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 ***HISTORY OF VISUAL BASIC***

Visual Basic is a [third-generation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third-generation_programming_language) [event-driven programming language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Event-driven_programming) and [integrated development environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_development_environment) (IDE) from [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft) for its [Component Object Model](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Component_Object_Model) (COM) programming model first released in 1991 and declared [legacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legacy_system) during 2008. Microsoft intended Visual Basic to be relatively easy to learn and use. Visual Basic was derived from [BASIC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BASIC), a user-friendly programming language designed for beginners, and it enables the [rapid application development (RAD)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_application_development) of [graphical user interface (GUI)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface) applications, access to [databases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database) using [Data Access Objects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_Access_Object), [Remote Data Objects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remote_Data_Objects), or [ActiveX Data Objects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ActiveX_Data_Object), and creation of [ActiveX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ActiveX) controls and objects.

A programmer can create an application using the [components](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Component-based_software_engineering) provided by the Visual Basic program itself. Over time the community of programmers developed third-party components. Programs written in Visual Basic can also use the [Windows API](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_API), which requires external function declarations.

The final release was version 6 in 1998 (now known simply as Visual Basic). On April 8, 2008, Microsoft stopped supporting Visual Basic 6.0 [IDE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_development_environment). The Microsoft Visual Basic team still maintains compatibility for Visual Basic 6.0 applications on [Windows Vista](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Vista), [Windows Server 2008](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Server_2008) including R2, [Windows 7](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_7), [Windows 8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_8), [Windows 8.1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_8.1), [Windows Server 2012](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Server_2012) and [Windows 10](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_10) through its "It Just Works" program. In 2014, some [software developers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_developer) still preferred Visual Basic 6.0 over its successor, [Visual Basic .NET](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_Basic_.NET).I n 2014 some developers lobbied for a new version of Visual Basic 6.0. In 2016, Visual Basic 6.0 won the technical impact award at The 19th Annual D.I.C.E. Awards.[ A dialect of Visual Basic, [Visual Basic for Applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_Basic_for_Applications) (VBA), is used as a macro or scripting language within several Microsoft applications, including [Microsoft Office](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Office).

Visual Basic builds upon the characteristics of BASIC.

* There are no line numbers as in earlier BASIC, code is grouped into subroutines or methods: *Sub...End Sub* .
* Code Statements have no terminating character other than a line ending (carriage return/line feed). Versions since at least VB 3.0 allowed that statements can be implicitly multi-line with concatenation of strings or explicitly using the underscore character (\_) at the end of lines.\
* Code comments are done with a single apostrophe (') character. ' *This is a comment*
* Looping statement blocks begin and end with keywords: *Do...Loop, While...End While, For...Next* .[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_Basic#cite_note-20)
* Multiple variable assignment is not possible. A = B = C does not imply that the values of A, B and C are equal. The boolean result of "Is B = C?" is stored in A. The result stored in A would therefore be either false or true**.**