



Questions

First: In the following Form window, if it is required to store entries from the user in variables. Define the corresponding Data Type for each input.

1.
2.
3.
4.



Second: In the following code, get the variable names and constants and their Data Types.

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim Radius As Single
    Const x As Single = 22 / 7
    Radius = TextBox1.Text
    Label2.Text = x * Radius ^ 2
End Sub
```

Third: In the following code, determine the cause of the displayed error

```
'تخصيص مدخلات المستخدم لكل متغير'
arabic = TextBox1.Text
computer = TextBox2.Text
'يتم ناتج مجموع المتغيرين'
Label3.Text = arabic + computer
```

InvalidCastException was unhandled
Conversion from string "خمس عشرة درجة" to type 'Byte' is not valid.

The cause of errors :

.....
.....

```
'تخصيص مدخلات المستخدم لكل متغير'
arabic = TextBox1.Text
computer = TextBox2.Text
'يتم ناتج مجموع المتغيرين'
Label3.Text = arabic + computer
End Sub
```

OverflowException was unhandled
Arithmetic operation resulted in an overflow.

The cause of errors :

.....
.....

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Forth: In the following, determine the code to be written as indicated by the arrows.

Try



Catch ex As Exception



EndTry

Fifth: Determine the type of error in the following, and then perform the required error handling.

Code	error type	error handling
Din x As Single		
Const x As Single		

Sixth: When writing code the user needs to add specific comment that will not be executed, so the code must be preceded by:

1.
- OR
2.



Eight: Write the order of execution of Arithmetic operations that follow:

Order	Operation
()	Multiplications and divisions from left to right.
()	Parentheses starting from the inside out
()	Additions and subtractions from left to right
()	Exponentials.

Tenth: State whether the following statements are true (✓) or false (X)

1- One of the Rules for naming variables or constants in the program is: variable names must begin with a letter or a number.	()
2- Declaring variables is done using the Dim statement.	()
3- The variable of type Double takes the value True or False.	()
4- Variables of types (Integer & Long & Double) are used to store integers only.	()
5- User input is received through several controls including TextBox	()

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- 1- Less number of bytes means more computer's memory size and capacity for storing data. ()
- 2- Declaring variables means naming the bytes which have constant values in the computer memory and selecting their type. ()
- 3- When naming the variables , the variable name should begin with three character to show its type. ()
- 4- The variables types (Integer – Long - Short) are used for storing the numbers containing decimals. ()
- 5 - Not following the naming rules of constants and variables doesn't make any errors in the rules. ()
- 6 - It isn't allowed to use spaces in the variable name. ()
- 7 -There is no difference between the arithmetic operations and the assignment statement.()
- 8 -"Dim" is used for declaring the constants and variables. ()
- 9- The variables types (Decimal – Single – double) is used for storing the integer only. ()
- 10- When naming the variables in V. B .Net the variable name should express its content. ()
- 11- The data type (Boolean) is used for storing the data in the "data" form. ()
- 12- When writing the variable value in its declaration and skipping (=) , a default value is given to the variable which is (Zero) in the case of the numeric variables and an empty string value "" in the case of the string value. ()

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- 13- The conditional expression value may be "True " or " False" and that depend on the validity of the conditional relation. ()
- 14- -The data type (Char) is of integers. ()
- 15- 18- (vbcr1f) statement is used for typing comments in the code window. ()
- 16- The variable Double is used for storing the text data. ()
- 17- Dim H AS Boolean =True. ()
- 18- Tha variable (Bytes) takes the value (0:255). ()
- 19- Dim Single As integer ="70". ()
- 20- Dim Dim AS integer. ()
- 21- One of the advantages of VB.NET is dealing with different types of data.()
- 22- One of disadvantage of VB.NET is dealing with different types of data.()
- 23- All the data entered into the VB.NET program language are stored temporarily in the computer memory. ()
- 24- All types of data saved in the memory occupy the same storage space. ()
- 25- A good programmer is the one who improves the rationalization of storage space in the computer memory. ()
- 26- The value of the student"s total grades is classified within the integer data types. ()
- 27- The value of the student's name is classified in the Miscellaneous data types. ()
- 28- The value of the student gender "male" or "female" is classified within the Miscellaneous data types "Boolean." ()
- 29- Image of a student can be classified within the character data types. ()
- 30- The value of the employee's salary can be classified within non integer numeric data types. ()
- 31- Each data element stored in computer memory occupies a particular storage space and a particular range of values according to its data type. ()

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- 32- The data element identifies the storage space it occupies in computer memory and knowing the minimum and the maximum for its value. ()
- 33- The term variables in vb.net means stores in the computer memory which has type and name. ()
- 34- For each variable, VB.NET language necessitates a name, type and range of the data entered. ()
- 35- The declaration of variables in the language VB.NET helps rationalize the use of the computer memory. ()
- 36- Declaration of variables is a matter of formality, because VB.NET languages recognize the variables and determine the type automatically. ()
- 37- The following statement "Dim F_name As String" is to declare the name of a variable "String" and type "F_name". ()
- 38- The following data element "Dim F_name As String" is to declare the name of a variable "F_name" and type "String". ()
- 39- The declaration statement for variables is determined by the variable name and type. ()
- 40- The declaration statement for the variables is determined by the name, type and fixed value. ()
- 41- "55 City" variable name is a consider a wrong variable name because it begins with a number. ()
- 42- "55City" is considered a variable correct name. ()
- 43- "Name" is considered a wrong variable name because it is a reserved word. ()
- 44- "Name" is considered a correct name of a variable because it is made up of letters. ()
- 45- "Dim" is used to declare variables. ()
- 46- "Dim" is used to declare constants. ()
- 47- The command "Const" is used in the declaration of the variables. ()
- 48- The command "Const" is used in the declaration of the constants . ()
- 49- Constants in VB.NET language are stores of a computer memory which have the name and the value that does not change during the running of the program. ()

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- 50- Constants in VB.NET language are stores of a computer memory which have name and value can change during the running of the program. ()
- 51- The error in the result of any equation is a Syntax Error. ()
- 52- The error in the result of any equation is a Logical Error. ()
- 53- Error that appears while you run or execute a VB.NET program is called Syntax Error. ()
- 54- Error that appears during the execution of VB.NET program is Run time Error. ()
- 55- The final value of the variable X after the execution the following equation " $X = 3 + 2 * 4$ " is (11). ()
- 56- The final value of the variable X after execution the following equation " $X = 3 + 2 * 4$ " is (20). ()

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Select the appropriate answer to complete each of the following sentences:

- (1) The value of prices of desktop tools can be classified as..... data.**
a) integer b) non- integer c) miscellaneous
- (2) The value of the names of the subjects can be classified as data.**
a) miscellaneous b) non- integer c) string
- (3) The type of data element temporarily stored in the computer memory defines:**
a) storage space and the extent of its value
b) name and storage space
c) storage space and a storage value
- (4) The right syntax to declare Salary variable is**
a) Dim Salary As Integer b) Dim Salary As Byte c)Dim Salary As Decimal
- (5) The right syntax to declare the city variable is**
a) Dim City As String b) Dim City As Byte c)Dim City As Decimal
- (6) The right syntax to declare the variable name F_Name is**
a) Dim F_Name As Integer b)Dim F_Name string c)Dim F_Name As Decimal
- (7) The right syntax to declare the variable Gender is**
a) Dim Gender As Decimal b)Dim Gender As Integer c)Dim Gender As Boolean
- (8) The right syntax to declare the variable name F_Name is**
a) Dim F_Name As Integer b) Dim F_Name As Char c)Din F_Name As Char

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- (9) The error that appears after running a program VB.NET language is called
a) Syntax Error b) logical Error c) Runtime Error
- (10) The error that appears while writing a code in a VB.NET language called..... .
a) Syntax Error b) Logical Error c) Run time Error
- (11) The error in the output result in language VB.NET code is called..... .
a) Syntax Error b) Logical Error c) Run time Error
- (12) The final output of the variable X for equation " $X = 3 + 2 * 4$ " is
a) 11 b) 24 c) 20
- (13) The final output of the variable Y for the equation " $Y = 16 - 12/4 + 2$ " is
a) 3 b) 11 c) 15
- (14) The declaration statement of a variable "Dim X As String", means the declaration about
a) A variable named X and type of character String.
b) Variable called string and its type X.
c) Unknown variable has no name and its type String.
- (15) The correct statement to declare a non-integer variable named Y is
a) Dim Y As Decimal b) Y As Decimal c) Dim Y = Decimal
- (16) Choose the correct name of the variable "name of the student":
a) st_name b) st name c) Name**
- (17) Choose the correct name of the variable "address of the employee":
a) 5Cairo b) E_Address c) (Address)
- (18) The names of the following variables are correct except:
a) St_text b) Text c) _st_text
- (19) On declaration of a mathematical constant π , we use the code
a) Dim Pi As Single b) Dim Pi As Single = 3.14 c) Const Pi As Single = 3.14
- (20) On the declaration of constant gravity acceleration, we use the code
a) Dim g As Single b) Const g As Single = 9.81 c) Dim g As Single = 9.81
- (21) The declaration of variable number of family members C_Family with initial value of 2 is:
a) Dim C_Family As Single = 2
b) Const C_Family As Integer = 2
c) Dim C_Family As Integer = 2

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- (22) If there is an error in the result of a rectangular area calculation in a program, this error is considered
- a) Syntax Error b) Logical Error c) Run time Error
- (23) The error message that appears when you write the code "Dimension X As Byte", can be classified as
- a) Syntax Error b) Logical Error c) Run time Error
- (24) The final output of the equation " $Y = 12 - 2 + 4 / 2$ " is
- a) 12 b) 7 c) 9
- (25) The final output of the equation " $Y = 12 - (2 + 4) / 2$ " is
- a) 12 b) 7 c) 9

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Answer the questions with the help of the following code:

If X >= 50 Then

Msgbox("successful ")

End if

A- MessageBox is shown with the text "successful" when :

B- If the value of X equals 50, the result of executing code is.....

C. If the value of X equals 62, the result of executing code is

Answer the following questions with the help of the general syntax of the IF Then" statement:

If Then Else

A- Write conditional expression testing the value of the variable Y if it is less than 0.

B- Replace the "Code 1" in the general syntax with a code that shows the text "a negative number" in the message box.

C- From the general syntax of statement (If .. Then .. Else) that if the conditional expression is true, then is executed and if the expression is not achieved, then is executed . (Complete)

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Answer the following questions with the help of the screen and the code in the table:"

Code	screen
<pre>Private Sub Button1_Click Dim x As Single x = Me.TextBox1.Text If x >= 50 Then MsgBox ("ناجح") End If End Sub</pre>	

- ☑ A-The purpose of the program is:
- ☑ B- The code is executed if the event occurred on control tool.
- ☑ C-Type of variable X in the code is..... :
- ☑ D- "Me." In the code refers to..... :
- ☑ E- We input the value (50) in the text box, the result of the implementation of the code is :
.....

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Complete the following table with the required code, using the general syntax conditional statement "IF .. Then .. Else

**If Conditional Expression Then
Code**

Else

Code

End if

So as to show a message box having the word "مصر" if the value of the variable "Country" is equal to the "Egypt" or message box having the word "Egypt" appears:

No	statement	code
1	Conditional expression
2	Result of achieving the condition "True"
3	Result of not achieving the condition "False"

```
Dim x As Single
x = Me.TextBox1.Text
If x >= 50 Then
    MsgBox ("ناجح")
Else
    MsgBox ("راسب")
End If
```

Answer the following questions with the help of the code:

A. If the value of X = 76, the result of executing the code is:

B. If the value of X = 49, the result of executing Code is :

.....

C. Rewrite the code of "Block If" to appear on only one line.

.....

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```
Dim N As Long
N = Me.TextBox1.Text
If N Mod 2 = 0 Then
    MsgBox("الرقم زوجي")
Else
    MsgBox("الرقم فردي")
End If
```

After studying the code, answer the following questions:

- A- Modify the code so that the "الرقم زوجي" text appears in a label "Label1" and "الرقم فردي" text appears in a label "Label2" instead of the message box.
- B- Replace the type of variable "N" to be "Integer"

The following code receives any number of a TextBox, and stores it in a variable, and then tests its value. If the number is even or odd, a MessageBox appears showing that.

Required: Retype the code after discovering the three errors and correcting them so that the result of its implementation is right.

```
Dim X As Integer
N = Me.TextBox1.Text
If N Mod 2 = 0
    MsgBox ("الرقم زوجي")
Else
    MsgBox ("الرقم فردي")
```

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After studying the following code, answer the following questions:

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim degree As Single
    Try
        degree = Me.TextBox1.Text
        Select Case degree
            Case 0
                Me.Label2.Text = "صفر"
            Case Is < 0
                Me.Label2.Text = "تحت الصفر"
            Case Is > 0
                Me.Label2.Text = "فوق الصفر"
        End Select
    Catch ex As Exception
        MsgBox("ادخل عدد")
        Me.TextBox1.Focus()
        Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
    End Try
End Sub
```

- (A) The purpose of the code is
- (B) If you learn that: " Degree = -3" the text appears in the message box is :
.....
- (C) The code is executed when the event..... occurs on control tool..
- (D) Type of variable "Degree" :is

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```
Private Sub Button1_Click(By
    Dim M As Integer
    For M = 1 To 3
        MsgBox (M)
    Next
End Sub
```

Answer the questions with the help of the following code:

- A- The code is executed when you press on control tool..... (complete)
- B- "Dim" is used to declare (variable – constant) with type
- C- The variable name used in the iterative loop is:
- D. The starting value of the iterative loop is , the end value is and the value of increment is
- E. Implementation of the iterative loop stops when the value of variable M reaches
- F- The code that is repeated is.

Answer the following questions with the help of the following code,:

```
Private Sub But_Repeat_Click (ByVal sender As System.Object,
    Dim m As Integer
    Me.Lebel1.Text = ""
    For m = 5 To 9 Step 2
        Me.label1.Text = Me.label1.Text & m & vbCrLf
    Next m
    ..... (The required in line number 7)
    MsgBox (" البرنامج انتهى ")
End Sub
```

- A) The purpose of the code is:
- B) the code is executed when the event occurs on the control tool
- (C) to declare the variable m , the command is used.
- (D) The loop statement used is
- E) The code to be repeated is
- (F) The purpose of the use of concatenation operator & in a the statement (Me.label1.Text = Me.label1.Text & m) is. :
- (G) Type the necessary code to display the final value of the variable M after the execution of the iterative loop in a message box:

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```
Dim n, product As Integer
Dim str As String
Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
For n = 1 To 12
Str = 3 & " × " & n & " = "
product = 3 * n
Me. TextBox1.Text = Me. TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf
Next n
End Sub
```

A- The purpose of the code is

B. The purpose of the code (Dim str As String) is to declare a string variable named str. (True - false)

C- The purpose of the code (product = 3 * n) is assigning the result of multiplying 3 by the variable n to the variable product. (True - false)

D- The purpose of the code (product = 3 * n) is assigning the result of multiplying 3 by the variable product to the variable n. (True - false)

E. The purpose of the code:

Me.TextBox1.Text = Me.TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf

is assigning the value of the string variable "str" and the value of the variable "product" as a value for the property "text" for TextBox1. (True - false)

F. The purpose of the code part "vbCrLf" is to transition to a new line. (True false)

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The following code is for typing a multiplication table of number 4 from 1 to 12.

Required: Modify the code to have a multiplication table of (7) so that the result will be in a TextBox.

$7 \times 5 = 35$
 $7 \times 7 = 49$
 $7 \times 9 = 63$
 $7 \times 11 = 77$

```
Dim n, product As Integer
Dim str As String
Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
For n = 1 To 12
    Str = 4 & " × " & n & " = "
    product = 4 * n
    Me. TextBox1.Text = Me. TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf
Next n

End sub
```

The purpose of the following code is to type a multiplication table of (9) by the numbers from 1 to 10

Required: Correct the four errors in the code, until we get the correct result of the code execution in the table.

```
Dim n, product As String
Dim str As String
Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
For n = 1 To 10 Step -1
    Str = 9 & " × " & n & " = "
    product = 9 + n
    Me. TextBox1.Text = Me. TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf
Next str
End Sub
```

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No.	Wrong code	The code after correction
1
2
3
4

With the help of the code, answer the following questions:

```
For I = 1 To B Step C
    Me.TextBox1.Text = Me.TextBox1.Text & I & vbCrLf
Next
```

A- The purpose of the code:.....

B- The name of the counter variable..... :

C- The iterative loop begins with the value.....

D- The iterative loop ends with the value.....

E- the value of the increment of counter.....

F- The purpose of vbCrLf is.....

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The first question: Tick (✓) in front of the correct statement and a sign (✗) in front of the wrong one for each of the following phrase:

- 1- Cyber bullying is a deliberately aggressive behaviour, using electronic media for harassment, annoyance, disturbance, intimidation or threatening others . ()
- 2- Cyber bullying is done through electronic means, such as social networking sites.()
- 3- Stealthy-mail is considered a form of Cyber bullying.()
- 4- Harassment and the threat are of the most important electronic means used in Cyber bullying. ()
- 5- Harassment and blackmailing are forms cyber bullying.()
- 6- Stealing the person's account in the social networking sites or email is one of the risks that we may be exposed to through such media.()
- 7- Social networking sites help to meet new people you like to see to develop social relationships. ()
- 8- In line with the rules of safe use. you should put an easy password passage ,for your private e-mail, in order to be able to remember. ()
- 9- E-exception means following a particular person in all means of electronic communication. ()
- 10- Electronic prosecution is intended to send an e-mail carrying a threat and holiday for one or more persons. ()
- 11- The declaration of a function starts with (**Sub**) and ends with (**End Sub**). ()
- 12- The declaration of a function starts with (**Function**) and ends with (**End Function**). ()
- 13- We resort to the use of the **Function** if our code results in a value we need. ()
- 14-We resort to the use of the **Procedure** if our code results in a value we need.
- 15-The **Function** is a set of commands and instructions with a specific name that can take **Parameters**, and return a **parameter**.



Answers

First: In the following Form window, if it is required to store entries from the user in variables. Define the corresponding Data Type for each input.

1. Text
2. Date
3. Boolean
4. Text



Second: In the following code, get the variable names and constants and their Data Types.

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim Radius As Single
    Const x As Single = 22 / 7
    Radius = TextBox1.Text
    Label2.Text = x * Radius ^ 2
End Sub
```

Variables: - Radius its data type is single

Constants: - X its data type is single

Third: In the following code, determine the cause of the displayed error

تخصيص مدخلات المستخدم لكل متغير

```
arabic = TextBox1.Text
computer = TextBox2.Text
```

InvalidCastException was unhandled
Conversion from string "خمسة عشر درجة" to type 'Byte' is not valid.

يتم ناتج مجموع المتغيرات

```
Label3.Text = arabic + computer
```

The cause of errors :

.....
Runtime Error: The user enter letters instead of numbers
.....

تخصيص مدخلات المستخدم لكل متغير

```
arabic = TextBox1.Text
computer = TextBox2.Text
```

OverflowException was unhandled
Arithmetic operation resulted in an overflow.

يتم ناتج مجموع المتغيرات

```
Label3.Text = arabic + computer
```

The cause of errors :

... Runtime Error: The user enter a value more than the limit values for the variable
.....

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Forth: In the following, determine the code to be written as indicated by the arrows.

Try



The Code that my a problem.

Catch ex As Exception



The Code which handle the error.

EndTry

Fifth: Determine the type of error in the following, and then perform the required error handling.

Code	error type	error handling
Din x As Single	Syntax	Dim
Const x As Single	Syntax	Give a value

Sixth: When writing code the user needs to add specific comment that will not be executed, so the code must be preceded by:

1. ... Rem

OR

2. ... ,



Eight: Write the order of execution of Arithmetic operations that follow:

Order	Operation
(3)	Multiplications and divisions from left to right.
(1)	Parentheses starting from the inside out
(4)	Additions and subtractions from left to right
(2)	Exponentials.

Tenth: State whether the following statements are true (✓) or false (X)

1- One of the Rules for naming variables or constants in the program is: variable names must begin with a letter or a number.	(X)
2- Declaring variables is done using the Dim statement.	(✓)
3- The variable of type Double takes the value True or False.	(X)
4- Variables of types (Integer & Long & Double) are used to store integers only.	(X)
5- User input is received through several controls including TextBox	(✓)

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- 1- Less number of bytes means more computer's memory size and capacity for storing data. (×)
- 2- Declaring variables means naming the bytes which have constant values in the computer memory and selecting their type. (×)
- 3- When naming the variables , the variable name should begin with three character to show its type. (×)
- 4The variables types (Integer – Long - Short) are used for storing the numbers containing decimals. (×)
- 5 - Not following the naming rules of constants and variables doesn't make any errors in the rules. (×)
- 6 - It isn't allowed to use spaces in the variable name. (✓)
- 7 -There is no difference between the arithmetic operations and the assignment statement. (×)
- 8 -"Dim" is used for declaring the constants and variables. (×)
- 9- The variables types (Decimal – Single – double) is used for storing the integer only. (×)
- 10- When naming the variables in V. B .Net the variable name should express its content. (×)
- 11- The data type (Boolean) is used for storing the data in the "data" form. (×)
- 12- When writing the variable value in its declaration and skipping (=) , a default value is given to the variable which is (Zero) in the case of the numeric variables and an empty string value "" in the case of the string value. (✓)
- 13-

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- 14- The conditional expression value may be "True " or " False" and that depend on the validity of the conditional relation. (✓)
- 15- -The data type (Char) is of integers. (×)
- 16- (vbcrlf) statement is used for typing comments in the code window. (×)
- 17- The variable Double is used for storing the text data. (×)
- 18- Dim H AS Boolean =True. (✓)
- 19- Tha variable (Bytes) takes the value (0:255). (✓)
- 20- Dim Single As integer ="70". (×)
- 21- Dim Dim AS integer. (×)
- 22- One of the advantages of VB.NET is dealing with different types of data.(✓)
- 23- One of disadvantage of VB.NET is dealing with different types of data.(×)
- 24- All the data entered into the VB.NET program language are stored temporarily in the computer memory. (✓)
- 25- All types of data saved in the memory occupy the same storage space. (×)
- 26- A good programmer is the one who improves the rationalization of storage space in the computer memory. (✓)
- 27- The value of the student"s total grades is classified within the integer data types. (×)
- 28- The value of the student's name is classified in the Miscellaneous data types. (×)
- 29- The value of the student gender "male" or "female" is classified within the Miscellaneous data types "Boolean." (✓)
- 30- Image of a student can be classified within the character data types. (×)
- 31- The value of the employee's salary can be classified within non integer numeric data types. (✓)
- 32- Each data element stored in computer memory occupies a particular storage space and a particular range of values according to its data type. (✓)

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- 33- The data element identifies the storage space it occupies in computer memory and knowing the minimum and the maximum for its value. (✓)
- 34- The term variables in vb.net means stores in the computer memory which has type and name. (✓)
- 35- For each variable, VB.NET language necessitates a name, type and range of the data entered. (✓)
- 36- The declaration of variables in the language VB.NET helps rationalize the use of the computer memory. (✓)
- 37- Declaration of variables is a matter of formality, because VB.NET languages recognize the variables and determine the type automatically. (×)
- 38- The following statement "Dim F_name As String" is to declare the name of a variable "String" and type "F_name". (×)
- 39- The following data element "Dim F_name As String" is to declare the name of a variable "F_name" and type "String". (✓)
- 40- The declaration statement for variables is determined by the variable name and type. (✓)
- 41- The declaration statement for the variables is determined by the name, type and fixed value. (×)
- 42- "55 City" variable name is a consider a wrong variable name because it begins with a number. (✓)
- 43- "55City" is considered a variable correct name. (×)
- 44- "Name" is considered a wrong variable name because it is a reserved word. (✓)
- 45- "Name" is considered a correct name of a variable because it is made up of letters. (×)
- 46- "Dim" is used to declare variables. (✓)
- 47- "Dim" is used to declare constants. (×)
- 48- The command "Const" is used in the declaration of the variables. (×)
- 49- The command "Const" is used in the declaration of the constants. (✓)
- 50- Constants in VB.NET language are stores of a computer memory which have the name and the value that does not change during the running of the program. (✓)

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- 51- Constants in VB.NET language are stores of a computer memory which have name and value can change during the running of the program. (×)
- 52- The error in the result of any equation is a Syntax Error. (×)
- 53- The error in the result of any equation is a Logical Error. (✓)
- 54- Error that appears while you run or execute a VB.NET program is called Syntax Error. (×)
- 55- Error that appears during the execution of VB.NET program is Run time Error. (✓)
- 56- The final value of the variable X after the execution the following equation " $X = 3 + 2 * 4$ " is (11). (✓)
- 57- The final value of the variable X after execution the following equation " $X = 3 + 2 * 4$ " is (20). (×)

Select the appropriate answer to complete each of the following sentences:

- (1) The value of prices of desktop tools can be classified as..... data.
a) integer b) non- integer c) miscellaneous
- (2) The value of the names of the subjects can be classified as data.
a) miscellaneous b) non- integer c) string
- (3) The type of data element temporarily stored in the computer memory defines:
a) storage space and the extent of its value
b) name and storage space
c) storage space and a storage value
- (4) The right syntax to declare Salary variable is
a) Dim Salary As Integer b) Dim Salary As Byte c)Dim Salary As Decimal
- (5) The right syntax to declare the city variable is
a) Dim City As String b) Dim City As Byte c)Dim City As Decimal
- (6) The right syntax to declare the variable name F_Name is

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a) Dim F_Name As Integer b)Dim F Name As string c)Dim F_Name As Decimal

(7) The right syntax to declare the variable Gender is

a) Dim Gender As Decimal b)Dim Gender As Integer c)Dim Gender As Boolean

(8) The right syntax to declare the variable name F_Name is

a) Dim F_Name As Integer b) Dim F Name As Char c)Din F_Name As Char

(9) The error that appears after running a program VB.NET language is called

a) Syntax Error b) logical Error c) Runtime Error

(10) The error that appears while writing a code in a VB.NET language called.....

a) Syntax Error b)Logical Error c)Run time Error

(11) The error in the output result in language VB.NET code is called.....

a) Syntax Error b)Logical Error c)Run time Error

(12) The final output of the variable X for equation "X = 3 + 2 * 4" is

a) 11 b) 24 c) 20

(13) The final output of the variable Y for the equation "Y = 16 - 12/4 + 2" is

a) 3 b)11 c)15

(14) The declaration statement of a variable "Dim X As String", means the declaration about

a) A variable named X and type of character String.
b) Variable called string and its type X.
c) Unknown variable has no name and its type String.

(15) The correct statement to declare a non-integer variable named Y is

a) Dim Y As Decimal b)Y As Decimal c)Dim Y = Decimal

(16) Choose the correct name of the variable "name of the student":

a) st_name b) st name c)Name**

(17) Choose the correct name of the variable "address of the employee":

a) 5Cairo b) E Address c) (Address)

(18) The names of the following variables are correct except:

a) St_text b) Text c)_st_text

(19) On declaration of a mathematical constant π , we use the code

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- a) Dim Pi As Single b) Dim Pi As Single = 3.14 c) Const Pi As Single = 3.14

(20) On the declaration of constant gravity acceleration, we use the code

- a) Dim g As Single b) Const g As Single = 9.81 c) Dim g As Single = 9.81

(21) The declaration of variable number of family members C_Family with initial value of 2 is:

- a) Dim C_Family As Single = 2
b) Const C_Family As Integer = 2
c) Dim C_Family As Integer = 2

(22) If there is an error in the result of a rectangular area calculation in a program, this error is considered

- a) Syntax Error b) Logical Error c) Run time Error

(23) The error message that appears when you write the code "Dimension X As Byte", can be classified as

- a) Syntax Error b) Logical Error c) Run time Error

(24) The final output of the equation " $Y = 12 - 2 + 4 / 2$ " is

- a) 12 b) 7 c) 9

(25) The final output of the equation " $Y = 12 - (2 + 4) / 2$ " is

- a) 12 b) 7 c) 9

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Answer the questions with the help of the following code:

If X >= 50 Then

Msgbox("successful ")

End if

A- MessageBox is shown with the text "successful" when :

The value of the variable X >= 50

B- If the value of X equals 50, the result of executing code is

Show MsgBox “ successful”

C. If the value of X equals 62, the result of executing code is

Show MsgBox “ successful”

Answer the following questions with the help of the general syntax of the IF Then" statement:

If Then Else

A- Write conditional expression testing the value of the variable Y if it is less than 0.

IF Y < 0

B- Replace the "Code 1" in the general syntax with a code that shows the text "a negative number" in the message box.

MsgBox “ negative number”

C- From the general syntax of statement (If .. Then .. Else) that if the conditional expression is true, then **code1 following** is executed and if the expression is not achieved, **then The code following Else** is executed . (Complete)

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Answer the following questions with the help of the screen and the code in the table:"

Code	screen
<pre>Private Sub Button1_Click Dim x As Single x = Me.TextBox1.Text If x >= 50 Then MsgBox ("ناجح") End If End Sub</pre>	

A- The purpose of the program is: Text display "ناجح" in MsgBox if the value of the variable X is greater than or equal 50 $X \geq 50$

B- The code is executed if the event Click occurred on Button1 control tool.

C- Type of variable X in the code is Single :

D- "Me." In the code refers to the Form :

E- We input the value (50) in the text box, the result of the implementation of the code is : Text display "ناجح" in the MsgBox

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Complete the following table with the required code, using the general syntax conditional statement "IF .. Then .. Else

If Conditional Expression Then
Code

Else

Code

End if

So as to show a message box having the word "مصر" if the value of the variable "Country" is equal to the "Egypt" or message box having the word "Egypt" appears:

No	statement	code
1	Conditional expression	If country "مصر"
2	Result of achieving the condition "True"	MsgBox "مصر"
3	Result of not achieving the condition "False"	MsgBox "Egypt"

```
Dim x As Single
x = Me.TextBox1.Text
If x >= 50 Then
    MsgBox ("ناجح")
Else
    MsgBox ("راسب")
End If
```

Answer the following questions with the help of the code:

A. If the value of X = 76, the result of executing the code is:

MsgBox "ناجح"

B. If the value of X = 49, the result of executing Code is :

MsgBox "راسب"

C. Rewrite the code of "Block If" to appear on only one line.

If X > 50 then MsgBox "ناجح" Else "راسب"

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```
Dim N As Long
N = Me.TextBox1.Text
If N Mod 2 = 0 Then
    MsgBox("الرقم زوجي")
Else
    MsgBox("الرقم فردي")
End If
```

```
Dim N As integer
N = Me.TextBox1.Text
If N Mod 2 = 0 Then
    Label1 "الرقم زوجي"
Else
    Label2 "الرقم فردي"
End If
```

After studying the code, answer the following questions:

A- Modify the code so that the "الرقم زوجي" text appears in a label "Label1" and "الرقم فردي" text appears in a label "Label2" instead of the message box.

B- Replace the type of variable "N" to be "Integer"

The following code receives any number of a TextBox, and stores it in a variable, and then tests its value. If the number is even or odd, a MessageBox appears showing that.

Required: Retype the code after discovering the three errors and correcting them so that the result of its implementation is right.

```
Dim X As Integer
N = Me.TextBox1.Text
If N Mod 2 = 0
MsgBox ("الرقم زوجي")
Else
MsgBox ("الرقم فردي")
```

```
Dim N As Integer
N = Me.TextBox1.Text
If N Mod 2 = 0 Then
MsgBox ("الرقم زوجي")
Else
MsgBox ("الرقم فردي")

End If
```

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After studying the following code, answer the following questions:

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim degree As Single
    Try
        degree = Me.TextBox1.Text
        Select Case degree
            Case 0
                Me.Label2.Text = "صفر"
            Case Is < 0
                Me.Label2.Text = "تحت الصفر"
            Case Is > 0
                Me.Label2.Text = "فوق الصفر"
        End Select
    Catch ex As Exception
        MsgBox("ادخل عدد")
        Me.TextBox1.Focus()
        Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
    End Try
End Sub
```

- (A) The purpose of the code is Text display “صفر” or “تحت الصفر” or “فوق الصفر” in Label2
- (B) If you learn that: " Degree = -3" the text appears in the message box is : “تحت الصفر”
- (C) The code is executed when the event Click occurs on control tool Button1
- (D) Type of variable "Degree" is Single

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```
Private Sub Button1_Click(By*  
    Dim M As Integer  
    For M = 1 To 3  
        MsgBox (M)  
    Next  
End Sub
```

Answer the questions with the help of the following code:

A- The code is executed when you press **Click** on control tool **Button1** (complete)

B- "Dim" is used to declare (variable – constant) with type **integer**

C- The variable name used in the iterative loop is: **M**

D. The starting value of the iterative loop is **1** , the end value is **3** and the value of increment is **1**

E. Implementation of the iterative loop stops when the value of variable M reaches **4**

F- The code that is repeated is **M**

Answer the following questions with the help of the following code,:

```
Private Sub But_Repeat_Click (ByVal sender As System.Object,  
    Dim m As Integer  
    Me.Label1.Text = ""  
    For m = 5 To 9 Step 2  
        Me.Label1.Text = Me.Label1.Text & m & vbCrLf  
    Next m  
    ..... (The required in line number 7)  
    MsgBox (" البرنامج انتهى ")  
End Sub
```

A) The purpose of the code is:

Print the individual number from 5 To 9 in the control Label1 vertically .

B) the code is executed when the event **Click** occurs on the control tool **But_Repeat**

(C) to declare the variable m , the command **Dim** is used.

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(D) The loop statement used is **For.....Next**

(E) The code to be repeated is **Me.label1.Text = Me.label1.Text & m & vbCrLf**

(F) The purpose of the use of concatenation operator & in a the statement (Me.label1.Text = Me.label1.Text & m) is. **Print the value of variable M in Label1**

(G) Type the necessary code to display the final value of the variable M after the execution of the iterative loop in a message box: **Msgbox M**

```
Dim n, product As Integer
Dim str As String
Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
For n = 1 To 12
Str = 3 & " × " & n & " = "
product = 3 * n
Me. TextBox1.Text = Me. TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf
Next n
End Sub
```

A- The purpose of the code is **Print Multiplication Table 3 in the TextBox**

B. The purpose of the code (Dim str As String) is to declare a string variable named str. (**True** - false)

C- The purpose of the code (product = 3 * n) is assigning the result of multiplying 3 by the variable n to the variable product. (**True** - false)

D- The purpose of the code (product = 3 * n) is assigning the result of multiplying 3 by the variable product to the variable n. (**True** - **false**)

E.The purpose of the code:

Me.TextBox1.Text = Me.TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf

is assigning the value of the string variable "str" and the value of the variable "product" as a value for the property "text" for TextBox1. (**True** - false)

F. The purpose of the code part "vbCrLf" is to transition to a new line. (**True** - false)

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The following code is for typing a multiplication table of number 4 from 1 to 12.

Required: Modify the code to have a multiplication table of (7) so that the result will be in a TextBox.

$7 \times 5 = 35$
 $7 \times 7 = 49$
 $7 \times 9 = 63$
 $7 \times 11 = 77$

```
Dim n, product As Integer
Dim str As String
Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
For n = 1 To 12
Str = 4 & " × " & n & " = "
product = 4 * n
Me. TextBox1.Text = Me. TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf
Next n
End sub
```

```
Dim n, product As Integer
Dim str As String
Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
For n = 5 To 12 Step2
Str = 7 & " × " & n & " = "
product = 7 * n
Me. TextBox1.Text = Me. TextBox1.Text & str & product &
vbCrLf
Next n
End sub
```

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The purpose of the following code is to type a multiplication table of (9) by the numbers from 1 to 10

Required: Correct the four errors in the code, until we get the correct result of the code execution in the table.

```
Dim n, product As String
Dim str As String
Me.TextBox1.Text = ""
For n = 1 To 10 Step -1
Str = 9 & " × " & n & " = "
product = 9 + n
Me. TextBox1.Text = Me. TextBox1.Text & str & product & vbCrLf
Next str
End Sub
```

No.	Wrong code	The code after correction
1	Dim n, product As String	Dim n, product As integer
2	For n = 1 To 10 Step -1	Without Step
3	product = 9 + n	product = 9 * n
4	Next str	Next N

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With the help of the code, answer the following questions:

```
For I = 1 To B Step C  
    Me.TextBox1.Text = Me.TextBox1.Text & I & vbCrLf  
Next
```

A- The purpose of the code: **Print the number of (1) until the value of the variable (B) by increasing the value of the variable (C)**

B- The name of the counter variable : **i**

C- The iterative loop begins with the value: **1**

D- The iterative loop ends with the value: **value of variable (B)**

E- the value of the increment of counter : **value of variable (C)**

F- The purpose of vbCrLf is : **Create a new line**

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The first question: Tick (✓) in front of the correct statement and a sign (✗) in front of the wrong one for each of the following phrase:

- 1- Cyber bullying is a deliberately aggressive behaviour, using electronic media for harassment, annoyance, disturbance, intimidation or threatening others . (✓)
- 2- Cyber bullying is done through electronic means, such as social networking sites.(✓)
- 3- Stealthy-mail is considered a form of Cyber bullying.(✓)
- 4- Harassment and the threat are of the most important electronic means used in Cyber bullying. (✗)
- 5- Harassment and blackmailing are forms cyber bullying.(✓)
- 6- Stealing the person's account in the social networking sites or email is one of the risks that we may be exposed to through such media.(✓)
- 7- Social networking sites help to meet new people you like to see to develop social relationships. (✗)
- 8- In line with the rules of safe use. you should put an easy password passage ,for your private e-mail, in order to be able to remember. (✗)
- 9- E-exception means following a particular person in all means of electronic communication. (✗)
- 10- Electronic prosecution is intended to send an e-mail carrying a threat and holiday for one or more persons. (✗)
- 11- The declaration of a function starts with (**Sub**) and ends with (**End Sub**). (✗)
- 12- The declaration of a function starts with (**Function**) and ends with (**End Function**). (✓)
- 13- We resort to the use of the **Function** if our code results in a value we need. (✓)
- 14- We resort to the use of the **Procedure** if our code results in a value we need. (✗)
- 15- The **Function** is a set of commands and instructions with a specific name that can take **Parameters**, and return a **parameter**. (✓)