

COMP1022Q  
Introduction to Computing with Excel VBA

Final Week  
Lecture Review Questions

David Rossiter, Gibson Lam and Cecia Chan

```
Sub Workbook_Open()  
    Dim Row As Integer, Col As Integer
```

```
For Row = 2 To 6
    For Col = 2 To 14
```

```
If (Col = 2 Or Col = 4 Or (Col >= 2 And Col <= 4 And Row = 6)) Or  
    (Col >= 6 And Col <= 8 And (Row = 2 Or Row = 4 Or Row = 6)) Or  
    (Row = 3 And Col = 6) Or  
    (Row = 5 And Col = 8) Or  
    (Col = 10 Or Col = 12) Or  
    ((Col >= 10 And Col <= 12) And (Row = 2 Or Row = 4)) Then
```

```
Cells(Row, Col).Interior.ColorIndex = 1
```

*colour 1 is black*

```
End If
```

```

                Next Col
            Next Row
        End Sub
    
```

[illegible]

Q2) Here is some VBA code.

```
Sub Button1_Click()  
    Sum = 0  
    Index = 0  
    Do While Index < 50  
        Sum = Sum + Cells(Index + 5, 1).Value  
        Index = Index + 1  
    Loop  
    MsgBox Sum / Index  
End Sub
```

You need to replace the content of Button1\_Click with **a single line of VBA code** that gives an equivalent result.  
Complete the line which begins with MsgBox shown below.

```
Sub Button1_Click()  
  
    MsgBox _____  
End Sub
```

### Q3) What does the following code produce?

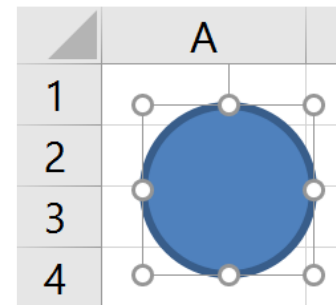
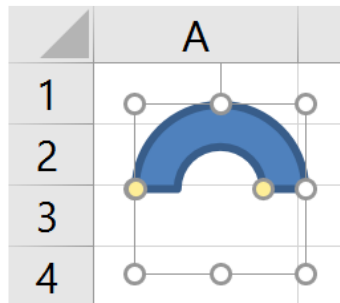
```
Dim Shape1 As Shape
Set Shape1 = ActiveSheet.Shapes.AddShape(
    msoShapeOval, 20, 20, 100, 100)
Shape1.Fill.ForeColor.RGB = vbWhite

ActiveSheet.Shapes.AddShape msoShapeOval, 40, 40, 20, 20
ActiveSheet.Shapes.AddShape msoShapeOval, 70, 40, 20, 20

Dim Shape2 As Shape
Set Shape2 = ActiveSheet.Shapes.AddShape(
    msoShapeBlockArc, 50, 80, 40, 40)
```

The following information is very useful for this question.

```
ActiveSheet.Shapes.AddShape
    msoShapeOval, 10, 10, 40, 40
```



```
ActiveSheet.Shapes.AddShape
    msoShapeBlockArc, 10, 10, 40, 40
```



Q4) Here is a worksheet with a Form combo box control.

|   | A  | B      | C | D | E                    | F                         |
|---|--|--------|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 |  |        |   |   |                      |                           |
| 2 | <b>Please select your year of study:</b> | Year 2 |   |   | <b>Year of study</b> |                           |
| 3 |  | Year 1 |   | 1 | Year 1               | You are a year 1 student. |
| 4 | <b>Current status:</b>                   | Year 2 |   | 2 | Year 2               | You are a year 2 student. |
| 5 |  | Year 3 |   | 3 | Year 3               | You are a year 3 student. |
| 6 |  | Year 4 |   | 4 | Year 4               | You are a year 4 student. |
| 7 |  |        |   |   |                      |                           |

The *Input range* of the combo box control is set to **\$E\$3:\$E\$6** and the *Cell link* is set to Cell **B2** (hidden under the combo box control).

There is **no** VBA code associated with the workbook, the worksheet or the Form control.

|   | A  | B      | C | D                    | E      | F                         |
|---|--|--------|---|----------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1 |  |        |   |                      |        |                           |
| 2 | <b>Please select your year of study:</b> | Year 2 |   | <b>Year of study</b> |        |                           |
| 3 |  | Year 1 |   | 1                    | Year 1 | You are a year 1 student. |
| 4 | <b>Current status:</b>                   | Year 2 |   | 2                    | Year 2 | You are a year 2 student. |
| 5 |  | Year 3 |   | 3                    | Year 3 | You are a year 3 student. |
| 6 |  | Year 4 |   | 4                    | Year 4 | You are a year 4 student. |
| 7 |  |        |   |                      |        |                           |

Which one of the following formulas can be used in cell **A5** if you want to show, for example, “You are a year 2 student.” in the cell after selecting “Year 2” in the combo box control?

- A) =VLOOKUP(B2, \$E\$3:\$F\$6, 2)
- B) =VLOOKUP(B2, \$E\$3:\$F\$6, 2, FALSE)
- C) =VLOOKUP(B2, \$D\$3:\$F\$6, 3)
- D) =HLOOKUP(B2, \$D\$3:\$F\$6, 3)
- E) =VLOOKUP(B2, \$D\$3:\$D\$6, \$F\$3:\$F\$6)

Q5A) Grade points are numeric representations of letter grades. The conversion of letter grades to grade points is shown below.

| Letter Grade | A+  | A | A-  | B+  | B | B-  | C+  | C | C-  | D | F |
|--------------|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|---|---|
| Grade Point  | 4.3 | 4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.7 | 1 | 0 |

Given a letter grade, the VBA function shown below returns the corresponding grade point. Please fill in the blank in the code so that it works correctly.

```
Function GradePoint(ByVal Grade As String) As Double
    For Pos = 1 To 5
        If Left(Grade, 1) = Mid( _____ , Pos, 1) Then
            GradePoint = Pos - 1
        End If
    Next
    If Right(Grade, 1) = "+" Then
        GradePoint = GradePoint + 0.3
    ElseIf Right(Grade, 1) = "-" Then
        GradePoint = GradePoint - 0.3
    End If
End Function
```

Q5B) The VBA code shown on the next slide calculates the CGA of the courses taken by a student. The courses, their number of credits and letter grades are shown in the table below:

|    | B           | C                 | D            |
|----|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 2  | Course code | Number of credits | Letter grade |
| 3  | COMP1022Q   | 3                 | B+           |
| 4  | ENGG1130    | 3                 | B-           |
| 5  | CIVL1100    | 3                 | A-           |
| 6  | CENG1500    | 3                 | C+           |
| 7  | MATH1020    | 4                 | A+           |
| 8  | SOSC1960    | 3                 | D            |
| 9  | MECH1906    | 3                 | A            |
| 10 | ELEC1100    | 4                 | B            |
| 11 | LANG1002    | 3                 | C-           |
| 12 | LANG1003    | 2                 | F            |
| 13 |             |                   |              |
| 14 | Your CGA is | 2.752             |              |

The CGA of the courses is calculated by a weighted average of the grade points. The weight of each grade point is the corresponding credit of the course.

You need to fill in the blanks in the code so that the code calculates the CGA correctly.



The following code uses the  
GradePoint function.

```
Dim CGP As Double, _
    TotalCGP As Double
Dim Row As Integer, _
    TotalCredits As Integer
TotalCGP = 0
TotalCredits = 0
For Row = 3 To 12
    CGP = Cells(Row, 3).Value * _

        GradePoint( _____ )

    TotalCredits = TotalCredits + _____

    TotalCGP = TotalCGP + _____
Next
Cells(14, 3).Value = TotalCGP / TotalCredits
```

|    | B           | C                 | D            |
|----|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 2  | Course code | Number of credits | Letter grade |
| 3  | COMP1022Q   | 3                 | B+           |
| 4  | ENGG1130    | 3                 | B-           |
| 5  | CIVL1100    | 3                 | A-           |
| 6  | CENG1500    | 3                 | C+           |
| 7  | MATH1020    | 4                 | A+           |
| 8  | SOSC1960    | 3                 | D            |
| 9  | MECH1906    | 3                 | A            |
| 10 | ELEC1100    | 4                 | B            |
| 11 | LANG1002    | 3                 | C-           |
| 12 | LANG1003    | 2                 | F            |
| 13 |             |                   |              |
| 14 | Your CGA is | 2.752             |              |

Q6) The following VBA code highlights some rows using green. Which rows?

```
Dim Row As Integer, _  
    Column As Integer  
  
For Row = 2 To 11  
    For Column = 1 To 3  
        If WorksheetFunction.Rank( _  
            Cells(Row, 2).Value, _  
            Range("B2:B11")) >= 8 _  
            Or _  
            WorksheetFunction.Rank( _  
                Cells(Row, 3).Value, _  
                Range("C2:C11")) <= 3 Then  
            Cells(Row, Column).Interior.Color = vbGreen  
        End If  
    Next  
Next
```

|    | A       | B      | C      |
|----|---------|--------|--------|
| 1  | Name    | Height | Weight |
| 2  | Donelle | 180    | 70     |
| 3  | Davinia | 174    | 56     |
| 4  | Alise   | 153    | 78     |
| 5  | Judith  | 133    | 62     |
| 6  | Sissie  | 153    | 54     |
| 7  | Tracee  | 177    | 55     |
| 8  | Aliah   | 139    | 72     |
| 9  | Agatha  | 135    | 79     |
| 10 | Gussie  | 176    | 75     |
| 11 | Harley  | 160    | 73     |

Q7) Here is the the VBA code that modifies some selected cells

```
Dim Cell As Range
For Each Cell In Selection
    If Cell.Value = "student" Then
        Cells(Cell.Row, Selection.Column + _
            Selection.Columns.Count - 1 ).Value = "discount"
    End If
Next Cell
```

Suppose that you select some cells, as shown below:

|   | A         | B  | C          | D | E |
|---|-----------|----|------------|---|---|
| 1 |           |    |            |   |   |
| 2 | Adam      | 24 | clerk      |   |   |
| 3 | Sharon    |    | student    |   |   |
| 4 | Cathy     | 67 | teacher    |   |   |
| 5 | Denny     | 19 | student    |   |   |
| 6 | Agnes     | 11 | student    |   |   |
| 7 | Kevin     | 33 | Technician |   |   |
| 8 | Christine | 18 | Sales      |   |   |

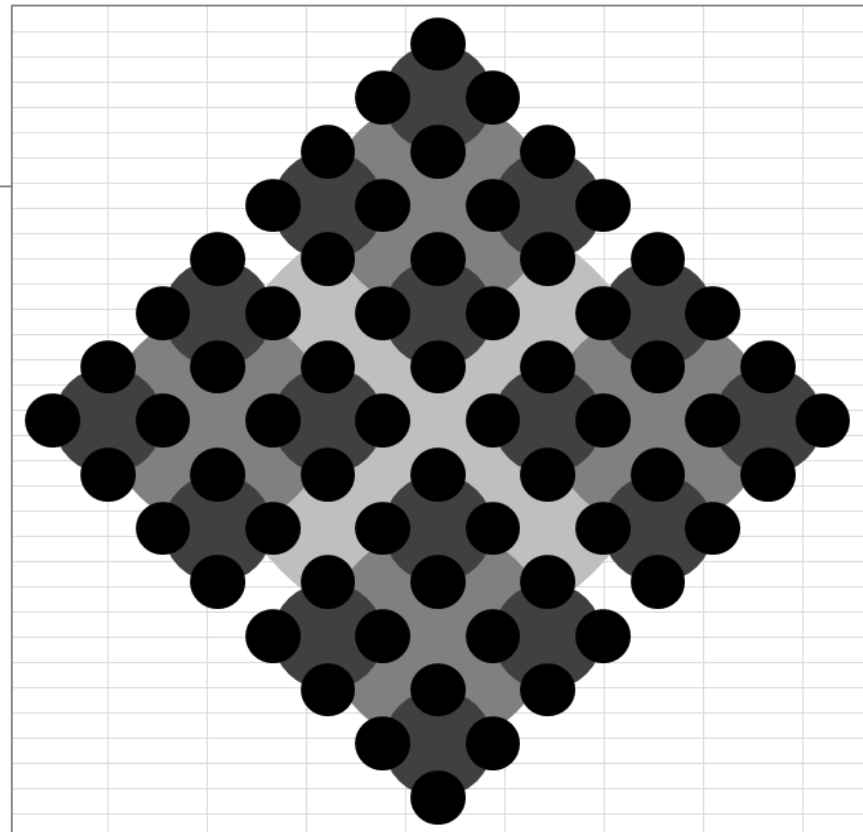
Then you run the VBA code, what will happen?

Q8) Here is some VBA code which uses a recursive subroutine shown on the next slide.

```
Dim MaxDepth As Integer

Sub InputMaxDepth()
    MaxDepth = InputBox("Enter the maximum depth " & _
                        "for drawing the circles: ")
    DrawCircle 250, 350, _
                128, 0
End Sub
```

What is the number you need to enter into the input box so that the image on the right is created?



The recursive subroutine is shown below:

```
Sub DrawCircle(ByVal X As Double, ByVal Y As Double, _  
               ByVal Radius As Double, ByVal Depth As Integer)  
    Dim Gray As Double, Size As Double  
    Dim CircleObj As Shape  
    If MaxDepth > 0 Then  
        Gray = 255 * (CDBl(MaxDepth - Depth) / (MaxDepth + 1))  
    End If  
    Size = Radius * 2  
  
    Set CircleObj = ActiveSheet.Shapes.AddShape( _  
        msoShapeOval, X - Radius, _  
        Y - Radius, Size, Size)  
    CircleObj.Line.Visible = False  
    CircleObj.Fill.ForeColor.RGB = _  
        RGB(Gray, Gray, Gray)  
  
    If Depth < MaxDepth Then  
        DrawCircle X + Radius, Y, _  
            Radius / 2, Depth + 1  
        DrawCircle X - Radius, Y, _  
            Radius / 2, Depth + 1  
        DrawCircle X, Y - Radius, _  
            Radius / 2, Depth + 1  
        DrawCircle X, Y + Radius, _  
            Radius / 2, Depth + 1  
    End If  
End Sub
```

