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Continuing Education Course #176
Programming MS Excel in Visual Basic (VBA)
Part 2-Branching & Looping, Message Boxes & Alerts

1. The purpose of conditional statements is to
- ○ a. execute different instructions based on some condition being met.
- ○ b. loop through arrays and tables.
- ○ c. establish logical operators.

2. Which of the lists are logical operators used in VBA conditional statements?
- ○ a. &&, ||, !.
- ○ b. = = =, .eql?, <=>
- ○ c. = =, <=, IsNumeric

3. Composite conditional statements are made by combining individual conditions using which operators?
- ○ a. & and //
- ○ b. + and +=
- ○ c. ”And” and “Or”

4. A conditional statement within a conditional statement is called a:
- ○ a. combined conditional statement
- ○ b. conjugate conditional statement
- ○ c. nested conditional statement

5. What is the value of *strGrade* at the end of this procedure?
intScore = 89
If intScore > = 70 *Then*
strGrade = “Pass”
Else
strGrade = “Fail”
End If
- ○ a. Fail
- ○ b. Pass
- ○ c. Neither of the above

6. What is the value of *strGrade* at the end of this procedure?
intScore = 89
If intScore > = 90 Then
strGrade = “A”
ElseIf intScore > = 70 And *intScore* < 80 *Then*
strGrade = “C”
End If
- ○ a. A
- ○ b. B

○ c. Neither of the above

7. An alternate to the *If-Then-Else* statement that is advantageous when there is an excessive number of conditions is the

○ a. *If-Or-Then* statement
○ b. *Select-Case* statement
○ c. *If-This-Select-That* statement

8. What is the purpose of message boxes?

○ a. To prompt or alert the user.
○ b. To stop the execution of codes.
○ c. To activate special functions.

9. A message box can be used to control the flow of the program by performing actions in response to user selection.

○ a. False.
○ b. Message boxes are not applicable in this situation.
○ c. True.

10. Message boxes are often used as part of which of the following programming structures?

○ a. Variable declaration
○ b. Conditional statements
○ c. Function names

11. The keyword in the message box syntax is

○ a. *MessageBox*
○ b. *MsgBox*
○ c. *Messagebox*

12. What element of the message box code conveys the primary information to the user?

○ a. The Prompt.
○ b. The Style Value.
○ c. The Title.

13. Which of the following will add a question mark symbol onto the message box?

○ a. vbQuestion in the Style Value.
○ b. vbQuestion in the Prompt.
○ c. “Question” in the Title.

14. Study the following code. What does the user need to do to save as a text file?

```
If message = vbYes Then
‘save as text file
ElseIf message = vbNo Then
‘save as .xlsx file
Else: ‘do not save file, return to previous code
End If
```

○ a. Click on the No button on the message box.
○ b. Do not do anything; the text file will automatically save.
○ c. None of the above.

15. Study the following code. What does the user need to do to shut down the program?

```
If message = vbYes Then
‘run the calculation procedure
ElseIf message = vbNo Then
```

‘the user has decided to terminate the program
Else: ‘do nothing
End If

- ○ a. Click on the No button on the message box.
- ○ b. Click on the Yes button on the message box.
- ○ c. Do not do anything; the program will automatically close.

16. Repetitive tasks are best implemented by making use of what basic programming language feature?

- ○ a. Conditional statement.
- ○ b. Message box.
- ○ c. Looping.

17. Which of the following statements is correct?

- ○ a. A loop can be nested in a conditional statement but not vice versa.
- ○ b. A conditional statements may be nested in a loop and vice versa.
- ○ c. A loop can be nested in a composite conditional statement but not in a nested conditional statement.

18. How many times will this loop run?
t = 1
For i = 1 to 35
t = i +t ^2
Next

- ○ a. 34
- ○ b. 36
- ○ c. 35

19. What is the value of the q after the second iteration?
q = 1
For i = 1 to 4
q = i + 1
Next

- ○ a. 3
- ○ b. 4
- ○ c. 5

20. What is the value of *p* after the third iteration?
p = 0
For i = 1 to 5
p = i + p
Next

- ○ a. 3
- ○ b. 6
- ○ c. 5

21. How many iterations does this loop perform?
p = 0
i = 1
Do While p < 9
p = p + i
i = i + 2
Loop>

- ○ a. 9
- ○ b. 5

○ c. 3

22. Which of the following codes will enable the program to prematurely exit from a loop?
○ a. *Exit Loop*
○ b. *Exit Do*
○ c. *Exit Next*

23. In which iteration will the control exit out of the For-loop?
p = 0
For i = 1 to 500
p = i + p
If p > 3 Then
Exit For
End If
Next
○ a. Fifth
○ b. Third
○ c. Tenth

24. What is the advantage of creating a digital dashboard for a large program?
○ a. To provide telemetry on the progress of the execution of the program.
○ b. To provide additional looping capabilities for the program.
○ c. To modify the logic in conditional statements.

25. Which of the following strategies will be most beneficial in developing and successfully completing of a computer programming project?
○ a. Do not spend too much time on the details, the program will take care of itself.
○ b. Pay attention to the coding details, test the code intermittently, and verify the outputs.
○ c. Add as many message boxes as possible to identify errors and skip any incorrect codes.

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