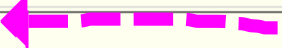


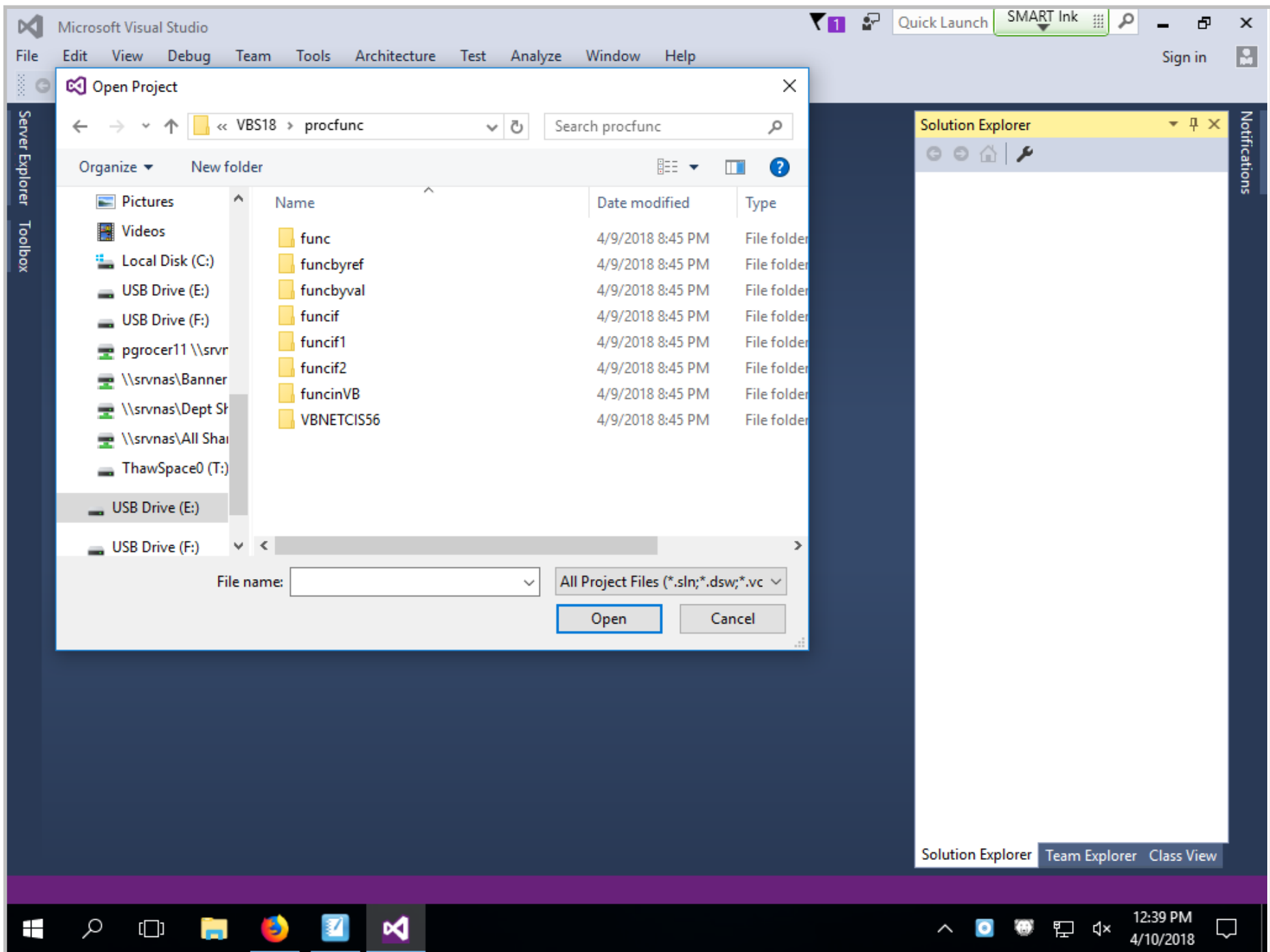
File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help SMART Ink

Sample Programs for CIS56

www.pgrocer.net/Cis56/cis56netsamp.html php explode

Loops, combo boxes etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction to loops examples (word version)Introduction to loops examples (html version)Loops continued examples and number guess (zipped)Guess number (word version)Guess number (html version)Loops continued (word version)Loops continued (html version)Loops and combo (zipped)Loops and combo (word version)Loops and combo (html version)Breaks and validation code (zipped)Break and validation code (word version)Break and validation code (html version)
Procedures and Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Procedure and function examples (zipped)Procedure and function examples (word version)Procedure and function examples (html version)
Forms and Menus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Form and menu examples (zipped)Form and menu examples (word version)Form and menu examples (html version)
Arrays	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Arrays (zipped)Introduction to arrays (word version)Introduction to arrays (html version)Introduction to arrays continued (word version)Introduction to arrays continued (html version)Two dimensional arrays (word version)Two dimensional arrays (html version)Sort using array (word version)Sort using array (html version)Redim with an array (word version)Redim with an array (html version)
	Print Projects (zipped)





funcbyval (Running) - Microsoft Visual Studio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Tools Architecture Test Analyze Window Help

Process: [10796] funcbyval.vshost.exe

Ln 138 Col 9 Ch 9 INS

12:51 PM 4/10/2018

```

1 reference
1 Public Class FrmProc
2     Inherits System.Windows.Forms.Form
3
4     Windows Form Designer generated code
110
0 references
111 Private Sub btnCalc_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As Sys
112     Dim intHrs As Integer
113     Dim decPayHr As Decimal
114     Dim decPay As Decimal
115     intHrs = CType(txtHrs.Text, Integer)
116     decPayHr = CType(txtPayHr.Text, Decimal)
117     If intHrs > 40 Then
118         decPay = FuncOvt(intHrs, decPayHr)
119     Else
120         decPay = FuncPay(intHrs, decPayHr)
121     End If
122     lstPay.Items.Add("The pay is: " & decPay)
123     lstPay.Items.Add("The pay per hour is: " & decPayHr)
124 End Sub
125
1 reference
126 Function FuncPay(ByVal intHrs As Integer, ByVal decPayHr As Decimal) As
127     decPayHr = decPayHr + 10
128     Return intHrs * decPayHr
129 End Function
1 reference
130 Function FuncOvt(ByVal intHrs As Integer, ByVal decPayHr As Decimal) As
131     Dim ovtPay As Decimal, totPay As Decimal
132     ovtPay = (intHrs - 40) * decPayHr * 1.5
133     totPay = decPayHr * 40 + ovtPay
134     Return totPay
135 End Function

```

Tabular Model Explorer

Models

Procedures

Pay/Hour: 20
Hours: 30
Calculate Pay

The pay is: 900
The pay per hour is: 20

Procedures

Pay/Hour: 20
Hours: 30
Calculate Pay

The pay is: 900
The pay per hour is: 30

ByRef

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byref vs byval visual basic - Google

https://www.google.com/search?q=byref+vs+byval+visual+basic

val visual basic


GOOGLE

byref vs byval visual basic

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About 157,000 results (0.46 seconds)

ByVal and ByRef in VB .NET. When you pass arguments over to Subs **and** Function you can do so either By Value or By Reference. By Value is shortened to **ByVal** and By Reference is shortened to **ByRef**. **ByVal** means that you are passing a copy of a variable to your Subroutine.



```
Imports System  
Module Program  
    Sub Main() As Single = InputBox("Enter First Number")  
    Dim num As Single = InputBox("Enter 2nd Number")  
    Messagebox.Show("Sum is: " & CalculateSum(num1, num2))  
    Messagebox.Show("Average is: " & CalculateAvg(num1, num2))  
    Messagebox.Show("You 3 values: " & num1, num2, num3)  
    Messagebox.Show("You 3 values: " & num1, num2, num3)  
    Dim num As Double = 4.2  
    Dim num As Double = 1000.8  
    CalculateSum(num1, num2)  
    Messagebox.Show("Sum is now: " & num1)  
    End Sub  
End Module
```

www.youtube.com

[Visual Basic .NET programming for Beginners - ByVal and ByRef](https://www.homeandlearn.co.uk/NET/nets9p4.html)
<https://www.homeandlearn.co.uk/NET/nets9p4.html>

About this result Feedback

People also ask

- What is ByRef?
- Is Java pass by reference or pass by value?
- When an argument is passed by reference?
- What is passing argument by value?

https://www.homeandlearn.co.uk/NET/nets9p4.html

Windows taskbar: 12:52 PM 4/10/2018

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser Menu:** File, Edit, View, History, Bookmarks, Tools, Help.
- Address Bar:** Visual Basic .NET programming X +, <https://www.homeandlearn.co.uk/NET/nets>, search for 'val visual basic'.
- Page Header:** A hamburger menu icon on the left and the title **ByVal and ByRef in VB .NET** in large blue font.
- Text:**

This lesson is part of an ongoing tutorial. The first part is here: [Create your own Subs in VB .NET](#)

When you pass arguments over to Subs and Function you can do so either By Value or By Reference. By Value is shortened to **ByVal** and By Reference is shortened to **ByRef**. ByVal means that you are passing a copy of a variable to your Subroutine. You can make changes to the copy and the original will not be altered. Visual Studio hides ByVal from you most of the time. It's hidden because ByVal is the default when you're passing variables over to a function or Sub.

ByRef is the alternative. This is short for By Reference. This means that you are not handing over a copy of the original variable but pointing to the original variable. Let's see a coding example.

Add a new button the form you created in the previous section. Double click the button and add the following code:
- Code Block:**

```
Dim Number1 As Integer

Number1 = 10
Call IncrementVariable(Number1)

MessageBox.Show(Number1)
```
- Taskbar:** Windows Start button, search, task view, File Explorer, Firefox, Visual Studio, and other applications. System tray shows the time as 12:53 PM on 4/10/2018.

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help SMART Ink

Visual Basic .NET programming X

https://www.homeandlearn.co.uk/NET/nets val visual basic

```
Dim Number1 As Integer
```

In class we set up a form with a button that executed this code to prove how it worked.

```
Number1 = 10  
Call IncrementVariable(Number1)  
  
MessageBox.Show(Number1)
```

You'll get a wiggly line under **IncrementVariable(Number1)**. To get rid of it, add the following Subroutine to your code:

```
Private Sub IncrementVariable(ByVal Number1 As Integer)  
  
    Number1 = Number1 + 1  
  
End Sub
```

When you're done, run the programme and click your new button. What answer was displayed in the message box?

It should have been 10. But hold on. Didn't we increment the variable Number1 with this line?

```
Number1 = Number1 + 1
```

Windows taskbar: 12:55 PM 4/10/2018

firstFunctions - Microsoft Visual Studio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Tools Architecture Test Analyze Window Help Sign in

Debug x86 Start

firstFunc vb firstFunc [Design]

VB firstFunctions firstFunc CalcPay

```
2
3 0 references
4 Private Sub btnUseFunc_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles btnUseFunc.Click
5     Dim wkPayHr As Single, wkHrs As Single, wkPay As Double, wkMsg As String
6     wkPayHr = InputBox("Enter the pay per hour", "Pay/hour")
7     wkHrs = InputBox("Enter the hours worked", "Hours Worked")
8     wkPay = CalcPay(wkPayHr, wkHrs)
9     wkMsg = TypePay(wkHrs)
10    lstPay.Items.Add("The employee" & wkMsg & "so pay is " & wkPay)
11 End Sub
12 1 reference
13 Function CalcPay(ByVal wkPayHr As Single, ByVal wkHrs As Single) As Double
14     Dim wkPay2 As Double, wkPay3 As Double
15     If wkHrs > 40 Then
16         wkPay2 = wkPayHr * 40 + (wkHrs - 40) * wkPayHr * 1.5
17         Return wkPay2
18     Else
19         wkPay3 = wkPayHr * wkHrs
20         Return wkPay3
21     End If
22 End Function
23 1 reference
24 Function TypePay(ByVal wkHrs As Single) As String
25     Dim wkTypeMsg As String
26     If wkHrs > 40 Then
27         wkTypeMsg = " worked overtime "
28     Else
29         wkTypeMsg = " did not work overtime "
30     End If
31     Return wkTypeMsg
32 End Function
End Class
```

Solution Explorer

Solution 'firstFunctions' (1 project)

- VB firstFunctions
 - My Project
 - References
 - firstFunc.vb

Properties

Ln 20 Col 1 Ch 1 INS Publish

1:41 PM 4/10/2018

1:40 PM 4/10/2018

Somehow the last slides did not record...

We looked at a few examples of procedures and functions under VB.NET.

Then we went back to programs related to the text. We looked at these programs and discussed how they worked.

Procedures and functions (chap #6)

firstProcedures.zip

firstFunctions.zip