Additional VBA Tips

January 9, 2012

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