



DATE: March 30 – April 3, 2020

Topic: LESSON 12: FUNCTIONS PART II – String Functions

The Mid Function

The Mid function is used to retrieve a part of text from a given phrase. The syntax of the Mid Function is

Mid(phrase, position,n)

where

- phrase is the string from which a part of text is to be retrieved.
- position is the starting position of the phrase from which the retrieving process begins.
- n is the number of characters to retrieve.

The Right Function

The Right function extracts the right portion of a phrase. The syntax is

Microsoft.VisualBasic.Right ("Phrase", n)

Where n is the starting position from the right of the phrase where the portion of the phrase is going to be extracted. For example:

Microsoft.VisualBasic.Right ("Visual Basic", 4) = asic

Example: The following code extracts the right portion any phrase entered by the user.

```
Private Sub Button1_Click (ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim myword As String
    myword = TextBox1.Text
    Label1.Text = Microsoft.VisualBasic.Right (myword, 4)
End Sub
```

The Left Function

The Left function extracts the left portion of a phrase. The syntax is

Microsoft.VisualBasic.Left ("Phrase", n)

Where n is the starting position from the left of the phrase where the portion of the phrase is going to be extracted. For example:

Microsoft.VisualBasic.Left("Visual Basic", 4) = asic

Example 13.3: The following code extracts the left portion any phrase entered by the user.

```
Private Sub Button1_Click (ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim myword As String
```

```
myword = TextBox1.Text
Label1.Text = Microsoft.VisualBasic.Left (myword, 4)
End Sub
```

The Trim Function

The Trim function trims the empty spaces on both side of the phrase. The syntax is

Trim("Phrase")

For example, Trim (" Visual Basic ") = Visual basic

Example 13.4

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
    Dim myPhrase As String
    myPhrase = Microsoft.VisualBasic.InputBox("Enter your phrase")
    Label1.Text = Trim(myPhrase)
End Sub
```

The Ltrim Function

The Ltrim function trims the empty spaces of the left portion of the phrase. The syntax is

Ltrim("Phrase")

.For example,

Ltrim (" Visual Basic")= Visual basic

The Rtrim Function

The Rtrim function trims the empty spaces of the right portion of the phrase. The syntax is

Rtrim("Phrase")

For example,

Rtrim ("Visual Basic ") = Visual Basic

The InStr function

The **InStr** function looks for a phrase that is embedded within the original phrase and returns the starting position of the embedded phrase. The syntax is

Instr (n, original phase, embedded phrase)

Where n is the position where the Instr function will begin to look for the embedded phrase. For example

Instr(1, "Visual Basic", " Basic")=8

*The function returns a numeric value.

You can write a program code as shown below:

```
Private Sub Button1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Button1.Click
```

```
Label1.Text = InStr(1, "Visual Basic", "Basic")  
End Sub
```

The Ucase and the Lcase Functions

The **Ucase** function converts all the characters of a string to capital letters. On the other hand, the **Lcase** function converts all the characters of a string to small letters.

The syntax is

```
Microsoft.VisualBasic.UCase(Phrase)
```

```
Microsoft.VisualBasic.LCase(Phrase)
```

For example,

```
Microsoft.VisualBasic.UCase("Visual Basic") =VISUAL BASIC
```

```
Microsoft.VisualBasic.Lcase("Visual Basic") =visual basic
```

The Chr and the Asc functions

The **Chr** function returns the string that corresponds to an ASCII code while the **Asc** function converts an ASCII character or symbol to the corresponding ASCII code. ASCII stands for "American Standard Code for Insyntaxion Interchange". Altogether there are 255 ASCII codes and as many ASCII characters. Some of the characters may not be displayed as they may represent some actions such as the pressing of a key or produce a beep sound. The syntax of the Chr function is

Chr(charcode)

and the syntax of the Asc function is

Asc(Character)

Task to do:

Write down all these examples in one form. And continue working with your assigned task to do, assume that you are working for a reservation system of an online enrollment. Continue your registration in form2 of your program.

Note:

- Flow chart is a must
- To those who doesn't have their computers to work with. Write down your program in a short bond paper and compile it in a short folder.