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VBScript Reference Manual IndoSoft Web Studio

VBScript User-Defined Class Objects

To define a user-defined Class Object, you use the **Class** statement to declare a class. The **End Class** statement defines the termination of the Class. Together, these statements form a Class construct, or Class block. E.g.

```
Class objName  
Place the Class variables, Properties and Methods here  
End Class
```

In this syntax, **objName** is the name given to the Class Object. The class object name must follow standard VBScript variable naming conventions. Class Objects are usually declared in the variable definition sections. You can have multiple Class blocks in a single VBScript file, but each block must contain the **Class ...End Class** statements. Classes cannot be nested.

Once you have defined the Class Object, you need to create an instance of the Class, similar to how other objects are created. When the Class Object is instantiated, memory is allocated for the Class Object. The **Set** statement is used with the **New** keyword to assign an instance of the class to a variable. With VBScript, this is the only time the **New** keyword is used (i.e. to instantiate a user-defined Class). E.g.

```
Dim MyObj  
Set MyObj = New objName
```

The Object name **MyObj** is the Object variable name, and must follow standard VBScript variable naming conventions. The Object variable name is a reference (address) of the Object stored in memory, (it is not the Object itself).

Inside the Class block, any Class variables, Properties, Methods and Events can be defined by the developer. The developer does not have to use all of the capabilities of the Class construct, i.e. Classes can be created without Methods or Properties. The design of the Class Object is completely up to the developer.

Class variables are created within the Class structure by using the **Dim**, **Public**, or **Private** statements. Variables defined within the Class structure by any of these statements must follow the standard VBScript variable naming conventions. Variables can be simple variables or arrays. E.g.

```
Class className  
Dim var1, var2  
Public var3, var4  
Private var5, var6  
End Class
```

The choice of the **Dim**, **Public**, or **Private** statements determine whether the variable is accessible outside of the Class Object. Variables are public by default, i.e. they are accessible outside of the Class Object. Both the **Dim** and the **Public** statements create public variables, while the **Private** statement creates variables that are not public. As a general rule, it is good programming practice to make all Class variables private, since the developer will want to tightly control when these variables are changed.

VBScript does not support Class-level Constants, i.e. named constants declared at the Class level. You cannot use the **Const** statement at the Class-level so that a constant can be used throughout a Class, but you can use the **Const** statement within a Property or Method. However, the constant will only have local scope within the Property or Method.

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