

Beginning Excel Vba Programming

Microsoft Excel

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Microsoft Excel, or simply Excel, is a spreadsheet editor developed by Microsoft for Windows, macOS, Android, iOS and iPadOS. It features calculation or computation capabilities, graphing tools, pivot tables, and a macro programming language called Visual Basic for Applications (VBA).

Excel forms part of the Microsoft 365 and Microsoft Office suites of software and has been developed since 1985.

== Features ==

Visual Basic (classic)

available as VBA, in which form it was embedded with the Office 95 suite. To ease migration of Office macros and scripts, features from WordBasic, Excel Basic

Visual Basic (VB), sometimes referred to as Classic Visual Basic or as VB6, is a third-

generation programming language based on BASIC, as well as an associated integrated development environment (IDE). Visual Basic was developed by Microsoft for Windows, and is known for supporting rapid application development (RAD) of graphical user interface (GUI) applications, event-driven programming, and both consumption and development of

components via the Component Object Model (COM) technology.

VB was first released in 1991. The final release was version 6 (VB6) in 1998. On April 8, 2008, Microsoft stopped supporting the VB6 IDE, relegating it to legacy status. The Microsoft VB team still maintains compatibility for VB6 applications through its "It Just Works" program on supported Windows operating systems.

Visual Basic .NET (VB.NET) is based on Classic Visual Basic. Because VB.NET was later rebranded back to Visual Basic, the name is ambiguous: it can refer to either Classic Visual Basic or to the .NET version.

Just as BASIC was originally intended to be easy to learn, Microsoft intended the same for VB.

Development of a VB application is exclusively supported via the VB integrated development...

Pivot table

(August 6, 2012). VBA For Excel Made Simple. Routledge (published 2012). p. 19. ISBN 9781136349775. Retrieved September 10, 2014. [...] Excel 5, released in

A pivot table is a table of values which are aggregations of groups of individual values from a

more extensive table (such as from a database, spreadsheet, or business intelligence program) within one or more discrete categories. The aggregations or summaries of the groups of the individual terms might include sums, averages, counts, or other statistics. A pivot table is the outcome of the statistical processing of tabularized raw data and can be used for decision-making.

Although pivot table is a generic term, Microsoft held a trademark on the term in the United States from 1994 to 2020.

== History ==

In their book Pivot Table Data Crunching, Bill Jelen and Mike Alexander refer to Pito Salas as the "father of pivot tables". While working on a concept for a new program that would eventually become Lotus Improv, Salas noted that spreadsheets have patterns of data. A tool that could help the user recognize these patterns would help to build advanced data models quickly. With Improv, users could define and store sets of categories, then change views by dragging category names with the mouse. This core functionality would provide the model for pivot tables.

Lotus Development released Improv...

Microsoft Office shared tools

Applications (VBA) forms, and Windows Forms, or programmed in-memory. The OWC can be used by any COM-compliant Component Object Model programming language

Microsoft Office shared tools are software components that are included in all Microsoft Office products. These software utilities give users of Microsoft Office Suite access to more advanced or specialized features.

== Delve ==

Spreadsheet

they reference). Spreadsheets have evolved to use scripting programming languages like VBA as a tool for extensibility beyond what the spreadsheet language

A spreadsheet is a computer application for computation, organization, analysis and storage of data in tabular form. Spreadsheets were developed as computerized analogs of paper accounting worksheets. The program operates on data entered in cells of a table. Each cell may contain either numeric or text data, or the results of formulas that automatically calculate and display a value based on the contents of other cells. The term spreadsheet may also refer to one such electronic document.

In modern spreadsheet applications, several spreadsheets, often known as "worksheets" or simply "sheets", are gathered together to form a "workbook". A workbook is physically represented by a file containing all the data for the book, the sheets, and the cells with the sheets. Worksheets are normally represented by tabs that flip between pages, each one containing one of the sheets, although Numbers changes this model significantly. Cells in a multi-sheet book add the sheet name to their reference, for instance, "Sheet 1!C10". Some systems extend this syntax to allow cell references to different workbooks.

Spreadsheet users can adjust any stored value and observe the effects on calculated values. This...

BASIC

related products are programmable with Visual Basic in one form or another, including LotusScript, which is very similar to VBA 6. The Host Explorer terminal

BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) is a family of general-purpose, high-level programming languages designed for ease of use. The original version was created by John G. Kemeny and Thomas E. Kurtz at Dartmouth College in 1964. They wanted to enable students in non-scientific fields to use computers. At the time, nearly all computers required writing custom software, which only scientists and mathematicians tended to learn.

In addition to the programming language, Kemeny and Kurtz developed the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System (DTSS), which allowed multiple users to edit and run BASIC programs simultaneously on remote terminals. This general model became popular on minicomputer systems like the PDP-11 and Data General Nova in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Hewlett-Packard produced an entire computer line for this method of operation, introducing the HP2000 series in the late 1960s and continuing sales into the 1980s. Many early video games trace their history to one of these versions of BASIC.

The emergence of microcomputers in the mid-1970s led to the development of multiple BASIC dialects, including Microsoft BASIC in 1975. Due to the tiny main memory available...

Leszynski naming convention

prefixes makes your database self-documenting; when you see frmSales in VBA code, you will know that it references a form, and when you see curSales

The Leszynski naming convention (or LNC) is a variant of Hungarian notation popularized by consultant Stan Leszynski specifically for use with Microsoft Access development. Although the naming convention is nowadays often used within the Microsoft Access community, and is the standard in Visual Basic programming, it is not widely used elsewhere.

The conventions are derived from an earlier set of conventions, the Leszynski/Reddick naming conventions, originally developed in 1992 by Greg Reddick. Eventually, Leszynski and Reddick had different ideas about how the conventions should be developed, and split into two separate sets of conventions, the other being the RVBA Conventions.

As in all Hungarian notations, it uses prefixes (called tags) to indicate the type of objects and database development fields. The general structure of Hungarian notation (named after Charles Simonyi's native country) is to break down object names into the following elements:

[prefix(es)][tag]BaseName[Suffix/Qualifier]

The tags are lower case and the object name is camel case. Spaces and underscores are not used.

== Advantages ==

Since the Leszynski naming convention is a special form of Hungarian notation the...

Microsoft Office

substantially, adding programs such as OneNote and Outlook; the suite has also been made highly extensible with the use of the VBA scripting language. The

Microsoft Office, MS Office, or simply Office, is an office suite and (formerly) a family of client software, server software, and services developed by Microsoft. The first version of the Office suite, announced by Bill Gates on August 1, 1988, at COMDEX, contained Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, and Microsoft PowerPoint, all three of which remain core products in Office. Over time, the Office suite has grown substantially, adding programs such as OneNote and Outlook; the suite has also been made highly extensible with the use of the VBA scripting language.

The suite currently includes a word processor (Word), a spreadsheet program (Excel), a presentation program (PowerPoint), a note-taking program (OneNote), and an email client (Outlook); the Windows version also includes a database management system (Access). Microsoft Office previously offered desktop, mobile, and web applications; out of these, only the desktop suite is still maintained.

Since Office 2013, Microsoft has promoted Microsoft 365 (formerly Office 365) as the primary means of obtaining Microsoft Office: it allows the use of the software and other services on a subscription business model, and users receive feature...

Gerard Verschuuren

(2017). 130 Excel Simulations in Action. Createspace, Charleston, SC ISBN 978-1978429871

Verschuuren, Gerard M. (2017). 100 Excel VBA Simulations. Createspace

Gerard M. Verschuuren (29 May 1946 – 31 May 2026) was a Dutch human biologist, writer, speaker and consultant, working at the interface of science, philosophy, and religion. He was a human biologist, specialized in human genetics, who also earned a doctorate in the philosophy of science, and studied and worked at universities in Europe and the United States. In 1994, he moved permanently to the United States, and lived in New Hampshire until his death.

== Studies and research ==

Verschuuren began studying biology at Leiden University and specialized in human genetics at Utrecht University in the Netherlands, with a thesis on the statistical analysis of epigenetic variation in the Tellem skulls of Mali in comparison with the Kurumba tribe of Burkina Faso (former Upper Volta). After that, he became a participant of the six-member Human Adaptability Project team (led by professor John Huizinga) of the former Institute of Human Biology at Utrecht University Medical School, as part of the International Biological Program, studying the population genetics and adaptation of savannah populations in sub-saharan Africa based on research among the Fali in northern Cameroon, among the Dogon in...

DHIS2

Access platform consisting of VBA for the interface or program logic (front-end), Access as a database (back-end), Excel for reporting and Windows as the

DHIS2 (also spelled DHIS 2, formerly District Health Information Software) is a free and

open-source software platform for the collection, reporting, analysis and dissemination of aggregate and individual-level data. DHIS2 is used as a national-scale HMIS in more than 70 countries, covering key health data for over 40% of the world's population.

The most common use of DHIS2 is for health data, where it can be implemented for individual health programs and/or as a national-scale Health Management Information System (HMIS). As of the end of 2022, DHIS2 was in use by Ministries of Health in more than 75 low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), with 69 countries using DHIS2 at national scale. Beyond health, DHIS2 is used in sectors such as education, supply chain and logistics, water and sanitation, nutrition and food security, agriculture and land management, and e-governance, among others. DHIS2 is officially recognized as a Digital Public Good.

Development of the core DHIS2 software is coordinated by the HISP Centre at the University of Oslo (formerly the Health Information Systems Programme), where it is housed within the Department of Informatics. The DHIS2 project is supported financially...

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