

There are other ways to declare variables

→ Declaring variable in the declaration section of a form, standard or class module rather than within the procedure makes the variable available to all the procedures in the module.

→ Declaring a variable using the Public keyword makes it available throughout our application.

→ Declaring the local variable using the static keyword preserves its value even when a procedure ends.

Storing and Retrieving Data in Variables

We use assignment statements to perform calculations and assign the result to a variable.

$X = 10$

$X = X + 1$

↳ The value 10 is passed to the variable X.

↳ The variable is incremented

To display the result.

Text1.Text = X

Variable Data Types

By default VB variables are of the Variant data type. The variant data type can store arrays and objects, numeric, date/time or string data. We need not convert between these types of data when assigning them to a variant variable; VB automatically performs the necessary conversion. If we know that a variable will always store data of a particular type, however, VB can handle that data more efficiently, if we declare a variable of that type.

- Eg.
1. Dim X as Integer
 2. Public S as String
 3. Static flag as Boolean

Scope and Life time of variables

When we declare a variable within a procedure, only code within that procedure can access or change the value of that variable. It has a scope that is local to that procedure. Sometimes, however we need to use a variable with a broader scope, such as one whose value is available to all the procedures within the same module, or even to all procedures.

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in our entire application, VB allows us to specify the scope of a variable when we declare it.