
What Is The Visual Basic

*Downloaded
from
evoluir.abar.org.br
by Hooper &
Ewing*

WHAT IS THE VISUAL BASIC? A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

To answer the question **What Is The Visual Basic** programming language, you need to look back at a pivotal era in software development. Visual Basic, often abbreviated as VB, is a third-generation event-driven programming language and integrated development environment (IDE) from Microsoft. First

released in 1991, it was designed to make Windows programming accessible to a much broader audience. Before Visual Basic, creating a graphical user interface (GUI) application required writing hundreds of lines of complex C or C++ code. Visual Basic changed this by allowing developers to visually design forms, drag and drop controls like buttons and text boxes, and then write simple code to handle events such as button clicks. This revolutionary approach opened the doors of professional software

development to thousands of hobbyists, business analysts, and non-traditional programmers. Even today, the phrase "What Is The Visual Basic" remains relevant because of its immense legacy and the vast number of systems still running VB6 applications.

In its classic form—Visual Basic 6.0, released in 1998—the language became one of the most popular programming tools in the world. It powered countless business applications, internal tools, and even games. The language itself is based on the BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) tradition, emphasizing simplicity and readability. Visual Basic extended this

with object-oriented features, though not as fully as later languages like C# or Java. The key advantage was speed of development: a skilled VB developer could build a fully functional database front-end or utility in a fraction of the time required with lower-level languages.

However, the answer to "What Is The Visual Basic" is not simply historical. Microsoft later released VB.NET (Visual Basic .NET) as part of the .NET framework, which is a fully object-oriented, modern language. While VB.NET shares a name and some syntax with classic VB, it is essentially a different language. The classic version (VB6) is no longer officially supported by Microsoft, but many legacy

systems depend on it. Understanding both variants is important for anyone maintaining older applications or deciding which environment to learn.

approach was so effective that it inspired the birth of other rapid application development (RAD) tools.

The Historical Evolution of Visual Basic

Visual Basic's journey began with version 1.0 in 1991. It was a radical departure from the text-based development environments of the time. The IDE allowed developers to draw windows and controls with a mouse, and then attach code to those objects. This visual

- **Visual Basic**

- 1.0 (1991):**

- Created for Windows 3.0. It introduced the core concept of forms and controls, with an event-driven programming model.

- **Visual Basic**

- 2.0 (1992):**

- Added more controls and performance improvements. It also supported OLE (Object Linking and Embedding).

- **Visual Basic**

- 3.0 (1993):**

- Introduced the Jet database engine, making it

easier to build database applications with Access-compatible databases.

- **Visual Basic 4.0 (1995):**

Moved to a 32-bit environment and introduced support for creating ActiveX controls. This version also supported both 16-bit and 32-bit development.

- **Visual Basic 5.0 (1997):**

Support for creating ActiveX controls and compiling native code (instead of p-code). It also introduced a more robust IDE.

- **Visual Basic**

6.0 (1998): The final version of classic VB. It

added many new features including web classes, improved data access (ADO), and the ability to create Internet Information Server (IIS) applications. VB6 remains the most iconic version of Visual Basic.

After VB6, Microsoft shifted its focus to the .NET platform. In 2002, Visual Basic .NET (VB.NET) was released as part of Visual Studio .NET. While it retained the “Visual Basic” name, the underlying architecture was completely different. VB.NET uses the Common Language Runtime (CLR) and is fully object-oriented, with inheritance, exception handling, and multithreading

built-in. Many developers felt that VB.NET was a new language, not simply an upgrade. This caused a significant divide in the Visual Basic community.

Key Features of Classic Visual Basic

When exploring **What Is The Visual Basic** language in its classic form, several defining features stand out:

EVENT-DRIVEN PROGRAMMING

In classic VB, code is executed in response to events. For example,

clicking a command button triggers its `Click` event. The developer places code inside that event handler. This approach is intuitive and maps well to user interface interactions. You don't need to write a continuous main loop; the operating system and the VB runtime handle message dispatching.

RAPID APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT (RAD)

The IDE provides a toolbox of common controls (buttons, text boxes, labels, list boxes, timers, etc.). You simply drag them onto a form, set properties (like caption, size, color) in the property window, and double-click the control to write its

default event handler. This speed made VB ideal for prototyping and developing internal business tools.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

VB's IDE included a form designer, code editor, debugger, and project manager all in one. It allowed you to run your application directly from the development environment, set breakpoints, and inspect variables. The simplicity of the VB6 IDE is often cited as a reason for its popularity among beginners.

DATA ACCESS

VB6 provided multiple ways to connect to databases: Data Access Objects (DAO),

Remote Data Objects (RDO), and ActiveX Data Objects (ADO). ADO became the preferred method, allowing access to SQL Server, Oracle, and other databases through OLE DB or ODBC. Many enterprise applications were built using VB6 as the front end and SQL Server as the back end.

ACTIVEX AND COMPONENT OBJECT MODEL (COM)

Classic VB could create and consume COM components. This enabled code reuse and integration with other languages and applications. You could create ActiveX DLLs, ActiveX EXEs, and ActiveX controls that could be used in other VB projects or even in web pages via Internet

Explorer.

Common Uses of Visual Basic (Then and Now)

Understanding **What Is The Visual Basic** also means recognizing where it was (and still is) applied:

- **Line of Business Applications:** Many companies built custom inventory management, order processing, billing, and HR systems using VB6. These

applications often use a Back-end database and a VB6 front-end.

- **Automation and Utilities:** VB6 was popular for creating small utilities like file renaming tools, data converters, system monitoring apps, and administrative scripts.
- **Educational Software:** Because of its gentle learning curve, VB6 was used in classrooms to teach programming concepts.
- **Legacy Systems Maintenance:** Thousands of VB6 applications

still run in production today. Many organizations rely on them and require developers who can maintain and update them.

- **Excel and Office**

- **Automation:**

- VBA (Visual Basic for Applications), a close relative of VB6, is used to write macros in Microsoft Office. While not the same as stand-alone VB, VBA is a direct descendant and still very relevant.

- **Rapid**

- **Prototyping:**

- Even with modern tools, some developers

use VB6 to quickly test ideas or build demo programs because of its fast turnaround.

Visual Basic vs. VB.NET: Clearing the Confusion

One of the most common points of confusion when asking “What Is The Visual Basic” is whether the question refers to classic VB or VB.NET. Let’s clarify the differences: