



# **MAKERERE UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL**

## **Bachelor of Business Computing**

### **BUC 2227: Business Application Programming Lecture 5**

**BUC 2227**



# Enriching the user interface

- Working with multiple forms
- Login Screen
- Key Trapping
- Message Boxes
- Dash Boards
- Adding other advanced controls



# Working with Multiple forms

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When developing application in VB.Net you might need to;

- Authenticate users through a login screen
- Open additional forms from a main form
- Pass data between forms
- Hide, show, or close forms properly



# The Login Screen

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- It is a form where users enter their **username and password** to authenticate access to an application
- It typically includes:
  - Username field (TextBox)
  - Password field (encrypted)
  - Login Button
  - Cancel/Exit Button
  - Message notifications



# The Login Screen\_Example1

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A screenshot of a web browser window titled "LogIn Screen". The window has a yellow background. It contains two input fields: "UserName" with the text "Admin" and "PassWord" with five asterisks. Below the fields is the text "Loading your personal settings, please wait..." in a cursive font. A progress bar is shown below the text, with a green segment on the left and a grey segment on the right. At the bottom center is a yellow button with a blue dashed border labeled "LogIn".

LogIn Screen

UserName Admin

PassWord \*\*\*\*\*

*Loading your personal settings, please wait...*

LogIn



# The Login Screen\_Example2

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The screenshot shows a standard Windows-style window titled "LoginForm". At the top center is a blue icon of a padlock and a key. Below the icon, the text "Enter your Login details to continue" is displayed. The form contains three input fields: a dropdown menu labeled "Pick your role:", a text box labeled "Username:", and a text box labeled "Password:". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Login" and "Cancel".



# Key Trapping

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- Key Trapping refers to capturing and handling keyboard input (key presses) within an application
- It is a process of intercepting unwanted key strokes.
- **It is useful for;**
  - Validating user input (e.g., allowing only numbers in a TextBox)
  - Creating shortcuts (e.g., pressing Enter to log in)
  - Preventing certain keys (e.g., disabling Backspace in a TextBox)



# Sample ASCII Table

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## ASCII Table ~ Character Map

-----  
Dec:Base10, Hex:Base16, Oct:Base8,Bin:Base2  
-----

0,	dec:	48,	hex:	30,	oct:	60,	bin:	110000
1,	dec:	49,	hex:	31,	oct:	61,	bin:	110001
2,	dec:	50,	hex:	32,	oct:	62,	bin:	110010
3,	dec:	51,	hex:	33,	oct:	63,	bin:	110011
4,	dec:	52,	hex:	34,	oct:	64,	bin:	110100
5,	dec:	53,	hex:	35,	oct:	65,	bin:	110101
6,	dec:	54,	hex:	36,	oct:	66,	bin:	110110
7,	dec:	55,	hex:	37,	oct:	67,	bin:	110111
8,	dec:	56,	hex:	38,	oct:	70,	bin:	111000
9,	dec:	57,	hex:	39,	oct:	71,	bin:	111001
A,	dec:	65,	hex:	41,	oct:	101,	bin:	1000001
B,	dec:	66,	hex:	42,	oct:	102,	bin:	1000010
C,	dec:	67,	hex:	43,	oct:	103,	bin:	1000011
D,	dec:	68,	hex:	44,	oct:	104,	bin:	1000100
E,	dec:	69,	hex:	45,	oct:	105,	bin:	1000101
F,	dec:	70,	hex:	46,	oct:	106,	bin:	1000110
G,	dec:	71,	hex:	47,	oct:	107,	bin:	1000111
H,	dec:	72,	hex:	48,	oct:	110,	bin:	1001000
I,	dec:	73,	hex:	49,	oct:	111,	bin:	1001001





# Practical Application

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- Demonstrate the ASCII Table for the different ASCII codes of the keyboard characters. Can be accessed here <https://www.ascii-code.com/>
- Revisit the student grading application to accept only numbers (0-9), back space and decimal point in the marks text boxes.

```
Private Sub txtecon_KeyPress(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal e As EventArgs)
    If (e.KeyChar < Chr(48) Or e.KeyChar > Chr(57)) And _
        (e.KeyChar <> Chr(8)) And (e.KeyChar <> Chr(46)) Then
        e.Handled = True
    End If
```



## Key Trapping cont....

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- Accept only Alphabets (both lower and upper cases) and the backspace key eg in the name textbox

```
Private Sub txtecon_KeyPress(ByVal sender As Object,
    If (e.KeyChar < Chr(65) Or e.KeyChar > Chr(90)
And (e.KeyChar < Chr(97) Or e.KeyChar > Chr(122)) And
(e.KeyChar <> Chr(8))) Then
    e.Handled = True
    End If
End Sub
```



# Message Boxes

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- A **MessageBox** in VB.NET is a pop-up dialog used to display messages, warnings, or alerts to users.
- It provides information and allows users to make choices, such as **OK, Yes, No, Cancel**, etc.
- Its structure is;
- `MessageBox.Show("Message", "Body", "Title", Buttons, Icon)`



# Message Boxes

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- "Message": is the text displayed in the message box
- "Title": is the title of the message box window
- `MessageBoxButtons.OK`: The button(s) to show (e.g., OK, Yes/No)
- `MessageBoxIcon.Information`: The icon type (e.g., Information, Warning)



# Message Boxes....

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## Coding for user event responses

- Deciding on which actions the application should take based on message box buttons clicked
- Eg what could happen if the user clicks No/Yes on the messagebox prompt

```
Private Sub cmdDelete_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As EventArgs)
    Dim response As DialogResult
    response = MessageBox.Show("Are you sure you want to delete?", "Caution", MessageBoxButtons.YesNo, MessageBoxIcon.Warning)
    If response = Windows.Forms.DialogResult.Yes Then
        txtName.Text = " "
    End If
End Sub
```



# The Dashboard

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- A **dashboard** is a **centralized interface** that provides users with key functionalities and data in a structured way.
- It serves as the **main form** of an application, allowing users to navigate to different sections and perform operations efficiently.



A well-designed dashboard typically includes:

- **Navigation Menu** – Buttons to access different modules
- **User Authentication** – Displays user details and role-based access
- **Data Display Widgets** – Labels, charts, or grids for reports
- **Quick Actions** – Shortcuts to common tasks (e.g., "Add New User")
- **Notifications** – Alerts on important updates
- **Settings & Logout** – Access to configurations

# Dashboard\_Example



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Manager Form

## Manager Dashboard



**Inventory Management**



**User Management**



**Supplier Management**



**Sales and Transactions**



**Reports and Data exportation**



**System Settings and Security**

**Back** **Close**





# Practical Task....

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- Create multiple forms
- Create a Dashboard that navigates to and from all the forms
- Example forms could be;
  - Products form
  - Manager form
  - Accountant form
  - Supplier form
  - Customer form



# Adding other advanced controls

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- Radio Buttons
- Check Boxes
- List boxes
- Combo Boxes
- Group Boxes
- Picture Boxes
- Progress Bars
- Timers
- Date time pickers
- Calenders etc.....

# Advanced Controls\_Example



### Bio Data

Name

RegNo

Date of Birth

Nationality

### Program

BBC  BCOM

BHRM  BESBM

BOIM  BPSM

BBA  BCHM

### Student Photo



[Click to Load Photo](#)

### Choose Course Units

PPB  MKT  ECON

ISDM  ICT F  SMD

BSA  BLAW  EWEB

ICT  CDBM  BAD

### Department

BC  IT

FIN  PRMT

ACC  MGT SC

HR  IS

### Year of Study

ONE  TWO  THREE

### Study Time

Day  Evening

### Hostel

- Akamwesi
- Bahesi
- Evelyne
- Betsam**
- Dofra
- Vision

### Course Costs

PPB =  MKT =

ISDM =  ICTF =

BSA =  BLAW =

ICT =  CDBM =

ECON =  SMD =

BAD =  EWEB =

Total Course Charge =

[Back](#)

[Register](#)

[Save](#)

[Refresh](#)

[Next](#)

[Exit](#)



# Advanced Controls

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- Generate a user profile based on the choices

