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Continuing Education Course #175
Programming MS Excel in Visual Basic (VBA)
Part 1-An Introduction

1. What is the difference between a computer's hardware and software?
 - a. They are the same and the terms can be used interchangeably.
 - b. Hardware refers to the computer's storage capacity whereas software refers to the programs installed on the computer.
 - c. Hardware refers to all the physical components of the computer whereas software refers to the instructions that tell the computer what to do.
2. The function of the central processing unit is to
 - a. store the instructions and data on a temporary or permanent basis
 - b. carry out the instructions by performing the basic operations such as data input, arithmetic, logic, and output of results.
 - c. provide the physical components and recording media used to retain the data in electronic format on a long term basis
3. What is an operating system of a computer?
 - a. The software that manages and controls all the hardware and software of the computer.
 - b. A device that monitors the performance of the computer.
 - c. The software and hardware that control the memory and long term storage capabilities.
4. What is the function of the computer's compiler?
 - a. To convert instructions written in a programming language into machine language that the computer then implements.
 - b. To convert instructions from an assembly language into a programming language that the computer then implements.
 - c. To regulate the performance of the central processing unit.
5. An example of an output device is a
 - a. compiler
 - b. keyboard
 - c. printer
6. The primary goal of computer programming is to:
 - a. enable users to interact directly with the computer in machine language.
 - b. convert coded instructions written in a programming language into a machine language.
 - c. write coded instructions in a programming language that can automate tasks and processes.
7. Some of the common classifications of programming languages based on the approach to programming include
 - a. procedural programming, and object-oriented programming.
 - b. event-driven programming and paradigm programming
 - c. resource-driven programming and object-oriented programming

8. In object-oriented programming the programmer builds the program by
- a. writing code that activates objects.
 - b. adding objects through a graphical user interface.
 - c. building tables and queries in a database.
9. The choice of a programming language to use for a specific project may be based on
- a. the number of programmers in the company.
 - b. the programming approach that is relevant to the project.
 - c. the number of engineers that will be using the product.
10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the *Visual Basic* language?
- a. There is one standard form of the *Visual Basic* language.
 - b. *Visual Basic* is a strictly procedural programming language.
 - c. *Visual Basic.NET*, *Visual Basic for Applications*, and *VBScript* are variations of the *Visual Basic* language.
11. The following are examples of form controls.
- a. Project Explorer Window, Properties Window, Toolbox, UserForm.
 - b. Command button, text box, combo box, label.
 - c. View menu, Debug menu, Format menu, Help menu
12. In which VBA mode can a run-time error occur?
- a. design time
 - b. run time.
 - c. run time and break time.
13. How are controls added to a form?
- a. Controls are inserted from the View menu
 - b. Controls are inserted from the Debug menu
 - c. Controls are dragged and dropped from the Toolbox
14. To write coded instructions for a specific event of a control, e.g. clicking on a command button:
- a. The command button name must appear in the procedure window and the click event must appear in the object window.
 - b. The command button name must appear in the object window and the click event must appear in the procedure window.
 - c. The cursor must be flashing in the code window.
15. How are comments entered into VBA code?
- a. VBA does not support adding comments into the code.
 - b. By typing an apostrophe on a line, anything typed to the right of it, on that that line, becomes a comment.
 - c. By typing a percent sign (%) on a line, anything typed to the right of it, on that that line, becomes a comment.
16. What is the assignment operator in VBA, and what does it do?
- a. The assignment operator in VBA is the equals sign (=). It stores the information on the right hand side at the location on the left hand side.
 - b. The assignment operator is two equal signs (= =). It stores the information on the right hand side at the location on the left hand side.
 - c. The assignment operator in VBA is the equals sign (=). It stores the information on the right hand side at the location on the left hand side and vice versa.
17. The following lists are examples of variable data types in VBA.

- a. Byte, Long, Double, Boolean.
- b. Double Binary, Long, String, Currency
- c. Variant, Date, Long Integer, Decimal

18. Which of these variables follows the VBA naming rules?

- a. 6Place_Holder
- b. int?Kalc
- c. dblHomePrice

19. Which of the following variable names does not follow the common VBA naming convention?

- a. strFullName
- b. bytAnswer
- c. account_Balance

20. The scope of a variable refers to its

- a. declaration statement.
- b. declaration and assignment
- c. lifetime

21. A variable declared within a procedure

- a. is called a module-level variable
- b. is a global variable
- c. is a local variable

22. A global variable must be declared outside of any procedure, and it must be assigned its value outside of any procedure Is the above statement

- a. False
- b. True
- c. None of the above

23. What value will be stored in this variable based on the order of operations?

$dblResult = 5 * 5^2 + 3 * 6 - 7$?

- a. 636
- b. 136
- c. 128

24. Interpret the following code: *UserForm1.TextBox1.value = curUnitPrice1*

- a. the value of the text box *TextBox1* that is on the form *UserForm1* is saved to the variable *curUnitPrice1*.
- b. the value of the variable *curUnitPrice1* is saved to the text box *TextBox1* that is on the form *UserForm1*.
- c. Neither of the above.

25. Which of the following statements best represents an approach to the successful development of a computer program:

- a. Programming is easy, and requires minimal effort.
- b. Programming requires a meticulous and thorough approach
- c. Code can be written however you want.

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