Excel Assignment – 20

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

* Runtime errors
* Compile-time Errors
* Logic Errors
* Object Errors
* User-Defined Errors
* File I/O Errors
* Automation Errors
* Overflow Errors
* Array Errors
* Type Mismatch Errors

1. How do you handle Runtime errors in VBA?

Use either a Resume or Resume Next statement to do this. A Resume statement causes VBA to re-execute the line that caused the error. A Resume Next statement causes VBA to continue at the line that follows the line that caused the error.

1. Write some good practices to be followed by VBA users for handling

Errors

Handling errors in VBA is an essential aspect of writing robust and reliable code. Here are some good practices to follow for error handling in VBA:

* Use Option Explicit: Always include Option Explicit at the beginning of your modules to enforce variable declaration. This helps catch typos and reduces the chance of using undeclared variables.
* Enable Error Handling: Use On Error Resume Next or On Error GoTo 0 judiciously. Ensure that error handling is turned on (On Error Resume Next) only for the specific sections where it's necessary, and always reset it (On Error GoTo 0) afterward to avoid suppressing errors unintentionally.
* Use On Error GoTo Label: Instead of suppressing errors globally, use On Error GoTo [Label] to redirect the code to a specific label where you can handle the error gracefully.
* Check for Errors Explicitly: After an operation that might cause an error, check the Err object explicitly to determine if an error occurred.
* Provide User-Friendly Error Messages: When handling errors, provide clear and user-friendly error messages. Avoid exposing technical details to end-users.

1. What is UDF? Why are UDF’s used? Create a UDF to multiply 2

numbers in VBA

In Excel VBA, a User Defined Function (UDF) is a customized function created by the user to perform calculations or tasks that cannot be accomplished using Excel's built-in functions alone. A user-defined function (UDF) is a function provided by the user of a program or environment, in a context where the usual assumption is that functions are built into the program or environment.