



Don't blame VBScript

VBScript is a very popular automation language. [Microsoft VBScript Engine](#), which is available for free, is one of the reasons, another - on the surface VBScript is extremely simple. But I admit that switching to VBScript from C was hard at times. It required unlearning approach.

And yet VBScript is powerful enough so that a seasoned programmer used to Object-Oriented paradigm can use the same approach with a little bit of creativity.

Class Constructor

Each VBScript class has a constructor which is automatically called when a new object instance is created.

```
Private Sub Class_Initialize()  
' put your custom initialization code  
End Sub
```

Class Destructor

Each VBScript class has also a destructor which is automatically called when life span of the object comes to an end.

```
Private Sub Class_Terminate()  
' put your custom initialization code  
End Sub
```

Virtual Properties

Special methods Property Get, Property Let, and Property Set allow using object properties that do not actually exist.

```
Class Point2D  
    ' Properties  
  
    Private p_X  
    Private p_Y  
    '-----  
  
    ' Methods  
'Constructor - called automatically  
Private Sub Class_Initialize()  
    X = 0  
    Y = 0  
End Sub  
'-----  
'Destructor - called automatically  
Private Sub Class_Terminate()  
End Sub  
'-----  
'A pair of methods to access private property X  
Property Get X  
    X = p_X  
End Property  
Property Let X(ByVal in_X)  
    p_X = in_X  
End Property  
'-----  
'A pair of methods to access private property Y  
Property Get Y  
    Y = p_Y  
End Property  
Property Let Y(ByVal in_Y)  
    p_Y = in_Y  
End Property  
'-----  
'A pair of methods to access virtual properties:  
'Point's Polar coordinates  
Property Get Polar_R  
    Polar_R = Sqr(p_X*p_X + p_Y*p_Y)  
End Property  
Property Get Polar_Phi  
    Polar_Phi = Atn(p_Y/p_X)  
End Property  
'-----  
End Class
```

Inheritance through Delegation

VBScript does not allow declaring a class through derivation. However, a programmer can declare a property (or multiple properties) and initialize it (them) with reference(s) of ancestor object(s). That will give the desired access to the properties and methods of ancestor objects.

```
Class ScreenPoint  
    ' Properties
```

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```

'Ancestor Point2D
Private P2D
'Point color
Private Color
'-----

'' Methods
'Constructor - called automatically
Private Sub Class_Initialize()
    Set P2D = new Point2D
End Sub
'-----
'Destructor - called automatically
Private Sub Class_Terminate()
    Set P2D = Nothing
End Sub
'-----
'A pair of methods to access private property X
Property Get X
    X = P2D.X
End Property
Property Let X(ByVal in_X)
    P2D.X = in_X
End Property
'-----
'A pair of methods to access private property Y
Property Get Y
    Y = P2D.Y
End Property
Property Let Y(ByVal in_Y)
    P2D.Y = in_Y
End Property
'-----
End Class

```

Dynamic Code and Callbacks

To demonstrate this feature, I first prompt you to read about [Eval](#) function and [ExecuteGlobal](#) statement in VBScript.

```

Public Function CTZ()
    sGlobalValue = "ExecuteGlobal successful"
End Function
Public sGlobalValue
Public Function TestExecuteGlobal()
    Dim sCallName, sLocalValue
Dim intRC, boolRC
    sGlobalValue = "Testing ExecuteGlobal"

    sCallName = "CTZ()"

    boolRC = True
On Error Resume Next
    ExecuteGlobal sCallName
    intRC = Err.Number
On Error GoTo 0
If intRC <> 0 Then boolRC = False

    If Not boolRC Then
        sGlobalValue = "ExecuteGlobal failed"
    End If

    MsgBox(sGlobalValue)
End Function

```

Thus, you can add functions and any definitions (including class definitions) dynamically, during run-time - which allows referring undefined methods and objects!

There are also other magic tricks, as overloading and access to external class libraries. Hopefully this post has been a useful introduction to ignite your interest to automation tricks with VBScript.

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