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The purpose of this book is to provide basic guideline for people interested in Excel VBA programming. Although every effort and care has been taken to make the information as accurate as possible, the author shall not be liable for any error, harm or damage arising from using the instructions given in this book.

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About the Author

Dr. Liew Voon Kiong holds a bachelor degree in Mathematics(BSc), a master degree in management (MM) and a doctoral degree in business administration(DBA). He has been involved in programming for more than 15 years. He created the popular online Visual Basic Tutorial at www.vbtutor.net in 1996 and since then the web site has attracted millions of visitors and it is one of the top searched Visual Basic websites in many search engines including Google. In order to provide more support for Excel VBA hobbyists, he has written this book based on his online VBA tutorial at http://www.vbtutor.net/VBA/vba_tutorial.html. He is also the author of Visual Basic 6 Made Easy and Visual Basic 2008 Made Easy.
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Chapter 1

Introduction to Excel VBA

1.1 The Concept of Excel VBA

VBA is the acronym for Visual Basic for Applications. It is an integration of the Microsoft's event-driven programming language Visual Basic with Microsoft Office applications such as Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint and more. By running Visual Basic IDE within the Microsoft Office applications, we can build customized solutions and programs to enhance the capabilities of those applications.

Among the Visual Basic for applications, Microsoft Excel VBA is the most popular. There are many reasons why we should learn VBA for Microsoft Excel, among them is you can learn the fundamentals of Visual Basic programming within the MS Excel environment, without having to purchase a copy of Microsoft Visual Basic software. Another reason is by learning Excel VBA; you can build custom made functions to complement the built-in formulas and functions of Microsoft Excel. Although MS Excel has many built-in formulas and functions, they are not enough for certain complex calculations and applications. For example, it is very difficult to calculate monthly payment for a loan taken using Excel's built-in formulas, but it is relatively easier to write VBA code for such calculation. This book is written in such a way that you can learn VBA for MS Excel at your own pace.

You can write Excel VBA code in every version of Microsoft Office, including MS Office 97, MS Office 2000, MS Office 2002, MS Office 2003, MS Office XP, MS Office 2007 and MS Office 2010. By using VBA, you can build some very powerful tools in
MS Excel, including financial and scientific applications that can perform financial calculations and programs that can perform statistical analyses.

1.2 The Visual Basic Editor in MS Excel

There are two ways which you can start VBA programming in MS Excel. The first is to place a command button on the spreadsheet and start programming by clicking the command button to launch the Visual Basic Editor. The second way is to launch the Visual Basic Editor by clicking on the Tools menu then select Macro from the drop-down menu and choose Visual Basic Editor. Lets start with the command button first. In order to place a command button on the MS Excel spreadsheet, you click the View item on the MS Excel menu bar and then click on toolbars and finally select the Control Toolbox after which the control toolbox bar will appear, as shown in Figure 1.1. , then click on the command button and draw it on the spreadsheet, as shown in Figure 1.2.

![Figure 1.1: Displaying Control Toolbox in MS Excel.](image)
Figure 1.2: The Command Button in Design Mode

Now you select the command button and make sure the design button on the far left of the control toolbox is depressed. Next, click on the command button to launch the Visual Basic Editor. Enter the statements as shown in figure 1.3. Let's write out the code here:

Example 1.1

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()

    Range("A1:A10").Value="Visual Basic"

    Range("C11").Value=Range("A11").Value + Range("B11").Value

End Sub
The first statement will fill up cell A1 to cell A10 with the phrase "Visual Basic" while the second statement add the values in cell A11 and cell B11 and then display the sum in cell C11. To run the program, you need to exit the Visual Basic Editor by clicking the Excel button on the far left corner of the tool bar. When you are in the MS Excel environment, you can exit the design mode by clicking the design button, then click on the command button.

![Figure 1.3: The Visual Basic Editor IDE in MS Excel](image-url)

Running the above VBA will give you the output as shown in Figure 1.4
1.3 The Excel VBA Code

Writing Excel VBA code is almost exactly the same as writing code in Visual Basic, which means you have to use syntaxes similar to Visual Basic. However, there are codes specially designed for use in MS Excel, such as the use of the object or function called Range. It is the function that specifies the value of a cell or a range of cells in MS Excel spreadsheet. The format of using Range is as follows:

Range("cell Name").Value=K or Range("Range of Cells").Value=K

Where Value is the property of Range and K can be a numeric value or a string.
Example 1.2

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()

    Range("A1").Value = "VBA"

End Sub

The above example will enter the text “VBA” into cell A1 of the MS Excel spreadsheet when the user presses the command button. You can also use Range without the Value property, as shown in Example 1.3:

Example 1.3

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()

    Range("A1") = 100

End Sub

In the above example, clicking the command button with enter the value of 100 into cell A1 of the MS Excel spreadsheet. The follow example demonstrates how to input values into a range of cells:

Example 1.4

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()

    Range("A1:A10") = 100

End Sub
Chapter 2

Working with Variables in Excel VBA

2.1 The Concept of Variables

Variables are like mail boxes in the post office. The contents of the variables change every now and then, just like the mail boxes. In Excel VBA, variables are areas allocated by the computer memory to hold data. Like the mail boxes, each variable must be given a name. To name a variable in Excel VBA, you have to follow a set of rules, as follows:

a) Variable Names

The following are the rules when naming the variables in VBA

- It must be less than 255 characters
- No spacing is allowed
- It must not begin with a number
- Period is not permitted

Examples of valid and invalid variable names are displayed in Table 2.1

Table 2.1: Examples of valid and invalid variable names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Valid Name</th>
<th>Invalid Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My_Car</td>
<td>My.Car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this year</td>
<td>1NewBoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long_Name_Can_beUSE</td>
<td>He&amp;HisFather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group88</td>
<td>Student ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* &amp; is not acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Space not allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Declaring Variables

In VBA, we need to declare the variables before using them by assigning names and data types. There are many VBA data types, which can be grossly divided into two types, namely the numeric data types and the non-numeric data types.

i) Numeric Data Types

Numeric data types are types of data that consist of numbers, which can be computed mathematically with various standard arithmetic operators such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and more. In VBA, the numeric data are divided into 7 types, which are summarized in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Numeric Data Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Range of Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Byte</td>
<td>1 byte</td>
<td>0 to 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integer</td>
<td>2 bytes</td>
<td>-32,768 to 32,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long</td>
<td>4 bytes</td>
<td>-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>4 bytes</td>
<td>-3.402823E+38 to -1.401298E-45 for negative values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.401298E-45 to 3.402823E+38 for positive values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double</td>
<td>8 bytes</td>
<td>-1.79769313486232e+308 to 4.94065645841247E-324 for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>negative values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.94065645841247E-324 to 1.79769313486232e+308 for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>positive values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>8 bytes</td>
<td>-922,337,203,685,477.5808 to 922,337,203,685,477.5807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>12 bytes</td>
<td>+/- 79,228,162,514,264,337,593,543,950,335 if no decimal is use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+/- 7.9228162514264337593543950335 (28 decimal places).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ii) Non-numeric Data Types

Nonnumeric data types are summarized in Table 2.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Storage</th>
<th>Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String (fixed length)</td>
<td>Length of string</td>
<td>1 to 65,400 characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String (variable length)</td>
<td>Length + 10 bytes</td>
<td>0 to 2 billion characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>8 bytes</td>
<td>January 1, 100 to December 31, 9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>2 bytes</td>
<td>True or False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object</td>
<td>4 bytes</td>
<td>Any embedded object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant (numeric)</td>
<td>16 bytes</td>
<td>Any value as large as Double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant (text)</td>
<td>Length + 22 bytes</td>
<td>Same as variable-length string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can declare the variables implicitly or explicitly. For example, sum=text1.text means that the variable sum is declared implicitly and ready to receive the input in textbox1. Other examples of implicit declaration are volume=8 and label="Welcome". On the other hand, for explicit declaration, variables are normally declared in the general section of the code window using the Dim statements. Here is the syntax:

Dim variableName as DataType

**Example 2.1**

Dim password As String
Dim yourName As String
Dim firstnum As Integer
Dim secondnum As Integer
Dim total As Integer
Dim BirthDay As Date
You may also combine them into one line, separating each variable with a comma, as follows:

**Dim password As String, yourName As String, firstnum As Integer.**

If the data type is not specified, VBE will automatically declare the variable as a Variant. For string declaration, there are two possible formats, one for the variable-length string and another for the fixed-length string. For the variable-length string, just use the same format as Example 2.1 above. However, for the fixed-length string, you have to use the format as shown below:

**Dim VariableName as String * n**

Where n defines the number of characters the string can hold. For example, **Dim yourName as String * 10** mean yourName can hold no more than 10 Characters.

**Example 2.2**

In this example, we declared three types of variables, namely the string, date and currency.

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim YourName As String, BirthDay As Date, Income As Currency
    YourName = "Alex"
    BirthDay = "1 April 1980"
    Income = 1000
    Range("A1") = YourName
    Range("A2") = BirthDay
    Range("A3") = Income
End Sub
```
2.2 The use of Option Explicit

The use of Option Explicit is to help us to track errors in the usage of variable names within a program code. For example, if we commit a typo, VBE will pop up an error message “Variable not defined”. Indeed, Option Explicit forces the programmer to declare all the variables using the Dim keyword. It is a good practice to use Option Explicit because it will prevent us from using incorrect variable names due to typing errors, especially when the program gets larger. With the usage of Option Explicit, it will save us time in debugging our programs.

When Option Explicit is included in the program code, we have to declare all variables with the Dim keyword. Any variable not declared or wrongly typed will cause the program to popup the “Variable not defined” error message. We have to correct the error before the program can continue to run.
Example 2.3

This example uses the Option Explicit keyword and it demonstrates how a typo is being tracked.

    Option Explicit

    Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
        Dim YourName As String, password As String
        YourName = "John"
        password = 12345
        Cells(1, 2) = YourNam
        Cells(1, 3) = password
    End Sub

The typo is *YourNam* and the error message 'variable not defined' is displayed.

![Figure 2.2: Error message due to typo error](image-url)
2.3 Assigning Values to the Variables

After declaring various variables using the Dim statements, we can assign values to those variables. The general format of an assignment is

    Variable=Expression

The variable can be a declared variable or a control property value. The expression could be a mathematical expression, a number, a string, a Boolean value (true or false) and more. Here are some examples:

    firstNumber=100
    secondNumber=firstNumber-99
    userName="John Lyan"
    userpass.Text = password
    Label1.Visible = True
    Command1.Visible = false
    ThirdNumber = Val(usernum1.Text)
    total = firstNumber + secondNumber+ThirdNumber

2.4 Performing Arithmetic Operations in Excel VBA

In order to compute input from the user and to generate results in Excel VBA, we can use various mathematical operators. In Excel VBA, except for + and -, the symbols for the operators are different from normal mathematical operators, as shown in Table 2.3.
Table 2.3: Arithmetic Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Mathematical function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>Exponential</td>
<td>$2^4=16$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Multiplication</td>
<td>$4*3=12$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>$12/4=3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mod</td>
<td>Modulus (return the remainder from an integer division)</td>
<td>$15 \text{ Mod } 4=3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>Integer Division (discards the decimal places)</td>
<td>$19\div4=4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ or &amp;</td>
<td>String concatenation</td>
<td>&quot;Visual&quot;&amp;&quot;Basic&quot;=&quot;Visual Basic&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 2.4

Option Explicit

    Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    Dim number1, number2, number3 as Single
    Dim total, average as Double
    number1=Cells (1, 1).Value
    number1=Cells (2, 1).Value
    number3= Cells (3, 1).Value
    Total=number1+number2+number3
    Average=Total/3
    Cells (5, 1) =Total
    Cells (6, 1) =Average
    End Sub
In example 2.4, three variables are declared as single and another two variables are declared as variant. Variant means the variable can hold any numeric data type. The program computes the total and average of the three numbers that are entered into three cells in the Excel spreadsheet.

Example 2.5

Option Explicit

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim secondName As String, yourName As String
    firstName = Cells(1,1).Value
    secondName = Cells(2,1).Value
    yourName = firstName + " " + secondName
    Cells(3,1) = yourName
End Sub

In the above example, three variables are declared as string. The variable firstName and the variable secondName will receive their data entered by the user into Cells(1,1) and cells(2,1) respectively. The variable yourName will be assigned the data by combining the first two variables. Finally, yourName is displayed on Cells (3, 1). Performing addition on strings will result in concatenation of the strings, as shown in figure 2.3 below. Names in A1 and A2 are joined up and displayed in A3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>James</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Barrack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CommandButton1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>James</td>
<td>Barrack</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2.3: Concatenation of Strings
Chapter 3

Using Message box and Input box

There are many built-in functions available in Excel VBA which we can use to streamline our VBA programs. Among them, message box and input box are most commonly used. These two functions are useful because they make the Excel VBA macro programs more interactive. The input box allows the user to enter the data while the message box displays output to the user.

3.1 The MsgBox ( ) Function

The objective of the MsgBox function is to produce a pop-up message box and prompt the user to click on a command button before he or she can continue. The code for the message box is as follows:

\[
\text{yourMsg=MsgBox(Prompt, Style Value, Title)}
\]

The first argument, Prompt, displays the message in the message box. The Style Value determines what type of command button that will appear in the message box. Table 3.1 lists the command button that can be displayed. The Title argument displays the title of the message box.
Table 3.1: Style Values and Command Buttons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Value</th>
<th>Named Constant</th>
<th>Button Displayed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>vbOkOnly</td>
<td>Ok button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>vbOkCancel</td>
<td>Ok and Cancel buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>vbAbortRetryIgnore</td>
<td>Abort, Retry and Ignore buttons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vbYesNoCancel</td>
<td>Yes, No and Cancel buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vbYesNo</td>
<td>Yes and No buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>vbRetryCancel</td>
<td>Retry and Cancel buttons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We can use the named constant in place of integers for the second argument to make the programs more readable. In fact, VBA will automatically show a list of named constants where you can select one of them. For example, `yourMsg=MsgBox( "Click OK to Proceed", 1, "Startup Menu")` and `yourMsg=Msg("Click OK to Proceed". vbOkCancel, "Startup Menu")` are the same. YourMsg is a variable that holds values that are returned by the MsgBox ( ) function. The values are determined by the type of buttons being clicked by the users. It has to be declared as Integer data type in the procedure or in the general declaration section. Table 3.2 shows the values, the corresponding named constants and the buttons.
Table 3.2: Returned Values and Command Buttons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Named Constant</th>
<th>Button Clicked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>vbOk</td>
<td>Ok button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>vbCancel</td>
<td>Cancel button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>vbAbort</td>
<td>Abort button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>vbRetry</td>
<td>Retry button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>vbIgnore</td>
<td>Ignore button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>vbYes</td>
<td>Yes button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>vbNo</td>
<td>No button</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 3.1
In this example, the message in cell (1,2) “Your first VBA program” will be displayed in the message box. As no named constant is added, the message will simply display the message and the “OK” button, as shown in Figure 3.1

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim YourMsg As String
    Cells(1, 2) = "Your first VBA program"
    YourMsg = Cells(1, 2)
    MsgBox YourMsg
End Sub
Example 3.2
In this Example, the named constant \texttt{vbYesNoCancel} is added as the second argument, so the message box will display the Yes, No and the Cancel buttons, as shown in Figure 3.2.

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim YourMsg As String
    Cells(1, 2) = "Your first VBA program"
    YourMsg = Cells(1, 2)
    MsgBox YourMsg, vbYesNoCancel
End Sub
Figure 3.2: Message box with the Yes, No and Cancel buttons

To make the message box looks more sophisticated, you can add an icon beside the message. There are four types of icons available in VBE, as shown in Table 11.3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Named Constant</th>
<th>Icon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vbCritical</td>
<td>![x_icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>vbQuestion</td>
<td>![question_icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>vbExclamation</td>
<td>![exclamation_icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>vbInformation</td>
<td>![information_icon]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 3.3**

The code in this example is basically the same as Example 3.2, but the named `vbExclamation` is added as the third argument. The two name constants can be joined together using the “+” sign. The message box will now display the exclamation icon, as shown in Figure 3.3.

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim YourMsg As String
    Cells(1, 2) = "Your first VBA program"
    YourMsg = Cells(1, 2)
    MsgBox YourMsg, vbYesNoCancel + vbExclamation
End Sub
```
Figure 3.3: Message box with the exclamation icon.

You can even track which button is clicked by the user based on the returned values shown in Table 3.2. In Example 3.4, the conditional operators If….Then…Else are used. You do not have to really understand the program logics yet, they will be explained in later chapter.

Example 3.4
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()

Dim testMsg As Integer

testMsg = MsgBox("Click to Test", vbYesNoCancel + vbExclamation, "Test Message")

If testMsg = 6 Then
    Cells(1,1).Value = "Yes button was clicked"
ElseIf testMsg = 7 Then
    Cells(1,1).Value = "No button was clicked"
Else
    Cells(1,1).Value = "Cancel button was clicked"
End If

End Sub

3.2 The InputBox( ) Function

An InputBox( ) is a function that displays an input box where the user can enter a value or a message in the form of text. The format is

myMessage=InputBox(Prompt, Title, default_text, x-position, y-position)

myMessage is a variant data type but typically it is declared as a string, which accepts the message input by the users. The arguments are explained as follows:

- Prompt - The message displayed in the inputbox.
- Title - The title of the Input Box.
- default-text - The default text that appears in the input field where users can use it as his intended input or he may change it to another message.
- x-position and y-position - the position or the coordinates of the input box.

Example 3.5
The Interface of example 3.5 is shown in Figure 3.4

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim userMsg As String
    userMsg = InputBox("What is your message?", "Message Entry Form", "Enter your message here", 500, 700)
    Cells(1,1).Value = userMsg
End Sub

When the user clicks the OK button, the input box as shown in Figure 3.4 will appear. Notice that the caption of the input box is "Message Entry Form" and the prompt message is “What is your message”. After the user enters the message and clicks the OK button, the message will be displayed in cell A1

Figure 3.4: The input box
Chapter 4

Using If….Then….Else in Excel VBA

Visual Basic Editor (VBE) in MS Excel is just as powerful as the stand alone Visual Basic compiler in the sense that you can use the same commands in programming. For example, you can use If…Then…Else structure to control program flow in VBE that execute an action based on certain conditions. To control the program flow, we need to use the conditional operators as well as the logical operators, which are discussed in the following sections.

4.1 Conditional Operators

To control the VBA program flow, we can use various conditional operators. Basically, they resemble mathematical operators. Conditional operators are very powerful tools which let the VBA program compare data values and then decide what action to take. For example, it can decide whether to execute or terminate a program. These operators are shown in Table 4.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>More than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>Less Than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=</td>
<td>More than and equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;=</td>
<td>Less than and equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Not Equal to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can also compare strings with the above operators. However, there are certain rules to follow: Upper case letters are lesser than lowercase letters, "A"<"B"<"C"<"D"......<"Z" and numbers are lesser than letters.

4.2 Logical Operators

In addition to conditional operators, there are a few logical operators that offer added power to the VBA programs. They are shown in Table 4.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And</td>
<td>Both sides must be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>One side or other must be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xor</td>
<td>One side or other must be true but not both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Negates truth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Using If.....Then.....Elseif....Else Statements with Operators

To effectively control the VBA program flow, we shall use the If...Then...Else statement together with the conditional operators and logical operators. The general format for If...Then...Elseif....Else statement is as follows:

```
If conditions Then
    VB expressions
```

```
Elseif
VB expressions
Else
VB expressions
End If

* Any If...Then...Else statement must end with End If. Sometime it is not necessary to use Else.

Example 4.1

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
Dim firstnum, secondnum  As Single
    firstnum = Cells(1,1).Value
    secondnum = Cells(1,2).Value
    If firstnum>secondnum Then
        MsgBox " The first number is greater than the second number"
    If firstnum<secondnum Then
        MsgBox " The first number is less than the second number"
    Else
        MsgBox " The two numbers are equal "
    End If
End Sub

In this example, the program compares the values in cells (1, 1) and cells (1, 2) and displays the appropriate comment in a message box. For example, If the first number
is less than the second number, it will show the message “The first number is less than the second number”, as shown in Figure 4.1.

![Excel Spreadsheet Screenshot](image)

**Figure 4.1**

**Example 4.2**

In this program, you place the command button on the MS Excel spreadsheet and go into the VBE by clicking the button. At the VBE, key in the program code as shown below:

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
```

We use randomize timer and the Rnd function to generate random numbers. In order to generate random integers between 0 and 100, we combined the Int and Rnd
functions, \( \text{Int(Rnd*100)} \). For example, when \( \text{Rnd}=0.6543 \), then \( \text{Rnd*100}=65.43 \), and \( \text{Int(65.43)}=65 \). Using the statement \( \text{cells (1,1).Value=mark} \) will place the value of 65 into cell(1,1).

Now, based on the mark in cells(1,1), I use the If....Then....Elseif statement to put the corresponding grade in cells(2,1). So, when you click on command button 1, it will generate a random number between 1 and 100 and places it in cells (1, 1) and the corresponding grade in cells (2,1). The output is shown in Figure 4.2.

![Microsoft Excel - Book1](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CommandButton1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4.2

**Example 4.3**

This example demonstrates the use of the Not operator.
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim x, y As Integer
    x = Int(Rnd * 10) + 1
    y = x Mod 2
    If Not y = 0 Then
        MsgBox "x is an odd number"
    Else
        MsgBox "x is an even number"
    End If
End Sub

In the above example, Rnd is a randomize function that produces random number between 0 and 1. So Rnd*10 produces a random number between 0 and 9. Int is a function in VBA that returns an integer. Therefore, Int(Rnd*10)+1 generates random numbers between 1 and 10. Mod is the operator that returns the remainder when a number is divided by another number. If x is an even number, x Mod 2 will produce a zero. Based on this logic, if x Mod 2 is not zero, it is an odd number; otherwise it is an even number.
Chapter 5

For......Next Loop

Looping is a very useful feature of Excel VBA because it makes repetitive works easier. There are two kinds of loops in VB, the For......Next loop and the Do...Loop. In this chapter, we will discuss the For....Next loop. The format of a For.....Next loop is

```
For counter=startNumber to endNumber (Step increment)
    One or more VB statements
Next
```

We will demonstrate the usage of the For....Next loop with a few examples.

Example 5.1

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim i As Integer
    For i = 1 To 10
        Cells(i, 1).Value = i
    Next
End Sub
```

In this example, you place the command button on the spreadsheet then click on it to go into the Visual Basic editor. When you click on the button, the VBA program will fill cells(1,1) with the value of 1, cells(2,1) with the value of 2, cells(3,1) with the value of 3......until cells (10,1) with the value of 10. The position of each cell in the Excel
spreadsheet is referenced with cells \((i,j)\), where \(i\) represents row and \(j\) represents column.

![Figure 5.1: For...Next loop with single step increment](image)

**Example 5.2**

In this example, the step increment is used. Here, the value of \(i\) increases by 2 after each loop. Therefore, the VBA programs will fill up alternate cells after each loop. When you click on the command button, cells \((1, 1)\) will be filled with the value of 1, cells \((2, 1)\) remains empty, cells \((3, 1)\) filled with value of 3 and etc.
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim i As Integer
    For i = 1 To 15 step 2
        Cells(i, 1).Value = i
    Next
End Sub
If you wish to exit the For ....Next loop after a condition is fulfilled, you can use the *Exit For* statement, as shown in Example 5.3.

**Example 5.3**
In this example, the program will stop once the value of I reaches the value of 10.

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim i As Integer
    For i = 1 To 15
        Cells(i, 1).Value = i
        If i >= 10 Then
            Exit For
        End If
    Next i
End Sub
```

![Figure 5.3: The output of Example 5.3](image-url)
In previous examples, the For...Next loop will only fill up values through one column or one row only. To be able to fill up a range of values across rows and columns, we can use the nested loops, or loops inside loops. This is illustrated in Example 5.4.

Example 5.4

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    Dim i, j As Integer
    For i = 1 To 10
        For j = 1 To 5
            Cells (i, j).Value = i + j
        Next j
    Next i
End Sub

In this example, when i=1, the value of j will iterate from 1 to 5 before it goes to the next value of i, where j will iterate from 1 to 5 again. The loops will end when i=10 and j=5. In the process, it sums up the corresponding values of i and j. The concept can be illustrated in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1, 1)</td>
<td>(1, 2)</td>
<td>(1, 3)</td>
<td>(1, 4)</td>
<td>(1, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(2, 1)</td>
<td>(2, 2)</td>
<td>(2, 3)</td>
<td>(2, 4)</td>
<td>(2, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(3, 1)</td>
<td>(3, 2)</td>
<td>(3, 3)</td>
<td>(3, 4)</td>
<td>(3, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(4, 1)</td>
<td>(4, 2)</td>
<td>(4, 3)</td>
<td>(4, 4)</td>
<td>(4, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(5, 1)</td>
<td>(5, 2)</td>
<td>(5, 3)</td>
<td>(5, 4)</td>
<td>(5, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(6, 1)</td>
<td>(6, 2)</td>
<td>(6, 3)</td>
<td>(6, 4)</td>
<td>(6, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(7, 1)</td>
<td>(7, 2)</td>
<td>(7, 3)</td>
<td>(7, 4)</td>
<td>(7, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(8, 1)</td>
<td>(8, 2)</td>
<td>(8, 3)</td>
<td>(8, 4)</td>
<td>(8, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>(9, 1)</td>
<td>(9, 2)</td>
<td>(9, 3)</td>
<td>(9, 4)</td>
<td>(9, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(10, 1)</td>
<td>(10, 2)</td>
<td>(10, 3)</td>
<td>(10, 4)</td>
<td>(10, 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 5.5

This is a simple VBA counter that can count the number of passes and the number of failures for a list of marks obtained by the students in an examination. The program also differentiates the passes and failures with blue and red colors respectively. Let's examine the code below:

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
```

![Figure 5.4: The output of Example 5.4](image)
Dim i, counter As Integer

For i = 1 To 20

If Cells(i, 2).Value > 50 Then
    counter = counter + 1
    Cells(i, 2).Font.ColorIndex = 5
Else
    'do nothing
    Cells(i, 2).Font.ColorIndex = 3
End If

Next i

Cells(21, 2).Value = counter
Cells(22, 2).Value = 20 - counter

End Sub

This program combines the For..Next and the If ...Then...Else statements to control the program flow. If the value in that cell is more than 50, the value of counter is increased by 1 and the font color is changed to blue (ColorIndex = 5), otherwise there is no increment in the counter and the font color is changed to red (ColorIndex=3). We will discuss more about the Color property in a later chapter. The output is shown in Figure 5.5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alfred</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Billy</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Benedict</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cane</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chan</td>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Danny</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Elliot</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Foo</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gan</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Liew Yi</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Liew Xun</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Manly</td>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Parker</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Raymond</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Spencer</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>William</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.5: The VBA counter
Chapter 6

Do......Loop

In the previous chapter, you have learned how to use the  *For.......Next* loop to execute a repetitive process. In this chapter, you will learn about another looping method known as the *Do Loop*. There are four ways you can use the *Do Loop* as shown below:

The formats are:

a) **Do While** condition

   Block of one or more VB statements

   Loop

b) **Do**

   Block of one or more VB statements

   Loop While condition

c) **Do Until** condition

   Block of one or more VB statements

   Loop

d) **Do**

   Block of one or more VB statements

   Loop Until condition
Example 6.1

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim counter As Integer
    Do
        counter = counter + 1
        Cells(counter, 1) = counter
    Loop While counter < 10
End Sub

In this example, the program will keep on adding 1 to the preceding counter value as long as the counter value is less than 10. It displays 1 in cells (1,1), 2 in cells(2,1)..... until 10 in cells (10,1).

Example 6.2

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim counter As Integer
    Do Until counter = 10
        counter = counter + 1
        Cells(counter, 1) = 11 - counter
    Loop
End Sub
Example 6.3

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim counter As Integer
    Do Until counter = 10
        counter = counter + 1
        Cells(counter, 1) = 11 - counter
    Loop
End Sub

In this example, the program will keep on adding 1 to the preceding counter value until the counter value reaches 10. It displays 10 in cells (1, 1), 9 in cells (2, 1)..... until 1 in cells (10,1).

Example 6.3

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim counter, sum As Integer
    'To set the alignment to center
    Range("A1:C11").Select
    With Selection
        .HorizontalAlignment = xlCenter
    End With
    Cells(1, 1) = "X"
    Cells(1, 2) = "Y"
Cells(1, 3) = "X+Y"

Do While counter < 10
    counter = counter + 1
    Cells(counter + 1, 1) = counter
    Cells(counter + 1, 2) = counter * 2
    sum = Cells(counter + 1, 1) + Cells(counter + 1, 2)
    Cells(counter + 1, 3) = sum
Loop
End Sub

The above program will display the values of X in cells(1,1) to cells(11,1). The values of Y are $X^2$ and the values are displayed in column 2, i.e. from cells(2,1) to cells(2,11). Finally, it shows the values of $X+Y$ in column 3, i.e. from cells(3,1) to cells(3,11)
Chapter 7
Select Case.........End Select

Normally it is sufficient to use the conditional statement If....Then....Else for multiple options or selections programs. However, if there are too many different cases, the If...Then...Else structure could become too bulky and difficult to debug if problems arise. Fortunately, Visual Basic provides another way to handle complex multiple choice cases, that is, the Select Case.....End Select decision structure. The general format of a Select Case...End Select structure is as follow:

Select Case   variable
  Case value 1
    Statement
  Case value 2
    Statement
  Case value 3
    Statement
  .
  Case Else
End Select

In the following example, the program will process the grades of students according to the marks given.
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim mark As Single
    Dim grade As String
    mark = Cells(1, 1).Value
    'To set the alignment to center
    Range("A1:B1").Select
    With Selection
        .HorizontalAlignment = xlCenter
    End With
    Select Case mark
    Case 0 To 20
        grade = "F"
        Cells(1, 2) = grade
    Case 20 To 29
        grade = "E"
        Cells(1, 2) = grade
    Case 30 To 39
        grade = "D"
        Cells(1, 2) = grade
    Case 40 To 59
        grade = "C"
        Cells(1, 2) = grade
    Case 60 To 79
        grade = "B"
        Cells(1, 2) = grade
    Case 80 To 100
        grade = "A"
        Cells(1, 2) = grade
    Case Else
        grade = "Error!"
        Cells(1, 2) = grade
    End Select
    End Sub
Chapter 8
Excel VBA Objects Part 1–An Introduction

8.1: Objects

Most programming languages today deal with objects, a concept called object oriented programming. Although Excel VBA is not a truly object oriented programming language, it does deal with objects. VBA object is something like a tool or a thing that has certain functions and properties, and can contain data. For example, an Excel Worksheet is an object, a cell in a worksheet is an object, a range of cells is an object, the font of a cell is an object, a command button is an object, and a text box is an object and more.

In order to view the VBA objects, you can insert a number of objects or controls into the worksheet, and click the command button to go into the code window. The upper left pane of the code window contains the list of objects you have inserted into the worksheet; you can view them in the dropdown dialog when you click the down arrow. The right pane represents the events associated with the objects.

Figure 8.1: Some common Excel VBA objects.
To view all the available objects, you can click on the objects browser in the code window.

Figure 8.2: Objects browser that lists the entire Excel VBA objects.
8.2: Properties and Methods

8.2.1 Properties

An Excel VBA object has properties and methods. Properties are like the characteristics or attributes of an object. For example, Range is an Excel VBA object and one of its properties is value. We connect an object to its property by a period (a dot or full stop). The following example shows how we connect the property value to the Range object.

Example 8.1

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:A6").Value = 10
End Sub
```

In this example, by using the value property, we can fill cells A1 to A6 with the value of 10. However, because value is the default property, it can be omitted. So the above procedure can be rewritten as

Example 8.2

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:A6") = 10
End Sub
```

Cell is also an Excel VBA object, but it is also the property of the range object. So an object can also be a property, it depends on the hierarchy of the objects. Range has higher hierarchy than cells, and interior has lower hierarchy than Cells, and color has lower hierarchy than Interior, so you can write
This statement will fill cells (1, 1) with yellow color. Notice that although the Range object specifies a range from A1 to A3, but the cells property specifies only cells(1,1) to be filled with yellow color, it sort of overwrites the range specified by the Range object.

Font is an object which belongs to the Range object. Font has its own properties. For example, Range("A1:A4").Font.Color=vbYellow, the color property of the object Font will fills all the contents from cell A1 to cell A4 with yellow color.

Sometime it is not necessary to type the properties, Excel VBA IntelliSense will display a drop-down list of proposed properties after you type a period at the end of the object name. You can then select the property you want by double clicking it or by highlighting it then press the Enter key. The IntelliSense drop-down is shown in Figure 8.3.
Count is also a property of the Range object. It shows the number of cells in the specified range. For example, Range (“A1:A10”).Count will return a value of 10. In order to display the number of cells returned, you can write the following code.

**Example 8.3**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim tcount As Integer
    tcount = Range("A1:A6").count
    Range("A10") = tcount
End Sub
```

### 8.2.2 Methods

Besides having properties, Excel VBA objects also have methods. Methods normally do something or perform certain operations. For example, `ClearContents` is a method of the range object. It clears the contents of a cell or a range of cells. You can write the following code to clear the contents:

**Example 8.4**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:A6").ClearContents
End Sub
```

You can also let the user select his own range of cells and clear the contents by using the InputBox function, as shown in Example 8.5.
Example 8.5

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim, selectedRng As String
    selectedRng = InputBox("Enter your range")
    Range(selectedRng).ClearContents
End Sub

In order to clear the contents of the entire worksheet, you can use the following code:

    Sheet1.Cells.ClearContents

However, if you only want to clear the formats of an entire worksheet, you can use the following syntax:

    Sheet1.Cells.ClearFormats

To select a range of cells, you can use the Select method. This method selects a range of cells specified by the Range object. The syntax is

    Range("A1:A5").Select

Example 8.6: The code to select a range of cells

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:A5").Select
End Sub
Example 8.7

This example allows the user to specify the range of cells to be selected.

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim selectedRng As String
    selectedRng = InputBox("Enter your range")
    Range(selectedRng).Select
End Sub
```

To deselect the selected range, we can use the `Clear` method.

```vba
Range("CiRj:CmRn").Clear
```

Example 8.8

In this example, we insert two command buttons, the first one is to select the range and the second one is to deselect the selected range.

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:A5").Select
End Sub

Private Sub CommandButton2_Click()
    Range("A1:A5").Clear
End Sub
```
Instead of using the *Clear* method, you can also use the *ClearContents* method.

Another very useful method is the *Autofill* method. This method performs an autofill on the cells in the specified range with a series of items including numbers, days of week, months of year and more. The format is

\[
Expression.AutoFill (Destination, Type)
\]

Where *Expression* can be an object or a variable that returns and object. *Destination* means the required *Range* object of the cells to be filled. The destination must include the *source range*. Type means type of series, such as days of week, months of year and more. The *AutoFill* type constant is something like *xlFillWeekdays, xlFillDays, xlFillMonths* and more.

**Example 8.9:**

```vb
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1")=1
    Range("A2")=2
End Sub
```

In this example, the source range is A1 to A2. When the user clicks on the command button, the program will first fill cell A1 with 1 and cell A2 will 2, and then automatically fills the Range A1 to A10 with a series of numbers from 1 to 10.
Example 8.10

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Cells(1, 1).Value = "Monday"
    Cells(2, 1).Value = "Tuesday"
    Range("A1:A2").AutoFill Destination:=Range("A1:A10"), Type:=xlFillDays
End Sub

In this example, when the user clicks on the command button, the program will first fill cell A1 with “Monday” and cell A2 with “Tuesday”, and then automatically fills the Range A1 to A10 with the days of a week.

Example 8.11

This example allows the user to select the range of cells to be automatically filled using the Autofill method. This can be achieved with the use of the InputBox. Since each time we want to autofill a new range, we need to clear the contents of the entire worksheet using the Sheet1.Cells.ClearContents statement.

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim selectedRng As String
    Sheet1.Cells.ClearContents
    selectedRng = InputBox("Enter your range")
    Range("A1") = 1
    Range("A2") = 2
    Range("A1:A2").AutoFill Destination:=Range(selectedRng)
End Sub
Chapter 9

Excel VBA Objects Part 2 – The Workbook Object

In the previous chapter, we have learned about Excel VBA objects and their properties and methods. In this chapter, we shall learn specifically about the Workbook object as it is one of the most important Excel VBA objects. It is also at the top of the hierarchy of the Excel VBA objects. We will deal with properties and methods associated the Workbook object.

9.1 The Workbook Properties.

When we write VBA code involving the Workbook object, we use Workbooks. The reason is that we are dealing with a collection of workbooks most of the time, so using Workbooks enables us to manipulate multiple workbooks at the same time.

When will deal with multiple workbooks, we can use indices to denote different workbooks that are open, using the syntax Workbooks (i), where i is an index. For example, Workbooks (1) denotes Workbook1, Workbooks (2) denotes Workbook2 and more.

A workbook has a number of properties. Some of the common properties are Name, Path and FullName Let’s look at the following example:

Example 9.1

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    MsgBox Workbooks(1).Name
End Sub
The program will cause a message dialog box to pop up and displays the first workbook name, i.e. workbook_object1.xls as shown in Figure 9.1 below:

![Microsoft Excel dialog box showing workbook_object1.xls](image)

**Figure 9.1: The name of the Excel workbook**

If we have only one open workbook, we can also use the syntax `ThisWorkbook` in place of `Workbook (1)`, as follows:

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    MsgBox ThisWorkbook.Name
End Sub
```

**Example 9.2**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    MsgBox ThisWorkbook.Path
End Sub
```

Or you can use the following code

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    MsgBox Workbooks ("workbook_object1.xls").Path
End Sub
```

The output is shown below:
Example 9.3

This example will display the path and name of the opened workbook. The code is:

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    MsgBox ThisWorkbook.FullName
End Sub
```

Or

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1Click()
    MsgBox Workbooks("workbook_object1.xls").FullName
End Sub
```

The output is shown in Figure 9.3.
9.2 The Workbook Methods

There are a number of methods associated with the workbook object. These methods are *Save*, *SaveAs*, *Open*, *Close* and more.

**Example 9.4**

In this example, when the user clicks on the command button, it will open up a dialog box and ask the user to specify a path and type in the file name, and then click the save button, not unlike the standard windows SaveAs dialog, as shown in Figure 9.5.

```vb
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    fName = Application.GetSaveAsFilename
    ThisWorkbook.SaveAs Filename:=fName
End Sub
```

![Save As dialog](image)

*Figure 9.4: The SaveAs dialog*
Another method associated with the workbook object is `open`. The syntax is

\[ \text{Workbooks.} \text{Open ("File Name")} \]

**Example 9.5**

In this example, when the user click on the command button, it will open the file `workbook_object1.xls` under the path `C:\Users\liewvk\Documents\`

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Workbooks.Open ("C:\Users\liewvk\Documents\workbook_object1.xls")
End Sub
```

The `close` method is the command that closes a workbook. The syntax is

\[ \text{Workbooks (i).} \text{Close} \]

**Example 9.6**

In this example, when the user clicks the command button, it will close Workbooks (1).

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Workbooks (1).Close
End Sub
```
Chapter 10
Excel VBA Objects Part 3 – The Worksheet Object

10.1 The Worksheet Properties

Similar to the Workbook Object, the Worksheet has its own set of properties and methods. When we write VBA code involving the Worksheet object, we use *Worksheets*. The reason is that we are dealing with a collection of worksheets most of the time, so using *Worksheets* enables us to manipulate multiple worksheets at the same time.

Some of the common properties of the worksheet are name, *count*, *cells*, *columns*, *rows* and *columnWidth*.

**Example 10.1**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    MsgBox Worksheets(1).Name
End Sub
```

The above example will cause a pop-up dialog that displays the worksheet name as sheet 1, as shown below:

![Figure 10.1](image-url)
The count property returns the number of worksheets in an opened workbook.

Example 10.2

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    MsgBox Worksheets.Count
End Sub

The output is shown in Figure 10.2.

![Figure 10.2](image)

Example 10.3

The count property in this example will return the number of columns in the worksheet.

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    MsgBox Worksheets(1).Columns.Count
End Sub

* It is suffice to write `MsgBox Columns.Count` as the worksheet is considered the active worksheet. The output is shown below:
Example 10.4

The count property in this example will return the number of rows in the worksheet.

    Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
        MsgBox Worksheets(1).Rows.Count
    End Sub

10.2 The Worksheet Methods

Some of the worksheet methods are add, delete, select, SaveAs, copy, paste and more.
Example 10.5

In this example, when the user clicks the first command button, it will add a new sheet to the workbook. When the user clicks the second command button, it will delete the new worksheet that has been added earlier.

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Worksheets. Add
End Sub

Private Sub CommandButton2_Click()
    Worksheets(1).Delete
End Sub

Example 10.6

The select method associated with worksheet let the user select a particular worksheet. In this example, worksheet 2 will be selected.

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    'Worksheet 2 will be selected
    Worksheets(2).Select
End Sub

The select method can also be used together with the Worksheet’s properties Cells, Columns and Rows as shown in the following examples.

Example 10.5
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    'Cell A1 will be selected
    Worksheets (1).Cells (1).Select
End Sub

Example 10.6

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    'Column 1 will be selected
    Worksheets (1).Columns (1).Select
End Sub

Example 10.7

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    'Row 1 will be selected
    Worksheets (1).Rows (1).Select
End Sub

Excel VBA also allows us to write code for copy and paste. Let’s look at the following Example:
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    'To copy the content of a cell 1
    Worksheets(1).Cells(1).Select
    Selection.Copy
End Sub

Private Sub CommandButton2_Click()
    'To paste the content of cell 1 to cell 2
    Worksheets(1).Cells(2).Select
    ActiveSheet.Paste
End Sub
Chapter 11
Excel VBA Objects Part 4–The Range Object

11.1 The Range Properties

As an Excel VBA object, the range object is ranked lower than the worksheet object in the hierarchy. We can also say that worksheet is the parent object of the range object. Therefore, the Range object also inherits the properties of the worksheet object. Some of the common properties of the range object are Columns, Rows, Value and Formula.

11.1.1 Formatting Font

There are many Range properties that we can use to format the font in Excel. Some of the common ones are Bold, Italic, Underline, Size, Name, FontStyle, ColorIndex and Color. These properties are used together with the Font property.

The Bold, Italic, Underline and FontStyle properties are used to format the font style. The syntax for using Bold, Italic and Underline are similar, as shown below:

Range ("YourRange").Font.Bold=True
Range ("YourRange").Font.Italic=True
Range ("YourRange").Font.Underline=True

The FontStyle property can actually be used to replace all the properties above to achieve the same formatting effects. The syntax is as follows:

Range ("YourRange").Font.FontStyle="Bold Italic Underline"
The Name property is used to format the type of font you wish to display in the designated range. The syntax is as follows:

\[
\text{Range ("A1:A3").Font. Name = "Time News Roman"}
\]

The formatting code is illustrated in Example 11.1.

**Example 11.1**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:A3").Font.Bold = True
    Range("A1:A3").Font.Italic = True
    Range("A1:A3").Font.Underline = True
    Range("A1:A3").Font.Size = 20
    Range("A1:A3").Font.FontStyle = "Bold Italic Underline"
    Range("A1:A3").Font.Name = "Time News Roman"
End Sub
```

The Font and ColorIndex properties are used together to format the font color. You can also use the color property to display the font color,
Example 11.2

Private Sub CommandButton2_Click()
    Range("A4:B10").Font.ColorIndex = 4
End Sub

In this example, the font color will be displayed in green (Corresponding with ColorIndex =4):

    Range("A4:B10").Font.Color = VbRed

Example 11.2

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:B3").Columns(3).Formula = "+A1+B1"
End Sub

In this example, the formula A1+B1 will be copied down column 3 (column C) from cell C1 to cell C3. The program automatically sums up the corresponding values down column A and column B and displays the results in column C, as shown in Figure 11.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 11.1
The above example can also be rewritten and produces the same result as below:

```
```

There are many formulas in Excel VBA which we can use to simplify and speed up complex calculations. The formulas are categorized into Financial, Mathematical, Statistical, Date, Time and others. For example, in the statistical category, we have Average (Mean), Mode and Median

**Example 11.3**

In this example, the program computes the average of the corresponding values in column A and column B and displays the results in column C. For example, the mean of values in cell A1 and Cell B1 is computed and displayed in Cell C1. Subsequent means are automatically copied down Column C until cell C3.

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:B3").Columns(3).Formula = "=Average(A1:B1)"
End Sub
```

**Example 11.4: Mode**

In this example, the program computes the mode for every row in the range A1:E4 and displays them in column F. It also makes the font bold and red in color, as shown in Figure 11.2.

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
End Sub
```
Example 11.5: Median

In this example, the program computes the median for every row in the range A1:E4 and displays them in column F. It also makes the font bold and red in color, as shown in Figure 11.3.

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
End Sub
```
Figure 11.3: Median for each row displayed in column F

Example 11.6

In this example, the Interior and the Color properties will fill the cells in the range A1:A3 with yellow color.

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("A1:A3").Interior.Color = vbYellow
End Sub
```

11.2 The Range Methods

The range methods allow the range object to perform many types of operations. They enable automation and perform customized calculations that greatly speed up otherwise time consuming work if carried out manually.

There are many range methods which we can use to automate our works. Some of the methods are Autofill, Clear, ClearContents, Copy, cut, PasteSpecial, and Select.
11.2.1 Autofill Method

This program allows the cells in range A1 to A20 to be filled automatically following the sequence specified in the range A1 to A2. The Destination keyword is being used here.

Example 11.7

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    Set myRange = Range ("A1:A2")
    Set targetRange = Range ("A1:A20")
    myRange.AutoFill Destination: = targetRange
End Sub
```

11.2.2 Select, Copy and Paste Methods

We use the Select method to select a specified range, copy the values from that range and then paste them in another range, as shown in the following example:

Example 11.9

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    Range ("C1:C2").Select
    Selection.Copy
    Range ("D1:D2").Select
    ActiveSheet.Paste
End Sub
```

*We can also use the Cut method in place of Copy in the above example.*
11.2.2 Copy and PasteSpecial Methods

The *Copy* and the *PasteSpecial* methods are performed together. The copy method will copy the contents in a specified range and the *PasteSpecial* method will paste the contents into another range. However, unlike the *paste* method, which just pastes the values into the target cells, the *PasteSpecial* method has a few options. The options are *PasteValues*, *PasteFormulas*, *PasteFormats* or *PasteAll*. The *PasteValues* method will just paste the values of the original cells into the targeted cells while the *PasteFormulas* will copy the formulas and update the values in the targeted cells accordingly.

**Example 11.10**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("C1:C2").Copy
    Range("D1:D2").PasteSpecial Paste:=xlPasteValues
    Range("E1:E2").PasteSpecial Paste:=xlPasteFormulas
    Range("F1:F2").PasteSpecial Paste:=xlPasteFormats
    Range("G1:G2").PasteSpecial Paste:=xlPasteAll
End Sub
```

The output is displayed in Figure 11.4. The original values are pasted to the range D1:D2 while the formula is updated in the range E1:E2 but not the formats. The original formats for the font are bold and red. The formats are reflected in range F1:F2 but the formulas were not pasted there. Lastly, everything is copied over to the range G1:G2.
Figure 11.4

We can also modify the code above and paste them according to the Paste Values option and the Paste Formulas option, as shown in Example 11.10.

Example 11.11

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Range("C1:C2").Select
    Selection.Copy
    Range("D1:D2").PasteSpecial Paste:=xlPasteValues
    Range("E1:E2").PasteSpecial Paste:=xlPasteFormulas
End Sub
Chapter 12

Working with Excel VBA Controls

Excel VBE provides a number of controls that can be used to perform certain tasks by writing VBA code for them. These controls are also known as Active-X controls. As these controls are Excel VBA objects, they have their own properties, methods and events. They can be found on the Excel Control Toolbox, as shown in the diagram below:

![Excel VBA Controls Diagram](image)

Figure 12.1: Excel VBA Controls

12.1 Check Box

The Check box is a very useful control in Excel VBA. It allows the user to select one or more items by checking the checkbox or checkboxes concerned. For example, you may create a shopping cart where the user can click on checkboxes that correspond to the items they intend to buy, and the total payment can be computed at the same time.

One of most important properties of the check box is Value. If the checkbox is selected or checked, the value is `true`, whilst if it is not selected or unchecked, the Value is `False`. 
The usage of check box is illustrated in Example 12.1

**Example 12.1**

In this example, the user can choose to display the sale volume of one type of fruits sold or total sale volume. The code is shown in next page.

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    If CheckBox1.Value = True And CheckBox2.Value = False
    Then
        MsgBox "Quantity of apple sold is" & Cells (2, 2).Value
    ElseIf CheckBox2.Value = True And CheckBox1.Value = False
    Then
        MsgBox "Quantity of orange sold is " & Cells(2, 3).Value
    Else
        MsgBox "Quantity of Fruits sold is" & Cells (2, 4).Value
    End If
End Sub
```
The Text Box is the standard Excel VBA control for accepting input from the user as well as to display the output. It can handle string (text) and numeric data but not images.

**Example 12.2**

In this example, we inserted two text boxes and display the sum of numbers entered into the two textboxes in a message box. The `Val` function is used to convert string into numeric values because the textbox treats the number entered as a string.
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim x As Variant, y As Variant, z As Variant
    x = TextBox1.Text
    y = TextBox2.Text
    z = Val(x) + Val(y)
    MsgBox "The Sum of " & x & " and " & y & " is " & z
End Sub
12.3 Option Button

The option button control also lets the user selects one of the choices. However, two or more option buttons must work together because as one of the option buttons is selected, the other option button will be deselected. In fact, only one option button can be selected at one time. When an option button is selected, its value is set to “True” and when it is deselected; its value is set to “False”.

Example 12.3
This example demonstrates the usage of the option buttons. In this example, the Message box will display the option button selected by the user. The output interface is shown in Figure 12.4.

Private Sub OptionButton1_Click()
    MsgBox "Option 1 is selected"
End Sub

Private Sub OptionButton2_Click()
    MsgBox "Option 2 is selected"
End Sub

Private Sub OptionButton3_Click()
    MsgBox "Option 3 is selected"
End Sub
Example 12.4

In this example, If ...Then....Elseif statements are used to control the action when an option button is being selected, i.e., changing the background color of the selected range.

    Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
        If OptionButton1.Value = True Then
            Range("A1:B10").Interior.Color = vbRed
        ElseIf OptionButton2.Value = True Then
            Range("A1:B10").Interior.Color = vbGreen
        ElseIf OptionButton3.Value = True Then
            Range("A1:B10").Interior.Color = vbBlue
        End If
    End Sub
Example 12.5
In this example, the program will change the font color of the item selected.

Private Sub OptionButton1_Click()
  Dim i As Integer
  For i = 1 To 12
    If Cells(i, 2) = "apple" Then
      Cells(i, 2).Font.Color = vbGreen
    End If
  Next

Private Sub OptionButton2_Click()
    For i = 1 To 12
        If Cells(i, 2) = "orange" Then
            Cells(i, 2).Font.Color = vbRed
        End If
    Next
End Sub

12.4 List Box

The function of the List Box is to present a list of items where the user can click and select the items from the list. To add items to the list, we can use the AddItem method.
To clear all the items in the List Box, you can use the _Clear_ method. The usage of AddItem method and the Clear method is shown Example 12.6.

**Example 12.6**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    For x = 1 To 10
        ListBox1.AddItem "Apple"
    Next
End Sub

Private Sub CommandButton2_Click()
    For x = 1 To 10
        ListBox1.Clear
    Next
End Sub
```

**Figure 12.7**
12.5 Combo Box

The function of the Combo Box is also to present a list of items where the user can click and select the items from the list. However, the user needs to click on the small arrowhead on the right of the combo box to see the items which are presented in a drop-down list. In order to add items to the list, you can also use the *AddItem* method.

**Example 12.7**

```vbnet
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    ComboBox1.Text = "Apple"
    For x = 1 To 10
        ComboBox1.AddItem "Apple"
    Next
End Sub

Private Sub CommandButton2_Click()
    ComboBox1.Clear
End Sub
```
Figure 12.8

12.6 Toggle Button

Toggle button lets the user switches from one action to another alternatively. When the Toggle button is being depressed, the value is true and when it is not depressed, the value is false. By using the If and Else code structure, we can thus switch from one action to another by pressing the toggle button repeatedly.

Example 12.8

In this example, the user can toggle between apple and orange as well as font colors.

```vba
Private Sub ToggleButton1_Click ()
    If ToggleButton1.Value = True Then
        Cells (1, 1) = "Apple"
        Cells (1, 1).Font.Color = vbRed
    Else
        Cells (1, 1) = "Orange"
        Cells (1, 1).Font.Color = vbBlue
    End If
End Sub
```
Chapter 13
VBA Procedures Part 1-Functions

13.1 The Concept of Functions

A VBA procedure is a block of code that performs certain tasks. We have actually learned about VBA procedures in our previous chapters, but all of them are event procedures. Event procedures are VBA programs that are associated with VBA objects such as command buttons, checkboxes, and radio buttons. However, we can also create procedures that are independent from the event procedures. They are normally called into the event procedures to perform certain tasks. There are two types of the aforementioned procedures, namely Functions and Sub Procedures. In this chapter, we will discuss functions. We will deal with Sub Procedures in the next chapter.

13.2 Types of Functions

There are two types of Excel VBA functions; the built-in functions and the user-defined functions. We can use built-in functions in Excel for automatic calculations. Some of the Excel VBA built-in functions are Sum, Average, Min (to find the minimum value in a range), Max (To find the maximum value in a range), Mode, Median and more. However, built-in functions can only perform some basic calculations, for more complex calculations, user-defined functions are often required. User-defined functions are procedures created independently from the event procedures. A Function can receive arguments passed to it from the event procedure and then return a value in the function name. It is usually used to perform certain calculations.
13.3 Writing Function Code

VBA Function begins with a Function statement and ends with an End Function statement. The program structure of a Function is as follows:

```
Function FunctionName (arguments) As Data_Type
    Statements
End Function
```

In Excel VBA, when you type the Function statement, the End Function statement will automatically appear.

**Example 13.1**

In this example, we create a function to calculate the area of a rectangle. It comprises two arguments, one of them is to accept the value of width and the other is to accept the value of height. Note that the function Area_Rect is called from the event procedure (clicking the command button) and the values to be passed to the arguments are enclosed in the parentheses.

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim a As Variant, b As Variant
    a = InputBox("Enter Width of Rectangle")
    b = InputBox("Enter Height of Rectangle")
    MsgBox "The area of the rectangle is" & Area_Rect(a, b)
End Sub

Function Area_Rect(x As Variant, y As Variant) As Variant
    Area_Rect = x * y
End Function
```
We can also create a user-defined function to be used just as the built-in functions by inserting a module in the Visual Basic Editor and enter the function code there. After creating the function, we can then return to the spreadsheet and use this function as any other built-in functions. To insert the module, click on Tool in the menu bar, select Macro and click on Visual Basic Editor.

![Figure 13.1: Inserting Visual Basic Editor](image1)

In the Visual Basic Editor window, insert a module by clicking Insert on the menu bar, and then click on Module.

![Figure 13.2: Inserting Module](image2)

In the module environment, key in the function code for the function Area_Rect, as shown in the diagram below.
Figure 13.3: Key in the VBA code for the function.

Now, you can return to the Excel spreadsheet and enter the function in any cell. In this Example, the function is entered in cell C1 and the values of width and height are entered in cell A1 and cell B1 respectively. Notice that the value of area is automatically calculated and displayed in cell C1.

Figure 13.4
The formula can be copied and updated to other cells by using the autofill method, i.e. by dragging the placeholder on the bottom right corner of the cell, as shown in Figure 13.5 below.
Figure 13.5: using autofill method to update the formula.

The user-defined function not only calculates numerical values, it can also return a string, as shown in Example 13.2 below:

**Example 13.2**

This program computes the grades of an examination based on the marks obtained. It employed the Select Case……..End Select code structure. The code is shown on next page.
Function grade(mark As Single) As String

Select Case mark
Case 0 To 20
grade = "F"
Case 20 To 29
grade = "E"

Case 30 To 39
grade = "D"
Case 40 To 59
grade = "C"
Case 60 To 79
grade = "B"
Case 80 To 100
grade = "A"
Case Else
grade = "Error!"
End Select
End Function

In the Excel spreadsheet environment, key in the marks in column A and key in the grade function in column B. Notice that the grades will be automatically updated in column B as marks are entered or updated in column A, as shown in Figure 13.6
Example 13.3

In this example, we create a function that calculates commissions payment based on the commissions payment table below. We can use the If....Then...Elseif program structure to write the function code.

Commissions Payment Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales Volume($)</th>
<th>Commissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;500</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;2000</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5000</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Function Comm(Sales_V As Variant) as Variant
  If Sales_V < 500 Then
    Comm = Sales_V * 0.03
  Elseif Sales_V >= 500 and Sales_V < 1000 Then
    Comm = Sales_V * 0.06
  Elseif Sales_V >= 1000 and Sales_V < 2000 Then
    Comm = Sales_V * 0.09
  Elseif Sales_V >= 2000 and Sales_V < 5000 Then
    Comm = Sales_V * 0.12
  Elseif Sales_V >= 5000 Then
    Comm = Sales_V * 0.15
  End If
End Function

After creating the Comm Function, we can then enter the sales volume in one column and enter the formula based on the function Comm in another column. The commissions will be automatically computed and updated accordingly.

![Image](image.png)

Figure 13.7
13.4 Passing variables by reference and by Value in a Function

Variables in a function can be passed by reference or by value, using the keywords `ByRef` and `ByVal` respectively. The main difference between `ByRef` and `ByVal` is that `ByRef` will change the value of the variable while `ByVal` will retain the original value of the variable. By default, the function uses `ByRef` to pass variables.

Example 13.4

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim N As Variant
    N = 27
    Range("A1") = CRoot(N)
    Range("A2") = N
    Range("A3") = CRoot2(N)
    Range("A4") = N
End Sub

Function CRoot(ByRef r As Variant)
    r = r ^ (1 / 3)
    CRoot = r
End Function

Function CRoot2(ByVal w As Variant)
    w = w ^ (1 / 3)
    CRoot2 = w
End Function
```
In this example, we created two similar functions, CRoot and CRoots respectively. However, the first function uses the ByRef keyword and the second function uses the ByVal keyword. Notice that the value of N has changed to 3 by the function CRoot, as shown in cell B3. Now the function CRoot2 compute the cubic root of N based on the new value of N, i.e. 3, and shows result in cell B4. However, it does not change the value of N, it remains as 3, as shown in cell B5.
Chapter 14
VBA Procedures Part 2-Sub Procedures

A sub procedure is a procedure that performs a specific task and to return values, but it does not return a value associated with its name. However, it can return a value through a variable name. Sub procedures are usually used to accept input from the user, display information, print information, manipulate properties or perform some other tasks. It is a program code by itself and it is not an event procedure because it is not associated with a runtime procedure or a VBA control such as a command button. It is called by the main program whenever it is required to perform a certain task. Sub procedures help to make programs smaller and easier to manage.

A Sub procedure begins with a Sub statement and ends with an End Sub statement. The program structure of a sub procedure is as follows:

```
Sub ProcedureName (arguments)
  Statements
End Sub
```

**Example 14.1**

In this example, a sub procedure `ResizeFont` is created to resize the font in the range if it fulfills a value greater than 40. There are two parameters or arguments associated with the sub procedure, namely x for font size and Rge for range. This sub procedure is called by the event procedure `Sub CommandButton1_Click()` and passed the values 15 to x (for font size) and Range (“A1:A10”) to Rge (for range) to perform the task of resizing the font to 15 for values>40 in range A1 to A10.

```
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
```
ResizeFont 15, Range("A1:A10")

End Sub

Sub ResizeFont(x As Variant, Rge As Range)
    Dim cel As Range
    For Each cel In Rge
        If cel.Value > 40 Then
            cel.Font.Size = x
        End If
    Next cel
End Sub

Figure 14.1: Output for Example 14.1

To make the program more flexible and interactive, we can modify the above program to accept input from the user. The values input by the user through the input
boxes will be passed on to the procedure to execute the job, as shown in Example 14.2.

Example 14.2

    Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
        Dim rng As String
        rng = InputBox("Input range")
        x = InputBox("Input Font Size")
        ResizeFont x, Range(rng)
    End Sub

    Sub ResizeFont(x As Variant, Rge As Range)
        Dim cel As Range
        For Each cel In Rge
            If cel.Value > 40 Then
                cel.Font.Size = x
            End If
        Next cel
    End Sub
Chapter 15

String Handling Functions

Excel VBA handles strings similar to the stand-alone Visual Basic program. All the string handling functions in Visual Basic such as Left, Right, Instr, Mid and Len can be used in Excel VBA. Some of the string handling functions are listed and explained below:

15.1 InStr

InStr is a function that looks for the position of a substring in a phrase. InStr (phrase,"ual") will find the substring "ual" from "Visual Basic" and then return its position; in this case, it is fourth from the left.

15.2. Left

Left is a function that extracts characters from a phrase, starting from the left. Left (phrase, 4) means four characters are extracted from the phrase, starting from the leftmost position.

15.3. Right

Right is a function that extracts characters from a phrase, starting from the Right. Right (phrase, 5) means 5 characters are extracted from the phrase, starting from the rightmost position.

15.4. Mid

Mid is a function that extracts a substring from a phrase, starting from the position specified by the second parameter in the bracket. Mid (phrase, 8, 3) means a substring of three characters are extracted from the phrase, starting from the 8th position from the left.
15.5. Len

Len is a function that returns the length of a phrase.

Example 15.1

In this example, we insert five command buttons and change the names to cmdInstr, cmdLeft, cmdRight, cmdLeft, cmdMid and cmdLen respectively.

Private Sub cmdInstr_Click ()
    Dim phrase As String
    phrase = Cells (1, 1).Value
    Cells (4, 1) = InStr (phrase, "ual")
End Sub

Private Sub cmdLeft_Click ()
    Dim phrase As String
    phrase = Cells (1, 1).Value
    Cells (2, 1) = Left (phrase, 4)
End Sub

Private Sub cmdLen_Click ()
    Dim phrase As String
    phrase = Cells (1, 1).Value
    Cells (6, 1) = Len (phrase)
End Sub

Private Sub cmdMid_Click ()
```vba
Dim phrase As String
phrase = Cells(1, 1).Value
Cells(5, 1) = Mid(phrase, 8, 3)
End Sub

Private Sub cmdRight_Click()
    Dim phrase As String
    phrase = Cells(1, 1).Value
    Cells(3, 1) = Right(phrase, 5)
End Sub
```

![Excel sheet with Visual Basic text in cells](image)

Figure 15.1: The end results after clicking all the command buttons.

Chapter 16
Date and Time Functions

Excel VBA can be programmed to handle Date and Time, adding extra capabilities to time and date handling by MS Excel. We can use various built-in date and time handling functions to program Excel VBA date and time manipulating programs.

16.1 Using the Now () Function

The Now () function returns the current date and time according to your computer’s regional settings. We can also use the Format function in addition to the function Now to customize the display of date and time using the syntax Format (Now, “style argument”). The usage of Now and Format functions are explained in the table below:

Table 16.1: Various Date and Time Formatting with Different Style Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formatting with various style arguments</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;s&quot;)</td>
<td>Current Time in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;n&quot;)</td>
<td>Current Time in minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;h&quot;)</td>
<td>Current Time in hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;m&quot;)</td>
<td>Current Month in numeric form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;mmm&quot;)</td>
<td>Current Month in short form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;mmmm&quot;)</td>
<td>Current Month in full name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;y&quot;)</td>
<td>Number of days to date in current year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format(Now, &quot;yyyy&quot;)</td>
<td>Current Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example 16.1

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
Cells (1, 1).Value = Now ()
Cells (2, 1).Value = Format (Now, "s")
Cells (3, 1).Value = Format (Now, "n")
Cells (4, 1).Value = Format (Now, "h")
Cells (5, 1).Value = Format (Now, "m")
Cells (6, 1).Value = Format (Now, "mmm")
Cells (7, 1).Value = Format (Now, "mmmm")
Cells (8, 1).Value = Format (Now, "y")
Cells (9, 1).Value = Format (Now, "yyyy")

End Sub

Figure 16.1: Output of various date and time formats

16.2 Date, Day, Weekday, WeekdayName, Month, MonthName and Year Functions
The usage of these functions is illustrated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Current date and time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day(Date)</td>
<td>Day part of the current date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekday(Date)</td>
<td>Weekday of the current week in numeric form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeekdayName(Weekday(Date))</td>
<td>Weekday name of the current date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Month(Date)</td>
<td>Month of the current year in numeric form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MonthName(Month(Date))</td>
<td>Full name of the current month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year(Date)</td>
<td>Current year in long form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 16.2**

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Cells(1, 1) = Date
    Cells(2, 1) = Day(Date)
    Cells(3, 1) = Weekday(Date)
    Cells(4, 1) = WeekdayName(Weekday(Date))
    Cells(5, 1) = Month(Date)
    Cells(6, 1) = MonthName(Month(Date))
    Cells(7, 1) = Year(Date)
End Sub
```
16.3 DatePart Function

The *DatePart* function is used together with the *Now* function to obtain part of date or time specified by the arguments. The *DatePart* function is generally written as

```
DatePart (Part of date to be returned, Now)
```

Various DatePart expressions and the corresponding outputs are shown in Table 16.3

**Table 16.3: DatePart Expressions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DatePart Expression</th>
<th>Part of Date /Time Returned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatePart(&quot;s&quot;,Now)</td>
<td>Current second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatePart(&quot;n&quot;,Now)</td>
<td>Current minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatePart(&quot;h&quot;,Now)</td>
<td>Current hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatePart(&quot;w&quot;,Now)</td>
<td>Current weekday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatePart(&quot;m&quot;,Now)</td>
<td>Current month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatePart(&quot;y&quot;,Now)</td>
<td>Current day of the year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatePart(&quot;yyyy&quot;,Now)</td>
<td>Current year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 16.3

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()
    Cells (2, 2) = DatePart ("yyyy", Now)
    Cells (3, 2) = DatePart ("m", Now)
    Cells (4, 2) = DatePart ("d", Now)
    Cells (5, 2) = DatePart ("w", Now)
    Cells (6, 2) = DatePart ("h", Now)
    Cells (7, 2) = DatePart ("n", Now)
    Cells (8, 2) = DatePart ("s", Now)
End Sub

Figure 16.3: DatePart Function
16.4 Adding and Subtracting Dates

Dates can be added using the *DateAdd* function. The syntax of the *DateAdd* function is

\[
\text{DateAdd (interval, value to be added, date)}
\]

Where interval=part of date to be added. For example, *DateAdd* ("yyyy", 3, *Now*) means 3 years will be added to the current year. Similarly, Dates can be subtracted using the *DateDiff* function. The syntax of the *DateDiff* function is

\[
\text{DateDiff (interval, first date, second date)}
\]

Where interval=part of date to be subtracted. For example, *DateDiff* ("yyyy", *Now*, "6/6/2012") means 3 years will be subtracted from the current year. Both the aforementioned functions use the argument "s" for second, “n” for minute, “h” for hour, “d” for day,"w" for week, “m” for month and “yyyy” for year.

Example 16.4

```vbnet
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()

  Cells (1, 1) = Date
  Cells (2, 1) = DateAdd ("s", 300, Now)
  Cells (3, 1) = DateAdd ("n", 30, Now)
  Cells (4, 1) = DateAdd ("h", 3, Now)
  Cells (5, 1) = DateAdd ("d", 2, Now)
  Cells (6, 1) = DateAdd ("m", 3, Now)
  Cells (7, 1) = DateAdd ("yyyy", 2, Now)
  Cells (8, 1) = DateDiff ("yyyy", Now, "8/6/2012")
  Cells (9, 1) = DateDiff ("d", Now, "13/6/2009")
  Cells (10, 1) = DateDiff ("m", Now, "8/10/2011")
  Cells (11, 1) = DateDiff ("d", Now, "8/10/2009")
  Cells (12, 1) = DateDiff ("n", Now, "8/10/2009")
```

Cells(13, 1) = DateDiff("s", Now, "8/10/2009")

End Sub

Figure 16.5: DateAdd and DatePart functions
Chapter 17

Sample Excel VBA Programs

17.1 BMI Calculator

Body Mass Index (BMI) is so popular today that it has become a standard measure for our health status. If your BMI is too high, it means you are overweight and would likely face a host of potential health problems associated with high BMI, such as hypertension, heart diseases, diabetics and many others. The formula for calculating BMI is

\[
BMI = \frac{\text{weight}}{(\text{height})^2}
\]

The Excel VBA code for BMI calculator is illustrated below:

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim weight, height, bmi, x As Single
    weight = Cells(2, 2)
    height = Cells(3, 2)
    bmi = (weight) / height ^ 2
    Cells(4, 2) = Round(bmi, 1)
    If bmi <= 15 Then
        Cells(5, 2) = "Under weight"
    ElseIf bmi > 15 And bmi <= 25 Then
        Cells(5, 2) = "Optimum weight"
    Else
        Cells(5, 2) = "Over weight"
    End If
End Sub
```
The function Round is to round the value to a certain decimal places. It takes the format Round(x, n), where n is the number to be rounded and n is the number of decimal places. The second part of the program uses the If...Then… Else statement to evaluate the weight level. The output is shown in Figure 17.1

![Figure 17.1: BMI Calculator](image)

17.2: Financial Calculator

This is an Excel VBA program that can calculate monthly payment for the loan taken from the bank. The formula to calculate periodic payment is shown below, where PVIFA is known as present value interest factor for an annuity.

\[
Payment = \frac{\text{Initial Principal}}{\text{PVIFA}},
\]
The formula to compute PVIFA is

\[ \frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i} \left(1 + i\right)^n \]

where \( n \) is the number of payments. Normally you can check up a financial table for the value of PVIFA and then calculate the payments manually. The function Format is to determine the number of decimal places and the use of the $ sign. Below is the Excel VBA code for the financial calculator:

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim N As Integer
    Dim p, pmt, rate, I, PVIFA As Double
    p = Cells(2, 2)
    rate = Cells(3, 2)
    N = Cells(4, 2) * 12
    I = (rate / 100) / 12
    PVIFA = 1 / I - 1 / (I * (1 + I) ^ N)
    pmt = p / PVIFA
    Cells(5, 2) = Format(pmt, "$#,##0.00")
End Sub
```

The above financial VBA calculator can also be programmed using the built-in worksheet function, PMT. It is very much easier to program than the previous one.
The format of this function is

\[ \text{WorksheetFunction.pmt (rate, N, amount)} \]

Where rate is the interest rate, N is the period of payments (of number of periodic payments) and amount is the amount borrowed.

People usually key in the annual interest rate as an integer rather than in decimal form, so we need to divide the rate by 100 and then divide again by 12 to get the monthly rate.

The negative sign is placed in front of the amount borrowed because this is the amount the borrower owed the financial institute,. If we don't put the negative sign, the payment will have a negative sign.

The VBA code is shown below:

Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()

Dim rate, N As Integer
Dim amt, payment As Double

amt = Cells(2, 2)
rate = (Cells(3, 2) / 100) / 12
N = Cells(4, 2) * 12

payment = WorksheetFunction.pmt(rate, N, -amt)

Cells(5, 2) = Format(payment, "$###,####.00")

End Sub
In order to get one million dollars in the future, we need to calculate the initial investment based on the interest rate and the length of a period, usually in years. The formula is

\[
\text{WorksheetFunction.PV (rate, N, periodic payment, amount, due)}
\]

Where rate is the interest rate, N is the length of the period and amount is the amount borrowed. Below is the Excel VBA code for the investment Calculator:
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()

    Dim F_Money, Int_Rate, Investment As Double
    Dim numYear As Single
    F_Money = Cells(2, 2)
    Int_Rate = (Cells(3, 2) / 100)
    numYear = Cells(4, 2)
    Investment = PV(Int_Rate, numYear, 0, F_Money, 1)
    Cells(5, 2) = Format(-Investment, "$###,###,###.00")

End Sub

Figure 17.3: Investment Calculator

17.4: Prime Number Tester
This Excel VBA program will test whether a number entered by the user is a prime number or not. Prime number is a number that cannot be divided by other numbers other than itself, it includes 2 but exclude 1 and 0 and all the negative numbers.

In this program, we use the `Select Case .....End Select` statement to determine whether a number entered by a user is a prime number or not. For case 1, all numbers that are less than 2 are not prime numbers. In Case 2, if the number is 2, it is a prime number. In the last case, if the number \( N \) is more than 2, we divide this number by all the numbers from 3,4,5,6,........up to \( N-1 \), if it can be divided by any of these numbers, it is not a prime number, otherwise it is a prime number. We use the `Do......Loop While` statement to control the program flow. Besides, we also used a `tag="Not Prime'` to identify the number that is not prime, so that when the routine exits the loop, the label will display the correct answer. Below is the code:

```vba
Private Sub CommandButton1_Click()
    Dim N, D As Single
    Dim tag As String
    N = Cells(2, 2)
    Select Case N
        Case Is < 2
            MsgBox "It is not a prime number"
        Case Is = 2
            MsgBox "It is a prime number"
        Case Is > 2
            D = 2
            Do
                If N / D = Int(N / D) Then
```
MsgBox "It is not a prime number"
tag = "Not Prime"Exit DoEnd IfD = D + 1Loop While D <= N - 1

If tag <> "Not Prime" Then
    MsgBox "It is a prime number"
End IfEnd Select

End Sub

17.5 Selective Summation

This is an Excel VBA program that can perform selective summation according to a set of conditions. For example, you might just want to sum up those figures that have achieved sales target and vice versa. This VBA program can sum up marks that are below 50 as well as those marks which are above 50.

In this program, rng is declared as range and we can set it to include certain range of cells, here the range is from A1 to A10.

Then we used the For .......Next loop to scan through the selected range rng.Cells(i).Value read the value in cells(i) and then passed it to the variable mark.

To do selective addition, we used the statement Select Case....End Select
Finally, the results are shown in a message box

Here is the code:

    Private Sub CommandButton1_Click ()

        Dim rng As Range, i As Integer
        Dim mark, sumFail, sumPass As Single
        sumFail = 0
        sumPass = 0
        Set rng = Range("A1:A10")
        For i = 1 To 10
            mark = rng.Cells(i).Value
            Select Case mark
            Case Is < 50
                sumFail = sumFail + mark
            Case Is >= 50
                sumPass = sumPass + mark
            End Select
        Next i
        MsgBox "The sum of Failed marks is" & Str(sumFail) & vbCrLf & "The sum of Passed marks is" & Str(sumPass)
    End Sub