Test Data

Amount	Rate	Years
2000.00	.15	5
1234.56	.075	3

Check Figures

Future Value
$4,022.71
$1,533.69

Hint: Remember that the result of an exponentiation operation is a Double data type.

3.6 Write a project that calculates the shipping charge for a package if the shipping rate is $0.12 per ounce.

Form: Use a masked text box for the package-identification code (a six-digit code) and labeled text boxes for the weight of the package—one box for pounds and another one for ounces. Use a text box to display the shipping charge.

Include buttons for *Calculate*, *Clear*, *Print*, and *Exit*.

Code: Include event procedures for each button. Use a constant for the shipping rate, calculate the shipping charge, and display it formatted in a text box. Display a message to the user for any bad input data.

Calculation hint: There are 16 ounces in a pound.

ID	Weight	Shipping Charge
L5496P	0 lb. 5 oz.	$0.60
J1955K	2 lb. 0 oz.	$3.84
Z0000Z	1 lb. 1 oz.	$2.04

3.7 Create a project for the local car rental agency that calculates rental charges. The agency charges $15 per day plus $0.12 per mile.

Form: Use text boxes for the customer name, address, city, state, ZIP code, beginning odometer reading, ending odometer reading, and the number of days the car was used. Use text boxes to display the miles driven and the total charge. Format the output appropriately.

Include buttons for *Calculate*, *Clear*, *Print*, and *Exit*.

Code: Include an event procedure for each button. For the calculation, subtract the beginning odometer reading from the ending odometer reading to get the number of miles traveled. Use a constant for the $15 per day charge and the $0.12 mileage rate. Display a message to the user for any bad input data.