## COMP1022Q Introduction to Computing with Excel VBA

## Making Random Numbers

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#### Outcomes

- After completing this presentation, you are expected to be able to:
  - 1. Use VBA to generate random numbers in a particular range
  - 2. Use VBA to change the sequence of random numbers so it is not always the same

### Random Numbers in VBA

- Random numbers can be generated in VBA using the Rnd function
- The Rnd function generates a real number smaller than 1 and bigger than or equal to 0, i.e. [0,1)
- For example, the following line of code puts a random number in a variable MyNumber

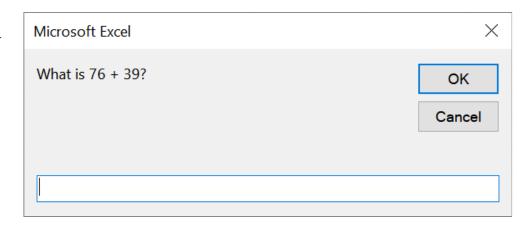
MyNumber = Rnd()

These brackets are optional for Rnd

- you can ignore them, if you want to

# An Example of Making Random Numbers

- Let's make some code which creates a simple math addition game using random numbers
- In the code, two random integers in the range 1 to 100 are generated
- The user is then asked what the sum of those two numbers is, like this:



## Generating Random Integers 1/2

- To make the code, we need two random numbers
- To generate one random integer in the range of 1 to 100 you do these steps:
- 1. Generate a number between 0 to 0.99999 using the Rnd function

RandomNumber = Rnd()

2. Multiply the generated number by 100

RandomNumber = Rnd() \* 100

RandomNumber is in [0, 1)



RandomNumber is in [0, 100)



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# Generating Random Integers 2/2

3. Dump the decimal place using the Int function (it doesn't do any rounding)

$$RandomNumber = Int(Rnd())$$

4. Add 1 to the number

RandomNumber = Int(Rnd() \* 100) + 1

Continued from the previous slide...



RandomNumber is in [0, 99]

100)



RandomNumber is in [1, 100]

## Storing Things

- For the following game we will use variables that store text
- And we will also use variables that store integer numbers
- For example:

```
Dim MyFavouriteText As String 'stores text

Dim MyFavouriteNumber As Integer 'stores an integer
```

• Here's some examples of using the variables:

```
MyFavouriteText = "you are a silly sausage"
MyFavouriteNumber = 8888
```

### Math Game 1/2

 Here are two examples of how to create two variables in one line of VBA code

Dim Numberl As Integer, Number2 As Integer
Dim Answer As String, Guess As String

- 'Create the first number in the range 1 to 100 Number1 = Int(Rnd() \* 100) + 1
- 'Create the second number in the range 1 to 100 Number 2 = Int(Rnd() \* 100) + 1
- ' Calculate the answer and store it as string Answer = Number1 + Number2

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#### Math Game 2/2

Continued from the previous slide...

```
Execute the loop at least once
Do
    ' Ask the question
    Guess = InputBox("What is " & Number1
                      & " + " & Number2 & "?")
  Check the answer at the end of the loop
Loop While Answer <> Guess Keep doing the loop
                                    while this is true
MsqBox "Excellent, you have got the "
        & "correct answer!"
```

### Randomness of the Rnd Function

- Unfortunately, you will find that every time you run your code you will get the same series of random numbers!
  - For example,
    - The first time your program asks a random math question:
    - Later you run the program the second time it will ask the same question again!

1st time you run it:

What is 75 + 71?

2nd time you run it:

What is 75 + 71?

- That means any game which uses the random numbers will be the same every time you play it!
- To change this, you need to use Randomize

## Ensuring the Sequence is Different Each Time

. . . The code for creating the variables is the same as before . . .

Randomize



You need to use Randomize to ensure that the series of random numbers is different each time

. . . The remaining code is the same as before . . .

'Create the first number, in the range 1 to 100

'Create the second number, in the range 1 to 100

'Calculate the answer and store it

... and so on ...

Because Randomize has been used, the following sequence of random numbers will be different each time