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VBA CODE WITH SHORT EXPLANATIONS – BEGINNER TOPICS

=====

' -----
' Writing your First VBA Macro

' -----
' This macro writes simple text into cell A1.

' Steps: Open VB Editor → Insert Module → paste this code → run it.

```
Sub FirstMacro()
```

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

```
End Sub
```

' -----
' Beginning a subroutine

' -----
' A subroutine starts with Sub and ends with End Sub.

' The name (here SimpleSub) is what you see in the Macros list.

```
Sub SimpleSub()
```

```
    MsgBox "This is a simple subroutine."
```

```
End Sub
```

' -----
' Laying out Code Neatly

' -----
' Use blank lines and indent (tab) to make code easy to read.

```
Sub NeatCode()
    Dim x As Integer      ' declare variable

    x = 10              ' set value

    MsgBox "Value of x is " & x

End Sub
```

```
' -----
' Writing comments
' -----
' Comments start with a single quote (').
' VBA ignores comments when running the code.
```

```
Sub CommentExample()
    ' This is a comment line.

    MsgBox "This line will run." ' comment at end of line

End Sub
```

```
' -----
' Writing VBA Instructions
' -----
' Each line is one instruction for Excel.

' Here we write values to cells and then add them.
```

```
Sub InstructionExample()
    Range("A1").Value = 5      ' first number

    Range("A2").Value = 10     ' second number

    Range("A3").Value = Range("A1").Value + Range("A2").Value ' sum

End Sub
```

```
' -----  
' Basic VBA Grammar
```

```
' -----  
' Structure:
```

```
' Sub Name()  
'   declarations  
'   instructions  
' End Sub
```

```
Sub GrammarExample()
```

```
    Dim userName As String      ' declaration  
    userName = "Student"       ' assignment  
    MsgBox "Hello, " & userName ' instruction using variable  
End Sub
```

```
' -----  
' Changing the Value of Cells
```

```
' -----  
' Real-time example: writes a label and a number into cells B1 and B2.
```

```
Sub ChangeCellValue()
```

```
    Range("B1").Value = "Total"  
    Range("B2").Value = 100
```

```
End Sub
```

```
' -----  
' Formatting a Cell
```

```
' -----
' Example: bold text, yellow background, and number format on B2.

Sub FormatCell()
    With Range("B2")
        .Font.Bold = True          ' bold text
        .Interior.Color = vbYellow ' yellow fill color
        .NumberFormat = "#,##0"     ' format as number with thousands separator
    End With
End Sub
```

```
' -----
' Running a VBA Code
' -----
' This macro just reminds how to run any Sub.
```

```
Sub RunCodeHelp()
    MsgBox "To run a macro: put cursor inside the Sub and press F5, or use Developer → Macros → Run."
End Sub
```

```
' -----
' Saving Files Containing Code
' -----
' Reminder: you must save as .xlsm to keep the code.
```

```
Sub SaveWithCodeNote()
    MsgBox "Use File → Save As → choose 'Excel Macro-Enabled Workbook (*.xlsm)'"
End Sub
```

```
' -----
' Running a Subroutine (calling from another Sub)
' -----
' One subroutine can run another using Call or just the name.
```

```
Sub RunOtherSub()
    Call FirstMacro      ' run FirstMacro
    MsgBox "FirstMacro has been run."
End Sub
```

```
' -----
' Reopening Files and Security
' -----
' When you reopen a file with macros, Excel may show a security warning.
```

```
Sub SecurityNote()
    MsgBox "On reopening, if you see a security warning, click 'Enable Content' to allow macros
    (only for trusted files)."
End Sub
```

```
' -----
' HOW TO USE THIS FILE
' -----
' 1. Open Excel.
' 2. Press Alt + F11 to open the VB Editor.
' 3. Insert → Module.
' 4. Paste all this code into the new module.
```

' 5. Save the workbook as Excel Macro-Enabled Workbook (*.xlsm).

' 6. To run a macro: put cursor inside any Sub and press F5,

' or in Excel: Developer → Macros → select macro name → Run.

' -----