Only the relevant expression is evaluated.

IIf (Condition As BOOL, TrueValue As Object, FalseValue As Object)

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngIs**

Tests whether the object is of the given type.

Note that when a number is converted to object it might change its type to a different type of number

(for example a Byte might be converted to an Int).

Example:

For Each v As View in Page1.RootPanel.GetAllViewsRecursive

If v Is Button Then

Dim b As Button = v

b.Color = Colors.Blue

End If

Next

**IsNumber (Text As String) As Boolean**



Tests whether the specified string can be safely parsed as a number.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngLoadBitmap (Dir As String, FileName As String) As Bitmap**

Loads the bitmap.  
Note that the Android file system is case sensitive.  
You should consider using LoadBitmapSample if the image size is large.  
The actual file size is not relevant as images are usually stored compressed.  
Example:   
Activity.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.jpg"))

https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.png

**LoadBitmapResize** **(Dir As String, FileName As String, Width As Int, Height As Int, KeepAspectRatio As Boolean) As Bitmap**

Loads the bitmap and sets its size.  
The bitmap scale will be the same as the device scale.  
Unlike LoadBitmapSample which requires the container Gravity to be set to FILL, LoadBitmapResize provides better results when the Gravity is set to CENTER.   
Example:   
Dim bd As BitmapDrawable = Activity.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmapResize(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.jpg", 100%x, 100%y, True))   
bd.Gravity = Gravity.CENTER  
Or:   
Activity.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmapResize(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.jpg", 100%x, 100%y, True)).Gravity = Gravity.CENTER

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngLoadBitmapSample (Dir As String, FileName As String, MaxWidth As Int, MaxHeight As Int) As Bitmap**

Loads the bitmap.  
The decoder will subsample the bitmap if MaxWidth or MaxHeight are smaller than the bitmap dimensions.  
This can save a lot of memory when loading large images.  
Example:   
Panel1.SetBackgroundImage(LoadBitmapSample(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.jpg", Panel1.Width, Panel1.Height))

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngLog (Message As String)**

Logs a message. The log can be viewed in the Logs tab.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngLogarithm (Number As Double, Base As Double) As Double**

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngLogColor (Message As String, Color As Int)**

Logs a message. The message will be displayed in the IDE with the specified color.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngMax (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double**

Returns the larger number between the two numbers.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngMe As Object**

For classes: returns a reference to the current instance.  
For activities and services: returns a reference to an object that can be used with CallSub, CallSubDelayed and SubExists keywords.  
Cannot be used in code modules.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngMin (Number1 As Double, Number2 As Double) As Double**

Returns the smaller number between the two numbers.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngNot (Value As Boolean) As Boolean**

Inverts the value of the given boolean.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngNull As Object**

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngNumberFormat (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int) As String**

Converts the specified number to a string.   
The string will include at least Minimum Integers and at most Maximum Fractions digits.  
Example:   
Log(NumberFormat(12345.6789, 0, 2)) '"12,345.68"   
Log(NumberFormat(1, 3 ,0)) '"001"

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngNumberFormat2 (Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int, MinimumFractions As Int, GroupingUsed As Boolean) As String**

Converts the specified number to a string.   
The string will include at least Minimum Integers, at most Maximum Fractions digits and at least Minimum Fractions digits.  
GroupingUsed - Determines whether to group every three integers.  
Example:   
Log(NumberFormat2(12345.67, 0, 3, 3, false)) '"12345.670"

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngPower (Base As Double, Exponent As Double) As Double**

Returns the Base value raised to the Exponent power.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngQUOTE As String**

Quote character ". The value of Chr(34).

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngRegex As Regex**

Regular expressions related methods.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngReturn**

Returns from the current sub and optionally returns the given value.  
Syntax: Return [value]

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngRnd (Min As Int, Max As Int) As Int**

Returns a random integer between Min (inclusive) and Max (exclusive).

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngRndSeed (Seed As Long)**

Sets the random seed value.   
This method can be used for debugging as it allows you to get the same results each time.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngRound (Number As Double) As Long**

Returns the closest long number to the given number.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngRound2 (Number As Double, DecimalPlaces As Int) As Double**

Rounds the given number and leaves up to the specified number of fractional digits.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngSelect**

Compares a single value to multiple values.  
Example:   
Dim value As Int   
value = 7   
Select value   
  Case 1   
    Log("One")   
  Case 2, 4, 6, 8   
    Log("Even")   
  Case 3, 5, 7, 9   
    Log("Odd larger than one")   
  Case Else   
    Log("Larger than 9")   
End Select

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngSender As Object**

Returns the object that raised the event.  
Only valid while inside the event sub.  
Example:   
Sub **Button\_Click**   
 Dim b As Button   
 b = Sender   
 b.Text = "I've been clicked"   
End Sub

**Sin (Radians As Double) As Double**Calculates the trigonometric sine function. Angle measured in radians.



**SinD (Degrees As Double) As Double**



Calculates the trigonometric sine function. Angle measured in degrees.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngSleep (Value As Double) As Double**

Pauses the current sub execution and resumes it after the specified time.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngSmartStringFormatter (Format As String, Value As Object) As String**

Internal keyword used by the Smart String literal.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngSqrt (Value As Double) As Double**

Returns the positive square root.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngSub**

Declares a sub with the parameters and return type.  
Syntax: Sub name [(list of parameters)] [As return-type]  
Parameters include name and type.  
The lengths of arrays dimensions should not be included.  
Example:   
Sub **MySub** (FirstName As String, LastName As String, Age As Int, OtherValues() As Double) As Boolean   
 ...   
End Sub  
In this example OtherValues is a single dimension array.  
The return type declaration is different than other declarations as the array parenthesis follow the type and not  
the name (which does not exist in this case).

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngSubExists (Object As Object, Sub As String) As Boolean**

Tests whether the object includes the specified method.  
Returns false if the object was not initialized or not an instance of a user class.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngTAB As String**

Tab character.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngTan (Radians As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric tangent function. Angle measured in radians.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngTanD (Degrees As Double) As Double**

Calculates the trigonometric tangent function. Angle measured in degrees.

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Field.pngTrue As Boolean**

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngTry**

Any exception thrown inside a try block will be caught in the catch block.  
Call LastException to get the caught exception.  
Syntax:  
Try  
...  
Catch  
...  
End Try

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngType**

Declares a structure.  
Can only be used inside sub Globals or sub Process\_Globals.  
Syntax:  
Type type-name (field1, field2, ...)  
Fields include name and type.  
Example:   
Type MyType (Name As String, Items(10) As Int)   
Dim a, b As MyType   
a.Initialize   
a.Items(2) = 123

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngUntil**

Loops until the condition is true.  
Syntax:  
Do Until condition  
 ...  
Loop

**https://www.b4x.com/android/help/images/Method_636.pngWhile**

Loops while the condition is true.  
Syntax:  
Do While condition  
...  
Loop

## Conditional statements

Different conditional statements are available in B4X.

### If – Then – Else

The **If-Then-Else** structure allows to operate conditional tests and execute different code sections according to the test result.

General case:

If test1 Then

' code1

Else If test2 Then

' code2

Else

' code3

End If

The **If-Then-Else** structure works as follows:

1. When reaching the line with the **If** keyword, **test1** is executed.
2. If the test result is **True**, then **code1** is executed until the line with the **Else If** keyword. And jumps to the line following the **End If** keyword and continues.
3. If the result is **False**, then **test2** is executed.
4. If the test result is **True**, then **code2** is executed until the line with the **Else** keyword.   
   And jumps to the line following the **End If** keyword and continues.
5. If the result is **False**, then **code3** is executed and continues at the line following the **End If** keyword.

The tests can be any kind of conditional test with two possibilities **True** or **False**.

Some examples:

If b = 0 Then

a = 0 The simplest **If-Then** structure.

End If

If b = 0 Then a = 0 The same but in one line.

If b = 0 Then

a = 0 The simplest **If-Then-Else** structure.

Else

a = 1

End If

If b = 0 Then a = 0 Else a = 1 The same but in one line.

Personally, I prefer the structure on several lines, better readable.

An old habit from HP Basic some decades ago, this Basic accepted only one instruction per line.

Note. Difference between:

B4X VB

**Else If** **ElseIf**

In B4X there is a blank character between **Else** and **If**.

Some users try to use this notation:

If b = 0 Then a = 0 : c = 1

There is a big difference between B4X and VB that gives errors:

The above statements is equivalent to:

B4X VB

If b = 0 Then If b = 0 Then

a = 0 a = 0

End If c = 1

c = 1 End If

The colon character ' : ' in the line above is treated in B4X like a CarriageReturn CR character.

This structure throws an error.  
Sub Plus1 : x = x + 1 : End Sub

You cannot have a Sub declaration and End Sub on the same line.

#### Boolean evaluation order

In this example:

If InitVar2(Var1) and Var1 > Var2 then ....

If InitVar2(Var1) returns false does it stops evaluation or there is no rule ?

It goes from left to right and stops immediately when the result is determined (short circuit evaluation).  
  
This is very important.  
It allows writing code such as:

If i < List.Size And List.Get(i) = "abc" Then

### IIf Inline If

**IIf** - Inline If, also called *ternary if* as it is an operator with three arguments.

Label1.Text = IIf(EditText1.Text <> "", EditText1.Text, "Please enter value")

IIf is mostly equivalent to this sub:

Sub PseudoIIf (Condition As Boolean, TrueValue As Object, FalseValue As Object) As Object

If Condition = True Then Return TrueValue Else Return FalseValue

End Sub

Unlike this sub, the IIf keyword will only evaluate the relevant expression. This means that this code will work properly:

Return IIf(List1.Size > 0, List1.Get(0), "List is empty")

(There is another minor difference related to the return type. If it is set explicitly with the new As method, the compiler will avoid casting the values to Object and back to the target type. This is only significant in very tight and long loops).

### Select – Case

The **Select - Case** structure allows to compare a **TestExpression** with other **Expressions** and to execute different code sections according to the matches between the **TestExpression** and **Expressions**.

General case:

Select TestExpression **TestExpression** is the expression to test.

Case ExpressionList1

' code1 **ExpressionList1** is a list of expressions to compare

Case ExpressionList2 to **TestExpression**

' code2 **ExpressionList2** is another list of expressions to compare

Case Else to **TestExpression**

' code3

End Select

The **Select - Case** structure works as follows:

1. The **TestExpression**  is evaluated.
2. If one element in the **ExpressionList1** matches **TestExpression** then executes **code1** and continues at the line following the **End Select** keyword.
3. If one element in the **ExpressionList2** matches **TestExpression** then executes **code2** and continues at the line following the **End Select** keyword.
4. For no expression matches **TestExpression** executes **code3**   
   and continues at the line following the **End Select** keyword.

**TestExpression** can be any expression or value.

**ExpressionList1** is a list of any expressions or values.

Examples:

Select Value

Case 1, 2, 3, 4 The Value variable is a numeric value.

Select a + b The **TestExpression**  is the sum of a + b

Case 12, 24

Select Txt.CharAt(Index) The **TestExpression**  is a character at the given index.

Case "A", "B", "C"

Sub Activity\_Touch (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)

Select Action

Case Activity.ACTION\_DOWN

Case Activity.ACTION\_MOVE

Case Activity.ACTION\_UP

End Select

End Sub

Note. Differences between:

B4X VB

Select Value Select Case Value

Case 1,2,3,4,8,9,10 Case 1 To 4 , 8 To 9

In VB the keyword Case is added after the Select keyword.

VB accepts Case 1 To 4 , this is not implemented in B4X.

## Loop structures

Different loop structures are available in B4X.

### For – Next

In a **For–Next** loop, the code bloc will be executed a certain number of times.

Example:

For i = n1 To n2 Step n3 i incremental variable

n1 initial value

' Code bloc n2 final value

n3 step

Next

The **For–Next** loop works as below:

1. At the beginning, the incremental variable **i** is equal to the initial value **n1**.  
   i = n1
2. The specific code between the **For** and **Next** keywords is executed.
3. When reaching **Next**, the incremental variable **i** is incremented by the step value **n3**.  
   i = i + n3.
4. The program jumps back to **For**, compares if the incremental variable **i** is lower or equal to the final value **n2**.  
   test if i <= n2
5. If **Yes**, the program continues at step 2, the line following the **For** keyword.
6. If **No**, the program continues at the line following the **Next** keyword.

If the step value is equal to '+1' the step keyword is not needed.

For i = 0 To 10 For i = 0 To 10 Step 1

is the same as

Next Next

The step variable can be negative.

For i = n3 To 0 Step -1

Next

It is possible to exit a For – Next loop with the Exit keyword.

For i = 0 To 10 In this example, if the variable a equals 0

' code

If A = 0 Then Exit Then exit the loop.

' code

Next

**Note:** Differences between

B4X VB

Next Next i

Exit Exit For

In VB:

* The increment variable is added after the **Next** Keyword.
* The loop type is specified after the **Exit** keyword.

### For - Each

It is a variant of the For - Next loop.

Example:

For Each n As Type In Array n variable any type or object

Type type of variable n

' Specific code Array Array of values or objects

Next

The **For–Each** loop works as below:

1. At the beginning, **n** gets the value of the first element in the Array.  
   n = Array(0)
2. The specific code between the **For** and **Next** keywords is executed.
3. When reaching **Next**, the program checks if **n** is the last element in the array.
4. If **No**, the variable **n** gets the next value in the Array and continues at step 2, the line following the **For** keyword.  
   n = Array(next)
5. If **Yes**, the program continues at the line following the **Next** keyword.

Example For - Each:

Private Numbers() As Int

Private Sum As Int

Numbers = Array As Int(1, 3, 5 , 2, 9)

Sum = 0

For Each n As Int In Numbers

Sum = Sum + n

Next

Same example but with a For - Next loop:

Private Numbers() As Int

Private Sum As Int

Private i As Int

Numbers = Array As Int(1, 3, 5 , 2, 9)

Sum = 0

For i = 0 To Numbers.Length - 1

Sum = Sum + Numbers(i)

Next

This example shows the power of the For - Each loop:

For Each lbl As Label In Activity

lbl.TextSize = 20

Next

Same example with a For - Next loop:

For i = 0 To Activity.NumberOfViews - 1

Private v As View

v = Activity.GetView(i)

If v Is Label Then

Private lbl As Label

lbl = v

lbl.TextSize = 20

End If

Next

### Do - Loop

Several configurations exist:

Do While test **test**  is any expression

' code Executes the **code** while **test** is **True**

Loop

Do Until test **test**  is any expression

' code Executes the **code** until **test** is **True**

Loop

The **Do While -Loop** loop works as below:

1. At the beginning, **test** is evaluated.
2. If **True**, then executes **code**
3. If **False** continues at the line following the **Loop** keyword.

The **Do Until -Loop** loop works as below:

1. At the beginning, **test** is evaluated.
2. If **False**, then executes **code**
3. If **True** continues at the line following the **Loop** keyword.

It is possible to exit a Do-Loop structure with the Exit keyword.

Do While test

' code

If a = 0 Then Exit If **a = 0**  then exit the loop

' code

Loop

Examples:

Do Until Loop:

Private i, n As Int

i = 0

Do Until i = 10

' code

i = i + 1

Loop

Do While Loop:

Private i, n As Int

i = 0

Do While i < 10

' code

i = i + 1

Loop

Read a text file and fill a List:

Private lstText As List

Private line As String

Private tr As TextReader

tr.Initialize(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "test.txt"))

lstText.Initialize

line = tr.ReadLine

Do While line <> Null

lstText.Add(line)

line = tr.ReadLine

Loop

tr.Close

**Note:** Difference between:

B4X VB

Exit Exit Loop

In VB the loop type is specified after the **Exit** keyword.

VB accepts also the following loops, which are not supported in B4X.

Do Do

' code ' code

Loop While test Loop Until test

## Inline casting As

**As** - Inline casting. Allows inline casting from one type to another**.** Some examples:

Dim Buttons As List = Array(Button1, Button2, Button3, Button4, Button5)

Dim s As String = Buttons.Get(2).As(B4XView).Text

Buttons.Get(2).As(B4XView).Text = "abc"

Dim j As String = $"{

data: {

key1: value1,

complex\_key2: {key: value2}

},

items: [0, 1, 2]

}"$

Dim parser As JSONParser

parser.Initialize(j)

Dim m As Map = parser.NextObject

Dim value1 As String = m.Get("data").As(Map).Get("key1")

Dim value2 As String = m.Get("data").As(Map).Get("complex\_key2").As(Map).Get("key")

And, for B4J:

Button1.As(JavaObject).RunMethod("setMouseTransparent", Array(True))

It can also be used with numbers, which is especially useful when calling external APIs with JavaObject, as the types need to be exact (for B4J):

Log(Me.As(JavaObject).RunMethod("sum", Array((10).As(Float), (20).As(Double))))

'equivalent to:

Dim jme As JavaObject = Me

Dim f As Float = 10

Dim d As Double = 20

Log(jme.RunMethod("sum", Array(f, d)))

#if Java

public double sum(float n1, double n2) {

return n1 + n2;

}

#End If

## Subs

A Subroutine (“Sub”) is a piece of code. It can be any length, and it has a distinctive name and a defined scope (in the means of variables scope discussed earlier). In B4X code, a subroutine is called “Sub”, and is equivalent to procedures, functions, methods and subs in other programming languages. The lines of code inside a Sub are executed from first to last, as described in the program flow chapter.

It is not recommended to have Subs with a large amount of code, they get less readable.

### Declaring

A Sub is declared in the following way:

Sub **CalcInterest**(Capital As Double, Rate As Double) As Double

Return Capital \* Rate / 100

End Sub

It starts with the keyword **Sub**, followed by the Sub’s name, followed by a parameter list, followed by the return type and ends with the keywords **End Sub**.

Subs are always declared at the top level of the module, you cannot nest two Subs one inside the other.

### Calling a Sub

When you want to execute the lines of code in a Sub, you simply write the Sub’s name.

For example:

Interest = CalcInterest(1234, 5.2)

Interest Value returned by the Sub.

CalcInterest Sub name.

1235 Capital value transmitted to the Sub.

5.25 Rate value transmitted to the Sub.

### Calling a Sub from another module

A subroutine declared in a code module can be accessed from any other module but the name of the routine must have the name of the module where it was declared as a prefix.

Example: If the CalcInterest routine is declared in module MyModule then calling the routine must be:

Interest = MyModule.CalcInterest(1234, 5.2)

instead of:

Interest = CalcInterest(1234, 5.2)

### Naming

Basically, you can name a Sub any name that’s legal for a variable. It is recommended to name the Sub with a significant name, like **CalcInterest** in the example, so you can tell what it does from reading the code.

There is no limit on the number of Subs you can add to your program, but it is not allowed to have two Subs with the same name in the same module.

### Parameters

Parameters can be transmitted to the Sub. The list follows the sub name. The parameter list is put in brackets.

The parameter types should be declared directly in the list.

Sub **CalcInterest**(Capital As Double, Rate As Double) As Double

Return Capital \* Rate / 100

End Sub

In B4X, parameters are transmitted by value and not by reference.

### Returned value

A sub can return a value, this can be any object.

Returning a value is done with the Return keyword.

The type of the return value is added after the parameter list.

Sub **CalcInterest**(Capital As Double, Rate As Double) As Double

Return Capital \* Rate / 100

End Sub

You can return any object.

Sub **InitList** As List

Private MyList As List

MyList.Initialize

For i = 0 To 10

MyList.Add("Test" & i)

Next

Return MyList

End Sub

If you want to return an array then you need to add a parenthesis at the end of the object type.

Sub **StringArray** As String ()

Public strArr(2) As String

strArr(0) = "Hello"

strArr(1) = "world!"

Return strArr

End Sub

If you want to return a multidimentional array you need to add comma per supplementary dimension.

One comma for a two-dimensional array.

Sub **StringMatrix** As String (,)

Public strMatrix(2,2) As String

strMatrix(1,1) = "Hello world!"

Return strMatrix

End Sub

## Resumable Subs

Resumable subs is a new feature added in B4A v7.00 / B4i v4.00 / B4J v5.50. It dramatically simplifies the handling of asynchronous tasks.  
(This feature is a variant of stackless [coroutines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coroutine).)

You find more examples in the [forum](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-resumable-subs-sleep-wait-for.78601/#content).

The special feature of resumable subs is that they can be paused, without pausing the executing thread, and later be resumed.  
The program doesn't wait for the resumable sub to be continued. Other events will be raised as usual.  
  
Any sub with one or more calls to Sleep or Wait For is a resumable sub.

The IDE shows this indicator  next to the sub declaration:

Private Sub **CountDown**(Start As Int)

For i = Start To 0 Step -1

Label1.Text = i

Sleep(1000)

Next

End Sub

### Sleep

Pauses the current sub execution and resumes it after the specified time.

**Sleep** (Milliseconds As Int) Milliseconds, time delay in milliseconds.

Example:

Sleep(1000)

Using Sleep is simple:

Log(1)  
Sleep(1000)  
Log(2)

The sub will be paused for 1000 milliseconds and then be resumed.  
  
You can call Sleep(0) for the shortest pause. This can be used to allow the UI to be refreshed. It is a good alternative to DoEvents (which doesn't exist in B4J and B4i and should be avoided in B4A).

Sub **VeryBusySub**

For i = 1 To 10000000

'do something

If i Mod 1000 = 0 Then Sleep(0) 'allow the UI to refresh every 1000 iterations.

Next

Log("finished!")

End Sub

### Wait For

B4X programming languages are event driven. Asynchronous tasks run in the background and raise an event when the task completes.  
With the new Wait For keyword you can handle the event inside the current sub.  
  
For example, this code will wait for the GoogleMap Ready event (B4J example):

Sub **AppStart** (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)

MainForm = Form1

MainForm.RootPane.LoadLayout("1") 'Load the layout file.

gmap.Initialize("gmap")

Pane1.AddNode(gmap.AsPane, 0, 0, Pane1.Width, Pane1.Height)

MainForm.Show

Wait For gmap\_Ready '<----------------

gmap.AddMarker(10, 10, "Marker")

End Sub

A bit more complicated example with FTP:  
Listing all files in a remote folder and then downloading all the files:

Sub **DownloadFolder** (ServerFolder As String)  
  FTP.List(ServerFolder)  
  Wait For FTP\_ListCompleted (ServerPath As String, Success As Boolean, Folders() As   
 FTPEntry, Files() As FTPEntry) '<----  
  If Success Then  
    For Each f As FTPEntry In Files  
      FTP.DownloadFile(ServerPath & f.Name, False, File.DirApp, f.Name)  
      Wait For FTP\_DownloadCompleted (ServerPath2 As String, Success As Boolean) '<----  
      Log($"File ${ServerPath2} downloaded. Success = ${Success}"$)  
     Next  
  End If  
  Log("Finish")  
End Sub

When the Wait For keyword is called, the sub is paused and the internal events dispatcher takes care to resume it when the event is raised. If the event is never raised then the sub will never be resumed. The program will still be completely responsive.  
If Wait For is later called with the same event then the new sub instance will replace the previous one.

Lets say that we want to create a sub that downloads an image and sets it to an ImageView:

'Bad example. Don't use.

Sub **DownloadImage**(Link As String, iv As ImageView)

Dim job As HttpJob

job.Initialize("", Me) 'note that the name parameter is no longer needed.

job.Download(Link)

Wait For JobDone(job As HttpJob)

If job.Success Then

iv.SetImage (job.GetBitmap) 'replace with iv.Bitmap = job.GetBitmap in B4A / B4i

End If

job.Release

End Sub

It will work properly if we call it once (more correctly, if we don't call it again before the previous call completes).  
If we call it like this:

DownloadImage("https://www.b4x.com/images3/android.png", ImageView1)

DownloadImage("https://www.b4x.com/images3/apple.png", ImageView2)

Then only the second image will show because the second call to Wait For JobDone will overwrite the previous one.  
This brings us to the second variant of Wait For.  
To solve this issue, Wait For can distinguish between events based on the event sender.  
This is done with an optional parameter:  
  
*Wait For* (<sender>) <event signature>  
  
Example:

'Good example. Use.

Sub **DownloadImage**(Link As String, iv As ImageView)

Dim job As HttpJob

job.Initialize("", Me) 'note that the name parameter is no longer needed.

job.Download(Link)

Wait For (job) JobDone(job As HttpJob)

If job.Success Then

iv.SetImage (job.GetBitmap) 'replace with iv.Bitmap = job.GetBitmap in B4A / B4i

End If

job.Release

End Sub

With the above code, each resumable sub instance will wait for a different event and will not be affected by other calls.

The difference is in the Wait For lines:

Bad: Wait For JobDone(job As HttpJob)

Good: Wait For (job) JobDone(job As HttpJob)

### Code Flow

Sub **S1**

Log("S1: A")

S2

Log("S1: B")

End Sub

Sub **S2**

Log("S2: A")

Sleep(0)

Log("S2: B")

End Sub

The output is:  
S1: A  
S2: A  
S1: B  
S2: B

Whenever Sleep or Wait For are called, the current sub is paused. This is equivalent to calling Return.

### Waiting for a resumable sub to complete

When one sub calls a second resumable sub, the code in the first sub will continue after the first Sleep or Wait For call (in the second sub).  
  
If you want to wait for the second sub to complete then you can raise an event from the second sub and wait for it in the first:

Sub **FirstSub** 

Log("FirstSub started")

SecondSub

Wait For SecondSub\_Complete

Log("FirstSub completed")

End Sub

Sub **SecondSub** 

Log("SecondSub started")

Sleep(1000)

Log("SecondSub completed")

CallSubDelayed(Me, "SecondSub\_Complete")

End Sub

Logs:  
FirstSub started  
SecondSub started  
SecondSub completed  
FirstSub completed  
  
Notes:  
- It is safer to use CallSubDelayed than CallSub. CallSub will fail if the second sub is never paused (for example if the sleep is only called based on some condition).  
- There is an assumption here that FirstSub will not be called again until it is completed.

### Resumable Sub return value

Resumable subs can return a *ResumableSub* value.

Example:

Sub Button1\_Click

Sum(1, 2)

Log("after sum")  
End Sub

Sub Sum(a As Int, b As Int)

Sleep(100) 'this will cause the code flow to return to the parent

Log(a + b)  
End Sub

Output:

after sum

3

This is the reason why it is not possible to simply return a value.

**Solution.**

Resumable subs can return a new type named ResumableSub. Other subs can use this value to wait for the sub to complete and get the desired return value.

Sub Button1\_Click  
   Wait For(Sum(1, 2)) Complete (Result As Int)  
   Log("result: " & Result)  
   Log("after sum")  
End Sub  
  
Sub Sum(a As Int, b As Int) As ResumableSub  
   Sleep(100)  
   Log(a + b)  
   Return a + b  
End Sub

Output:

3  
result: 3  
after sum

The above Button1\_Click code is equivalent to:

Sub Button1\_Click  
   Dim rs As ResumableSub = Sum(1, 2)  
   Wait For(rs) Complete (Result As Int)  
   Log("result: " & Result)  
   Log("after sum")  
End Sub

The steps required are:  
  
1. Add *As ResumableSub* to the resumable sub signature.  
2. Call Return with the value you like to return.  
3. In the calling sub, call the resumable sub with Wait For (<sub here>) Complete (Result As <matching type>)

Notes & Tips:

* If you don't need to return a value but still want to wait for the resumable sub to complete then return Null from the resumable sub and set the type in the calling sub to Object.
* Multiple subs can safely call the resumable sub. The complete event will reach the correct parent.
* You can wait for resumable subs in other modules (in B4A it is relevant for classes only).
* The Result parameter name can be changed.

### B4A only KeyPress and Wait For MsgBox2Async

In B4A, the Back key is often checked to prevent the user to exit the program inadvertently.

You can use this code:

Sub **Activity\_KeyPress** (KeyCode As Int) As Boolean 'Return True to consume the event

Select KeyCode

Case KeyCodes.KEYCODE\_BACK

OpenMsgBox

Return True

Case Else

Return False

End Select

End Sub

Sub **OpenMsgBox**

Private Answ As Int

Msgbox2Async("Do you want to exit?", "E x i t", "Yes", "", "No", Null, False)

Wait For Msgbox\_Result (Answ As Int)

If Answ = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then

Activity.Finish

End If

End Sub

### DoEvents deprecated !

Starting from B4A v7.0 the following warning will appear for DoEvents calls:  
***DoEvents is deprecated. It can lead to stability issues. Use Sleep(0) instead (if really needed).***  
  
The purpose of DoEvents was to allow the UI to be updated while the main thread is busy. DoEvents which shares the same implementation as the modal dialogs implementation, is a low level implementation. It accesses the process message queue and runs some of the waiting messages.  
  
As Android evolved, the handling of the message queue became more sophisticated and fragile.  
The reasons for deprecating DoEvents are:  
  
1. It is a major source for instability issues. It can lead to hard to debug crashes or ANR (application not responding) dialogs. Note that this is also true for the modal dialogs (such as Msgbox and InputList).  
2. There are better ways to keep the main thread free. For example use the [asynchronous SQL methods](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/79532/#content) instead of the synchronous methods.  
3. It doesn't do what many developers expect it to do. As it only handles UI related messages, most events could not be raised from a DoEvents call.  
4. It is now possible to call Sleep to pause the current sub and resume it after the waiting messages are processed. [Sleep implementation](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/78601/#content) is completely different than DoEvents. It doesn't hold the thread. It instead releases it while preserving the sub state.  
Unlike DoEvents which only processed UI related messages, with Sleep all messages will be processed and other events will be raised.  
(Note that using Wait For to wait for an event is better than calling Sleep in a loop.)  
  
With that said, DoEvents is still there and existing applications will work exactly as before.

### Dialogs

Modal dialogs = dialogs that hold the main thread until the dialog is dismissed.  
  
As written above, modal dialogs share the same implementation as DoEvents. It is therefore recommended to switch to the new async dialogs instead.

Using [Wait For](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/78601/#content), is really a simple change:

Instead of:

Dim res As Int = Msgbox2("Delete?", "Title", "Yes", "Cancel", "No", Null)

If res = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then

'...

End If

You should use:

Msgbox2Async("Delete?", "Title", "Yes", "Cancel", "No", Null, False)

Wait For Msgbox\_Result (Result As Int)

If Result = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then

'...

End If

*Wait For* doesn't hold the main thread. It instead saves the current sub state and releases it. The code will resume when the user clicks on one of the dialog buttons.  
The other similar new methods are: MsgboxAsync, InputListAsync and InputMapAsync.  
  
With the exception of MsgboxAsync, the new methods also add a new *cancelable* parameter. If it is true then the dialog can be dismissed by clicking on the back key or outside the dialog. This is the default behavior of the older methods.  
  
As other code can run while the async dialog is visible, it is possible that multiple dialogs will appear at the same time.  
If this case is relevant for your app then you should set the sender filter parameter in the Wait For call:

Dim sf As Object = Msgbox2Async("Delete?", "Title", "Yes", "Cancel", "No", Null, False)

Wait For (sf) Msgbox\_Result (Result As Int)

If Result = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then

'...

End If

This allows multiple messages to be displayed and the result events will be handled correctly.

### SQL with Wait For

The new resumable subs feature, makes it simpler to work with large data sets with minimum effect on the program responsiveness.  
  
The new standard way to insert data is:

For i = 1 To 1000

SQL1.AddNonQueryToBatch("INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (?)", Array(Rnd(0, 100000)))

Next

Dim SenderFilter As Object = SQL1.ExecNonQueryBatch("SQL")

Wait For (SenderFilter) SQL\_NonQueryComplete (Success As Boolean)

Log("NonQuery: " & Success)

The steps are:  
- Call AddNonQueryToBatch for each commands that should be issued.   
- Execute the commands with ExecNonQueryBatch. This is an asynchronous method. The commands will be executed in the background and the NonQueryComplete event will be raised when done.  
- This call returns an object that can be used as the sender filter parameter. This is important as there could be multiple background batch executions running. With the filter parameter the event will be caught by the correct Wait For call in all cases.  
- Note that SQL1.ExecNonQueryBatch begins and ends a transaction internally.

#### Queries

In most cases the queries will be fast and should therefore be issued synchronously with SQL1.ExecQuery2. However if there is a slow query then you should switch to SQL1.ExecQueryAsync:

Dim SenderFilter As Object = SQL1.ExecQueryAsync("SQL", "SELECT \* FROM table1", Null)

Wait For (SenderFilter) SQL\_QueryComplete (Success As Boolean, rs As ResultSet)

If Success Then

Do While rs.NextRow

Log(rs.GetInt2(0))

Loop

rs.Close

Else

Log(LastException)

End If

As in the previous case, the ExecQueryAsync method returns an object that is used as the sender filter parameter.  
  
Tips:  
1. ResultSet type in B4A extends the Cursor type. You can change it to Cursor if you prefer. The advantage of using ResultSet is that it is compatible with B4J and B4i.  
2. If the number of rows returned from the query is large then the Do While loop will be slow in debug mode. You can make it faster by putting it in a different sub and cleaning the project (Ctrl + P):

Wait For (SenderFilter) SQL\_QueryComplete (Success As Boolean, rs As ResultSet)

If Success Then

WorkWithResultSet(rs)

Else

Log(LastException)

End If

End Sub

Private Sub **WorkWithResultSet**(rs As ResultSet)

Do While rs.NextRow

Log(rs.GetInt2(0))

Loop

rs.Close

End Sub

This is related to a debugger optimization that is currently disabled in resumable subs.  
The performance of both solutions will be the same in release mode.

#### B4J

- Requires jSQL v1.50+ (<https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/updates-to-internal-libaries.48274/#post-503552>).  
- Recommended to set the journal mode to WAL: [https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/t...ent-access-to-sqlite-databases.39904/#content](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/webapp-concurrent-access-to-sqlite-databases.39904/#content)

### Notes & Tips

* The performance overhead of resumable subs in release mode should be insignificant in most cases. The overhead can be larger in debug mode. (If this becomes an issue then take the slow parts of the code and move them to other subs that are called from the resumable sub.)
* Wait For events handlers precede the regular event handlers.
* Resumable subs do not create additional threads. The code is executed by the main thread, or the handler thread in server solutions.

## Events

In Object-oriented programming we have objects which can react on different user actions called events.

The number and the type of events an object can raise depend on the type of the object.

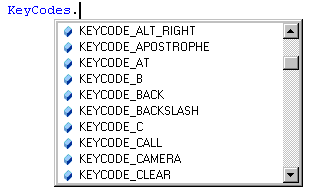
### B4A

User interface objects are called 'Views' in Android.

Summary of the events for different views:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Events** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Views** | Click | LongClick | Touch | Down | Up | KeyPress | KeyUp | ItemClick | ItemLongClick | CheckedChange | EnterPressed | FocusChanged | TextChanged | ScrollChanged | ValueChanged | TabChanged | OverrideUrl | PageFinished |
| Activity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Button |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CheckBox |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EditText |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HorizontalScrollView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ImageView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Label |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ListView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RadioButton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ScrollView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SeekBar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spinner |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TabHost |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ToggleButton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WebView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The most common events are:

* **Click** Event raised when the user clicks on the view.  
  Example:  
  Sub **Button1\_Click**  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **LongClick** Event raised when the user clicks on the view and holds it pressed for a while.  
  Example:  
  Sub **Button1\_LongClick**  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **Touch** (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)  
  Event raised when the user touches the screen.   
    
  Three different actions are handled:  
  - Activity.ACTION\_DOWN, the user touches the screen.  
  - Activity.ACTION\_MOVE, the user moves the finger without leaving the screen.  
  - Activity.ACTION\_UP, the user leaves the screen.  
    
  The X an Y coordinates of the finger position are given.  
    
  Example:  
  Sub **Activity\_Touch** (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)  
   Select Action  
   Case Activity.ACTION\_DOWN  
   ' Your code for DOWN action  
   Case Activity.ACTION\_MOVE  
   ' Your code for MOVE action  
   Case Activity.ACTION\_UP  
   ' Your code for UP action  
   End Select  
  End Sub
* **CheckChanged** (Checked As Boolean)  
  Event raised when the user clicks on a CheckBox or a RadioButton  
  Checked is equal to True if the view is checked or False if not checked.  
    
  Example:  
  Sub **CheckBox1\_CheckedChange**(Checked As Boolean)  
   If Checked = True Then  
   ' Your code if checked  
   Else  
   ' Your code if not checked  
   End If  
  End Sub
* **KeyPress** (KeyCode As Int) As Boolean  
  Event raised when the user presses a physical or virtual key.  
  KeyCode is the code of the pressed key, you can get them with the KeyCodes keyword.  
    
    
    
  The event can return either:  
  - True, the event is 'consumed', considered by the operating system as already executed and no further action is taken.  
  - False, the event is not consumed and transmitted to the system for further actions.   
    
  Example:  
    
  Sub **Activity\_KeyPress**(KeyCode As Int) As Boolean  
   Private Answ As Int  
   Private Txt As String  
     
   If KeyCode = KeyCodes.KEYCODE\_BACK Then ' Checks if KeyCode is BackKey  
   Txt = "Do you really want to quit the program ?"  
   Answ = Msgbox2(Txt,"A T T E N T I O N","Yes","","No",Null)' MessageBox  
   If Answ = DialogResponse.POSITIVE Then ' If return value is Yes then  
   Return False ' Return = False the Event will not be consumed  
   Else ' we leave the program  
   Return True ' Return = True the Event will be consumed to avoid  
   End If ' leaving the program  
   End If  
  End Sub

### B4i

User interface objects are called 'Views' in iOS.

Summary of the events for different views:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Events** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Views** | Click | LongClick | BeginEdit | EndEdit | EnterPressed | TextChanged | Touch | Resize | ScrollChanged | ValueChanged | ItemSelected | IndexChanged | OverrideUrl | PageFinished |
| Button |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TextField |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TextView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ImageView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Label |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ScrollView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slider |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Picker |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stepper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SegmentedControl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slider |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stepper |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WebView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The most common events are:

* **Click** Event raised when the user clicks on the view.  
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Button1\_Click**  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **LongClick** Event raised when the user clicks on the view and holds it pressed for a while.  
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Button1\_LongClick**  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **Touch** (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)  
  Event raised when the user touches a Panel on the screen.   
    
  Three different actions are handled:  
  - Panel.ACTION\_DOWN, the user touches the screen.  
  - Panel.ACTION\_MOVE, the user moves the finger without leaving the screen.  
  - Panel.ACTION\_UP, the user leaves the screen.  
    
  The X and Y coordinates of the finger positions are given in Points not in Pixels.  
    
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Panel\_Touch** (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)  
   Select Action  
   Case Panel.ACTION\_DOWN  
   ' Your code for DOWN action  
   Case Panel.ACTION\_MOVE  
   ' Your code for MOVE action  
   Case Panel.ACTION\_UP  
   ' Your code for UP action  
   End Select  
  End Sub

### B4J

User interface objects are called 'Nodes' in Java.

Summary of the events for different nodes:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Events** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Nodes** | Action | FocusChanged | MouseClicked | MouseDragged | MouseMoved | MouseEntered | MouseExited | MousePressed | MouseReleased | Resize | CheckedChange | SelectedIndexChangedd | ValueChange | SelectedChange | H / VScrollChanged | TabChanged | TextChanged | PageFinished | Touch |
| Button |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canvas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CheckBox |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ChoiceBox |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ComboBox |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ImageView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Label |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ListView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RadioButton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ScrollPane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slider |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spinner |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TabPane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TextArea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TextField |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ToggleButton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WebView |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The most common events are:

* **Action** Event raised when the user clicks on the node (Button or TextField).  
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Button1\_Action**  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **FocusChanged** (HasFocus As Boolean) Event raised when the node gets or looses focus.  
  Example:  
  Private Sub **TextField1\_FocusChanged** (HasFocus As Boolean)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MouseClicked** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
  Event raised when the user clicks on the node.   
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Pane1\_MouseClicked** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MouseDragged** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
  Event raised when the user draggs over the node (moves with a button pressed).   
  Similar to ACTION\_MOVE in B4A Touch events.  
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Pane1\_MouseDragged** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MouseEntered** (EventData As MouseEvent)Event raised when the user enters the node.Example:  
  Private Sub **Pane1\_MouseEntered** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MouseExited** (EventData As MouseEvent)Event raised when the user exits the node.Example:  
  Private Sub **Pane1\_MouseExited** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MouseMoved** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
  Event raised when the user moves over the node (without a button pressed).   
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Pane1\_MouseMoved** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MousePressed** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
  Event raised when the user presses on the node.   
  Similar to ACTION\_DOWN in B4A Touch events.  
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Pane1\_MousePressed** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MouseReleased** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
  Event raised when the user releases the node.  
  Similar to ACTION\_UP in B4A Touch events.   
  Example:  
  Private Sub **Pane1\_MouseReleased** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* **MouseEvent**  
  Data included in the MouseEvent object:
* **ClickCount** Returns the number of clicks associated with this event.
* **Consume** Consumes the current event and prevent it from being handled by the nodes parent.
* **MiddleButtonDown** Returns true if the middle button is currently down.
* **MiddleButtonPressed** Returns true if the middle button was responsible for raising the current click event.
* **PrimaryButtonDown** Returns true if the primary button is currently down.
* **PrimaryButtonPressed** Returns true if the primary button was responsible for raising the current click event.
* **SecondaryButtonDown** Returns true if the secondary button is currently down.
* **SecondaryButtonPressed** Returns true if the secondary button was responsible for raising the current click event.
* **X** Returns the X coordinate related to the node bounds.
* **Y** Returns the Y coordinate related to the node bounds.  
  Example:  
    
  Private Sub **pnlMain\_MouseMoved** (EventData As MouseEvent)  
   Private x, y As Int  
    
   If EventData.MiddleButtonPressed = True Then  
   x = EventData.X  
   y = EventData.Y  
   ' other code  
   End If  
  End Sub

* **Touch** (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)  
  Event raised when the user ‘touches’ the screen.   
  This event is similar to the Touch events in B4A and B4i.  
    
  Three different actions are handled:  
  - Pane1.TOUCH\_ACTION\_DOWN, the user touches the screen.  
  - Pane1.TOUCH\_ACTION\_MOVE, the user moves the finger without leaving the screen.  
  - Pane1.TOUCH\_ACTION\_UP, the user leaves the screen.  
    
  The X an Y coordinates of the mouse cursor position are given.  
    
  Example:  
  Sub **Pane1\_Touch** (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)  
   Select Action  
   Case Pane1.TOUCH\_ACTION\_DOWN  
   ' Your code for DOWN action  
   Case Pane1.TOUCH\_ACTION\_MOVE  
   ' Your code for MOVE action  
   Case Pane1.TOUCH\_ACTION\_UP  
   ' Your code for UP action  
   End Select  
  End Sub  
    
  or  
    
  Sub **Pane1\_Touch** (Action As Int, X As Float, Y As Float)  
   Select Action  
   Case 0 'DOWN  
   ' Your code for DOWN action  
   Case 2 'MOVE  
   ' Your code for MOVE action  
   Case 1 'UP  
   ' Your code for UP action  
   End Select  
  End Sub

### B4R

In B4R, the Pin and [Timer](#_Timers) objects are the only ones raising an event:

* Pin  
  **StateChanged** (State As Boolean) Event raised when the pin changes its state.  
    
  Example:  
  Sub **Pin1\_StateChanged(State As Boolean)**  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub
* Timer  
  **Tick** Event raised at every given interval  
    
  Example:  
  Private Timer1 As Timer  
    
  Timer1.Initialize("Timer1\_Tick",1000)  
    
  Sub **Timer1\_Tick**  
   ' Your code  
  End Sub  
    
  Be aware that in B4R the initialize method is different from the other B4X products.  
  You must declare the full sub name like "Timer1\_Tick", and not "Timer1" like in the other products.

### User interface summary

The ‘standard’ user interface objects.

This shows the difference between the three operating systems.

Some views / nodes which don’t exist as standard objects can exis as CustomViews in other operating systems. You should look in the forums.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| View / node | B4A | B4i | B4J |
| Activity |  |  |  |
| Button |  |  |  |
| CheckBox |  |  |  |
| EditText |  |  |  |
| HorizontalScrollView |  |  |  |
| ImageView |  |  |  |
| Label |  |  |  |
| ListView |  |  |  |
| Panel |  |  |  |
| RadioButton |  |  |  |
| ScrollView |  |  |  |
| SeekBar |  |  |  |
| Spinner |  |  |  |
| TabHost |  |  |  |
| ToggleButton |  |  |  |
| WebView |  |  |  |
| TextField |  |  |  |
| TextView |  |  |  |
| ScrollView different from B4A 2D |  |  |  |
| Slider |  |  |  |
| Picker |  |  |  |
| Stepper |  |  |  |
| Switch |  |  |  |
| SegmentedControl |  |  |  |
| Canvas a node on its own |  |  |  |
| ChoiceBox |  |  |  |
| ComboBox |  |  |  |
| Pane similar to Panel in B4A and B4i |  |  |  |
| ScrollPane similar to ScrollView |  |  |  |
| TabPane |  |  |  |
| TextArea |  |  |  |

For cross-platform projects you might look at the [B4X Cross-platform projects](https://www.b4x.com/guides/B4XPagesCrossPlatformProjects/?page=1) booklet and more specific [chapter 4. Compatibilities B4A B4i B4J XUI](https://www.b4x.com/guides/B4XPagesCrossPlatformProjects/?page=20).

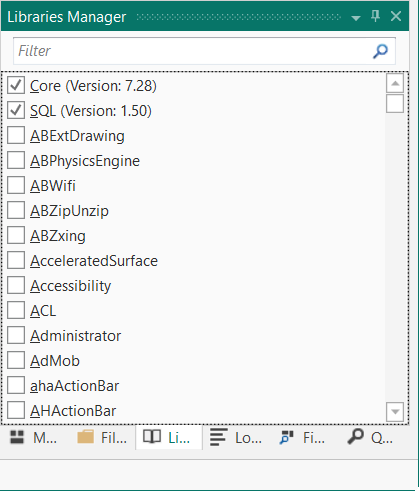
## Libraries

Libraries add more objects and functionalities to B4X.

Some of these libraries are shipped with the B4X products and are part of the standard development system.

Other, often developed by users, can be downloaded (by registered users only) to add supplementary functionalities to the B4X development environments.

When you need a library, you have to:

* Check it in the Libs Tab, if you already have the library.
* For additional libraries, check if it's the latest version.  
  You can check the versions in the documentation page [B4A](https://www.b4x.com/android/documentation.html), [B4i](https://www.b4x.com/b4i/documentation.html), [B4J](https://www.b4x.com/b4j/documentation.html), [B4R](https://www.b4x.com/b4r/documentation.html)  
  Or in the [Libraries Google sheet](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qFvc3Q70RriJS3m_ywBoJvZ47gSTVAuN_X04SI0_XBw/edit#gid=0) in the forum.  
  To find the library files use a query like <http://www.b4x.com/search?query=betterdialogs+library>   
  in your internet browser.
* If **yes**, then check the library in the list to select it.  
    
  
* If **no**, download the library, unzip it and copy the  
  <LibraryName>.jar and <LibraryName>.xml files to the additional libraries folder for the give product.  
  If it’s a [B4XLibrary](#_B4X_Libraries), copy the <LibraryName>.b4xlib file To AdditionalLibraries\B4X folder.
* Right click in the Lib area and click on  and check the library in the list to select it.  
    
  

### Standard libraries

The standard B4X libraries are saved in the Libraries folder in the B4X program folder.

Normally in:

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4A\Libraries

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4i\Libraries

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4J\Libraries

C:\Program Files\Anywhere Software\B4R\Libraries

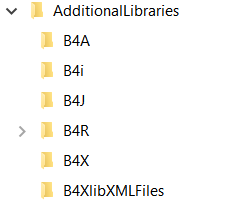
### Additional libraries folder

Additional Libraries are composed of two files: an *xxx.jar* and an *xxx.xml* file.

B4X libraries have only one file *xxx.b4xlib*.

For the additional libraries it is necessary to setup a special folder to save them somewhere else.

This folder must have the following structure:



Folder for B4A additional libraries.

Folder for B4i additional libraries.

Folder for B4J additional libraries.

Folder for B4R additional libraries.

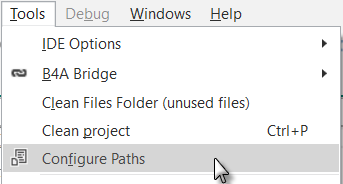
Folder for [B4X libraries](https://www.b4x.com/guides/B4XBasicLanguage/?page=87).

Folder for B4X libraries XML files.

One subfolder for each product: B4A, B4i, B4J, B4R and another B4X for B4X libraries.

When you install a new version of a B4X product, all standard libraries are automatically updated, but the additional libraries are not included. The advantage of the special folder is that you don't need to care about them because this folder is not affected when you install the new version of B4X.

The additional libraries are not systematically updated with new version of B4X.

When the IDE starts, it looks first for the available libraries in the Libraries folder of B4X and then in the additional libraries folders.

To setup the special additional libraries folder, click in the IDE menu on Tools / Configure Paths.

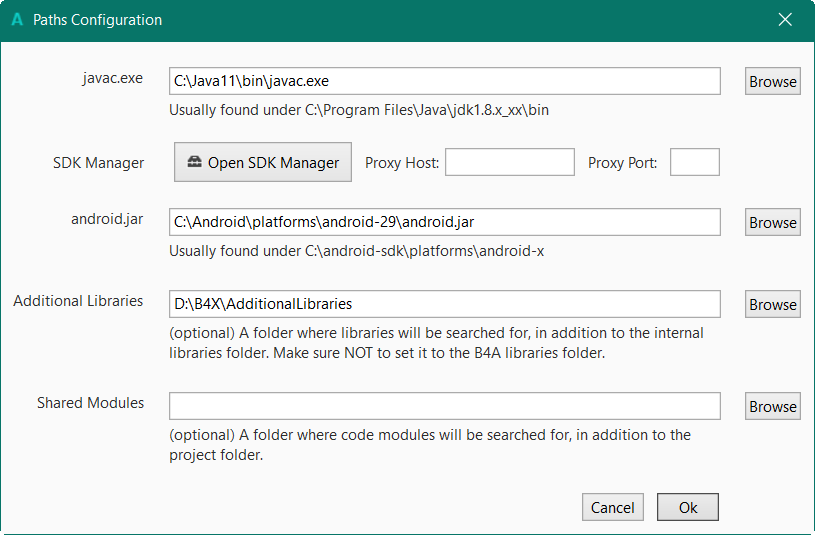
In my system, I added a B4XlibXMLFiles folder for XML help files.

The standard and additional libraries have an XML file. B4X Libraries do not.

But, if you use the [B4X Help Viewer](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-help-viewer.46969/#content) you would be interested in having these help files if they are available. The B4X Help Viewer is explained in the [B4X Help tools booklet](https://www.b4x.com/guides/B4XHelpTools/?page=18).

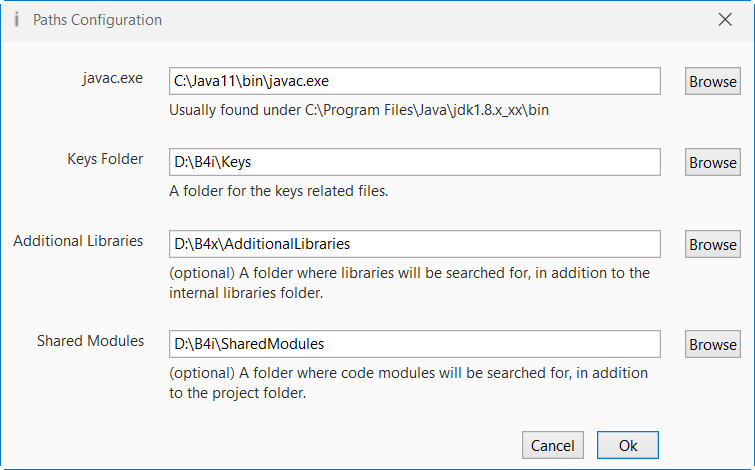
You can create xml files for b4xlib libraries with this tool: [b4xlib – XML generation](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/tool-b4xlib-xml-generation.101450/#content).

#### Paths configuration B4A

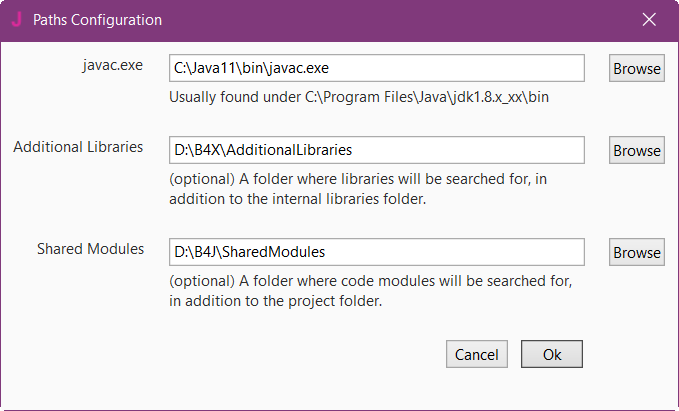


Enter the folder names and click on .

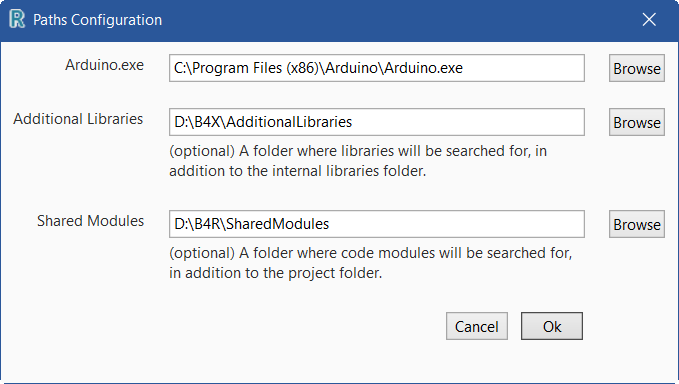
#### Paths configuration B4i



#### Paths configuration B4J



#### Paths configuration B4R



### B4X Libraries \*.b4xlib

B4X libraries are cross platform libraries introduced in B4A 8.80, B4i 5.50 and B4J 7.00.

These libraries contain cross platform classes which do not need to be compiled as libraries.

A B4X library is a simple zip file with the following structure:

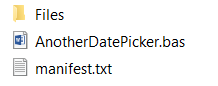
* Code modules. All types are supported including Activities and Services.
* Files, including layout files.
* Optional manifest file with the following fields:
  + Version
  + Author
  + DependsOn (list of required libraries), Supported Platforms. Fields can be shared between the platforms or be platform specific.

Files and code modules can also be platform specific.

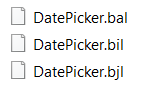
Creating a b4x library is very simple. You just need to create a zip file with these resources. The zip file extension should be b4xlib. That's all.  
  
Note that the source code can be extracted from a b4x library.  
  
b4x libraries appear like all other libraries in the Libraries tab.

Example: the AnotherDatePicker.b4xlib

The zip file structure:



*Files* contains all the needed files, the three layout files in the example.



*AnotherDatePicker.bas* is the crossplatform Custom View file.

*Manifest.txt* contains:

Version=2.00 version number.

B4J.DependsOn=jXUI, jDateUtils libraries used for B4J.

B4A.DependsOn=XUI, DateUtils libraries used for B4A.

B4i.DependsOn=iXUI, iDateUtils libraries used for B4i.

Copy the xxx.b4xlib file to the AdditionalLibaries\B4X folder.

If there is an xxx.xml file, you must not save it there but in another folder.

B4XLibraries are explained in the [B4X Custom Views Booklet](https://www.b4x.com/guides/B4XCustomViews/?page=1).

### Load and update a Library

A list of the official and additional libraries with links to the relevant help documentation can be found on the B4X site in the:

B4A Documentation page: [List of Libraries](https://www.b4x.com/android/documentation.html).

B4i Documentation page: [List of Libraries](https://www.b4x.com/android/documentation.html).

B4J Documentation page: [List of Libraries](https://www.b4x.com/android/documentation.html).

B4R Documentation page: [List of Libraries](https://www.b4x.com/android/documentation.html).

Or in the [B4X Libraries Google sheet](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qFvc3Q70RriJS3m_ywBoJvZ47gSTVAuN_X04SI0_XBw/edit#gid=0).

To find the library files use a query like <http://www.b4x.com/search?query=betterdialogs+library>

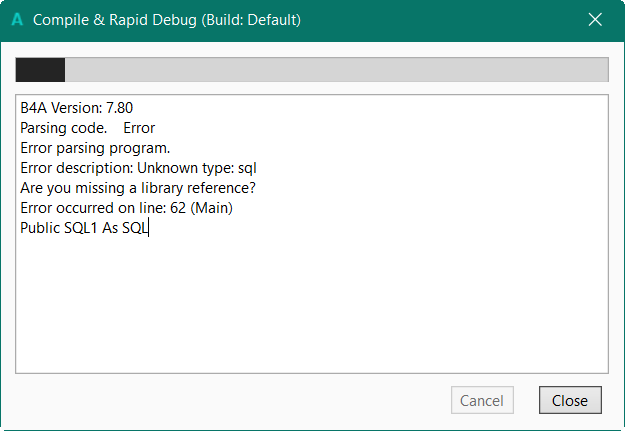
in your internet browser.

To load or update a library follow the steps below:

* Download the library zip file somewhere.
* Unzip it.
* Copy the xxx.jar and xxx.xml files to the
  + B4X Library folder for a standard B4X library
  + [Additional libraries folder](#_Additional_libraries_folder) for an additional library.
* Right click in the libraries list in the [Libraries Manager Tab](https://www.b4x.com/guides/B4XIDE/?page=110) and click on  and select the library.  
    
  

### Error message "Are you missing a library reference?"

If you get a message similar to this, it means that you forgot to check the specified library in the Lib Tab list !



### Where do I find libraries?

To find libraries you can either:

* Search in the forum with its name.
* Or look at the online libraries index.

#### Online libraries index

You can look at the online libraries index with this link:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qFvc3Q70RriJS3m_ywBoJvZ47gSTVAuN_X04SI0_XBw/edit#gid=0>

Screen shot:

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquement

Une image contenant table

Description générée automatiquement

You find:

* Library Name.
* Short Description.
* File Names (without extension) and the relevant platforms.
* Last update: With the latest Version and update date.
* Author
* IDE Comment this comment will appear in the IDE in the Libraries Manager.
* Forum Link: This link leads you to the forum thread where you find the library.

## String manipulation

### B4A, B4i, B4J String

B4A, B4i and B4J allow string manipulations like other Basic languages but with some differences.

These manipulations can be done directly on a string.

Example:

txt = "123,234,45,23"

txt = txt.Replace(",", ";")

Result: 123;234;45;23

The different functions are:

* **CharAt(Index)** Returns the character at the given index.
* **CompareTo(Other)** Lexicographically compares the string with the Other string.
* **Contains(SearchFor)** Tests whether the string contains the given SearchFor string.
* **EndsWith(Suffix)** Returns True if the string ends with the given Suffix substring.
* **EqualsIgnoreCase(Other)** Returns True if both strings are equal ignoring their case.
* **GetBytes(Charset)** Encodes the Charset string into a new array of bytes.
* **IndexOf(SearchFor)** Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the string. The index is 0 based. Returns -1 if no occurrence is found.
* **IndexOf2(SearchFor, Index)** Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the string. Starts searching from the given index.   
  The index is 0 based. Returns -1 if no occurrence is found.
* **LastIndexOf(SearchFor)** Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the string. The search starts at the end of the string and advances to the beginning.   
  The index is 0 based. Returns -1 if no occurrence is found.
* **LastIndexOf2(SearchFor)** Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the string. The search starts at the given index and advances to the beginning.   
  The index is 0 based. Returns -1 if no occurrence is found.
* **Length** Returns the length, number of characters, of the string.
* **Replace(Target, Replacement)** Returns a new string resulting from the replacement of all the occurrences of Target with Replacement.
* **StartsWith(Prefix)** Returns True if this string starts with the given Prefix.
* **Substring(BeginIndex)** Returns a new string which is a substring of the original string.  
  The new string will include the character at BeginIndex and will extend to the end of the string.
* **Substring2(BeginIndex, EndIndex)** Returns a new string which is a substring of the original string. The new string will include the character at BeginIndex and will extend to the character at EndIndex, not including the last character.  
  Note that EndIndex is the end index and not the length like in other languages.
* **ToLowerCase** Returns a new string which is the result of lower casing this string.
* **ToUpperCase** Returns a new string which is the result of upper casing this string.
* **Trim** Returns a copy of the original string without any leading or trailing white spaces.

**Note:** The string functions are case sensitive.

If you want to use case insensitive functions you should use either ToLowerCase or ToUpperCase.

Example: NewString = OriginalString.ToLowerCase.StartsWith("pre")

### String concatenation

The concatenation character to join Strings is: &

Examples:

* Strings  
  Private MyString As String  
  MyString = "aaa" & "bbb" & "ccc" result: aaabbbccc
* String and number  
  MyString = "$: " & 1.25 result: $: 1.25
* String and variable, it can be either another string or a number.  
  Private Val As Double  
  Val = 1.25  
  MyString = "$: " & Val result: $: 1.25

Don’t confuse with VB syntax:

MyString = "aaa" + "bbb" + "ccc"

This doesn’t work!

### B4A, B4i, B4J StringBuilder

StringBuilder is a mutable string, unlike regular strings which are immutable.  
StringBuilder is especially useful when you need to concatenate many strings.

The following code demonstrates the performance boosting of StringBuilder:

Dim start As Long   
start = DateTime.Now   
'Regular string   
Dim s As String   
For i = 1 To 5000   
  s = s & i   
Next   
Log(DateTime.Now - start)   
'StringBuilder   
start = DateTime.Now   
Dim sb As StringBuilder   
sb.Initialize   
For i = 1 To 5000   
  sb.Append(i)   
Next   
Log(DateTime.Now - start)

Tested on a real device, the first 'for loop' took about 20 seconds and the second took less then a tenth of a second.  
The reason is that the code: s = s & i creates a new string each iteration (strings are immutable).  
The method StringBuilder.ToString converts the object to a string.

#### StringBuilder Methods

**Append** (Text As String) As StringBuilder

Appends the specified text at the end.  
Returns the same object, so you can chain methods.  
Example:   
sb.Append("First line").Append(CRLF).Append("Second line")

**Initialize**

Initializes the object.  
Example:   
Dim sb As StringBuilder   
sb.Initialize   
sb.Append("The value is: ").Append(SomeOtherVariable).Append(CRLF)

**Insert** (Offset As Int, Text As String) As StringBuilder

Inserts the specified text at the specified offset.

**IsInitialized** As Boolean

**Length** As Int [read only]

Returns the number of characters.

**Remove** (StartOffset As Int, EndOffset As Int) As StringBuilder

Removes the specified characters.  
StartOffset - The first character to remove.  
EndOffset - The ending index. This character will not be removed.

**ToString** As String

Converts the object to a string.

### Smart String Literal

The "smart string" literal is a more powerful version of the standard string literal.  
It has three advantages:

1. Supports multi-line strings.
2. No need to escape quotes.
3. Supports string interpolation.

The smart string literal starts with $" and ends with "$.

Example:

Dim s As String = $"Hello world"$  
Dim query As String = $"  
SELECT value\_id FROM table3  
WHERE rowid >= random()%(SELECT max(rowid)FROM table3)  
AND second\_value ISNOTNULL  
LIMIT 1"$  
Log($"No need to escape "quotes"! "$)

#### String Interpolation

Smart strings can hold zero or more placeholders with code. The placeholders can be easily formatted.  
A placeholder starts with $[optional formatter]{ and ends with }:

Log($"5 \* 3 = ${5 \* 3}"$) '5 \* 3 = 15

You can put any code you like inside the placeholders.

Dim x = 1, y = 2, z = 4 As Int  
Log($"x = ${x}, y = ${y}, z = ${Sin(z)}"$) 'x = 1, y = 2, z = -0.7568024953079282

This is a compile time feature. You cannot load the strings from a file for example.

#### Number Formatter

The number formatter allows you to set the minimum number of integers and the maximum number of fractions digits. It is similar to NumberFormat keyword.  
  
The number formatter structure: MinIntegers.MaxFractions. MaxFractions component is optional.  
Examples:

Dim h = 2, m = 15, s = 7 As Int  
Log($"Remaining time $2{h}:$2{m}:$2{s}"$) 'Remaining time 02:15:07  
Log($"10 / 7 = $0.3{10 / 7}"$) '10 / 7 = 1.429  
Log($"$1.2{"The value is not a number!"}"$) 'NaN

#### Other Formatters

Note that the formatters are case insensitive.  
**Date** - Equivalent to DateTime.Date:

Log($"Current date is $date{DateTime.Now}"$) 'Current date is 02/02/2015

**Time** - Equivalent to DateTime.Time:

Log($"Current time is $time{DateTime.Now}"$) 'Current time is 11:17:45

**DateTime** - Equivalent to DateTime.Date & " " & DateTime.Time:

Log($"Current time is $DateTime{DateTime.Now}"$) 'Current time is 02/02/2015 11:18:36

**XML** - Escapes the five XML entities (", ', <, >, &):

Dim UserString As String = $"will it break your parser ><'"&?"$  
Log($"User input is: $xml{UserString}"$)  
'User input is: will it break your parser &gt;&lt;&#39;&quot;&amp;?

This is also useful for html content.

### B4A, B4i CharSequence CSBuilder

CharSequence is a native interface in Android SDK.

A String is one implementation of CharSequence.  
There are other implementations of CharSequence that provide more features and allow us to format the string, add images and even make parts of the text clickable.  
  
Starting from B4A v6.80 many methods accept CharSequence instead of String. Existing code will work properly as you can pass regular strings. However you can now also pass more interesting CharSequences.  
  
**Note to library developers,** if your library makes calls to APIs that work with CharSequences then you should change your method signatures to expect CharSequence instead of String. This will allow developers to format the text.  
  
This tutorial covers the CSBuilder object.  
CSBuilder is similar to StringBuilder. Instead of building strings, it builds CharSequences that include style information.

The examples are made with B4A, but the principles are the same for B4i

Using it is quite simple.

#### Text

Private cs As CSBuilder

cs = cs.Initialize.Color(Colors.Red).Append("Hello World!").PopAll

Label1.Text = cs

 The default background color can be different depending on the Android version.

Almost all methods of CSBuilder return the object itself. This allows us to chain the method calls.  
Text is always appended with the Append method.  
There are various attributes that can be set. Setting an attribute marks the beginning of a style span.  
Calling Pop ends the last span that was added (and not ended yet).  
Calling PopAll ends all open spans. It is convenient to always call PopAll at the end to ensure that all spans are closed.

'example of explicitly popping an attribute:

Label1.Text = cs.Initialize.Color(Colors.Red).Append("Hello ").Pop.Append("World!").PopAll



'It doesn't matter whether the methods are chained or split into several lines:

Private cs As CSBuilder

cs.Initialize.Color(Colors.Red).Append("Hello ")

cs.Bold.Color(Colors.Green).Append("Colorful ").Pop.Pop

'two pops: the first removes the green color and the second removes the bold style

cs.Append("World!").PopAll

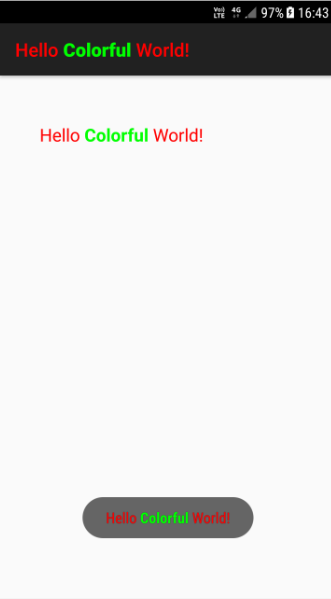
Label1.Text = cs

'can also be set as the activity title

Activity.Title = cs

'and Toast messages and in other places...

ToastMessageShow(cs, True)



#### With FontAwesome or MaterialIcons

Private cs As CSBuilder

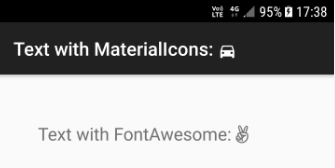
Label1.Text = cs.Initialize.Append("Text with FontAwesome: ").Typeface(Typeface.FONTAWESOME).Append(Chr(0xF209)).PopAll

'Using the same builder multiple times. Note that it is initialized each time.

'Note that we vertically align the material icon character.

cs.Initialize.Append("Text with MaterialIcons: ").Typeface(Typeface.MATERIALICONS).VerticalAlign(5dip).Append(Chr(0xE531)).PopAll

Activity.Title = cs



**Note:** The hex values of Materialicons characters begin with 0xE and FontAwesome charactes begins with 0xF

#### Images

Private cs As CSBuilder

cs.Initialize.Size(18).Typeface(Typeface.MONOSPACE)

cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "edelweiss.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append(" Edelweiss").Append(CRLF)

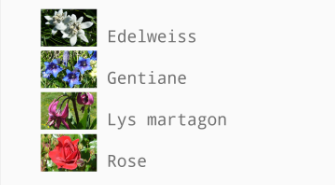
cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "gentiane.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append(" Gentiane").Append(CRLF)

cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "lys\_martagon.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append(" Lys martagon").Append(CRLF)

cs.Image(LoadBitmap(File.DirAssets, "rose.jpg"), 60dip, 40dip, False).Append(" Rose").Append(CRLF)

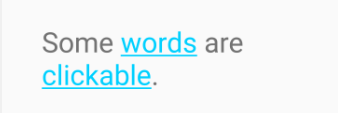
cs.PopAll

Label1.Text = cs



#### Clickable text

The Clickable method creates clickable text. For the event to be raised you must call cs.EnableClickEvents.  
The Append method accepts a CharSequence. In the following code the CreateClickableWord sub returns a CharSequence that is then appended to the other CharSqeuence.



#### Highlight text

Example from the [SearchView](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/class-searchview-more-powerful-alternative-to-autocompleteedittext.19379/#content) class.

Private Sub **AddItemsToList**(li As List, full As String)

If li.IsInitialized = False Then Return

Dim cs As CSBuilder

For i = 0 To li.Size - 1

Dim item As String = li.Get(i)

Dim x As Int = item.ToLowerCase.IndexOf(full)

If x = -1 Then

Continue

End If

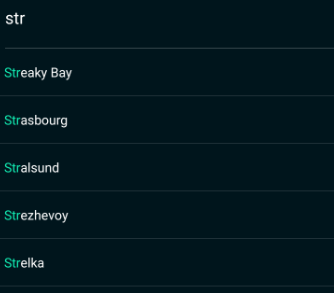
cs.Initialize.Append(item.SubString2(0, x)).Color(highlightColor).Append(item.SubString2(x, x + full.Length)).Pop

cs.Append(item.SubString(x + full.Length))

lv.AddSingleLine(cs)

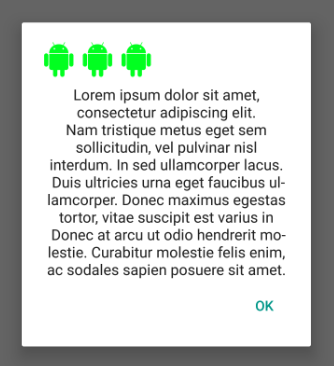
Next

End Sub



#### Center aligned text

Msgbox(cs.Initialize.Alignment("ALIGN\_CENTER").Append($"Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.  
Nam tristique metus eget sem sollicitudin, vel pulvinar nisl interdum. In sed ullamcorper lacus.  
Duis ultricies urna eget faucibus ullamcorper. Donec maximus egestas tortor, vitae suscipit est varius in  
Donec at arcu ut odio hendrerit molestie. Curabitur molestie felis enim, ac sodales sapien posuere sit amet."$).PopAll, \_  
cs.Initialize.Typeface(Typeface.FONTAWESOME).Color(0xFF01FF20).Size(40).Append(Chr(0xF17B) & " " & Chr(0xF17B) & " "& Chr(0xF17B)).PopAll)



#### CSBuilder Methods

##### B4A / B4i

* **Alignement** (Alignment As Alignment Enum)  
  Starts an alignment span.  
  Alignment - One of the following strings:   
  ALIGN\_NORMAL, ALIGN\_OPPOSITE or ALIGN\_CENTER
* **Append** (Text As CharSequence)  
  Appends the provided String or CharSequence.
* **BackgroundColor** (Color As Int)  
  Starts a background color span.
* **Color** (Color As Int)  
  Starts a foreground color span.
* **Initialize**  
  Initializes the builder. You can call this method multiple times to create new CharSequences.  
  Note that like most other methods it returns the current object.
* **IsInitialized**  
  Tests whether this object was initialized. Returns a Boolean.
* **Pop**  
  Closes the most recent span. All spans must be closed. You can call PopAll to close all open spans.
* **PopAll**  
  Closes all open spans.  
  It is convenient to always call PopAll at the end to ensure that all spans are closed.
* **Strikethrough**  
  Starts a strikethrough span.
* **ToString**  
  Returns a string with the characters.
* **Underline**  
  Starts an underline span.
* **VerticalAlign** (Shift As Int)  
  Starts a vertical alignment span (positive = downwards).

##### B4A only

* **Bold**  
  Starts a bold span.
* **Clickable** (EventName As String, Tag As Object)  
  Starts a clickable span. For the event to be raised you need to call the EnableClickEvents method.  
  Example:  
  Sub Activity\_Create(FirstTime As Boolean)  
     Activity.LoadLayout("1")  
     Dim cs As CSBuilder  
     cs.Initialize.Size(30).Append("Some ").Append(CreateClickableWord("words"))  
     cs.Append(" are ").Append(CreateClickableWord("clickable")).Append(".").PopAll  
     Label1.Text = cs  
     cs.EnableClickEvents(Label1)  
  End Sub  
    
  Sub CreateClickableWord(Text As String) As CSBuilder  
     Dim cs As CSBuilder  
     Return cs.Initialize.Underline.Color(0xFF00D0FF).Clickable("word", Text).Append(Text).PopAll  
  End Sub  
    
  Sub Word\_Click (Tag As Object)  
     Log($"You have clicked on word: ${Tag}"$)  
  End Sub
* **EnableClickEvents** (Label As TextView)  
  This method should be called when using clickable spans.
* **Image** (Bitmap As Bitmap, Width As Int, Height As Int, Baseline As Boolean)  
  Adds an image span. This method will add a space character as a placeholder for the image.  
  Unlike the other methods you do not need to call Pop to close this span as it is closed automatically.  
  Bitmap - The image.  
  Width / Height - Image dimensions, use ‘dip’ units.  
  Baseline - If true then the image will be aligned based on the baseline. Otherwise it will be aligned based on the lowest descender in the text.
* **RelativeSize** (Proportion As Float)  
  Starts a relative size span. The actual text size will be multiplied with the set Proportion.
* **ScaleX** (Proportion As Float)  
  Starts a scale X span. It horizontally scales the text.
* **Size** (Size As Int)  
  Starts a text size span. Note that you should not use 'dip' units with text size dimensions.
* **TypeFace** (Typeface As Typeface)  
  Starts a custom typeface span.  
  Similar to Font for B4i.

##### B4i only

* **Font** (Font As B4IFontWrapper)  
  Starts a font span.   
  Note that when AutoScaleAll is called the font is reset.  
  You should change the font in the parent Resize event or remove the call to AutoScaleAll from the layout designer script.  
  Similar to TypeFace for B4A.
* **KerningScale** (Scale As Float)  
  Sets the kerning (horizontal spacing) scale.
* **Link** (URL As NSString)  
  Creates a link. Links will be clickable in non-editable TextViews.

### B4J TextFlow class

The [TextFlow Class](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/class-textflow-similar-to-b4a-b4i-richstring.61237/#content) uses JavaObject to create a TextFlow node. With a TextFlow you can display rich text with different colors, fonts and other attributes.

Usage:  
- Add the TextFlow class module to your project (Tools - Add Existing Module).  
- Create a TextFlow object.  
- Call AddText to add a text section and set its attributes.  
- Eventually you should call CreateTextFlow to create the node that will be added to the layout.  
  
Note that the set attributes return the class instance which allows chaining the calls.

Example code:

Dim tf As TextFlow  
tf.Initialize  
tf.AddText("1 2 3").SetColor(fx.Colors.Red).SetUnderline(True)  
tf.AddText(" 4 5 6 ").SetColor(fx.Colors.Green).SetFont(fx.CreateFont("", 17, True, True))  
tf.AddText("7 8 9").SetColor(fx.Colors.Blue).SetStrikethrough(True).SetFont(fx.DefaultFont(20))  
Dim pane As Pane = tf.CreateTextFlow  
MainForm.RootPane.AddNode(pane, 10, 10, 200, 100)

### B4R

B4R doesn’t support string manipulations like other Basic languages.

These kind of manipulations can be done with the ByteConverter object in the rRandomAccesFile library.

B4R strings are different than in other B4X tools. The reasons for these differences are:

* Very limited memory.
* Lack of Unicode encoders.

A String object in B4R is the same as a C language char\* string. It is an array of bytes with an additional zero byte at the end.  
The requirement of the last zero byte makes it impossible to create a substring without copying the memory to a new address.

**For that reason, arrays of bytes are preferable over Strings**.

The various string related methods work with arrays of bytes.  
  
Converting a string to an array of bytes is very simple and doesn't involve any memory copying. The compiler will do it automatically when needed:

Private b() As Byte = "abc" 'equivalent to Private b() As Byte = "abc".GetBytes

Only two functions are supported:

These functions are:

* **GetBytes(Charset)** Returns the string content as an array of bytes.  
   Note that the array and string share the same memory
* **Length** Returns the length, number of characters, of the string.

**String Methods**  
  
The standard string methods are available in ByteConverter type (rRandomAccessFile library).  
  
They are similar to the string methods in other B4X tools:

Private Sub AppStart  
   Serial1.Initialize(115200)  
   Log("AppStart")     
   Dim bc As ByteConverter  
   Log("IndexOf: ", bc.IndexOf("0123456", "3")) 'IndexOf: 3  
   Dim b() As Byte = " abc,def,ghijkl "  
   Log("Substring: ", bc.SubString(b, 3)) 'Substring: c,def,ghijkl  
   Log("Trim: ", bc.Trim(b)) 'Trim: abc,def,ghijkl  
   For Each s() As Byte In bc.Split(b, ",")  
     Log("Split: ", s)  
     'Split: abc  
     'Split: def  
     'Split: ghijkl  
   Next  
   Dim c As String = JoinStrings(Array As String("Number of millis: ", Millis, CRLF, "Number of micros: ", Micros))  
   Log("c = ", c)  
   Dim b() As Byte = bc.SubString2(c, 0, 5)  
   b(0) = Asc("X")  
   Log("b = ", b)  
   Log("c = ", c) 'first character will be X  
End Sub

Note how both strings and array of bytes can be used as the compiler converts strings to arrays of bytes automatically.  
  
With the exception of JoinStrings, none of the above methods make a copy of the original string / bytes.  
This means that modifying the returned array as in the last three lines will also modify the original array.  
  
It will also happen with string literals that all share the same memory block:

Private Sub AppStart

Serial1.Initialize(115200)

Log("AppStart")

Dim bc As ByteConverter

Dim b() As Byte = bc.Trim("abcdef ")

b(0) = Asc("M") 'this line will change the value of the literal string

Dim s as String = "abcdef "

Log(s) 'Mbcdef  
End Sub

String manipulations in the ByteConverter object in the rRandomAccessFile library:

* **EndsWith(Source As Byte(), Suffix As Byte())**   
  Returns True if the string ends with the given Suffix substring.
* **IndexOf(Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte())**   
  Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the string.
* **IndexOf2(Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte(), Index As UInt)**   
  Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the string. Starts searching from the given index.
* **LastIndexOf(Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte())**   
  Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the Source string. Starts searching from the end of the string.
* **LastIndexOf2(Source As Byte(), SearchFor As Byte(), Index As UInt)**   
  Returns the index of the first occurrence of SearchFor in the Source string. Starts searching from the given index and advances to the beginning.
* **StartsWith(Source As Byte(), Prefix As Byte())**   
  Returns True if this string starts with the given Prefix.
* **Substring(Source As Byte(), BeginIndex As UInt)**   
  Returns a new string which is a substring of the original string.  
  The new string will include the character at BeginIndex and will extend to the end of the string.
* **Substring2(Source As Byte(), BeginIndex As UInt, EndIndex As UInt)**    
  Returns a new string which is a substring of the original string. The new string will include the character at BeginIndex and will extend to the character at EndIndex, not including the last character.
* **Trim(Source As Byte())**   
  Returns a copy of the original string without any leading or trailing white spaces.

## Number formatting

### B4A, B4i, B4J

Number formatting, display numbers as strings with different formats, there are two keywords:

* **NumberFormat**(Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int)  
  NumberFormat(12345.6789, 0, 2) = 12,345.68  
  NumberFormat(1, 3 ,0) = 001  
  NumberFormat(Value, 3 ,0) variables can be used.  
  NumberFormat(Value + 10, 3 ,0) arithmetic operations can be used.  
  NumberFormat((lblscore.Text + 10), 0, 0) if one variable is a string add parentheses.
* **NumberFormat2**(Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int, MinimumFractions As Int, GroupingUsed As Boolean)  
  NumberFormat2(12345.67, 0, 3, 3, True) = 12,345.670  
  NumberFormat2(12345.67, 0, 3, 3, False) = 12345.670

### B4X NumberFormatter

[B4XFormatter](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-b4xformatter-advanced-number-formatter.102055/) is an alternative to NumberFormat / NumberFormat2 keywords. It is implemented in B4X as a b4xlib and it is cross platform.  
  
There are two types in the library:  
  
B4XFormatter - The main class.  
B4XFormatData - A type with various configurable fields.  
  
The formatter holds a list of format data objects. A new formatter starts with a single format data which acts as the default format.

### B4R

**Number formatting**, display numbers as strings with different formats:

* **NumberFormat**(Number As Double, MinimumIntegers As Int, MaximumFractions As Int)  
  NumberFormat(12345.6789, 0, 2) = 12,345.68  
  NumberFormat(1, 3 ,0) = 001  
  NumberFormat(Value, 3 ,0) variables can be used.  
  NumberFormat(Value + 10, 3 ,0) arithmetic operations can be used.  
  NumberFormat((lblscore.Text + 10), 0, 0) if one variable is a string add parentheses.

## Timers

A Timer object generates Tick events at specified intervals. Using a timer is a good alternative to a long loop, as it allows the UI thread to handle other events and messages.  
Note that the timer events will not fire while the UI thread is busy running other code.  
Timer events will not fire when the activity is paused, or if a blocking dialog (like Msgbox) is visible.  
It is also important, in B4A, to disable the timer when the activity is pausing and then enable it when it resumes. This will save CPU and battery.

A timer has:

* Three parameters.
  + **Initialize** Initializes the timer with two parameters, the EventName and the interval.   
    Timer1.Initialize(EventName As String, Interval As Long)  
    Ex: Timer1.Initialize("Timer1", 1000)
  + **Interval** Sets the timer interval in milli-seconds.  
    Timer1. Interval = Interval   
    Ex: Timer1.Interval = 1000, 1 second
  + **Enabled** Enables or disables the timer. **It is False by default.**  
    Ex: Timer1.Enabled = True
* One Event
  + **Tick** The Tick routine is called every time interval.  
    Ex: Sub Timer1\_Tick

**The Timer must be declared in a Process\_Global routine.**

Sub Process\_Globals

Public Timer1 As Timer

**But it must be initialized in one of the following routines in the module where the timer tick event routine is used.**

**B4A:** Activity\_Create routine

Sub **Activity\_Create**(FirstTime As Boolean)

If FirstTime = True Then

Timer1.Initialize("Timer1", 1000)

End If

**B4i:** Application\_Startroutine

Private Sub **Application\_Start** (Nav As NavigationController)

Timer1.Initialize("Timer1", 1000)

**B4J:** AppStart routine

Sub **AppStart** (Form1 As Form, Args() As String)

Timer1.Initialize("Timer1\_Tick", 1000)

**B4R:** AppStart routine

Private Sub **AppStart**

Timer1.Initialize("Timer1", 1000)

And the Timer Tick event routine.

This routine will be called every second (1000 milli-seconds) by the operating system.

Private Sub **Timer1\_Tick**

' Do something

End Sub

## Files B4A, B4i, B4J

Many applications require access to a persistent storage. The two most common storage types are files and databases.

Android and iOS have their own file system. B4A nor B4i programs have access to files in the Windows system.

To add files to your project you must add those in the IDE in the Files Tab. These files will be added to the project Files folder.

### File object

The predefined object File has a number of functions for working with files.

#### File locations

There are several important locations where you can read or write files.

**File.DirAssets**  
The assets folder includes the files that were added with the file manager in the IDE.

It's the Files folder in the project folder.

**These files are read-only !**

You can not create new files in this folder (which is actually located inside the apk file).

If you have a database file in the Dir.Assets folder you need to copy it to another folder before you can use it.

##### B4X

To save data generated by the application and used only by the application you might use the xui, (jxui or ixui) library get the default folder.

**xui.DefaultFolder**

This folder is the same as:

* B4A - Same as File.DirInternal.
* B4i - Same as File.DirDocuments.
* B4J - Same as File.DirData.   
  You must first call SetDataFolder once before you can use this folder.  
  **xui.SetDataFolder**(AppName As String)

##### B4A only

**File.DirInternal / File.DirInternalCache**These two folders are stored in the main memory of the device and are private to your application. Other applications cannot access these files.  
The cache folder may get deleted by the OS if it needs more space.

**File.DirRootExternal Use this folder only if you really need it.**The storage card root folder. In most cases this is an internal storage card and not an external SD card.  
  
**File.DirDefaultExternal**The default folder for your application in the SD card.  
The folder is: <storage card>/Android/data/<package>/files/  
It will be created if required.

Note that calling any of the two above properties will add the EXTERNAL\_STORAGE permission to your application.  
  
Tip: You can check if there is a storage card and whether it is available with **File.ExternalReadable** and **File.ExternalWritable**.

**External storage.**

You should use the RuntimePermissions library to get the best folder with:

MyFolder = RuntimePermissions.GetSafeDirDefaultExternal(SubFolder As String)

Returns the path to the app's default folder on the secondary storage device.

The path to File.DirInternal will be returned if there is no secondary storage available.

It is a better alternative to File.DirDefaultExternal.

On Android 4.4+ no permission is required to access this folder.

SubFolder - A sub folder that will be created for your app. Pass an empty string if not needed.

Acces a file in external stroge devices has become cumbersome in Android.

Erel has written a Class [ExternalStorage - Access SD cards and USB sticks](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/externalstorage-access-sd-cards-and-usb-sticks.90238/#content) to ‘simplify’ the access.

Extract from Erels thread:

Before we start:  
  
1. External storage means a real sd card or a connected mass storage USB device.  
2. It has nothing to do with File.DirRootExternal / DirDefaultExternal which actually point to an internal storage.  
3. It has nothing to do with runtime permissions.  
4. You can use RuntimePermissions.GetAllSafeDirsExternal to directly access a specific folder on the SD card.  
5. The minimum version for this class is Android 5. It might work with Android 4.4 (change minSdkVersion if you like to try it).

Starting from Android 4.4 it is no longer possible to directly access external storages.  
The only way to access these storages is through the Storage Access Framework (SAF), which is a quite complex and under-documented framework.

The ExternalStorage class makes it simpler to work with SAF.

Usage:  
  
1. Call ExternalStorage.SelectDir. This will open a dialog that will allow the user to select the root folder. Once selected the uri of the root folder is stored and can be later used without requiring the user to select the folder again. Even after the device is booted.  
  
2. Wait For the ExternalFolderAvailable event.  
Now you can access the files under Storage.Root, including inside subfolders.  
  
3. Files are represented as a custom type named ExternalFile.  
  
4. The following operations are supported: ListFiles, Delete, CreateNewFile, FindFile, OpenInputStream and OpenOutputStream.  
  
See the attached example.  
  
Depends on: ContentResolver and JavaObject libraries.  
Add:

#AdditionalJar: com.android.support:support-core-utils

##### B4i only

**File.DirDocuments**The documents folder should only be used to store user generated content. It is possible to make this folder sharable through iTunes.

This folder is backed up by iTunes automatically.

**File.DirLibrary**The place for any non-user generated persistent files. This folder is backed up by iTunes automatically.

You can create a subfolder named Caches. Files under that folder will not be backed up.

**File.DirTemp**A temporary folder. Files in this folder are not backed up by iTunes and may be deleted from time to time.

**B4i Methods to access external resources or share to external apps.**

This thread in the forum shows some methods to share files:

[List of methods to access external resources or share to external apps.](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/list-of-methods-to-access-external-resources-or-share-to-external-apps.99368/)

##### B4J only

**File.DirApp**Returns the application folder.

**File.DirData**Returns the path to a folder that is suitable for writing files.

On Windows, folders under Program Files are read-only. Therefore File.DirApp will be read-only as well.

This method returns the same path as File.DirApp on non-Windows computers.

On Windows it returns the path to the user data folder. For example:

C:\Users\[user name]\AppData\Roaming\[AppName]

**File.DirTemp**Returns the temporary folder.

#### File exists ? B4A, B4i, B4J

To check if a file already exists use:

**File.Exists** ( Dir As String, FileName As String)

Returns True if the file exists and False if not.

**Note: File.Exists does not work with File.DirAssets !!!**

#### Common methods B4A, B4i, B4J

The File object includes several methods for writing to files and reading from files.

To be able to write to a file or to read from a file, it must be opened.

**File.OpenOutput** (Dir As String, FileName As String, Append As Boolean)

- Opens the given file for output, the Append parameter tells whether the text will be added at the end of the existing file or not. If the file doesn't exist it will be created.

**File.OpenInput** (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Opens the file for reading.

**File.WriteString** (Dir As String, FileName As String, Text As String)

- Writes the given text to a new file.

**File.ReadString** (Dir As String, FileName As String) As String

- Reads a file and returns its content as a string.

**File.WriteList** (Dir As String, FileName As String, List As List)

- Writes all values stored in a list to a file. All values are converted to string type if required. Each value will be stored in a separare line.  
Note that if a value contains the new line character it will saved over more than one line and when you read it, it will be read as multiple items.

**File.ReadList** (Dir As String, FileName As String) As List

- Reads a file and stores each line as an item in a list.

**File.WriteMap** (Dir As String, FileName As String, Map As Map)

**-** Takes a map object which holds pairs of key and value elements and stores it in a text file. The file format is known as Java Properties file: [.properties - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.properties)  
The file format is not too important unless the file is supposed to be edited manually. This format makes it easy to edit it manually.  
One common usage of File.WriteMap is to save a map of "settings" to a file.

**File.ReadMap** (Dir As String, FileName As String) As Map

**-** Reads a properties file and returns its key/value pairs as a Map object. Note that the order of entries returned might be different than the original order.

**File.WriteBytes** (Dir As String, FileName As String, Data As Byte())

- Writes the given text to a new file.

**File.ReadBytes** (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Reads the data from the given file.

Returns: Byte()

**File.Copy** (DirSource As String, FileSource As String, DirTarget As String, FileTarget As String)

- Copies the source file from the source directory to the target file in the target directory.

Note that it is not possible to copy files to the Assets folder.

**File.Copy2** (In As InputStream, Out As OutputStream)

- Copies all the available data from the input stream into the output stream.

The input stream is automatically closed at the end.

**File.Delete** (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Deletes the given file from the given directory.

**File.ListFiles** (Dir As String) As List

- Lists the files and subdirectories in the diven directory.

Example:

Private List1 As List

List1 = File.ListFiles(File.DirInternal)

List1 can be declared in Sub Globals

**File.Size** (Dir As String, FileName As String)

- Returns the size in bytes of the specified file.

This method does not support files in the assets folder.

**File.MakeDir** (Parent As String, Dir)

- Creates the given folder (creates all folders as needed).

Example:

File.MakeDir(File.DirInternal, "music/90")

### Filenames

B4X file names allow following characters:

**a** to **z**, **A** to **Z**, **0** to **9** dot **.** underscore **\_** and even following characters **+ - % &**

Spaces and following characters **\* ?** are not allowed.

Example: MyFile.txt

Note that B4X file names are case sensitive !

MyFile.txt is different from myfile.txt

### Subfolders

You can define subfolders in B4X with.

File.MakeDir(File.DirInternal, "Pictures")

To access the subfolder you should add the subfoldername to the foldername with "/" inbetween.

ImageView1.Bitmap = LoadBitmap(File.DirInternal & "/Pictures", "test1.png")

Or add the subfoldername before the filename with "/" inbetween.

ImageView1.Bitmap = LoadBitmap(File.DirInternal, "Pictures/test1.png")

Both possibilities work.

### B4A, B4J TextWriter

There are two other useful functions for text files: **TextWriter** and TextReader:

**TextWriter.Initialize** (OutputStream As OutputStream)

- Initializes a TextWriter object as an output stream.

Example:

Private Writer As TextWriter

Writer.Initialize(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal, "Test.txt" , False))

Writer could be declared in Sub Globals.

**TextWriter.Initialize2** (OutputStream As OutputStream , Encoding As String)

- Initializes a TextWriter object as as output stream.

- Encoding indicates the CodePage (also called CharacterSet) for text encoding (see next chapter).

Example:

Private Writer As TextWriter

Writer.Initialize2(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal,"Test.txt" ,False)," ISO-8859-1")

Writer could be declared in Sub Globals.

See: [Text encoding](#_Text_encoding)

**TextWriter.Write** (Text As String)

- Writes the given Text to the stream.

**TextWriter.WriteLine** (Text As String)

- Writes the given Text to the stream followed by a new line character LF Chr(10).

**TextWriter.WriteList** (List As List)

- Writes each item in the list as a single line.

Note that a value containing CRLF will be saved as two lines (which will return two items when reading with ReadList).

All values will be converted to strings.

**TextWriter.Close**

- Closes the stream.

Example:

Private Writer As TextWriter

Writer.Initialize(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal, "Text.txt", False))

Writer.WriteLine("This is the first line")

Writer.WriteLine("This is the second line")

Writer.Close

### B4A, B4J TextReader

There are two other useful functions for text files: TextWriter and **TextReader**:

**TextReader.Initialize** (InputStream As InputStream)

- Initializes a TextReader as an input stream.

Example:

Private Reader TextReader

Reader.Initialize(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "Test.txt"))

Reader could be declared in Sub Globals.

**TextReader.Initialize2** (InputStream As InputStream, Encoding As String)

- Initializes a TextReader as an input stream.

- Encoding indicates the CodePage (also called CharacterSet), the text encoding.

Example:

Private Reader TextReader

Reader.Initialize2(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "Test.txt", "ISO-8859-1")

Reader could be declared in Sub Globals.

See: [Text encoding](#_Text_encoding)

**TextReader.ReadAll** As String

- Reads all of the remaining text and closes the stream.

Example:

txt = Reader.ReadAll

**TextReader.ReadLine** As String

- Reads the next line from the stream.

The new line characters are not returned.

Returns Null if there are no more characters to read.

Example:

Private Reader As TextReader

Reader.Initialize(File.OpenInput(File.DirInternal, "Text.txt"))

Private line As String

line = Reader.ReadLine

Do While line <> Null

Log(line)

line = Reader.ReadLine

Loop

Reader.Close

**TextReader.ReadList** As List

- Reads the remaining text and returns a List object filled with the lines.

Closes the stream when done.

Example:

List1 = Reader.ReadList

### Text encoding

Text encoding or character encoding consists of a code that pairs each character from a given repertoire with something else. Other terms like character set (charset), and sometimes character map or code page are used almost interchangeably (source Wikipedia).

The default character set in Android is Unicode UTF-8.

In Windows the most common character sets are ASCII and ANSI.

* ASCII includes definitions for 128 characters, 33 are non-printing control characters (now mostly obsolete) that affect how text and space is processed.
* ANSI, Windows-1252 or CP-1252 is a character encoding of the Latin alphabet, used by default in the legacy components of Microsoft Windows in English and some other Western languages with 256 definitions (one byte). The first 128 characters are the same as in the ASCII encoding.

Many files generated by Windows programs are encoded with the ANSI character-set in western countries. For example: Excel csv files, Notepad files by default.

But with Notepad, files can be saved with *UTF-8* encoding.

B4X can use following character sets:

* UTF-8 default character-set
* UTF -16
* UTF - 16 BE
* UTF - LE
* US-ASCII ASCII character set
* ISO-8859-1 almost equivalent to the ANSI character-set
* Windows-1251 cyrillic characters
* Windows-1252 latin alphabet

To read Windows files encoded with ANSI you should use the *Windows-1252* character-set.

If you need to write files for use with Windows you should also use the *Windows-1252* character-set.

Another difference between Windows and B4X is the end of line character:

* B4X, only the LF (Line Feed) character Chr(10) is added at the end of a line.
* Windows, two characters CR (Carriage Return Chr(13)) and LF Chr(10) are added at the end of a line. If you need to write files for Windows you must add CR yourself.

The symbol for the end of line is:

* B4X CRLF Chr(10)
* Basic4PPC CRLF Chr(13) & Chr(10)

To read or write files with a different encoding you must use the TextReader or TextWriter objects with the Initialize2 methods. Even for reading csv files.

Tip for reading Excel csv files:

You can either:

* On the desktop, load the csv file in a text editor like *NotePad* or *Notepad++*
* Save the file with *UTF-8* encoding  
  With *Notepad++* use Encode in UTF-8 without BOM, see below.

Or

* Read the whole file with TextReader.Initialize2 and "Windows-1252" encoding.
* Save it back with TextWriter.Initialize with the standard Android encoding.
* Read the file with LoadCSV or LoadCSV2 from the StringUtils library.

Private txt As String

Private tr As TextReader

tr.Initialize2(File.OpenInput(File.DirAssets, "TestCSV1\_W.csv"), "Windows-1252")

txt = tr.ReadAll

tr.Close

Private tw As TextWriter

tw.Initialize(File.OpenOutput(File.DirInternal, "TestCSV1\_W.csv", False))

tw.Write(txt)

tw.Close

lstTest = StrUtil.LoadCSV2(File.DirInternal, "TestCSV1\_W.csv", ";", lstHead)

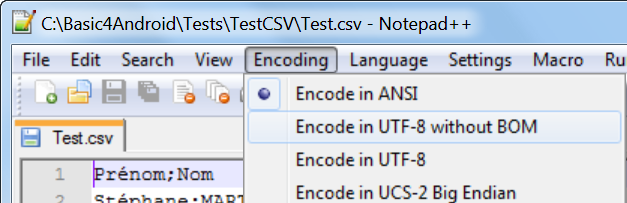
When you save a file with NotePad three additional bytes are added .

These bytes are called BOM characters (Byte Order Mark).

In *UTF-8* they are represented by this byte sequence: 0xEF,0xBB,0xBF.

A text editor or web browser interpreting the text as *Windows-1252* will display the characters ï»¿.

To avoid this you can use *Notepad++* instead of *NotePad* and use Encode in *UTF-8* without BOM.



Another possibility to change a text from *Windows-1252* to *UTF-8* is to use the code below.

Private var, result As String

var = "Gestió"

Private arrByte() As Byte

arrByte = var.GetBytes("Windows-1252")

result = BytesToString(arrByte, 0, arrByte.Length, "UTF8")

## Lists B4A, B4i and B4J only

Lists are similar to dynamic arrays.

A List must be initialized before it can be used.

* Initialize Initializes an empty List.  
  Private List1 As List  
  List1.Initialize  
  List1.AddAll(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
* Initialize2 (SomeArray)  
  Initializes a list with the given values. This method should be used to convert arrays to lists. Note that if you pass a list to this method then both objects will share the same list, and if you pass an array the list will be of a fixed size.   
  Meaning that you cannot later add or remove items.  
  Example 1:  
  Private List1 As List  
  List1.Initialize2(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))  
  Example 2:  
  Private List1 As List  
  Private SomeArray(10) As String  
  ' Fill the array  
  List1.Initialize2(SomeArray)

You can add and remove items from a list and it will change its size accordingly.

With either:

* Add (item As Object)   
  Adds a value at the end of the list.  
  List1.Add(Value)
* AddAll (Array As String("value1", "value2"))  
  Adds all elements of an array at the end of the list.  
  List1.AddAll(List2)  
  List1.AddAll(Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
* AddAllAt (Index As Int, List As List)  
  Inserts all elements of an array in the list starting at the given position.  
  List1.AddAll(12, List2)  
  List1.AddAllAt(12, Array As Int(1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
* InsertAt (Index As Int, Item As Object)  
  Inserts the specified element in the specified index.   
  As a result all items with index larger than or equal to the specified index are shifted.  
  List1.InsertAt(12, Value)
* RemoveAt (Index As Int)  
  Removes the specified element at the given position from the list.  
  List1.RemoveAt(12)

A list can hold any type of object. However if a list is declared as a process global object it cannot hold activity objects (like views).  
B4X automatically converts regular arrays to lists. So when a List parameter is expected you can pass an array instead.

Get the size of a List:

* List1.Size

Use the Get method to get an item from the list with (List indexes are 0 based):

To get the first item use Get(0).

To get the last item use Get(List1.Size - 1).

* Get(Index As Int)  
  number = List1.Get(i)  
    
  You can use a For loop to iterate over all the values:  
  For i = 0 To List1.Size - 1  
   Private number As Int  
   number = List1.Get(i)  
   ...  
  Next

Lists can be saved and loaded from files with:

* File.WriteList(Dir As String, FileName As String, List As List)  
  File.WriteList(File.DirRootExternal, "Test.txt", List1)
* File.ReadList (Dir As String, FileName As String)  
  List1 = File.ReadList(File.DirRootExternal, "Test.txt")

A single item can be changed with:

* List1. Set(Index As Int, Item As Object)  
  List1.Set(12, Value)

A List can be sorted (the items must all be numbers or strings) with:

* Sort(Ascending As Boolean)  
  List1.Sort(True) sort ascending  
  List1.Sort(False) sort descending
* SortCaseInsensitive(Ascending As Boolean)

Clear a List with:

* List1.Clear

### Non-dynamic Lists

The code below will not work, it will through an error:

List1 = Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3")

List1.Add("Val4")

Nor will this code work:

List1.Initialize2(Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3"))

List1.Add("Val4")

Because the initializations above generate non-dynamic Lists, which cannot be changed.

Be aware that if you want to duplicate a list, the code below will not work either:

Private List1 As List

List1.Initialize

List1.AddAll(Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3"))

Private List2 As List

List2 = List1

Log(List1.Size)

Log(List2.Size)

List1.Add("Val4")

Log(List1.Size)

Log(List2.Size)



The Log shows:

You see that when you modify something in List1 it is also modified in List2.  
This is by design, Lists are passed by reference.

To have an independent copy of a List you need to replace:

List2 = List1

by

List2.Initialize

List2.AddAll(List1)

like the code below:

Private List1 As List

List1.Initialize

List1.AddAll(Array As String("Val1", "Val2", "Val3"))

Private List2 As List

List2.Initialize

List2.AddAll(List1)

Log(List1.Size)

Log(List2.Size)

List1.Add("Val4")

Log(List1.Size)

Log(List2.Size)



The Log shows: You see that the size of List2 has not changed.

## Maps B4A, B4i and B4J only

A Map is a collection that holds pairs of keys and values.

The keys are unique. Which means that if you add a key/value pair (entry) and the collection already holds an entry with the same key, the previous entry will be removed from the map.

The key should be a string or a number. The value can be any type of object.

Similar to a list, a map can hold any object, however if it is a process global variable then it cannot hold activity objects (like views).

Maps are very useful for storing applications settings.

Maps are used in this example:

* DBUtils module   
  used for database entries, keys are the column names and values the column values.

A Map must be initialized before it can be used.

* Initialize Initializes an empty Map.  
  Private Map1 As Map  
  Map1.Initialize

Add a new entry:

* Put(Key As Object, Value As Object)  
  Map1.Put("Language", "English")

Get an entry:

* Get(Key As Object)  
  Language = Map1.Get("Language")

Get a key or a value at a given index (only B4A and B4J):

Returns the value of the item at the given index.

GetKeyAt and GetValueAt should be used to iterate over all the items.

These methods are optimized for iterating over the items in ascending order.

* GetKeyAt(Index As Int)  
  Key = Map1.GetKeyAt(12)

Get a value at a given index (only B4A and B4J):

* GetValueAt(Index As Int)  
  Value = Map1.GetValueAt(12)

Check if a Map contains an entry, tests whether there is an entry with the given key:

* ContainsKey(Key As Object):  
  If Map1.ContainsKey("Language") Then  
   Msgbox("There is already an entry with this key !", "ATTENTION")  
   Return  
  End If

Remove an entry:

* Remove(Key As Object)  
  Map1.Remove("Language")

Clear, clears all items from the map:

* Clear  
  Map1.Clear

Maps can be saved and loaded with:

* File.WriteMap(Dir As String, FileName As String, Map As Map)  
  File.WriteMap(File.DirInternal, "settings.txt", mapSettings)
* ReadMap(Dir As String, FileName As String)  
  Reads the file and parses each line as a key-value pair (of strings).  
  Note that the order of items in the map may not be the same as the order in the file.  
  mapSettings = File.ReadMap(File.DirInternal, "settings.txt")
* File.ReadMap2(Dir As String, FileName As String, Map As Map)  
  Similar to ReadMap. ReadMap2 adds the items to the given Map.  
  By using ReadMap2 with a populated map you can force the items order as needed.  
  mapSettings = File.ReadMap2(File.DirInternal, "settings1.txt", mapSettings)

## Class modules

In B4X, you can use three types of Class Modules:

* Standard Class modules standard classes
* B4XPages B4XPages
* CustomView Class Modules specialized for custom views

In this chapter we will see only Standard Class modules.

B4XPages are explained in the [B4XPages Cross-platform projects](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-documentation-booklets.88985/#content) booklet.

CustomView Class Modules are explained in the [B4X CustomViews](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-documentation-booklets.88985/#content) booklet.

### Getting started

Classes definition from [Wikipedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classes_%28computer_science%29):

In object-oriented programming, a class is a construct that is used to create instances of itself – referred to as class instances, class objects, instance objects or simply objects. A class defines constituent members which enable its instances to have state and behaviour. Data field members (member variables or instance variables) enable a class instance to maintain state. Other kinds of members, especially methods, enable the behaviour of a class instances. Classes define the type of their instances.  
  
A class usually represents a noun, such as a person, place or thing, or something nominalized. For example, a "Banana" class would represent the properties and functionality of bananas in general. A single, particular banana would be an instance of the "Banana" class, an object of the type "Banana".

Let us start with an example, the source code: *SourceCode\Person* in the / Person folder.

In the Person module

'Class Person module

Sub **Class\_Globals**

Private FirstName, LastName As String

Private BirthDate As Long

End Sub

Sub **Initialize** (aFirstName As String, aLastName As String, aBirthDate As Long)

FirstName = aFirstName

LastName = aLastName

BirthDate = aBirthDate

End Sub

Public Sub **GetName** As String

Return FirstName & " " & LastName

End Sub

Public Sub **GetCurrentAge** As Int

Return GetAgeAt(DateTime.Now)

End Sub

Public Sub **GetAgeAt**(Date As Long) As Int

Private diff As Long

diff = Date - BirthDate

Return Floor(diff / DateTime.TicksPerDay / 365)

End Sub

Main module.

Sub **Activity\_Create**(FirstTime As Boolean)

Private p As Person

p.Initialize("John", "Doe", DateTime.DateParse("05/12/1970"))

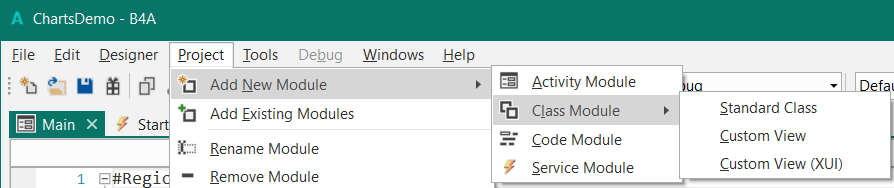
Log(p.GetCurrentAge)

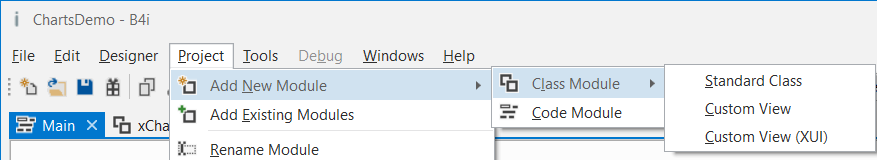
End Sub

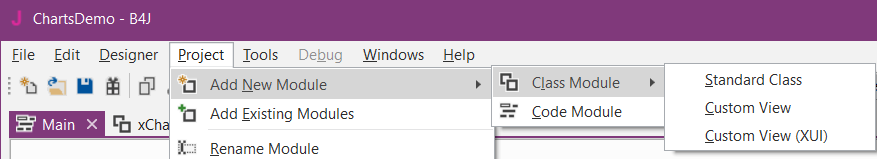
I will start by explaining the differences between classes, code modules and types.  
  
Similar to types, classes are templates. From this template, you can instantiate any number of objects.   
The type fields are similar to the classes global variables. However, unlike types which only define the data structure, classes also define the behaviour. The behaviour is defined in the classes’ subs.  
  
Unlike classes which are a template for objects, code modules are collections of subs. Another important difference between code modules and classes is that code modules always run in the context of the calling sub. The code module doesn't hold a reference to any context. For that reason, it is impossible to handle events or use CallSub with code modules.  
Classes store a reference to the context of the module that called the Initialize sub. This means that classes objects share the same life cycle as the module that initialized them.

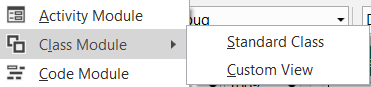
#### Adding a Class module

Adding a new or existing class module is done by choosing Project > Add New Module > Class module or Add Existing module.  
Like other modules, classes are saved as files with *bas* extension.







There are two class module types:

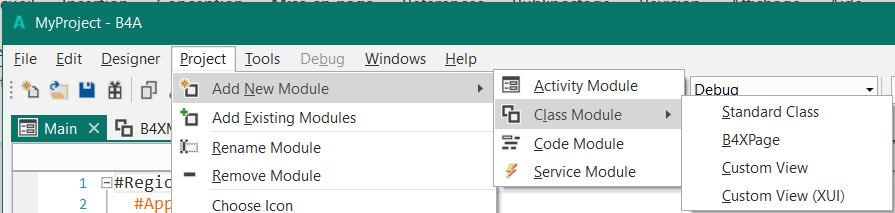
[Standard Class](#_Standard_Class_module)

CustomView

CustomView (XUI)

The CustomView (XUI) is shown only when the XUI library is selected! 

If you use the B4XPages template you can select B4XPage to create a B4XPage class.



#### Polymorphism

Polymorphism allows you to treat different types of objects that adhere to the same interface in the same way.  
B4X polymorphism is similar to the [Duck typing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duck_typing) concept.  
  
As an example we will create two classes named: Square and Circle.  
Each class has a sub named Draw that draws the object to a canvas:

Source code *Draw* in the Draw folder.

The code below is the B4A code.

'Class Square module

Sub **Class\_Globals**

Private mx, my, mWidth As Int

End Sub

'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed.

Sub **Initialize** (Shapes As List, x As Int, y As Int, length As Int)

mx = x

my = y

mLength = length

Shapes.Add(Me)

End Sub

Sub **Draw**(c As Canvas)

Private r As Rect

r.Initialize(mx, my, mx + mLength, my + mLength)

c.DrawRect(r, Colors.Red, False, 1dip)

End Sub

'Class Circle module

Sub **Class\_Globals**

Private mx, my, mRadius As Int

End Sub

'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed.

Sub **Initialize** (Shapes As List, x As Int, y As Int, radius As Int)

mx = x

my = y

mRadius = radius

Shapes.Add(Me)

End Sub

Sub **Draw**(cvs As Canvas)

cvs.DrawCircle(mx, my, mRadius, Colors.Blue, False, 1dip)

End Sub

In the main module, we create a list Shapes with Squares and Circles. We then go over the list and draw all the objects:

Sub **Process\_Globals**

Public Shapes As List

End Sub

Sub **Globals**

Private cvs As Canvas

End Sub

Sub **Activity\_Create**(FirstTime As Boolean)

cvs.Initialize(Activity)

Private Square1, Square 2 As Square

Private Circle1 As Circle

Shapes.Initialize

Square1.Initialize(Shapes, 110dip, 110dip, 50dip)

Square2.Initialize(Shapes, 10dip, 10dip, 100dip)

Circle1.Initialize(Shapes, 50%x, 50%y, 100dip)

DrawAllShapes

End Sub

Sub **DrawAllShapes**

For i = 0 To Shapes.Size - 1

CallSub2(Shapes.Get(i), "Draw", cvs)

Next

Activity.Invalidate

End Sub

As you can see, we do not know the specific type of each object in the list. We just assume that it has a Draw method that expects a single Canvas argument. Later we can easily add more types of shapes.  
You can use the SubExists keyword to check whether an object includes a specific sub.  
  
You can also use the Is keyword to check if an object is of a specific type.

#### Self-reference

The Me keyword returns a reference to the current object. Me keyword can only be used inside a class module.  
Consider the above example. We have passed the Shapes list to the Initialize sub and then add each object to the list from the Initialize sub:

Sub **Initialize** (Shapes As List, x As Int, y As Int, radius As Int)

mx = x

my = y

mRadius = radius

Shapes.Add(Me)

End Sub

#### Activity object B4A only

This point is related to the Android Activities special life cycle.

Make sure to first read the [activities and processes life-cycle tutorial](http://www.basic4ppc.com/forum/basic4android-getting-started-tutorials/6487-android-process-activities-life-cycle.html).  
  
Android UI elements hold a reference to the parent activity. As the OS is allowed to kill background activities in order to free memory, UI elements cannot be declared as process global variables (these variables live as long as the process lives). Such elements are named Activity objects. The same is true for custom classes. If one or more of the class global variables is of a UI type (or any activity object type) then the class will be treated as an "activity object". The meaning is that instances of this class cannot be declared as process global variables.

### Standard Class module

#### Structure

Default template of a standard class:

**B4A and B4i**

Sub **Class\_Globals**

End Sub

'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed.

Public Sub **Initialize**

End Sub

**B4J**

Sub **Class\_Globals**

Private fx As JFX

End Sub

'Initializes the object. You can add parameters to this method if needed.

Public Sub **Initialize**

End Sub

Only two routines are predefined:

Sub **Class\_Globals** - This sub is similar to the Main Globals sub. These variables will be the class global variables (sometimes referred to instance variables or instance members).

In B4J, the fx library library is declared by default. You can remove it if not needed.  
  
Sub **Initialize** - A class object must be initialized before you can call any other sub. Initializing an object is done by calling the Initialize sub. When you call Initialize you set the object's context (the parent object or service).  
Note that you can modify this sub signature and add arguments as needed.

Example: Person class module

The source codes are in the Person folder.

The code is the same for all three B4X platforms (B4A. B4i, B4J).

'Class Person module

Sub **Class\_Globals**

Private mFirstName, mLastName As String

Private mBirthDate As Long

End Sub

Sub **Initialize** (FirstName As String, LastName As String, BirthDate As Long)

mFirstName = FirstName

mLastName = LastName

mBirthDate = BirthDate

End Sub

Public Sub **GetName** As String

Return mFirstName & " " & mLastName

End Sub

Public Sub **GetCurrentAge** As Int

Return GetAgeAt(DateTime.Now)

End Sub

Public Sub **GetAgeAt**(Date As Long) As Int

Dim diff As Long

diff = Date - mBirthDate

Return Floor(diff / DateTime.TicksPerDay / 365)

End Sub

In the above code, we created a class named Person and later instantiate an object of this type in the main module:

Private p As Person

p.Initialize("John", "Doe", DateTime.DateParse("05/12/1970"))

Log(p.GetCurrentAge)

Calling initialize is not required if the object itself was already initialized:

Private p2 As Person

p2 = p 'both variables now point to the same Person object.

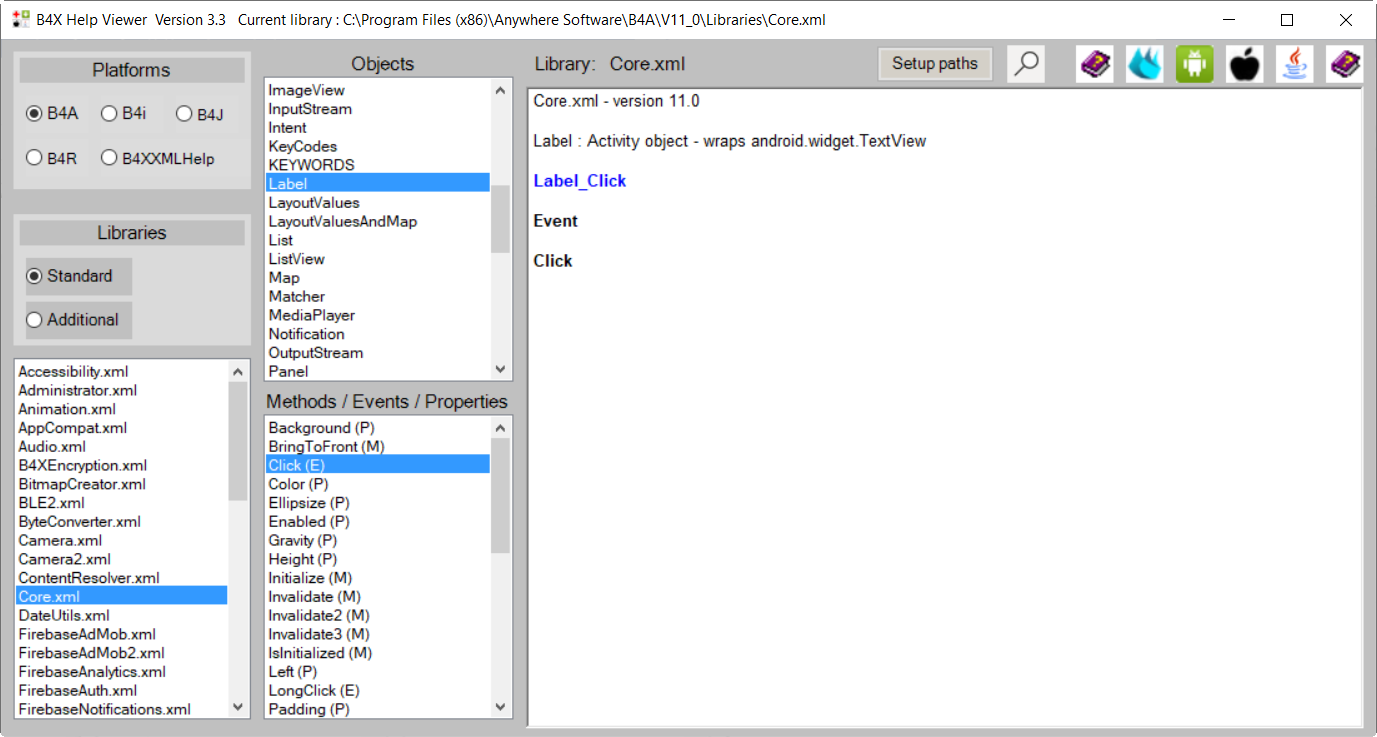
Log(p2.GetCurrentAge)

# Find object methods, properties, events

## B4X Help Viewer

The B4X Help Viewer is explained in details in the B4X Help tools booklet.

You can select a platform, a library, an object and display the subject.



It can be downloaded from the forum with this link: <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-help-viewer.46969/>.

## Hovering over an object

In the code, hover over an object and the in-line help will be displayed, a List in the example.

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquement

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquement

When you hover over Search Online and click:

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquement

You get this page in the forum, hover over List.

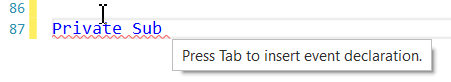
And the result.

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquement

## Define an event routine.

In the code type Private Sub or Sub and a space:



Then press Tab, you get the list of all obects possible in the project including those of the selected libraries.

Une image contenant table

Description générée automatiquement

Select an object, Activiy in the example:

Une image contenant table

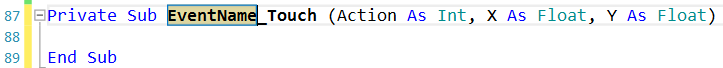
Description générée automatiquement

Select the event:

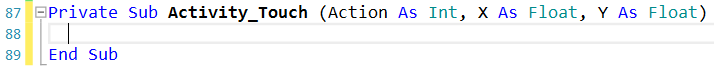
Une image contenant table

Description générée automatiquement

Enter the object name and press Return.



And the result:



# "Code smells" code to be avoided

"Code smells" are common patterns that can indicate that there is a problem in the code. A problem doesn't mean that the code doesn't work, it might be that it will be difficult to maintain it or that there are more elegant ways to implement the same thing.  
Remember that not everything is clear cut and there are exceptions for any rule.

## Initializing an object and then assigning a different object to the same variable

'bad

Dim List1 As List

List1.Initialize '<-- a new list was created here

List1 = SomeOtherList '<--- previous list was replaced

'good

Dim List1 As List = SomeOtherList

## Deprecated methods - DoEvents, Msgbox

These methods are deprecated, so you should not these anymore.

More information here:

[https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/t...cated-and-async-dialogs-msgbox.79578/#content](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/doevents-deprecated-and-async-dialogs-msgbox.79578/#content)

## Deprecated methods - Map.GetKeyAt / GetValueAt

Deprecated methods - Map.GetKeyAt / GetValueAt - these methods were added before the For Each loop was available. They are not cross platform and are not the correct way to work with maps.

'bad

For i = 0 To Map1.Size - 1

Dim key As String = Map1.GetKeyAt(i)

Dim value As String = Map1.GetValueAt(i)

Next

'good

For Each key As String In Map1.Keys

Dim value As String = Map1.Get(key)

Next

## File.DirDefaultExternal - This is always a mistake.

File.DirDefaultExternal - This is always a mistake. In most cases the correct folder should be XUI.DefaultFolder (=File.DirInternal). If you do need to use the external storage then use RuntimePermissions.GetSafeDirDefaultExternal.  
File.DirRootExternal - It will soon become inaccessible directly. If really needed then use ContentChooser or ExternalStorage.

## Not using parameterized queries

For database queries, use parametrized queries.

'very bad

SQL.ExecNonQuery("INSERT INTO table1 VALUES ('" & EditText1.Text & "'") 'ugly, will break if there is an apostrophe in the text and vulnerable to SQL injections.

'very good

SQL.ExecNonQuery2("INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (?)", Array(EditText1.Text))

## Using Cursor instead of ResultSet - Cursor

For database queries, use ResultSet instead of Cursor.

Cursor is a B4A only object. ResultSet is a bit simpler to use and is cross platform.

'good

Dim rs As ResultSet = SQL.ExecQuery2(...)

Do While rs.NextRow

...

Loop

rs.Close

## Building the complete layout programmatically

Building the complete layout programmatically. This is especially a mistake in B4J and B4i because of the resize event and also if you want to build a cross platform solution. Layouts can be ported very easily.

## Repeating the code

There are many patterns to this one and all of them are bad.

'bad

If b = False Then

Button1.Text = "disabled"

Button2.Text = "disabled"

Button3.Text = "disabled"

Button1.Enabled = False

Button2.Enabled = False

Button3.Enabled = False

Else

Button1.Text = "enabled"

Button2.Text = "enabled"

Button3.Text = "enabled"

Button1.Enabled = True

Button2.Enabled = True

Button3.Enabled = True

End If

'good

For Each btn As Button In Array(Button1, Button2, Button3)

btn.Enabled = b

If b Then btn.Text = "enabled" Else btn.Text = "disable"

Next

## Long strings without using smart strings

More information: <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/50135/#content>

'bad

Dim s As String = "This is the " & QUOTE & "first" & QUOTE & "line" & CRLF & \_

"and this is the second one. The time is " & DateTime.Time(DateTime.Now) & "."

'good

Dim s As String = $"This is the "first" line

and this is the second one. The time is $Time{DateTime.Now}."$

## Using global variables when not needed

'bad

Job.Initialize(Me, "") 'global variable

...

'good

Dim job As HttpJob

job.Initialize(Me, "")

## Not using Wait For when possible

Not using Wait For when possible. JobDone is a good example: [B4X] OkHttpUtils2 with Wait For

## Using code modules instead of classes

Code modules are very limited in B4A. In most cases you should use classes instead of code modules. A code module is a single instance of a class.

## Understanding booleans

'not elegant

Dim result As Boolean = DoingSomethingThatReturnTrueOrFalse

If result = True Then

Return True

Else

Return False

End If

' elegant

Return DoingSomethingThatReturnTrueOrFalse

## Converting "random" bytes to strings

The only valid raw bytes that should be converted to a string, with BytesToString, are bytes that represent text. In all other cases it is a mistake to convert to string. Even if it seems to work it will later fail in other cases.  
If you think that it is more complicated to work with raw bytes then you are not familiar with the useful B4XBytesBuilder object: <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-b4xcollections-more-collections.101071/#content>

## Generating or parsing XML / JSON by hand.

Generating or parsing XML / JSON by hand. These formats are far from being trivial and with all kinds of edge cases that no one remembers.

'bad

Dim s As String = "{""version"":""" & Version & """,""colors"":[""red"",""green"",""blue""]}"

'good

Dim jg As JSONGenerator

jg.Initialize(CreateMap("colors": Array("red", "green", "blue"), "version": Version))

Log(jg.ToPrettyString(4))

# Features that Erel recommends to avoid

Many things have changed in B4X and also in the underlying platforms. I will try to list here all kinds of (old) features that have better alternatives.  
B4X is backward compatible so these features still work. The recommendations are more relevant for new projects or when implementing new features.

1. **(B4A) ListView ➤ xCustomListView.**  
   ListView is difficult to work with and cannot be customized. It is also not cross platform.
2. **(B4i) TableView ➤ xCustomListView: same as above.**
3. **CustomListView module ➤ xCustomListView library.**   
   Using the module will break other libraries.
4. **Sub JobDone ➤ Wait For (j) JobDone.**  
   [[B4X] OkHttpUtils2 with Wait For](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/79345/#content)
5. **Sub Smtp\_MessageSent (and others) ➤ Wait For ...**  
   <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-net-library-ftp-smtp-pop-with-wait-for.84821/#content>
6. **DoEvents / Msgbox ➤** [DoEvents deprecated and async dialogs (msgbox)](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/79578/#content)
7. **All kinds of custom dialogs ➤ B4XDialogs.**  
   B4XDialogs are cross platform and are fully customizable.   
   [[B4X] Share your B4XDialog + templates theming code](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/131243/#content)
8. **File.DirDefaultExternal ➤ RuntimePermissions.GetSafeDirDefaultExternal**. <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/67689/#content>
9. **File.DirRootExternal ➤ ContentChooser / SaveAs.** <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/132731/#content>
10. **File.DirInternal / DirCache / DirLibrary / DirTemp / DirData ➤ XUI.DefaultFolder**
11. **Round2 ➤ NumberFormat, B4XFormatter**  
    Most usages of Round2 are to format numbers. Modifying the number is not the correct way.
12. **TextReader / TextWriter with network streams ➤ AsyncStreams**  
    Trying to implement network communication on the main thread will always result in bad results.
13. **TextReader / TextWriter ➤ File.ReadString / ReadList**  
    Two exceptions - non-UTF8 files or huge files (more relevant to B4J).
14. **Activities ➤ B4XPages**This is a big change and it is the most important one. It is hard to explain how much simpler things are with B4XPages. The more complex the project the more important it is to use B4XPages. This is also true when building non-cross platform projects. [[B4X] [B4XPages] What exactly does it solve?](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/119078/#content)
15. **Platform specific API ➤ Cross platform API.**  
    This is of course relevant when there is a cross platform API. Some developers have a misconception that the cross platform features have drawbacks compared to the platform specific API.  
    - Node / Pane / Button / ... **➤** B4XView  
    - Canvas > B4XCanvas  
    - All kinds of platform specific custom views **➤** cross platform custom views (such as XUI Views).  
    - EditText / TextField / TextArea / TextView **➤** B4XFloatTextField  
    - fx (and others) **➤** XUI
16. **CallSubDelayed to signal a completion of a resumable sub ➤ As ResumableSub.**  
    [[B4X] Resumable subs that return values (ResumableSub)](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/82670/#content)
17. **CallSubDelayed / CallSubPlus to do something a bit later ➤ Sleep(x).**
18. **Multiple layout variants ➤ anchors + designer script**.  
    When Android was first released there were very few screen sizes. This is no longer the case. You should build flexible layouts that fill any screen size. It is easier to do with anchors + designer script. It is difficult to maintain multiple variants.
19. **Building the layout programmatically ➤ using the designer when possible**.  
    If you are only developing with B4A then building the layout programmatically is a mistake but not a huge one.  
    B4J and B4i handle screen resizes differently and it is much more difficult to handle the changes programmatically (there is video tutorial about it).  
    Most custom views can only be added with the designer (there are workarounds that allow adding them programmatically).  
    It is very simple to copy and paste designer layouts between different platforms and projects.
20. **Multiline strings with concatenation ➤ smart strings.**  
    [[B4X] Smart String Literal](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/50135/#content)
21. **(SQL) Cursor ➤ ResultSet.**  
    ResultSet is cross platform and is also a bit simpler to use.
22. **ExecQuery (non-parameterized queries) ➤ ExecQuery2.**  
    Making non-parameterized queries is really unacceptable. See point #5 for more information: [https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/t...ommon-mistakes-and-other-tips.116651/#content](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-code-smells-common-mistakes-and-other-tips.116651/#content)  
    It is also true for ExecNonQuery
23. **ExecQuerySingleResult when it is possible that there are no results ➤ ExecQuery2.**  
    This is a historic design mistake. Nulls and Strings don't go together. If there is a possibility that ExecQuerySingleResult will return no results (=Null) then don't use it and use ExecQuery2 instead.
24. **Downloading / making http requests with any other library or source other than OkHttpUtils2 (=iHttpUtils2) ➤ OkHttpUtils2.**OkHttpUtils2 is very powerful and can be extended in many ways, without modifying the source. It is also very simple to use.
25. **Shared modules folder ➤ referenced modules.**The shared modules feature was useful in the early days of B4X. With the introduction of referenced modules, there is no good reason to use it. Referenced modules cover the same use cases and more.
26. **VideoView ➤ ExoPlayer**  
    ExoPlayer is much more powerful and more customizable.

# Tips

These are Erels’ tips for B4X developers ([[B4X] Tips for B4X developers](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/b4x-tips-for-b4x-developers.62121/#post-510240)).

## Separate data from code

Putting the data directly into the code makes your program unreadable and less maintainable.   
There are many simple ways to deal with data. For example you can add a text file to the Files tab and read it to a List with:

Dim data As List = File.ReadList(File.DirAssets, "SomeFile.txt")

## Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY principle).

If you find yourself copying and pasting the same code snippet multiple times and then making a small change then it is a good idea to stop and try to find a more elegant solution.  
Repeated code is difficult to maintain and update. The Sender keyword can help in many cases (old and still relevant tutorial: [Tick-Tack-Toe: working with arrays of views](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/8506/#content)).

## Map collection

All developers should know how to use a Map collection. This is by far the most useful collection. Tutorial: <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/map-collection-the-most-useful-collection.60304/>

## New technologies and features.

Don't be afraid to learn new things. As developers we always need to learn new things. Everything is evolving whether we want it or not. I will give [MQTT](https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/59471/#content) as a good example. I wasn't familiar with this technology. When I started learning about it I was a amazed to see how easy and powerful this solution is.  
B4X specific features that all developers should be aware of:  
- Smart strings literal: <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/50135/#content>  
- For Each iterator: <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/loops.57877/>  
- Classes: <https://www.b4x.com/android/forum/threads/18626/#content>

## Logs

You should monitor the logs while your app is running. Especially if there is any error. If you are unable to see the logs for some reason then take the time to solve it. Specifically with B4A-Bridge the logs will only appear in Debug mode. If you encounter an issue that only happens in release mode then you need to switch to usb debug mode.

## B4A Avoid calling DoEvents.

DoEvents interferes with the internal message queue. It can cause unexpected issues. There are very few cases where it is required. This was not the case when B4A v1.0 was released. Since then the libraries have evolved and now offer better solutions. For example if the database operations are too slow (and you are correctly using transactions) then you should switch to the asynchronous methods. Or you should use [Sleep](#_Sleep) or [Wait For](#_Wait_For).

## Strings are made of characters not bytes.

Don't try to store raw bytes as strings. It doesn't work. Use arrays of bytes instead. The proper way to convert bytes to strings is with base 64 encoding or ByteConverter.HexFromBytes.

## B4A Use services, especially the Starter service

Services are simpler than Activities. They are not paused and are almost always accessible.   
**Three general rules about global variables:**  
1. All non-UI related variables should be declared in Process\_Globals.   
2. Public (process\_global) variables should be declared and set / initialized in Service\_Create of the Starter service.  
3. Activity process globals should only be initialized if FirstTime is true.  
  
This is only relevant to B4A. It is simpler in B4J and B4i as there is no special life cycle and the modules are never paused.

## UI Layouts

B4X provides several tools to help you implement flexible layouts that adapt to all screen sizes. The main tools are: anchors and designer script. Avoid adding multiple variants (two are fine). Variants were introduced in v1.00, before the other features. Variants are difficult to maintain and can be replaced with scripts.  
Anchors are very simple and powerful.  
Don't overuse percentage units (unless you are building a game).

## B4J as a backend solution.

B4A, B4i, B4J share the same language, same concepts and mostly the same APIs. It is also simple to exchange data between the different platforms with B4XSerializator.   
It is easy to implement powerful server solutions with B4J. Especially when the clients are implemented with B4A, B4i or B4J.

## Search.

Use the forum search feature. You can filter results by adding the platform(b4a for example) to the query or by clicking on one of the filters in the results page.  
Most of the questions asked in the forum can be solved with a few searches.



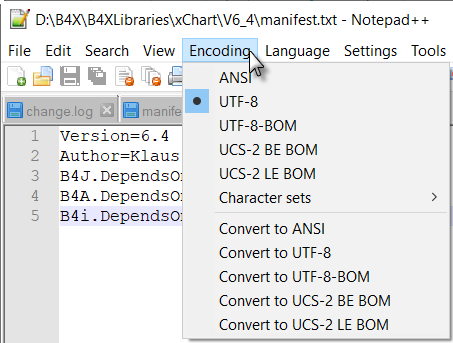
## Notepad++.

At one point or another we need to work with text files. I highly recommend all developers to use a good text editor that shows the encoding, the end of line characters and other important features. <https://notepad-plus-plus.org/>

### Encoding

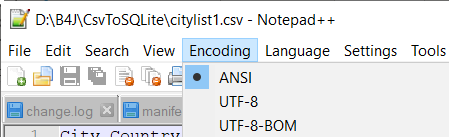
To show the current encoding of a text file, you can load it and then chlick in the menu on Encoding. The current encoding is checked.

You can select another encoding and save the file.

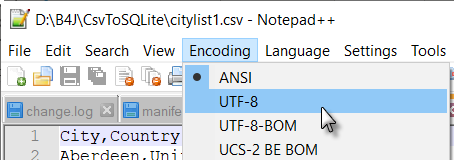


This can be useful when you have csv files generated with Excel, which are encoded with ANSI encoding, but, B4X uses UTF-8 encoding.

Original file:



Change the encoding and save the file with another file name.



When you reload this file and check the encoding, you will see this:

