







What does "coding requires thinking procedurally" mean?

How a Computer Thinks (Procedurally)

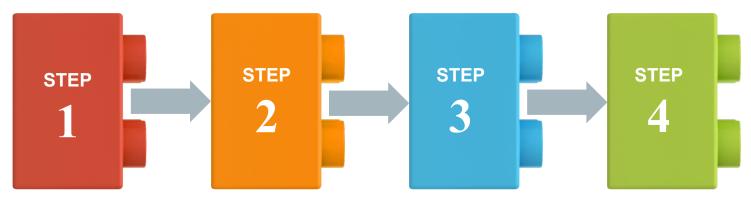
Every software development problem begins with a complex and abstract real-world need.



How a Computer Thinks (Procedurally)

In order for a computer to interpret things, a real-world problem must be broken down into a set of procedural steps.

Complex Real-World Problem



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How Code Is Written (Procedurally)

Code (JavaScript)

```
// STEP 1
                                                          STEP 1
   var thingamagig = 500,
   var doodad = 200
   // STEP 2
                                                          STEP 2
   var combindedThing= thingamagig + doodad
9
   // STEP 3
                                                          STEP 3
   runContraption (combindedThing;
13
   // STEP 4
                                                          STEP 4
   resetContraption ();
```



What are the four fundamental tools of programming?

Fundamental Tools of Programming

These structures are found in nearly all programming languages:



Variables: The Nouns of Code

- Variables are effectively the items in a procedure.
- They can be **physical things** (like an ingredient) or **abstractions** (like a counter).
- In VBA, items can be **declared** as variables by using dim followed by a type. Then they can be **assigned** a value.

Variable Declaration

dim ing1 as String dim ing2 as String dim budget as Double

Variable Assignment

```
ing1 = "Peanut Butter"
ing1 = "Jelly"
budget = 5.00
```

Array: A Collection of Items

Arrays are effectively groups of related items. They are another way to store and reference similar pieces of information.

Item 0 Item 1 Item 2 "Jelly" , ["Peanut Butter", "Bread" dim ingredients (0 to 2) as String ingredients (0) = "Peanut Butter" ingredients (1) = "Jelly" ingredients (2) = "Bread"

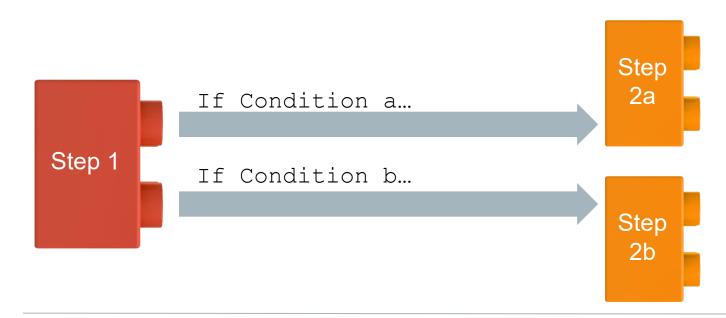
Conditionals: If This, Then That



Conditionals can control the flow of logic based on certain conditions being met.



Most programming languages use **if/else** code for this purpose.

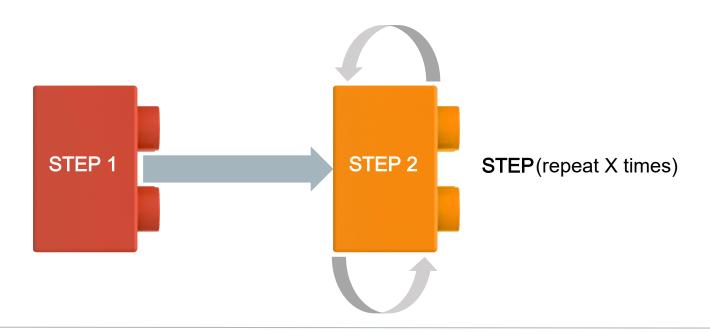


Iteration: Round and Round We Go!



Iteration is the concept of using loops to perform a group of tasks repeatedly a number of times.

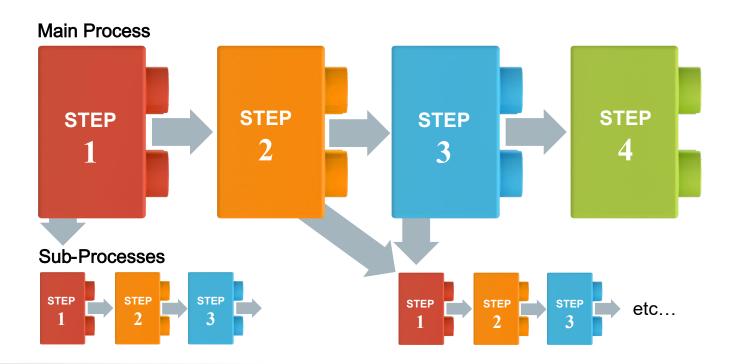
Almost all programming languages use **for loops** and **while loops** for iteration.





Functions: When One Block Can't Do It All!

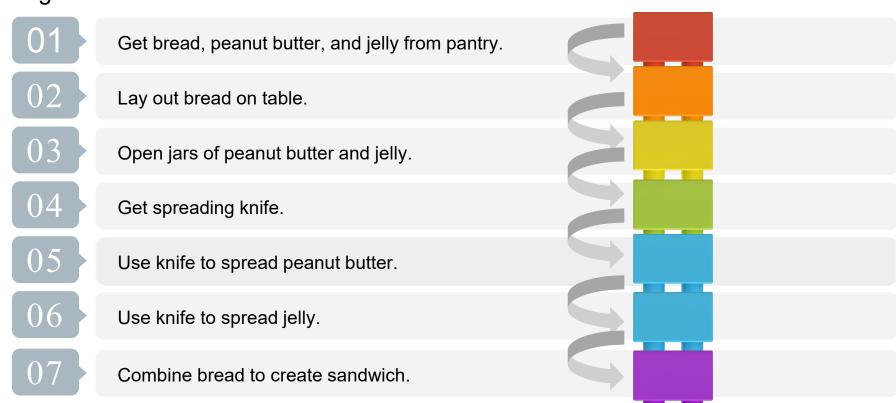
Functions are, in essence, a sort of subprocess. They allow us to create premade, reusable blocks of code that can be called on demand.





To Make a Sandwich:

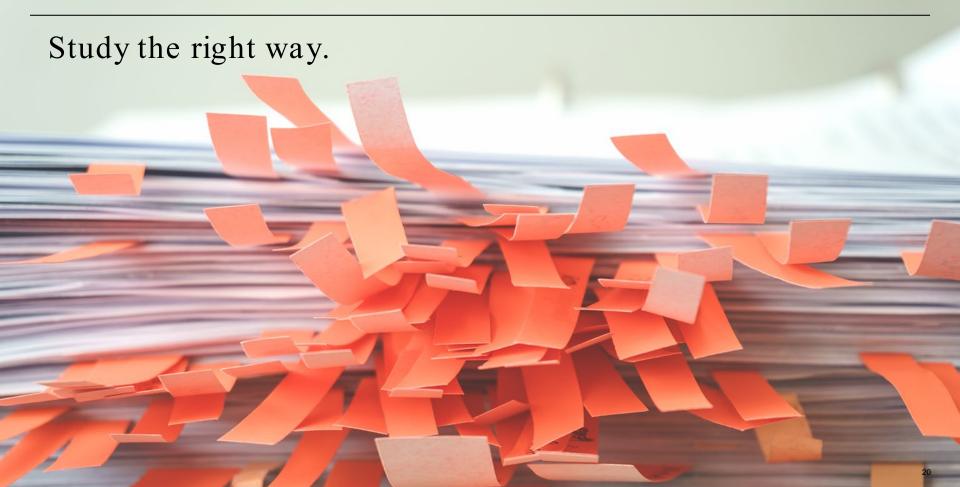
Logical Procedure:



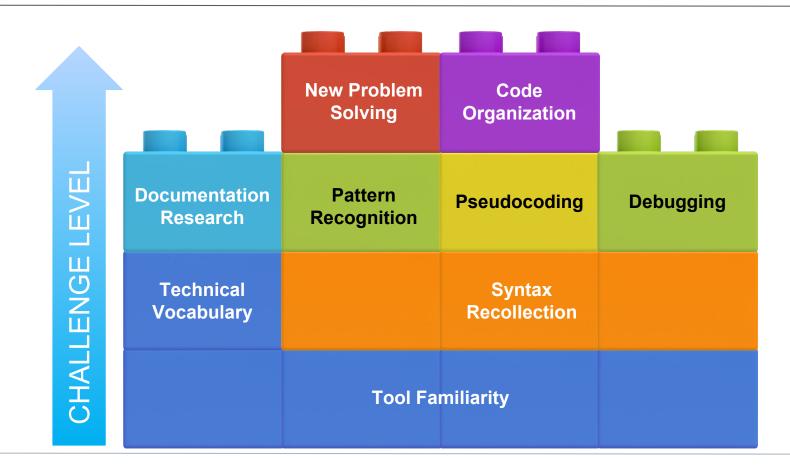
Words of Advice

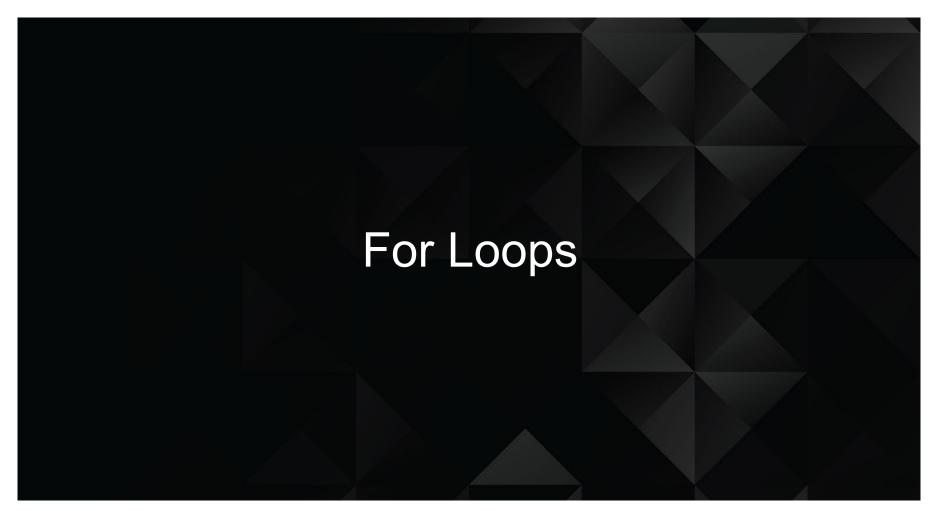






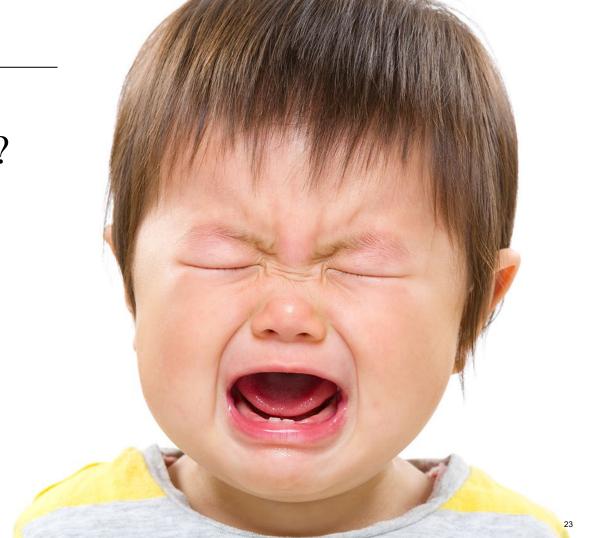
Study the Right Way

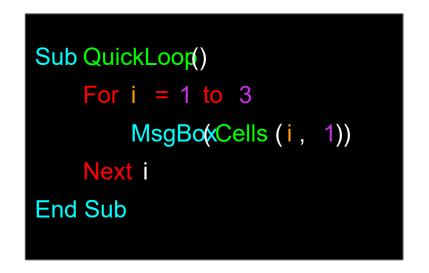


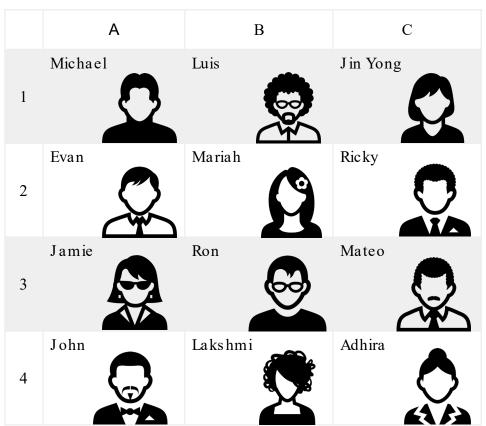


Explain to a Baby

What is a **for loop**?







$$i = 1$$

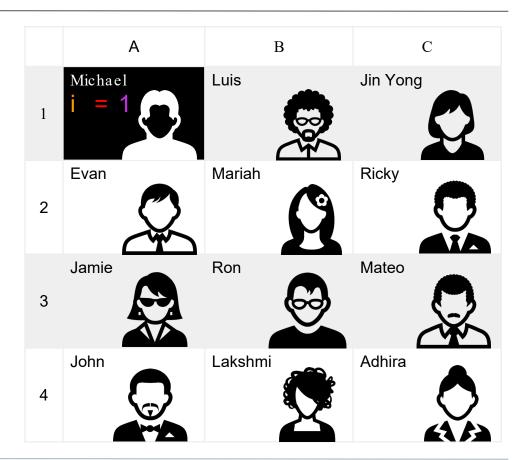
```
Sub Qui ckLoop()

For i = 1 to 3

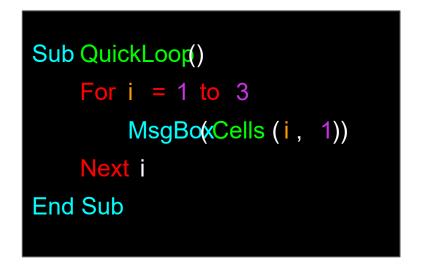
MgBox(Cells(i, 1))

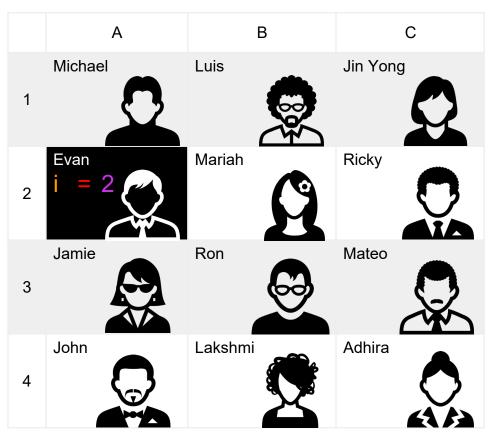
Next i

End Sub
```









$$i = 3$$

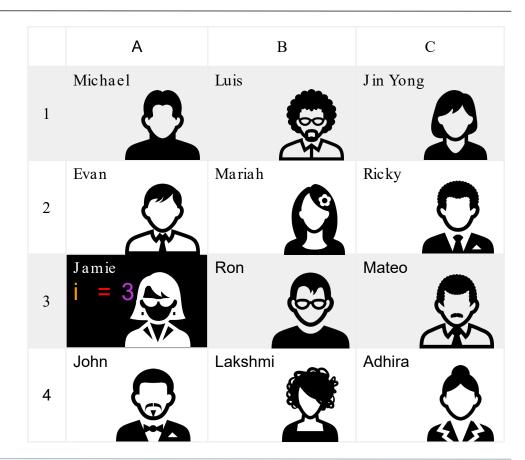
```
Sub Qui ckLoop()

For i = 1 to 3

MgBox(Cells(i, 1))

Next i

End Sub
```



Not going to:

$$i = 4$$

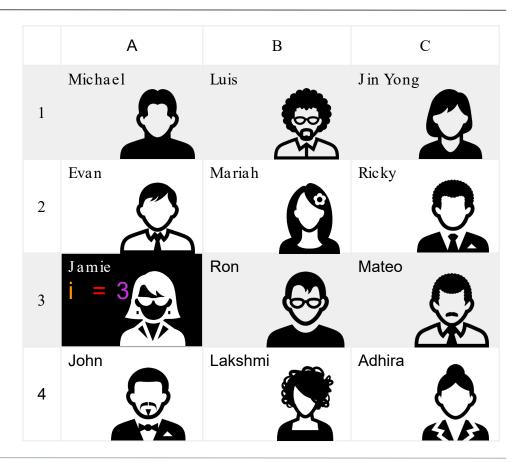
```
Sub Qui ckLoop()

For i = 1 to 3

MgBox(Cells(i, 1))

Next i

End Sub
```

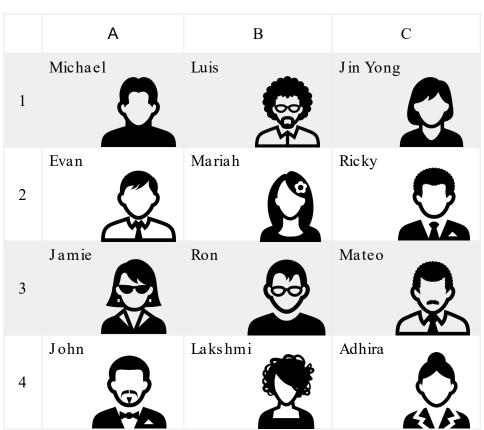


Explain to a Baby

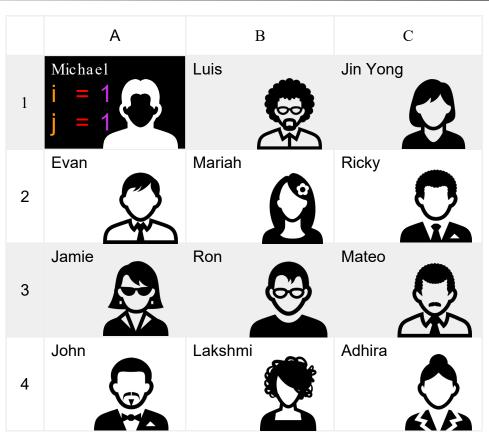
What is a **nested** for loop?



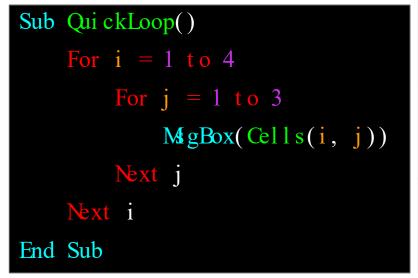
Sub QuickLoop()		
For $i = 1$ to 4		
For $j = 1$ to 3		
MsgBo(xCells(i, j))		
Next j		
Next i		
End Sub		

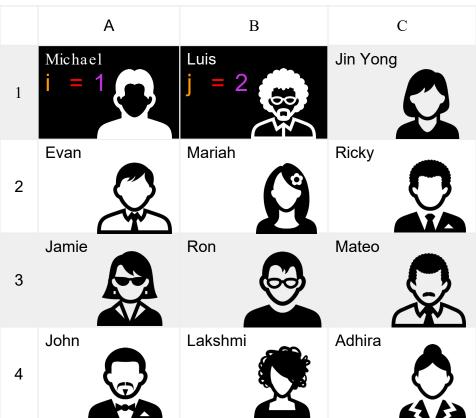


$$\mathbf{i} = 1$$
 $\mathbf{j} = 1$

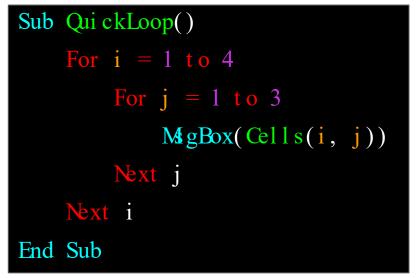


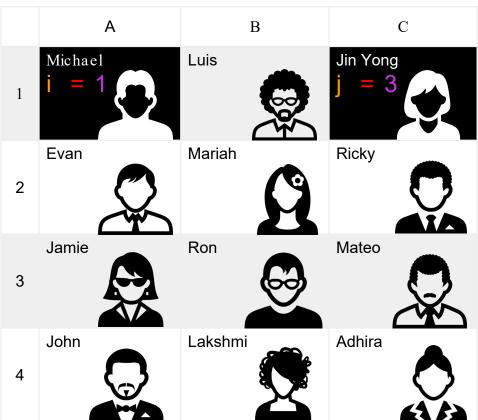
$$\mathbf{i} = 1 \mathbf{j} = 2$$



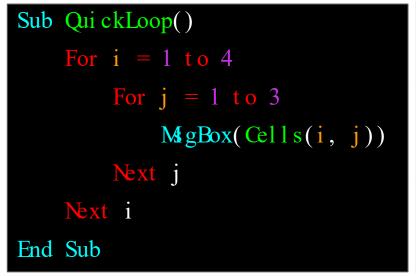


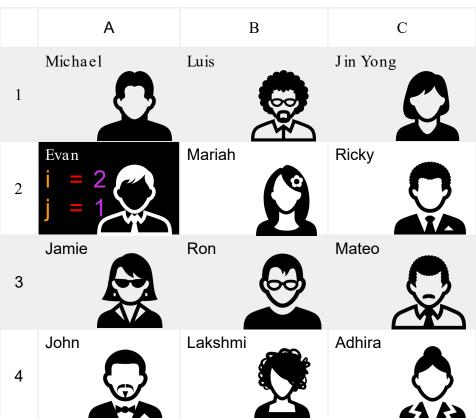
$$i = 1 j = 3$$



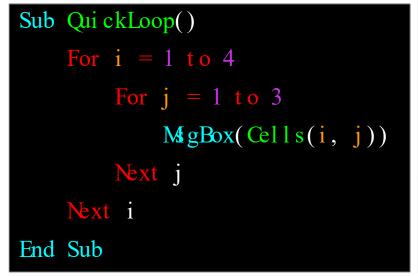


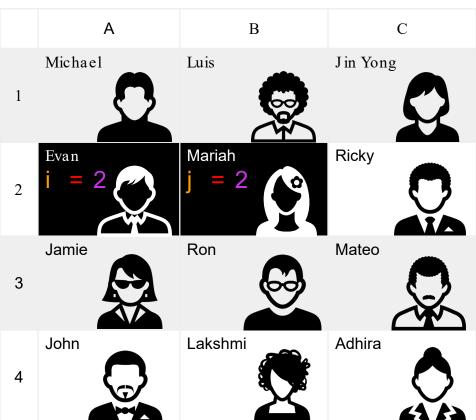
$$i = 2$$
 $j = 1$



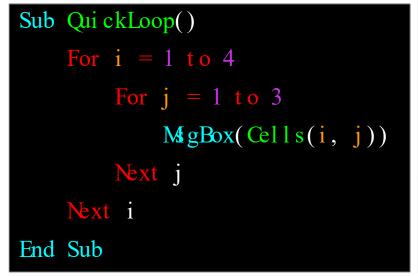


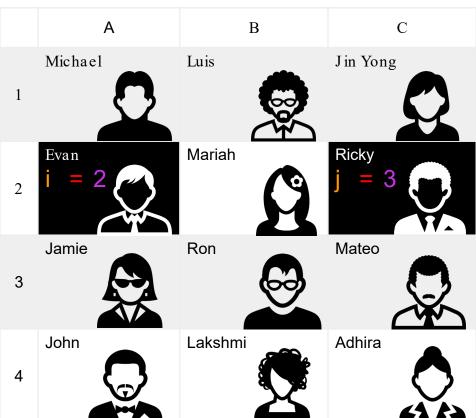
$$i = 2 j = 2$$



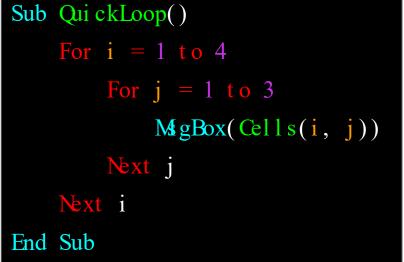


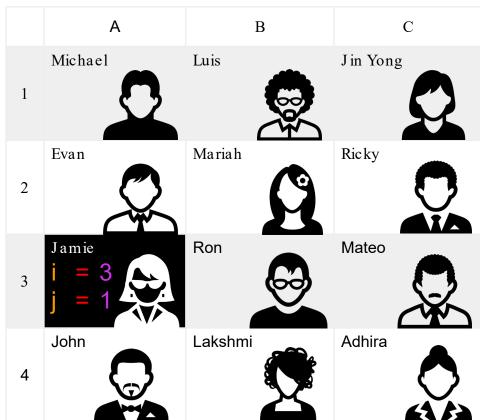
$$i = 2 j = 3$$





$$i = 3$$
 $j = 1$







Data Types!

Here are a few that we have covered.

More can be found in the <u>VBA documentation</u>.

(also available in yourStudent Guide)

Data type	Storage size	Range
String (variable-length)	10 bytes + string length	0 to approximately 2 billion
Integer	2 bytes	-32,768 to 32,767
Double (double- precision floating-point)	8 bytes	-1.79769313486231E308 to - 4.94065645841247E-324 for negative values
		4.94065645841247E-324 to 1.79769313486232E308 for positive values
Long (Long integer)	4 bytes	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
Date	8 bytes	January 1, 100, to December 31, 9999
Boolean	2 bytes	True or False

