Additional VBA Tips

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1. If you don’t know how to do something, trying Googling the problem. Include VBA in your query, e.g. complex variables in VBA
2. To clear entire sheet1: sheet1.cells.clear
3. To locate a variable in a cell of a different sheet, e.g. sheet 2

X = Sheets(“sheet2”).cells(1,2).value

1. To input the name of a file to be opened and read:

Filename = InputBox(“Enter filename.”)

 Open filename for input as #4

Filename should be a string type. The input should include quotes.

1. To count the number of input data from Excel and distinguish between empty cells and cells with 0 in them:

VBA (and Excel) normally do not distinguish between an empty cell and one containing a zero. However, use of a pair of double quotes solves this problem. For example, to read in data to an x array the first column of a spreadsheet and count the data use:

 n = 0

 Do While Isempty(cells(n+1,1)) <> “ “

 X(n) = cells(n+1,1).value

 n = n+1

 Loop

1. To use a complex function, i.e. a function whose value is complex, first define a complex variable type with parts .real and .imag. Then a complex function f to add complex argument a and b could be defined as:

Function f (a as complex, b as complex ) as complex

f.real = a.real + b.real

f.imag = a.imag + b.imag

 End Function

7. To convert an expression to a string use CStr.

For example, to extract data from cell (row,”a”) while sweeping sheets with counter it

place = "sheet" + CStr(it)

Sheets(place).Cells(1, "a") = Cells(row, "a")

The first line combines sheet and the value of it

1. String functions:

Right(string, length) returns the length rightmost characters of a string;

Left(string, length) returns the length leftmost characters of a string.

StrReverse(string) reverses the order of characters in a string

Strings may be combined with +

 animal = “alligator”

 Left(animal,3) returns all

 Right(animal,3) returns tor

StrReverse(animal) returns rotagilla

Left(animal,3) + Right((animal,3) returns alltor