

Forum:[Hack Forums](#)

Thread: [\[Tutorial\] Visual Basic for Beginners \[Tutorial\]](#)

Androcir - March 8, 2011, 5:57 am

Welcome to my VB Tutorial for Beginners. Let's get started

Things you will need:

- Visual Basic 2008/2010
- You'll have to at least know how to work with VB

First Script

The very first script we'll be making is the typical "hello world".

1. Start VB
2. Create a new Project
3. Then in your windows form add a Button, and name it Start.
4. Then double click the button, and in the source code type in, the following:
Code `MessageBox.Show("Hello World")`
5. Run the program and click "start", that you already created. There should appear a new small window saying "Hello World".

In the Button source code there should be this:
Code `Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click`

`MessageBox.Show("Hello World")`

`End Sub`

The private sub Button1, introduces the program to the Buttons function, which in this case is displaying a message box saying "Hello World".

This is basic coding, that's why it is the first script that we're writing.

Variables

A variable is a letter, number or sign that has a value. This value can be a number, word, string, etc. As a variable it means its value can be changed into other value.

1. Start VB
2. Create a new Project
3. Then in your windows form add a Button, and name it Start.
4. Then double click the button, and in the source code type in, the following:
Code `Dim intNumber As Integer`
`intNumber = 27`
`intNumber += 1`
`MessageBox.Show("intNumber + 1 =" & intNumber.ToString, "Variables")`
5. Run the program and see what happens. There should appear, after you click the button, a little window displaying the message "intNumber + 1 = 28"

In the first line of code we declared an integer (Variable) to the program which is named as "intNumber" and has the value of 27.

After that we informed the program that, that same variable is equals to "it's value + 1".

We made a message box that will display the string "intNumber + 1 =" and after that we ordered the message box to display the "intNumber" as a string with ".ToString". The "Variables" is considered

to be the title of the message box.

As i made with the plus sign you can make with the other signs, like this:

Times

Code Dim intNumber As Integer

intNumber = 28

intNumber *= 2

MessageBox.Show("intNumber * 2 =" & intNumber.ToString, "Variables")

Division

Code Dim intNumber As Integer

intNumber = 28

intNumber /= 2

MessageBox.Show("intNumber / 2 =" & intNumber.ToString, "Variables")

Minus

Code Dim intNumber As Integer

intNumber = 28

intNumber -= 2

MessageBox.Show("intNumber - 2 =" & intNumber.ToString, "Variables")

List Boxes

A list box, is a box which works as a List of Items.

1. Start VB
2. Create a new Project
3. Then in your windows form add a Button, and name it Add.
4. Create a TextBox
5. Create a List box.

Spoiler ([Click to View](#))

[IMG]<http://img218.imageshack.us/img218/8260/vbtutorial.png>[/IMG]

6. Double click the button, and type this in the source code:

Code ListBox1.Items.Add(TextBox1.Text)

7. Run the program, type anything in the text box, and click the button "add". There should appear in the list box the string that you typed in the textbox.

As for the code it is quite simple, basically you're telling the program to add to the listbox everything that is written in textbox.

Radio Buttons

A radio button can become really usefull when you want the user to make a choice. And for this we're going to make an intro to the if statement.

1. Start VB
2. Create a new Project
3. Then in your windows form add a Button, and name it Check.
4. Add a groupBox And name it "Your Age"
5. Add 2 Radio Buttons and name the first one "-18" and the second one "+18"

Spoiler ([Click to View](#))[IMG]<http://img37.imageshack.us/img37/3605/semttulo2xi.png>[/IMG]

Double click the Button, and type this in the source code:

Code If RadioButton1.Checked = True Then

```
MessageBox.Show("you are under 18|")
ElseIf RadioButton2.Checked = True Then
    MessageBox.Show("you are over 18!")
End If
```

6. Run the program.

The if statement is really usefull because it introduces a possibility to the program making it easier to run choices such as radio buttons.

What we told the program to do:

1st. If the radiobutton1 is checked then messagebox will appear saing that you're under 18.

2nd. If the second radio button is checked, then a messagebox will appear saying that you're over 18.

Text to Speech

In this part of the tutorial i wont be teaching much of programming, instead i though of making something cool, like making a program that will speak whatever you type in a textbox.

Create a Project

1. Add a TextBox and a Button (name it "Spell it")

Here's an example:

Spoiler ([Click to View](http://img163.imageshack.us/img163/4141/semttulo3y.png))[IMG]http://img163.imageshack.us/img163/4141/semttulo3y.png[/IMG]

2. Double click the button and type:

Code Dim SAPI

```
SAPI = CreateObject("SAPI.spvoice")
```

```
SAPI.Speak(TextBox1.Text)
```

3. Run it. Write something in the textBox and click the button. Listen to the computer speaking what you just wrote down.

This code is really simple. Basically you created a mini vbs file that is recognized as voice producer. And in the third line of code you're telling that voice producer to produce what is written in the textbox.

The For Loop

This part of the tutorial brings us to an intermediate programming skills, it is easy to understand, but sometimes it gets a bit complicated to explain.

Start by the usual proceder.

1. Add a button and name it "loop"

2. Double click it and write this code in:

Code Dim i As Integer

```
For i = 0 To 10
```

```
    MessageBox.Show("the value of i is:" & i)
```

```
Next
```

3. run the program.

Basically what this does is constantly show a message box displaying the integer "i" with its different values. But when its value reaches 10 the loop will stoped, as commanded in the "For i = 0 to 10".

Do while

The do while statement is simple as making something while something is "whatever". It really is just like that.

1. Add a button and name it "Do while"
2. Double click it and write this code in.

```
Code Dim num1 As Integer = 1
Do While num1 < 10
    MessageBox.Show("the value of num1 is:" & num1)
    num1 += 1
Loop
```

3. Run it.

What this does is Messagebox the value of "num1" while its value is under 10. So you will see many messageboxes appearing with different numbers from 0 to 10.

Do Until

The Do until statement is really similar to the do while statement. With just one difference, the do until statement runs the function until it reaches the limit you typed in.

1. Add a button, and name it "Do until"
2. Double click it and write this code in

```
Code Dim a As Integer
Do Until a > 10
    MessageBox.Show("the value of a is:" & a)
    a += 1
Loop
```

3. Run it

What you just made is, introduce the integer "a" and messagebox "a + 1" until "a" becomes greater than 10. After that the loop will end.

Subs

A Sub is a way for you to type a code and execute it later.

1. Create a Project
2. Add a Button and call it "Sub"
3. Double click the button.
4. Now under "Public Class Form1" type in the following:

```
Code Sub message()
    MessageBox.Show("Used the Sub")
```

5. Now , in the button Private Sub just type in:

```
Code Call message()
```

You should get something like this code:

Spoiler ([Click to View](#))

[IMG]<http://img844.imageshack.us/img844/9913/semttulo4zv.png>[IMG]

6. Debug the project, and click the button.

Now, there should appear the messagebox saying "Used the Sub", although it wasn't typed in the button Private sub, this happens because you declared the code before and called it after to be executed in the Button function.

Functions

A function is a piece of code that will allow you to get to a specific part of the program and change its contents.

1. Create a Project
2. Add a Button and name it "Function"
3. Add a Label.
4. Now in the Public Class Form1 type this code:
Code Dim labeltext As String = "Used the Function"
5. Bellow that you'll have to create a Private Function, where you will return the integer "labeltext".
Code Private Function ChangeLabel1Text()
Return labeltext
End Function
6. Code the Button.
Code Label1.Text = ChangeLabel1Text()
You should have a code similar to this:
Spoiler [\[Click to View\]\[IMG\]http://img62.imageshack.us/img62/230/semttulo5sv.png\[/IMG\]](http://img62.imageshack.us/img62/230/semttulo5sv.png)

7. Run it, and by clicking the Button you should see the Label changing to "Used the Function".

Explanation:

First of all you declared an integer named "labeltext" as string that will display "Used the Function". Than you created a Private Function that will Return the Integer "labeltext" to the program so it can be used by the button. And finnally the button will change the "Label1.Text" content, which is "Label1" to "Used the Function".

Advanced MessageBox

In this part of the tutorial, i'll be explaining how to make an Advanced MessageBox, by changing its title, icon and Buttons.

1. After creating a Project, add a Button and name it "Start"
2. Double click and in it type the following:
Code If MessageBox.Show("blablabla", "Acvanced", MessageBoxButtons.YesNo, MessageBoxIcon.Question) = Windows.Forms.DialogResult.Yes Then
MessageBox.Show("youclicked yes")
Else : MessageBox.Show("you clicked no")
End If
3. I used the 'if' statement in this code, to display a new messagebox depending on each button the user clicks (Yes or No).
4. Run the program.

How the code works

-if the messagebox, which displays the text "blablabla", has the title "Advanced", has the buttons "yes" an "no", and has the icon of a question (?), has its button "yes" clicked, then the program will display another messagebox saying "You clicked yes", else the program will display another messagebox saying "you clicked no".

Here's is the function for each bit of code:

Code MessageBox.Show("blablabla", "Acvanced",

Creates a messagebox with the text "blablabla" and the title "Advance"

Code MessageBoxButtons.YesNo, MessageBoxIcon.Question)

Gives the messagebox, the 2 buttons "yes no" and the icon of a question (?).

Conditional Operators

A Conditional Operator is nother the less then the:

'equal to' ('=')

'greater than' ('>')

'lesser than' ('<')

'not equal to' ('<>')

Curiosity: The "<>" Operator can be used in Log In programs.

1. Create a Button and name it "check"

2. Create a textBox.

3. Double click the Button and type in this code:

Code If TextBox1.Text <> "123456" Then

 MessageBox.Show("you didn't enter the right password")

Else

 MessageBox.Show("You entered the right Password")

End If

What this code does is, check if the password that you entered in the textbox is the correct one or not. In this case if you type something other than "123456" the program will display the messagbox saying that you typed the wrong password, and if you type the correct password, it will display a messagebox saying so.

Timer

A timer is an option that comes with Visual Basic that allows you to, well.. make a timer. And you can do it this way:

1. Create a project and add 2 Buttons and 1 Textbox.

2. Name Button1 "Start" and Button2 "Stop"

3. Change the textbox text to "1"

4. Add a Timer.

5. Now double click the "start" Button and type in this code:

Code Timer1.Start()

6. Go back to your form and double click the "stop" button, and type in this code:

Code Timer1.Stop()

7.Go back to your Form, and this time double click the timer icon which is located in the bottom of the screen. And type in this code:

Code TextBox1.Text += 1

8. Go back to the form, and in the timer properties change the interval To whatever you want (1000 = 1 second) this will determinate the time interval which with it the timer will execute the code over and over again. Try and set it to 1000.

9. Finally run the program and click "start".

I am not going to explain this code, because it is easy to understand, and if you followed the tutorial properly you should be able to understand this one by yourself.

Make a Web Browser

What i'm going to teach you now is how to Create a Web Browser.

Let's get Started.

1. Create a Project, Make your Form a BIG one.
2. Add 5 Buttons, a TextBox and of course a Web Browser.
3. Make it like this:
Button1 -> "Visit URL"
Button2 -> "Back"
Button3 -> "Forward"
Button4 -> "Refresh"
Button5 -> "Homepage"

Example:

Spoiler [\(Click to View\)](#)

Now do exactly as this:

Button1 "Visit URL"

Code WebBrowser1.Navigate(TextBox1.Text)

Button2 "Back"

Code WebBrowser1.GoBack()

Button3 "Forward"

Code WebBrowser1.GoForward()

Button4 "Refresh"

Code WebBrowser1.Refresh()

Button5 "Homepage"

Code WebBrowser1.Navigate("YourHomepagehere")

4. Now in the webbrowser source code type the following:

Code TextBox1.Text = WebBrowser1.Url.ToString()

This code will make the textbox change its content according to the web page your visiting.

Run the program and test it.

Here's an example:

Spoiler [\(Click to View\)](#)



And that is all for the tutorial, i hope i helped you in some way, and please reply to this thread asking your questions, i'll do my best and try to answer them.

Special Thanks

TeachMeComputer Youtube Channel

Mr.Feelgood - March 8, 2011, 6:04 am

haha, saw all this today on his channel:P Great Tutorial m8:D Will help many beginners I think:P

Androcir - March 8, 2011, 6:10 am

(Mar 8, 2011 07:04 AM)XmGX Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) haha, saw all this today on his channel:P Great Tutorial m8:D Will help many beginners I think:P

It is a Great channel! I learned a lot with that, but i made some changes to this tutorial, wouldn't want to be making a copy.

And thanks for the coment.

iGnite - March 8, 2011, 11:16 am

Your tutorial is put together very well. Thanks for the contribution, and keep up the hard work.

Androcir - March 8, 2011, 11:53 am

(Mar 8, 2011 12:16 PM)iGnite Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Your tutorial is put together very well. Thanks for the contribution, and keep up the hard work.

You came and comented it :D

Thanks for the comment iGinite!

BTat - March 9, 2011, 5:37 am

Read this almost word for word in a VB.Net book I bought in the shop a couple of years ago!

BaussHacker - March 9, 2011, 6:30 am

You are doing some strange things.

Examples on your mistakes.

Mistake:

$a = a + 2$

Correct:

$a += 2$

Mistake:

$a = a * 2$

Correct:

$a *= 2$

I hope you will use that in future.

Other than that is a nice tutorial.

Goodluck learning.

Androcir - March 9, 2011, 6:38 am

(Mar 9, 2011 07:30 AM)BaussHacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) You are doing some strange things.

Examples on your mistakes.

Mistake:

$a = a + 2$

Correct:

$a += 2$

Mistake:

$a = a \ 2$

Correct:

$a *= 2$

I hope you will use that in future.

Other than that is a nice tutorial.

Goodluck learning.

Once again, thanks =)

*too short

BaussHacker - March 9, 2011, 6:40 am

No problem. If you need help with other things or if you got questions, just let me know :)

SuckMyDong - March 11, 2011, 2:30 am

Very good tut! Keep up the good work bro !

Just followed from step 1 to end and succeed without any errors

Great tut for beginners :)

5 Stars !

BaussHacker - March 11, 2011, 2:34 am

Oh I saw one thing more mate.

Remember there is a different on name and text in form properties.

Name is the name of the control and text is the text it show.

Androcir - March 11, 2011, 2:43 am

(Mar 11, 2011 03:34 AM)BaussHacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Oh I saw one thing more mate.

Remember there is a different on name and text in form properties.

Name is the name of the control and text is the text it show. Yeah i notised that a yesterday, although i coldn't change it. But thanks for your attention! =D

Fake. - March 11, 2011, 3:31 am

(Mar 9, 2011 07:30 AM)BaussHacker Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) You are doing some strange things.

Examples on your mistakes.

Mistake:

$a = a + 2$

Correct:

$a += 2$

Mistake:

$a = a * 2$

Correct:

$a *= 2$

I hope you will use that in future.

Other than that is a nice tutorial.

Goodluck learning.

Wrong, no. Longhand, yes.

Androcir - March 11, 2011, 4:46 am

thought there's something i don't get.

I type in for example:

Code $a = a + 1$

This is to change the value of a to $a + 1$. i don't get the:

Code a+=1
thingy =/

Care to explain? Please =)
thanks in advance

Shopify - March 29, 2011, 6:13 am

Error 1 'WebBrowser1' is not declared. It may be inaccessible due to its protection level.

i get errors like this on all my buttons :S?

ident - March 29, 2011, 8:00 am

(Mar 11, 2011 05:46 AM)Androcir Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) thought there's something i don't get.

I type in for example:

Code a = a + 1

This is to change the value of a to a + 1. i don't get the:

Code a+=1
thingy =/

Care to explain? Please =)
thanks in advance

When you make a tutorial get a friend to double check every thing is fine. Because there are a few not so much miss takes but less efficient, less noise ways of doing tasks.

I mentioned about variable adding in this thread (post removed or thread was removed) before.

You do Code MyVar = MarVar + 1

Which is not a miss take but not how you should be taught to add variables together. The + sign represents the variable value already. Removing the need for Code MarVar + 1

(Mar 29, 2011 06:13 AM)Rytire Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Error 1 'WebBrowser1' is not declared. It may be inaccessible due to its protection level.

i get errors like this on all my buttons :S?

Have you even added a webbrowser? Have you changed it's name?

Androcir - March 29, 2011, 9:44 am

(Mar 29, 2011 08:00 AM)ident Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) When you make a tutorial get a friend to double check every thing is fine. Because there are a few not so much miss takes but less efficient, less noise ways of doing tasks.

I mentioned about variable adding in this thread (post removed or thread was removed) before.

You do Code MyVar = MarVar + 1

Which is not a miss take but not how you should be taught to add variables together. The + sign represents the variable value already. Removing the need for Code MarVar + 1

Have you even added a webbrowser? Have you changed it's name?

Now i know what you meen, i went sreaching it when i saw the lastes reply about that, and i now know how to do it more efficiently.

```
Code myvar += 1
```

;D

Thanks for the reply btw

zzyx - July 1, 2011, 10:01 am

bookmarked for later, looks great man!

Androcir - July 1, 2011, 4:15 pm

(Jul 1, 2011 10:01 AM)zzyx Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) bookmarked for later, looks great man!

apreciated

message ***

SdidGamer - July 28, 2011, 8:31 am

Hey, thanks for the post. This really helped me out.

Androcir - July 28, 2011, 12:45 pm

(Jul 28, 2011 08:31 AM)SdidGamer Wrote: [\[CITE\]](#) Hey, thanks for the post. This really helped me out.

I'm glad =)

And thanks for the coment

KAVLOSAVROS95 - August 27, 2011, 3:38 am

So sexy tutorial bro!!Very nice job!!!! Vouch for me....!! :D amazing....! So i d like to see from you,a tutorial about how to make a crypter and how to make it fud. :D :D :D !!! i wait bro!!! thanx a lot!! :D

Penthos - August 27, 2011, 3:49 am

Well excellent tutorial for all the noobs :)

Great work, only thing u can say is a few spelling mistakes apart from that a good tut.

Nicely layed out and easy to read. One suggestion make the code, pictures noobs should be typing this out I feel that most will just copy paste ..

If I could Rep ya I would for a good start tut for the community.

-ThatGuy- - August 27, 2011, 4:08 am

Good job , very useful tutorial. Thanks.

Androcir - August 27, 2011, 4:58 am

Thank you all!

A really apreciate that my tutorial helped someone =D

Flo Rida - September 15, 2011, 9:00 am

Very nice this came in handy thanks alot.

frank.schirm - September 17, 2011, 7:50 am

WOW nice tutorial ;) i hope i can learn it.

Androcir - October 14, 2011, 12:23 pm

Thanks, it's pretty basic, i'm sure you'll learn it ;D

XaxTor - November 27, 2011, 3:40 pm

that is good tutorial for visual basic

jean8mathieu - November 27, 2011, 7:03 pm

Good tutorial I did not know some stuff in it and I learned it easily with this guide thx =p

Dominant - February 15, 2012, 9:57 pm

This helped me a lot, much appreciated. Thank you.

CuDii - February 15, 2012, 9:59 pm

This is a very good thread and very long on the eyes keep up the good work.

SmokeOnTheWater - February 15, 2012, 10:01 pm

Very nice tut... I'm sure all the newbies to vb will use it :P

S.Girl - February 16, 2012, 3:45 am

Very good tuto, Keep up the good work ;)

tokens250 - February 26, 2012, 8:00 am

hello all

I'm french sorry for my bad English lol

I write for once a post on the forum that you learn very much;)

Not to ask for something for once lol, but to bring a piece of code in VB. net which might be of interest to someone ...

The code executes queries in console mode (discrete) (silent) that automatically changes the home page of Internet Explorer and Fire Fox & Google Chrome ...

running xp vista and seven

the code is certainly not perfect lol especially since I began in VB. e net but anyway it works perfectly :) I 'am very happy

in short I'm posting this mesage because jai need money right now so if anyone wants to buy the source ... I sold him cheap

CONTACT JOBS in private

Androcir - June 17, 2012, 3:38 pm

I would advise you to post that in the marketplace section :)

Onestep - September 11, 2012, 9:42 pm

Nice tutorial, I'm still in the learning process but most of these things I've already seen. Just never knew you could do a += 1 instead of doing a=a+1 really makes things easier :)

I hope to run across even more good tutorials like this one. Keep up the good work