How can I convert a string to a double in VBA, and what are some examples of how to do so?

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Converting a string to a double in VBA is a process of changing a text value to a numerical value that can be used in calculations. This can be done by using the Val or CDbl functions, which extract the numerical value from a string and convert it to a double data type. For example, the string "5.6" can be converted to a double value of 5.6 using the Val function. Other examples of converting strings to doubles in VBA include using the CDec function to convert a string to a Decimal data type, or using the CDbl function to convert a string to a Double data type. Overall, converting strings to doubles in VBA is a useful tool for manipulating and analyzing numerical data in a more efficient and accurate manner.

Convert String to Double in VBA (With Examples)

You can use the CDbl function in VBA to convert a text string to a double data type.

Here is a common way to use this function in practice:

Sub ConvertStringToDouble()

Dim i As Integer

For i = 2 To 11
If IsNumeric(Range("A" & i)) Then
Range("B" & i) = CDbl(Range("A" & i))
Else
Range("B" & i) = 0
End IfNext i

End Sub

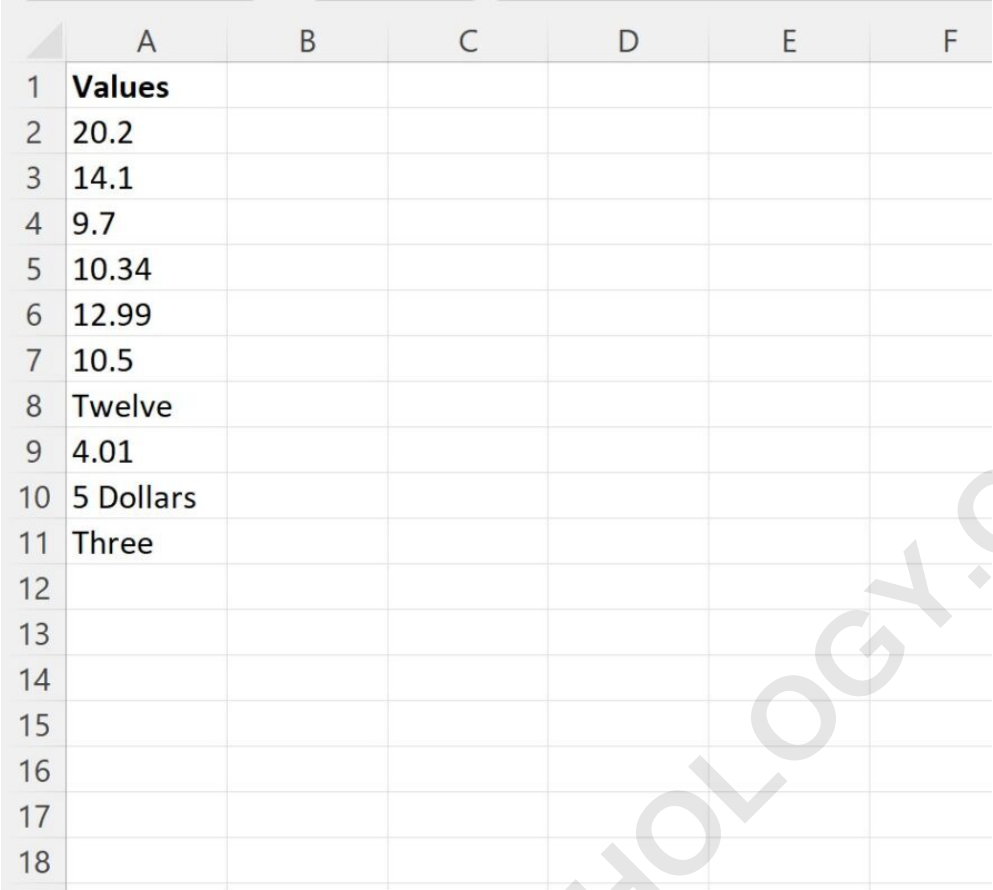
This particular macro will convert each string in the range A2:A11 to a double data type only if the string is a number.

Otherwise, the string will be converted to a value of zero.

The following example shows how to use this syntax in practice.

Example: Convert String to Double in VBA

Suppose we have the following column of values in Excel that are currently formatted as text strings:



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	**Values**					
2	20.2					
3	14.1					
4	9.7					
5	10.34					
6	12.99					
7	10.5					
8	Twelve					
9	4.01					
10	5 Dollars					
11	Three					
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

Suppose we would like to convert each string to a double data type *only if the string is a number* and display them in column B.

We can create the following macro to do so:

```
Sub ConvertStringToDouble()

Dim i As Integer

For i = 2 To 11
If IsNumeric(Range("A" & i)) Then
```

```
Range("B" & i) = CDbl(Range("A" & i))
Else
Range("B" & i) = 0
End IfNext i

End Sub
```

When we run this macro, we receive the following output:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	**Values**					
2	20.2	20.2				
3	14.1	14.1				
4	9.7	9.7				
5	10.34	10.34				
6	12.99	12.99				
7	10.5	10.5				
8	Twelve	0				
9	4.01	4.01				
10	5 Dollars	0				
11	Three	0				
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

Notice that only the text strings in column A that are

numbers are converted to double data types in column B.

Otherwise, the text strings are simply converted to a value of zero.

Note: You can find the complete documentation for the VBA CDbl function .