

# Access: Choose Function

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In Access, the **Choose** function returns a value from a list of values based on a given position.

The syntax for the **Choose** function is:

Choose ( position, value1, value2, ... value\_n )

*position* is position number in the list of values to return.

*value1, value2, ... value\_n* is a list of values.

Note:

If *position* is less than 1, the Choose function will return a null value.

If *position* is greater than the number of values, the Choose function will return a null value.

If *position* is a fraction (not an integer value), it will be rounded to the nearest whole number.

For example:

Choose(1, "Tech", "on", "the", "Net")	would return "Tech"
Choose(2, "Tech", "on", "the", "Net")	would return "on"
Choose(3, "Tech", "on", "the", "Net")	would return "the"
Choose(4, "Tech", "on", "the", "Net")	would return "Net"
Choose(5, "Tech", "on", "the", "Net")	would return NULL
Choose(3.75, "Tech", "on", "the", "Net")	would return "the"

## VBA Code

The **Choose** function can be used in VBA code. For example:

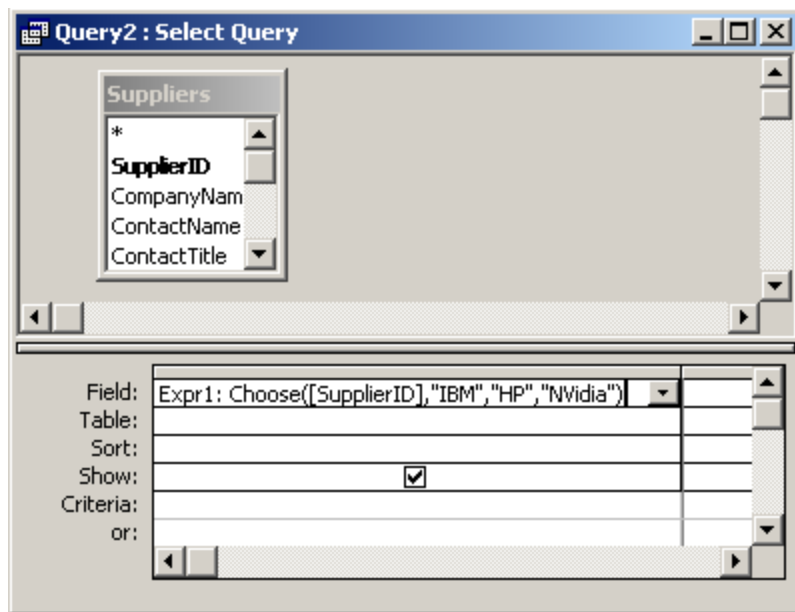
```
Dim LValue As String
```

```
LValue = Choose(1, "Tech", "on", "the", "Net")
```

In this example, the variable called LValue would contain "Tech" as a value.

## SQL/Queries

You can also use the **Choose** function in a query.



In this example, if the SupplierID field is 1, then the Choose function will return "IBM".  
If the SupplierID field is 2, then the Choose function will return "HP".  
If the SupplierID field is 3, then the Choose function will return "Nvidia".