1. Write a VBA code to select the cells from A5 to C10. Give it a name "Data Analytics" and fill the cells with the following cells "This is Excel VBA"

Number Odd or even

56

89

26

36

75

48

92

58

13

25

Ans. Sub createDataAnalytics()

```
' Select the range A5 to C10 Range("A5:C10").Select
```

```
' Fill the range with the specified data
```

Selection. Value = "This is Excel VBA"

Selection.Offset(0, 1).Value = "Number"

Selection.Offset(0, 2).Value = "Odd or Even"

Selection.Offset(1, 0).Value = 56

Selection.Offset(2, 0).Value = 89

Selection.Offset(3, 0).Value = 26

Selection.Offset(4, 0).Value = 36

Selection.Offset(5, 0).Value = 75

Selection.Offset(6, 0).Value = 48

Selection.Offset(7, 0).Value = 92

Selection.Offset(8, 0).Value = 58

Selection.Offset(9, 0).Value = 13

Selection.Offset(10, 0).Value = 25

End Sub

^{&#}x27; Name the range "Data Analytics"
ActiveWorkbook.Names.Add Name:="Data Analytics", RefersTo:=Selection

2. Use the above data and write a VBA code using the following statements to display in the next column if the number is odd or even a. IF ELSE statement

```
Sub classifyNumbers()
Dim dataRange As Range
Set dataRange = Range("Data Analytics")

' Loop through each cell in the data range and classify the numbers as even or odd
For Each cell In dataRange.Offset(1).Resize(dataRange.Rows.Count - 1, 1)
If cell.Value Mod 2 = 0 Then
cell.Offset(0, 2).Value = "Even"
Else
cell.Offset(0, 2).Value = "Odd"
End If
Next cell
```

End Sub

b. Select Case statement

```
Sub classifyNumbers()
```

```
Dim dataRange As Range
Set dataRange = Range("Data Analytics")

' Loop through each cell in the data range and classify the numbers as even or odd
For Each cell In dataRange.Offset(1).Resize(dataRange.Rows.Count - 1, 1)
Select Case cell.Value Mod 2
Case 0
cell.Offset(0, 2).Value = "Even"
Case 1
cell.Offset(0, 2).Value = "Odd"
End Select
Next cell
```

End Sub

c. For Next Statement

```
Sub classifyNumbers()

Dim dataRange As Range
Set dataRange = Range("Data Analytics")

' Loop through each cell in the data range and classify the numbers as even or odd
For i = 2 To dataRange.Rows.Count
If dataRange.Cells(i, 1).Value Mod 2 = 0 Then
dataRange.Cells(i, 3).Value = "Even"
Else
dataRange.Cells(i, 3).Value = "Odd"
End If
Next i
```

3. What are the types of errors that you usually see in VBA?

Ans. In VBA, there are three types of errors that you can encounter: Syntax errors

Runtime errors

Logic errors

Fnd Sub

4. How do you handle Runtime errors in VBA?

Ans. Runtime errors in VBA can be handled using error handling techniques, which allow you to gracefully handle errors that occur during code execution. There are two main methods for handling runtime errors in VBA:

5. Write some good practices to be followed by VBA users for handling errors?

Ans. following can be good practises:

- Always use error handling code in your procedures to catch and handle errors that may occur.
- Use the "On Error" statement to enable error handling in your procedure.
- Use descriptive and meaningful error messages that provide information about the error that occurred and how to resolve it.
- Use "Debug.Print" statements to output information about errors to the Immediate Window for debugging purposes.
- Use "Err.Raise" to raise custom errors that can be caught and handled in your error handling code.
- Use "Resume" statements to continue execution of your code after an error has occurred, but make sure you handle the error appropriately first.
- Always test your error handling code to ensure it works as expected and catches all possible errors.
- Keep your error handling code organized and separated from your main code for better readability and maintainability.
- Use comments to document your error handling code and explain what each section does.
- Use tools like VBA code analyzers to detect potential errors in your code and suggest best practices for error handling.