Input-outputs Boxes

<u>1. InputBox Function</u>: InputBox function is used to input a value or character for one variable from keyboard at running stage.

Variable-Name=InputBox ("Message","Title")

For Example`

X=InputBox("Enter Value of X","Example 3")

Note: The type value for InputBox function is string value.

Box fitle

Example 3

Enter Value of X

Cancel

Write value of Variable X

Example(1): Repeat Example(2). Using Input Box function to input value of a, b, and c.

Exercise (1): Create a Visual Basic project to find the Perimeter and area of any triangular using the equation formula as shown below. Design the program so that the values of a, b, and c are entered into separate (labeled) text boxes and display in separate (labeled) text boxes?

Perimeter=a+b+c	:	S = (a+b+c)/2
	•	

area = $\sqrt{s * (s - a) * (s - b) * (s - c)}$



Exercise (2): To design a simply calculator, design a form with three text boxes and four command buttons. The integer value of the first and second number is entered into separate (labeled) text boxes. Write codes to perform add, subtract, multiply, and divide where pressing on buttons. Display the result operation in separate TextBox by using the following formula. 4+5=9

🖷 Example 6		_ 🗆 ×
	: <u></u>	+
First No.		
	·····	-
Second No.		*
		1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Result		

Exercise (1): Create a Visual Basic project to enter an angle value (used InputBox statement). Design the, program, to find the value of angle (in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds). Display in PictureBox. Pointer the control objects are used on the form window

2- Message Boxes (MsgBox Function):

The objective of MsgBox is to produce a pop-up message box and prompt to click on a command button before can continue. This format is as follows:

MsgBox "Prompt", Style Value, "Title"

The first argument, Prompt, will display the message in the message box. The Style Value will determine what type of command buttons appear on the message box. The Title argument will display the title of the message board. The Style values are listed below.

Table 1-: Style values

Name Constant	Style Value	Buttons Displayed
VBOKOnly	0	(OK)
VBOKCancel	1	OK Cancel
VBAbortRetryIgnor	2	Abort <u>R</u> etry Ignore
VBYesNoCancel	3	Yes <u>N</u> o Cancel
VBYesNo	4	Yes <u>N</u> o
VBRetryCancel	5	<u>R</u> etry Cancel

To make the message box looks more sophisticated, you can add an icon besides the message. There are four types of icons available in VB6 as shown in Table 2-13.4

Table 2: Types of Icons

Value	Named Constant	Icon
16	vbCritical	\otimes
32	vbQuestion	?
48	vbExclamation	
64	vbInformation	•

We can use named constants in place of integers for the second argument to make the programs more readable. In fact, VB6 will automatically shows up a list of named constants where you can select one of them.

For example: MsgBox "Click OK to Proceed", 1, "Startup Menu" or, Msgbox "Click OK to Proceed". vbOkCancel, "Startup Menu"

Startup Menu	
Click OK to Proc	eed
ОК	Cancel

Msgbox "Click Yes to save", 32, "Save"

Save		
Click Y	es to save	
Yes	No	Cancel

TestMsg is a variable that holds values that are returned by the MsgBox () function. The values are determined by the type of buttons being clicked by the users. It has to be declared as Integer data type in the procedure or in the general declaration section. Table 3-13.4 shows the values, the corresponding named constant and buttons.

Value	Named Constant	Button Clicked
1	vbOk	Ok button
2	vbCancel	Cancel button
3	vbAbort	Abort button
4	vbRetry	Retry button
5	vbIgnore	Ignore button
6	vbYes	Yes button
7	vbNo	No button

Table 3: Return Values and Command Buttons

For example:

Private Sub form1_Load() Dim testmsg As Integer TestMsg = MsgBox("Click to test", 1, "Test message") If TestMsg = 1 Then MsgBox "You have clicked the OK button" If TestMsg = 2 Then MsgBox "You have clicked the Cancel button" End Sub

Note: The statement "Exit Sub" is defined to stop the program without close the form window.

While the statement "End" is stopped the program return to IDE window.

For example:

Private Sub Form1_Load() Dim testMsg As Integer testMsg = MsgBox ("Click to Test", vbYesNoCancel + vbExclamation, "Test Message") If testMsg = 6 Then MsgBox "You have clicked the yes button" If testMsg = 7 Then MsgBox "You have clicked the NO button" If testMsg = 2 Then MsgBox "You have clicked the Cancel button") End Sub

Lick to Test	