

**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”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number | Odd or  even |
| 56 |  |
| 89 |  |
| 26 |  |
| 36 |  |
| 75 |  |
| 48 |  |
| 92 |  |
| 58 |  |
| 13 |  |
| 25 |  |

Ans: Sub DataAnalytics()

Range("A1", "D20").Select

End Sub

2. Use the above data and write a VBA code using the following statements to display in the next column if the number is odd or even

a. IF ELSE statement

b. Select Case statement.

c. For Next Statement

Ans:

Sub OddEvenTesting()

‘Test whether an number is odd or even

Dim x As Integer

For x = 1 To 10

If x Mod 2 = 0 Then

MsgBox x & " is an even number!"

Else

MsgBox x & " is an odd number!"

End If

Next x

End Sub

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

Ans: In Visual Basic, errors fall into one of three categories: syntax errors, run-time errors, and logic errors.

4. How do you handle Runtime errors in VBA?

Ans: To handle a runtime error, the code can be placed within a try-catch block and the error can be caught inside the catch block.

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

Ans: These are following practices should be followed for handling errors:

1. Turn off automatic spreadsheet calculation.

2. Turn off screen updates.

3. Minimize traffic between VBA and the worksheet.

4. Read and write blocks of data in a single operation.

5. Avoid using certain Excel worksheet functions

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

Ans: With VBA, you can create a custom Function (also called a User Defined Function) that can be used in the worksheets just like regular functions. These are helpful when the existing Excel functions are not enough. In such cases, you can create your own custom User Defined Function (UDF) to cater to your specific needs.

Function Mul()

Dim C As Integer

C = ActiveCell.Column

D = ActiveCell.Column

Mul = Cells(R, C) \* Cells(R, D)

End Function