**Assignment - 19**

1. What are the data types used in VBA?

Ans: Its include Byte, Boolean, Integer, Long, Single, Double, Currency, Decimal, Date, Object, and String.

2. What are variables and how do you declare them in VBA? What

happens if you don’t declare a variable?

Ans:

The data type can either be an integer, text, decimal, Boolean, etc., whereas the variable level can be either procedure level, module-level, or public scoop. Variables should be declared using Dim, Private, Public, or Static statements

Undeclared variables are undefined because they simply do not exist. As described earlier, assigning a value to an undeclared variable does not cause an error; instead, it implicitly declares the variable in the global scope.

3.What is a range object in VBA? What is a worksheet object?

Ans:

Range is a property in VBA that helps specify a particular cell, a range of cells, a row, a column, or a three-dimensional range. In the context of the Excel worksheet, the VBA range object includes a single cell or multiple cells spread across various rows and columns.

4. What is the difference between worksheet and sheet in excel?

Ans:

A spreadsheet is combined worksheets or workbook. It's always multiple sheets. But worksheet or sheet is always single page in spreadsheet.

5. What is the difference between A1 reference style and R1C1 Reference

style? What are the advantages and disadvantages of using R1C1 reference style?

Ans: Unlike A1 which refers to columns followed by row number, R1C1 does the opposite: rows followed by columns (which does take some getting used to). Positive numbers will refer to cells below and/or across to the right. Negative numbers will refer to cells above and/or to the left.

6. When is offset statement used for in VBA? Let’s suppose your current

highlight cell is A1 in the below table. Using OFFSET statement, write a

VBA code to highlight the cell with “Hello” written in it.

A B C

1 25 354 362

2 36 6897 962

3 85 85 Hello

4 96 365 56

5 75 62 2662

Ans:

In VBA, OFFSET allows you to move or refer from one cell to another by a specified number of rows and columns. For example, Range(“A1”). Offset(2, 1) moves two rows down and 1 column to the right, landing on cell B3. You can do something with this new cell, like setting its value.