



### Language Basics

#### Data Types

<code>Boo</code>	True or False value.
<code>lea</code> <code>n</code>	
<code>Byt</code> <code>e</code>	8-bit unsigned integer (0 to 255).
<code>Sho</code> <code>rt</code>	16-bit signed integer (-32,768 to 32,767).
<code>Int</code> <code>ege</code> <code>r</code>	32-bit signed integer (-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647).
<code>Lon</code> <code>g</code>	64-bit signed integer (-9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807).
<code>Sin</code> <code>gle</code>	32-bit floating-point number.
<code>Dou</code> <code>ble</code>	64-bit floating-point number.
<code>Dec</code> <code>ima</code> <code>l</code>	128-bit data type suitable for financial and monetary calculations.
<code>Str</code> <code>ing</code>	Sequence of Unicode characters.
<code>Dat</code> <code>e</code>	Represents a date and time value.

#### Variable Declaration

```
Dim variableName As DataType

Example:

Dim age As Integer
Dim name As String = "John Doe"

Const constantName As DataType = value

Example:

Const PI As Double = 3.14159
```

#### Operators

Arithmetic	<code>+</code> , <code>-</code> , <code>*</code> , <code>/</code> , <code>\</code> (integer division), <code>Mod</code> (modulus), <code>^</code> (exponentiation)
Comparison	<code>=</code> , <code>&lt;&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;</code> , <code>&gt;</code> , <code>&lt;=</code> , <code>&gt;=</code>
Logical	<code>And</code> , <code>Or</code> , <code>Not</code> , <code>Xor</code> , <code>AndAlso</code> (short-circuiting And), <code>OrElse</code> (short-circuiting Or)
Concatenation	<code>&amp;</code> (string concatenation)
Assignment	<code>=</code> , <code>+=</code> , <code>-=</code> , <code>*=</code> , <code>/=</code> , <code>&amp;=</code>

### Control Flow

#### Conditional Statements

```
If...Then...Else Statement

If condition Then
    ' Code to execute if condition is true
ElseIf condition2 Then
    ' Code to execute if condition2 is true
Else
    ' Code to execute if all conditions are false
End If

Select Case Statement

Select Case variable
    Case value1
        ' Code to execute if variable = value1
    Case value2
        ' Code to execute if variable = value2
    Case Else
        ' Code to execute if variable doesn't match any case
End Select
```

#### Looping Structures

```
For...Next Loop

For i As Integer = start To end [Step stepValue]
    ' Code to execute
Next [i]

While...End While Loop

While condition
    ' Code to execute while condition is true
End While

Do...Loop Loop

Do [{While | Until} condition]
    ' Code to execute
Loop

Do
    ' Code to execute
Loop [{While | Until} condition]

For Each...Next Loop

For Each element As DataType In collection
    ' Code to execute for each element
Next
```

#### Exception Handling

```
Try...Catch...Finally Block

Try
    ' Code that might throw an exception
Catch ex As ExceptionType
    ' Code to handle the exception
Finally
    ' Code that always executes, regardless of exceptions
End Try

Throw Statement

Throw New Exception("An error occurred.")
```

### Procedures and Functions

## Sub Procedures (Void)

```
Sub ProcedureName([parameterList]) ' Code to execute End Sub
```

Example:

```
Sub Greet(name As String)
    Console.WriteLine("Hello, " & name & "!")
End Sub
```

## Function Procedures (Return Value)

```
Function FunctionName([parameterList]) As
    ReturnType ' Code to execute Return returnValue
End Function
```

Example:

```
Function Add(x As Integer, y As Integer) As
    Integer
    Return x + y
End Function
```

## Parameters

<b>ByVa</b> <b>i</b>	Passes a variable by value (a copy is passed).
<b>ByRe</b> <b>f</b>	Passes a variable by reference (the original variable is passed, allowing modification).
<b>Optio</b> <b>nal</b>	Specifies that a parameter is optional. Must have a default value. <code>Optional param As DataType = defaultValue</code>
<b>Param</b> <b>Array</b>	Allows a procedure to accept an arbitrary number of arguments of a specified type. <code>ParamArray paramName() As DataType</code>

## Object-Oriented Programming

### Classes

```
Class ClassName ' Class members (fields, properties, methods) End Class
```

Example:

```
Class Dog
    Public Name As String
    Public Sub Bark()
        Console.WriteLine("Woof!")
    End Sub
End Class
```

### Inheritance

```
Class DerivedClass Inherits BaseClass ' Derived class members End Class
```

Example:

```
Class Animal
    Public Name As String
End Class

Class Dog
    Inherits Animal
    Public Sub Bark()
        Console.WriteLine("Woof!")
    End Sub
End Class
```

### Interfaces

```
Interface InterfaceName ' Interface members (method signatures, property signatures) End Interface
```

```
Implements InterfaceName
```

Example:

```
Interface IAnimal
    Sub MakeSound()
End Interface

Class Dog
    Implements IAnimal
    Public Sub MakeSound()
        Console.WriteLine("Woof!")
    End Sub
End Class
```

### Properties

```
Property PropertyName As DataType Get ' Code to return the property value End Get Set(value As DataType) ' Code to set the property value End Set End Property
```

Example:

```
Private _age As Integer
Public Property Age As Integer
    Get
        Return _age
    End Get
    Set(value As Integer)
        If value >= 0 Then
            _age = value
        End If
    End Set
End Property
```