Variables in VB

What is a variable?

-

Why use variables?

- Makes code easier to use
-

Types of Variables:

TYPE	PREFIX
Long	lng
Currency	cur
String	
Boolean	bln

Single:
-

- can store smaller numbers

Double:
-

Integer:
-

- Smaller Integers
- Good for counting (e.g. number of students in a class)
- Note: If a decimal is assigned an integer, then the value is rounded
- E.g.

Long:
-

Currency:

-

-

String:

-

-

- E.g.

Boolean:

-

- Use for on/off and yes/no values
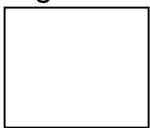

Using Variables

Step 1 –

Step 2 –

Step 3 –

Declaring Variables

E.g.

```
Dim intage As Integer
```

-

- intage →

- Integer →

When a variable has been declared, you have saved a space in memory to hold whatever value is assigned:
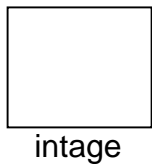
intage

Initializing Variables

E.g.

```
intage = 15
```

OR

```
intage = txtage.text
```

The space in memory now holds a value:

```
┌─────────────┐
│             │
│             │
│             │
└─────────────┘
     intage
```

Using the Variable:

E.g.

```
intagedoubled = intage * 2
```

This will calculate the person's age multiplied by 2 and then will store it in the variable called:
intagedoubled.
You can then output the variable intagedoubled to a textbox.

```
txtagedoubled.text = intagedoubled
```

Questions
1 - Write a variable declaration statement for:
a)   A variable called intgrade of integer type

b)   A variable called strword of string type

2 -   Indicate the value of the following variables:
a)   `Dim dblnumber As Double`
       `dblnumber = 6 - 3`

```
┌───────┐
│       │
│       │
└───────┘
```
  dblnumber

b)   `Dim intnum1 As Integer`
       `Dim intnum2 As Integer`
       `Dim intnum3 As Integer`

       `intnum1 = 3`
       `intnum2 = 4`
       `intnum3 = intnum1 * intnum2`

```
┌───────┐   ┌───────┐   ┌───────┐
│       │   │       │   │       │
│       │   │       │   │       │
└───────┘   └───────┘   └───────┘
 intnum1     intnum2     intnum3
```