

Putting It All Together

**CSE
100**

The basic constituents of algorithm design and programming have been introduced -- variables, assignment, conditionals, repetition and procedures. It is time to put them together to solve problems.

© Larry Snyder, 1999

**CSE
100**

Review Of Constituents

- ❖ Variable -- named "container" to hold a value of a given type, e.g. `hiMo`, `midPt`
- ❖ Assignment -- to place a value into a variable using (in VB6.0) an "=", e.g. `midPt = loDate + 1`
- ❖ Conditionals -- testing a value to determine which statement executes next, e.g. `If-Then-Else-End If` and `Select Case-End Select`
- ❖ Iteration -- performing operations repeatedly using a loop, e.g. `For-Next` and `Do While`

All programming languages have these facilities, though the form is often slightly different

© Larry Snyder, 1999

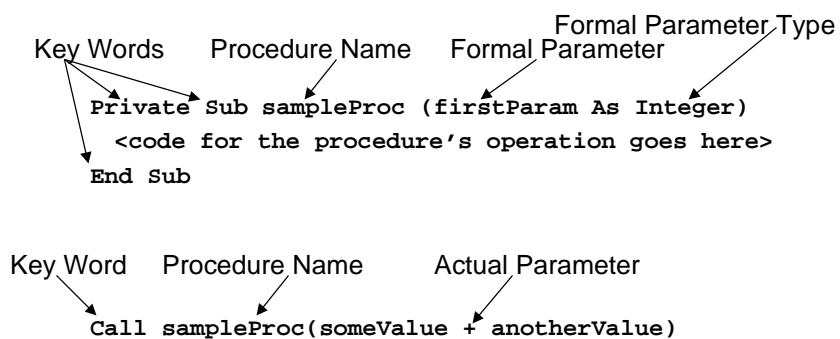
Review Procedures

- ❖ There are two “sides” to procedures:
 - + The “declaration” is where one defines the procedure’s behavior

```
Private Sub sampleProc (firstParam As Integer)
    <code for the procedure’s operation goes here>
End Sub
```
 - + The “call” is where one directs that the procedure be performed

```
...
Call sampleProc(someValue + anotherValue)
...
```
- ❖ Procedures save work ... define a procedure’s operation once, and use it wherever it is needed

Terms And Conditions ...



- ❖ Procedures are used everywhere in VB6.0
 - + Event procedures are “called” when the event happens, but you define what they do
 - + Support procedures are procedures you define and call

Illustrate Programming Ideas ...

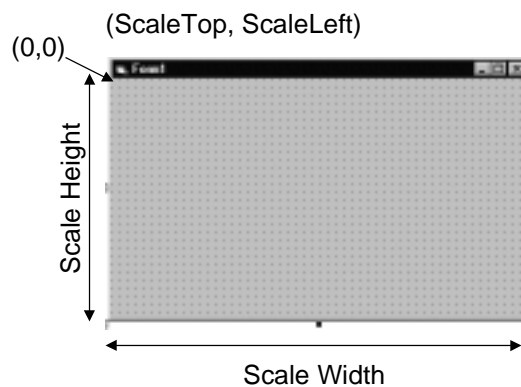
- ❖ As a task to illustrate the ideas introduced in the recent lectures, consider drawing stuff on the form



BackColor

```
FillStyle = 0 `solid
```

Form Coordinates



QBColor(x)
p. 389

- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15

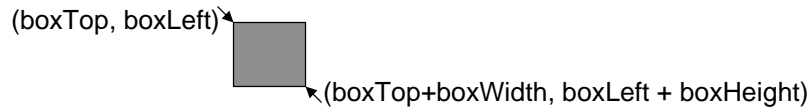
ScaleMode = Twip

For reference, the dots on the working form are separated by 135 twips

**CSE
100**

Drawing A Box

- ❖ The method for drawing a box is an extension of drawing a line ...



```
Form1.Line (boxTop, boxLeft)-(boxTop + boxWidth,  
           boxLeft + boxHeight), QBColor(9), B
```

Arrows indicate the mapping between the code and the diagram above: three arrows point down from the first three parameters of the Line method to the box's top-left corner; two arrows point down from the last two parameters to the box's bottom-right corner; one arrow points up from the color parameter to the box; and one arrow points up from the style parameter to the box.

© Larry Snyder, 1999

**CSE
100**

Some VB6.0 Drawing ...

- ❖ Start things out by make the screen white ...

```
Private Sub Form_Load()  
    FillStyle = 0          ' Draw in solid color  
    BackColor = QBColor(15) ' Set background to white  
End Sub
```

- ❖ ... And defining a procedure to draw a box

```
Private Sub boxDraw(boxTop As Integer, boxLeft As Integer,  
                   color As Integer)  
    Form1.Line (boxTop, boxLeft)-(boxTop + 200,  
               boxLeft + 200), QBColor(color), B  
End Sub
```

© Larry Snyder, 1999

**CSE
100****And Call The Procedure**

- ❖ Calling the procedure to draw a 200 x 200 box (that's what drawBox is defined to do) positioned so its upper left hand corner is at (1000,1000) in Form1, and so that its color is blue

```
Private Procedure Form_Click()  
Dim indx As Integer  
FillColor = QBColor(9)  
FillStyle = 0  
    Call drawBox(1000, 1000, 9)           ` Box is blue  
End Sub
```

- ❖ Now, draw it 10 times, moving right ...

```
Private Procedure Form_Click()  
Dim indx As Integer  
FillColor = QBColor(9)  
FillStyle = 0 For indx = 1 to 10  
    Call drawBox(1000+(300*I), 1000, 9)   ` Box is blue  
Next indx  
End Sub
```

© Larry Snyder, 1999

**CSE
100****Remembering Colors Is Tough ...**

- ❖ Define a function to convert from names to QBColors

```
Private Function myColor(color As String)As Double  
    FillStyle = 0  
    Select Case color  
    Case "black"  
        myColor = QBColor(8)           `Set color to black  
    Case "blue"  
        myColor = QBColor(9)           `Set color to blue  
    Case "green"  
        myColor= QBColor(10)           `Set color to green  
    Case "cyan"  
        myColor= QBColor(11)           `Set color to cyan  
    Case "red"  
        myColor= QBColor(12)           `Set color to red  
    Case "magenta"  
        myColor = QBColor(13)           `Set color to magenta  
    Case "yellow"  
        myColor = QBColor(14)           `Set color to yellow  
    Case "green"  
        myColor = QBColor(15)           `Set color to white  
    Case Else  
        MsgBox "What color is " & color & "?" `What?  
    End Select  
    FillColor = myColor  
End Function
```

© Larry Snyder, 1999

**CSE
100**

Drawing More Boxes

```
For indx = 1 To 50
    Call boxDraw(indx * 100, 100, "blue")
    Call boxDraw(indx * 100, 300, "magenta")
    Call boxDraw(indx * 100, 500, "red")
    Call boxDraw(indx * 100, 700, "yellow")
    Call boxDraw(indx * 100, 900, "green")
Next indx
```



© Larry Snyder, 1999

**CSE
100**

And More Boxes With 2 Loops

```
Private Sub Form_Click()
    Dim outer As Integer, inner As Integer
    For outer = 1 To 10 Step 2
        For inner = 1 To 10 Step 2
            Call boxDraw(outer * 200, inner * 200, "blue")
        Next inner
    Next outer
    For outer = 2 To 10 Step 2
        For inner = 2 To 10 Step 2
            Call boxDraw(outer * 200, inner * 200, "red")
        Next inner
    Next outer
End Sub
```



© Larry Snyder, 1999