Visual Basic Functions for Natural Resource Programming

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Lesson 1

Objectives:

In this lesson we will learn:
- Learn to setup the Visual Basic (VBA) developers interface.
- Enter a VBA function.
- Learn some basic syntax.
- Learn to run the function we just made.

Within Microsoft Excel®, there exists the ability to write Visual Basic (VBA) Subroutines and Functions. This tutorial is designed to present the basic concepts you need to make use of the tools. This tutorial is designed for college students in natural resources with little or no computer programming experience. This is not designed to be an exhaustive reference to Excel VBA programming.

First you will need to access the Visual Basic interface. In this tutorial I will be using Excel spreadsheet, from the Microsoft Office 2010 suite. If you are using a different version of Excel the tool will be in your release but the specific locations may differ.

To start the VBA interface.
1. Open Excel.
2. Click on the file tab
3. Click on Options
4. Check the Developer label in the Customize the Ribbon
5. Click OK

This should add the Developer tab above the Ribbon bar

![Figure 1. Illustration of the location of the developer tab in Microsoft Excel®](image)

Now we can select the developer tab.
After we click on the Visual Basic icon, we get the Visual Basic Programming window.

Figure 2. Illustration of the location of the Visual Basic icon in the developer ribbon.

Figure 3. Illustration of the Visual Basic Programming interface.
In the programming window we next:

- Click on insert
- then module

*Figure 4. Illustration of the Insert-> module menu item*
In the tutorial we will be using pseudo-code, is a series of steps of tasks that a function must complete to accomplish the task. In computer programming, pseudo-code is used to describe the steps that program must complete so that you have the opportunity to develop the actual instructions.

Our first example is a function that when passed the your name replies “Hello, your name”

- Declare a function hello that accepts a String labeled name and returns a String. Variable in code have types that can be, String, integer, or double, we will see more examples of this later.
- Create a variable the same name as the function, the values in the variable that is the same name as the function will be returned at the end of the function.
- Concatenate and String “Hello, “ with the variable name with a plus sign.

Declare a function with String argument returning a String
Concatenate the argument string with a “Hello, “ string.
To implement this pseudo-code here is the simplest function that we will program. This implementation step is what you provide as the assignment. This one is provided as an example.

```vba
Function hello(name As String) As String
    hello = "Hello, " + name
End Function
```

*Figure 6. Illustration of the code entered into the programming window*
This is the result of running the hello function. Simple and of little value as a function but it illustrates the steps of creating a function using Visual Basic in Excel.

In our series of programming lessons we will create more functions:

1. Hello function described in this lesson.
2. Mean function that produces the same results as the built-in Average function.
3. Quadratic mean function.
4. Simpson diversity function.
5. Shannon diversity function.
6. Tree Volume function.

This series is designed to use the concepts presented in the previous lessons while adding a new concept in each lesson.

In programming an important concept is testing of the result. In each of these functions we will first calculate the values using just a excel spreadsheet so that you have an idea that you code is working correctly.
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