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Automating Excel: Macros and VBA Fundamentals

Trainer: Mike Thomas

What is VBA?

- It stands for Visual Basic for Applications
- It's a programming language
- It's built into Excel, Word, Excel, PowerPoint and several other MS applications. The training focusses on VBA in Excel

What is a Macro?

• In Excel, a macro is a set of keystrokes or commands stored under and name, which can be "played back" by issuing a single instruction, thereby saving you time.

The Macro Recorder and VBA

- Excel has a built-in macro recorder that lets you create a macro by actually recording the actions, however, the macro recorder does have limitations so to be able to do anything more than just record a series of commands or keypresses, you need to learn VBA.
- Another reason for learning VBA is to be able to edit existing macros. Even if the macro
 was created with the macro recorder, the only way to amend it is to either record it again
 from scratch and replace the existing one or use VBA to edit it.

XLSX v XLSM

- XLSX files (i.e. normal Excel workbook files) cannot store VBA code.
- You must save the file as a Macro-Enabled file (with an XLSM file extension)

How to Display the Developer Tab: Office 2010/2013/2016

- Click File > Options
- Click Customize Ribbon
- Put a tick in the Developer checkbox in the right-hand column

How to Display the Developer Tab: Office 2007

- · Click the Office button and select Options
- In the first set of options tick the box "show developer tab on the Ribbon

4 Ways to Run a Macro

- 1. Developer Tab > Macros and select the macro to run
- 2. Press ALT+F8 (shortcut to the above)
- 3. Assign a keyboard shortcut to the macro
- 4. Add a button to the spreadsheet and attach the macro to it

Event Procedures

- An event procedure is code that runs automatically when an event occurs
- Examples of events
 - Workbook opening
 - Workbook being closed
 - Workbook being saved
 - Switching from one worksheet to another
 - Switching from one cell to another

The VBA Editor

- ALT+F11 to switch between Excel and VBA Editor or Developer > Visual Basic
- Project Explorer and Properties Window are displayed on the left-hand side
- If they are not displayed, use the **View** menu to display them
- Use the Run Button (green triangle) to run the current procedure (current = where the cursor is)

Procedures

- In VBA, macros are called Procedures
- Procedure is a programming term, macro is a friendlier end-user term
- All procedures start with the word SUB followed by a pair of brackets
- All procedures end with END SUB

Modules

- A module is a container for procedures
- There is no limit to the number of procedures that can be stored in a single module
- You can create more than one module in a file to aid organising procedures

Event Procedures

- Can be workbook-specific or worksheet-specific
- Must be stored in the appropriate "sheet" module or in the "ThisWorkbook" module

Editing a Macro

- Press ALT+F8 (or Developer > Macros)
- Select the name of the macro
- Click Edit

Step Through a Procedure

- Useful when troubleshooting
- Debug > Step into from the toolbar or F8

Create a New Procedure

- Place cursor where new procedure is to be stored
- Type SUB followed by a space followed by the name and press Enter

Modules

- New Module: Select Insert > Module
- Rename a Module: Click the module and rename via the Properties window
- Delete a Module: Right click the module and select Remove

Indenting

- Use the TAB key to indent
- Use Shift and TAB to remove an indent

Comments

• Type an apostrophe at the start of the line to add a comment / note

To Add a Button to the Spreadsheet

- Developer tab > Insert
- Click the first icon in the Forms section
- Draw the button
- Select the macro to attach to the button
- Right click the button to change text / location / macro

Protecting the Code

• Tools > VBA Project Properties > Protection

Sample Code: Selecting Cells

Select a single cell

Range("A1").Select

Select a range of cells

Range("A1:B10).Select

Select a cell one below A1

Range("A1").Offset(1,0).Select

Select a cell one to right of current cell

Activecell.Offset(0,1).Select

Select from current cell to last non-blank cell in column (inclusive)

Range(Selection, Selection. End(xlDown)). Select

Select the next blank cell in current column

ActiveCell.End(xlDown).Select ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Select

Sample Code: Setting Cell Value

Set the value of the current cell to "The Excel Trainer"

Activecell.value = "The Excel Trainer"

Set the value of the A1 to "The Excel Trainer"

Range("A1").value = "The Excel Trainer"

Set the value of the A1 to 100

Range("A1").value = 100

Enter a formula in A1

Range("A1").Value = "=A3+A4"

Enter Current time into current cell

ActiveCell.Value = "=Now()"

Enter name of current user into A1 (Windows username)

Range("A1").Value = Environ("USERNAME")

Logic (IF)

```
If A1 contains "Mike Thomas" then put "Excel VBA" into B1 and go to C1. If A1 does not contain "Mike Thomas" then put "Excel" in B1 and go to D1
```

```
If Range("A1").Value = "Mike Thomas" Then
   Range("B1").Value = "Excel VBA"
   Range("C1").Select
Else
   Range("B1").Value = "Excel"
   Range("D1").Select
```

If A1 contains "Mike Thomas" then put "Excel VBA" into B1. If A1 does not contain "Mike Thomas" then continue processing the code following the "End If"

```
If Range("A1").Value = "Mike Thomas" Then
Range("B1").Value = "Excel VBA"
End If
```

If A1 contains "Mike Thomas" then put "Excel VBA" into B1. If A1 does not contain "Mike Thomas" then ignore this line of code

If Range("A1"). Value = "Mike Thomas" Then Range("B1"). Value = "Excel VBA"

Select Case – an alternative to a lengthy IF function

If the value (content) of A1 is Mike Thomas, set B1 to MT. If the value (content) of A1 is John Doe, set B1 to JD. If the value (content) of A1 is Robert Doe, set B1 to RD. If the value (content) of A1 is anything else, set B1 to Unknown

```
Select Case Range("A1").Value
Case "Mike Thomas"
Range("B1").Value = "MT"

Case "John Doe"
Range("B1").Value = "JD"

Case "Robert Doe"
Range("B1").Value = "RD"

Case Else
Range("B1").Value = "Unknown"
End Select
```

Looping: Repeating the Process

Go to B2. For each cell in column B, set the format to dd-mmmm-yyyy. Stop when it gets to a blank cell

```
Range("B2").Select
Do Until ActiveCell.Value = ""
    ActiveCell.NumberFormat = "dd-mmmm-yyyy"
    ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Select
Loop
```

Go to B2. For each cell in column B, set the format to dd-mmmm-yyyy. As it moves down the column, check column D. Stop when there is a blank cell in column D on that row

```
Range("B2").Select

Do Until ActiveCell.Offset(0,2).Value = ""

ActiveCell.NumberFormat = "dd-mmmm-yyyy"

ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0).Select

Loop
```

Variables

Create 2 variables to store "string" (i.e. text) values. The value of the variables comes from 2 cells

```
Dim vOrientation As String
Dim vPaperSize As String

vOrientation = Range("M1").Value
```

vPaperSize = Range("M2").Value

Using a variable as a counter to track the number of times a process is performed

```
Dim Cntr as byte
Dim Cntr1 as byte
Cntr1 = Range("A1").Value
For Cntr = 1 To Cntr1
```

'Code goes here
'Code goes here
Next Cntr

Functions

Function to convert a Celsius value to Fahrenheit

Function CelFar(vCelsius As Integer)
CelFar = vCelsius * (9 / 5) + 32
End Function

Scenario: A1 = 20. This is a Celsius temperature. In another cell, type =CelFar(A1) The result of the function is the Fahrenheit equivalent of 20 degrees Celsius

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