

2.3 DATA TYPES

All variables have a data type that determines what kind of data they can store. By default, if we do not supply a data type, the variable is given the variant data type.

Fundamental VB Data Types

Type Name	Storage size	Range
Integer	2 Bytes	-32768 to 32767
Long	4 Bytes	-2147483648 to 2147483647
Single	4 Bytes	-3.02823E38 to -1.401298E-45 (Negative-values) 1.401298E-45 to 3.402823E38 (Positive values)
Double	8 Bytes	-1.79769313486231E308 to -4.94065645841247E-324 (Negative-values) 4.94065645841247E-324 to 1.79769313486231E308 (Positive Values)
Currency	8 Bytes	-922337203685477.5808 to 922337203685477.5807
String	1 Byte per	0 to approximately 65500

	character	characters 0 to 2E32 on 32 bit systems
Byte	Byte	0 to 255
Boolean	2 Bytes	True or False
Date	8 Bytes	January 1, 100 to December 31, 9999
Object	4 Bytes	Any object reference
Variant	16 Bytes + 1 Byte for each character	NULL, ERROR, Any numeric value upto the range of double or any character text, object or array

MODULES

code in VB is stored in modules. There are 3 kinds of modules, class modules, form modules and standard modules.

Simple applications can ~~store~~ consist of just a single form and all of the code in the application resides in that form module. As our applications get larger and more sophisticated, we add additional forms. Eventually, we might find that there are common code we want to execute in several forms. We don't want to duplicate the code in



all forms, we create a separate module containing the procedure that implements the common code. This separate module should be a standard module.