



## VBScript Basics

### Data Types

<b>Boolean</b>	True or False
<b>Byte</b>	Integer between 0 and 255
<b>Integer</b>	Integer between -32,768 and 32,767
<b>Long</b>	Integer between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647
<b>Single</b>	Single-precision floating-point number
<b>Double</b>	Double-precision floating-point number
<b>String</b>	Sequence of characters
<b>Date</b>	Represents dates and times
<b>Object</b>	An OLE Automation object

### Variables

Variables are declared using the `Dim`, `Public`, or `Private` keywords.

#### Example:

```
Dim myVariable
myVariable = "Hello, World!"
```

To explicitly declare the type of a variable, use `As` keyword.

#### Example:

```
Dim myInteger As Integer
myInteger = 10
```

Constants are declared using the `Const` keyword.

#### Example:

```
Const PI = 3.14159
```

### Operators

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

## Control Structures

### Conditional Statements

<p><b>If...Then...Else</b></p> <pre>If condition Then     'Statements to execute if condition is true ElseIf condition2 Then     'Statements to execute if condition2 is true Else     'Statements to execute if all conditions are false End If</pre>
<p><b>Select Case</b></p> <pre>Select Case expression     Case value1         'Statements to execute if expression = value1     Case value2         'Statements to execute if expression = value2     Case Else         'Statements to execute if expression doesn't match any value End Select</pre>

### Looping Structures

<p><b>For...Next</b></p> <pre>For i = start To end [Step step]     'Statements to execute Next</pre>
<p><b>For Each...Next</b></p> <pre>For Each element In group     'Statements to execute Next</pre>
<p><b>Do While...Loop</b></p> <pre>Do While condition     'Statements to execute Loop</pre>
<p><b>Do...Loop While</b></p> <pre>Do     'Statements to execute Loop While condition</pre>
<p><b>While...Wend</b> (Legacy, avoid using)</p> <pre>While condition     'Statements to execute Wend</pre>

### Error Handling

<p><b>On Error Resume Next</b></p> <p>Continues execution even after an error occurs.</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>On Error Resume Next 'Code that might cause an error If Err.Number &lt;&gt; 0 Then     'Handle the error End If On Error GoTo 0 'Disable error handling</pre>
<p><b>Err Object</b></p> <p>Provides information about runtime errors.</p> <p><b>Properties:</b> <code>Number</code>, <code>Description</code>, <code>Source</code></p> <p><b>Methods:</b> <code>Clear</code>, <code>Raise</code></p>

## Functions and Procedures

## Functions

Functions are blocks of code that perform a specific task and return a value.

### Syntax:

```
Function FunctionName(parameter1, parameter2)
    'Statements
FunctionName = returnValue
End Function
```

### Example:

```
Function Add(a, b)
    Add = a + b
End Function
```

Functions are called by using their name and passing arguments, if any.

### Example:

```
result = Add(5, 3)
WScript.Echo result 'Output: 8
```

## Subroutines (Procedures)

Subroutines are blocks of code that perform a specific task but do not return a value.

### Syntax:

```
Sub SubroutineName(parameter1, parameter2)
    'Statements
End Sub
```

### Example:

```
Sub Greet(name)
    WScript.Echo "Hello, " & name
End Sub
```

Subroutines are called using the `Call` keyword or by simply using their name.

### Example:

```
Call Greet("Alice")
Greet "Bob"
```

## Built-in Functions

<code>MsgBox</code>	Displays a message box.
<code>InputBox</code>	Displays a prompt for user input.
<code>Len(string)</code>	Returns the length of a string.
<code>UCase(string)</code>	Converts a string to uppercase.
<code>)</code>	
<code>LCase(string)</code>	Converts a string to lowercase.
<code>)</code>	
<code>Trim(string)</code>	Removes leading and trailing spaces from a string.
<code>Left(string, length)</code>	Returns a specified number of characters from the left side of a string.
<code>Right(string, length)</code>	Returns a specified number of characters from the right side of a string.
<code>Mid(string, start, length)</code>	Returns a specified number of characters from a string.

## Working with Objects

### Creating Objects

Objects can be created using the `CreateObject` function.

### Syntax:

```
Set objectVariable = CreateObject("ProgID")
```

### Example:

```
Set fso =
CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")
```

Late Binding vs Early Binding:

- **Late Binding:** Object type is determined at runtime (using `CreateObject`). More flexible but can be slower.
- **Early Binding:** Object type is determined at design time (requires referencing a type library). Faster but less flexible.

### FileSystemObject (FSO)

<code>CreateTextFile(filename, [overwrite], [unicode])</code>	Creates a new text file.
<code>OpenTextFile(filename, [iomode], [create], [format])</code>	Opens an existing text file.
<code>FolderExists(folderpath)</code>	Checks if a folder exists.
<code>FileExists(filepath)</code>	Checks if a file exists.
<code>CreateFolder(folderpath)</code>	Creates a new folder.
<code>DeleteFile(filespec, [force])</code>	Deletes a file.
<code>DeleteFolder(folderspec, [force])</code>	Deletes a folder.

### WScript Object

<code>WScript.Echo message</code>	Displays a message.
<code>WScript.Quit [exitcode]</code>	Terminates the script.
<code>WScript.Arguments</code>	Collection of command-line arguments.
<code>WScript.FullName</code>	The full path of the current script.