Worksheet selection change target range

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Worksheet selection change byval target as range example. Private sub worksheet selectionchange byval target as range excel 2007.

Thanks Paul. >>> Â¢Michael Meyers-Jouan via vb-vba-lÂ¢ 14/04/2010 >>>If Target.Count > 1 Then Exit Sub If the reader of this email is not the intended recipient(s), please be advised that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this information is strictly prohibited. Johnson Matthey PLC is based at 40-42 Hatton Garden, London (020 7269 8400). Johnson Matthey Public Limited CompanyRegistered Office: 40-42 Hatton Garden, London EC1N 8EERegistered in England No 33 774 Although Johnson Matthey strives to keep your network virus free, you should be aware that we cannot scan certain emails, especially if some part is encrypted or password protected, and Therefore it is strongly recommended that you check this email and any attachments for viruses. The company will NOT accept any responsibility with respect to computer viruses transferred by means of email. Please note that your communication may be monitored according to Johnson Matthey's internal policy documentation. When you create or record a macro in Excel, you need to run the macro to run the code steps. Some ways to run a macro include using the macro dialog box, assigning the macro to a button, using a shortcut, etc. Apart from these user-initiated macro runs, you can also use VBA events to run the macro. Excel VBA Events Introduction Let me first explain what an event is at VBA. An event is an action that can trigger the execution of the specified macro. For example, when you open a new workbook, it's an event. When you insert a new worksheet, it's an event. When you double-click a cell, it's an event. There are many such events in VBA, and you can create code for these events. This means that as soon as an event occurs, and if you have a code for that event, that code would be executed. Excel automatically does this as soon as it is noticed that an event has occurred. Therefore, you just need to write the code and place it in the subroutine of the correct event (this is covered later in this article). For example, if you insert a new worksheet and want it to have a year prefix, you can write the code for it. Now, every time someone inserts a new worksheet, this code will automatically run and add the year prefix to the name of the worksheet. Another example might be that you want to change the color of the cell when someone double-clicks it. You can use the double click event for this. Similarly, you can create VBA codes for many of these events (as we'll see later in this article). Below is a short visual showing the event of double click on the action. As soon as you double click on cell A1. Excel instantly opens a message box that shows the address of the cell. Double click is an event, and displaying the message box is what I specified in the code each time the double click event is performed. While the above example is a useless event, I hope it helps you understand what the events really are. Different types of Excel VBA events There are different objects in Excel, such as Excel itself (which we often refer to as the application), workbooks, worksheets, charts, etc. Each of these objects can have several events associated with it. . For example: if you create a new workbook, it is an application level event. If you add a new worksheet, it's a work level event. If you change the value in a cell on a sheet, it is a worksheet level event. Below are the different types of events that exist in Excel: Worksheet level events: these are the types of events that would be activated in function actions taken on the worksheet. Examples of these events include changing a cell in the worksheet, changing the selection, double-clicking on a cell, right-clicking on a cell, etc. Workbook level events: these events would be activated depending on actions actions the level of the workbook. Examples of these events include adding a new worksheet, saving the workbook, opening the workbook, printing part or all of the workbook, etc. Application Level Events: These are the events that occur in the Excel application. Example of this would be to close any of the open notebooks or open a new notebook. User Level Events: These events would be triggered based on the actions of the "User Form". Examples of this include initializing a UserForm or clicking a button on the UserForm. Chart events: These are events related to the chart sheet. A chart sheet is different from a worksheet (which is where most of us are used to working in Excel). The purpose of chart sheets is to hold a chart. Examples of such events would be changing the chart series or changing the chart size. OnTime and OnKey Events: These are two events that do not fit into any of the above categories. So I've listed them separately.The Â¢ÏOnTimeÂ¢ event allows you to execute a code at a certain time or after a certain time has elapsed. Â¢ÏOnKeyÂ¢ allows you to execute a code when using a specific keystroke (or a combination of keystrokes). Where to place the code related to the event In the previous section, I covered the different types of events. Depending on the type of event, it is necessary to put the code on the corresponding object. For example, if it is an event related to a worksheet, you should go to the code window of the worksheet object. If it is related to the workbook, you should go to the code window for an object in the workbook. In VBA, different objects such as worksheets, workbooks, chart sheets, user shapes, etc., have their own code windows. It is Enter the code of the event in the code window of the corresponding object. For example, if it is an event at workbook level, then you need to have the event code in the workbook code window. The following sections cover the places where the event can be placed on the event: In the Worksheet Code window when the VB editor opens (using keyboard shortcut + F11), you will notar the worksheets object in the Project Explorer. For each worksheet in the workbook, you will see an object. When you double-click on the worksheet object where you want to place the code, the code window will open for that worksheet. Although you can start writing the code from scratch, it is much better to select the event from a list of options and let VBA automatically insert the corresponding code for the selected event. To do this, you must first select worksheet in the drop-down one at the top left of the code window. After selecting a worksheet in the drop-down, you will get a list of all events related to the worksheet. You can select the one you want to use in the drop-down menu located at the top right of the code window. As soon as the event is selected, the first and last line of the code for the selected event will be automatically entered. Now you can add your code between the two lines. Note: As soon as you select Worksheet at the drop-down menu, none of the open notebooks or open a new notebook. Once you have selected the event for which you want then delete the lines that appear by default. Keep in mind that each worksheet has its own code window. When you put the code for the sheet1, it will only work if the event occurs on the sheet1. In ThisworkBook Code Window as well as on the work sheets, if you have an event code at the workbook level, you can place it in the ThisWorkBook Code window. When you double-click on thisworkbook, the code window will open for it. You need to select workbook on the drop-down menu located at the top left of the code window. After selecting the workbook in the drop-down, you will get a list of all Related to the workbook. You can select the one you want to use in the drop-down menu located at the right of the code window. As soon as the event is selected, the first and last line of the code for the selected event will be automatically entered. Now you can add your code between the two lines. Note: As soon as you Select Select from the drop-down menu, you will notice that two lines of code appear in the code window. Once you have selected the event for which you want the code, you can delete the lines that appear by default. In UserForm Code Window When you are creating UserForms in Excel, you can also use UserForm events to execute action-based codes. For example, you can specify a code that runs when you click the button. While the Sheet and ThisWorkbook objects are already available when you open the VB editor, UserForm is something you need to create first. To create a UserForm, right-click on any of the objects, go to Insert, and click UserForm. This would insert a UserForm object into the workbook. When you double-click the UserForm (or any of the objects you add to UserForm), the UserForm code window will open. Now, just like worksheets or ThisWorkbook, you can select the event and insert the first and last lines for that event. And then you can add the code in the middle. In the chart code window In Excel, you can also insert chart sheets (which are different from worksheets). A graphics sheet is designed to contain graphics only. When you have inserted a Chart Sheet, you will be able to see the Chart Sheet object in the VB Editor. You can add the event code to the chart code window just as we did in the worksheet. Double-click the Chart sheet object in the Project Explorer. This will open the code window for the chart sheet. Now, you should select Graph from the drop-down menu located at the top left of the code window. After selecting Chart from the drop-down menu, you will get a list of all events related to the Chart Sheet. You can select the one you want to use from the drop-down menu located on the top right of the code window. Note: As soon as you select Graph from the drop-down menu, you will notice that two lines of code appear in the code window. Once you have selected the event for which you want the code, you can delete the lines that appeared by In Module Class Class modules should be inserted just like UserForms. A class module can contain code related to the application which would be Excel itself, and embedded graphics. I will cover the class module as a separate tutorial in the next few weeks. Note that OnTime and OnKey events, none of the above events can be stored in the regular VBA module. Understanding the Sequence of Events When an event is triggered, it doesn't happen in isolation. It can also lead to a sequence of multiple triggers. For example, when you insert a new worksheet, the following things happen: A new worksheet is added The previous worksheet is deactivated The new worksheet is activated Although in most cases, you may not have to worry about the sequence, if you are creating complex codes that depend on events, it is better to know the sequence. to avoid unexpected results. Understanding the Role of Arguments in VBA Events Before moving on to the examples of events and the amazing things you can do with them, there is an important concept I need to cover. In VBA events, there would be two types of codes: No arguments With arguments and in this section, I want to quickly cover the two role of arguments. Next, a code that has no arguments is displayed (the parentheses are empty): Private Sub Workbook_Open () MsgBox Â"Remember to fill the time sheetÂ" End Sub With the code above, when you open a workbook, it simply displays a message box with the message Â"Remember to fill Now let's take a look at a code that has an argument. Private Sub Workbook_NewSheet (ByVal Sh as object) Sh.Range (Â"A1Â") = Sh.Name End Sub The above code uses the Sh argument which is defined as an object type. The Sh argument can be a spreadsheet or a spreadsheet, since the previous event is activated when Add a new sheet. By assigning the new sheet that is added to the workbook to the object variable SH, VBA has allowed us to use it in the code. So to refer to the new name of the sheet, I can use sh.name. El el arguments will be useful when reviewing the examples of VBA events in the following sections. Below are the most frequently used events in a workbook. EVENT NAME THAT TRIGINS THE EVENT Activate When an AfterSave workbook is activated When a workbook is installed as a BeforeSave plugin When a workbook is saved BeforeClose When a workbook is closed BeforePrint When a workbook is printed Deactivate When a workbook is deactivated NewSheet When a workbook is opened ± a new sheet Open SheetActivate When you activate any sheet in the book SheetBeforeDelete When you delete any sheet SheetBeforeDoubleClick When you double click on any sheet SheetBeforeRightClick When you click on any sheetCalculate When you calculate or recalculate any sheet SheetDeactivate When you deactivate a workbook SheetPivotTableUpdate When updating a workbook SheetSelectionChange When changing a workbook WindowActivate When activating a workbook WindowDeactivate When deactivating a workbook Please note that this is not a complete list. You can find the full list here. Note that the code for the Workbook event is stored in the ThisWorkbook code window. Now let's take a look at some workbook events and see how they can be used in your daily work. Workbook Open Event We say you want to follow up on the user a friendly reminder to fill in their schedules each time they open a specific workbook. You can use the following code to do this: Private Sub Workbook_Open () MsgBox Â"Remember to fill the timeline" End Sub Now as soon as you open the book that has this code, you will be shown a message box with the specified message. There are some things you should when working with this code (or Workbook event codes in general): If a workbook has a macro and you want to save it, you must save it in .XLSM format. Otherwise, the macro code would be lost. In the example above, the event code would only run Macros are enabled. Until enabled, the event code does not run. The event code of the workbook is placed in the OphworkBook Object Code window. You can refine this code and display the Friday message only. The following code would do this: Sub PRIVATE WORK WORK = DIAY OF THE DAY (DATE) IF WKDAY = 6 Then, MSGBOX, "remember to complete the timeline" FINAL SUB NOTE OF WHAT IN THE FUNCTION OF THE DAY OF L UECE, THE DOMANO EL PLACE 1, MONES IS 2 etcetera. So, for Friday, I used 6. The Open Workbook Event can be useful in many situations, such as: when you want to show a welcome message to the person when you open a workbook. When you want to show a reminder when you open the book. When you want to capture the date and time stamp every time you open the book. The WorkSheet NewSheet event is activated when you insert a new sheet into the book. Let's say you want to enter the date and time and value in cell A1 of the newly inserted sheet. You can use the following code to do this: Sub Workbook private_newsheet (Byval sh as object) on the next error resumption sh.range ("A1") = Format (now, "DD-MMM-YYYY HH: MM: SS") End Sub The previous code Uses Â¢ â˜ " Next error "to handle cases where someone inserts a chart sheet and not a worksheet. Since the spreadsheet does not have an A1 cell, an error will be displayed if the restart of errors is not used. Another example might be when you want to apply some basic settings or format a new sheet as soon as it is added. For example, if you want to add a new sheet and you want to get a serial number (up to 100), you can use the following code. Private Subworkbook private sheet (Byval Sh as object) Dim i As Integer End With For i = 1 To 100 Sh.Range (Â"A1Â").Offset (i, 0).Value = i Next i Sh.Range (Â"A1Â", Range (Â"A1Â").End (xlDown)).Borders.LineStyle = xlContinuous End Sub The code above also does a bit of formatting. It gives the header cell a blue color and makes the font white. It also applies a limit to all filled cells. The code above is an example of how a short VBA code can help you steal a few seconds each time you insert a new worksheet (in case it's something you have to do each time). Workbook BeforeSave Event Before Save Event is activated when you save a workbook. Note that the event is triggered first and then the workbook is saved. When saving an Excel book, there may be two possible situations: You are saving it for the first time and it will show the Save As dialog box. You have already saved it before and it will simply save and overwrite the changes to the already saved version. Now let's take a look at some examples where you can use the BeforeSave event. Suppose you have a new workbook that you are saving for the first time, and want to remind the user to save it on drive K, then you can use the following code: Private Sub Workbook_BeforeSave (ByVal SaveAsUI As Boolean, Cancel As Boolean) If SaveAsUI Then MsgBox "Save this file to drive KÂ" End Sub In the previous code, if the file has never been saved, SaveAsUI is True and displays the Save As dialog box. The code above would display the message before the Save As dialog box appears. Another example might be to update the date and time stamp in cell A1 of Sheet1 whenever the file is saved. Private Sub Workbook_BeforeSave (ByVal SaveAsUI As Boolean, Cancel As Boolean) Worksheets (Â"Sheet1Â").Range (Â"A1Â") = (Now, «dd-mmm-aaah: mm: ssâ») end sub keep in mind that this code runs as soon as the user saves the workbook. If the workbook is saved for the first time, will show a save as box. But the code is already running when you see the Save As dialog box. At this point, if you decide to cancel and not save the workbook, the date and time will already be entered into the cell. Workbook ANTELOCLOSE Event Before closing the event, just before closing the workbook. The following code protects all worksheets before the workbook is closed. Sub PRIVATE WORK WORK BEFORECLOSE (CANCELA AS BOOLEAN) DIM SH as worksheet for each SH in this OBSERVICE.WORKSHEETS SH.Protect Next SH End Sub Remember that the event code is activated as soon as you close the book. One important thing to know about this event is that you don't care if the workbook is really closed or not. In case the workbook has not been saved and you have displayed the message, asking if you want to save the workbook or not, and clicking Cancel, you will not save your workbook. However, the event code would have been executed by them. Workbook session start event When you provide the print command (or print preview command), the event is activated before printing. The next code will recalculate all worksheets before your workbook is printed. Sub Workbook_Beforeprint (Cancel as BOOLEAN) For each WS on worksheets, WS.CALCULATE SIPTERS SA SUB DE NEXT WS when the user is printing the whole workbook or only a part of it. Another example below is the code that would add the date and time to the footer when the book is printed. Sub Workbook Beforeprint Dim MS as worksheet for each WS in thisWorkbook.WorkSheets ws.pagesetup.leftfooter = "Impressed On- " & Format (now, "DD-MMM-YYYYY HH: MM") Next WS Fin Sub Workbook Level Events (explained with The events of the worksheet are carried out in function of the worksheet triggers. The following are the most used events in a worksheet. Name of the event What triggers the event The event is activated when the worksheet is activated Change When the cells of the sheet are changed Disable When the worksheet is disabled PivotTableUpdate When the pivot table of the sheet is updated worksheet SelectionChange When changing the selection of the worksheet Please note that this is not a complete list. You can find the full list here. Note that the code for the worksheet event is BeforeDoubleClick Before the sheet is double-clicked BeforeRightClick Before the sheet is right-clicked Calculate Before the sheet is calculated or recalculated stored in the object code window of the worksheet (where you want the event to be activated). There can be multiple worksheets in a workbook, and your code will only be triggered when the event takes place on the worksheet it is placed on. Now let's take a look at some useful events from the worksheet Activate Event This event is activated when you activate a worksheet. The following code unprotects a leaf as soon as it is activated. Sub Private Worksheet_Activate () ActiveSheet.Unprotect End Sub You can also use this event to make sure that a specific cell or a range of cells (or a named range) is selected as soon as you activate the worksheet. The next code will select cell D1 as soon as you activate the sheet. Private Sub Worksheet_Activate () ActiveSheet.Range (Â"D1Â").Select Finish Sub Worksheet Change Event A change event is activated each time you make a change to the worksheet. Well... not always. There are some changes that trigger the event, and others that don't. Here is a list of some changes that will not trigger the event: When you change the cell format (font size, color, border, etc.). When you fuse cells. This is surprising since sometimes, the merging of cells also removes the contents of all the except the top left. When you add, remove, or edit a cell comment. When you sort a range of cells. When you use Goal Seek. The following changes would trigger the event (although it may IT Should e â˜¢ e â˜¢ œT): Copy and paste the format (although it is an invertable macro, it shows how to use the target argument to find out what cells have been changed. Let's now see a couple of more useful examples. Suppose you have a range of cells (say A1: D10) and you want to show an prompt and ask the user if you really want to change a cell of this range or not, you can use the next code. A warning is shown with two buttons - Sã and No. If the user selects "Sã", the change is carried out, otherwise it is reversed. Private Sub Worksheet_change (Byval Target As Range) if target.row

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