

# Basic Understanding on VB.NET

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## 1. Introduction

- Visual Basic.NET (VB.NET) is an object-oriented computer programming language implemented on the .NET framework.
- VB.NET has complete support for object-oriented concepts.
- VB.NET is implemented by Microsoft .NET framework. Therefore, it has full access to all the libraries in the .NET Framework

## 2. The .NET Framework

Is a revolutionary platform that help you to write the following types of applications;

- Windows Applications
- Web Applications
- Web Services

Please note that in all examples we will be focusing on Windows Form Application because I think that your level is based on Windows Application. For Web Applications I know that your level is based on HTML using notepad editor.

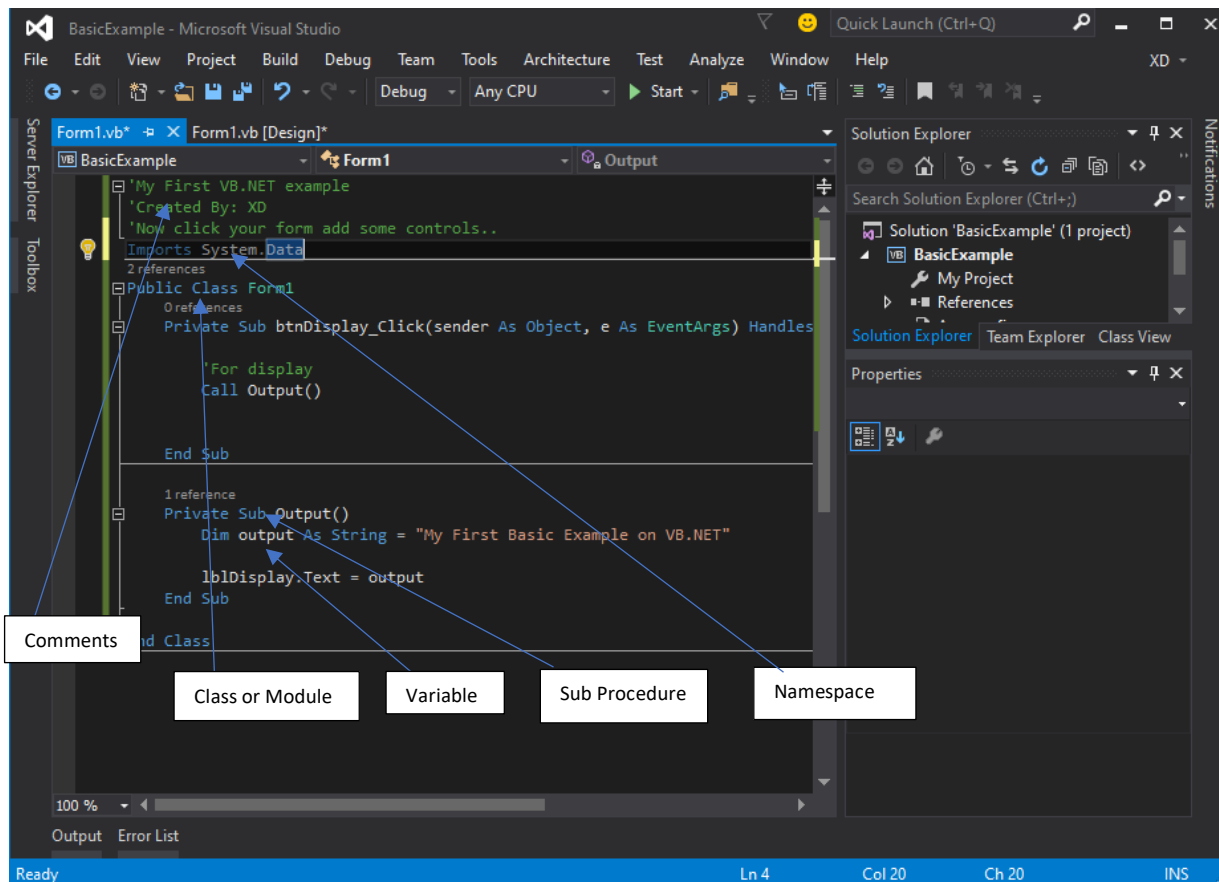
## 3. Reasons that make VB.NET a widely used professional language includes:

- Modern, general purpose
- Object-oriented
- Easy to use
- Structured language
- Produces efficient programs etc.

## 4. Generally, VB.NET program basically consists of the following parts:

- Namespace declaration
- A class or Module
- Procedures
- Variables
- Comments etc.

## 5. Let's look at the following example to define the parts included in vb.net program



Let's define each of the above program

- The first lines in the program `'My First VB.NET example...` is used to add additional comment. When the program executes it will be ignored by the compiler. The green lines are known to be comments. Note, A good program should contain comments.
- The next line `Imports System.Data` is used to include the system namespace in the program. Even though in the current program the imported libraries are not used.
- The next line `Public Class Form1` has a class declaration, the class in VB.NET is completely object oriented, so every program must contain a class or module that contains the data and procedures that your program uses.
- Classes and Module generally would contain more than one procedure.
- Procedures contain the executable code, or in other words, they define the behavior of the classes.
- A procedure could be any of the following
  - ✓ Function,
  - ✓ Sub Etc.
- The next line `Private Sub Output()` define the procedure `Output()`, which has a variable named `output`, the container is initialized with `"My First Basic Example on`

VB.NET". After the initialization, then it will display on `lblDisplay.Text = output`. They will only be displayed once the button event `Private Sub btnDisplay_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles btnDisplay.Click` has been clicked. The program will be compiled and the final output will be displayed below:

