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Continuing Education Course #177
Programming MS Excel in Visual Basic (VBA)
Part 3-Functions, Procedures, and String Variables

1. What is a procedure in VBA?
- ○ a. A block of code enclosed within a declaration statement and a corresponding End declaration.
- ○ b. A block of code that performs a calculation.
- ○ c. A combination of conditional statements and calculations.

2. Which of the following is true for procedures in VBA?
- ○ a. Procedures are not mandatory and may be omitted.
- ○ b. The structure of a procedure can be customized by the programmer
- ○ c. All executable commands must be written inside a procedure .

3. The types of procedures in VBA include
- ○ a. Event handlers, functions, web apps.
- ○ b. Array procedures, special calculators, event functions
- ○ c. Sub procedures, event procedures, functions.

4. Which of the following represents the structure of a general sub procedure?
- ○ a. Private Sub RunProcess( ) - - - - - End
- ○ b. Sub ( ) - - - - - End Sub
- ○ c. Private Sub ProcessData( ) - - - - - End Sub

5. How are procedures named in VBA?
- ○ a. There are no explicit rules for procedure names in VBA.
- ○ b. The same rules for naming variables apply to procedure names.
- ○ c. Naming conventions are required.

6. A sub procedure that executes in response to some action by a user is called a
- ○ a. object procedure
- ○ b. click procedure
- ○ c. event procedure

7. Which of the following is not an event procedure?
- ○ a. Private Sub CalcVolume ( ) - - - - -End Sub
- ○ b. Private CommandButton2_Click( ) - - - - -End Sub
- ○ c. Private ComboBox62_Change( ) - - - - -End Sub

8. How is a function different from a sub procedure?
- ○ a. There is no difference, they are essentially the same.
- ○ b. A function executes some codes and always returns a value.
- ○ c. A sub procedure executes a block of code and always returns a value.

9. Examples of built-in functions in Excel that can be called in a VBA program include

- ○ a. trigonometric functions such as cosine, tangent, hyperbolic sine.
- ○ b. Excel built-in functions are not available in the VBA environment.
- ○ c. Statistical and financial calculation functions only.

10. Study the following code for calling a built-in function.

dblAverageHours = Application.Average(dblEmployee1, dblEmployees2, dblEmployee3)

The inputs in the parentheses are called

- ○ a. input variables
- ○ b. arguments
- ○ c. function inputs

11. Study the following code.

Const dblGasConstant = 8.3144

How can the value of *dblGasConstant be changed?*

- ○ a. By assigning a new value to it.
- ○ b. It cannot be changed as it was declared as a constant
- ○ c. By passing it through a function as an argument

12. Which of the following represents the declaration of a string variable?

- ○ a. Dim strName As String.
- ○ b. Dim strAddress As Text.
- ○ c. Dim strPrintout As Date.

13. Which of the following codes will not concatenate the string and string variables?

- ○ a. strFirstName & strLastName.
- ○ b. strAreaCode + ”-“ + strNumber
- ○ c. “strAddress AND strCity.

14. Study the following code.

intLength = Len(“Hello”)

What is the value of *intLength*

- ○ a. 9
- ○ b. 7
- ○ c. 5

15. Study the following code.

strLeft = Left(“Visual_Basic”, 3)

What is the value of *strLeft*

- ○ a. “Vis
- ○ b. Vis
- ○ c. “Vi

16. Study the following code.

strRight = Right(“Visual_Basic”, 4)

What is the value of *strRight*

- ○ a. sic”
- ○ b. “sic”
- ○ c. asic

17. Study the following code.

strNew = StrReverse(“Visual_Basic”)

What is the value of *strNew*

- ○ a. Basic_Visual
- ○ b. cisaB_lausiV
- ○ c. clausiV_cisaB

18. Study the following code.
strUpdate = UCase("Visual_Basic")
What is the value of *strUpdate*
- ○ a. vISUAL_bASIC
- ○ b. visual_basic
- ○ c. VISUAL_BASIC

19. Which of the following is a correct assignment of a date variable?
- ○ a. *dteRentalDate = "02/14/2014"*
- ○ *b. dteRentalDate = "02-14-2014"*
- ○ *c. dteRentalDate = #02/14/2014#*

20. The following date format *mmmm-dd-yyyy* represents
- ○ a. full name of the month, two digit day, four digit year
- ○ b. short name of the month, two digit day, four digit year
- ○ c. four digit month, two digit day, four digit year

21. Study the following code.
dteRentalReturnDate = #03/06/2014#
intReturn = DatePart("m", dteRentalReturnDate)
What is the value of *intReturn?*
- ○ a. 6
- ○ b. 2014
- ○ c. 3

22. Study the following code.
dteRentalReturnDate = #03/06/2014#
dteRentalDate = #12/12/2013#
dblRentalPeriod = DateDiff("m", dteRentalDate, dteRentalReturnDate)
What is the value of *dblRentalPeriod?*
- ○ a. 3
- ○ b. 84
- ○ c. 12.5

23. What is the difference between a time data type and a date data type in VBA?
- ○ a. there is no difference, VBA recognizes them as the same type.
- ○ b. the colon used to separate the elements versus the back slash used in dates
- ○ c. the declaration and assignment are different

24. Which of the following are type conversion functions?
- ○ a. CDbl, CInt, UCase
- ○ b. CByte, Mid, CCur
- ○ c. CDate, CStr, CBool

25. The object browser in the VBA environment
- ○ a. provides another environment for debugging programs.
- ○ b. provides details on all objects, methods, properties, events and the libraries.
- ○ c. provides an alternate environment to run applications.

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