7.01 Study Guide

Fill in the blank or answer the question.

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a block of code that will execute in response to a “call” from inside another block of code.
2. How do you declare a Sub Procedure?
3. Where can a Public Sub be accessed?
4. Where can a Private Sub be accessed?
5. How do Event Procedures execute?
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pass the value to the sub procedure.
7. In a Value Parameter, can the value of the variable be changed?
8. Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when no return value is needed.
9. Variable arguments passed by value are/are not changed by the procedure?
10. The number of arguments passed must \_\_\_\_\_\_ the number identified in the call statement.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parameter does not create a new place in memory.
12. What can ByRef be thought of as? The example given in the powerpoint….
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: assumptions or initial requirements of a procedure.
14. What does strong typing mean?
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are special type of procedure that return a value to the main program using a return statement.
16. What must functions be given when declared?
17. A function returns a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ value and therefore must be used in a statement such as an assignment statement that makes use of the returned value.
18. What is used to assign the function to a variable?
19. NAME THE CODE
	1. Public Sub subName ()
	 End Sub
	2. Public Sub subName (ByVal name As DataType, …)
	 End Sub
	3. Public Sub subName (ByRef name As DataType, …)
	 End Sub