**Excel Assignment – 20**

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”.**

**Ans:** Sub DataAnalytics

Range (“A5:C10”). Select

vbnetCopy codeSub AddTextToCell()

Range(“A5:C10”).value = “This is Excel VBA”

End Sub

1. **Write a VBA code using the following statements to display in the next column if the number is odd or even.**
2. **IF ELSE statement**

Sub OddEvenTesting()  
Dim x As Integer  
  For x = 1 To 10  
    If x Mod 2 = 0 Then  
            MsgBox x & " is an even number!"  
    Else  
      'Odd Number Determined  
        MsgBox x & " is an odd number!"  
    End If  
  Next x  
End Sub

1. **Select Case statement**

Sub CheckOddEven()

CheckValue = Range("A1").Value

Select Case (CheckValue Mod 2) = 0

Case True

MsgBox "The number is even"

Case False

MsgBox "The number is odd"

End Select

End Sub

1. **For Next Statement**

Dim i As Integer

For i = 1 To 6

If i mod 2 = 0 Then

'i is even

Else

'i is odd

End If

Next i

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

**Ans:** There are four types of errors in Excel VBA:

1. Syntax errors: A syntax error, as the name suggests, occurs when VBA finds something wrong with the syntax in the code.
2. Compilation errors: A Compile error occurs when something is missing that is needed for the code to run.
3. Runtime errors: Runtime errors are those that occur when the code is running.
4. Logical Errors: Logical errors would not make your code stop but can lead to wrong results.

**4. How do you handle Runtime errors in VBA?**

**Ans:** To handle an error inline, use the Resume Next statement with On Error. Any errors that occur during runtime cause Info Connect to continue executing the macro at the next statement. If an error occurs, it is handled by opening a dialog box, passing control to another procedure or to a routine within the same procedure.

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

**Ans:** Good Practices for handling errors are as follows:

1. Use ‘On Error Go [Label]’ at the beginning of the code
2. Use ‘On Error Resume Next’ ONLY when you are sure about the errors that can occur.
3. When using error handlers, make sure you are using Exit sub before the handlers.
4. Use multiple error handlers to trap different kinds of errors.

**6. What is UDF? Why are UDF’s used? Create a UDF to multiply 2 numbers in VBA.**

**Ans:** They are also called “custom functions” in Excel VBA. Any formula we can access from the worksheet with a piece of code is called UDF. In simple terms, any formula not built-in but available in Excel is called “User Defined Functions.”

Dim MyValue

MyValue = 2 \* 2