



## Hands on...

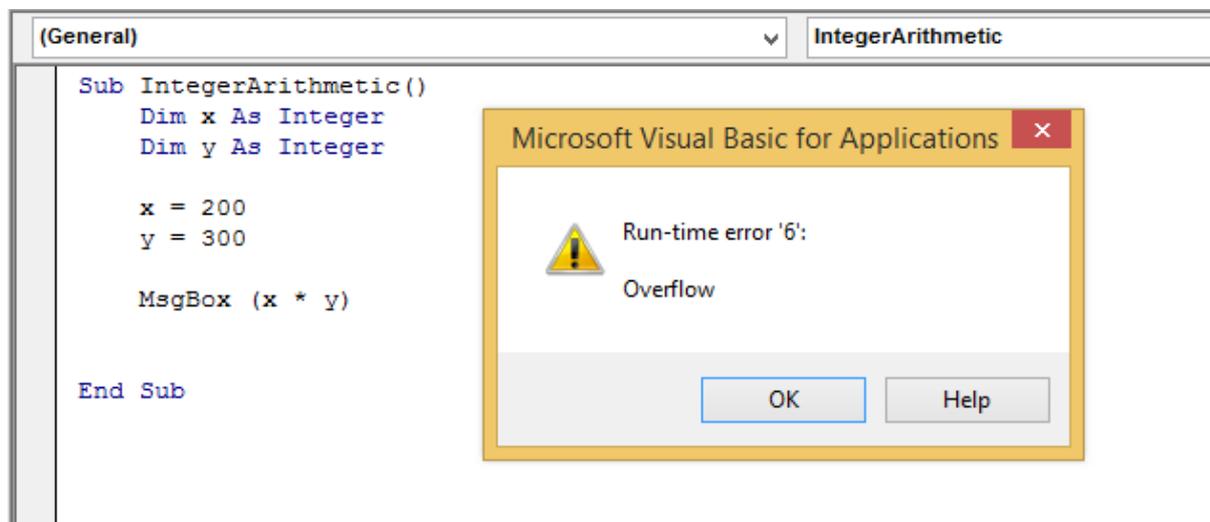
### VBA Integer Arithmetic problem

- \* [Run-time error '6': Overflow](#)
- \* [Long Datatype](#)
- \* [CLng Function](#)
- \* [Conversion Functions](#)

VBA implements Integer Arithmetic. This means that if we pass all integer values in to an Arithmetic expression and the result is also a whole number it will be returned as an Integer.

If the resulting value is bigger than the Integer datatype allows VBA will raise an Overflow error.

The following example demonstrates this:



$$200 \times 300 = 60000$$

As both x and y are defined as Integer datatype the result is returned as an Integer. The maximum value for the Integer datatype is 32,767.

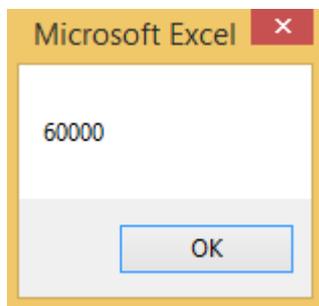
This, therefore, causes an Overflow as shown in the error dialog above.

There are a couple of solutions to this.

**Firstly** we could declare or both of x and y as Long instead as the resulting value would then be returned as a Long, and 60000 is well within the range of values for the Long datatype.

```
Sub IntegerArithmetic2()  
    Dim x As Long  
    Dim y As Integer  
  
    x = 200  
    y = 300  
  
    MsgBox (x * y)  
  
End Sub
```

The macro now runs successfully:



This method is, however, wasteful of resources as x does not need the capacity of a Long datatype.

**The second method** is to use the CLng function to convert one of the integer values to a Long.

```
Sub IntegerArithmetic3()  
    Dim x As Integer  
    Dim y As Integer  
  
    x = 200  
    y = 300  
  
    MsgBox (CLng(x) * y)  
  
End Sub
```

## VBA Conversion Functions

VBA provides a library of conversion functions that can be used within VBA expressions.

The most common numeric conversion functions are:

- CInt
- CLng
- CSng
- CDbl
- CCur

For strings:

- CStr

For dates:

- CDate

The following screen shot shows the Conversion VBA Class methods:

