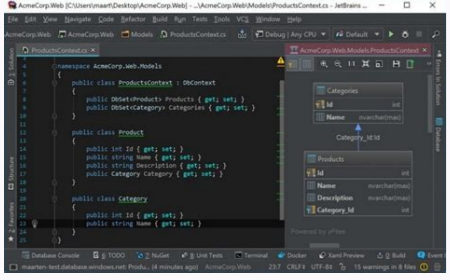
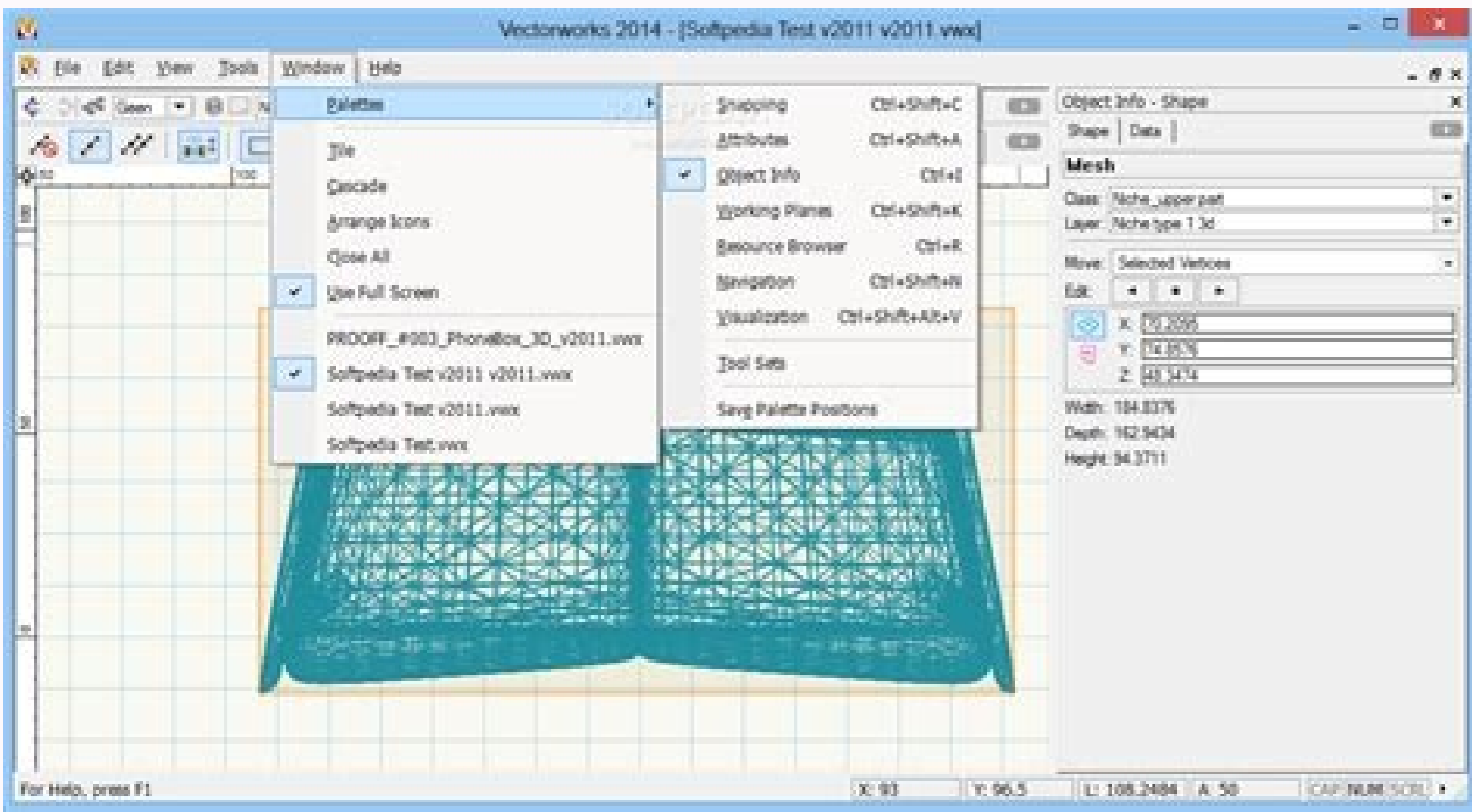


I'm not robot!



Vb.net 2010 free download for windows 10 64 bit. Vb.net 2008 free download for windows 10. Vb.net free download for windows 10. Vb.net 2010 free download for windows 10. Vb.net 2012 free download for windows 10. Free download vb.net software for windows 10.

This is a completely harmless computer Prank made in VB. You Can prank your friends, relatives, etc with this. This is quite simple to make. So you don't have to waste hours for it. Requirements- 1) Microsoft Visual Basic (any version) 2) .NET Framework well... That's it. Now we go on to developing the program. Object-oriented computer programming language This article is about the modern programming language for .NET. For the original Visual Basic, the last version of which was Visual Basic 6.0, see Visual Basic (classic). Visual BasicParadigmMulti-paradigm: structured, imperative, object-oriented, declarative, generic, reflective and event-drivenDesigned byMicrosoftDeveloperMicrosoftFirst appeared2001; 21 years ago (2001)Stable release16.9.15[1] / 14 December 2021; 7 months ago (14 December 2021) Typing disciplineStatic, both strong and weak[2] both safe and unsafe[2] nominativePlatform.NET Framework, Mono, .NET[3][4]OSChiefly WindowsAlso on Android, BSD, iOS, Linux, macOS, Solaris, and UnixLicenseRoslyn compiler: Apache License 2.0[5]File name extensions.vbWebsite(s).microsoft.com/dotnet/visual-basic/Major implementations.NET Framework SDK, Roslyn Compiler and MonoDialectsMicrosoft Visual BasicInfluenced byClassic Visual BasicInfluencedSmall Basic Visual Basic, originally called Visual Basic .NET (VB.NET), is a multi-paradigm, object-oriented programming language, implemented on .NET, Mono, and the .NET Framework. Microsoft launched VB.NET in 2002 as the successor to its original Visual Basic language, the last version of which was Visual Basic 6.0. Although the ".NET" portion of the name was dropped in 2005, this article uses "Visual Basic (.NET)" to refer to all Visual Basic languages released since 2002, in order to distinguish between them and the classic Visual Basic. Along with C# and F#, it is one of the three main languages targeting the .NET ecosystem. As of March 11, 2020, Microsoft announced that evolution of the VB.NET language has concluded.[4] Microsoft's integrated development environment (IDE) for developing in Visual Basic is Visual Studio. Most Visual Studio editions are commercial; the only exceptions are Visual Studio Express and Visual Studio Community, which are freeware. In addition, the .NET Framework SDK includes a freeware command-line compiler called vbc.exe. Mono also includes a command-line VB.NET compiler. Visual Basic is often used in conjunction with the Windows Forms GUI library to make desktop apps for Windows. Programming for Windows Forms with Visual Basic involves dragging and dropping controls on a form using a GUI designer and writing corresponding code for each control. Syntax This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (April 2014) Visual Basic uses statements to specify actions. The most common statement is an expression statement, consisting of an expression to be evaluated, on a single line. As part of that evaluation, functions or subroutines may be called and variables may be assigned new values. To modify the normal sequential execution of statements, Visual Basic provides several control-flow statements identified by reserved keywords. Structured programming is supported by several constructs including two conditional execution constructs (If ... Then ... Else ... End If and Select Case ... Case ... End Select) and three iterative execution (loop) constructs (Do ... Loop, For ... To, and For Each). The For ... To statement has separate initialisation and testing sections, both of which must be present. (See examples below.) The For Each statement steps through each value in a list. In addition, in Visual Basic, there is no unified way of defining blocks of statements. Instead, certain keywords, such as "If ... Then" or "Sub" are interpreted as starters of sub-blocks of code and have matching termination keywords such as "End If" or "End Sub". Statements are terminated either with a colon (":") or with the end of line. Multiple-line statements in Visual Basic are enabled with " " at the end of each such line. The need for the underscore continuation character was largely removed in version 10 and later versions.[6] The equals sign ("=") is used in both assigning values to variables and in comparison. Round brackets (parentheses) are used with arrays, both to declare them and to get a value at a given index in one of them. Visual Basic uses round brackets to define the parameters of subroutines or functions. A single quotation mark (') or the keyword REM, placed at the beginning of a line, or after other code on a line, indicates that the (remainder of the) line is a comment. Simple example The following is a very simple Visual Basic program, a version of the classic "Hello, World!" example created as a console application: Module Module1 Sub Main() The classic "Hello, World!" demonstration program Console.WriteLine("Hello, World!") End Sub End Module It prints "Hello, World!" on a command-line window. Each line serves a specific purpose, as follows: Module Module1 This is a module definition. Modules are a division of code, which can contain any kind of object, like constants or variables, functions or methods, or classes, but can't be instantiated as objects like classes and cannot inherit from other modules. Modules serve as containers of code that can be referenced from other parts of a program.[7]It is common practice for a module and the code file which contains it to have the same name. However, this is not required, as a single code file may contain more than one module and/or class. Sub Main() This line defines a subroutine called "Main". "Main" is the entry point, where the program begins execution.[8] Console.WriteLine("Hello, world!") This line performs the actual task of writing the output. Console is a system object, representing a command-line interface (also known as a "console") and granting programmatic access to the operating system's standard streams. The program calls the Console method WriteLine, which causes the string passed to it to be displayed on the console. Instead of Console.WriteLine, one could use MsgBox, which prints the message in a dialog box instead of a command-line window.[9] Complex example This piece of code outputs Floyd's Triangle to the console: Imports System.Console Module Program Sub Main() Dim rows As Integer ' Input validation. Do Until Integer.TryParse(ReadLine("Enter a value for how many rows to be displayed: " & vbCrLf), rows) AndAlso rows >= 1 WriteLine("Allowed range is 1 and (0)", Integer.MaxValue) Loop ' Output of Floyd's Triangle Dim current As Integer = 1 Dim row As Integer Dim column As Integer For row = 1 To rows For column = 1 To row Write("{0,-2} ", current) current += 1 Next End Sub "" Like Console.ReadLine but takes a prompt string. "" Function ReadLine(Optional prompt As String = Nothing) As String If prompt IsNot Nothing Then Write(prompt) End If Return Console.ReadLine() End Function End Module Comparison with the classic Visual Basic Main article: Comparison of Visual Basic and Visual Basic .NET Whether Visual Basic .NET should be considered as just another version of Visual Basic or a completely different language is a topic of debate. There are new additions to support new features, such as structured exception handling and short-circuited expressions. Also, two important data-type changes occurred with the move to VB.NET: compared to Visual Basic 6, the Integer data type has been doubled in length from 16 bits to 32 bits, and the Long data type has been doubled in length from 32 bits to 64 bits. This is true for all versions of VB.NET. A 16-bit integer in all versions of VB.NET is now known as a Short. Similarly, the Windows Forms editor is very similar in style and function to the Visual Basic form editor. The things that have changed significantly are the semantics—from those of an object-based programming language running on a deterministic, reference-counted engine based on COM to a fully object-oriented language backed by the .NET Framework, which consists of a combination of the Common Language Runtime (a virtual machine using generational garbage collection) and a just-in-time compilation engine) and a far larger class library. The increased breadth of the latter is also a problem that VB developers have to deal with when coming to the language, although this is somewhat addressed by the My feature in Visual Studio 2005. The changes have altered many underlying assumptions about the "right" thing to do with respect to performance and maintainability. Some functions and libraries no longer exist; others are available, but not as efficient as the "native" .NET alternatives. Even if they compile, most developed Visual Basic 6 applications will require some level of refactoring to take full advantage of the new language. Documentation is available to cover changes in the syntax, debugging applications, some functions and terminology.[10] Comparative examples The following simple examples compare VB and VB.NET syntax. They assume that the developer has created a form, placed a button on it and has associated the subroutines demonstrated in each example with the click event handler of the mentioned button. Each example creates a "Hello, World" message box after the button on the form is clicked. Visual Basic 6: Private Sub Command1_Click() MsgBox "Hello, World" End Sub VB.NET (MsgBox or MessageBox class can be used): Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click MsgBox("Hello, World") End Sub Both Visual Basic 6 and Visual Basic .NET automatically generate the Sub and End Sub statements when the corresponding button is double-clicked in design view. Visual Basic .NET will also generate the necessary Class and End Class statements. The developer need only add the statement to display the "Hello, World" message box. All procedure calls must be made with parentheses in VB.NET, whereas in Visual Basic 6 there were different conventions for functions (parentheses required) and subs (no parentheses allowed, unless called using the keyword Call). The names Command1 and Button1 are not obligatory. However, these are default names for a command button in Visual Basic 6 and VB.NET respectively. In VB.NET, the Handles keyword is used to make the sub Button1_Click a handler for the Click event of the object Button1. In Visual Basic 6, event handler subs must have a specific name consisting of the object's name ("Command1"), an underscore ("_"), and the event's name ("Click"), hence "Command1_Click". There is a function called MessageBox.Show in the Microsoft.VisualBasic namespace which can be used (instead of MsgBox) similarly to the corresponding function in Visual Basic 6. There is a controversy[11] about which function to use as a best practice (not only restricted to showing message boxes but also regarding other features of the Microsoft.VisualBasic namespace). Some programmers prefer to do things ".NET way", since the Framework classes have more features and are less language-specific. Others argue that using language-specific features makes code more readable (for example, using int (C#) or Integer (VB.NET) instead of System.Int32). In Visual Basic 2008, the inclusion of ByVal sender as Object, ByVal e as EventArgs has become optional. The following example demonstrates a difference between Visual Basic 6 and VB.NET. Both examples close the active window. Visual Basic 6: Sub cmdClose_Click() Unload Me End Sub VB.NET: Sub btnClose_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles btnClose.Click Close() End Sub The 'cmd' prefix is replaced by the 'btn' prefix, conforming to the new convention previously mentioned.[which?] Visual Basic 6 did not provide common operator shortcuts. The following are equivalent: Visual Basic 6: Sub Timer1_Timer() Reduces Form Height by one pixel per tick Me.Height = Me.Height - 1 End Sub VB.NET: Sub Timer1_Tick(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Timer1.Tick Me.Height -= 1 End Sub Comparison with C# Main article: Comparison of C Sharp and Visual Basic .NET C# and Visual Basic are Microsoft's first languages made to program on the .NET Framework (later adding F# and more; others have also added languages). Though C# and Visual Basic are syntactically different, that is where the differences mostly end. Microsoft developed both of these languages to be part of the same .NET Framework development platform. They are both developed, managed, and supported by the same language development team at Microsoft.[12] They compile to the same intermediate language (IL), which runs against the same .NET Framework runtime libraries.[13] Although there are some differences in the programming constructs, their differences are primarily syntactic and, assuming one avoids the Visual Basic "Compatibility" libraries provided by Microsoft to aid conversion from Visual Basic 6, almost every feature in VB has an equivalent feature in C# and vice versa. Lastly, both languages reference the same Base Classes of the .NET Framework to extend their functionality. As a result, with few exceptions, a program written in either language can be run through a simple syntax converter to translate to the other. There are many open source and commercially available products for this task. Examples Hello World! Windows Forms Application Requires a button called Button1.Public Class Form1 Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click MsgBox("Hello world!", MsgBoxStyle.Information, "Hello world!") ' Show a message that says "Hello world!" End Sub End Class Hello world! window Console Application Module Module1 Sub Main() Console.WriteLine("Hello world!") ' Write in the console "Hello world!" and start a new line. Console.ReadLine() End Sub The user must press any key before the application ends. End Sub End Module Speaking Windows Forms Application Requires a TextBox titled "TextBox1" and a button called Button1.Public Class Form1 Private Sub Button1_Click(sender As Object, e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click CreateObject("Sapi.Spvoice").Speak(TextBox1.Text) End Sub End Class Console Application Module Module1 Private Voice = CreateObject("Sapi.Spvoice") Private Text As String Sub Main() Console.WriteLine("Enter the text to speak: ") ' Say "Enter the text to speak: " Text = Console.ReadLine() ' The user must enter the text to speak. Voice.Speak(Text) ' Speak the text the user has entered. End Sub End Module Version history This section needs to be updated. The reason given is: give update about Visual Studio 2022 release. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (June 2022) Succeeding the classic Visual Basic version 6.0, the first version of Visual Basic .NET debuted in 2002. As of 2020[update], ten versions of Visual Basic .NET are released. 2002 (VB 7.0) The first version. Visual Basic .NET relies on .NET Framework 1.0. The most important feature is managed code, which contrasts with the classic Visual Basic. 2003 (VB 7.1) Visual Basic .NET 2003 was released with .NET Framework 1.1. New features included support for the .NET Compact Framework and a better VB upgrade wizard. Improvements were also made to the performance and reliability of .NET IDE (particularly the background compiler) and runtime. In addition, Visual Basic .NET 2003 was available in the Visual Studio.NET Academic Edition, distributed to a certain number of scholars[weasel words] from each country without cost. 2005 (VB 8.0) After Visual Basic .NET 2003, Microsoft dropped ".NET" from the name of the product, calling the next version Visual Basic 2005. For this release, Microsoft added many features intended to reinforce Visual Basic .NET's focus as a rapid application development platform and further differentiate it from C#, including: Edit and Continue feature[urther explanation needed] Design-time expression evaluation[urther explanation needed] A pseudo-namespace called "My", which provides[14][15] Easy access to certain areas of the .NET Framework that otherwise require significant code to access like using My.Form2.Text = " MainForm " rather than System.Windows.Application1.Forms.Form2.text = " MainForm " Dynamically generated classes (e.g. My.Forms) Improved VB-to-VB.NET converter[16] A "using" keyword, simplifying the use of objects that require the Dispose pattern to free resources Just My Code feature, which hides (steps over) boilerplate code written by the Visual Studio .NET IDE and system library code during debugging Data Source binding, easing database client/server development To bridge the gaps between itself and other .NET languages, this version added: Generics[17] Partial classes, a method of defining some parts of a class in one file and then adding more definitions later, particularly useful for integrating user code with auto-generated code Operator overloading and nullable types[18] Support for unsigned integer data types commonly used in other languages Visual Basic 2005 introduced the IsNot operator that makes !X IsNot Y equivalent to !If Not X Is Y". It gained notoriety[19] when it was found to be the subject of a Microsoft patent application.[20][21] 2008 (VB 9.0) Visual Basic 9.0 was released along with .NET Framework 3.5 on November 19, 2007. For this release, Microsoft added many features, including: A true conditional operator, "If(condition as boolean, truepart, falsepart)", to replace the "If" function. Anonymous types Support for LINQ Lambda expressions XML Literals Type Inference Extension methods 2010 (VB 10.0) In April 2010, Microsoft released Visual Basic 2010. Microsoft had planned to use Dynamic Language Runtime (DLR) for that release[22] but shifted to a co-evolution strategy between Visual Basic and sister language C# to bring both languages into closer parity with one another. Visual Basic's innate ability to interact dynamically with CLR and COM objects has been enhanced to work with dynamic languages built on the DLR such as IronPython and IronRuby.[23] The Visual Basic compiler was improved to infer line continuation in a set of common contexts, in many cases removing the need for the " " line continuation characters. Also, existing support of inline Functions was complemented with support for inline Subs as well as multi-line versions of both Sub and Function lambdas.[24] 2012 (VB

11.0) Visual Basic 2012 was released alongside .NET Framework 4.5. Major features included in this version include:[further explanation needed] asynchronous programming with "async" and "await" statements Iterators Call hierarchy Caller information "Global" and "namespace" statements 2013 (VB 12.0) Visual Basic 2013 was released alongside .NET Framework 4.5.1 with Visual Studio 2013. Can also build .NET Framework 4.5.2 applications by installing Developer Pack.[23] 2015 (VB 14.0) Visual Basic 2015 (code named VB "14.0") was released with Visual Studio 2015. Language features include a new "?" operator to perform inline null checks, and a new string interpolation feature is included to format strings inline.[26] 2017 (VB 15.x) Visual Basic 2017 (code named VB "15.0") was released with Visual Studio 2017. Extends support for new Visual Basic 15 language features with revision 2017. 15.3, 15.5, 15.8. Introduces new refactorings that allow organizing source code with one action.[27][28] 2019 (VB 16.0) Visual Basic 2019 (code named VB "16.0") was released with Visual Studio 2019. [29] It is the first version of Visual Basic focused on .NET Core.[30] Cross-platform and open-source development The official Visual Basic compiler is written in Visual Basic and is available on GitHub as a part of the .NET Compiler Platform.[31] The creation of open-source tools for Visual Basic development has been slow compared to C#, although the Mono development platform provides an implementation of Visual Basic-specific libraries and a Visual Basic 2005 compatible compiler written in Visual Basic.[32] as well as standard framework libraries such as Windows Forms GUI library. MonoDevelop is an open-source alternative IDE. The Gambas environment is also similar but distinct from Visual Basic. See also Free and open-source software portal Computer programming portal Microsoft Visual Studio Express List of .NET libraries and frameworks Comparison of C# and Visual Basic .NET Visual Basic for Applications Microsoft Small Basic Comparison of programming languages References ^ "Visual Studio 2019 version 16.9 Release Notes". December 14, 2021. Retrieved December 25, 2021. ^ a b "Option Explicit and Option Strict in Visual Basic .NET and in Visual Basic". Support. Microsoft. March 19, 2008. Retrieved August 22, 2013. ^ Dollard, Kathleen (November 13, 2018). "Visual Basic in .NET Core 3.0". blogs.msdn.microsoft.com. ^ a b "Visual Basic support planned for .NET 5.0 | Visual Basic Blog". Blogs.msdn.microsoft.com. March 11, 2020. Retrieved August 26, 2020. ^ "Dotnet/Roslyn". GitHub. ^ "New Features in Visual Basic 10". ^ "Module Statement". MSDN – Developer Center. Retrieved January 20, 2010. ^ "Main Procedure in Visual Basic". MSDN – Developer Center. 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Retrieved December 10, 2010. "Visual Basic Language Specification 9.0". Microsoft Corporation. December 19, 2007. Retrieved September 28, 2011. "Visual Basic Language Specification 11.0". Microsoft Corporation. June 7, 2013. Retrieved September 22, 2013. External links Wikibooks has a book on the topic of: Visual Basic .NET Wikiversity has learning resources about VB.NET Official website The Visual Basic Team Blog Retrieved from "

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