

**Help is not available**

The Help topic you selected is not available. Click [Go Back](#) to see the previously displayed Help topic, or click [Help Topics](#) and then select a different Help topic.

**Help is not available**

The topic you selected is in a Help file that is not available.

To install additional Help files, run the Install program, select the Customize features - Manual install option, and specify the Help file(s) you want to install.

**Macro Help is not available**

The topic you selected is in a Help file that is not installed by the Install program.

If you have the 1-2-3 Release 9 or SmartSuite CD-ROM, you can install macro Help from there. If not, you can download macro Help from the World Wide Web or order a copy from Lotus Customer Support. For more information, see [Installing Help on macro commands](#).

## How do I call DLL functions?

When you create LotusScript applications for 1-2-3, you are not limited to calling LotusScript procedures. Your LotusScript applications can call any procedures that are compiled in a dynamic-link library (DLL).

To call procedures in a DLL, you need to know the following:

- The name of the DLL
- The full path for the DLL (if it is not in your default path)
- The names and parameters for procedures that you want to call

The following example calls a Win32 API function named `sndPlaySound` that is stored in the DLL file `C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM\WINMM.DLL`. This function plays a Windows .WAV file. To use this function in a LotusScript application, first declare the function and then call it from a script.

**Note** Enter the following statements in (Declarations) for (Globals) if you want to call .WAV files from any script in your application.

```
' Runtime Dependencies:
' Files and paths: WINMM.DLL must be installed in C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM
' or somewhere in your current path. The sound file
' OFF2RACE.WAV must be installed in the subdirectory
' C:\WINDOWS\MEDIA.
' Declare a return value to use when you call the DLL
' function in a script.
Dim SoundReturnValue As Integer
' Declare the DLL function as a public function in LotusScript.
Declare Public Function sndPlaySound Lib "winmm" _
    Alias "sndPlaySoundA" _
    ( Byval WaveFile As String, Byval theFlags As Long ) _
    As Integer

' Declare some of the constants used by parameters of the DLL function.
Public Const SND_SYNC          = &H0000 ' play synchronously (default)
Public Const SND_ASYNC        = &H0001 ' play asynchronously
Public Const SND_NODEFAULT    = &H0002 ' silence (!default) if sound not found
Public Const SND_MEMORY       = &H0004 ' pszSound points to a memory file
Public Const SND_LOOP         = &H0008 ' loop the sound until next sndPlaySound
Public Const SND_NOSTOP       = &H0010 ' don't stop any currently playing sound
```

The following script calls the declared function and specifies a .WAV file to play.

```
Sub TestSoundFiles
    SoundReturnValue = sndPlaySound( "C:\WINDOWS\MEDIA\OFF2RACE.WAV", SND_SYNC )
End Sub
```

## How do I create a custom menu?

You can use LotusScript to customize 1-2-3 menus or to create your own menus and display them in the 1-2-3 menu bar. You assign LotusScript procedures to your custom menu items. When users select a custom menu item, the associated script runs. These examples show some of the ways you can use LotusScript to customize menus in 1-2-3.

### Adding a command to a pull-down menu

This example adds the command Payroll to the beginning of the 1-2-3 File menu. When the user chooses the Payroll command, 1-2-3 runs the sub OpenPayroll.

```
Sub AddPayroll
    Dim FileMenu As Menu
    Set FileMenu = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(1)
    FileMenu.AddItem 0, "&Payroll", "Open the Payroll template", ThisDocument,
    "OpenPayroll"
End Sub
Sub OpenPayroll
    MsgBox "You selected the Payroll command."
End Sub
```

### Removing a command from a pull-down menu

This example removes the Payroll command that the previous example added to the 1-2-3 File menu.

```
Sub RemovePayroll
    Dim FileMenu As Menu
    Set FileMenu = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(1)
    If FileMenu.GetItemText(1) = "&Payroll" Then
        FileMenu.RemoveItem(1)
    End If
End Sub
```

### Adding a pull-down menu

This example adds the menu Functions to the 1-2-3 main menu, after the Help menu.

```
Sub SetMenu
    'Set Constants for menu and menu items.
    Const M_Functions = "F&unctions"
    Const M_IsOdd = "Is&Odd"
    Const M_IsEven = "Is&Even"
    ' Set Constants for menu item descriptions.
    Const P_Functions = "Select a custom @function"
    Const P_IsOdd = "Returns True for an odd value"
    Const P_IsEven = "Returns True for an even value"
    ' Set Constants for global function names
    Const S_IsOdd = "PutIsOdd"
    Const S_IsEven = "PutIsEven"
    Dim FuncMenu As Menu
    Dim MainMenu As MenuBar
    Set MainMenu = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar
    Set FuncMenu = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
    FuncMenu.MenuText = M_Functions
    FuncMenu.MenuPrompt = P_Functions
    'This statement prevents duplicate menus if the Functions menu is already in the
    menu bar.
    If MainMenu.GetItemText(-1) = "F&unctions" Then
        MainMenu.RemoveItem(-1)
    End If
    ' Add FuncMenu to the end of the 1-2-3 Main menu
```

```

    Call CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.AddMenu(-1, FuncMenu)
    'Add the two menu items to FuncMenu
    Call FuncMenu.AddItem(-1, M_IsOdd, P_IsOdd, ThisDocument, S_IsOdd)
    Call FuncMenu.AddItem(-1, M_IsEven, P_IsEven, ThisDocument, S_IsEven)
End Sub

Sub PutIsOdd
    'Enter the IsOdd function in the current cell
    'and leave the product in Edit mode.
    .UpdateSheetDisplay = False
    Selection.Contents = "@ISODD(x)"
    Sendkeys "{F2}"
    .UpdateSheetDisplay = True
End Sub

Sub PutIsEven
    'Enter the IsEven function in the current cell
    'and leave the product in Edit mode.
    .UpdateSheetDisplay = False
    Selection.Contents = "@ISEVEN(x)"
    Sendkeys "{F2}"
    .UpdateSheetDisplay = True
End Sub

'This function returns 1 for an odd number; 0 for any other value.
Function ISODD (x As Integer) As Integer
    If x Mod 2 <> 0 Then
        ISODD = 1
    Else
        ISODD = 0
    End If
End Function

'This function returns 1 for an even number; 0 for any other value.
Function ISEVEN (x As Integer) As Integer
    If x Mod 2 <> 0 Then
        ISEVEN = 0
    Else
        ISEVEN = 1
    End If
End Function

```

### Removing a pull-down menu

This example removes the Functions command that the previous example added to the 1-2-3 main menu.

```

Sub ResetMenu
    Dim MainMenu As MenuBar
    Set MainMenu = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar
    If MainMenu.GetItemText(-1) = "F&unctions" Then
        MainMenu.RemoveItem(-1)
    End If
End Sub

```

### Disabling a menu item

This example disables the 1-2-3 Create - Object command. When a command is disabled, it is dimmed in the menu.

```

Sub GreyCreateObject
    Dim CreateMenu As Menu
    Set CreateMenu = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(4)
    CreateMenu.DisableItem (-1)
End Sub

```

End Sub

### **Enabling a menu item**

This example enables the 1-2-3 Create - Object command after it was previously disabled.

```
Sub EnableCreateObject
    Dim CreateMenu As Menu
    Set CreateMenu = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(4)
    CreateMenu.EnableItem (-1)
End Sub
```

### **Creating keyboard shortcuts**

When you enter command names, & (ampersand) followed by a character creates a keyboard shortcut for a command. The letter that follows the & (ampersand) appears underlined; the user can choose this command from the keyboard by pressing ALT plus the underlined letter. For example, if you enter First&Quarter, 1-2-3 displays First<sup>Q</sup>Quarter; the user can press ALT+Q to select the command. To display & (ampersand) in the command name, enter && (two ampersands). For example, to display B&W, enter B&&W.

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See related topics](#)

## How do I call other Windows applications?

Use the LotusScript Shell command to call operating system services or utilities. The following example starts the Microsoft Windows Help program and displays the 1-2-3 Help topic "Details: Recording a script."

```
Sub Click(Source As Button, X As Long, Y As Long, Flags As Long)
' Runtime dependencies
' Files: This example uses a help file and a help topic
' that was installed with 1-2-3
' SS1N70EN.HLP is the 1-2-3 main Help file.
' H_123_RECORDING_A_SCRIPT_DETAILS is
' the Help context ID of a topic in that file.
' Substitute the name of another help file and context ID
' to call your own Help topic.
' Platform: This script calls a Windows-specific service, WinHelp.
  ' Declare a variable to store the return value of the call to WinHelp.
  Dim HelpReturnValue As Integer
  ' Use the LotusScript Shell command to call WinHelp.
  ' The command line switch -I specifies a Help context ID.
  HelpReturnValue = Shell("WINHLP32.EXE -I H_123_RECORDING_A_SCRIPT_DETAILS _
    SS1N70EN.HLP", 1)
End Sub
```



## How do I display dialog boxes?

You can create and display custom dialog boxes; and display built-in LotusScript and 1-2-3 dialog boxes.

### Creating a custom dialog box

To open the Dialog Editor in 1-2-3, select Edit - Scripts & Macros - Show Dialog Editor. 1-2-3 saves dialog boxes you create in the Dialog Editor with the .123 file in which you created them.

### Displaying a custom dialog box

You can use the LotusScript Dialog Editor to create and edit custom dialog boxes, and you can use the [Show](#) method to display these dialog boxes in 1-2-3.

The following example displays a custom dialog box named EmpInfoDlg:

```
Sub GetInfo
    EmpInfoDlg.Show
End Sub
```

### Displaying built-in 1-2-3 dialog boxes and InfoBoxes

You can use the {Dialog?} macro command to display a number of 1-2-3 dialog boxes and InfoBoxes. The following table lists the dialog boxes and InfoBoxes you can display and the {Dialog?} command you use to display them.

<u>Dialog box</u>	<u>{Dialog?} command</u>
File - New Workbook	{Dialog? "File-New"}
File - Open	{Dialog? "Open"}
File - TeamMail	{Dialog? "Send-Mail"}
File - Save As	{Dialog? "Save-As"}
File - Save Copy As	{Dialog? "Save-Copy-As"}
File - Workbook Properties	{Dialog? "Doc-Info"}
File - Print	{Dialog? "Print"}
File - Preview & Setup - Printer	{Dialog? "Printer-Setup"}
File - User Setup - 1-2-3 Preferences	{Dialog? "User-Setup"}
Edit - Clear	{Dialog? "Clear"}
Edit - Paste Special	{Dialog? "Paste-Special"}
Edit - Go To	{Dialog? "Go-To"}
Edit - Find and Replace	{Dialog? "Find-and-Replace"}
Edit - Check Spelling	{Dialog? "Spell-Check"}
View - Set View Preferences	{Dialog? "Set-View-Preferences"}
Range - Name	{Dialog? "Range-Name"}
Range - Sort	{Dialog? "Range - Sort"}
Range - Parse	{Dialog? "Parse"}

Use the [MacroRun](#) or [MacroRunText](#) method to run a macro as part of a script.

### Displaying built-in LotusScript dialog boxes

You might not always have time to create your own dialog boxes. When you only want to display a message or result, use the LotusScript MessageBox function. When you only want to get simple data from users, use the LotusScript InputBox function.

The following code displays a dialog box that prompts the user to enter an ID number and then converts the user's input from a string to an integer:

```
Dim num As Integer
num% = CInt(InputBox$("Enter your ID number:", "Login"))
```

The following code displays a message if the cell named COST is blank:

```
If [COST].Contents = "" Then
    MessageBox "You must enter a cost."
```

```
Else
  NextSub
```

## **How do I freeze the screen while a script is running?**

Sheet updates that occur while a script is running can be distracting to users. The following code suppresses the display of sheet updates while a script is running:

```
CurrentApplication.UpdateSheetDisplay = False
```

The following code restores normal display of sheet updating:

```
CurrentApplication.UpdateSheetDisplay = True
```

## How do I hide and display parts of the 1-2-3 user interface?

You can write a script that hides or displays specific parts of the 1-2-3 user interface, such as sets of SmartIcons.

The following example sets the display of the 1-2-3 user interface.

```
Sub SetMyView
    'Set View Preferences: Hide the sheet frame, grid lines, and sheet tabs.
    CurrentDocument.ShowSheetFrame = False
    CurrentDocument.ShowGridLines = False
    CurrentDocument.ShowSheetTabs = False
    'Set 1-2-3 Preferences: Maximize the 1-2-3 window, set the default font
    'to TimesNewRoman 10 point.
    CurrentApplication.ApplicationMaximized = True
    CurrentApplication.DefaultFontName = "TimesNewRoman"
    CurrentApplication.DefaultFontSize = 10
    'Hide the status bar and all sets of SmartIcons.
    .IconBarsVisible = False
    .StatusBarVisible = False
End Sub
```

## How do I write a script for an object not listed in the IDE?

Some objects you want to write scripts for cannot be selected in 1-2-3 and do not appear in the IDE Object drop-down box. When you write scripts for these objects, you must manually create an object variable.

For example, suppose you write a script that you want to run when a particular DocWindow object gets the focus. You cannot select a DocWindow object in 1-2-3 or from the Object drop-down box. To associate the event script named MyGetFocusHandler with the event GetFocus of the first DocWindow object, you could use the following script in the Opened event script.

```
Sub Opened(source As Document)
    Dim myDW As DocWindow
    Set myDW = ThisDocument.DocWindows(0)
    On Event GetFocus From myDW Call MyGetFocusHandler
End Sub
```

You could then put your GetFocus event handler script in the (Globals) object in the IDE.

## How do I reference objects in a script?

When you write scripts in 1-2-3, you can reference a 1-2-3 object by its name, provided you enclose the name in [] (square brackets). The following examples show several 1-2-3 objects referenced by name:

```
'Bold data in the range February
[February].Font.Bold = True

'Change the chart MyChart to a doughnut chart
[MyChart].Type = $Doughnut

'Protect all cells in the sheet Budget
[Budget].IsProtected = True

' Delete the version WorstCase for the range Q2Sales
[Q2Sales.WorstCase].DeleteVersion
```

You can also reference a range by its address enclosed in [] (square brackets):

```
'Add a border and border style to A:A1..A:B10
[A:A1..A:B10].OutlineBorder.Style = $SolidBorder

'Change the background color of sheet A to cornflower
[A].Background.BackColor.ColorName = "Cornflower"
```

By default, names within [] (square brackets) refer to objects in the current workbook. To reference objects in other workbooks, use a file reference:

```
[<<filename>>objectname]
```

For example, the following statement references a range named MyRange in the workbook D:\LOTUS\WORK\123\MYFILE:

```
[<<D:\Lotus\Work\123\Myfile>>MyRange].CopyToClipboard
```

## Referencing collections

A collection is two or more ranges, selected at the same time, so that your next action affects all the ranges in the collection at once. In the rare case that you want to reference a collection, the collection must be the current selection:

```
'Create a collection and change its background color
[A:A2..A:A20].Select
[B:A2..B:A20].AddToSelection
[C:A2..C:A20].AddToSelection
Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "parchment"
```

There is one exception to this rule. You can assign a print range to a collection:

```
Set .CurrentPrintSettings.PrintSelection = [A:B1..A:C25,B:B1..B:C25]
```

## Type qualifiers

If multiple objects in a workbook share the same name, use a type qualifier to specify which object you want the script to act on. The syntax for a reference that includes a type qualifier is:

```
[objectname:type]
```

For example, suppose a workbook contains a map named Sales and a chart named Sales. Use the following reference for the map:

```
[Sales:Map]
```

Use the following reference for the chart:

```
[Sales:Chart]
```

If you do not include a type qualifier in a reference, 1-2-3 first looks for a range with the specified name, because range objects have the highest order of precedence in a workbook. The order of precedence for all other objects within a workbook is neither guaranteed nor consistent.

For example, if a workbook contains a range named Sales, a chart named Sales, and a map named Sales, the following statement always selects the range:

```
[Sales].Select
```

If a workbook contains only a chart named Sales and a map named Sales, unexpected results occur. The statement selects either the map or the chart, arbitrarily.

To avoid this situation, you should not assign the same name to two objects in the same workbook. However, if a workbook contains multiple objects with the same name, always include type qualifiers in your references. For more information about naming objects in 1-2-3, search on "Naming, conventions for" in the 1-2-3 Help Index.

## How do I run scripts when 1-2-3 starts or I open a workbook?

You can make your scripts run when a user starts a 1-2-3 session or opens a particular workbook. To make sure these types of scripts run when you expect them to, choose File - User Setup - 1-2-3 Preferences and select "Run file Opened scripts, autoexecute macros."

### Running a script when you open a document

To run a script whenever the user opens a particular .123 file, attach the script to the file's Opened event:

1. Choose Edit - Scripts & Macros - Show Script Editor.  
1-2-3 displays the Script Editor
2. Under Object, select the current file.
3. Under Script, select Opened.  
1-2-3 displays the empty Opened sub in the Script Editor.
4. Enter statements in the sub that you want 1-2-3 to execute when the sub runs.
5. Save the script by saving the .123 file.

When you open the file, 1-2-3 automatically runs the script.

### Example

The following example adds a custom menu item to the end of the 1-2-3 Edit menu when you open the file the script is saved in:

```
Sub Opened(Source As Document)
    Dim EditMenu As Menu
    Set EditMenu = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(2)
    EditMenu.AddItem -1, "&Payroll", "Perform payroll calculations", ThisDocument,
    "PayCalc"
End Sub
Sub Paycalc
    MsgBox "You selected PayCalc."
End Sub
```

### Running a script at the start of a 1-2-3 session

Running a script at the start of a 1-2-3 session is similar to running a script when 1-2-3 opens a workbook. Attach the script to the file's Opened event; then store the file in the "Automatically opened files" directory.

At the start of each session, 1-2-3 opens all the files in the "Automatically opened files" directory in alphabetical order, words before numbers. Any scripts attached to the Opened event of a file run when 1-2-3 opens the file.



## **How do I use DDE objects?**

Dynamic Data Exchange (DDE) lets you exchange data between two applications. In a DDE connection, data is sent from an item in the application acting as a server to an item in the application acting as client whenever the server item is updated or whenever an update is requested by the client. 1-2-3 can act as a client or as a server and can communicate with another application when:

- DDE is enabled for the other application.
- A DDE connection is established between both applications.
- Both applications are running.
- The DDE connection is active.

With LotusScript DDE objects, you can establish and manage a DDE connection between 1-2-3 and another application, and you can request or send data.

## **Establishing a DDE connection**

All SmartSuite object models have an Application object. From an Application object, you can traverse the hierarchy to find all other objects. Lotus products use the following object names when exposing their objects for DDE:

- Lotus123.Workbook
- Approach.Application
- Freelance.Application
- WordPro.Application

To establish a DDE connection between 1-2-3 and another application, use the NewConversation method for the Application object. Then use the NewDDELink method for the Document object to create a DDE link.

## **Requesting data**

To request data from the server application, when 1-2-3 is a client in a DDE conversation, create an Advise object on a DDE conversation.

## **Sending data**

To send data to a server application, use the Poke method for a conversation.

## How do I use the Evaluate function in 1-2-3?

You can use the LotusScript Evaluate function to get access to 1-2-3 @functions from within your scripts.

For example, the following script uses Evaluate to calculate a loan payment using the 1-2-3 @pmt function.

```
[A:A1].Contents = "Principal"  
[A:A2].Contents = "Interest"  
[A:A3].Contents = "Term"  
[A:B1].Name = "Principal"  
[A:B2].Name = "Interest"  
[A:B3].Name = "Term"  
[Principal].Contents = "100000"  
[Interest].Contents = "7%"  
[Term].Contents = "20"  
Dim pay as Currency  
pay = Evaluate("@PMT(Principal,Interest/12,Term*12)")  
Msgbox "Your monthly payment is $" + Cstr(pay)
```

### Notes

- In 1-2-3 scripts, Evaluate can only be used as a function, and takes a String argument that evaluates to a 1-2-3 @function or formula.
- Return types are limited to Double for numeric values and String for all other return values.
- If 1-2-3 cannot process an expression, LotusScript raises the error "Error in EVALUATE macro." You can use ON ERROR to trap this error at runtime.
- Evaluate can be a statement or a function, but 1-2-3 only supports using it as a function.

## How do I use OLE objects?

New OLE 2 automation capabilities let you develop cross-product scripts that can interact with and control products and their objects from outside. In other words, you can program other products to automate repetitive tasks.

You can use other products that support OLE automation to externally access and manipulate 1-2-3 and objects in it. For example, you can create a script in a Notes document that uses OLE automation to perform calculations in 1-2-3 and then bring the data back into Notes.

It's just as easy to use 1-2-3 to control other products using OLE automation. For example, you can use 1-2-3 to access Word Pro and Freelance Graphics, and then bring the text and graphics back into 1-2-3 where you can consolidate them with your data for a monthly report.

## Object names for applications

All SmartSuite object models have an Application object. From an Application object, you can traverse the hierarchy to find all other objects. To create an OLE Automation object in a Lotus product that has LotusObjects, use your scripting language's CreateObject method. Lotus products use the following object names when exposing their objects for OLE Automation:

- Lotus123.Workbook

**Note** Unlike the other SmartSuite products, 1-2-3 returns an object of type Document, instead of an object of type Application. To access the 1-2-3 Application object, once you have accessed the Document object, use the Parent property of the Document object (Document.Parent).

- Approach.Application
- Freelance.Application
- WordPro.Application

## Embedding OLE 2 objects in your document

The following example embeds a Word Pro object in a 1-2-3 document and displays the object for editing or viewing:

```
Sub EmbedNew
    'Embed a new, blank Word Pro document.
    [A].NewObject 4905,1350,6015,3345,"WordPro.Document",,,False,,,
    [OLE 1].Select
    Selection.Verb $OLEVerbShow
End Sub
```

**Tip** The names of the OLE servers that you can specify in a NewObject statement may be slightly different from the names that appear in the "Object type" list in the Create Object dialog box. The specific names to specify in a NewObject statement are available in the Windows Registry in HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT.

## Embedding files as OLE objects

The following example embeds an existing Word Pro file in a 1-2-3 document. In order to make this example work, you must first create a Word Pro document called C:\LOTUS\WORK\WORDPRO\MYDOC.LWP.

```
Sub EmbedFile
    'Embed a copy of a Word Pro document.
    [A].NewObject 2475,2025,3855,3630,,"C:\LOTUS\WORK\WORDPRO\MYDOC.LWP",False,False,,,
    [OLE 1].Select
End Sub
```

The following example creates a link to the contents of the file, rather than creating an embedded object containing a copy of the whole file:

```
Sub EmbedFile
    'Create a link to the contents of a Word Pro document.
    [A].NewObject 2475,2025,3855,3630,,"C:\LOTUS\WORK\WORDPRO\MYDOC.LWP",True,False,,,
    [OLE 1].Select
End Sub
```

## How do I select relative ranges?

In your scripts, it's often better practice to select relative ranges, and not use absolute ranges. This can make your scripts more general. To select relative ranges, use the [Range method](#).

For example, the following script uses the Range method to select a range extending four columns right and three rows down from the current cell:

```
Dim NewRange As Range
Set NewRange = .Range(4, 3, 0)
NewRange.Select
```

**current workbook**

The workbook that contains either the cell pointer or a selected object.

**file reference**

A file name and extension, with or without a path, enclosed in << >> (double angle brackets); for example, <<SALES.123>>@SUM(A10..B22). Use a file reference in formulas and commands to refer to data in a workbook other than the current workbook.

**macro**

A set of instructions, called macro commands, that automate a 1-2-3 task. You can use a macro to enter data or to perform a series of 1-2-3 commands to style sheets or workbooks, guide users through specific applications, calculate complex formulas with variable data, extract records from a database table, and so on.

**drag**

To press the mouse button and hold it while moving the mouse.



**class**

A data type that is a description or a definition of a part of 1-2-3 that you can manipulate, as an object, in a script. For example, a Range object from the 1-2-3 Range class represents a range in a sheet.

**event**

An action to which an application responds. The action can be performed by a user, such as a mouse click, or generated by the system, such as the elapsing of a set amount of time on the computer's clock. Each LotusObject can respond to a set of events that are predefined for the class that the object is an instance of. Events are the primary way to execute scripts. A script that is attached to an object event is executed when the event occurs. For example, a script that is attached to a document's Open event executes when the user opens the document in 1-2-3.

**function**

A named procedure that performs a specific task and returns a single value (unlike a sub, which does not return a value). LotusScript provides a set of built-in functions that you can use to perform a variety of common numeric, date and time, string, data-conversion, and value-testing operations. You can also write your own functions in the Script Editor.

Functions are comprised of the following:

- The Function keyword followed by the name of the function
- A series of one or more statements that are executed as a block when you call the function
- The End Function statement which marks the end of the function's definition.

For example:

```
Function CubeNumber (intArg%)  
    'Calculate the cube of intArg% and  
    'make it the return value of CubeNumber  
    CubeNumber = intArg% ^ 3  
End Function
```

**LotusScript Integrated Development Environment (IDE)**

A set of tools for creating and debugging scripts in Lotus products. These tools include a script editor, a script debugger, and a dialog editor.

**method**

An action performed on or by an object. The action changes the object or gives you control over certain aspects of the object's behavior. For example, the Document object has a NewSheet method that creates a new sheet in the file.

**object**

A component of LotusScript that you can manipulate, as you would a variable, in a script, using the properties, methods, and events associated with that object. An object is an instance of a class; the properties, methods, and events defined for that class can be applied to any object of that class.

For example, the Range object represents a range in a sheet. You might want to write a script that checks the data in a range and performs actions based on the values in that range. To do this, you use the Range object, along with its methods and properties.

**property**

Attributes that are associated with a class and that define the appearance and behavior of objects that are instances of that class. For example, the Font property of the Range class determines the font for the data in a Range object.

**script**

A sequence of one or more LotusScript statements. A script can be a complete application or part of an application.



**Script Debugger**

A window in which you can set, clear, disable, and enable breakpoints and step through scripts to locate the source of problems that may occur while a script is running.

**Script Editor**

A window in which you can write and edit scripts, check script syntax, and set breakpoints for debugging scripts. The Script Editor initially displays a script associated with the selected object.

**sub**

A named procedure that performs a specific task without returning a value (unlike a function, which does return a value).

Subs comprise the following:

- The Sub keyword followed by the name of the sub
- A series of one or more statements that are executed as a block
- The End Sub statement which marks the end of the sub's definition

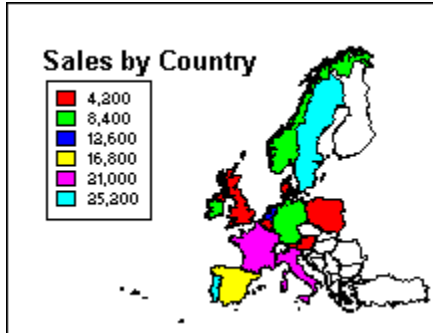
For example:

```
Sub BlankCell ()  
    [A10].Clear $Contents  
End Sub
```

### map data bin

A group of values in a set of map data. When the map data contains more than 6 values, 1-2-3 groups the values in 6 bins and displays each bin as a color in the map. If you have two sets of map data, 1-2-3 creates pattern bins as well as color bins.










In this map, 1-2-3 groups the sales data for 15 countries into 6 bins.



The legend labels indicate the upper limit of data in that bin. For example, each country that falls into the red bin has sales less than or equal to 4,200.

### map legend

Explains the meaning of the colors and patterns in a map. Values used as legend labels either exactly match values in the range of map data, or they represent the upper limit of the values contained in the bin. Use Map - Color Bins or Map - Pattern Bins to change the labels, the colors and patterns, and the values used to create bins.

	4,200
	8,400
	12,600
	16,800
	21,000
	25,200
	Central
	Atlantic
	North

**named print styles**

Print options, such as margins, headers, and footers, that you name and save with File - Preview & Page Setup (Named Style tab). When you save print styles, you can use them again.

Named print styles are stored in the workbook file. You can copy print styles among active workbooks.

**OLE (Object Linking and Embedding)**

A method for linking data between applications or embedding data (called objects) created with one application into files created with another application.

A link is a connection between two applications that lets the applications share data.

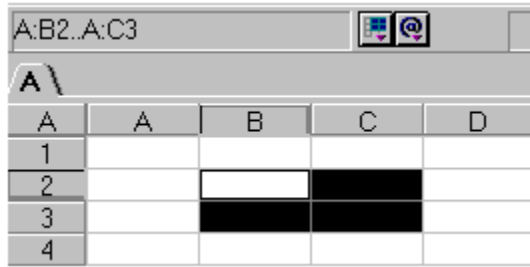
An embedded object is an object created in one application but stored in a file in another application (the container application). The embedded object becomes part of the file in which it is embedded and is not linked to another file.

Use Edit - Paste Link, Edit - Paste Special, or Create - Object to create a link or embed an object in a 1-2-3 workbook.

**Note** 1-2-3 for OS/2 does not support OLE.

**range**

A single cell, a rectangular block of adjoining cells, an entire sheet, or an entire workbook. A range is represented as the addresses of its top left and bottom right cells, separated by two periods, for example, A:B2..A:C3.



The image shows a screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. At the top, the formula bar displays the range address "A:B2..A:C3". Below the formula bar, the spreadsheet grid is visible. The columns are labeled A, B, C, and D. The rows are labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. A range of cells is selected, indicated by a dark grey background. The selected cells are B2, C2, B3, and C3. The cell B2 is white, while C2, B3, and C3 are black.

	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3				
4				

A 3D range spans two or more contiguous sheets; for example, A:B1..B:B5.



**version group**

A named group of one or more versions. Each version in a version group must be associated with a different named range.

In previous releases of 1-2-3, version groups were called scenarios.

**text block**

A graphic object, shaped as a rectangle or square, that contains text. Text blocks, like other graphic objects, can be moved, copied, and sized. You can also edit, align, and change the font of the text in a text block.

Choose Create - Text to create a text block. Select the text block and use Drawing - Drawing Properties to change the appearance of a text block.

**version**

Versions are sets of different data for the same named range. Each version has a name. 1-2-3 keeps track of the date and time the version was created or modified, and the name of the person who created or modified it. You can also assign styles to a version and attach a descriptive comment.

**quadmillipoint**

A unit of distance equal to 1/256 of a point (0.0000543 inch). Used to measure draw objects. For example, rectangles.

**twip**

A unit of distance equal to 1/20 of a point (1/1440 inch). Used to measure screen objects other than draw objects. For example, window size.

## Converting macro buttons to script buttons

When you open a .WK4 file, 1-2-3 automatically converts macro buttons that you created with previous releases of 1-2-3 into buttons that run scripts.

### Macros stored in a sheet

If a button ran a macro stored in a sheet, 1-2-3 creates the following Click event script for the button:

```
Sub Click(Source As ButtonControl)
    [file.range].MacroRun
End Sub
```

*file* is an optional file reference. You need to specify the file only if the macro is stored in a different file than the button, for example, if the macro is stored in a macro library.

*range* is the name or address of the first cell in the macro.

### Example

The following sub runs the macro named INTEREST stored in the active file D:\LOTUS\WORK\MYMACROS.WK4:

```
Sub Click()
    [<<d:\lotus\work\mymacros>>.interest].MacroRun
End Sub
```

### Macros stored with a button

If a button ran a macro stored with the button in the Assign Button dialog box, 1-2-3 creates the following Click event script for the button:

```
Sub Click(Source As ButtonControl)
    .MacroRunText("{macro_command}")
End Sub
```

**Note** If you open a .WK4 file that contains macros stored with buttons and then subsequently save the file as a .WK4 file, macros stored with buttons are preserved.

### Example

The following sub runs a macro that enters the label "Weekly Status Report" in the current cell and changes the font and column width:

```
Sub Click()
    .MacroRunText(| _
        {CELL-ENTER "Weekly Status Report"} _
        {STYLE-FONT-ALL "Times New Roman"; 24} _
        {COLUMN-WIDTH 30} _
    |)
End Sub
```

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CREATING\_A\_BUTTON\_STEPS;H\_123\_MACRORUN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MACRORUNTEXT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

## Creating a script button

You can create a button on a sheet and attach a script to it. When the user clicks the button, the script runs.

1. Choose Create - Button.



2. Position the mouse pointer in the sheet where you want the button to appear.
  3. Do one of the following:
    - To create a button in the default size, click the sheet.
    - To size the button, drag across the sheet and release the mouse button when the button is the size you want.
- 1-2-3 selects the button and displays the Script Editor, which contains an empty script for the button's Click event.
4. Create a script that you want to run when a user clicks the button.
  5. Choose File - Close Script Editor when you finish writing the script.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATING\_A\_BUTTON\_DETAILS',1)} [See details](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CONVERTING\_MACRO\_BUTTONS\_OVER;',0)} [See related topics](#)

## **Details: Creating a script button**

### **Changing button text**

To display a label on the button, other than the default label "Button," select the button and then choose Drawing - Drawing Properties (Basics tab). Enter the new label in the "Text" box.

### **Anchoring buttons**

By default, a button is fastened to the top left and bottom right underlying cells only. To change how a button is fastened to the cells behind it, select the button and then choose Drawing - Drawing Properties (Basics tab).

### **Hiding and locking buttons**

You can hide buttons when you do not want users to see them. You can also lock buttons so that users cannot change their scripts or properties. To hide or lock a button, select the button and then choose Drawing - Drawing Properties (Basics tab).

### **Running a macro from a button**

You can run a macro from a button by using either the [MacroRun](#) or [MacroRunText](#) method in the script for the button.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATING\_A\_BUTTON\_STEPS',1)} [Go to procedure](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATING\_A\_BUTTON\_DETAILS\_RT;H\_STYLING\_GRAPHICS\_OVER;H\_MOVING\_GRAPHICS\_OVER;H\_NAMING\_A\_GRAPHIC\_STEPS;H\_SELECTING\_GRAPHICS\_STEPS;',0)} [See related topics](#)



### **Installing the sample scripts file**

The sample scripts file is not installed by the Install program. If you have the 1-2-3 or SmartSuite CD-ROM, you can install the sample scripts file from there.

1. Insert the CD-ROM in the appropriate drive.
2. Start the Windows Explorer.
3. Double-click the icon for the CD drive.
4. Open the Extra\123\Scripts folder.
5. Select the file SCRIPTS.123 and choose Edit - Copy.
6. Open the folder where you installed 1-2-3 (typically \lotus\123) and choose Edit - Paste.

**Note** 1-2-3 will not automatically remove SCRIPTS.123 if you choose to uninstall 1-2-3. Instead, you will need to manually delete this file.

## Opening the Dialog Editor

To open the Dialog Editor in 1-2-3, choose Edit - Scripts & Macros - Show Dialog Editor.



---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_OPENING\_THE\_DIALOG\_EDITOR\_DETAILS',1)} [See details](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_LDE\_OVERVIEW\_THE\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_DIALOG\_EDITOR\_OVER',0)} [See related topics](#)

## Details: Opening the Dialog Editor

### Using custom dialog boxes created with previous releases

In previous releases of 1-2-3, after you created a dialog box in the Dialog Editor, you copied it to the Clipboard and pasted it in a worksheet file so that you could use it in a macro. You can continue to run the macros that display these dialog boxes, but you cannot upgrade them.

### Related SmartIcons



Displays the Script Editor

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_OPENING\_THE\_DIALOG\_EDITOR\_STEPS',1)} [Go to procedure](#)

**Overview: Working with the sample scripts**

1-2-3 includes a collection of sample scripts that illustrate LotusScript application development concepts in 1-2-3. These scripts are stored in the self-documented file SCRIPTS.123. For information about installing SCRIPTS.123, see [Installing the sample scripts file](#).

## Opening the Script Editor

To open the Script Editor in 1-2-3, choose Edit - Scripts & Macros - Show Script Editor.



---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VIEWING\_A\_SCRIPT\_DETAILS',1)} [See details](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_IDE\_THE\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_IDE\_OVER',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **Details: Opening the Script Editor**

#### **Other ways to view a script**

You can also display the Script Editor by selecting an object, right-clicking it, and then choosing Show Script from the object's shortcut menu. The Script Editor displays the first script associated with the object.

#### **Related SmartIcons**



Displays the Dialog Editor

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VIEWING\_A\_SCRIPT\_STEPS',1)} [Go to procedure](#)

## Dynamic-link Library (DLL) files

If you have developed useful functions in C and compiled them in a Dynamic-link Library (DLL), you can call them from your LotusScript application. For example, the following procedure declares and calls a LotusScript function named SendDLL corresponding to a C function named \_SendExportedRoutine in the DLL file named MYEXPORTS.DLL.

```
Declare Function SendDLL Lib _  
    "C:\LOTUS\ADDINS\MYEXPORTS.DLL" _  
    Alias "_SendExportedRoutine" (i1 As Long, i2 As Long)  
SendDLL(5, 10)
```

For more information on using Dynamic-link Libraries, see *LotusScript Language Reference*.

**Event procedures in object scripts**

If you are writing a script for an object, the Script list displays default event procedures for the selected object. In the IDE, you cannot create new event procedures for an existing product object because valid events for that object are defined by the product.



## Overview: Fulfillment Information

Refer to the following table when ordering the Application Developer's Documentation Set for SmartSuite.

- Identify the fulfillment center for your country
- Copy the mailing address to the front of an envelope
- Insert payment for shipping and handling charges and the order form into the envelope

Use the appropriate shipping and handling charge for your country.

**Note** The following charges include VAT (Value Added Tax) where applicable.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Fulfillment center address</u>
Australia	Australian Dollar	A\$35	Lotus Development Pty Ltd Customer Service Department Level 12, 321 Kent Street Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
Austria	Austrian Schilling	300 OS	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Belgium	Belgian Franc	900BF	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Canada	Canadian Dollar	C\$15	Lotus Development Corporation SmartSuite Documentation P.O. Box 670 Scarborough, Ontario M1K 5C5
Denmark	Danish Krone	Dkr 175	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Finland	Markka	130 mk	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
France	French Franc	150F	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Germany	Deutschmark	45 DM	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Ireland	Punt	IR£15	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12

			Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Italy	Lira	L. 4500	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Netherlands	Guilder	F 50	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	NZ\$40	Lotus Development New Zealand Ltd Customer Service Dept Level 20, ASB Bank Centre Cnr Albert & Wellesley Sts Auckland New Zealand
Norway	Norwegian Krone	Nkr 190	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Portugal	Escudo	4500 Esc.	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
South Africa	South African Rand	R135	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Spain	Peseta	3500Pts	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Sweden	Krona	200 Skr	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	SFr 35	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland

United States	US Dollar	\$10	Lotus Development Corporation SmartSuite Documentation P.O. Box 25367 Rochester NY 14625-0367 USA
United Kingdom	Sterling	£15	Product Fulfillment Programme Lotus Development, Unit 12 Airways Industrial Estate Cloghran Dublin 17 Ireland

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{button ,AL(^H\_123\_FULFILLMENT\_FORM\_FOR\_THE\_SMARTSUITE\_97\_APPLICATION\_DEVELOPERS\_KIT\_OV  
ER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_USING\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_HELP\_OVER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_DESIGNING\_SMARTSUI  
TE\_APPLICATIONS\_OVER',0)} [See related topics](#)

## **Initialize and Terminate subs in object scripts**

### **Initialize sub**

Use the Initialize sub to set up variables declared in the object's (Declarations) script. The Initialize sub for an object executes before any of its event procedures. By default, the Initialize script is empty.

**Note** Scripts for controls created in the Lotus Dialog Editor do not have Initialize subs.

### **Terminate sub**

Use the Terminate sub to clean up variables that you have declared in the object's (Declarations) script. By default, the Terminate script is empty.

**Note** Scripts for controls created in the Lotus Dialog Editor do not have Terminate subs.

## **Initialize and Terminate subs in (Globals)**

### **Initialize script**

Use the Initialize sub in (Globals) to initialize variables that you have declared in (Declarations). The Initialize sub executes before any of these variables are accessed and before any other scripts in (Globals) are executed. By default, the Initialize script is empty.

### **Terminate script**

Use the Terminate sub in (Globals) to clean up variables that you have declared in (Declarations) when you close your document or when you modify a script and execute it again. For example, you might use an Open statement to open a file containing data in Initialize and use a Close statement in Terminate to close it. By default, the Terminate script is empty.

**LotusScript Documentation as Online Books**

You can use SmartSuite Custom Install to install the following online books about LotusScript:

- *LotusScript Language Reference*
- *LotusScript Programmer's Guide*

For more information about installing online books, see your SmartSuite installation documentation.

**LotusScript Documentation on the World Wide Web**

You can view updated versions of LotusScript documentation, or download updated sample applications or Help files from the SmartSuite Developers home page.

Enter the following URL in the location field in your browser and press ENTER:

`www.lotus.com/home.nsf/welcome/suitedev`

## LotusScript Extension (LSX) files

LotusScript Extension (LSX) files are Dynamic-link Libraries (DLLs) that contain public class definitions. LSX files are developed using the Lotus LSX Toolkit. To obtain a version of the LSX Toolkit for your operating system, connect to the Lotus home page on the World Wide Web. Lotus ships LSX files for Notes and Approach; other LSX files are being developed for SmartSuite products by Lotus and by third-party developers. These extension files expand the range of classes that you can use in your LotusScript applications.

**Tip** You can enter a UseLSX statement in any script; the IDE automatically moves it to (Options).

### Loading and using class definitions in LSX files

There are two ways to load and use the public class definitions in an LSX file.

- If the LSX file that you want to load is not registered in the Registry, you must refer to the LSX file directly in your UseLSX statement.

```
UseLSX "C:\MYSCRIPTS\LSX4DB2.DLL"
```

- If an LSX is registered and you want to reference a class definition directly, you can enter the name of the class definition.

```
UseLSX "ObjectName"
```

In this example, LotusScript searches all entries under "LotusScriptExtensions" in the Registry for the specified class definition and loads that definition.

**Note** If the LSX file you want to load is registered in the Windows Registry, you can reference its Registry name and have Windows provide the appropriate DLL name and file path. SmartSuite registers an LSX file that contains Notes public class definitions. To use these Notes class definitions in your cross-product script applications, enter the following statement:

```
UseLSX "*Notes"
```

### Viewing class definitions

Once you have run a script containing a UseLSX statement and loaded an LSX file, you can browse its class definitions in the IDE Browser panel.

For more information on using LotusScript Extension files, see *LotusScript Language Reference*.



## **LotusScript Object (LSO) files**

LotusScript Object (LSO) files contain public definitions that you can use in your script applications. If you develop a library of commonly used declarations or procedures that you want to reuse across multiple script applications, you can collect them in a product document and use the File - Export Globals as LSO menu command to create a compiled LotusScript Object file. If this file were named WKREPORT.LSO, you would make these public definitions available to your script application by entering the following statement in the appropriate (Options) script:

```
Use "C:\LOTUS\ADDINS\WKREPORT.LSO"
```

For more information on using LotusScript Object files, see *LotusScript Language Reference*.

## **LotusScript Script (LSS) files**

LotusScript Script (LSS) files are text files that contain LotusScript statements. You can create LSS files in any text editor. Use the %Include directive anywhere in a script to reference the contents of an LSS file. For example, to include the contents of a LotusScript Script file named STDSETUP.LSS in your application, enter the following statement:

```
%Include "C:\MYSCRIPTS\STDSETUP.LSS"
```

By default, LotusScript assumes that the LotusScript Script files that you reference have an LSS file extension. You can actually use any extension for your text file or no extension at all.

For more information on using LotusScript Script files, see *LotusScript Language Reference*.

## **LotusScript User Assistance for SmartSuite**

To help you learn how to develop LotusScript applications for SmartSuite, Lotus provides a complete library of user assistance.

The following books are available in hardcopy, Adobe Acrobat, or HTML formats in your SmartSuite package, in the *SmartSuite Application Developer's Documentation Set*, or on the [World Wide Web](#).

### ***Getting the Most Out of LotusScript in SmartSuite Release 9***

This publication explains how SmartSuite products use the LotusScript programming language and how your business can take advantage of LotusScript in developing applications for SmartSuite.

### ***LotusScript Language Reference***

This publication provides a comprehensive summary of conventions and basic commands for the LotusScript language. *LotusScript Language Reference* provides the foundation for programming any product that supports the LotusScript programming language.

### ***LotusScript Programmer's Guide***

This publication is a general introduction to LotusScript that describes basic building blocks in the language and explains how to use them to create powerful applications.

### **Class Reference Help and Frequently Asked Questions**

Each product provides comprehensive Help on product classes, frequently asked questions about programming, and code examples. All this is delivered in an innovative Help system designed to enhance your work as a programmer.

Class reference Help and frequently asked questions are available in Help format in your SmartSuite package and in HTML format on the [World Wide Web](#).

### **Example code and sample applications**

Most products also provide working code to illustrate important programming techniques. You can reuse and modify this code as you develop your own applications.

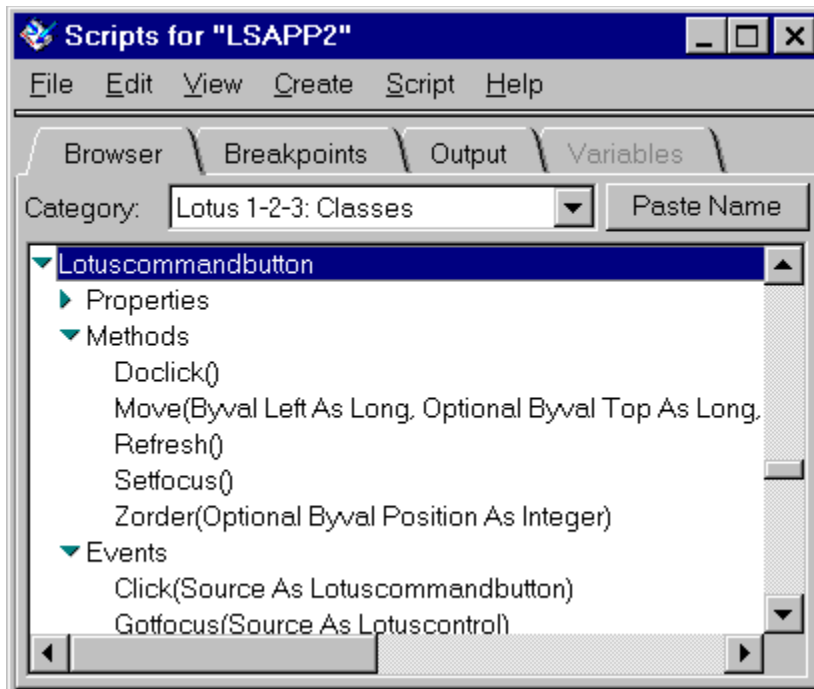
Example code is available in the SmartSuite package and on the [World Wide Web](#).

---

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_FULFILLMENT_FORM_FOR_THE_SMARTSUITE_97_APPLICATION_DEVELOPERS_KIT_OVER;H_123_LSCOMMON_DESIGNING_SMARTSUITE_APPLICATIONS_OVER;H_123_LSCOMMON_USING_LOTUSSCRIPT_EXAMPLES_IN_HELP_OVER;H_123_LSCOMMON_USING_LOTUSSCRIPT_HELP_OVER;','0)}  
See related topics
```

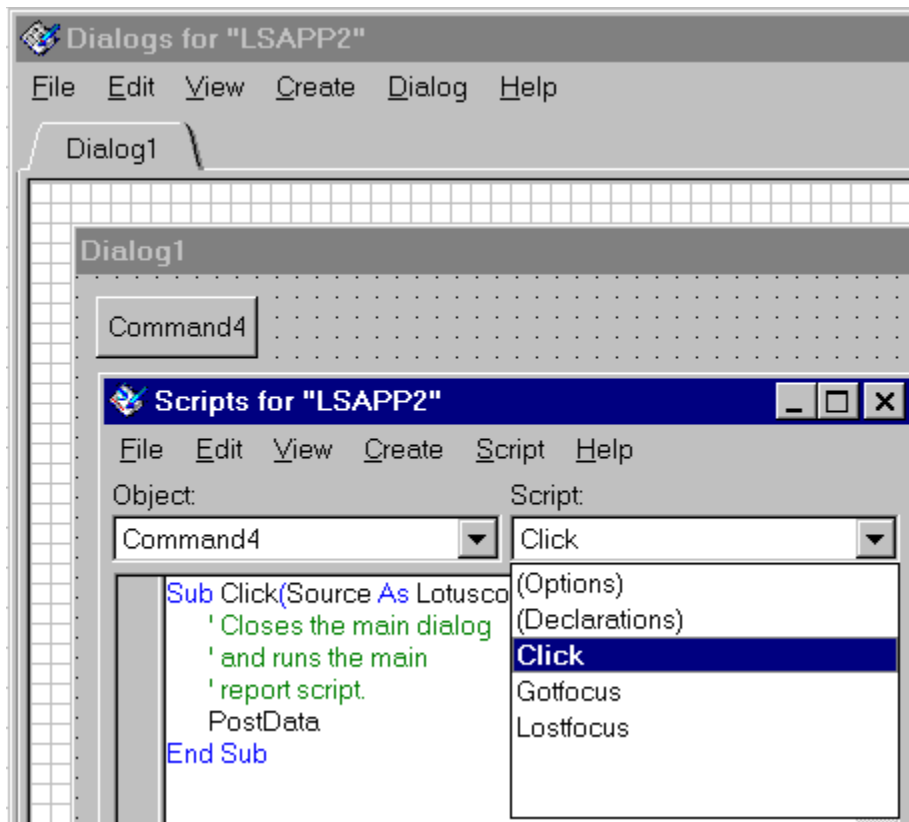
## OLE Custom Control (OCX) files

OLE Custom Controls extend the number of objects that you can script in Lotus products. For example, the Lotus dialog controls listed under product classes in the IDE Browser panel are OCX controls that you can add to the Lotus Dialog Editor.



Once you have added an OCX control to your product, you can script its properties, methods, and events in the IDE Script Editor.

The following illustration shows how the properties, methods, and events of a Lotus CommandButton OCX named Command4 are available to you in the IDE.



**Tip** You can add OCX controls registered on your system to the Lotus Dialog Editor Toolbox by choosing File - Toolbox Setup in the Lotus Dialog Editor menu.

## Ordering the LotusScript Documentation Set

These books are available in the CD-ROM version of your SmartSuite package as Online Books, available for viewing on Lotus' World Wide Web site (<http://www.lotus.com/home.nsf/welcome/suitedev>), and available in printed form in the SmartSuite Application Developer's Documentation Set. These books are available only in English.

- *LotusScript Language Reference* provides a comprehensive summary of conventions and basic commands for the LotusScript language. *LotusScript Language Reference* provides the foundation for programming any product that supports the LotusScript programming language.
- *The LotusScript Programmer's Guide* describes the basic building blocks for LotusScript applications and provides many working examples.

You can receive one *complimentary* copy of the SmartSuite LotusScript Documentation Set. To take advantage of this offer, fill out the form below and mail it to the appropriate office, postmarked no later than December 31, 1998. The only additional charge you are responsible for is the shipping and handling fee. US customers can pay by check (payable to Lotus Development Corporation and drawn on a US bank) or credit card; others must pay by credit card. Please allow 4 - 6 weeks for delivery.

For details on mailing addresses and shipping and handling charges, see the online [Fulfillment Information](#).

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address (no PO boxes please) \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province \_\_\_\_\_

Zip/Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Phone ( \_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ ext. \_\_\_\_\_

Shipping and handling charge: \_\_\_\_\_

Payment Method:    Visa / Mastercard / Amex / Check (circle one)

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ Exp Date \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_DOCUMENTATION\_FOR\_SMARTSUITE\_97\_OVER',0)} [See related topics](#)

**Product Document**

To edit scripts in the IDE or to execute them in one or more products, you must create or use a document in your product that contains the scripts. Lotus products supporting LotusScript use the following document extensions:

<i>Lotus Product</i>	<i>Document extension(s)</i>
1-2-3	123
Approach	APR
Freelance Graphics	PRZ, SMC
Notes	NSF
Word Pro	LWP

## Script Design Basics

LotusScript provides a variety of tools and services to support you in developing applications for SmartSuite. Being productive in a new programming environment often involves understanding how all the pieces work together -- the tools, the language conventions, the object dependencies, and so on. Understanding how to approach the problem and where to enter your script code is half the challenge in learning.

### Choosing a place to begin

Lotus Notes, 1-2-3, Approach, Freelance Graphics, and Word Pro all use the same underlying LotusScript language. Each product implements LotusObjects on top of the LotusScript language. To determine which product best supports the goals for your script application, consider using each of the SmartSuite products and reviewing its features. Implement a couple of simple procedures in each of the products to get a feel for its features and objects. In the long run, you'll be better able to determine which product provides strengths where you need them most and how you can develop cross-product applications that take advantage of the strengths of each product.

### Working with the basics

LotusScript applications share the following common features:

- You run script applications in a Lotus product.
- You store scripts in a Lotus product document, such as a 1-2-3 workbook or Word Pro document.
- You use the Lotus Integrated Development Environment (IDE) to edit and debug scripts stored in a product document.
- You use a separate IDE window for each product document containing scripts that you want to modify.

To write a basic script application, therefore, you must run a Lotus product and open a document in that product. You can then write scripts for the product objects that you have created in your product.

### Writing scripts in the Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

Your primary tool for developing script applications is the Lotus Integrated Development Environment (IDE). Beyond providing the basic tools such as an editor, a debugger, a browser, and a dialog editor, the IDE provides a high degree of integration with each Lotus product. It is easy to move between tasks that you perform in a product and those that you perform in the IDE.

### Writing global scripts

Global scripts make declarations, options, and procedures available to all scripts in your document. For example, to write global scripts for a 1-2-3 document named LSAPP2.123, you must first start 1-2-3, open the document LSAPP2.123, and then open an IDE window for that document. Choose Edit - Scripts & Macros - Show Script Editor in the 1-2-3 menu to open an IDE window for your current document.

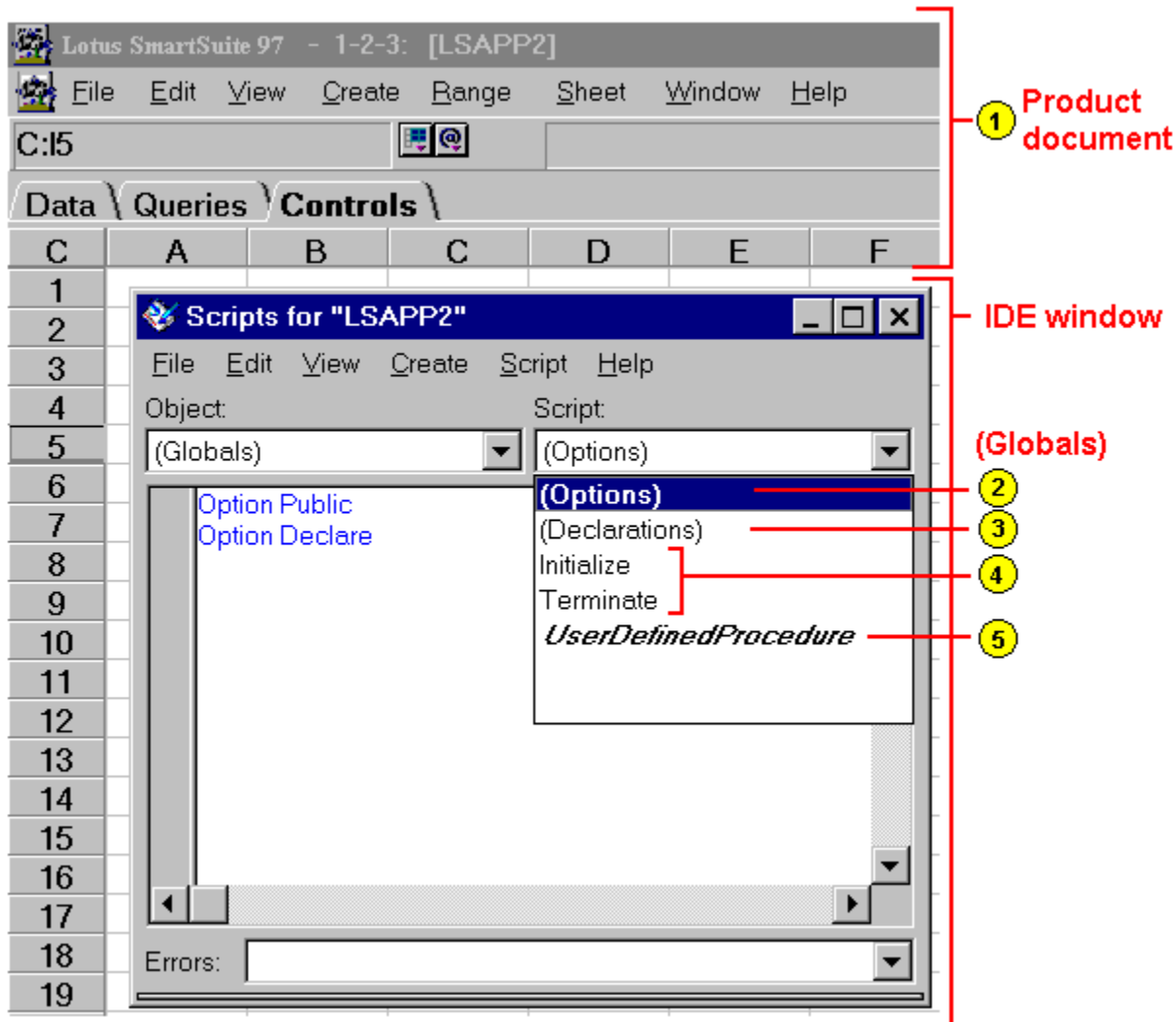
The IDE lists objects for which you can write a script in the Object list and scripts for each of those objects in the Script list. You can add statements to predefined scripts in (Globals) such as (Options), (Declarations), Initialize, or Terminate or you can create your own named procedures. You do not need to modify predefined scripts to write a basic script application.

The following illustration shows how to select a particular script for (Globals).

Click any item in the following list to learn more about it.

- |          |  |          |   |
|----------|--|----------|---|
| <b>1</b> | <a href="#">Product document</a>       | <b>4</b> | <a href="#">Initialize and Terminate subs</a> |
| <b>2</b> | <a href="#">(Options) scripts</a>      | <b>5</b> | <a href="#">User-defined procedures</a>       |
| <b>3</b> | <a href="#">(Declarations) scripts</a> |          |   |





### Writing scripts for product objects

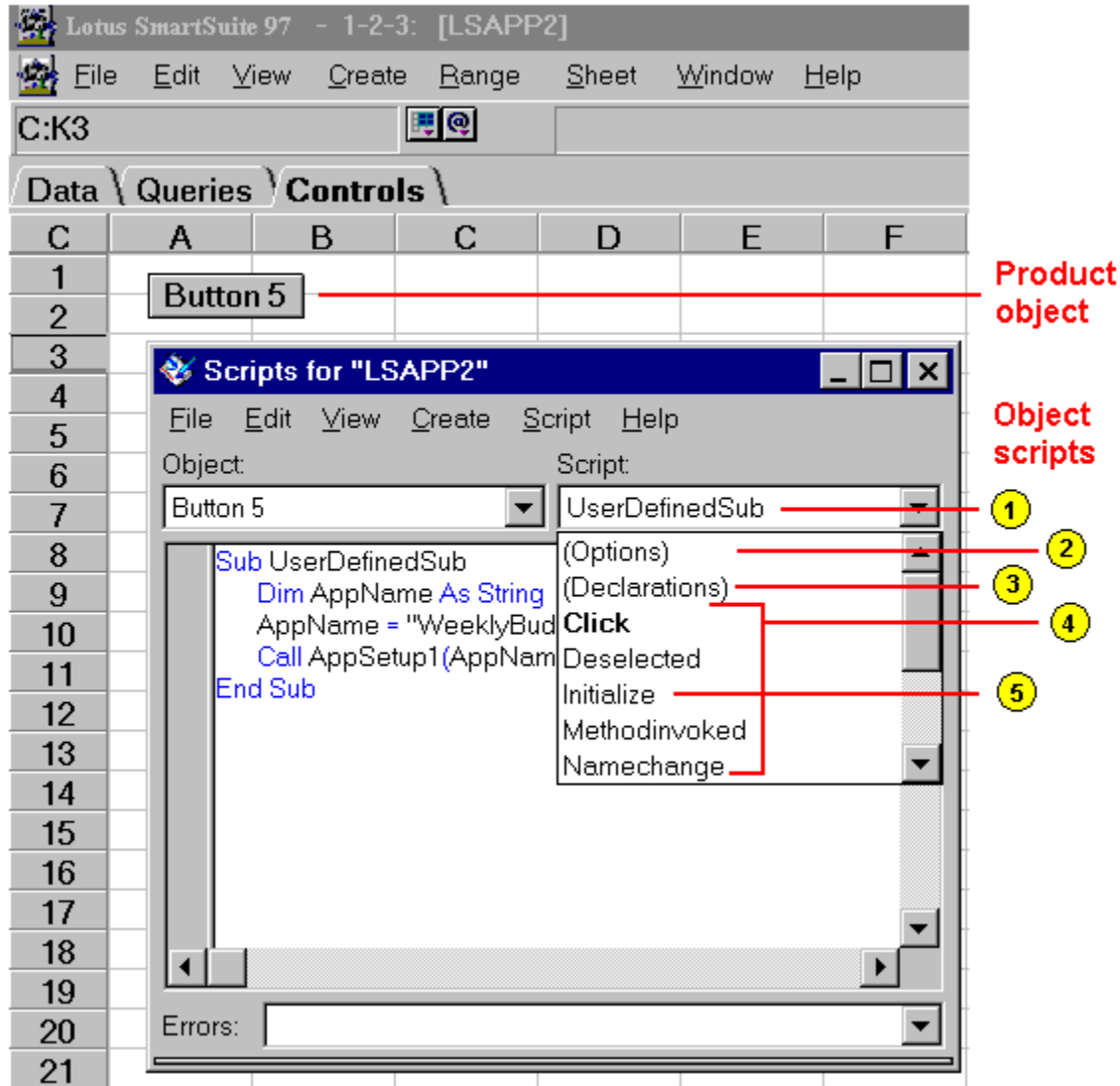
You can also write scripts for product objects in your document. As with (Globals), you can add statements in the predefined scripts for an object or create new procedures for that object. Unlike scripts that you write in (Globals), the declarations, options statements, and procedures that you write for a product object are not generally available to scripts attached to a different product object.

The predefined scripts for product objects include object event procedures. Script statements in an object event procedure are executed when an object, such as a button, receives a particular event in your product, such as being clicked, double-clicked, or moved. For example, if you have added a button named Button 5 to the 1-2-3 document LSAPP2.123 and you want it to run some script when you click it, you must add script statements to the Click procedure for Button 5. To create this event procedure, select the Button 5 object in the IDE Object list and select Click in the Script list.

The following illustration shows how to select a predefined or user-defined script for a 1-2-3 product object named Button 5.

Click any item in the following list to learn more about it.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1</b> <a href="#">User-defined procedures</a> | <b>4</b> <a href="#">Event procedures</a>              |
| <b>2</b> <a href="#">(Options) scripts</a>       | <b>5</b> <a href="#">Initialize and Terminate subs</a> |
| <b>3</b> <a href="#">(Declarations) scripts</a>  |  |



### Working with external script files

In many cases, the one-application-per-document approach is sufficient for working with objects and data in isolated documents. To develop more sophisticated applications that reuse important scripts or use multiple products, you should consider using the following types of external script files:

[LotusScript Script \(LSS\) files](#)

[LotusScript Object \(LSO\) files](#)

[LotusScript Extension \(LSX\) files](#)

[OLE Custom Control \(OCX\) files](#)

[Dynamic-link Library \(DLL\) files](#)

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{button ,AL('H\_123\_FULFILLMENT\_FORM\_FOR\_THE\_SMARTSUITE\_97\_APPLICATION\_DEVELOPERS\_KIT\_OVER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_DOCUMENTATION\_FOR\_SMARTSUITE\_OVER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_USING\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_HELP\_OVER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_USING\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_EXAMPLES\_IN\_HELP\_OVER',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **User-defined procedures in object scripts**

You can create other named subs, functions, and properties for objects in addition to the predefined scripts or event procedures. Because these procedures are not in (Globals), they can be called only from other scripts for the object.

There are three ways to create object scripts in the IDE:

- *Using the IDE menu:* Use Create - New Sub and Create - New Function to create new subs and functions for an object. The IDE automatically adds the name of the new procedure to the Script list for that object.
- *Entering statements:* Enter a Sub, Function, or Property statement anywhere in a script for the current object. The IDE automatically adds the name of the new procedure to the Script list for that object.
- *Importing procedures from a file:* Use File - Import Script when you are working with object scripts to import scripts for that object. The IDE automatically adds the name of any new procedures contained in the imported script to the Script list.

### **User-defined procedures in (Globals)**

While you are working in (Globals), you can add procedures to make them available throughout your document. There are three ways to add procedures to (Globals) in the IDE:

- *Using the IDE menu:* Choose Create - New Sub or Create - New Function in the IDE menu to create new subs and functions in (Globals). The IDE automatically adds the name of the new procedure to the Script list.
- *Entering statements:* Enter a sub, function, or property statement anywhere in (Globals) except within a class. The IDE automatically adds the name of the new procedure to the Script list for (Globals).
- *Importing procedures from a file:* Use File - Import Script in the IDE menu to import scripts when you are working in (Globals). These imported scripts will be available to all scripts in your document. The IDE automatically adds the name of any new procedure in the imported script to the Script list.

## Using LotusScript examples

Code examples provide working models for the scripts that you write. Whether the example is listed in a Help example or available as a product document on disk, you can copy statements or entire scripts from the examples and use them in your own script applications.

The two types of LotusScript examples are described below. Each type is designed to illustrate a different aspect of the LotusScript language or the classes available for each SmartSuite product.

### Examples in reference Help

Most examples appear in reference Help for the LotusScript language and for product classes. These brief examples focus on individual elements in the language or members of a product class. They illustrate how to use correct syntax, how to enter appropriate values for parameters, and how dependencies between elements operate.

**Note** Although you can copy examples from reference Help and paste them into your scripts, most examples are not designed to be self-contained. Sometimes there are dependencies between a piece of example code and the larger sample application from which it is derived.

### Examples in Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) Help

FAQ illustrate how to complete common programming tasks using LotusScript. Examples in FAQ not only show how individual statements work but also how these statements form a complete application or procedure. Most examples in FAQ are designed to be self-sufficient. You can copy one or more procedures from Help, paste them into your own scripts in the Script Editor, and execute them.

**Note** When there are dependencies in an example that require you to modify the example to make it run, these dependencies are documented in the Help topic or are noted in comments in the example.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_FULFILLMENT_FORM_FOR_THE_SMARTSUITE_97_APPLICATION_DEVELOPERS_KIT_OV  
ER;H_123_LSCOMMON_DESIGNING_SMARTSUITE_APPLICATIONS_OVER;H_123_LSCOMMON_LOTUSSC  
RIPT_DOCUMENTATION_FOR_SMARTSUITE_OVER;H_123_LSCOMMON_USING_LOTUSSCRIPT_HELP_OV  
ER',0)} See related topics
```

## Using LotusScript Help

The design for LotusScript Help supports three of the most frequent activities that you perform as a programmer:

- Searching for objects and elements to use in your scripts
- Writing scripts
- Debugging scripts

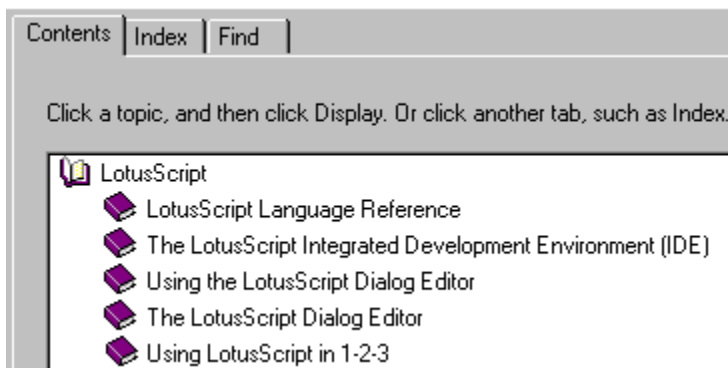
LotusScript Help uses different types of windows to display different types of information, so it is important to know what each type of window contains and how to navigate among them.

## Using Help to search for objects and elements

Information in Help is presented in different formats that are designed to assist you in finding general help or information on specific objects and language elements.

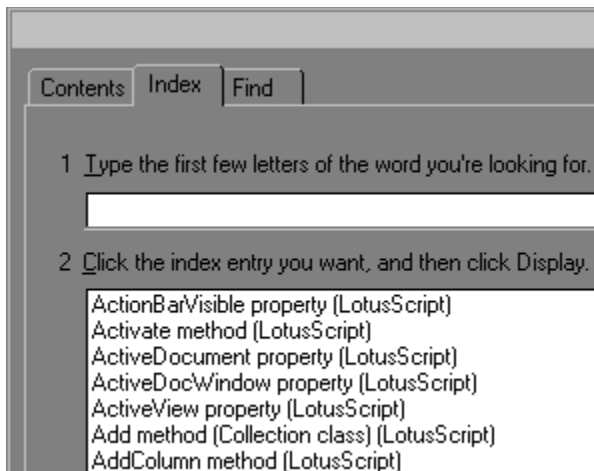
- LotusScript Help Contents

You can use Contents in Help to examine the overall structure of Help and to browse for Help topics relevant to your current script.



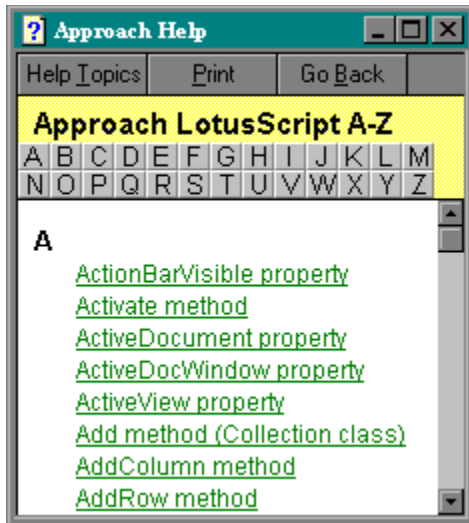
- LotusScript Index

Indexes are one of the most popular ways that programmers search for information. Topics in LotusScript Help are indexed alphabetically so you can enter key phrases or keywords and navigate to the corresponding Help topics.



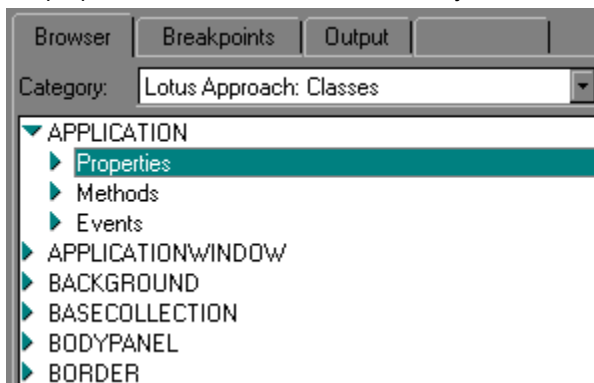
- LotusScript A-Z lists

LotusScript Help for each product provides A-Z lists of its classes, properties, methods, and events, including a comprehensive list of all the elements in the product.



- IDE Browser Help

The Browser panel in the Integrated Development Environment (IDE) displays lists of LotusScript language elements and classes for products. You can expand and collapse entries in the Browser to view the associated properties, methods, and events for objects.



Highlight an element in the Browser panel and press F1 (HELP) to get context-sensitive Help on that element.

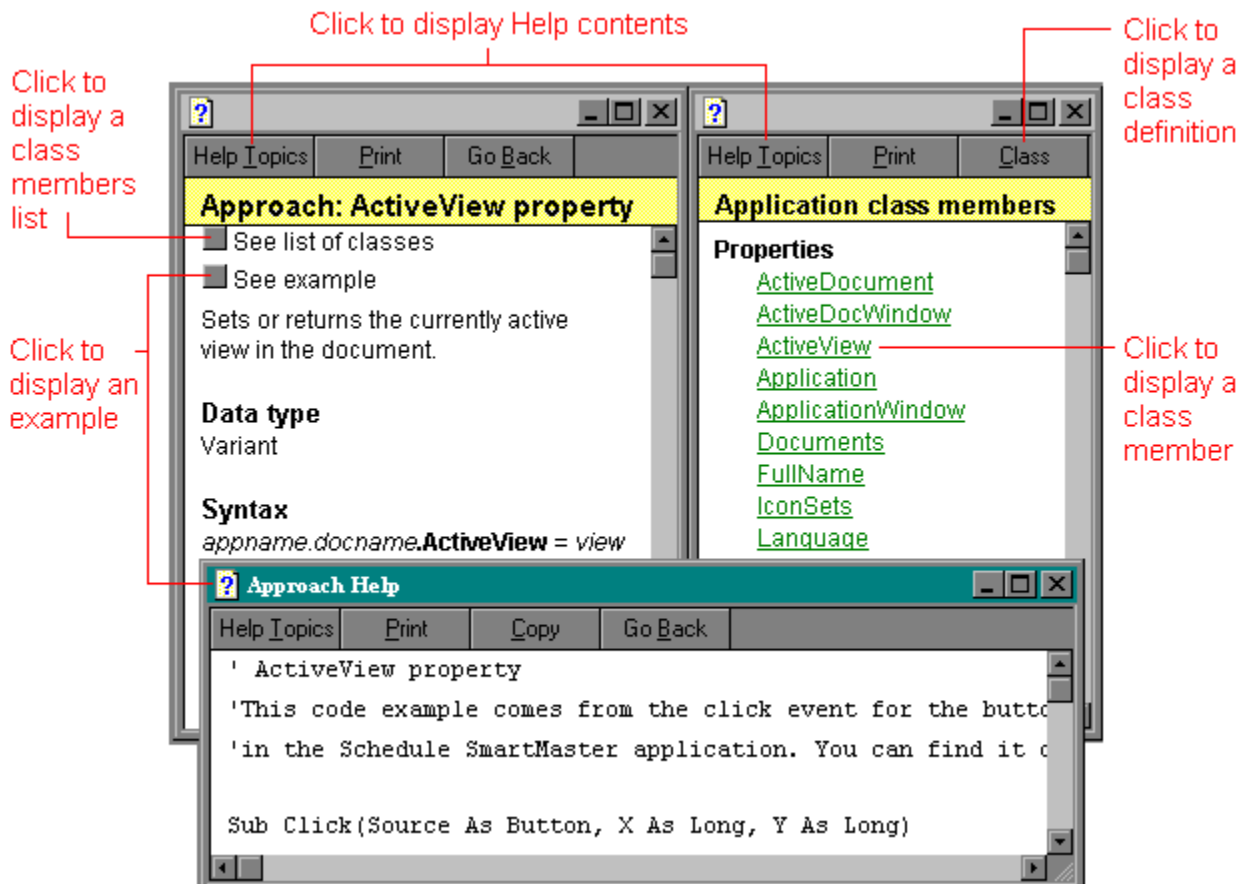
### Using Help to write scripts

LotusScript product Help is designed with a focus on classes. As you write scripts, you explore the relationships between product classes and the behaviors of objects in that product.

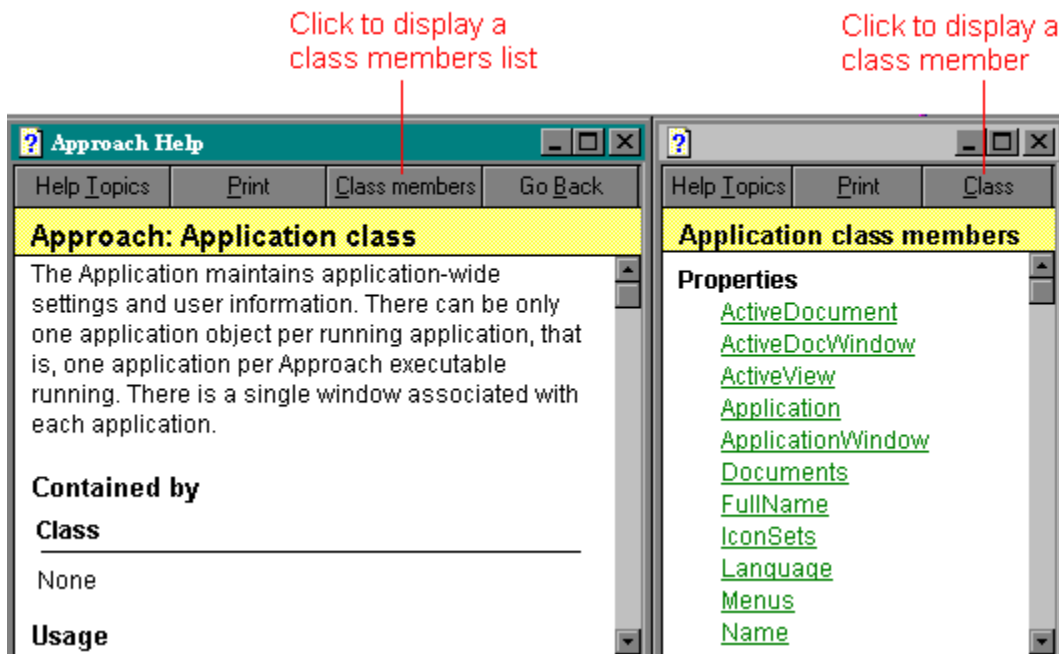
To support this exploration, Help separates information about classes into four topic types:

- Class definition topics define what a class does in a product and how it works in the product's containment hierarchy. The class definition topic for the 1-2-3 Range object describes what ranges do in 1-2-3, how they are contained by larger objects, and how they contain smaller objects.
- Class member list topics list all the properties, methods, and events that are members of a particular class.
- Class member topics focus on particular properties, methods, or events.
- Example topics contain one or more scripts for a particular property, method, or event. You can copy and paste script statements from these example windows into the Script Editor.

To navigate among different types of LotusScript Help topics, use the buttons in Help topics and in the Help buttons bar. The following illustration shows how to use buttons to display class member, class member list, and example topics in Help.



The following illustration shows how to display class definition and class member list topics in Help.



### Using Help to edit and debug scripts

You can also get context-sensitive Help about keywords and messages when you are editing or debugging your



scripts in the IDE.

- Context-sensitive Help in the Script Editor and Script Debugger

If you need help on a keyword while you are writing or debugging a script in the Script Editor and Script Debugger, locate the keyword in the Browser panel, highlight it, and press F1 (HELP) to get context-sensitive Help on that keyword.

- Context-sensitive Help on messages

You can also get context-sensitive Help on two types of messages in the IDE. In the Script Editor, you can get context-sensitive Help on syntax errors. Navigate to the statement that caused the error and press F1 (HELP). When you are debugging your scripts and the IDE reports a run-time error, press F1 (HELP) to display information about that error and suggestions about fixing it.

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{button ,AL('H\_123\_FULFILLMENT\_FORM\_FOR\_THE\_SMARTSUITE\_97\_APPLICATION\_DEVELOPERS\_KIT\_OVER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_DESIGNING\_SMARTSUITE\_APPLICATIONS\_OVER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_USING\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_EXAMPLES\_IN\_HELP\_OVER;H\_123\_LSCOMMON\_LOTUSSCRIPT\_DOCUMENTATION\_FOR\_SMARTSUITE\_OVER',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **(Declarations) scripts in (Globals)**

The (Declarations) script is designed to contain the following statements:

- Dim statements for variables that you want to be available to all scripts in your document
- Public, Private, Type, Class, and Declare Lib statements (external C calls)
- Const statements for those constants that you want to be available to all scripts in your document and are not needed for Use or UseLSX statements in (Options)

By default the (Declarations) script is initially empty.

If you enter Type, Class, or Declare Lib statements in any other script in (Globals), the IDE moves them to (Declarations) automatically. If you enter Dim, Public, Private, or Const statements outside the scope of a procedure in another script, the IDE moves them to (Declarations) automatically. Const statements in (Options) are the exception to this rule.

**(Declarations) scripts in object scripts**

The (Declarations) script for an object is designed to contain the following statements:

- Dim statements for variables that you want to be available to all scripts for the current object
- Const statements for those constants that you want to be available to all scripts for the current object and that are not needed for Use or UseLSX statements in (Options)

By default the (Declarations) script is initially empty.

**(Options) scripts in object scripts**

The (Options) script for an object is designed to contain the following statements:

- Option statements
- *Deftype* statements
- Use and UseLSX statements
- Const statements needed for Use and UseLSX statements

### **(Options) scripts in (Globals)**

The (Options) script in (Globals) is designed to contain the following statements:

- Option statements
  - Note** (Options) contains the statement Option Public by default. This makes Const, Dim, Type, Class, Sub, Function, and Property statements public by default. You can use the Public form of these statements to make them public explicitly or the Private form to make them unavailable to other scripts outside (Globals).
- Deftype statements
- Use and UseLSX statements
- Const statements needed for Use and UseLSX statements

If you enter any of these statements, except for Const, in any other script in (Globals), the IDE automatically moves them to (Options).

Option and Deftype statements that you enter in (Options) apply only to scripts for the current object. To make certain that an option is applied consistently throughout your document, enter the appropriate statement in the (Options) script for every object for which you are writing scripts.

## 1-2-3: Advise class

A DDE advise connection between 1-2-3 and another application.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Method</u>
Conversation	NewAdvise

### Usage

You create an Advise object for a conversation by using the NewAdvise method. The advise connection identifies:

- The item in the server application that contains the data you want
- The format of the data you want
- The range to contain the data in 1-2-3
- Whether the target range is cleared of styles, formats, and borders

To delete an advise connection, use the Clear method.

### 1-2-3: Advise class members

#### Properties

Application  
Class  
Description  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Name  
Parent  
VersionID

#### Methods

Clear  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject

#### Events

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet

## 1-2-3: Application class

Controls the 1-2-3 session.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
All 1-2-3 classes that are not collection classes	Application

### Usage

The Application object maintains application-wide settings and user information for a 1-2-3 session. There is only one Application object per running application, that is, one Application object per 1-2-3 executable running. There is a single application window associated with each application. The application window can contain multiple document windows (.123 files).

Use the Application class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Determine which workbook is active
- Determine the path of the application.
- Set or retrieve the current menu bar

Use the predefined global variable CurrentApplication to refer to the 1-2-3 application in your 1-2-3 scripts. For example, the following statement sets the default path for the 1-2-3 session:

```
CurrentApplication.DefaultPath = "c:\lotus\work\123\"
```



## 1-2-3: Application class members

### Properties

[ActiveDocument](#)  
[ActiveDocWindow](#)  
[Addins](#)  
[AdviseTimeOut](#)  
[Application](#)  
[ApplicationMaximized](#)  
[ApplicationWindow](#)  
[ArgumentSeparator](#)  
[AutoExecMacrosEnabled](#)  
[AutoOpenPath](#)  
[AutoSmartFillEnabled](#)  
[AutoStartTimeOut](#)  
[AvailableMemory](#)  
[BeepsOnError](#)  
[CalcIterations](#)  
[CalcMode](#)  
[CalcOrder](#)  
[CenturyLongFormat](#)  
[Class](#)  
[ClassicMenuActivationKey](#)  
[ClassicMenuEnabled](#)  
[Colors](#)  
[ConfirmDragAndDrop](#)  
[CountryCode](#)  
[CurrentDirectory](#)  
[CurrentMenuBar](#)  
[CurrentPrinter](#)  
[DateOrder](#)  
[DateSeparator](#)  
[DayNames](#)  
[DecimalSeparator](#)  
[DefaultAddinPath](#)  
[DefaultBackColor](#)  
[DefaultDecimals](#)  
[DefaultFileExtension](#)  
[DefaultFileType](#)  
[DefaultFontName](#)  
[DefaultFontSize](#)  
[DefaultNegCurrencyFormat](#)  
[DefaultPath](#)  
[DefaultPrintSettings](#)  
[DefaultTextColor](#)  
[Description](#)  
[Display4DigitYear](#)  
[Documents](#)  
[DragAndDropEnabled](#)  
[EveningString](#)  
[ExecTimeOut](#)  
[FindTarget](#)  
[FitRowHeightToFont](#)  
[FullName](#)  
[GridLineColor](#)  
[InitialColWidth](#)  
[InitialRowHeight](#)  
[Interactive](#)

IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Language  
MacroStep  
MacroTrace  
MatchAccent  
MatchCase  
MatchKatakana  
MatchPitch  
MonthNames  
MorningString  
Name  
NotesPath  
NumberOfMostRecentFiles  
OSType  
Parent  
Path  
PokeTimeOut  
PrinterName  
PrinterNames  
PrinterQuality  
ProductVersion  
RangeSelector  
RegisteredCompany  
RegisteredUser  
ReplaceString  
ReqTimeOut  
ScreenHeight  
ScreenWidth  
SearchFormulas  
SearchLabels  
SearchString  
SearchValues  
Selection  
ServerName  
ShortDayNames  
ShortMonthNames  
ShowAutomaticPageBreaks  
ShowCellCommentMarkers  
ShowDataLossDialog  
ShowDesignModeMenu  
ShowDrawLayer  
ShowFormulaMarkers  
ShowGridLines  
ShowManualPageBreaks  
ShowScrollBars  
ShowSheetFrame  
ShowSheetTabs  
ShowTableBorders  
ShowVersionBorders  
SmartLabelsEnabled  
SmartLabelList  
SmartMasterOn  
SmartMasterPath  
SortBlanksLast  
SortDriver  
SortNumbersFirst  
TabReturnKeyMovement

[TermTimeOut](#)  
[TextCodepage](#)  
[TextColumnParseOption](#)  
[TextColumnParseUserDefined](#)  
[ThousandsSeparator](#)  
[TimeCycle](#)  
[TimeSeparator](#)  
[TotalMemory](#)  
[UndoEnabled](#)  
[UnitsOfMeasure](#)  
[UpdateLinksOnOpenDoc](#)  
[UpdateSheetDisplay](#)  
[UseOSDefaultColors](#)  
[UseSlidingYear](#)  
[UserName](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[WelcomeOn](#)  
[Windows](#)  
[ZoomScale](#)

## **Methods**

[AddsLabelSynonym](#)  
[AddSmartLabel](#)  
[Calc](#)  
[CloseAll](#)  
[ClosePreview](#)  
[ColorFromRGB](#)  
[DeleteSmartLabel](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FileAdminLinksRefresh](#)  
[GetEnumString](#)  
[GetKey](#)  
[GetMenuPosition](#)  
[GetRangeShortCutMenu](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[GotoCirc](#)  
[HelpContents](#)  
[IsAddinLoaded](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[LaunchDefaultBrowser](#)  
[LoadAddin](#)  
[NewConversation](#)  
[NewDocument](#)  
[NewMenu](#)  
[NewMenuBar](#)  
[OpenDocument](#)  
[OpenDocumentFromInternet](#)  
[OpenDocumentFromNotes](#)  
[Preview](#)  
[Print](#)  
[PrintOut](#)  
[PrintToFile](#)  
[Quit](#)  
[ResetMenuBar](#)  
[RetrieveFileFromInternet](#)  
[SendMail](#)  
[SetInternetOptions](#)  
[UnloadAddin](#)

UserLogin

**Events**

Calculate

CancelPrint

DocumentOpened

EndPrint

MenuBarReset

MethodInvoked

NameChange

PostDropRange

PostRangeDbClick

PreDropRange

PreDropRangeDbClick

PropertySet

StartPrint

## 1-2-3: ApplicationWindow class

The 1-2-3 window. There is one ApplicationWindow object for each 1-2-3 session.

### Base classes

Window

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	ApplicationWindow

### Usage

The ApplicationWindow class is at the top of the window containment hierarchy for the application.

Use an ApplicationWindow object to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Minimize, maximize, or close the 1-2-3 window
- Hide or display sets of SmartIcons

## 1-2-3: ApplicationWindow class members

### Properties

Active  
Application  
Caption  
Class  
Description  
EditLineVisible  
Height  
HorizontalScrollBarVisible  
IconBarNames  
IconBarsVisible  
IconSize  
InternetIconsVisible  
IsBubbleHelp  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Left  
LongPrompt  
Name  
Parent  
StatusBarVisible  
Top  
VersionId  
VerticalScrollBarVisible  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

Activate  
Arrangelcons  
Cascade  
Close  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
HidelconBar  
IsIconBarShowing  
IsSameObject  
Maximize  
Minimize  
Move  
Resize  
Restore  
ShowIconBar  
Tile  
TileHorizontal  
TileVertical  
Update

### Events

DisplayInit  
GetFocus  
LostFocus  
MethodInvoked  
Moved  
NameChange  
PostClose  
PreClose

PropertySet  
Resized

### **1-2-3: ApproachConnection class**

An OLE object that lets you access Approach query table, form, crosstab, report, form letter, and mailing label functionality.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Base classes**

OLEObject

#### **Contained by**

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	OLEObjects



### 1-2-3: ApproachConnection class members

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[AutoUpdate](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[Filename](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLinked](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Itemname](#)  
[Left](#)  
[LinkSource](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Object](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[Size](#)  
[Top](#)  
[UserClassNameApplication](#)  
[UserClassNameFull](#)  
[UserClassNameShort](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

#### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[BreakLink](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[SetLinkSource](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)  
[Update](#)  
[Verb](#)

**Events**

Deselected

MethodInvoked

NameChange

PropertySet

Selected

## 1-2-3: Arc class

A graphic object in the shape of an arc.

### Base classes

DrawObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

### Usage

Use the Arc class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Determine the object's background color and pattern.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection

## 1-2-3: Arc class members

### Properties

Anchor  
Application  
Arrow  
Background  
Class  
Description  
EdgeColor  
EdgeDashStyle  
EdgeLineWidth  
Height  
Hidden  
IsDraggable  
IsLocked  
IsSelectable  
IsSelected  
Left  
Name  
Parent  
Rotation  
Top  
VersionId  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

AddToSelection  
Bounds  
Clear  
CopyToClipboard  
Cut  
ExtendedName  
FlipLeftRight  
FlipTopBottom  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
Move  
Paste  
RemoveFromSelection  
Resize  
Select  
ToBack  
ToFront

### Events

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
Selected  
PropertySet

### 1-2-3: Background class

Properties, such as color and pattern, of the background of an object.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
ApproachConnection	Background
Arc	Background
Chart	Background
DrawCollection	Background
EditText	Background
Ellipse	Background
Freehand	Background
Group	Background
Legend	Background
Map	Background
MapPlot	Background
MapTitle	Background
OleObject	Background
Picture	Background
Polygon	Background
Polyline	Background
QueryTable	Background
Range	Background
Rectangle	Background
Sheet	Background

#### Usage

Use this class to modify the background of any object that has a Background property. A background object cannot be displayed by itself; it is used as the Background property of another object.

## 1-2-3: Background class members

### Properties

Application  
BackColor  
Class  
Color  
Description  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Name  
Parent  
Pattern  
VersionId

### Methods

ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
RevertToStyle

### Events

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet

### **1-2-3: BaseCollection class**

The base class for all collection classes in 1-2-3.

#### **Base classes**

None

#### **Contained by**

None

#### **Usage**

The BaseCollection class is an abstract class. That is, you cannot create an instance of BaseCollection. You can, however, represent all its derived classes with the BaseCollection class. For example, you can write a subroutine that takes BaseCollection as a parameter. Then you can use any instance of a derived BaseCollection class in that subroutine:

```
Dim x As BaseCollection
Set x = MyDocument.Ranges
```

### 1-2-3: BaseCollection class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open



### **1-2-3: BaseObject class**

The root base class for all classes in 1-2-3 that are not collection classes. BaseCollection is the root base class for all collection classes in 1-2-3.

#### **Base classes**

None

#### **Contained by**

None.

#### **Usage**

The BaseObject class is an abstract class. That is, you cannot create an instance of BaseObject. You can, however, represent all its derived classes with the BaseObject class.

## 1-2-3: BaseObject class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

### 1-2-3: ButtonControl class

A button that, when clicked, calls a LotusScript function or procedure.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

Buttons provide quick starts for LotusScript functions or procedures in 1-2-3.

## 1-2-3: ButtonControl class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[Font](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[HyperLinkDescription](#)  
[HyperLinkDestination](#)  
[HyperLinkType](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Text](#)  
[TextHorizontalAlign](#)  
[TextOrientation](#)  
[TextRotation](#)  
[TextVerticalAlign](#)  
[TextWrapped](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Click](#)  
[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)  
[ValueChange](#)

## 1-2-3: Chart class

A chart in 1-2-3.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	Charts

### Usage

Information on individual Chart classes, properties, and methods is available in LotusChart LotusScript Help. To view these Help topics, choose Help - Help Topics and Double-click the LotusScript book to see the Overview: Using LotusScript in 1-2-3 topic. Double-click the topic to display it. Then choose Chart Classes, Chart Methods, or Chart Properties.

The Charts collection class contains all charts in a workbook.

## 1-2-3: Chart class members

### Properties

Anchor  
Application  
Background  
Class  
Description  
DesignerFrameStyle  
EdgeColor  
EdgeDashStyle  
EdgeLineWidth  
FrameColor  
Height  
Hidden  
IsDraggable  
IsLocked  
IsSelectable  
IsSelected  
Left  
Name  
Parent  
ShowDesignerFrame  
Top  
VersionId  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

AddToSelection  
Bounds  
Clear  
CopyToClipboard  
Cut  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
Move  
Paste  
RemoveFromSelection  
Resize  
Select  
ToBack  
ToFront

### Events

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

## 1-2-3: Charts class

A collection of Chart objects.

### Base classes

BaseCollection

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	Charts

### Usage

Iteration is the process of stepping through a collection and acting on each element in the collection. Use the LotusScript ForAll statement to iterate through a collection.

For example, the following statement makes all the charts in the current workbook pie charts:

```
ForAll x in CurrentDocument.Charts
    x.Type = $Pie
End ForAll
```

Indexing is the process of using the Item method or the indexing syntax to access a specific object in the collection. The Item method is a member of every collection class in 1-2-3.

For example, the following statement accesses the second chart in a collection:

```
CurrentDocument.Charts(1)
```

### 1-2-3: Charts class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open



### 1-2-3: ClassInfo class

Provides information about the properties, methods, and events available for instances of a class.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
All 1-2-3 LotusScript classes that are not collection classes	Class

#### Usage

None of the properties described by ClassInfo can be changed by the user.

### 1-2-3: ClassInfo class members

#### Properties

Application  
Class  
ClassName  
ClassVersionId  
Description  
Events  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Methods  
Name  
Parent  
Properties  
VersionId

#### Methods

ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject

#### Events

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet

**1-2-3: ClassInfos class**

This class is reserved by 1-2-3 for internal use.

**1-2-3: ClassInfos class members**

This class is reserved by 1-2-3 for internal use.

## 1-2-3: Color class

A color assigned to objects that have a color property.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	DefaultBackColor, DefaultTextColor, GridLineColor
ApproachConnection	EdgeColor, FrameColor
Arc	EdgeColor
Background	BackColor, Color
Chart	EdgeColor, FrameColor
Document	GridLineColor
DrawCollection	EdgeColor, FrameColor
DrawLine	EdgeColor
EditText	EdgeColor, FrameColor
Ellipse	EdgeColor
Font	FontColor
Freehand	EdgeColor
Group	EdgeColor; FrameColor
Legend	EdgeColor
Map	EdgeColor; FrameColor
MapBin	Color
MapPlot	EdgeColor
MapTitle	EdgeColor
OLEObject	EdgeColor, FrameColor
Picture	EdgeColor, FrameColor
Polygon	EdgeColor
Polyline	EdgeColor
QueryTable	EdgeColor, FrameColor
Range	FrameColor
RangeBorder	Color
Rectangle	EdgeColor, FrameColor
Sheet	GridLineColor, TabColor

### Usage

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of the color names in 1-2-3 and their index values.

Use a color object to determine the current levels of red, green, and blue (RGB) that contribute to a specific color. This is useful if you need a precise color for a graphic object such as a corporate logo.

You cannot change the individual RGB components of an existing color, you have to create a new color object and base its RGB settings on the original color.

A color object cannot be displayed; it can only be the Color property of another object. For example, the following code sets the color for the bottom border of the currently selected range:

```
Dim y As Color
Set y = CurrentApplication.Colors("red")
Set [].BottomBorder.Color = y
```



## 1-2-3: Color class members

### Properties

Application  
Blue  
Class  
ColorIndex  
ColorName  
Description  
Green  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Name  
Parent  
Red  
RGB  
VersionId

### Methods

ExtendedName  
GetRGB  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
SameColor

### Events

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet

## 1-2-3: Colors class

A collection of Color objects.

### Base classes

BaseCollection

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	Colors

### Usage

The Colors collection holds a collection of 240 color constants, representing all the colors in the palette.



### 1-2-3: Colors class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### 1-2-3: Conversation class

A DDE conversation between 1-2-3 and another application.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Method</u>
Application	NewConversation

#### Usage

You create a conversation by using the NewConversation method for an application. The NewConversation method identifies the application and application topic that participate in the conversation with 1-2-3. To delete a conversation, use the Clear method.

## 1-2-3: Conversation class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[VersionID](#)

### Methods

[Clear](#)  
[Execute](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[NewAdvise](#)  
[Poke](#)  
[Request](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

### 1-2-3: DataLink class

An OLE link. A link is a channel through which data stored in a source file is displayed in a destination file. When you update linked data in a destination file, the latest data from the source file is displayed. A link is not the same thing as an embedded object.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DataLinks

#### Usage

The DataLinks collection class contains all the DataLink objects in a workbook.

### 1-2-3: DataLink class members

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[AutoUpdate](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[DataRange](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[FileName](#)  
[Format](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLinked](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[ItemName](#)  
[Left](#)  
[LinkSource](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Object](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[RestrictData](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[ShowTableBorder](#)  
[Size](#)  
[Target](#)  
[Top](#)  
[UserClassNameApplication](#)  
[UserClassNameFull](#)  
[UserClassNameShort](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

#### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[BreakLink](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RefreshData](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)

Select  
SelectTableRange  
SetLinkSource  
ToBack  
ToFront  
Update  
Verb

**Events**

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

### **1-2-3: DataLinks class**

A collection of DataLink objects.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Base classes**

BaseCollection

#### **Contained by**

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DataLinks

### **1-2-3: DataLinks class member**

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Properties**

Count

#### **Methods**

Item

Next

Open



## 1-2-3: DateTime class

Controls dates and times in 1-2-3.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	CreationDate, LastPrinted, ModifiedDate
Version	CreationDate, ModifiedDate
VersionGroup	CreationDate, ModifiedDate

### Usage

The 1-2-3 DateTime class provides date arithmetic, including converting strings that look like dates and times to LotusScript date objects.

## 1-2-3: DateTime class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLeapYear](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[L123Seconds](#)  
[LocalTime](#)  
[LSLocalTime](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[TimeDifference](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

### 1-2-3: DDELink class

A data link between 1-2-3 and another application. The data link is located in a 1-2-3 range; an @DATALINK formula is placed in the upper left cell of the linked range.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DDELinks

#### Usage

You create a DDELink by using the NewDDELink method for a document. The NewDDELink method identifies:

- The name to give to the DDELink
- The name of the server application to link to
- The name of the server application topic (file) to link to
- The name of the item in the server application file to link to
- The format of the data to link to
- A Boolean expression indicating whether the link is updated automatically when data changes in the server item.

To break a DDE link, use the BreakLink method.

The [DDELinks](#) collection class contains all DDE links for a document.

### 1-2-3: DDELink class members

#### Properties

Application  
ApplicationName  
AutoUpdate  
Class  
Description  
Format  
FormatName  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
ItemName  
LinkName  
LinkSource  
Name  
Parent  
RestrictOutPut  
Target  
TopicName  
VersionID

#### Methods

BreakLink  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
SetLinkSource  
Update

#### Events

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet

### 1-2-3: DDELinks class

A collection of DDELink objects.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DDELinks

### 1-2-3: DDELinks class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

## 1-2-3: Document class

A 1-2-3 workbook file (.123 file).

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	ActiveDocument, Documents
DocWindow	Document

### Usage

Use the document class to find information, such as the following:

- File name of the 1-2-3 file
- The name of the author
- A description of the 1-2-3 file
- Creation and modification dates for the 1-2-3 file

Use the predefined global variable CurrentDocument to refer to the workbook that contains the cell pointer. For example, the following code deletes all charts from the current workbook:

```
ForAll x in CurrentDocument.Charts
    x.Clear
End ForAll
```

## 1-2-3: Document members

### Properties

[Active](#)  
[AlwaysReserve](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Author](#)  
[Authors](#)  
[CalcIterations](#)  
[CalcMode](#)  
[CalcOrder](#)  
[Changed](#)  
[Charts](#)  
[Class](#)  
[CreationDate](#)  
[CurrentPrintSettings](#)  
[CurrentSheet](#)  
[DataLinks](#)  
[DataProtected](#)  
[DataQueryNames](#)  
[DDELinks](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignMode](#)  
[DocWindows](#)  
[DrawnObjects](#)  
[EditingTime](#)  
[Embedded](#)  
[FormatProtected](#)  
[GridLineColor](#)  
[HasPassword](#)  
[IncludeLinkToWorkbook](#)  
[IncludePublisher](#)  
[IncludePublisherAddress](#)  
[IncludePublishDescription](#)  
[IncludePublishHeader](#)  
[IncludeTableBorder](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[Keywords](#)  
[LastEditor](#)  
[LastPrinted](#)  
[LastVersionGroup](#)  
[Location](#)  
[Maps](#)  
[ModifiedDate](#)  
[Name](#)  
[NamedPrintSettings](#)  
[NamedRanges](#)  
[OLEContainer](#)  
[OLEObjects](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Password](#)  
[Path](#)  
[PublishDescription](#)  
[Publisher](#)  
[PublisherAddress](#)  
[PublishHeader](#)  
[PublishOutputType](#)



[PublishRange](#)  
[PublishWhat](#)  
[QueryTables](#)  
[RangeHeaderInSort](#)  
[Ranges](#)  
[RangeSortHeaderDepth](#)  
[ReadOnly](#)  
[Revisions](#)  
[Revs](#)  
[Selection](#)  
[SheetCount](#)  
[Sheets](#)  
[ShowAutomaticPageBreaks](#)  
[ShowCellCommentMarkers](#)  
[ShowDesignModeMenu](#)  
[ShowDrawLayer](#)  
[ShowFormulaMarkers](#)  
[ShowGridLines](#)  
[ShowManualPageBreaks](#)  
[ShowScrollBars](#)  
[ShowSheetFrame](#)  
[ShowSheetTabs](#)  
[ShowTableBorders](#)  
[ShowVersionBorders](#)  
[Size](#)  
[SortRange](#)  
[Subject](#)  
[SynchScrolling](#)  
[Title](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[ViewSplitHeight](#)  
[ViewSplitStyle](#)  
[ViewSplitWidth](#)  
[WebTables](#)  
[Zoom](#)  
[ZoomScale](#)

## **Methods**

[Activate](#)  
[Backsolve](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[ClearRangeNames](#)  
[ClearSplits](#)  
[Close](#)  
[Connect](#)  
[CopySelection](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[CreateRangeName](#)  
[CreateRangeNameFromLabel](#)  
[CreateRangeNameTable](#)  
[CreateTable](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[CutSelection](#)  
[DeleteNamedPrintSettings](#)  
[DeleteQuery](#)  
[DeleteRangeName](#)  
[Disconnect](#)  
[Distribution](#)  
[EndPoll](#)

ExtendedName  
ExtendSheetSelectionBack  
ExtendSheetSelectionForward  
Find  
Goto  
GroupSheets  
IsSameObject  
Lock  
MatrixInvert  
MatrixMultiply  
MergeVersions  
NewDataLink  
NewDDELink  
NewDocWindow  
NewNamedPrintSettings  
NewQuery  
NewSheet  
NewVersionGroup  
NextSplit  
PageBack  
PageForward  
Paste  
Publish  
PublishToInternet  
RangeSortDefineKey  
RedefineNamedPrintSettings  
Regression  
RegressionReset  
RenameNamedPrintSettings  
Replace  
ReplaceAll  
ReservationGet  
ReservationReleased  
RetrievePrintSettings  
Save  
SaveAs  
SaveAsToInternet  
SaveAsToNotes  
SaveCopyAs  
Send  
SendCommand  
SendSQL  
Show  
ShowAllSheets  
SortResetKeys  
StartPoll  
UnGroupSheets  
UpdateDefaultPrintSettings  
UseDefaultPrintSettings  
UseNamedPrintSettings  
VersionGroup  
VersionGroups  
WhatIfTable1  
WhatIfTable2  
WhatIfTable3  
WhatIfTableReset  
ZoomIn  
ZoomOut

ZoomReset

ZoomTo

**Events**

CloseWindow

MethodInvoked

NameChange

Opened

OpenWindow

Poll1

Poll2

Poll3

Poll4

PostClose

PostSave

PostSaveAs

PreClose

PreSave

PreSaveAs

PropertySet

SheetChange

## 1-2-3: Documents class

A collection of Document objects.

### Base classes

BaseCollection

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	Documents

### Usage

Iteration is the process of stepping through a collection and acting on each element in the collection. Use the LotusScript ForAll statement to iterate through a collection.

For example, the following statement sets the custom view scale for all active workbooks to 75%:

```
ForAll x in CurrentApplication.Documents  
    x.ZoomScale = 75  
End ForAll
```

Indexing is the process of using the Item method or the indexing syntax to access a specific object in the collection. The Item method is a member of every collection class in 1-2-3.

For example, the following statement accesses the second document in a collection:

```
Application.Documents(1)
```

## 1-2-3: Documents class members

### Properties

Count

### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### 1-2-3: DocWindow class

Manages the window in which 1-2-3 displays an individual file.

#### Base classes

Window

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	ActiveDocWindow, Windows
Document	DocWindows

#### Usage

Use the DocWindow class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Determine which file is displayed in the current window
- Minimize, maximize, or close the 1-2-3 window
- Display or hide horizontal and vertical scroll bars
- Determine whether or not the window is the current window

Use the predefined global variable CurrentWindow to refer to the window in which 1-2-3 displays the current workbook.

## 1-2-3: DocWindow class members

### Properties

Active  
Application  
Caption  
Class  
Description  
Document  
Height  
HorizontalScrollBarVisible  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Left  
Name  
Parent  
Top  
VersionId  
VerticalScrollBarVisible  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

Activate  
Close  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
Maximize  
Minimize  
Move  
Resize  
Restore  
Update

### Events

GetFocus  
LostFocus  
MethodInvoked  
Moved  
NameChange  
PostClose  
PreClose  
PropertySet  
Resized

### 1-2-3: DocWindows class

A collection of DocWindow objects.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	Windows
Document	DocWindows



### 1-2-3: DocWindows class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### 1-2-3: DrawCollection class

A user-defined selection of several different types of DrawObject objects.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

A DrawCollection is not a LotusScript collection object. It simply represents a selection that includes multiple DrawObjects.

## 1-2-3: DrawCollection class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Arrow](#)  
[AutoRedraw](#)  
[Background](#)  
[BaseMapName](#)  
[Class](#)  
[ColorBins](#)  
[CoordinateRange](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[Font](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[KnownRegionAliases](#)  
[KnownRegionCodes](#)  
[KnownRegionNames](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Legend](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Overlays](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PatternBins](#)  
[Plot](#)  
[RegionRange](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Rounded](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[TextHorizontalAlign](#)  
[TextOrientation](#)  
[TextRotation](#)  
[TextVerticalAlign](#)  
[TextWrapped](#)  
[Title](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddOverlay](#)  
[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FlipLeftRight](#)

FlipTopBottom  
Goto  
Group  
IsSameObject  
Move  
Paste  
RecenterMap  
RedrawMap  
RemoveFromSelection  
RemoveOverlay  
Resize  
Select  
ToBack  
ToFront  
UnGroup  
ZoomMapIn  
ZoomMapOut  
ZoomMapReset  
ZoomMapTo

**Events**

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

### 1-2-3: DrawLine class

A graphic object in the shape of a line, arrow, or polyline.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

Use the DrawLine class to perform tasks such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Add arrows to the object.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection

## 1-2-3: DrawLine class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Arrow](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[EditPoints](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PointCount](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddPoint](#)  
[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FlipLeftRight](#)  
[FlipTopBottom](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[MovePoint](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[PointX](#)  
[PointY](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

## 1-2-3: DrawObject class

The base class for all 1-2-3 drawn objects.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

### Usage

The DrawObject class is an abstract class. That is, you cannot create an instance of DrawObject. The properties, methods and events of the DrawObject apply to all drawn objects inheriting from DrawObject.

The following 1-2-3 classes inherit from the DrawObject class:

- Arc
- ButtonControl
- DrawCollection
- DrawLine
- EditText
- Ellipse
- Freehand
- Group
- Map
- Picture
- Polygon
- Polyline
- Rectangle

The DrawObjects collection contains all drawn objects in a workbook.

## 1-2-3: DrawObject class members

### Properties

Anchor  
Application  
Class  
Description  
Height  
Hidden  
IsDraggable  
IsLocked  
IsSelectable  
IsSelected  
Left  
Name  
Parent  
Top  
VersionId  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

AddToSelection  
Bounds  
Clear  
CopyToClipboard  
Cut  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
Move  
Paste  
RemoveFromSelection  
Resize  
Select  
ToBack  
ToFront

### Events

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected



### 1-2-3: DrawObjects class

A collection of DrawObject objects.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

### 1-2-3: DrawObjects members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

## 1-2-3: EditText class

A text block.

### Base classes

DrawObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

### Usage

Use the EditText class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Determine the object's background color and pattern.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection
- Change the text the object contains

## 1-2-3: EditText class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[Font](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[Text](#)  
[TextHorizontalAlign](#)  
[TextOrientation](#)  
[TextRotation](#)  
[TextVerticalAlign](#)  
[TextWrapped](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)  
[ValueChange](#)



## 1-2-3: Ellipse class

A graphic object in the shape of an ellipse or a circle.

### Base classes

DrawObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

### Usage

Use rectangles, rounded rectangles, squares, ellipses, and circles to emphasize data or to create designs such as logos.

Use the Ellipse class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Determine the object's background color and pattern.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection

## 1-2-3: Ellipse class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FlipLeftRight](#)  
[FlipTopBottom](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

## 1-2-3: Font class

The properties of a font.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
ButtonControl	Font
DrawCollection	Font
EditText	Font
Group	Font
Legend	Font
MapTitle	Font
PrintSettings	CellCommentsFont, FooterCenterFont, FooterLeftFont, FooterRightFont, FormulaFont, HeaderCenterFont, HeaderLeftFont, HeaderRightFont
Range	Font
Sheet	Font

### Usage

You can modify font properties such as color, size, and name.

Use the Font class to modify text in objects that have a Font property. A font object cannot be displayed by itself; it is used as the font property of another object.



## 1-2-3: Font class members

### Properties

Application  
Bold  
Class  
Description  
DoubleUnderline  
FontColor  
FontName  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Italic  
Name  
Normal  
Parent  
Size  
Strikethrough  
Underline  
VersionId  
WideUnderline

### Methods

ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
RevertToStyle

### Events

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet

### 1-2-3: Freehand class

A graphic object in the shape of a freehand drawing.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

Use the Freehand class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Determine the object's background color and pattern.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection.

## 1-2-3: Freehand class members

### Properties

Anchor  
Application  
Arrow  
Background  
Class  
Description  
EdgeColor  
EdgeDashStyle  
EdgeLineWidth  
EditPoints  
Height  
Hidden  
IsDraggable  
IsLocked  
IsSelectable  
IsSelected  
Left  
Name  
Parent  
PointCount  
Rotation  
Top  
VersionId  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

AddPoint  
AddToSelection  
Bounds  
Clear  
CopyToClipboard  
Cut  
ExtendedName  
FlipLeftRight  
FlipTopBottom  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
Move  
MovePoint  
Paste  
PointX  
PointY  
RemoveFromSelection  
Resize  
Select  
ToBack  
ToFront

### Events

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected



### 1-2-3: Group class

A set of graphic objects, grouped with the Drawing - Group command or the Group method.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

You can group graphic objects to manipulate and style them as a group rather than individually.

## 1-2-3: Group class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Arrow](#)  
[AutoRedraw](#)  
[Background](#)  
[BaseMapName](#)  
[Class](#)  
[ColorBins](#)  
[CoordinateRange](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[Font](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[KnownRegionAliases](#)  
[KnownRegionCodes](#)  
[KnownRegionNames](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Legend](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Overlays](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PatternBins](#)  
[Plot](#)  
[RegionRange](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Rounded](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[TextHorizontalAlign](#)  
[TextOrientation](#)  
[TextRotation](#)  
[TextVerticalAlign](#)  
[TextWrapped](#)  
[Title](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddOverlay](#)  
[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FlipLeftRight](#)

FlipTopBottom  
Goto  
Group  
IsSameObject  
Move  
Paste  
RecenterMap  
RedrawMap  
RemoveFromSelection  
RemoveOverlay  
Resize  
Select  
ToBack  
ToFront  
UnGroup  
ZoomMapIn  
ZoomMapOut  
ZoomMapReset  
ZoomMapTo

**Events**

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

## 1-2-3: Legend class members

### Properties

Anchor  
Application  
Background  
Class  
ColorVisible  
Description  
EdgeColor  
EdgeDashStyle  
EdgeLineWidth  
Font  
Height  
Hidden  
InsidePlot  
IsDraggable  
IsLocked  
IsSelectable  
IsSelected  
Left  
Name  
Parent  
PatternVisible  
Placement  
TextHorizontalAlign  
TextOrientation  
TextRotation  
TextVerticalAlign  
TextWrapped  
Top  
VersionId  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

AddToSelection  
Bounds  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
Move  
RemoveFromSelection  
Resize  
Select

### Events

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected



### 1-2-3: Legend class

A map legend.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Map	Legend

## 1-2-3: Map class

A map in 1-2-3.

### Base Class

DrawObject

### Contained By

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	Maps

### Usage

A map links sheet data to a geographic map. For example, you can use a map to display sales information for each country in the world by linking sales data in the sheet to a map of the world.

The Maps collection class contains all maps in a workbook.

## 1-2-3: Map class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[AutoRedraw](#)  
[Background](#)  
[BaseMapName](#)  
[Class](#)  
[ColorBins](#)  
[CoordinateRange](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[KnownRegionAliases](#)  
[KnownRegionCodes](#)  
[KnownRegionNames](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Legend](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Overlays](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PatternBins](#)  
[Plot](#)  
[RegionRange](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[Title](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddOverlay](#)  
[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RecenterMap](#)  
[RedrawMap](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[RemoveOverlay](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)

ToBack

ToFront

ZoomMapIn

ZoomMapOut

ZoomMapReset

ZoomMapTo

## **Events**

Deselected

MethodInvoked

NameChange

PropertySet

Selected

### 1-2-3: MapBin class

A map data bin object.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Map	ColorBins, PatternBins

#### Usage

Controls the colors or patterns of data bins for a map. Create a separate MapBin object for each Map object.

The MapBins collection class contains all map data bin objects for a map.

## 1-2-3: MapBin class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Color](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Pattern](#)  
[Text](#)  
[Value](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Select](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

### 1-2-3: MapBins class

A collection of MapBin objects

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Map	ColorBins, PatternBins

### 1-2-3: MapBins class members

#### Properties

BinRange

BinsUsed

BinType

Count

LabelRange

LabelSource

StyleRange

StyleSource

ValueRange

ValueSource

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open



## 1-2-3: Maps class members

### Properties

Count

### Methods

Item

Next

Open

## 1-2-3: Maps class

A collection of Map objects.

### Base classes

BaseCollection

### Contained By

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	Maps

### Usage

Iteration is the process of stepping through a collection and acting on each element in the collection. Use the LotusScript ForAll statement to iterate through a collection.

For example, the following statement adds a designer frame to each map in the current workbook:

```
ForAll x in CurrentDocument.Maps
    x.DesignerFrameStyle = $DesignerFrame8
End ForAll
```

Indexing is the process of using the Item method or the indexing syntax to access a specific object in the collection. The Item method is a member of every collection class in 1-2-3.

For example, the following statement accesses the second map in a collection:

```
CurrentDocument.Maps(1)
```

### 1-2-3: MapTextEntries class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### 1-2-3: MapTextEntries class

The lines of text in a map title.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
MapTitle	Lines

#### Usage

To access a single line of text in a title, use the MapTextEntry class.

### 1-2-3: MapTextEntry class members

#### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[LinkedToCell](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Text](#)  
[VersionId](#)

#### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Select](#)

#### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

### 1-2-3: MapTextEntry class

A single entry in a map title.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
MapTitle	Lines

#### Usage

You access an individual entry in a line using an index value, such as Lines(1), which represents the first line in a title.

To access the collection of text entries in a title, use the [MapTextEntries](#) class.

### 1-2-3: MapTitle class

A map title.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Map	Title

#### Usage

To access the entries of a map title, use the MapTextEntries class.

## 1-2-3: MapTitle class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[Font](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Lines](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Placement](#)  
[TextHorizontalAlign](#)  
[TextOrientation](#)  
[TextRotation](#)  
[TextVerticalAlign](#)  
[TextWrapped](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)



## 1-2-3: Menu class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EmbeddedParticipation](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[MenuPrompt](#)  
[MenuText](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[AddItem](#)  
[AddMenu](#)  
[AddSeparator](#)  
[CheckItem](#)  
[DisableItem](#)  
[EnableItem](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[GetItemText](#)  
[GetItemType](#)  
[GetMenu](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[RemoveItem](#)  
[ReplaceItem](#)  
[ReplaceMenu](#)  
[UncheckItem](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

## **1-2-3: Menu class**

A menu that you can display in the 1-2-3 main menu.

### **Base classes**

BaseObject

### **Usage**

If you want a menu to be available when the workbook that contains it is active, attach the menu script to the document Opened event:

1. Choose Edit - Scripts & Macros - Show Script Editor.  
The Script Editor appears.
2. Select the name of the current file from the Object list.
3. Select Opened from the Script list.  
The empty Opened sub appears in the Script Editor.
4. Enter statements in the sub that you want to execute when the file opens.
5. Save the script by saving the .123 file.

When you open the file, 1-2-3 automatically runs the script.

If you want a menu to be available at the start of each 1-2-3 session, attach the menu script to the document Opened event, then store the .123 file that contains the script in the "Automatically opened files" directory. At the start of each session, 1-2-3 opens all the files in the "Automatically opened files" directory in alphabetical order, words before numbers. Any scripts attached to the Opened event of a file run when 1-2-3 opens the file.

### 1-2-3: MenuBar class

A group of menus displayed across the top of the 1-2-3 application window.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	CurrentMenuBar

## 1-2-3: MenuBar class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EmbeddedParticipation](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[MenuPrompt](#)  
[MenuText](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[AddItem](#)  
[AddMenu](#)  
[AddSeparator](#)  
[CheckItem](#)  
[DisableItem](#)  
[EnableItem](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[GetItemText](#)  
[GetItemType](#)  
[GetMenu](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[RemoveItem](#)  
[ReplaceItem](#)  
[ReplaceMenu](#)  
[UncheckItem](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

### 1-2-3: MapPlot class

A map plot is the area in a map where the geographic data is plotted.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Map	Plot

#### Usage

Use the MapPlot class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Change the position of the map plot
- Maintain map dimensions

## 1-2-3:MapPlot class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[CenterLatitude](#)  
[CenterLongitude](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[MaintainDimensions](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PlotPosition](#)  
[PlotRotation](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)  
[Zoom](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

### 1-2-3: OLEObject class members

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[AutoUpdate](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[FileName](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLinked](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[ItemName](#)  
[Left](#)  
[LinkSource](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Object](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[Size](#)  
[Top](#)  
[UserClassNameApplication](#)  
[UserClassNameFull](#)  
[UserClassNameShort](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

#### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[BreakLink](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[SetLinkSource](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)  
[Update](#)  
[Verb](#)

**Events**

Deselected

MethodInvoked

NameChange

PropertySet

Selected



### 1-2-3: OLEObject class

An OLE object.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	OLEObjects

#### Usage

The OLEObjects collection contains all the OLEObject objects in a workbook.

### **1-2-3: OLEObjects class members**

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Properties**

Count

#### **Methods**

Item

Next

Open

### 1-2-3: OLEObjects class

A collection of OLEObject objects.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	OLEObjects

## 1-2-3: Picture class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[HyperLinkDescription](#)  
[HyperLinkDestination](#)  
[HyperLinkType](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[RestoreToOriginalSize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Click](#)  
[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

### 1-2-3: Picture class

An imported image displayed in a sheet.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

Although you cannot display a picture on a button you create in 1-2-3, you can add a picture, such as a bitmap, to the sheet and then attach a script to the picture. The script runs when the user selects the picture. Attach the script to the picture's Selected event.

## 1-2-3: Polygon class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[EditPoints](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PointCount](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddPoint](#)  
[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FlipLeftRight](#)  
[FlipTopBottom](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[MovePoint](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[PointX](#)  
[PointY](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

### 1-2-3: Polygon class

A graphic object in the shape of a polygon. Polygons are closed shapes consisting of any number of straight or freehand lines.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

Use the Polygon class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Determine the object's background color and pattern.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection

### 1-2-3: Polyline class

A graphic object in the shape of a polyline. Polylines are open shapes consisting of any number of straight or freehand lines.

#### Base classes

DrawObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

#### Usage

A polyline is an open shape with straight or freehand line segments.

Use the Polyline class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Determine the object's background color and pattern.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection



## 1-2-3: Polyline class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Arrow](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[EditPoints](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PointCount](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddPoint](#)  
[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FlipLeftRight](#)  
[FlipTopBottom](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[MovePoint](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[PointX](#)  
[PointY](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)



**1-2-3: Preview class members**

This class is reserved by 1-2-3 for internal use.

**1-2-3: Preview class**

This class is reserved by 1-2-3 for internal use.

### 1-2-3: PrintSettings class members

#### Properties

[AllPagesPrint](#)  
[Application](#)  
[BottomMargin](#)  
[CellCommentsFont](#)  
[CellCommentsPrint](#)  
[CenterLeftToRight](#)  
[CenterTopToBottom](#)  
[ChartsPicturesAndDrawPrint](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Collate](#)  
[CollectionsOnSeparatePages](#)  
[ColumnTitleRange](#)  
[Copies](#)  
[Description](#)  
[Duplex](#)  
[FitDrawnObjectToPage](#)  
[FitLargestFooter](#)  
[FitLargestHeader](#)  
[FitToPage](#)  
[FooterCenter](#)  
[FooterCenterFont](#)  
[FooterHeight](#)  
[FooterLeft](#)  
[FooterLeftFont](#)  
[FooterRight](#)  
[FooterRightFont](#)  
[FormulaFont](#)  
[FormulasPrint](#)  
[GridLinesPrint](#)  
[HeaderCenter](#)  
[HeaderCenterFont](#)  
[HeaderHeight](#)  
[HeaderLeft](#)  
[HeaderLeftFont](#)  
[HeaderRight](#)  
[HeaderRightFont](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[LeftMargin](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Orientation](#)  
[PaperBinName](#)  
[PaperBinNames](#)  
[PaperHeight](#)  
[PaperHeightMaximum](#)  
[PaperHeightMinimum](#)  
[PaperSizeCustom](#)  
[PaperSizeName](#)  
[PaperSizeNames](#)  
[PaperWidth](#)  
[PaperWidthMaximum](#)  
[PaperWidthMinimum](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[PrintPagesFrom](#)  
[PrintPagesStart](#)

PrintPagesTo  
PrintRange  
PrintRangeSaved  
PrintSelection  
PrintWhat  
RightMargin  
RowTitleRange  
ScalePercent  
SheetDataPrint  
SheetFramePrint  
Stapled  
TopMargin  
VersionId

**Methods**

ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject

**Events**

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet

### 1-2-3: PrintSettings class

A print style, which is a set of print and page settings for 1-2-3.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	DefaultPrintSettings
Document	CurrentPrintSettings

#### Usage

To modify a collection of named print styles, use the [PrintSettingsCollection](#) class.

To create a PrintSettings object, use the NewNamedPrintSettings method.

### 1-2-3: PrintSettingsCollection class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open



### 1-2-3: PrintSettingsCollection class

A collection of PrintSettings objects.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	NamedPrintSettings

#### Usage

A collection of PrintSettings objects is equivalent to named print styles for a workbook.

## 1-2-3: DataQuery class members

### Properties

[AllFields](#)  
[AllowsUpdates](#)  
[Application](#)  
[AutoRefresh](#)  
[BaseSourceTable](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Criteria](#)  
[Description](#)  
[ExtractingUniqueRecords](#)  
[ExtTableConnected](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[JoinCriteria](#)  
[JoinedSourceTables](#)  
[Name](#)  
[OutputLocation](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[RecordsLimited](#)  
[RecordsLimitMax](#)  
[SelectFields](#)  
[SortedFields](#)  
[SQL](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[AddSelectField](#)  
[AddToSelection](#)  
[CopySQLToClipboard](#)  
[CreateComputedField](#)  
[DeleteComputedField](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FieldAggregateType](#)  
[FieldAlias](#)  
[FieldValues](#)  
[GetFieldAlias](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Join](#)  
[QuerySortDefineKey](#)  
[Refresh](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[RemoveSelectField](#)  
[ResetFieldAggregates](#)  
[Select](#)  
[SetRecordsLimitMax](#)  
[SortData](#)  
[SortReset](#)  
[Update](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)



## 1-2-3: DataQuery class

The information 1-2-3 uses to generate an output range.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DataQueryNames

### Usage

Use the DataQuery class to specify:

- The source for input data
- The fields to include in the query
- The criteria to use
- The location for an output range

### 1-2-3: QueryTable class members

Note OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[AutoUpdate](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[DataRange](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[FileName](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLinked](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[ItemName](#)  
[Left](#)  
[LinkSource](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Object](#)  
[OutputRange](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[RestrictData](#)  
[RestrictOutput](#)  
[SendOutputToRange](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[ShowQueryNameAndBorder](#)  
[ShowTableBorder](#)  
[Size](#)  
[Top](#)  
[UserClassNameApplication](#)  
[UserClassNameFull](#)  
[UserClassNameShort](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

#### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[BreakLink](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RefreshData](#)

RefreshOutput  
RefreshQuery  
RemoveFromSelection  
Resize  
Select  
SelectTableRange  
SetLinkSource  
ToBack  
ToFront  
Update  
Verb

**Events**

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

### 1-2-3: QueryTable class

A Lotus Approach object embedded in a 1-2-3 workbook. A query table contains a copy of the records from a source database table in either 1-2-3 or an external table, and is linked to the source database.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related class are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Base classes

OLEObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	QueryTables

### 1-2-3: QueryTables class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open



### 1-2-3: QueryTables class

A collection of QueryTable objects.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	QueryTables

## 1-2-3: Range class members

### Properties

[AlignOverColumns](#)  
[AllNames](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[BottomBorder](#)  
[CellComment](#)  
[CellDisplay](#)  
[Cells](#)  
[CellValue](#)  
[Class](#)  
[ColumnLevel](#)  
[ColumnWidth](#)  
[Contents](#)  
[CoordinateString](#)  
[CurrentVersion](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EndColumn](#)  
[EndRow](#)  
[EndSheet](#)  
[Font](#)  
[FormatDecimals](#)  
[FormatName](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[GridBorder](#)  
[HorizontalBorder](#)  
[HorizontalPageBreak](#)  
[HyperLinkDescription](#)  
[HyperLinkDestination](#)  
[HyperLinkType](#)  
[InnerBorder](#)  
[IsColumnCollapsed](#)  
[IsColumnHidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsFormatFreqUsed](#)  
[IsHidden](#)  
[IsNotesFX](#)  
[IsParenthesized](#)  
[IsProtected](#)  
[IsRangeNamed](#)  
[IsRowCollapsed](#)  
[IsRowHidden](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[LeftBorder](#)  
[Name](#)  
[NegativesInColor](#)  
[OutlineBorder](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[RightBorder](#)  
[RowHeight](#)  
[RowLevel](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[StartColumn](#)  
[StartRow](#)

[StartSheet](#)  
[StyleName](#)  
[TextHorizontalAlign](#)  
[TextOrientation](#)  
[TextRotation](#)  
[TextVerticalAlign](#)  
[TextWrapped](#)  
[TopBorder](#)  
[VersionBorderVisible](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[VersionStatus](#)  
[VerticalBorder](#)  
[VerticalPageBreak](#)

## **Methods**

[AddToSelection](#)  
[AppendRecords](#)  
[Cell](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CollapseColumn](#)  
[CollapseRow](#)  
[CopyFill](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[DataParse](#)  
[DataParseGuess](#)  
[DefineNamedStyle](#)  
[DeleteColumns](#)  
[DeleteCurrentVersion](#)  
[DeleteNamedStyle](#)  
[DeleteRecords](#)  
[DeleteRows](#)  
[DemoteColumn](#)  
[DemoteRow](#)  
[DragAndFill](#)  
[ExecuteSmartLabel](#)  
[ExpandColumn](#)  
[ExpandRow](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Find](#)  
[FitTallest](#)  
[FitWidest](#)  
[FitWidestNumber](#)  
[Format](#)  
[FormatReset](#)  
[FreeCellData](#)  
[GetCellData](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[HideColumns](#)  
[HideRows](#)  
[InsertColumns](#)  
[InsertRows](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[MacroRun](#)  
[ModifyNamedStyle](#)  
[NewVersion](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[PromoteColumn](#)  
[PromoteRow](#)

QuickCopy  
QuickMove  
Range  
RangeCombine  
RangeCombineText  
RangeExtract  
RangeFill  
RangeValue  
RecalcRange  
RemoveFromSelection  
RenameNamedStyle  
Replace  
ReplaceAll  
ReportVersion  
ResetColumnWidth  
ResetRowHeight  
Reshape  
RevertToNamedStyle  
Select  
Send  
SetActiveCell  
SetCellData  
SetGalleryStyle  
SmartSort  
SmartSum  
Sort  
StyleFontReset  
ToggleVersionBorder  
Transpose  
UnhideColumns  
UnhideRows  
Version  
Versions

## **Events**

CellContentsChange  
CellValueChange  
Click  
Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

## 1-2-3: Range class

A range.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	Ranges

### Usage

1-2-3 does not contain a Cell object: 1-2-3 specifies a cell as a single-cell range.

The Ranges collection contains all ranges in a workbook.

## 1-2-3: RangeBorder class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Color](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Style](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

## 1-2-3: RangeBorder class

The border of a range.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Range	BottomBorder, GridBorder, HorizontalBorder, InnerBorder, LeftBorder, OutlineBorder, RightBorder, TopBorder, VerticalBorder

### Usage

Use the RangeBorder class to set the color and style of a range border.

## 1-2-3: Ranges class members

### Properties

Count

### Methods

Item

Next

Open



## 1-2-3: Ranges class

A collection of Range objects.

### Base classes

BaseCollection

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	Ranges
Range	Cells

### Usage

Iteration is the process of stepping through a collection and acting on each element in the collection. Use the LotusScript ForAll statement to iterate through a collection.

For example, the following statement enters in the current row the names of all ranges in the current workbook:

```
ForAll x In CurrentDocument.Ranges
    .Contents = x.Name
    .MoveCellPointer $down, 1
End ForAll
```

Indexing is the process of using the Item method or the indexing syntax to access a specific object in the collection. The Item method is a member of every collection class in 1-2-3.

For example, the following statement accesses the second range in a collection:

```
CurrentDocument.Ranges(1)
```

You can access any Range object by using the string equivalent of its address as the index into the Ranges collection. For example, the following code changes the background color of the range A:A1..A:B10 to red:

```
CurrentDocument.Ranges("A:A1..A:B10").Background.BackColor.ColorName = "red"
```

## 1-2-3: RangeSelector class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[VersionID](#)

### Methods

[ExtendedName](#)  
[GetRange](#)  
[GetRangeString](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

## 1-2-3: RangeSelector class

Provides for user selection of a range while a script is running.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	RangeSelector

### Usage

The RangeSelector class provides script writers with an easy way to let users select a range during script execution. For example, the following script lets the user select a range and then changes the font in the selected range:

```
Sub ChangeFont
    Dim rs as RangeSelector
    Dim r as Range
    Set rs = CurrentApplication.RangeSelector
    Set r = rs.GetRange
    r.Font.FontName = "Courier New"
End Sub
```

## 1-2-3: Rectangle class

A graphic object in the shape of a rectangle or square.

### Base classes

DrawObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	DrawnObjects

### Usage

Use rectangles, rounded rectangles, squares, ellipses, and circles to emphasize data or to create designs such as logos.

Use the Rectangle class to perform tasks, such as the following:

- Hide or lock the object
- Determine the object's edge color, edge style, and edge width
- Determine the object's background color and pattern.
- Add the object to or remove the object from the current selection.

## 1-2-3: Rectangle class members

### Properties

[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Rotation](#)  
[Rounded](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[Top](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[FlipLeftRight](#)  
[FlipTopBottom](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)  
[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)  
[Selected](#)

**1-2-3: RoCollection class**

This class is reserved by 1-2-3 for internal use.

**1-2-3: RoCollection class members**

This class is reserved by 1-2-3 for internal use.

### 1-2-3: Sheet class

One sheet in a workbook.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	CurrentSheet, Sheets

#### Usage

The Sheets collection class contains all the sheets in a workbook.

To create a Sheet object, use the NewSheet method.



## 1-2-3: Sheet class members

### Properties

[ActiveCell](#)  
[Application](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[ColumnFolding](#)  
[ColumnOutlineVisible](#)  
[DefaultColumnWidth](#)  
[DefaultRowHeight](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DisplayZeroAs](#)  
[Font](#)  
[FormatDecimals](#)  
[FormatName](#)  
[GridLineColor](#)  
[HorizontalTitle](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsFormatFreqUsed](#)  
[IsParenthesized](#)  
[IsProtected](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[IsSheetHidden](#)  
[IsZeroDisplayed](#)  
[Name](#)  
[NegativesInColor](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[RowFolding](#)  
[RowHeightUseFontSize](#)  
[RowOutlineVisible](#)  
[SheetName](#)  
[SheetNumber](#)  
[ShowDrawLayer](#)  
[ShowGridLines](#)  
[ShowSheetFrame](#)  
[TabColor](#)  
[TextHorizontalAlign](#)  
[TextOrientation](#)  
[TextRotation](#)  
[TextVerticalAlign](#)  
[TextWrapped](#)  
[VersionId](#)  
[VerticalTitle](#)  
[WindowsDefaultsDisplayed](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[ClearOutline](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[DeleteSheet](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[ExtendSelection](#)  
[Find](#)  
[Format](#)  
[FormatReset](#)  
[GetActiveCell](#)

Goto  
HideSheet  
IsSameObject  
LowerRightVisibleCell  
MacroRunText  
MoveCellPointer  
MoveOrigin  
NewApproachConnection  
NewArc  
NewArrow  
NewButton  
NewChart  
NewDataLinkTable  
NewDrawLine  
NewEditText  
NewEllipse  
NewFreehand  
NewMap  
NewObject  
NewPicture  
NewPolygon  
NewPolyline  
NewQueryTable  
NewRectangle  
NewRoundedRectangle  
NewWebTable  
OutlineColumnsToLevel  
OutlineRowsToLevel  
Paste  
QuickCopySheet  
QuickMoveSheet  
RemoveFromSelection  
Replace  
ReplaceAll  
ResetViewOverrides  
ScrollToActiveCell  
Select  
SelectAll  
SelectAllSheets  
SetHorizontalTitle  
SetOrigin  
SetVerticalTitle  
ShowSheet  
TopLeftVisibleCell  
TurnTo

## **Events**

Deselected  
MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

### 1-2-3: Sheets class

A collection of Sheet objects.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	Sheets

### 1-2-3: Sheets class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### 1-2-3: Strings class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

## 1-2-3: Strings class

A collection of related strings.

### Base classes

BaseCollection

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Application	Addins, DayNames, MonthNames, PrinterNames, ShortDayNames, ShortMonthNames,
ApplicationWindow	IconBarNames
ClassInfo	Events, Methods, Properties
DataQuery	AllFields
Document	Authors, DataQueryNames, NamedRanges
DrawCollection	KnownRegionAliases, KnownRegionCodes, KnownRegionNames, Overlays
Map	KnownRegionAliases, KnownRegionCodes, KnownRegionNames, Overlays
PrintSettings	PaperBinNames, PaperSizeNames
Range	AllNames

### 1-2-3: Version class

Versions are sets of different data for the same named range. Each version has a name. 1-2-3 keeps track of the date and time the version was created or modified, and the name of the person who created or modified it. You can also assign styles to a version and attach a descriptive comment.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Range	CurrentVersion

#### Usage

The Versions collection class contains all versions in a workbook.

## 1-2-3: Version class members

### Properties

Application  
Author  
Class  
CreationDate  
Description  
IsDraggable  
IsNew  
IsSelectable  
LastEditor  
ModifiedDate  
Name  
Parent  
Share  
StylesRetained  
VersionId  
VersionName

### Methods

DeleteVersion  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
MakeCurrent

### Events

MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet



## 1-2-3: VersionGroup class

A version\_group.

### Base classes

BaseObject

### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	LastVersionGroup

### Usage

Although the VersionGroup class is a collection of versions associated with a single named range, it is not a collection object. Its Versions method, however, returns a collection that is a selected subset of all the versions in the version group.

## 1-2-3: VersionGroup class members

### Properties

[Application](#)  
[Author](#)  
[Class](#)  
[CreationDate](#)  
[Description](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsNew](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[LastEditor](#)  
[ModifiedDate](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[Share](#)  
[VersionId](#)

### Methods

[AddVersion](#)  
[DeleteVersionGroup](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[MakeCurrent](#)  
[RemoveAllVersions](#)  
[RemoveVersion](#)  
[Versions](#)

### Events

[MethodInvoked](#)  
[NameChange](#)  
[PropertySet](#)

### **1-2-3: VersionGroups class**

A collection of VersionGroup objects.

#### **Base classes**

BaseCollection

### 1-2-3: VersionGroups class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### **1-2-3: Versions class**

A collection of Version objects.

#### **Base classes**

BaseCollection

#### **Usage**

The Versions class is a collection of all versions associated with a named range; it is not a version group.

### 1-2-3: Versions class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### 1-2-3: WebTable class

A connection between data on the web and a range in the sheet.

#### Base classes

BaseObject

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	WebQuerys

#### Usage

You create a WebTable object by using the NewWebTable method.

## 1-2-3: WebTable class members

### Properties

[AdjustColumnWidths](#)  
[Anchor](#)  
[Application](#)  
[AutoRefreshInterval](#)  
[Background](#)  
[Class](#)  
[DataRange](#)  
[Description](#)  
[DesignerFrameStyle](#)  
[EdgeColor](#)  
[EdgeDashStyle](#)  
[EdgeLineWidth](#)  
[FrameColor](#)  
[Height](#)  
[Hidden](#)  
[IsDraggable](#)  
[IsLocked](#)  
[IsSelectable](#)  
[IsSelected](#)  
[LastRefreshed](#)  
[Left](#)  
[Name](#)  
[Parent](#)  
[RefreshOnOpen](#)  
[RefreshType](#)  
[RestrictData](#)  
[ShowDesignerFrame](#)  
[ShowTableBorder](#)  
[Top](#)  
[URLAddress](#)  
[VersionID](#)  
[Visible](#)  
[Width](#)

### Methods

[AddToSelection](#)  
[Bounds](#)  
[BreakWebTableConnection](#)  
[Clear](#)  
[CopyToClipboard](#)  
[Cut](#)  
[ExtendedName](#)  
[Goto](#)  
[IsSameObject](#)  
[Move](#)  
[Paste](#)  
[RefreshData](#)  
[RemoveFromSelection](#)  
[Resize](#)  
[Select](#)  
[SelectTableRange](#)  
[ToBack](#)  
[ToFront](#)

### Events

[Deselected](#)



MethodInvoked  
NameChange  
PropertySet  
Selected

### 1-2-3: WebTables class

A collection of WebTable objects.

#### Base classes

BaseCollection.

#### Contained by

<u>Class</u>	<u>Property</u>
Document	WebTables

### 1-2-3: WebTables class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

## 1-2-3: Window class members

### Properties

Active  
Application  
Caption  
Class  
Description  
Height  
HorizontalScrollBarVisible  
IsDraggable  
IsSelectable  
Left  
Name  
Parent  
Top  
VersionId  
VerticalScrollBarVisible  
Visible  
Width

### Methods

Activate  
Close  
ExtendedName  
Goto  
IsSameObject  
Maximize  
Minimize  
Move  
Resize  
Restore  
Update

### Events

GetFocus  
LostFocus  
MethodInvoked  
Moved  
NameChange  
PostClose  
PreClose  
PropertySet  
Resized

### **1-2-3: Window class**

A window in 1-2-3. The Window class is a base class for the creation of window objects such as the ApplicationWindow and the DocWindow.

#### **Base classes**

BaseObject

#### **Usage**

The Window class is an abstract class. That is, you cannot create an instance of Window. You can, however, represent all of the subclasses of the Windows class with the Window class. For example, you can write a subroutine that takes Window as a parameter. Then, you can pass any instance of a Window subclass to that subroutine:

```
Dim x as Window  
Set x = CurrentWindow
```

### **1-2-3: Windows class**

A collection of Window objects.

#### **Base classes**

BaseCollection

### 1-2-3: Windows class members

#### Properties

Count

#### Methods

Item

Next

Open

### **1-2-3: Calculate event**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CALCULATE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a recalculation ends.

#### **Internal syntax**

**Calculate**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

Application. The object on which the event occurred.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CELLVALUECHANGE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: Calculate event handler
' This handler fits a column's width to accommodate recalculated data.
Sub Calculate(source As Application)
    ' Fit the width of column B to the widest numerical data.
    [A:B4].FitWidestNumber
    ' Make sure the new width isn't too small for the column heading.
    If [A:B4].ColumnWidth < 10 Then
        [A:B4].ColumnWidth = 10
    End If
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: CancelPrint event**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPRINT\_ENDPRINT\_CANCELPRINT\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when the printing of a document is canceled.

#### **Internal Syntax**

**CancelPrint**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

Application. The object on which the event occurred.

### 1-2-3: CellContentsChange event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELLCONTENTSCHANGE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when the contents of any cell or cell comment in the range changes.

#### Internal syntax

**CellContentsChange**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Range. The range on which a Contents property changed.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELLVALUECHANGE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VALUECHANGE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CALCULATE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CONTENTS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROPERTYSET\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: CellContentsChange event handler
' Check if the new cell contents remain acceptable.
' Display warning if the contents aren't numeric.
Sub CellContentsChange (source As Range)
    ' Loop over the cells in the source range.
    Forall sglcell In source.Cells
        ' Check whether the cell contents are numeric.
        If IsNumeric(sglcell.Contents) = False Then
            MsgBox "Warning: Cell " & sglcell.CoordinateString _
                & " does not contain a number.", MB_ICONQUESTION, "Script 1"
        End If
    End Forall
End Sub
```

```
' Example: CellValueChanged event handler
' Check if the new cell value remains valid.
' Display a warning if the value is too large.

' Global declarations
Dim maxValue As Long
' You could run the following sub in the Document.Opened event handler, for example.
' This sub sets a maximum value for the range.
Sub SetMaxValue
    maxValue = 100
End Sub

' Bind the following handler to the CellValueChanged event.
Sub CellValueChanged (source As Range)
    ' Loop over the cells in the source range.
    Forall sglcell In source.Cells
        ' Check whether the cell value is valid.
        If Not IsNumeric(sglcell.CellValue) Then
            MsgBox "Warning: Cell " & sglcell.CoordinateString _
                & " is not numeric.", MB_ICONQUESTION, "Script 1"
        ElseIf sglcell.CellValue > maxValue Then
            MsgBox "Warning: Cell " & sglcell.CoordinateString _
                & " exceeded the maximum value.", MB_ICONQUESTION, "Script 1"
        End If
    End Forall
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: CellValueChange event

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CELLVALUECHANGE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when the value of any cell within the range changes.

#### Internal syntax

**CellValueChange**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Range. The range on which a CellValue property changed.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CELLCONTENTSCHANGE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CELLVALUE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CALCULATE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROPERTYSET\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Click event handler
' Handler for a button that sets the column width or other styles of the current cell.
Sub Click (source As ButtonControl)
    ' Set the column width of the active cell.
    CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet.ActiveCell.Cells(0).ColumnWidth = 15
    ' Set other styles here, if needed.
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Click event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLICK\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a source object is clicked.

#### Internal syntax

**Click**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The object on which the event occurred.

#### Usage

Button, Ranges, and Picture objects all raise the click event. However, Range and Picture objects only raise the click event when a hyperlink has been created for the range or picture with a [HyperLinkType](#) of \$LinkToScript.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETFOCUS\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



### 1-2-3: CloseWindow event

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CLOSEWINDOW\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a document window closes.

#### Internal syntax

**CloseWindow**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The Document object whose window closed.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_OPENWINDOW\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DOCUMENTOPENED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PRECLOSE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POSTCLOSE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: CloseWindow event handler and ApplicationWindow property.  
' Tile the remaining open windows when a window closes.
```

```
Sub CloseWindow(source As Document)
```

```
    CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.TileHorizontal
```

```
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Deselected event

```
{button ,AL(`H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLAS  
S;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CL  
ASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_12  
3_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123  
_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123  
_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_  
WEBTABLE_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(`H_123_DESELECTED_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Occurs when the object is removed from the selection.

### Internal syntax

**Deselected**(*source*)

### Parameters

*source*

The object that was removed from the selection.

### Usage

The selection is not guaranteed while a Deselected event script runs.

---

```
{button ,AL(`H_123_SELECTED_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_LOSTFOCUS_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_GETFOCUS_  
EVENT_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```
' Example: Deselected event handler.  
' Set a flag to indicate that a resource is not needed because of the deselection.  
  
' In the globals section, declare the flag.  
Dim resource1Keep As Variant  
  
Sub Deselected(source As Range)  
    resource1Keep = False  
End Sub
```

```
' Example: DisplayInit and Opened event handlers; GetMenu and DisableItem methods.
' Disable a menu item when the menu bar is first accessed.

' In the Globals section, declare the application window for the event.
  Dim appWindow As ApplicationWindow

Sub DisplayInit(source As ApplicationWindow)
  ' Disable the first item in the third-from-last menu on the menu bar.
  Dim menu1 As Menu
  Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(-3)
  menu1.DisableItem 1
End Sub

' Bind the handler in the Opened event on the document.
Sub Opened(source As Document)
  Set appWindow = CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow
  On Event DisplayInit From appWindow Call DisplayInit
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: DisplayInit event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DISPLAYINIT\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a menu bar is first accessed.

#### Internal Syntax

**DisplayInit**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The ApplicationWindow object in which the event occurred.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This event only occurs when the menu bar is first accessed. Subsequently accessing the menu bar doesn't generate this event again.

You can use this event to disable menus.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLICK\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DOCUMENTOPENED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: DocumentOpened event**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENTOPENED\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a document is opened during a 1-2-3 session.

#### **Internal Syntax**

**DocumentOpened**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

Application. The application that opened the document.

#### **Usage**

This event is raised whenever you open a document during a 1-2-3 session. This is different from the Opened event in the Document class, which is only raised when the file containing the Opened event handler script is opened.

If you open more than one document and an event handler script is attached to each document's Opened event, the events are raised in the reverse order that the documents were opened.

```
' Example: DocumentOpened event handler
' Write the current date and time to cell A:A1 whenever
' the document opens. If subsequent documents are opened
' before the current document is closed, the current date
' and time is written to cell A:A1 in each additional
' document as well.
```

```
Sub DocumentOpened(source As Application)
    [A:A1].Select
    Selection.Contents = Now
End Sub
```



### **1-2-3: EndPrint event**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPRINT\_ENDPRINT\_CANCELPRINT\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when 1-2-3 finishes sending a file to a printer.

### **Internal Syntax**

**EndPrint**(*source*)

### **Parameters**

*source*

Application. The object on which the event occurred.

### **Usage**

EndPrint occurs when a document has been successfully sent to the printer queue. This doesn't necessarily mean that the print job has finished.

```

' Example: DocWindows, Count properties; GetFocus, LostFocus, Opened,
'         OpenWindow, and CloseWindow event handlers
' Display custom menus for this document whenever a document window gets focus.
' This example handles any number of document windows.
' Note: This example has several hundred lines of code.

' Since the GetFocus event is only raised on a window object,
' you need to set it up explicitly for each DocWindow object that is created,
' rather than for the document as a whole.

' In the Options section for this module, make all declarations Public.
Option Public

' In the Globals section for this module, declare the flags, menu,
' and doc window lists.
Dim isMenuUp As Variant           ' Flag to prevent adding menu twice
Dim isMenuMade As Variant        ' Flag to prevent creating menu twice
Dim menu As Menu                 ' Custom menu to add to the menu bar
Dim multiDocWindows List As DocWindow ' Managed document windows
Dim regFlags List As Integer      ' Boolean to track document windows
registration
Dim windowsCount As Long         ' Number of document windows open
Dim settingValue As Variant      ' Boolean property set by the menu item
Dim settingPos As Integer        ' Menu position of the property item

' Global GetFocus event handler to display the custom menus for this document
' whenever it gets focus.
Sub GetFocus(source As DocWindow)
    ' Add the menu item. (The routine checks to avoid duplication.)
    AddAMenu
End Sub

' Global LostFocus event handler to remove the custom menus for this document
' whenever it loses focus.
Sub LostFocus(source As DocWindow)
    ' The routine will check the menu flag.
    RemoveAMenu
End Sub

' Global handler script for the custom menu item.
Sub itemHandler1
    ' Set the property.
    settingValue = Not settingValue
    ' Set the menu item check mark.
    If settingValue = True Then menu.CheckItem settingPos
    If settingValue = False Then menu.UncheckItem settingPos
End Sub

' Global sub to bind the GetFocus and LostFocus event handlers to the document window.
Sub RegFocus(docWindow1 As DocWindow, focusRegd As Integer)
    ' Don't bind twice -- the handler will get called twice.
    If focusRegd Then Exit Sub
    ' Bind both events on this window.
    On Event GetFocus From docWindow1 Call GetFocus
    On Event LostFocus From docWindow1 Call LostFocus
    ' And set the flag that says so.
    focusRegd = True

```

```

End Sub

Sub UnregFocus(docWindow1 As DocWindow, focusRegd As Integer)
    ' Remove the GetFocus and LostFocus event handlers from the doc window.
    ' Don't remove the handlers if they're not bound.
    If Not focusRegd Then Exit Sub
    ' Do the On Event ... Remove statements.
    On Event GetFocus From docWindow1 Remove GetFocus
    On Event LostFocus From docWindow1 Remove LostFocus
    ' And indicate that this window is unregistered.
    focusRegd = False
End Sub

Sub AddAMenu
    If isMenuUp = False Then
        ' Add the custom menu to the menu bar.
        CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.AddMenu -3, menu1
        ' Set the flag indicating that this menu is up.
        isMenuUp = True
    End If
End Sub

Sub RemoveAMenu
    If isMenuUp = True Then
        CurrentApplication.ResetMenuBar
        isMenuUp = False
    End If
End Sub

Sub RegAllDW(doc As document)
    ' Register all open document windows into a window list and into a flag list.
    Dim s$
    ' Loop over all document windows on the document.
    ForAll dw In doc.DocWindows
        ' The list tag will be the window name.
        s$ = dw.Name
        ' If the window isn't in the current list, enter it.
        If Not Iselement(multiDocWindows(s$)) Then
            ' Add the window.
            Set multiDocWindows(s$) = dw
            ' And create a flag for registration, and set it to False.
            regFlags(s$) = False
        End If
        ' Now register this window.
        ' Call by reference so that the real flag gets changed.
        RegFocus multiDocWindows(s$), regFlags(s$)
    End ForAll
End Sub

Sub UnregAllDW(doc As document)
    ' Clean up the menu before abandoning the focus checking.
    RemoveAMenu
    Dim s$
    ' Check all windows on this document.
    ForAll dw In doc.DocWindows
        ' The list tag is the window name.
        s$ = dw.Name
        ' Unregister from the list, including the list of registration flags.
        ' Call by reference so that the real flag will be changed.
    End ForAll
End Sub

```

```

        UnRegFocus multiDocWindows(s$), RegFlags(s$)
    End ForAll
End Sub

Sub MakeMenu1
    If isMenu1Made Then Exit Sub
    isMenu1Up = False
    ' Create the custom menu.
    Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
    ' Set up display text for the custom menu.
    menu1.MenuText = "&Autotasks"
    menu1.MenuPrompt = "Custom automated tasks"
    ' Add items to the menu here ...
    menu1.AddItem 1, "Menu pick 1", "Prompt 1", ThisDocument, "itemHandler1"
    ' Initialize the item settings.
    settingValue = False
    settingPos = 1
    isMenu1Made = True
End Sub

' Handlers for document events.

' In the Opened event on the document, build and display the custom menu
' and bind the focus event handlers to the first DocWindow.
Sub Opened(source As Document)
    ' Make sure there is a menu 1.
    MakeMenu1
    ' Add menu 1 to the menu bar in the third-from-last position.
    AddAMenu
    ' Bind the focus event handlers to the first DocWindow when it opens.
    RegAllDW ThisDocument
End Sub

' OpenWindow event handler to bind the focus event handlers.
' to each additional DocWindow when it opens and put up the menu.
Sub OpenWindow(source As Document)
    Dim dw As DocWindow
    Dim s$
    ' Since we are responding to Openwindow, windowsCount is at least 1.
    windowsCount = ThisDocument.DocWindows.Count
    ' Find the window just added.
    Set dw = ThisDocument.DocWindows(windowsCount - 1)
    ' For a list, use the name of the window as a Tag (identifying index).
    s$ = dw.Name
    ' Set the new list element with the new tag.
    Set multiDocWindows(s$) = dw
    ' Register for the Focus events.
    ' RegAllDW will not re-register windows already registered.
    RegAllDW ThisDocument
    ' Add menu 1 to the menu bar in the third-from-last position.
    AddAMenu
End Sub

' This handler is called whenever a window on the document is closed.
' We are not told which one. Find out and remove it from the list.
Sub Closewindow(source As Document)
    Dim s$
    Dim tag$ List
    ' First, make a list of tags of existing windows.

```

```

Forall dw In source.DocWindows
    tag$(dw.Name) = dw.Name
End Forall
' Then go through the stored list of windows.
Forall dw In multiDocWindows
    ' Get the tag of this window.
    s$ = ListTag(dw)
    ' If a window's tag isn't in the tag list, then it was closed.
    If Not Iselement(tag$(s$)) Then
        ' The registration was removed when the window was closed,
        ' but the window reference is still in this list.
        ' So remove the registration flag element from the list.
        Erase regFlags(s$)
        ' And remove the window, too.
        Erase multiDocWindows(s$)
    End If
End Forall
End Sub

' Restore the menu bar when the document closes,
' using the PreClose and PostClose events.
Function PreClose(source As Document, p1 As Variant) As Variant
    If isMenuUp = False Then
        ' Continue the close. The menu bar has already been reset.
        PreClose = $Continue
    Else
        ' Block the close and raise the PostClose event.
        PreClose = $Block
    End If
End Function
Sub PostClose(source As Document, p1 As Variant)
    ' PostClose is raised only when PreClose returns $Block.
    ' Reset the menu bar.
    RemoveAMenu
    ' Now actually close the document.
    source.Close
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: GetFocus event

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS',0)}  
  See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_GETFOCUS_EVENT_EXSCRIPT;H_123_LOSTFOCUS_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Occurs when the window gets the focus.

#### Internal syntax

**GetFocus**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The object that received the focus.

#### Usage

You can use this event on a DocWindow object to bind handlers for events that are specific to the document or document window.

A window that gets the focus also becomes the active window.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_LOSTFOCUS_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_DESELECTED_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTE  
D_EVENT_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```
' Example: StartPrint, EndPrint, and CancelPrint event handlers
' The following example sends mail to someone when the document is
' successfully printed. If printing is canceled, no mail is sent.

Dim isPrintingCanceled As Variant ' Added to Global Declarations.

Sub StartPrint(source As Application)
    isPrintingCanceled = False
End Sub

Sub CancelPrint(source As Application)
    isPrintingCanceled = True
End Sub

Sub EndPrint(source As Application)
    If isPrintingCanceled = False Then
        CurrentApplication.SendMail "Joseph Folk",, _
            "Report completed and printed", "It's waiting in your printer."
    End If
End Sub
```

```

' Example: Initialize sub
' Create a custom menu for later display in this document.

' In the globals for this module, declare the flags, menu, and doc window.
Dim isMenuUp As Variant           ' Flag to prevent adding menu1 twice
Dim isMenuMade As Variant        ' Flag to prevent creating menu1 twice
Dim menu1 As Menu                ' Custom menu to add to the menu bar
Dim settingValue As Variant      ' Boolean property set by the menu item
Dim settingPos As Integer        ' Menu position of the property item

' In the Initialize sub on the file, build the custom Menu object.
Sub Initialize
    ' Create the custom menu.
    Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
    ' Set up display text for the custom menu.
    menu1.MenuText = "&Autotasks"
    menu1.MenuPrompt = "Custom automated tasks"
    ' Add items to the menu here ...
    menu1.AddItem 1, "Menu pick 1", "Prompt 1", ThisDocument, "itemHandler1"
    ' Initialize the item settings.
    settingValue = False
    settingPos = 1
    ' Initialize the flags that track menu creation and display.
    isMenuUp = False
    isMenuMade = True
End Sub

```



### 1-2-3: Initialize sub

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPPLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS', 0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_INITIALIZE_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

In 1-2-3, an object's Initialize sub runs when the first non-empty event script on the object is run. Initialize doesn't run again until after the object's scripts have been unloaded, or the file has been unloaded.

### Internal syntax

#### Initialize

#### Parameters

None

#### Usage

The Initialize sub resembles a 1-2-3 event handler, but doesn't have any parameters.

You can use Initialize to set up an object (such as declaring or initializing global variables) when the first event on it is raised and handled.

Note that you can't bind any handler scripts to events on the object in the Initialize sub using an On Event statement, unless you have a handler script attached to another event on the object by the file, because otherwise Initialize won't run.

### 1-2-3: LostFocus event

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS',0)}
```

[See list of classes](#)

```
{button ,AL('H_123_LOSTFOCUS_EVENT_EXSCRIPT;H_123_GETFOCUS_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Occurs when the window loses focus.

#### Internal syntax

**LostFocus**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The window object that lost focus.

#### Usage

You can use this event on a DocWindow object to remove handlers that are specific to the document.

A window that loses the focus is no longer the active window.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_GETFOCUS_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_DESELECTED_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTED_EVENT_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

' Example: GetFocus, LostFocus, and Opened event handlers  
' These examples work only when there is no more than one document window open.

' **Example 1**

' Set a flag for disposal of resources that are only needed when  
' a document (with only one document window) has focus.  
' To dispose of resources when the document closes,  
' use the PreClose and PostClose event handlers.  
' See the PreClose event example for details.

' Global declarations.

```
Dim resourceKeep As Variant      ' Flag indicating that the resource should stay  
available
```

' Set a flag to indicate that a resource is needed because the window got focus.

```
Sub GetFocus(source As DocWindow)  
    resourceKeep = True  
End Sub
```

' Set a flag to indicate that a resource is not needed because of the lost focus.

```
Sub LostFocus(source As DocWindow)  
    resourceKeep = False  
End Sub
```

' Bind the focus event handlers in the first DocWindow when it opens.

```
Sub Opened(source As Document)  
    Set docWindow1 = ThisDocument.DocWindows(0)  
    On Event GetFocus From docWindow1 Call GetFocus  
    On Event LostFocus From docWindow1 Call LostFocus  
End Sub
```

' **Example 2**

' Display a custom menu when the document gets focus and  
' remove it when the document loses focus.  
' Note 1: This example has over fifty lines of code.  
' Note 2: You also need to take the custom menu down  
' when the document closes. See the example for the PreClose  
' and PostClose event handlers for details on how to do this.

' Global declarations.

```
Dim docWindow1 As DocWindow      ' Doc window for the event  
Dim isMenuUp As Variant          ' Flag to prevent adding menu1 twice  
Dim menu1 As Menu                ' Custom menu to add to the menu bar  
Dim settingValue As Variant      ' Boolean property set by the menu item  
Dim settingPos As Integer        ' Menu position of the property item
```

' GetFocus event handler that displays a custom menu when the doc window gets the focus.

```
Sub GetFocus(source As DocWindow)  
    If isMenuUp = False Then  
        ' Add the custom menu to the menu bar.  
        CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.AddMenu -3, menu1
```

```

        ' Set the flag indicating that this menu is up.
        isMenuUp = True
    End If
End Sub

' LostFocus event handler that deletes a custom menu when the doc window loses the
focus.
Sub LostFocus(source As DocWindow)
    If isMenuUp = True Then
        CurrentApplication.ResetMenuBar
        isMenuUp = False
    End If
End Sub

' Bind the following handler to the Opened event on the Document object.
Sub Opened(source As Document)
    ' Create the custom menu.
    Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
    ' Set up display text for the custom menu.
    menu1.MenuText = "&Autotasks"
    menu1.MenuPrompt = "Custom automated tasks"
    ' Add items to the menu here ...
    menu1.AddItem 1, "Menu pick 1", "Prompt 1", ThisDocument, "itemHandler1"
    ' Initialize the item settings.
    settingValue = False
    settingPos = 1
    ' Add the custom menu to the menu bar.
    CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.AddMenu -3, menu1
    ' Set the flag indicating that this menu is up.
    isMenuUp = True
    ' Bind the focus event handlers in the first DocWindow when it opens.
    Set docWindow1 = ThisDocument.DocWindows(0)
    On Event GetFocus From docWindow1 Call GetFocus
    On Event LostFocus From docWindow1 Call LostFocus
End Sub

' Global handler script for the custom menu item.
Sub itemHandler1
    ' Set the property.
    settingValue = Not settingValue
    ' Set the menu item check mark.
    If settingValue = True Then menu1.CheckItem settingPos
    If settingValue = False Then menu1.UncheckItem settingPos
End Sub

```

```
' Example: MenuBarReset event handler
' Set a flag so that other 1-2-3 files can put up their custom menus when they get
focus.

' In the 1-2-3 script module globals, declare the flag.
Dim isMenuBarDefault As Variant

Sub MenuBarReset(source As Application)
    ' Flag the menu bar reset.
    isMenuBarDefault = True
End Sub
```

```

' Example: MethodInvoked, PostSave, and PreClose event handlers
' This MethodInvoked handler sets a flag indicating that there are
' key dirty objects, and adds this object to a list of key object types
' that had methods invoked on them.
' You could use the list to formulate detailed criteria for saving a dirty file.
' (This is not done here.)
' To use this handler, bind the MethodInvoked handler in each object
' that you want to monitor, substituting the object's class name
' for BaseObject in the handler definition. Also, bind the PreClose handler
' and initialize the flag in the document.

' In the Globals, declare the flag and list.
Public dirtyObjectList List As Variant
Public dirtyObjects As Variant
' Include LSCONST.LSS in your module, for the MessageBox.

' Bind the following handler to the MethodInvoked event on the object.
Sub MethodInvoked(source As BaseObject, P1 As String)
    ' Add the object class to the list, and set the flag.
    dirtyObjectList(Typename(source)) = True
    dirtyObjects = True
End Sub

' Before a close, put up a warning dialog box if key objects have changed.
Function PreClose(source As Document, saveChanges As Variant) As Variant
    If dirtyObjects = True Then
        MsgBox |This file contains key objects that have changed.
To preserve them, you need to save this file before closing it.|, _
        MB_OK + MB_ICONEXCLAMATION, "Pre-Close Alert"
    End If
End Function

' Reset dirtyObjects when the Document object is created and when it is saved.
Sub Opened(source As Document)
    dirtyObjects = False
End Sub
Sub PostSave(source As Document, status As Variant)
    If status = $Continue Then dirtyObjects = False
End Sub
Sub PostSaveAs(source As Document, status As Variant)
    If status = $Continue Then dirtyObjects = False
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: MethodInvoked event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADVISE\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS;H\_123\_BASEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS;H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTEXTENTRY\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;H\_123\_MOLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_PREVIEW\_CLASS;H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGEBORDER\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGESELECTOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_ROCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_METHODINVOKED\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when any method is called on the object.

#### Internal syntax

**MethodInvoked**(*source*, *methodname*, *arg1*, *arg2*, *arg3*, *arg4*, *arg5*, *arg6*, *arg7*, *arg8*, *arg9*, *arg10*, *arg11*, *arg12*, *arg13*, *arg14*, *arg15*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The object on which the method executed.

*methodname*

String. The name of the method that was called.

*arg1*, *arg2*, . . . , *arg15*

Variant. The values of the first 15 arguments that were passed to the method.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PROPERTYSET\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: Moved event**

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS',0)}
```

[See list of classes](#)

```
{button ,AL('H_123_MOVED_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Occurs when the window moves.

#### **Internal syntax**

**Moved**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

The window object that moved to a new position.



```

' Example: ApplicationWindow, Left, Width, Top, Height,
'         and DocWindows properties; Moved event handler;
' Resize the window if necessary to keep it within the application window client area.

' Global declarations
Dim docWindow1 As DocWindow      ' The doc window whose Moved event is handled.

' Handler for the Moved event.
Sub winMoved(source As DocWindow)
    Dim appWindow As ApplicationWindow
    Set appWindow = CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow
    If source.Left + source.Width > appWindow.Width Then
        source.Width = appWindow.Width - source.Left
    End If
    If source.Top + source.Height > appWindow.Height Then
        source.Height = appWindow.Height - source.Top
    End If
End Sub

' Bind the winMoved handler in the DocumentOpened event.
Sub DocumentOpened(source As Application)
    Set docWindow1 = ThisDocument.DocWindows(0)
    On Event Moved From docWindow1 Call winMoved
End Sub

' If you want to do the resize in multiple document windows,
' you need to bind the handler for those document windows in the OpenWindow event.

```

### 1-2-3: MenuBarReset event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MENUBARRESET\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when the ResetMenuBar method executes.

#### Internal syntax

**MenuBarReset**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Application. The 1-2-3 application in which the menu bar was reset.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLOSEWINDOW\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DOCUMENTOPENED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_LOSTFOCUS\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RESETMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: NameChange event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADVISE\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS;H\_123\_BASEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS;H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASSES;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTEXTENTRY\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_PREVIEW\_CLASS;H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE BORDER\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGESELECTOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NAMECHANGE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when an object's name has been changed.

#### Internal syntax

**NameChange**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The object whose name changed.

```

' Example: NameChange event handler
' Check the range whose name changed to see if its old name is needed.

' Declare the needed range.
Dim neededRange As Range
' Sub to set up the range whose name is to be monitored.
Sub setNeededRange
    Set neededRange = Bind("C10..C11")
    neededRange.Name = "Init Name"
    ' Bind the handler sub to the event on this range.
    On Event NameChange From neededRange Call nameChangeHandler
End Sub
' NameChange event handler.
Sub nameChangeHandler(source As Range)
    If source.CoordinateString = neededRange.CoordinateString Then
        MsgBox |Warning: The range | & source.CoordinateString & | has been renamed.
            The scripts using the old name need to be updated.|, MB_OK + MB_ICONQUESTION,
-
        "Script 1"
    End If
End Sub
' Sub for testing the event handler. This sub will raise the event.
Sub setNeededRangeName
    neededRange.Name = "New Name"
End Sub

```

```
' Example: Opened event handler
' The following example adds a custom menu to a document whenever the
document opens.
' Note: This example only adds a menu.
' To remove the menu when the document closes, use Example #1
' for the PostClose event.
```

```
Dim myMenu As Menu      ' Add to Global declarations
```

```
Sub Opened(Source As Document)
```

```
    ' Create a menu.
```

```
    Set myMenu = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
```

```
    myMenu.MenuText = "Menu title"
```

```
    ' Script to set up the menu's items omitted.
```

```
    ' Place the menu at the 5th position in the menu bar.
```

```
    CurrentApplication.CurrentMenubar.AddMenu 5, myMenu
```

```
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: Opened event**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_OPENED\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when the document opens.

### **Internal Syntax**

**Opened**(*source*)

### **Parameters**

*source*

Document. The object on which the event was raised.

### **1-2-3: OpenWindow event**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_OPENWINDOW\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a workbook (document) window opens.

#### **Internal Syntax**

**OpenWindow**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

```
' Example: OpenWindow event handler  
' The following example sets a global variable when the document is opened  
' in a window.
```

```
Dim windowOpened As Variant ' A Global Declaration
```

```
Sub Openwindow(Source As Document)  
    windowOpened = True  
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: Poll1 event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_POLL1\_POLL2\_POLL3\_POLL4\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

This event occurs at the interval specified in the StartPoll method that activated it.

### Internal Syntax

**Poll1**(*source*)

### Parameters

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

### Usage

Each document has four poll events. These can be used in any combination and can trigger at overlapping intervals. For example, one poll event could save the document at one hour intervals, another poll event could print the document at two hour intervals, and so on.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPOLL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL2\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL3\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL4\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

' Example: Poll1, Poll2, Poll3, Poll4 event handler

' Like all poll events, the following example for the Poll1  
' event handler can be used for any of the other polls  
' (Poll2, Poll3, or Poll4). For example, to use this example  
' for Poll 2, change the two instances of 1 to 2.

' In the following example, the script for the Opened event  
' turns on Poll1 and specifies that it should raise  
' at one hour intervals (every 3600000 milliseconds)  
' until the document closes. Then, the script for the Poll1  
' event saves the document once per hour.

```
Sub Opened(Source As Document)
    CurrentDocument.StartPoll 1, 3600000, 0
End Sub
```

```
Sub Poll1(Source As Document)
    Source.Save
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Poll2 event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_POLL1\_POLL2\_POLL3\_POLL4\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

This event occurs at the interval specified in the StartPoll method that activated it.

### Internal Syntax

**Poll2**(*source*)

### Parameters

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

### Usage

Each document has four poll events. These can be used in any combination and can trigger at overlapping intervals. For example, one poll event could save the document at one hour intervals, another poll event could print the document at two hour intervals, and so on.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPOLL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL1\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL3\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL4\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Poll3 event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_POLL1\_POLL2\_POLL3\_POLL4\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

This event occurs at the interval specified in the StartPoll method that activated it.

### Internal Syntax

**Poll3**(*source*)

### Parameters

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

### Usage

Each document has four poll events. These can be used in any combination and can trigger at overlapping intervals. For example, one poll event could save the document at one hour intervals, another poll event could print the document at two hour intervals, and so on.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPOLL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL2\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL1\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL4\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Poll4 event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_POLL1\_POLL2\_POLL3\_POLL4\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

This event occurs at the interval specified in the StartPoll method that activated it.

### Internal Syntax

**Poll4**(*source*)

### Parameters

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

### Usage

Each document has four poll events. These can be used in any combination and can trigger at overlapping intervals. For example, one poll event could save the document at one hour intervals, another poll event could print the document at two hour intervals, and so on.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPOLL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL2\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL3\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL1\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: PostClose event

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;  
H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_PRECLOSE_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Occurs only after the PreClose event event has blocked a close. If the PreClose event allows the object to close (without blocking the close), the script attached to the PostClose event never runs, because the object has closed.

#### Internal Syntax

**PostClose**(*source*, *status*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The object on which the event occurred.

*status*

Variant (enumeration). Indicates that the document close was blocked. The value for this argument is always \$Block.

### 1-2-3: PostDropRange event

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

The PostDropRange event is called after processing the PreDropRange event.

#### Internal Syntax

**PostDropRange**(*source*, *status*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Source.

*status*

Variant (enumeration). Indicates whether the DropRange command is blocked or not.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Block	The DropRange command is blocked.
\$Continue	The DropRange command is not blocked.

### **1-2-3: PostRangeDbfClick event**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Allows the user to manipulate 1-2-3 after a doable click on a cell.

#### **Internal Syntax**

**PostRangeDbfClick**(*source*, *p1*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

Application. Application object.

*p1*

Variant. Tells if the PreRangeDbfClick returned Block or Continue.



### 1-2-3: PostSaveAs event

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRESAVEAS\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

The PostSaveAs event is raised after a SaveAs command has either occurred or been blocked.

#### Internal Syntax

**PostSaveAs**(*source*, *status*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

*status*

Variant (enumeration). Indicates whether the SaveAs command is blocked or not. The following table lists the possible values for the status argument.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Block	The SaveAs command is blocked.
\$Continue	The SaveAs command is not blocked.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRESAVEAS\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: PostSave event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRESAVE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

The PostSave event is raised after a Save command has either occurred or been blocked.

#### Internal Syntax

**PostSave**(*source*, *status*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

*status*

Variant (enumeration). Indicates whether the Save command is blocked or not. The following table lists the possible values for the status argument.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Block	The Save command is blocked.
\$Continue	The Save command is not blocked.

### 1-2-3: PreClose event

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;  
H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_PRECLOSE_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Occurs when an object is about to close. The script you add to this event should determine whether to allow or block a document close.

The script attached to this event can get properties, but it cannot set properties or call object methods.

### Internal Syntax

**PreClose**(*source*, *savechanges*)

### Parameters

*source*

The object on which the event occurred.

*savechanges*

Variant (Boolean). Indicates whether to save any changes that have been made to the file (value True) or not (value False).

### Return values

The following table lists the possible return values for this event.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Block	Blocks the close and raises the PostClose event.
\$Continue	Continues the close and doesn't raise the PostClose event.

### Usage

You can use PreClose handlers when you want your script to do something whenever the object closes.

' Example: ResetMenuBar method; PreClose and PostClose event handlers

' **Example 1**

' In the following example, the PreClose and PostClose events are used to  
' reset the menu bar whenever the document is closed.

' This removes all custom menus displayed while the document was open.

' Global declaration.

Dim isMenuUp As Variant ' Boolean flag indicating a custom menu is up.

Function PreClose(source As Document, pl As Variant) As Variant

    If isMenuUp = False Then

        ' Continue the close. The menu bar has already been reset.

        PreClose = \$Continue

    Else

        ' Block the close and raise the PostClose event.

        PreClose = \$Block

    End If

End Function

Sub PostClose(source As Document, pl As Variant)

' PostClose is raised only when PreClose returns \$Block.

    ' Reset the menu bar.

    CurrentApplication.ResetMenuBar

    ' Allow the Close method to proceed.

    isMenuUp = False

    ' Now actually close the document.

    source.Close

End Sub

' **Example 2**

' The following PreClose event displays a message box which asks whether the  
' user really wants to close the document. If the user clicks YES, the

' PostClose event is never raised.

Function PreClose(Source As Document, Pl As Variant) As Variant

    r = MsgBox("Close this document?", 4, "Confirmation")

    If r = 6 Then

        ' User clicked YES.

        ' Continue the close.

        PreClose = \$Continue

    Else

        ' User clicked NO.

        ' Block the close and raise PostClose.

        PreClose = \$Block

    End If

End Function

' PostClose is raised only when PreClose returns \$Block.

Sub PostClose(Source As Document, Pl As Variant)

    Msgbox "Closure has been blocked!",, "1-2-3"

End Sub

### 1-2-3: PreDropRange event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Occurs after a QuickMove or QuickCopy via UI gesture with the mouse. When the user performs mouse up after a drag or CTRL-drag of a range, the PreDropRange event is called.

#### Internal Syntax

**PreDropRange**(*source*, *sourcerange*, *targetrange*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Application.

*sourcerange*

Range. The range being dragged (or CTRL-dragged).

*targetrange*

Range. The range the user drags to.

#### Return values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Block	Blocks the QuickMove or QuickCopy from completing.
\$Continue	Allows the QuickMove or QuickCopy to complete.

### 1-2-3: PreRangeDbIcClick event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Application level event triggered when a cell is double-clicked.

#### Internal Syntax

**PreRangeDbIcClick**(*source*, *targetcell*)

#### Parameters

*source*

Application object (normally not used).

*targetcell*

Range. Cell double-click took place.

#### Return values

The following table lists the possible return values for this event.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Block	Blocks the InCell editing gesture.
\$Continue	Allows InCell editing to occur.

#### Usage

If the user returns Continue, the normal double-click behavior occurs (InCell Editor is displayed). If the user returns Block, nothing happens and the user can create their own behavior in the processing of the post event.

```

' Exmple: PreSaveAs and PostSaveAs event handlers
' Allow the user to block a SaveAs command or not to.

Function PreSaveAs(Source As Document, P1 As String, P2 As String, P3 As String, P4 As
Variant, P5 As String, P6 As Variant) As Variant
    r = MsgBox("Save this document?", 4, "Confirmation")
    If r = 6 Then
        ' User clicked YES.
        ' Continue the SaveAs, then raise the PostSaveAs event.
        PreSaveAs = $Continue
    Else
        ' User clicked NO.
        ' Block the SaveAs and raise the PostSaveAs event.
        PreSaveAs = $Block
    End If
End Function

Sub PostSaveAs(Source As Document, P1 As Variant)
    ' P1 will be 1 if the SaveAs command was blocked
    ' or 0 if it wasn't.
    If (P1 = $Block) Then
        MsgBox "This SaveAs command was blocked.",, "1-2-3"
    End If
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: PreSaveAs event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRESAVEAS\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a document is about to be saved using the SaveAs command. The script you add to this event should determine whether to allow or block the SaveAs command.

The script attached to this event can get properties, but it cannot set properties or call object methods.

### Internal Syntax

**PreSaveAs**(*source*, *filename*, [*location*], [*filetype*], [*backup*], [*password*], [*addtorecentfiles*])

### Parameters

#### *source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

#### *filename*

String. The name of the file, or the name and full path to the file.

#### *location*

(Optional) String. The container or path where the file is to be saved.

#### *filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used. The default is 1-2-3 9 workbook format. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"1-2-3 (123)"	Lotus 1-2-3 9 Workbook
"1-2-3 (wk4)"	1-2-3 for Windows Release 4
"1-2-3 (wk3)"	1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1
"1-2-3 (wk1)"	1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"SmartMaster (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"SmartMaster (wt4)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Text (txt)"	Text
"Excel Worksheet (xls)"	Microsoft Excel worksheet
"Excel Workbook (xlw)"	Microsoft Excel workbook
"dBase (dbf)"	Borland dBASE file
"Paradox (db)"	Borland Paradox file

#### *backup*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether to back up the file (value True) or not (value False). If this argument is specified as False, 1-2-3 replaces the file with the one being saved.

#### *password*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the document. If this argument is not specified, the file has no password.

#### *addtorecentfiles*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether to add the file to the most recent file list (value True) or not (value False). The default is not to add it (False).

### Return values

The following table lists the possible return values for this event.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Block	Blocks the close and raises the PostSaveAs event.
\$Continue	Continues the close and doesn't raise the



PostSaveAs event.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_POSTSAVEAS\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: PreSave event**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRESAVE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a document is about to be saved. The script you add to this event should determine whether to allow or block a save.

The script attached to this event can get properties, but it cannot set properties or call object methods.

#### **Internal Syntax**

**PreSave**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

```

' Example: PreSave and PostSave event handlers
' The following PreSave event handler demonstrates that
' you can block a document save. Then the PostSave event handler
' indicates whether the document was saved.

' Make a document's PreSave event handler as follows:
Function PreSave(Source As Document) As Variant
    r = MsgBox("Save this document?", 4, "Confirmation")
    If r = 6 Then
        ' User clicked YES.
        ' Continue the Save, then raise PostSave.
        PreSave = $Continue
    Else
        ' User clicked NO.
        ' Block the Save and raise PostSave.
        PreSave = $Block
    End If
End Function

' Make the same document's PostSave event handler as follows:
Sub PostSave(Source As Document, P1 As Variant)
    ' P1 will be $Block if the Save was blocked or $Continue if it wasn't.
    If (P1 = $Block) Then
        MsgBox "This Save was blocked.",, "1-2-3"
    Else
        MsgBox "Document saved.",, "1-2-3"
    End If
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: PropertySet event

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADVISE\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS;H\_123\_BASEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS;H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASSES;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTEXTENTRY\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_PREVIEW\_CLASS;H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGEBORDER\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGESELECTOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS';0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PROPERTYSET\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when any property is set on the object.

#### Internal syntax

**PropertySet**(*source, propertyname, value*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The object on which the property was set.

*propertyname*

String. The name of the property that was set.

*value*

Variant. The new value of the property.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_METHODINVOKED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: FormatName property; PropertySet event handler
' Display a warning if a range's format is changed to a problematic format.
Sub PropertySet(source As Range, sourcename As String, value As Variant)
    If sourcename = "FormatName" And source.FormatName <> "General" Then
        MsgBox "Range format changed from General to " & value & _
            ". Some values may not display.", MB_OK + MB_ICONINFORMATION, _
            "Script 1"
    End If
End Sub
```

```

' Example: Resized event handler
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Resize a control when the parent window Resized event occurs.

' Global declarations.
Dim scale As Single          ' Scale factor for resizing
Dim docWindow1 As DocWindow ' Doc window in which to resize

' DocumentOpened event handler to bind the Resized event handler.
Sub DocumentOpened(source As Application)
    Set docWindow1 = ThisDocument.DocWindows(0)
    ' Bind the Resized event handler in the first document window.
    On Event Resized From docWindow1 Call myResizedHandler
    ' Use a scale factor of 0.5 and convert to twips (1/1440 inch) from pixels
    ' for a monitor with a screen resolution of 120 dots per inch.
    ' DrawObjects are in twips, but window size is in pixels.
    ' Get the screen DPI for Windows 95 from HKEY_CURRENT_CONFIG\Display\Settings.
    scale = 0.5 * 1440 / 120
End Sub

' Handler sub for the Resized event.
Sub myResizedHandler(source As DocWindow)
    ' Resize the first DrawObject.
    ThisDocument.DrawnObjects(0).Height = scale * source.Height
    ThisDocument.DrawnObjects(0).Width = scale * source.Width
End Sub

' The above handler is satisfactory for centrally located objects,
' but you may want a more precise size adjustment for offset objects,
' based on the position of the object.

```

### 1-2-3: Resized event

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS',0)}

[See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RESIZED\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a window has been resized.

#### Internal syntax

**Resized**(*source*)

#### Parameters

*source*

The window that was resized.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MOVED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Selected event

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLAS  
S;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CL  
ASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_12  
3_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123  
_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123  
_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_  
WEBTABLE_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_SELECTED_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Occurs when the object is selected.

### Internal syntax

**Selected**(*source*)

### Parameters

*source*

The object that was selected.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_DESELECTED_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_CLICK_EVENT_MEMDEF;H_123_GETFOCUS_EVE  
NT_MEMDEF;H_123_LOSTFOCUS_EVENT_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```



```

' Example: Cells and OpenDocumentFromInternet methods;
'     Selected event handler
' Launch a web browser using a URL entered in the source cell.
Sub Selected(source As Range)
    Dim sourceURL As String
    ' Take the URL from the first cell in the source range.
    sourceURL = source.Cells(0).Contents
    ' Delete the label-prefix character that 1-2-3 puts in label cells.
    sourceURL = Mid(sourceURL, 2)
    ' Verify that the selection was intentional.
    If IDYES = MsgBox("Browse the page " & sourceURL & " ?", _
        MB_YESNO + MB_ICONQUESTION, _
        ThisDocument.Name & " script") Then
        ' Launch the Web browser.
        Dim taskID As Integer
        taskID = Shell(|C:\Program Files\Netscape\Navigator\Program\netscape | & sourceURL,
1)
    End If
    ' Note: It's not necessary to assume the user has
    ' Netscape Navigator installed in a particular path.
    ' You can find the user's default browser using the script
    ' for the Internet Tool "Create a button with a link to a URL."
    ' Click View - Show Internet Tools, create the button,
    ' and copy its script.
End Sub

```

```
' Example: SheetChange event handler
' The SheetChange event is useful for controlling whether the sheet should
' really change.

' Assume there are two sheets and each one contains a button. You want to
' prevent navigation from one sheet to another until a button is clicked.

' Global declarations.
Dim LastSheet As Variant
Dim AllowSheetChange As Integer

' Set up each button's Click event.
Sub Click(Source As Buttoncontrol)
    AllowSheetChange = True
End Sub

' Set up the SheetChange event.
Sub SheetChange(Source As Document)
    If AllowSheetChange = False Then
        AllowSheetChange = True
        CurrentDocument.Sheets(LastSheet.SheetName).TurnTo
    Else
        Set LastSheet = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
        AllowSheetChange = False
    End If
End Sub

' Set up the document's Opened event.
Sub Opened(Source As Document)
    Set LastSheet = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
    AllowSheetChange = False
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: SheetChange event**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEETCHANGE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when a different sheet becomes the current sheet.

#### **Internal Syntax**

**SheetChange**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

Document. The object on which the event occurred.

### **1-2-3: StartPrint event**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPRINT\_ENDPRINT\_CANCELPRINT\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs after a user clicks Print in the Print dialog box or calls the Print method, and 1-2-3 has started transmitting print pages to the print queue.

### **Internal Syntax**

**StartPrint**(*source*)

### **Parameters**

*source*

Application. The object on which the event occurred.

```
' Example: Terminate sub  
' Delete a custom object not needed outside this object.
```

```
' In the Initialize sub, instantiate the custom object.
```

```
Sub Initialize  
Dim myInstance As New myClass  
End Sub
```

```
' In the Terminate sub, delete the object reference.
```

```
Sub Terminate  
    Delete myInstance  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Terminate sub

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPPLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_TERMINATE_EVENT_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

In 1-2-3, an object's Terminate sub runs when the object is deleted.

### Internal syntax

#### Terminate

### Parameters

None

### Usage

The Terminate sub resembles a 1-2-3 event, but doesn't have any parameters.

You can use Terminate to clean up after an object (such as closing files and deleting unneeded auxiliary objects) when the object is deleted.

```
' Example: ValueChange event handler
' Copy the new Text value into a cell.
Sub ValueChange (source As EditText)
    [A:C10].Contents = source.Text
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: ValueChange event**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VALUECHANGE\_EVENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Occurs when the Text property of the object is changed.

#### **Internal syntax**

**ValueChange**(*source*)

#### **Parameters**

*source*

The object on which the event occurred.



## 1-2-3 predefined global product variables

1-2-3 supports five predefined global variables that greatly simplify script object references.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Description</b>
CurrentApplication	Represents the current session of 1-2-3 and is the object at the top of the entire hierarchy. Uses the properties and methods of the Application class.
CurrentDocument	Represents the current 1-2-3 document (.123 file) in the current 1-2-3 session. Uses the properties and methods of the Document class.
CurrentWindow	Represents the window in which 1-2-3 displays the current document and uses the properties and methods of the DocWindow class.
Selection	Represents the currently selected object, for example, the currently selected range, chart, or graphic object.
ThisDocument	Represents the document that contains the script that is currently running. Uses the properties and methods of the Document class.

## 1-2-3 LotusScript constants

You can select the following 1-2-3 constants from the Browser:

<b>Constant</b>	<b>Description</b>
ClearBorder	Clear the cell border
ClearComments	Clear the cell comment
ClearData	Clear the cell contents
ClearFormat	Clear the data format
ClearScripts	Clear the scripts
ClearStyle	Clear the style
MemberOfCollection	The range is a member of the current worksheet collection
MultiCellOverlapped	The range contains versions, and some cells overlap another range that contains versions
NotVersioned	The range contains no versions
PasteBorders	Paste object borders
PasteColumnWidthsAndRowHeights	Paste column widths and row heights
PasteComments	Paste cell comments
PasteData	Paste cell contents, but leave the styles in the target object intact
PastesDrawObjectsWithRange	Paste any graphic objects associated with the 1-2-3 range on the Clipboard
PasteFormulas	Paste both cell contents and styles, but convert all formulas to values
PasteLinkAbsoluteReference	Paste a link as an absolute reference
PasteStyleAndNumberFormats	Paste all formatting done with the InfoBox
SingleCellOverlapped	The range contains versions, and one cell overlaps another range that contains versions
TwipsPerPixelx TwipsPerPixely	The x and y resolution in twips per pixel
VersionBordered	The range contains versions, and the version border is visible
Versioned	The range contains versions
VersionedHiddenCurrent	The range contains versions, and they are hidden

```
' Example: Activate method and NewDocument method
' Create 2 documents and activate the first one.
Dim document1 As Document, document2 As Document
Set document1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Doc #1")
' Doc #1 is now current.
Set document2 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Doc #2")
' Doc #2 is now current.
' To make Doc #1 current, activate it.
document1.Activate
```

### 1-2-3: Activate method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ACTIVATE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Activates the document, application, or window.

#### Syntax

*object*.Activate

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

- For a Document object, this method activates the last active DocWindow it finds.
- The object you want to activate, and all objects in the hierarchy above the object, must be made visible before the Activate method call is made (that is, the Visible property must be set to TRUE for each object). For example:

```
objApplication.Visible = TRUE  
objApplWindow.Visible = TRUE  
objApplWindow.Activate
```

If all objects are not visible, Activate is ignored (like all Activate calls on invisible windows).

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_GOTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SCROLLTOACTIVECELL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ACTIVE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ACTIVEDOCUMENT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ACTIVEDOCWINDOW\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: AddItem method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds a non-submenu item to a menu or menu bar and binds a specified script to it. The item script is executed when the user chooses the item.

#### Syntax

*object.AddItem position, menutext, menuprompt, scriptdocument, scriptname*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The new item's position in the menu.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The new item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means after the first existing item. If <i>position</i> exceeds the position of the last existing item, the new item is placed at the end.
Zero	Place the new item before the first existing menu item.
Negative integer	The new item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

*menutext*

String. Text for the new item to display in the menu. An & (ampersand) before any letter specifies the shortcut key for the item.

*menuprompt*

String. The long prompt for the item.

*scriptdocument*

Document. The file containing the global script to be called by the item. This must be either a reference to a Document object in the form [*docname*.123] or the predefined global variable ThisDocument. For example, [*mysheet*.123].

*scriptname*

String. The name of the global script or sub to call when the user chooses the menu item. This script can employ the full set of 1-2-3 methods and properties, as well as LotusScript language elements.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

An item added by this method only executes its script, and doesn't display a submenu. To add a submenu to a menu or menu bar, use the AddMenu method.

If the item script sets a property, you can indicate the status of the setting by calling the CheckItem or UncheckItem method in the item script.

You can't add an item or menu between any special menus that 1-2-3 displays in specific contexts.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADDSEPARATOR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DISABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ENABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNCHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUPROMPT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```

' Example: AddItem method and NewMenu method
' Create a menu and add 2 menu items to it.
' You need item handler scripts available for each item in the menu.
' The sample item handlers for this script just flip a Boolean property.

' Global declarations.
Dim menu1 As Menu           ' Custom menu to add to the menu bar
Dim settingValue1 As Variant ' The Boolean property to be set by the menu
item
Dim settingPos1 As Long     ' The menu position of the property item
Dim settingValue2 As Variant ' The Boolean property to be set by the menu
item
Dim settingPos2 As Long     ' The menu position of the property item

' Create the custom menu.
Sub createMenu
    ' Create the custom menu object.
    Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
    ' Set up display text for the custom menu.
    menu1.MenuText = "&Autotasks"
    menu1.MenuPrompt = "Custom automated tasks"
    ' Initialize the custom menu items.
    settingPos1 = 1
    settingPos2 = 2
    settingValue1 = False
    settingValue1 = False
    ' Add the items to the custom menu.
    menu1.AddItem settingPos1, "Menu pick 1", "Prompt 1", ThisDocument, "itemHandler1"
    menu1.AddItem settingPos2, "Menu pick 2", "Prompt 2", ThisDocument, "itemHandler2"
    ' Add the custom menu to the menu bar in the third-from-last position.
    CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.AddMenu -3, menu1
End Sub

' Handler script for the first custom menu item.
' It reverses a Boolean property and indicates the setting with a check mark.
Sub itemHandler1
    ' Set the property.
    settingValue1 = Not settingValue1
    ' Set the menu item check mark.
    If settingValue1 = True Then menu1.CheckItem settingPos1
    If settingValue1 = False Then menu1.UncheckItem settingPos1
End Sub

' Handler script for the second custom menu item.
' It reverses a Boolean property and indicates the setting with a check mark.
Sub itemHandler2
    ' Set the property.
    settingValue2 = Not settingValue2
    ' Set the menu item check mark.
    If settingValue2 = True Then menu1.CheckItem settingPos2
    If settingValue2 = False Then menu1.UncheckItem settingPos2
End Sub

```





```

' Example: AddMenu, NewMenu, AddItem, ResetMenuBar, and Close methods;
'           CurrentMenuBar, MenuText, and MenuPrompt properties;
'           Opened, PreClose, and PostClose events.

' Create a menu and add a menu item to it. Add the menu to the menu bar.
' For example, do this in the Document.Opened event handler.

' This example is suitable when the custom menu will not interfere
' with other documents that may be open. If you don't want the custom menu up
' when another document is current, use the example for the GetFocus method
' instead of this example.

' In the Globals, declare the submenu and item position,
' so the item handler can find them.
Dim isMenuUp As Variant           ' Flag to prevent adding menu twice
Dim menu1 As Menu                ' Custom menu to add to the menu bar
Dim docWindow1 As DocWindow      ' First doc window
Dim settingValue As Variant      ' The Boolean property to be set by the menu item
Dim settingPos As Long           ' The position of the menu item in the menu

' Build and display the custom menu when the document opens.
' Bind this event handler to the Opened event on your document.
Sub Opened(Source As Document)
    ' Initialize the menu flag.
    isMenuUp = False
    ' Create the custom menu.
    Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
    ' Set up display text for the custom menu.
    menu1.MenuText = "&Autotasks"
    menu1.MenuPrompt = "Custom automated tasks"
    ' Add items to the menu here ...
    menu1.AddItem 1, "Task 1", "Prompt 1", ThisDocument, "itemHandler1"
    ' Initialize the item settings.
    settingValue = False
    settingPos = 1
    ' Add menu 1 to the menu bar in the third-from-last position.
    CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.AddMenu -3, menu1
    isMenuUp = True
End Sub

' Handler for the menu item.
Sub itemHandler1
    ' Set the property.
    settingValue = Not settingValue
    ' Set the menu item check mark.
    If settingValue = True Then menu1.CheckItem settingPos
    If settingValue = False Then menu1.UncheckItem settingPos
End Sub

' Remove the custom menu when the document is closed.
' Bind these handlers to the PreClose and PostClose events.

```

```
Function Preclose(Source As Document, P1 As Variant) As Variant
  If isMenuUp = False Then
    ' Continue the close. The menu bar has already been reset.
    PreClose = $Continue
  Else
    ' Block the close and raise the PostClose event.
    PreClose = $Block
  End If
End Function
Sub Postclose(Source As Document, P1 As Variant)
  ' PostClose is raised only when PreClose returns $Block.
  ' Reset the menu bar.
  CurrentApplication.ResetMenuBar
  ' Allow the Close method to proceed.
  isMenuUp = False
  ' Now actually close the document.
  source.Close
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: AddMenu method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDMENU\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds a submenu to a menu, or a new menu to a menu bar.

#### Syntax

*object*.AddMenu *position*, *newmenu*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The new menu's position in the menu.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The new menu's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means after the first existing item or menu. If <i>position</i> exceeds the last existing item's position, the new menu will be placed at the end.
Zero	Place the new menu before the first existing item or menu.
Negative integer	The new menu's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

*newmenu*

Menu. The menu to add.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

To add a menu to the current menu bar, run this method on the Application.CurrentMenuBar property, which contains the current menu bar object.

To add a non-submenu item to a menu, instead of adding a submenu, use the AddItem method. A non-submenu item only executes its script when clicked, and doesn't display a submenu.

1-2-3 doesn't add menus between any special menus that 1-2-3 displays in specific contexts. If *position* is between special menus, 1-2-3 adds the new menu next to an adjacent fixed menu.

For menus participating in OLE in-place editing, you must add your menu next to the fixed menu of the same type as the embedded participation type of your menu. For example, if the EmbeddedParticipation property of your menu has the value \$FileGroup, you must add your menu next to the File menu.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_EMBEDDEDPARTICIPATION_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_ADDITEM_METHOD_MEMDEF;
H_123_ADDSEPARATOR_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CHECKITEM_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_DISABLEITE
M_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_ENABLEITEM_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_REMOVEITEM_METHOD_MEMDE
F;H_123_REPLACEITEM_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_REPLACEMENT_MENU_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_RESETM
ENUBAR_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_UNCHECKITEM_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_MENUBARRESET_EVEN
T_MEMDEF;H_123_GETMENU_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_GETMENUPOSITION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123
_NEWMENU_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_NEWMENUBAR_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CURRENTMENUBAR
_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_MENUPROMPT_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_MENUTEXT_PROPERTY_ME
MDEF',0)} See related topics
```

### 1-2-3: AddOverlay method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDOVERLAY\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds an overlay to the map.

#### Syntax

*map.AddOverlay overlayname, [location]*

#### Parameters

*overlayname*

String. The file name of the overlay (for example, "USA.TV")

*location*

(Optional) String. The location of the overlay file.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

You can use this method to add broader context or more detail, such as smaller divisions, to the map.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_REMOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: AddOverlay, NewMap methods
' Add an overlay USA.TV to a world map.
' First, create a map of data into colors by country on a world map.
[A:B2].Contents = "United States"
[A:B3].Contents = "Germany"
[A:B4].Contents = "Australia"
[A:C2].Contents = "20"
[A:C3].Contents = "30"
[A:C4].Contents = "40"
Dim worldMap As Map
Set worldMap = [A].NewMap(1440, 1440, 8640, 7200, [A:B2..A:C4], "World Countries")
' Add an overlay of state boundaries to the US part of the map.
worldMap.AddOverlay "usa.tv"
```

```
' Example: AddPoint and NewPolygon methods
' Draw a triangle on sheet A pointing left.
Dim myPolygon As Polygon
' Begin by creating a Polygon object and drawing the first line segment.
Set myPolygon = [A].NewPolygon (1440, 2160, 2880, 2880)
' Draw the second line segment.
myPolygon.AddPoint 2880, 1440
' 1-2-3 automatically draws the third line segment,
' by connecting the first point to the last.
```

### 1-2-3: AddPoint method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDPOINT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds a new point to a Polyline, Polygon, or Freehand drawing, and draws a line to that point.

#### Syntax

*drawobject.AddPoint* *xposition*, *yposition*

#### Parameters

*xposition*

Long. The horizontal position of the new point, relative to the origin of the spreadsheet (the upper left corner). The units are twips.

*yposition*

Long. The vertical position of the new point, relative to the origin of the spreadsheet. The positive direction, like row numbers, is down. The units are twips.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MOVEPOINT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWDRAWLINE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWFREEHAND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWPOLYGON\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWPOLYLINE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POINTX\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POINTY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POINTCOURT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: OutputLocation and SelectFields properties;
'       AddSelectField, DeleteQuery, NewQuery, Refresh methods
' Create a new query with four fields, then modify the query field selection.

' First, set up the query.
[A:B2].Contents = "Field 1"
[A:C2].Contents = "Field 2"
[A:D2].Contents = "Field 3"
[A:E2].Contents = "Field 4"
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "Query1", "A:B2..A:E10"
' Run the query.
[Query1].OutputLocation = "A:A13"
[Query1].Refresh

' Reduce the fields in the query to fields 1 and 2.
[Query1].SelectFields = "Field 1;Field 2"

' Add Field 4 to the end of the query.
[Query1].AddSelectField "Field 4"
' Add Field 3 to the query before Field 4.
[Query1].AddSelectField "Field 3", "Field 4"

' If necessary, delete the query when finished.
CurrentDocument.DeleteQuery "Query1"
```



### 1-2-3: AddSelectField method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDSELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds a field to this DataQuery object. The field is displayed as the last field in the query table, unless you specify the existing field before which the new field is to be added.

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.AddSelectField *newfield*, [*nextfield*]

#### Parameters

*newfield*

String. The name of the field to add to the query.

*nextfield*

(Optional) String. The name of the field before which the new field is to be added. If you omit this parameter, the new field is added as the last field in the query.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FIELDAGGREGATETYPE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FIELDALIAS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FIELDEXAMPLEVALUE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVESELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTFIELDS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: AddSeparator method, AddItem method, and NewMenu method
' Create a menu, add 3 menu items, and add a separator after the first.
' For more context on this example, see the example for the AddItem method.
' You need item scripts "itemHandler1" through "itemHandler3" available to use this
code.
' For an example of such a handler, see the example for the CheckItem method.
Dim menu1 As Menu
Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
menu1.AddItem 1, "Menu pick 1", "Prompt 1", ThisDocument, "itemHandler1"
menu1.AddItem 2, "Menu pick 2", "Prompt 2", ThisDocument, "itemHandler2"
menu1.AddItem 3, "Menu pick 3", "Prompt 3", ThisDocument, "itemHandler3"
menu1.AddSeparator 1
```

### 1-2-3: AddSeparator method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDSEPARATOR\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds a separator to a menu.

#### Syntax

*object.AddSeparator position*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The separator's position in the menu.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The new separator's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means after the first menu item. If <i>position</i> exceeds the last existing item's position, the new separator is placed at the end.
Zero	Place the new separator before the first menu item.
Negative integer	The new separator's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -2 means before the last menu item.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

Use a separator to categorize groups of menu items.

If the separator is in the last position, it is not visible.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEMENT\_MENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RESETMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNCHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETMENUPOSITION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENTMENUBAR\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;','0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: AddSLabelSynonym method**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Adds a new SmartLabel with the same behavior as an existing SmartLabel.

#### **Syntax**

**.AddSLabelSynonym**(*existinglabel*, *newlabel*)

#### **Parameters**

*existinglabel*

String. Template SmartLabel.

*newlabel*

String. Name of new SmartLabel.

#### **Return values**

None

### **1-2-3: AddSmartLabel method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Adds a new SmartLabel.

#### **Syntax**

*application.AddSmartLabel SmartLabel ([formula], [format], [decimals])*

#### **Parameters**

*SmartLabel*

String. New SmartLabel name.

*formula*

(Optional) String.

*format*

(Optional) String.

*decimals*

(Optional) Long.

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: AddToSelection, Print, and RemoveFromSelection methods
' Create two ranges and select them. Then print them and unselect the second range.
Dim range1 As Range, range2 As Range
Set range1 = Bind("A:A1..A:A10")

Set range2 = Bind("A:B10..A:B20")
' Select A:A1..A:A10, then add A:B10..A:B20 to the selection.

range1.Select
range2.AddToSelection
' Print both ranges in list.

Print(Selection.Name)
' Remove range 2 from the selection.
range2.RemoveFromSelection
```

### 1-2-3: AddToSelection method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASSES;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_3_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADDTOSELECTION_METHOD_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SELECTION_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;',1)}  
See example
```

Adds an object to the selection for the current file, without removing currently selected objects.

### Syntax

*object*.AddToSelection

### Parameters

None

### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_CLEARSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_COPYSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CUTSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_EXTENDSELECTFROMTAB_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_EXTENDSELECT_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_EXTENDWORKSHEETSELECTIONBACK_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_EXTENDWORKSHEETSELECTIONFORWARD_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_GETSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_REMOVEFROMSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECT_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTALL_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTALLSHEETS_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_ACTIVE_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_ISSELECTABLE_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_ISSELECTED_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTION_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTED_EVENT_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```

' Example: Background, BackColor, Colors properties; AddVersion,
'         CreateRangeName, DeleteVersion, DeleteVersionGroup, NewVersion,
'         NewVersionGroup, RemoveVersion methods
' This example creates 2 range names and a version for each.
' It then puts the versions in a version group.
' First, create the ranges.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "North Sales", [A:B2..A:B10]
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "South Sales", [A:C2..A:C10]
' Next, make a second version for each range.
[North Sales].NewVersion("Version 2")
[South Sales].NewVersion("Version 2")
' Do something to make Version 2 different. For example, set the background color.
Set [North Sales].Background.BackColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("light yellow")
Set [South Sales].Background.BackColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("pale blue")
' Create a version group and add the versions to it.
CurrentDocument.NewVersionGroup("Version Group A")
[Version Group A].AddVersion "North Sales", "Version 2"
[Version Group A].AddVersion "South Sales", "Version 2"
' After you're finished with the version, you can remove it or delete it.
' If necessary, remove a version from the version group.
[Version Group A].RemoveVersion "South Sales"
' If necessary, delete the version.
[South Sales.Version 2].DeleteVersion
' When finished, you can also delete Version Group A from the document.
[Version Group A].DeleteVersionGroup

```



### 1-2-3: AddVersion method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds a version to this version group.

#### Syntax

*versiongroup*.AddVersion *rangename*, *versionname*, [*lastmodifier*]

#### Parameters

*rangename*

String. The name of the range that contains the version that you want to add to the version group.

*versionname*

String. The name of the version that you want to add to the version group.

*lastmodifier*

(Optional) String. The name of the last person to modify this version.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

You can put only one version of each named range into a single version group.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MERGEVERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPORTVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENTVERSION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_LASTVERSIONGROUP\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONBORDERVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONBORDERVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: AppendRecords method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPENDRECORDS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Appends records from the specified source range to this database table range. The range that is the object of this method must be a database table in the worksheet or an external database table.

#### Syntax

*range*.AppendRecords *sourcerange*

#### Parameters

*sourcerange*

Variant. The range of records to append to this range. The range to append must be organized as a database table.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETERECORDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FINDRECORDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: AppendRecords and CreateRangeName methods
' Create 2 database tables and then append the second to the first.
' Create a new file
Dim doc1 As Document
Set doc1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Doc_1")
' Create the first database table.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "EmpTable1", [A:B2..A:C10]
[A:B2].Contents = "Name"
[A:C2].Contents = "Employee ID"
[A:B3].Contents = "Smith, John"
[A:C3].Contents = "1234"
' Create the second database table.
.NewSheet $After,1,True
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "EmpTable2", [B:B2..B:C10]
[B:B2].Contents = "Name"
[B:C2].Contents = "Employee ID"
[B:B3].Contents = "Doe, Jane"
[B:C3].Contents = "5678"
' Append the second table to the first table.
[EmpTable1].AppendRecords([EmpTable2])
[EmpTable1].Goto
```

### **1-2-3: Arrangelcons method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Arranges the icons within the application window.

#### **Syntax**

*applicationwindow*.**Arrangelcons**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

' Example: BackSolve method

' Modify the value in cell A1

' so that the formula in cell B1 returns the value 20.

```
[B1].Contents = "+A1*5"
```

```
CurrentDocument.BackSolve [B1],20,[A1]
```

' Results:

' A1 will contain 4.

' The formula in B1 will show 20.

### 1-2-3: Backsolve method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKSOLVE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Makes a formula cell equal to a specified value, by changing the values of specified adjustable cells that are used by the formula.

#### Syntax

*document*.**Backsolve** *makecell*, *cellvalue*, *adjustablecells*, [*impreciseanswer*]

#### Parameters

*makecell*

Variant. The cell containing the formula.

*cellvalue*

Variant. The value to which the *makecell* formula output is to be changed by adjusting the values in the *adjustablecells* range.

*adjustablecells*

Variant. The range of cells you want to change, to cause the formula to result in *cellvalue*.

*impreciseanswer*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). The method Backsolver uses to arrive at an answer when the problem does not produce a precise solution. The values are from the BSolverChoice enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Accept	Enters the best available solution in the adjustable range. This is the default.
\$Reject	Rejects the best available solution and does not make changes to the adjustable range.
\$Warning	Pauses the macro and displays a warning message dialog box to let the user choose whether to accept the best available solution.

#### Return values

None

### 1-2-3: Bounds method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJE  
CT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_  
CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLAS  
S;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_12  
3_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS  
';0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_BOUNDS_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Redraws the graphic object using (*left, top*) as the top left corner and (*right, bottom*) as the bottom right corner. All units are one-twentieth of a point (twips).

#### Syntax

*document.object.Bounds left, top, right, bottom*

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. Left position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. Top position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. Right position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. Bottom position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

#### Return value

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_MOVE_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_RESIZE_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```
' Example: Bounds and NewEllipse methods
' Create an ellipse in a 1"x2" box and then redraw it in a 0.5"x1" box.
' First, draw an ellipse on sheet A.
Dim myEllipse As Ellipse
Set myEllipse = [A].NewEllipse(1440, 1440, 4320, 2880)
' Redraw the ellipse in a smaller bounding rectangle.
myEllipse.Bounds 1440, 1440, 2880, 2160
```



### **1-2-3: BreakLink method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Breaks the existing link, disconnecting the object from the link's source.

For all links except DDE links, breaking the link converts the object to a Draw object. The object can no longer be edited by the server application.

For DDE links, breaking the link removes the @datalink function, but leaves the data.

There is no "undo" for BreakLink; the object is definitively converted to a Draw object.

#### **Syntax**

*object*.BreakLink

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

The BreakLink method is equivalent to the Break Link button in the Manage Links dialog box, displayed in 1-2-3 when a user chooses Edit - Manage Links.

## **BreakWebTableConnection method**

{button ,AL('^;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Breaks the connection between the web and the data in the sheet, leaving the last refreshed version of the web data in the sheet.

### **Syntax**

*webtable*.BreakWebTableConnection

### **Parameters**

None

### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: CalcMode property; Calc method
' Set up a summed range, change one its cells, and recalculate the sum.
' First, create a summed range.
[A:B2].Contents = "1"

[A:B3].Contents = "2"

[A:B4].Contents = "3"

[A:B5].Contents = "@Sum(B2..B4)"
' Set Calc mode to manual,
' to can control when recalculation occurs.
CurrentDocument.CalcMode = $Manual
' B5 now shows 6. Now change B2.
[A:B2].Contents = "2"
' To see the effect of this, you must recalculate,
' because .CalcMode was set to $Manual.
CurrentApplication.Calc
' B5 now shows 7.
```

### **1-2-3: Calc method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CALC\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Recalculates the formulas in open files.

#### **Syntax**

*object*.Calc

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGERECALC\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CALCITERATIONS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CALC\_MODE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CALCORDER\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ApplicationWindow property; Cascade method
' Create two workbook windows and cascade them.
Dim appWindow As ApplicationWindow
Dim doc1 As Document
Dim doc2 As Document
Set appWindow = CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow
Set doc1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Document #1")
Set doc2 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Document #2")
' Cascade the workbook windows.
appWindow.Cascade
```

### 1-2-3: Cascade method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CASCADE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Cascades the workbook windows when more than one window is open.

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow.Cascade*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TILE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TILEHORIZONTAL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TILEVERTICAL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: CoordinateString property; Cell method
' Get a single-cell range from its row and column titles in row 1 and column A.
' Note: This example pertains to the Windows version of 1-2-3.

' Search titles.
Dim rowTitle As String      ' The cell row title to find
Dim colTitle As String     ' The cell column title to find

' Result variables.
Dim cellFound As Variant   ' The cell found by this routine
Dim rowFound As Variant    ' True if a row with rowTitle in column A was found
Dim colFound As Variant    ' True if a column with colTitle in row 1 was found
rowFound = False
colFound = False

' Set up test data.
rowTitle = "markRow"
colTitle = "markCol"
[A3].Contents = rowTitle
[D1].Contents = colTitle

' Find the row title cell that matches rowTitle.
Dim rowRange As Range      ' The range containing all the row titles (column A)
Dim row As Long            ' Index of the row being searched
Dim rowCell As Variant    ' The single cell being searched
Set rowRange = Bind("A1..A65535")
row = 0                    ' Index is zero-based
Do While row < 65535
  Set rowCell = rowRange.Cell(row, 0, 0)
  ' Remove the label-prefix character from the cell contents
  ' and compare to the desired row title.
  If Mid(rowCell.Contents, 2) = rowTitle Then
    rowFound = True
    Exit Do
    ' You can add code here to limit the number of blank cells examined,
    ' when rowTitle is not found ...
  End If
  row = row + 1
Loop

' Find the column title cell that matches colTitle
Dim colRange As Range     ' The range containing all the column titles (row 1)
Dim col As Long           ' Index of the column being searched
Dim colCell As Variant    ' The single cell being searched
Set colRange = Bind("A1..IV1")
col = 0                   ' Index is zero-based
Do While col < 256
  Set colCell = colRange.Cell(0, col, 0)
  ' Remove the label-prefix character from the cell contents
  ' and compare to the desired column title.
  If Mid(colCell.Contents, 2) = colTitle Then
    colFound = True
    Exit Do
    ' You can add code here to limit the number of blank cells examined,
    ' when colTitle is not found ...
  End If
  col = col + 1

```

Loop

```
' Get the single-cell matching range that was found.
If rowFound = True And colFound = True Then
    Set cellFound = [A1..IV65536].Cell(row, col, 0)
Else
    Set cellFound = Null
End If
MessageBox "The specified cell is " & cellFound.CoordinateString, MB_OK +
MB_ICONINFORMATION
' Test result is cellFound = [D3].
```



### 1-2-3: Cell method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns the single-cell range for a specified row, column, and sheet. You specify the row, column, and sheet using indexes that are zero-based from the top leftmost cell of the first sheet of the range on which you run this method. The top leftmost cell of the first sheet thus has the indexes (0, 0, 0).

#### Syntax

Set *cellrange* = *range*.Cell(*row*, *column*, [*sheet*])

#### Parameters

*row*

Long. The zero-based row of the cell.

*column*

Long. The zero-based column of the cell.

*sheet*

(Optional) Long. The zero-based sheet of the cell.

#### Return values

Range. The desired cell range.

#### Usage

The specified indexes must designate a cell within the range on which you run this method.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELLS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: CheckItem method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Puts a check mark before the name of a specified item on the menu.

#### Syntax

*object*.CheckItem *position*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The menu position of the item to check.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

Use a check mark to indicate that the corresponding menu item is set, true, or on. Typically, you call this method in the Click event for the menu item. This method only works on items created using LotusScript.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDSEPARATOR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DISABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ENABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNCHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUPROMPT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: CheckItem method, UncheckItem method
' Handler for a menu item that sets a property True or False
' and checks the menu item when the property is set True.
' See the example for the AddMenu method for an example of
' how to hook this item handler up to a displayed menu.

' In the Globals section, Dim the variables.
Dim settingValue As Variant      ' The Boolean property to be set.
Dim settingPos As Integer       ' The menu position of the property item.
Dim menu As Menu                ' The menu containing the item.

Sub MenuItemInitialize          ' For testing only.
    settingValue = False
    settingPos = 1
    Set menu = CurrentApplication.NewMenu
End Sub

Sub mySettingHandler
    ' Set the property.
    settingValue = Not settingValue
    ' Set the menu item check mark.
    If settingValue = True Then menu.CheckItem settingPos
    If settingValue = False Then menu.UncheckItem settingPos
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: ClearOutline method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLEAROUTLINE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Clears the entire outline for the sheet. Clearing the outline fully promotes and expands all outlined rows and columns in the sheet and turns off the display of the outline frames for the rows and columns.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.ClearOutline

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ClearOutline method, DemoteRow method
' Demote some rows and then clear the outline in sheet A.
' First, demote rows 2 through 10 in Sheet A.
[A:A2..A:A10].DemoteRow
' Reverse the demotion by clearing the outline.
[A].ClearOutline
```

### 1-2-3: ClearRangeNames method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CLEARRANGENAMES\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes all range names in a file.

#### Syntax

*document*.ClearRangeNames

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMEFROMLABEL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISRANGENAMED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)}  
[See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ClearRangeNames, CreateRangeName methods
' Create, use, and clear some range names.
' First, create the named ranges.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Range 1", [A:B2..A:B10]
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Range 2", [A:C2..A:C10]
' Do something with these ranges using their range names ...
' Then delete them all.
CurrentDocument.ClearRangeNames
```

### 1-2-3: ClearSplits method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEXTSPLIT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Clears existing splits in the workbook window.

#### Syntax

*document*.ClearSplits

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VIEWSPLITHEIGHT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VIEWSPLITSTYLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VIEWSPLITWIDTH\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEXTSPLIT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: Background, Color, ColorName and Pattern properties;
'           Clear and NewRectangle methods

' Enter data into cell B2 and then clear it.
[A:B2].Contents = "100"
Msgbox "Clear the data."
[A:B2].Clear $ClearData

' Create a rectangle and then clear it from the sheet.
Dim rect1 As Rectangle
Set rect1 = [A].NewRectangle(100, 100, 1000, 1000)
' Do something with the rectangle. For example, set its background.
[Rectangle 1].Background.Color.ColorName = "neon green"
[Rectangle 1].Background.Pattern = $BowlingBalls
' When finished, delete the rectangle.
Msgbox "Clear the rectangle."
rect1.Clear
```

### 1-2-3: Clear method

```
{button ,AL(`H_123_ADVICE_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;','0)} See list of classes  
{button ,AL(`H_123_CLEAR_METHOD_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;','1)} See example
```

Deletes the object without placing it on the Clipboard. For a Range object, clears the specified data from the range.

### Syntax

*object*.Clear [*clearchoice*]

### Parameters

*clearchoice*

(Optional) Variant (RangeClearChoice enumeration). Valid only for Range objects. Specifies what data to clear from the range. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. These values can be combined. The default is to clear the cell contents of the range.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$ClearData	Clear the cell contents
\$ClearStyle	Clear the style
\$ClearFormat	Clear the data format
\$ClearBorder	Clear the cell border
\$ClearScripts	Clear the scripts
\$ClearComments	Clear the cell comment

### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL(`H_123_CLEAROUTLINE_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CLEARRANGENAMES_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CLEAR SPLITS_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CLEARTRANSCRIPT_METHOD_MEMDEF;','0)} See related topics
```

### 1-2-3: CloseAll method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLOSEALL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

In a 1-2-3 add-in, closes all open documents, saving changes if you so specify. This method is only for use in scripts that will be compiled into a 1-2-3 add-in file.

#### Syntax

*application*.CloseAll *savechanges*

#### Parameters

*savechanges*

Variant (Boolean). Indicates whether to save any changes in the documents (value True) or not to save them (value False).

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPEN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLOSE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: CloseAll method
' Save all changes in the currently open files and close them.

' First, create a document and modify it.
Dim scratchfile As Document
Set scratchfile = CurrentApplication.NewDocument
[A:B2].Contents = "testdata"
' Save all changes in the document and close it.
CurrentApplication.CloseAll True
' This brings up the SaveAs dialog box to prompt the user
' for the filenames of any new files that have never been saved.
' After the user supplies the filenames, 1-2-3 closes all open files.
```

### **1-2-3: ClosePreview method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Closes the Preview window.

#### **Syntax**

*application*.ClosePreview

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: Close method
' Example 1: Close the current document and save any changes.
CurrentDocument.Close True
' Example 2: Close document window 3 in the document <<Untitled>>.
[<<Untitled>>.Window 3].Close
```

### 1-2-3: Close method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CLOSE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Closes the window, document, or application.

#### Syntax

*object.Close* [*savechanges*]

#### Parameters

*savechanges*

(Optional) Variant. A Boolean value that indicates whether to save any changes that have been made to the file. If you don't pass in this argument and changes have been made in a file with a single open document window, the Save Changes dialog box appears. The dialog box doesn't appear when you run this method on an Application object that has no open files, or on a DocWindow object that is not the only one open for a file.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

When you close an application window and the application is serving objects to a client, the application remains active (but not visible) until all served objects are released. At that point, the application ends.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPEN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLOSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: CollapseColumn method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Collapses all expanded columns whose parents (summary columns) are within this range.

#### Syntax

*range*.CollapseColumn

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This method doesn't work on 3D ranges.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: CollapseColumn method, DemoteColumn method, ExpandColumn method
' Demote column D, collapse column E above it,
' and then expand column E.
[A:D1].DemoteColumn 1
[A:E1].CollapseColumn
' Column D is no longer visible.
' To see column D again, expand column E.
[A:E1].ExpandColumn
```

```
' Example: CollapseRow method, DemoteRow method, ExpandRow method
' Demote row 4, collapse the row 5 below it,
' and then expand the row.
[A:A4].DemoteRow 1
[A:A5].CollapseRow
' Row 4 is no longer visible.
' To see row 4 again, expand row 5.
[A:A5].ExpandRow
```

### 1-2-3: CollapseRow method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Collapses all expanded rows whose parents (summary rows) are in the range.

#### Syntax

*range*.CollapseRow

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This method doesn't work on 3D ranges.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Background and BackColor properties; ColorFromRGB method
' Create a primary blue Color object from a primary blue RGB value.
Dim myColor As Color
Dim rgbValue As Long
rgbValue = &H000000FF&
Set myColor = CurrentApplication.ColorFromRGB(rgbValue)
' Apply the color to a range.
Set [A:A2..A:A10].Background.BackColor = myColor
```

### 1-2-3: ColorFromRGB method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLORFROMRGB\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a Color object whose RGB value is closest to the specified RGB value, from the colors available in the application.

#### Syntax

*color* = *application*.ColorFromRGB(*rgbvalue*)

#### Parameters

*rgbvalue*

Long. The RGB value to be converted to a Color object. The format for this value is &H00RRGGBB&, where RR, GG, and BB are the red, green, and blue intensities, each varying from 00 to FF.

#### Return values

A Color object.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLORS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Connect method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Connects to an external database table and creates an external range that can be used in a query.

#### Syntax

*document.Connect* *drivername*, [*driveruserid*], [*driverpassword*], [*connectstring*], *databasename*, [*databaseuserid*], [*databasepassword*], [*ownername*], *tablename*, [*rangename*]

#### Parameters

*drivername*

String. The name of the driver to use for the connection (for example, "DBase\_IV").

*driveruserid*

(Optional) String. The database driver user ID.

*driverpassword*

(Optional) String. The database driver password.

*connectstring*

(Optional) String. A connection string to pass to the driver. Use this to specify additional information that may be needed to connect to the database.

*databasename*

String. The name and path of the external database to which you want to connect (for example, "\\lotus\work\123\database\staff").

*databaseuserid*

(Optional) String. The database user ID.

*databasepassword*

(Optional) String. The database password.

*ownername*

(Optional) String. The name of the owner of the table.

*tablename*

String. The name of the table in the external database (for example, "employee.dbf").

*rangename*

(Optional) String. The name of the external range to create. If you don't supply this, the table name is used.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DISCONNECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: CopyFill method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Fills a range by copying the data in the range in the specified direction.

#### Syntax

*range.CopyFill(direction)*

#### Parameters

*direction*

Variant (CopyFillDir enumeration). Direction in which to copy the data. The following table lists the legal values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Back	Copy the data to the cells preceding the current location.
\$Down	Copy the data to the cells below the current location.
\$Forward	Copy the data to the cells after the current location.
\$Left	Copy the data to the left.
\$Right	Copy the data to the right.
\$Up	Copy the data to the cells above the current location.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The range you specify must include both the cells you want to copy and the cells that you want to fill.

### 1-2-3: CopySelection method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_COPYSELECTION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Copies the selected objects to the Clipboard.

#### Syntax

*document*.CopySelection

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CUTSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEFROMSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTALLSHEETS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: CopySelection, Select, and Paste methods
' Copy and paste a selection.

' First, select a range.
[A:B2..A:B10].Select
' Copy it to the Clipboard.
CurrentDocument.CopySelection
' Paste it somewhere else.
[A:D2..A:D10].Paste
```

### 1-2-3: CopySQLToClipboard method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_COPYSQLTOCLIPBOARD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Copies the SQL statement that represents the current query to the Clipboard.

#### Syntax

*query*.CopySQLToClipboard

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_QUERYSORTDEFINEKEY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)}  
[See related topics](#)

```
' Example: CopySQLToClipboard, OpenDocument, and Paste methods
Sub CopySQLToCLIP
  ' Open a workbook containing a table.
  CurrentApplication.OpenDocument "e:\data\123\employee.123"

  ' Set up a query, copy it to the Clipboard, and paste it.
  CurrentDocument.NewQuery "Query1", "A:A1..A:F11"
  ' Run the query.
  [Query1].OutputLocation = "A:A15"
  [Query1].Refresh

  ' Enter your SQL query into Query #1 ...
  MsgBox "Enter your SQL query into the query."
  [Query1].RemoveSelectField "LAST"
  [Query1].AddSelectField "LAST", "DOH"

  ' Copy the query to the Clipboard.
  [Query1].CopySQLToClipboard

  ' Paste the SQL string from the Clipboard into A:A13.
  [A:A13].Paste

  ' Output =
  ' SELECT EMPID, LAST, FIRST, DOH, SALARIED, DEPTNUM FROM A:A1..A:F11
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: CopyToClipboard method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE  
_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHA  
ND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLA  
SS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLA  
SS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLAS  
S;','0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_COPYTOCLIPBOARD_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Copies the object to the Clipboard.

#### Syntax

*object*.CopyToClipboard [*format*]

#### Parameters

*format*

(Optional) Variant (ClipboardFormat enumeration). The format in which to copy to the Clipboard. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$NativeFormat	Native format
\$RichTextFormat	Rich text format
\$BitmapFormat	Bitmap format
\$PictureFormat	Picture format
\$LotusChartFormat	Lotus Chart format
\$EmbedSourceFormat	Embed source format
\$EmbeddedObjectFormat	Embedded object format
\$DIBFormat	Device-independent bitmap
\$TextFormat	Text
\$WK1Format	1-2-3 for DOS, Release 2
\$WK3Format	1-2-3 for Windows Release 1; 1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4

#### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_PASTE_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```
' Example: CopyToClipboard, Paste methods
' Copy a range's data to the Clipboard and paste it into another range.
[A:B2].Contents = "123"
[A:B2..A:B10].CopyToClipboard
[A:C2..A:C10].Paste
```

```
' Example: OutputLocation property; CreateComputedField, DeleteComputedField,
'       DeleteQuery, NewQuery, and Refresh methods;
' Set up a new query, refresh it, and then delete it.
'
' Set up the query.
[A:B2].Contents = "Item"
[A:C2].Contents = "Price"
[A:D2].Contents = "Shipping"
[A:B3].Contents = "1"
[B3].DragAndFill [B3..D5]
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "Query 1", "A:B2..A:D5"
' Run the query.
[Query 1].OutputLocation = "A:B8"
[Query 1].Refresh
' Do something with the query. For example, create a computed field.
[Query 1].CreateComputedField "(Price)+(Shipping)", "Total Price"
' If necessary, delete the computed field.
If 6 = MessageBox("Delete the computed field?", 4 + 32, "Computed field example") Then
    [Query 1].DeleteComputedField "(Price)+(Shipping)"
End If
' If necessary, delete the query.
If 6 = MessageBox("Delete the query?", 4 + 32, "Computed field example") Then
    CurrentDocument.DeleteQuery "Query 1"
End If
```

### 1-2-3: CreateComputedField method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CREATECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adds a field containing a specified formula to the query.

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.CreateComputedField *formula*, [*alias*]

#### Parameters

*formula*

String. The formula in 1-2-3 syntax. For more information, search on "Formulas, guidelines" in the Help Index.

*alias*

(Optional) String. A field alias for the computed field. An alias replaces the formula in the computed field name cell.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DELETECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDSELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_GUIDELINES\_FOR\_ENTERING\_FORMULAS\_OVER@SS1N60EN.HLP',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: CreateRangeNameFromLabel method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMEFROMLABEL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Assigns an existing range of labels as the range names for a group of single-cell ranges immediately above, below, to the right of, or to the left of the label range.

#### Syntax

*document*.CreateRangeNameFromLabel *range*, *rangelabeldirection*

#### Parameters

*range*

Variant. The range that contains the labels you want to assign as range names for adjacent cells.

*rangelabeldirection*

Variant (RangeNameLabelDir enumeration). Indicates which single-cell ranges to name using adjacent labels. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$LabelLeft	Names cells to the left of the labels
\$LabelRight	Names cells to the right of the labels
\$LabelUp	Names cells above the labels
\$LabelDown	Names cells below the labels

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLEARRANGENAMES\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISRANGENAMED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: CreateRangeNameFromLabel and DragAndFill methods
' Create a column of labels and convert them to range names.
' First, create a range label in cell B2.
[A:B2].Contents = "Range_1"
' Fill the rest of the column B cells through row 10 with sequential names.
[A:B2].DragAndFill [A:B2..A:B10]
' Create range names from the labels.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeNameFromLabel [A:B2..A:B10], $LabelRight
```

```
' Example: CreateRangeName and CreateRangeNameTable methods
' Create a range name table starting on sheet A, in cell F2.
' First, create two range names.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Range_1", [A:A2..A:A5]
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Range_2", [A:B2..A:B5]
' Place the range names in a table starting in cell A:F2.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeNameTable [A:F2]
' Output: Two range names and addresses at starting in cell A:F2.
```

### 1-2-3: CreateRangeNameTable method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMETABLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a two-column table with the names of all defined ranges in the current file listed alphabetically in the left column, and the corresponding range addresses listed in the right column.

#### Syntax

*document.CreateRangeNameTable tablelocation*

#### Parameters

*tablelocation*

Variants. The name or address of the range where you want to create the table of range names and addresses. Specify either the entire range or only the first cell.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The table occupies two columns and as many rows as there are range names, plus one blank row. 1-2-3 writes over any existing data in the table range.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CLEARRANGENAMES\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMEFROMLABEL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISRANGENAMED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: CreateRangeName method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DELETERANGENAME\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Assigns a name to a range.

#### Syntax

*document*.CreateRangeName *rangename*, *range*

#### Parameters

*rangename*

String. The name you want to assign to the range.

*range*

Range. The range that you want to name.

#### Usage

Range names must be no more than 15 characters and must start with a letter (A–Z). For other name restrictions, search on "Naming conventions" in the 1-2-3 Help Index.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CLEARRANGENAMES\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMEFROMLABEL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISRANGENAMED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: CreateTable method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets up the structure for and connects to a new table in an external database.

#### Syntax

*document.CreateTable* *drivername*, [*driveruserid*], [*driverpassword*], *databasename*, [*databaseuserid*], [*databasepassword*], [*ownername*], *tablename*, [*rangename*], [*createstring*], *modelrange*

#### Parameters

*drivername*

String. The name of the driver to use for the connection to the database (for example, "dBASE\_IV").

*driveruserid*

(Optional) String. The database driver user ID.

*driverpassword*

(Optional) String. The database driver password

*databasename*

String. The name and path of the database to which you want to connect (for example, "\\lotus\work\database\staff").

*databaseuserid*

(Optional) String. The database user ID.

*databasepassword*

(Optional) String. The database password.

*ownername*

(Optional) String. The name of the owner of the table.

*tablename*

String. The name of the table in the external database (for example, "employee.dbf").

*rangename*

(Optional) String. The name of the external range to create for the table. If you don't supply this, the table name is used.

*createstring*

(Optional) String. The table creation string to be passed to the driver.

*modelrange*

Range. The database table range that contains the data from which the new table is to be created.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BASESOURCETABLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_APPENDRECORDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETERECORDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SETMAXRECORDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQUERYTABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_WHATIFTABLE1\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_WHATIFTABLE2\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_WHATIFTABLE3\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SOURCETABLES\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: CutSelection, Paste methods
' Select, cut, and paste the contents of a cell.

' Create and select objects.
[A:B2].Contents = "1"
[A:B2].Select
' Cut the selection.
CurrentDocument.CutSelection
' Paste the cut material into B3.
[A:B3].Paste
```

### **1-2-3: CutSelection method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CUTSELECTION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Cuts the selected objects to the Clipboard.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.CutSelection

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PASTE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Cut method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE  
_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHA  
ND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLA  
SS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLA  
SS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLAS  
S;','0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_CUT_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Copies the object to the Clipboard and deletes it.

### Syntax

*object.Cut* [*format*]

### Parameters

*format*

(Optional) Variant (ClipboardFormat enumeration). The format in which to cut to the Clipboard. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$NativeFormat	Native format
\$RichTextFormat	Rich text format
\$BitmapFormat	Bitmap format
\$PictureFormat	Picture format
\$LotusChartFormat	Lotus Chart format
\$EmbedSourceFormat	Embed source format
\$EmbeddedObjectFormat	Embedded object format
\$DIBFormat	Device-independent bitmap
\$TextFormat	Text
\$WK1Format	1-2-3 for DOS, Release 2
\$WK3Format	1-2-3 for Windows Release 1; 1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4

### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_CUTSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_PASTE_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```



```
' Example: Cut and Paste methods
' Put "1" in B1, then cut it out and paste it in B2.
[A:B1].Contents = "1"
[A:B1].Cut
[A:B2].Paste
```

```
' Example: CellValue property; DataParseGuess and DataParse methods
' Guess the data format for a cell containing a text block and a numeric block.
' Then parse the cell using the guessed format.
[B2].Contents = "AAA 123"
[B3].Contents = [B2].DataParseGuess
[B2].DataParse [B4], [B3].CellValue
```

### 1-2-3: DataParseGuess method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DATAPARSEGUESS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Parses a range, returns a string of guessed data formats, and outputs a parsed format line. This method parses for labels, values, dates, and times. For more information, search on "Parsing data" in the 1-2-3 Help Index.

#### Syntax

*format* = *range*.DataParseGuess

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

String. The guessed data formats, including the types of data and their block lengths.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DATAPARSE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: DataParseGuess, DataParse methods
' Declare a variable to hold the format line for parsing.
Dim parseString As String

' Set up a label range to be parsed, containing
' two label blocks and one date block.
[A:B3].Contents = "Smith Arthur 5/23/89"
[A:B4].Contents = "Aubry Lisa 4/12/87"
[A:B5].Contents = "Howard Janet 2/6/84"

' Guess the data format based upon the labels.
parseString = [A:B3..A:B5].DataParseGuess
' Parse the range using the guessed format
' and put the resulting data in a range starting at B10.
[A:B3..A:B5].DataParse [A:B10],parseString

' Output:
' A: --- B ----- C ----- D --
' 10 Smith Arthur 05/23/89
' 11 Aubry Lisa 04/12/87
' 12 Howard Janet 02/06/84

```

### 1-2-3: DataParse method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATAPARSE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Parses a range containing text, using specified data formats. Puts the extracted data into the specified destination range, one column per block of data.

#### Syntax

*range.DataParse destinationrange, formatline*

#### Parameters

*destinationrange*

Variant. The output range for the parsed data.

*formatline*

String. The data formats to use to parse the data. You can parse for numbers, labels, dates, and times in blocks of specified length. For more information, search on "Format line" in the 1-2-3 Help Index.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The source range object on which you run this method may be read-only or read-write. The destination range must be read-write.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATAPARSEGUESS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: DefineNamedStyle method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DEFINENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Defines a named style based on the styles of the source cell, which is the top left cell of this range.

#### Syntax

*range*.DefineNamedStyle *stylename*

#### Parameters

*stylename*

String. The name for the named style.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RENAMENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTONAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Bold, Font, and StyleName properties;
'           DefineNamedStyle and DeleteNamedStyle methods
' Define a named style, use it, and delete it.
[A:B2].Contents = "Louise"
[A:C2].Contents = "Norman"
' Set the style for text in a cell to bold and name the style.
[A:B2].Font.Bold = True
' Name this style as BoldText.
[A:B2].DefineNamedStyle "BoldText"
' Apply this style to another range.
[A:C2].StyleName = "BoldText"
' When finished with the named style, you can delete it.
.DeleteNamedStyle "BoldText"
```

```
' Example: DeleteColumns method  
' Delete the full column.  
[A:B2].DeleteColumns $Full
```



### 1-2-3: DeleteColumns method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes the columns in the specified range.

#### Syntax

*range.DeleteColumns* [*deletetype*]

#### Return values

None

#### Parameters

*deletetype*

(Optional) Variant (ColRowType enumeration). Determines what part of the columns to delete. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Full	Delete the entire column.
\$Partial	Delete only the part of the column that is inside the range.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETESHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_INSERTROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_INSERTSHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWSHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: DeleteComputedField method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes a computed field from a query.

#### Syntax

*dataquery.DeleteComputedField formula*

#### Parameters

*formula*

String. The formula string or field name of the computed field that you want to delete from the query.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDSELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: DeleteCurrentVersion method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Deletes the current version of the specified range.

#### **Syntax**

*range*.DeleteCurrentVersion

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

### 1-2-3: DeleteNamedPrintSettings method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETE\_NAMED\_PRINT\_SETTINGS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes the given print settings name from the document's NamedPrintSettings collection.

#### Syntax

*document.DeleteNamedPrintSettings settingsname*

#### Parameters

*settingsname*

String. The print settings name to be deleted from the NamedPrintSettings collection.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEW\_NAMED\_PRINT\_SETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAMED\_PRINT\_SETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_USE\_DEFAULT\_PRINT\_SETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENT\_PRINT\_SETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: CurrentPrintSettings property; DeleteNamedPrintSettings,  
'           NewNamedPrintSettings, Print, UseDefaultPrintSettings, methods  
' This example creates a named print settings, uses it, then deletes it.  
' First, create a new named print settings.  
Dim myPrtSet As PrintSettings  
Set myPrtSet = CurrentDocument.NewNamedPrintSettings("Prt_Set_1", False, )  
' Do something with the print settings. For example, set a margin and footer.  
myPrtSet.LeftMargin = 1440      ' In units of twips  
myPrtSet.FooterLeft = "^"      ' Print file name  
' Make the current document use Prt_Set_1.  
Set CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings = [Prt_Set_1]  
' Print the current document.  
CurrentApplication.Print  
' Continue using the print settings as needed ...  
' Optionally, go back to the application's default print settings.  
CurrentDocument.UseDefaultPrintSettings  
' If necessary, delete the print settings name when finished.  
CurrentDocument.DeleteNamedPrintSettings "Prt_Set_1"
```

### 1-2-3: DeleteNamedStyle method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEFINENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes the named style. Does not change the style of any ranges having this named style.

#### Syntax

*range.DeleteNamedStyle* *stylename*

#### Parameters

*stylename*

String. The name of the named style.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEFINENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RENAMENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTONAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: DeleteQuery method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes the specified query from the document.

#### Syntax

*document.DeleteQuery queryname*

#### Parameters

*queryname*

String. The name of the query to delete.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDSELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: DeleteRangeName method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETERANGENAME\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes the specified range name from the document.

#### Syntax

*document.DeleteRangeName* *rangename*

#### Parameters

*rangename*

String. The range name to be deleted.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CLEARRANGENAMES\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMEFROMLABEL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISRANGENAMED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)}  
[See related topics](#)



```
' Example: CreateRangeName and DeleteRangeName methods, ColumnWidth property
' Create a range name, use it, and delete it.
' Create the range name "North Sales" for the range A:C10..A:C20.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "North_Sales", [A:C10..A:C20]
' Use this named range. For example, set its column width.
[North_Sales].ColumnWidth = 10
' If necessary, delete the named range when finished.
CurrentDocument.DeleteRangeName "North_Sales"
```

### 1-2-3: DeleteRecords method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETERECORDS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

From a database table, deletes the records that meet the specified criteria formula.

#### Syntax

*range.DeleteRecords* *criteria*

#### Parameters

*criteria*

String. The criteria formula. For more information, search on "Criteria" in the 1-2-3 Help Index.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPENDRECORDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FINDRECORDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COMMIT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: CreateRange, and DeleteRecords methods
Sub DeleteRecordsMethod
    ' Create a small range of data.
    MsgBox "Create a small range of data."
    [A:A1].Contents = "Name"
    [A:B1].Contents = "State"
    [A:A2].Contents = "Sally"
    [A:B2].Contents = "NY"
    [A:A3].Contents = "Aidan"
    [A:B3].Contents = "MA"
    [A:A4].Contents = "Siobhan"
    [A:B4].Contents = "CT"
    [A:A5].Contents = "Lester"
    [A:B5].Contents = "MA"
    ' Name the range SOURCEINPUT.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "sourceinput", [A:A1..A:B5]

    ' Delete records in the range that match the criteria "State" = "MA".
    MsgBox "Delete records matching STATE = MA."
    [SOURCEINPUT].DeleteRecords "State=""MA""
End Sub
```

' Example: DeleteRows method

' Delete the cells in A:B2..C3 and move the remaining data up to fill these cells.

[A:B2..A:C3].DeleteRows \$Partial

### 1-2-3: DeleteRows method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETEROWS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes the rows in the specified range.

#### Syntax

*range.DeleteRows* [*deletetype*]

#### Parameters

*deletetype*

(Optional) Variant (ColRowType enumeration). Determines what part of the rows to delete. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
\$Full	Delete the entire row.
\$Partial	Delete only the part of the row that is inside the range.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETESHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_INSERTCOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_INSERTROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWSHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: DeleteSheet method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETESHEET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes the sheet or collection of sheets.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.DeleteSheet

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWSHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: AddToSelection, DeleteSheet and NewSheet methods
' Delete sheets from a document in various ways: direct, selected, and named.
' First, create a new document.
CurrentApplication.NewDocument
' Add 12 sheets to the document.
CurrentDocument.NewSheet $Before, 12, True

' Delete sheet B.
Msgbox "Delete sheet B."
[B].DeleteSheet

' Delete the selected sheet.
Msgbox "Select sheet G and delete it."
[G].Select
.DeleteSheet

' Delete contiguous sheets.
Msgbox "Delete the contiguous sheets H and I."
[H].Select
[I].AddToSelection
Selection.DeleteSheet

' Delete a named sheet.
Msgbox "Name a sheet as "SheetB" and then delete it by name."
[B].Name = "SheetB"
[SheetB].DeleteSheet
```

### **1-2-3: DeleteSmartLabel method**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Deletes a SmartLabel.

#### **Syntax**

**.DeleteSmartLabel**(*smartlabel*)

#### **Parameters**

*smartlabel*

String. The name of the SmartLabel to delete.

#### **Return values**

None



### 1-2-3: DeleteVersionGroup method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes this VersionGroup object from the document.

#### Syntax

*versiongroup.DeleteVersionGroup*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MERGEVERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPORTVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENTVERSION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_LASTVERSIONGROUP\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONBORDERSVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONBORDERVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: DeleteVersion, NewVersion, CreateRangeName methods
' Create, use, and delete a range version.

' First, create some data for a range.
[A:B2].Contents = "10"
[A:B3].Contents = "20"
[A:B4].Contents = "30"

' Create a version named "Projected_Sales" of the
' range named "Q1Sales" and show the border.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Q1Sales", [A:B2..A:B4]
[Q1Sales].NewVersion("Projected_Sales")
[Q1Sales].VersionBorderVisible = True

' Use this version to do something. For example, increase all its values 10%.
ForAll sglcell In [Q1Sales].Cells
    sglcell.Contents = CStr(sglcell.CellValue * 1.1)
End Forall

' If necessary, delete the "Projected_Sales" version when finished.
If 6 = MessageBox("Delete the version?", 4 + 32) Then
    [Q1Sales.Projected_Sales].DeleteVersion
End If
```

### 1-2-3: DeleteVersion method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deletes this Version object from its range.

#### Syntax

*version.DeleteVersion*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEVERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPORTVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENTVERSION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONBORDERSVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONBORDERVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: DemoteColumn method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Demotes the outline level of the range by the specified number of levels. You can run this method on the currently selected range or on a range object reference.

#### Syntax

*range*.DemoteColumn [*levels*]

#### Parameters

*levels*

(Optional) Long. The number of levels to demote from the current level. The default is one level.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If demotion of a column would make the difference in levels between it and its parent (summary column) more than one level, this method doesn't demote the column.

If a column would hit the maximum demotion level, this method doesn't demote the column. If some columns in the range can be demoted, while others have reached the maximum level or can't move further below their parents, the columns that can move are demoted.

This method works on collections of ranges, but doesn't work on 3D ranges.

The default outline folding is parent before children, but you can reverse this by setting the Sheet.ColumnFolding property to \$ParentAfter.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLUMNFOLDING\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: DemoteRow method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Demotes the outline level of the range by the specified number of levels. You can run this method on the currently selected range or on a range object reference.

#### Syntax

*range*.DemoteRow [*levels*]

#### Parameters

*levels*

(Optional) Long. The number of levels to demote from the current level. The default is one level.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If demotion of a row would make the difference in levels between a parent (summary row) and child more than one level, this method doesn't demote the row.

If a row would hit the maximum demotion level, this method doesn't demote the row. If some rows in the range can be demoted, while others have reached the maximum level or can't move further below the parent, the rows that can move are demoted.

This method works on range collections, but not on 3D ranges.

The default outline row folding is parent after children, but you can reverse this by setting the Sheet.RowFolding property to \$ParentBefore.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ROWFOLDING\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: DemoteRow, Select, and AddToSelection methods
' Demote rows 2 through 10 in sheet A.
[A:A2..A:A10].DemoteRow
' Demote the rows in the currently selected range.
[].DemoteRow
' Select a collection of rows (3 and 5) and demote them.
[A:A3..A:IV3].Select
[A:A5..A:IV5].AddToSelection
Selection.DemoteRow
```

### 1-2-3: DisableItem method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_GETMENU\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Disables an item in a menu or menu bar.

#### Syntax

*object.DisableItem position*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The menu position of the item to be disabled.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDSEPARATOR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ENABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNCHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUPROMPT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Disconnect method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Disconnects from the specified external database range, ending all data exchange between 1-2-3 and the external table.

#### Syntax

*document.Disconnect externalrangename*

#### Parameters

*externalrangename*

String. The name of the external range from which you want to disconnect.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CONNECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQUERYTABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ROLLBACK\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



### 1-2-3: Distribution method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DISTRIBUTION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines the distribution of values in a range and enters the distribution in an adjacent range.

#### Syntax

*document*.**Distribution** *valuesrange*, *binrange*

#### Parameters

*valuesrange*

Variant. The range to scan for values. This range may be read-only or read-write. Text and blanks are ignored.

*binrange*

Variant. The range containing the list of bin values over which the input range will be distributed.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The output range appears in the column immediately to the right of the bin range. Each output cell contains the number of values in *valuesrange* that fall in the bin determined by the adjacent bin values.

```
' Example: CreateRangeName and Distribution methods
' Determine how sales were distributed for the month of June.
' Use the range named June, containing June sales data, as the values range.
Dim valuesRange As Range
Set valuesRange = Bind("A2..A10")
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "June", valuesRange
[A1].Contents = "Values range"
[A2].Contents = "1000"
[A3].Contents = "2500"
[A4].Contents = "5000"
[A5].Contents = "2200"
[A6].Contents = "3000"
[A7].Contents = "3200"
' Use [B2..B4] as the bin range.
[B1].Contents = "Bin range"
[B2].Contents = "2000"
[B3].Contents = "3000"
[B4].Contents = "4000"
[C1].Contents = "Output"
' Calculate the distribution.
CurrentDocument.Distribution [June], [B2..B4]
' Output appears in cells [C2..C5].
' C2 is 1 (there is 1 value in Values range below 2000).
' C3 is 3 (there are 3 values in Values range between 2000 and 3000).
' C4 is 1 (there is 1 value in Values range between 3000 and 4000).
' C5 is 1 (there is 1 value in Values range above 4000).
```

### 1-2-3: DragAndFill method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DRAGANDFILL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Fills a specified target range with a sequence of data that follows a pattern based on data already entered in the source *range* that you run this method on. See 1-2-3 Help Index on "Filling ranges" for details on the data pattern that 1-2-3 creates.

#### Syntax

*range*.DragAndFill *fillrange*

#### Parameters

*fillrange*

Range. The 2D target range to be filled with a sequence of data. The fill range must completely overlap the source *range* that you run this method on, and must start on the same root cell as the source range.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

Neither the source range nor the fill range can be a 3D range.

If the source range has more than one cell, the fill proceeds only in one direction, along rows or along columns. Only if the source range is a single cell can the fill proceed in both directions.

If the fill range is smaller than the source range, no fill occurs, but the part of the source range outside the fill range is cleared of data.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGEFILL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FILLRANGE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RANGEFILLINTERVAL\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RANGEFILLSTART\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RANGEFILLSTEP\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RANGEFILLSTOP\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RANGEFILLTYPE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: DragAndFill method
' Example 1: Fill a range with month names.
' Fill all 12 months in cells A1 to A12.
[A1].Contents = "January"
[A1].DragAndFill [A1..L1]
' Output: Row 1 now has the months of the year in the first 12 columns.

' Example 2: Fill a range with one name and sequential numbers.
[A2].Contents = "Item 1"
[A3].Contents = "Item 2"
' Fill cells A4..A10 with "Item n".
[A2..A3].DragAndFill [A2..A10]
' Output: Column A now has "Item 3" in A4, and so on
'           through "Item 9" in A10.
```

### 1-2-3: EnableItem method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ENABLEITEM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Enables an item in a menu or menu bar.

#### Syntax

*object.EnableItem position*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The menu position of the item to be enabled.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This method resets a 1-2-3 default menu item to its state, enabled or disabled, prior to the running of the script. You can't enable a 1-2-3 default menu item that 1-2-3 has disabled, but you can enable one that you have disabled.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDSEPARATOR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DISABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNCHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUPROMPT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: EnableItem, GetMenu, GetMenuPosition, and GetItemText methods
' Get the positions of the Window menu and the New Window menu item, and
' enable the New Window item.
Dim menu1 As Menu                ' Window menu object
Dim position As Long             ' Position of Window menu in menu bar
' Get the Window menu object.
position = CurrentApplication.GetMenuPosition($WindowMenu)
Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(position)
' Verify the position of the New Window item and enable it.
If menu1.GetItemText(1) = "&New Window" Then
    menu1.EnableItem 1
Else
    ' The New Window item has been displaced to a different position.
    ' Loop over the other items to find the New Window item and then enable it ...
End If
```

### 1-2-3: EndPoll method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPOLL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Terminates the specified poll event. If the poll event is operating, it ceases operating, and no further events will be raised. If the poll event is not operating, nothing happens.

#### Syntax

*document*.EndPoll *eventindex*

#### Parameters

*eventindex*

Long. Index of the event to be terminated. A value of 1 for *eventindex* specifies the event Poll1, and so on through the event Poll4.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPOLL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL1\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL2\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL3\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL4\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: ExecuteSmartLabel method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Executes SmartLabel behavior for the target.

#### **Syntax**

**.ExecuteSmartLabel**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None



### **1-2-3: Execute method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_EXECUTE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sends an execution string to an application acting as a DDE server.

#### **Syntax**

*conversation*.**Execute**(*executestring*)

#### **Parameters**

*executestring*

String. The command for the server to execute.

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: Execute method
' Send an execution string to a DDE server application.
Dim x As Conversation
Set x = .NewConversation ("123w", "myfile.wk4")
x.Execute ("[run(/weyy)]")
```

### 1-2-3: ExpandColumn method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Expands collapsed columns in the range.

#### Syntax

*range*.ExpandColumn

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This method doesn't work on 3D ranges.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ExpandRow method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Expands collapsed rows in the range.

#### Syntax

*range*.ExpandRow

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This method doesn't work on 3D ranges.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ExtendedName method
' Return the filename of the current document,
' including the path information.
Dim filePath As String
filePath = CurrentDocument.ExtendedName($Fullname)
```

### 1-2-3: ExtendedName method

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_ADVICE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGEBORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGESELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;,"0)}  
See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_EXTENDEDDNAME_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Returns the name of the object, including the specified parts of the name.

### Syntax

*extendedname* = *object*.**ExtendedName**(*nametype*)

### Parameters

*nametype*

Variant (enumeration). The parts of the extended name to return. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the ExtendedNameType enumeration.

Value	Description
\$ShortName	By default, the object name. For a Document object, the file name without path information. For a Version object, the VersionName property (for example, "Version 1").
\$DocumentRelativeName	The name with no document qualification. For a Version object, the Name property (for example, "Range 1.Version 1").
\$FullName	The name with document qualification. Generally for objects other than documents, the FullName is DocumentName & "." & ShortName. However, for a Document object, the FullName is DocumentName & "\" & ShortName. An example of the FullName of a Version object is "<<D:\lotus\work\123\file1.123>>Range 1.Version 1".
\$DocumentName	The name of the object container (for example, "<<D:\lotus\work\123\file1.123>>"). For a Document object, the

document file name.

**Return values**

String. The extended name of the object.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FULLNAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ExtendSelection method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Extends the selection to this sheet. This method extends either a range or a sheet selection to include this sheet.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.ExtendSelection

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CLEARSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COPYSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CUTSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXTENDSELECTFROMTAB\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXTENDWORKSHEETSELECTIONBACK\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXTENDWORKSHEETSELECTIONFORWARD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEFROMSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTALLSHEETS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISSELECTABLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISSELECTED\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTED\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: ExtendSheetSelectionBack, Goto, and NewSheet methods
' Select a sheet and then extend the selection to include another sheet.

' First, create a new document.
CurrentApplication.NewDocument
' Add 3 sheets to the document.
CurrentDocument.NewSheet $After, 3, True
' Select cell D:B2.
[D:B2].Select
' Move the cell pointer also to cell D:B2,
' as required by the ExtendSheetSelectionBack method.
[D:B2].Goto
' Extend the selection to the previous sheet.
MessageBox "Extend the selection to the previous sheet."
CurrentDocument.ExtendSheetSelectionBack
```

### 1-2-3: ExtendSheetSelectionBack method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_EXTENDSHEETSELECTIONBACK\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Extends the selected range, or entire sheet selection, to the previous sheet and goes to that sheet.

#### Syntax

*document*.ExtendSheetSelectionBack

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_EXTENDSHEETSELECTIONFORWARD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXTENDSELECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ExtendSheetSelectionForward method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_EXTENDSHEETSELECTIONFORWARD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Extends the selected range, or the entire sheet selection, to the next sheet and goes to that sheet.

#### Syntax

*document*.ExtendSheetSelectionForward

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_EXTENDSHEETSELECTIONBACK\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXTENDSELECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECTION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ExtendSheetSelectionForward, Goto, and NewSheet methods
' Select a sheet and then extend the selection to include another sheet.

' First, create a new document.
CurrentApplication.NewDocument
' Add 6 sheets to the document.
CurrentDocument.NewSheet $After, 6, True

' Select cell D:B2.
[D:B2].Select
' Move the cell pointer also to cell D:B2,
' as required by the ExtendSheetSelectionBack method.
[D:B2].Goto
' Extend the selection to the next sheet.
MessageBox "Extend the selection to the next sheet."
CurrentDocument.ExtendSheetSelectionForward
```

```
' Example: FieldAggregateType, FieldAlias, GetFieldAlias,
'           NewQuery, and Refresh methods; OutputLocation property
' Set a database table field to be a sum field.

' First, set up the query.
[A:B2].Contents = "Employee"
[A:C2].Contents = "EmpID"
[A:D2].Contents = "AmountSold"
[A:B3].Contents = "1"
[B3].DragAndFill [B3..D5]
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "Query 1", "A:B2..A:D10"

' Run the query.
[Query 1].OutputLocation = "A:B13"
[Query 1].Refresh

' Set the "AmountSold" field to aggregate as summed.
[Query 1].FieldAggregateType "AmountSold", $SUM

' Set the field alias to reflect the new aggregate.
[Query 1].FieldAlias "AmountSold", "Total Amount Sold By All Employees"
[Query 1].Refresh

...

' Later, get the alias.
Dim alias1 As String
alias1 = [Query 1].GetFieldAlias("AmountSold")
```

### 1-2-3: FieldAggregateType method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FIELDAGGREGATETYPE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Performs a calculation on a group of data from a query table by setting up an aggregate column.

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.FieldAggregateType *fieldname*, *function*

#### Parameters

*fieldname*

String. The name of the field to set as aggregate.

*function*

Variant (SummaryOp enumeration). The aggregate or summary operation to be performed on the field. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Sum	Adds the values
\$Average	Averages the values
\$Avg	Averages the values
\$Count	Counts the values
\$Maximum	Finds the largest value
\$Max	Finds the largest value
\$Minimum	Finds the smallest value
\$Min	Finds the smallest value
\$Reset	Resets the values

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)}  
[See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: FieldAlias method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FIELDAGGREGATETYPE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets the alias of the given field. The alias is the name shown in the first row for the field in a query table.

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.FieldAlias *fieldname*, *alias*

#### Parameters

*fieldname*

String. The name of the field to be given an alias.

*alias*

String. The alias of the field.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CREATECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETFIELDALIAS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FIELDAGGREGATETYPE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_JOIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: FieldValues method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FIELDVALUES\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns a list of sample values for a specified field in a query source table.

#### **Syntax**

*myfieldvalues* = [*dataquery*].**FieldValues**(*fieldname*)

#### **Parameters**

*dataquery*

String. The name of a DataQuery object.

*fieldname*

String. The name of the field (column) in the DataQuery object from which to get the sample values.

#### **Return values**

Strings. Sample values for the specified field.



```
' Example: FieldValues method
' Return a list of sample values for a field (column) in a query source table.
Dim dq As DataQuery
Dim FNameValues As Strings
Set dq = Bind DataQuery ("Query 1")
FNameValues = dq.FieldValues ("FirstName")
ForAll x in FNameValues
    MsgBox x
End ForAll
```

### 1-2-3: FileAdminLinksRefresh method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FILEADMINLINKSREFRESH\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Updates formulas in all open files that contain links to other files.

#### Syntax

*application*.FileAdminLinksRefresh

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_UPDATE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_LINKUPDATE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_AUTOUPDAT  
E\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UPDATERLINKSONOPENDOC\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CALC\_METHO  
D\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RECALCRANGE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

' Example: FileAdminLinksRefresh method  
' Update all linked formulas in open files.  
CurrentApplication.FileAdminLinksRefresh

```
' Example: MatchCase, SearchLabels, and SearchString properties; Find method
' Find the second occurrence of "Stock Quote" in a label cell
' of the current document, that matches the case exactly.
Dim found As Variant
CurrentApplication.SearchString = "Stock Quote"
CurrentApplication.MatchCase = True
CurrentApplication.SearchLabels = True
found = CurrentDocument.Find(2)
```

### 1-2-3: Find method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FIND\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Finds a cell containing the string stored in the Application.SearchString property and selects it. You can find the *n*th occurrence by using the optional occurrence argument.

#### Syntax

*boolean* = *document.object*.Find[(*occurrence*)]

#### Parameters

*occurrence*

(Optional) Long. Specifies which occurrence of the target string to find. The default is 1.

#### Return values

Variant (Boolean). Indicates whether an occurrence of the target string was found (value True) or not found (value False).

#### Usage

This method searches for the string stored in the Application.SearchString property, and uses the search matching option properties also stored in the Application object.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SEARCHSTRING\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SEARCHLABELS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SEARCHFORMULAS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SEARCHVALUES\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MATCHCASE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MATCHACCENT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MATCHPITCH\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MATCHKATAKANA\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: FitTallest method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FITTALLEST\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adjusts the height of each row in a range, or a collection of ranges, to fit the largest font in that row.

#### Syntax

*range*.FitTallest

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FITWIDEST\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FITWIDESTNUMBER\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FITROWHEIGHTTOFONT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: DefaultRowHeight, Font, and Size properties;
'           FitTallest and ResetRowHeight methods
' Set a large font size in B2 and adjust the row size to accommodate.

' First, set the default row height to 10 pt.
[A].DefaultRowHeight = 10

' Set the font size in B2 to 14 points.
' (The row height is automatically adjusted to fit.)
[A:B2].Contents = "Text"
[A:B2].Font.Size = 14

' Reset all the row heights to the default.
Msgbox "Reset all the row heights to the default (10)."
```

[A:B2].ResetRowHeight

```
' Readjust the size of row 2 to accommodate the larger font size in B2.
Msgbox "Readjust the size of row 2 to accommodate the height in B2."
[A:B2].FitTallest
```

```
' Example: FitWidestNumber method
' Put more digits in a cell and adjust the column width accordingly.

' Set up an example cell.
[A:B2].Contents = "102,003,000"
[A:B2].FitWidestNumber
' Multiply the cell by 10.
' General-purpose checking for numeric contents is not actually needed
' for this cell, but would be for unknown cells.
If IsNumeric([A:B2].Contents) Then
    [A:B2].Contents = CStr(CLng([A:B2].Contents) * 10)
End If
' Then adjust the column width to the larger number.
[A:B2].FitWidestNumber
```



### 1-2-3: FitWidestNumber method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FITWIDESTNUMBER\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adjusts the column widths to fit the widest numeric entries included in a range or collection of ranges. This method ignores label cells in fitting the width.

#### Syntax

*range*.FitWidestNumber

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FITWIDEST\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FITTALLEST\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FITROW HEIGHTTOFONT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: FitWidest method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FITWIDEST\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FORMATDECIMALS\_AND\_FORMATNAME\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Adjusts the column widths to fit the widest cell entries included in a range or collection of ranges.

#### Syntax

*range*.FitWidest

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FITTALLEST\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FITWIDESTNUMBER\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FITROWHEIGHTTOFONT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: FitWidest method
' Enter a long label in B2 and adjust the column size to accommodate it.
' New cell contents should be longer than any others in column B.
[A:B2].Contents = "Long text entry ....."
' Adjust the column size to accommodate the largest cell.
[A:B2].FitWidest
```

```
' Example: FlipLeftRight and NewArrow methods
' This example flips an arrow from pointing right to pointing left.
' Draw an arrow on sheet A pointing right.
Dim myArrow As DrawLine
Set myArrow = [A].NewArrow (1440, 1440, 2880, 1440)
MessageBox "FlipLeftRight", MB_OK + MB_ICONINFORMATION, "FlipLeftRight example"
' Flip the arrow horizontally.
myArrow.FlipLeftRight
' The arrow now points left.
```

### 1-2-3: FlipLeftRight method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FLIPLEFTRIGHT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Flips the object from left to right.

#### Syntax

*document.object.FlipLeftRight*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FLIPTOPBOTTOM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ROTATION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: AddPoint, FlipTopBottom, and NewPolygon methods
' This example flips a triangle from pointing down to pointing up.
' Draw a triangle on sheet A pointing down.
Dim myPolygon As Polygon
' Begin by creating a Polygon object and drawing the first line segment.
Set myPolygon = [A].NewPolygon (1440, 1440, 2160, 2880)
' Draw the second line segment.
myPolygon.AddPoint 2880, 1440
' 1-2-3 automatically draws the third line segment,
' by connecting the first point to the last.
' Flip the triangle vertically.
MessageBox "FlipTopBottom.", MB_OK + MB_ICONINFORMATION, "FlipTopBottom example"
myPolygon.FlipTopBottom
' The triangle now points up.
```

### 1-2-3: FlipTopBottom method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FLIPTOPBOTTOM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Flips the object from top to bottom, leaving the bounding rectangle unchanged, so that the object appears upside down.

#### Syntax

*document.object.FlipTopBottom*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FLIPLEFTRIGHT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ROTATION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: FormatReset method, FormatName property
' Format the cell B2 as US currency and then reset it to the default format.
[A:B2].FormatName = "US Dollar"
' Use this format for a while ...
' Then reset it to the default.
[A:B2].FormatReset
```



### 1-2-3: FormatReset method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FORMATRESET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Resets a range to the sheet default number format.

#### Syntax

*object*.FormatReset

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FORMAT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISVALIDFORMAT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FORMATDECIMALS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FORMATNAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Format method
' Format a range in Fixed format and then in Scientific format.
' First, set up a range with some data.
Dim myRange As Range

Set myRange = Bind("A:C10..A:C20")
[A:C10].Contents = "1234.5678"
' Format the range in Fixed format with two decimal places.
myrange.Format "Fixed", 2
' Result: cell C10 displays "1234.57".
' Format the range in Scientific format with two decimal places.
myrange.Format "Scientific", 2
' Result: cell C10 displays "1.23E+003".
```

### 1-2-3: Format method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FORMAT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets the number format and the number of decimal places for a range or sheet.

#### Syntax

*range.Format formatname, [formatdecimal]*

#### Parameters

*formatname*

String. The name of the format as it appears in the Current Format list on the Number Format tab in the InfoBox for ranges or sheets.

*formatdecimal*

(Optional) Long. The number of digits displayed to the right of the decimal point. Valid numbers are from 0 to 15.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This method is equivalent to setting the FormatName and FormatDecimals property.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FORMATRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISVALIDFORMAT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FORMATDECIMALS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FORMATNAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CENTURY\_LONGFORMAT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISFORMATFREQUSED\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: GetCellData, FreeCellData and SetCellData methods
' Get an array of data from the selected range,
' call a C library function that transposes the array,
' and then free the data buffer.

' To run the example:
'
' 1. Build the C++ source code given below (following the script code)
'     into a DLL. No other files are needed in the project. The DLL exports
'     a function TransposeDoub that transposes an array of doubles.
' 2. In the Global declarations, change the Declare statements to point to
'     the proper path and DLL name.
' 3. In a 1-2-3 worksheet, create and select a range with at least 3 rows,
'     filled with doubles.
' 4. Run TransposeDoub to transpose the range of doubles.
'     The transposition is described in the C++ source code.
```

```
' Global declarations for the script
Option Public
```

```
' Define the DLL worker function.
Declare Function TransposeDoub Lib "\proj\chngcell\debug\chngcell.dll" _
(Byval ptr As Long, Byval rows As Long, Byval cols As Long) As Long
```

```
' The following sub transposes an array of doubles.
```

```
Sub Click(Source As ButtonControl)
    Dim inRange As Range          ' The range containing the original data
    Dim arrayPtr As Long         ' Pointer to the array of data pointers
    Dim rows As Long             ' Number of rows
    Dim cols As Long             ' Number of columns

    ' Get the number of rows and columns.
    Set inRange = Selection
    rows = inRange.EndRow - inRange.StartRow + 1
    cols = inRange.EndColumn - inRange.StartColumn + 1
    Print inRange.Name

    ' Transpose the array.
    arrayPtr = InRange.GetCellData($Double)
    Print TransposeDoub(arrayPtr, rows, cols)
    inRange.SetCellData arrayPtr
    Print "Done with set."

    ' Free the data buffer.
    inRange.FreeCellData arrayPtr
```

```
End Sub
```

```
' The following is the C++ source code for the transpose routine.
```

```
celld.c
```

```
#include <malloc.h>
#define DllExport __declspec( dllexport )
//
// Cell array header
//
```

```

typedef struct _CellDataHdr {
    unsigned short hdrSize;           // Length of this struct
    unsigned short IsDouble;         // 1 if the following array is double
                                     // 0 if it is vector of char *-s
    unsigned long size;              // Number of elements in the array
    unsigned long rows, cols, sheets; // Number of rows, columns, and sheets
                                     // Set by GetCellData method... ignored
                                     // Not used by other methods
} CellDataHdr, *PCellDataHdr;

// The cell array transposition follows this pattern:
//
//      From ----->To
//
//      <--cols-->          <--cols-->
//      ^   A B C D          ^   Q R S T
//      |   E F G H          |   M N O P
//      rows I J K L ==> rows I J K L
//      |   M N O P          |   E F G H
//      v   Q R S T          v   A B C D
//
//
//
// Transpose a cell array of doubles.
//
DllExport long TransposeDoub(unsigned long ptr, unsigned long rows, unsigned long
cols)
{
    PCellDataHdr hdr = (PCellDataHdr) ptr;
    double *buf = (double *) &hdr[1];
    unsigned int i, j;
    int count = 0;

    // Validate arguments and table.
    if (rows <= 2 ||
        !hdr->IsDouble ||
        rows > hdr->rows ||
        cols > hdr->cols) {
        return 0;
    }

    for (i = 0; i < cols; i++) {
        double tmp, *pCol;
        pCol = &buf[i * hdr->rows];           // Calc column pointer.

        // Swap column rows.
        for (j = 0; j < rows/2; j++) {
            tmp = pCol[rows - j - 1];
            pCol[rows - j - 1] = pCol[j];
            pCol[j] = tmp;
            count++;
        }
    }
    return count;
}

```

### 1-2-3: FreeCellData method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FREECELLDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Frees the memory buffer allocated in a previous call to the GetCellData method.

#### Syntax

*range.FreeCellData celldatapointer*

#### Parameters

*celldatapointer*

Long. A pointer to an array of pointers that was returned by the GetCellData method.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETCELLDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLEAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CONTENT\_S\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: GetActiveCell method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETACTIVECELL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns a range whose top left cell is the active cell.

#### **Syntax**

*range* = *sheet*.**GetActiveCell**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

Variant. The range whose top left cell is the active cell.

```
' Example: GetActiveCell method  
Dim RangeX As Range  
Set RangeX = [A].GetActiveCell
```



### 1-2-3: GetCellData method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FREECELLDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Gets the data in a range, referenced as a set of pointers to the contents of individual cells. This method allocates memory for copying the contents of the range, sets the values in memory, and returns an array pointer that can be used by an external C program.

#### Syntax

*arraypointer* = *range*.GetCellData(*celldatatype*)

#### Parameters

*celldatatype*

Variant (CellDataType enumeration). The format for the returned cell data. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$CellValue	Return a pointer to an array of strings. The strings contain the formatted values that the cells evaluate to. Blank cells result in NULL pointers.
\$FormulaContents	Return a pointer to an array of strings. This is similar to \$CellValue, except the strings are the contents of formula cells (for example, "+A1+@SUM(B1)"). All other types of cells result in NULL pointers.
\$Double	Return a pointer to an array of doubles. Blank cells and labels are returned as zero. NA and ERR are encoded as invalid numbers.

#### Return values

Long. A pointer to an array of pointers, one for each cell in the range. The array is ordered by row/column/sheet. For example, an array representing the range [A:A1..B:B2] would be given in the order A:A1, A:A2, A:B1, A:B2, B:A1, B:A2, B:B1, B:B2.

#### Usage

This method allocates the memory for the returned array internally, and the caller must free that memory.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FREECELLDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SETCELLDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CONTENTS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: GetEnumString method
' Get the enum constant for an enum tag.

Dim calcModeStr As String
' Set the .CalcMode tag to $Auto.
CurrentDocument.CalcMode = $Auto

' Later, get the string for the current .CalcMode setting.
calcModeStr = CurrentApplication.GetEnumString(CurrentDocument.CalcMode)
' The string calcModeStr now contains "$Auto".
```

### **1-2-3: GetEnumString method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETENUMSTRING\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns the string associated with a specified enum tag registered by the application. You can use this method to get the enum string associated with an enum tag held in a property.

#### **Syntax**

*constantname* = *application*.GetEnumString(*enumtag*)

#### **Parameters**

*enumtag*

Variant. The tag that you use to specify a 1-2-3 enumeration value. This is the tag that the application registers with LotusScript for the given enum constant. For example, the tag \$Medium for the EdgeLineWidth property.

#### **Return values**

String. The name of the specified constant (for example, "\$Medium").

### 1-2-3: GetFieldAlias method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FIELDAGGREGATETYPE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Gets the alias of the given field. The alias is the name shown in the first row of the field in a query table.

#### Syntax

*alias* = *dataquery*.GetFieldAlias(*fieldname*)

#### Parameters

*fieldname*

String. The name of the field for which the alias is to be returned.

#### Return values

String. The alias for the field.

#### Usage

You can use the field alias to identify the contents of the field.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FIELDALIAS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: GetItemText method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the item at the specified menu position, without the keyboard shortcut. This method returns a blank string as a separator.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.GetItemText(*position*)

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The position in the menu of the item you want to return.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.  If the specified number exceeds the number of menu positions, the GetItemText method returns the last menu item.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.  If the specified number exceeds the number of menu positions, the GetItemText method returns the first menu item.

#### Return values

String. The name of the menu item at the specified position.

### 1-2-3: GetItem method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the type of the item at the specified position in a menu.

#### Data type

Variant

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.GetItem(*position*)

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The position of the item whose type you want to return.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.  If the specified number exceeds the number of menu positions, the GetItem method returns the last menu item.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.  If the specified number exceeds the number of menu positions, the GetItem method returns the first menu item.

#### Return values

Variant (GetItem enumeration). The type of item at the specified menu position. The following table lists the values for GetItem.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Item	Menu item.
\$Separator	Menu separator. Separators have no text.
\$Menu	Cascade menu.

```
' Example: GetKey method
' Get the next key pressed by the user.
Dim key As String
MessageBox "Click OK and press X key.", MB_OK + MB_ICONINFORMATION, "Script input"
key = CurrentApplication.GetKey
```

### **1-2-3: GetKey method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETKEY\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns the next key pressed by the user in 1-2-3.

#### **Syntax**

*key* = *application*.**GetKey**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

String. A single-character string containing the key, for printable characters entered by the user. A descriptive longer string for function keys, etc. (for example, A returns "A", F6 returns "F6", and CTRL-K returns "Ctrl K").



### 1-2-3: GetMenuPosition method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETMENU\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Gets the position of a specified menu within the application's menu bar.

#### Syntax

*position* = *application*.**GetMenuPosition**(*menuid*)

#### Parameters

*menuid*

Variant (TopLevelMenu enumeration). The ID of the menu whose position is to be returned. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$FileMenu	The File menu
\$EditMenu	The Edit menu
\$ViewMenu	The View menu
\$CreateMenu	The Create menu
\$WindowMenu	The Window menu
\$HelpMenu	The Help menu

#### Return values

Long. A positive integer indicating the menu's position in the menu bar. The value 1 indicates the first position. The value -1 means the menu was not found.

#### Usage

Use this method to allow for the menu bar changes that 1-2-3 makes in various user contexts. For example, you can't add an item or menu between any special menus that 1-2-3 displays in specific contexts, such as the Range or Sheet menus.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: GetMenu method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_GETMENU\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Gets the submenu that is in the specified position on the menu.

#### Syntax

*menu* = *object*.GetMenu(*position*)

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The submenu's position in the menu.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
A positive integer	The submenu's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position. If <i>position</i> exceeds the last menu position, the last menu is returned.
A negative integer	The submenu's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position. If <i>position</i> indicates a menu before the first menu, the first menu is returned.

#### Return values

Menu. The submenu to get.

#### Usage

If there is any uncertainty about whether the menu position has a submenu or an item, use the GetItemType method to determine this before calling the GetMenu method. The GetMenu method works only when the position has a Menu object. If the position has an item that is not a submenu, you can find the item name with the GetItemText method.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEMENT\_MENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETITEMTEXT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETITEMTYPE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETMENUPOSITION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUPROMPT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: GetMenu method, GetMenuPosition, GetItemText, and DisableItem methods
' Get the positions of the Window menu and the New Window menu item, and
' disable the New Window item.
Dim menu1 As Menu                ' Window menu object
Dim position As Long             ' Position of Window menu in menu bar
' Get the Window menu object.
position = CurrentApplication.GetMenuPosition($WindowMenu)
Set menu1 = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar.GetMenu(position)
' Verify the position of the New Window item and disable it.
If menu1.GetItemText(1) = "&New Window" Then
    menu1.DisableItem 1
Else
    ' The New Window item has been displaced to a different position.
    ' Loop over the other items to find the New Window item and then disable it ...
End If
```

### 1-2-3: GetRangeShortcutMenu method

{button ,AL("H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS",0)} [See list of classes](#)

Returns the menu object activated when a user left-clicks a sheet. Allows full manipulation of a menu using existing menu commands such as addItem(), and so on.

#### Syntax

*menu* = GetRangeShortcutMenu()

#### Return values

Returns a reference to a range shortcut menu.

#### Usage

You can use menu-related methods such as AddItem to manipulate the menu returned by GetRangeShortcutMenu.

For example:

```
DIM x As Menu
Set x = .GetRangeShortcutMenu()
x.AddItem 3, "menuText", "menuPrompt", thisDocument, "menusub"
```

### **1-2-3: GetRangeString method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGESELECTOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETRANGESTRING\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Allows the user to use the mouse to point to a range of cells in any open workbook. It returns a string.

#### **Syntax**

*range* = *rangeselector*.**GetRangeString**(*document*)

#### **Parameters**

*document*

Document. The document where GetRangeString is invoked this parameter allows the range names to be relative to a particular file.

#### **Return values**

String. The range name or address of the range selected when 1-2-3 is in Point mode.

#### **Usage**

The string can be used as an input value for a text control or a cell. This parameter allows range names to be relative to a particular file.

```
' Example: GetRangeString method
' Put range string into a variable.
Dim rs As RangeSelector
Dim r as String
Set rs = CurrentApplication.RangeSelector
r = rs.GetRangeString(CurrentDocument)
MessageBox "The selected range is" + r
```

```
' Example: GetRange method
' An example of changing 1-2-3 to Point mode and
' assiging the returned value to a variable.
Dim MyRange As Range
Set MyRange = CurrentApplication.RangeSelector.GetRange()
```

### **1-2-3: GetRange method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGESELECTOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETRANGE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Allows the user to use the mouse to point to a range of cells in any open workbook. It returns a Range object.

#### **Syntax**

*range* = *rangeselector*.**GetRange()**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

Range. The range selected when 1-2-3 is in Point mode.

#### **Usage**

When GetRange is called from a LotusScript routine, execution of the script halts, a Range Selector window opens, and 1-2-3 changes to Point mode. The user can then use the mouse to select a range of cells. While the user is dragging, the coordinates of the currently selected cells are displayed in the Range Selector window.

After selecting the range, a range object is returned, and execution of the script resumes.



```
' Example: GetRGB method, Colors Property
' Set a Color object to "blue" and get its RGB value.
Dim blueRGB As Long
Dim blueColor As Color
Set blueColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("blue")
blueRGB = blueColor.GetRGB
' You can use this RGB value, for example, to set up an RGB value
' in a different bit-field format for another application.
```

### 1-2-3: GetRGB method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETRGB\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns the RGB value of a Color object.

#### Syntax

*rgbvalue* = *color*.GetRGB

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

Long. The RGB value of the Color object. The following table lists the bit-field values inside this return value.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Bits 0 – 7	Blue
Bits 8 – 15	Green
Bits 16 – 23	Red
Bits 24 – 31	All zero

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_COLORS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RGB\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLORFROMRGB\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: GotoCirc method**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Goes to the first cell containing a circular reference, if there is one.

#### **Syntax**

*application.GotoCirc*

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```

' Example: Goto, NewButton, NewObject, NewSheet, TurnTo, and Verb methods
' Sections of the example on creating and going to OLE objects are specific to
Windows.
' Create several targets in different sheets and run the Goto method on them.

' Create a new document.
CurrentApplication.NewDocument

' Add 3 sheets to the document.
CurrentDocument.NewSheet $After, 3, True

' Create a button in sheet B.
[B].TurnTo
[B].NewButton 375, 840, 1665, 1320
[Button 1].Select

' Create a rectangle in sheet C.
[C].TurnTo
[C].NewRoundedRectangle 420, 1080, 1740, 1650
[Rectangle 1].Select

' Create an OLE object (WordPad) in sheet D.
[D].TurnTo
[D].NewObject 195, 975, 2220, 4425, "WordPad.Document.1",,, False,,,
[OLE 1].Select
Selection.Verb $OLEVerbShow

' Select cell A:A1.
Msgbox "Select cell A:A1."
[A].TurnTo
[A:A1].Select

' Go to the button in sheet B.
Msgbox "Go to the button in sheet B."
[Button 1].Goto

' Go to the rectangle in sheet C.
Msgbox "Go to the rounded rectangle in sheet C."
[Rectangle 1].Goto

' Go to the OLE object in sheet D.
Msgbox "Go to the OLE object in sheet D."
[OLE 1].Goto

' Return to the selected cell in sheet A.
Msgbox "Return to the selected cell in sheet A."
[A].TurnTo

```

### 1-2-3: Goto method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADVICE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPPLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGESELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RANGEBORDER_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_GOTO_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Shows the object. This method does not change the current selection. It moves the cell pointer to the given object, such as a specified cell, a named range, another sheet, another open file, a graphic object, a chart, or a query table.

When you go to another sheet or file, 1-2-3 moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in that sheet or file.

**Note** OLE, the OLE-related classes ApproachConnection, DataLink, OLEObject, and QueryTable, and use of the Goto method with these classes are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

### Syntax

*object*.Goto

### Parameters

None

### Return values

None

### Usage

You can use the TurnTo method to display a different sheet and change the current selection to cell A1 in the new sheet.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ACTIVATE_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SCROLLTOACTIVECELL_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_ACTIVE_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_ACTIVEDOCUMENT_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_ACTIVEDOCWINDOW_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_TURNTOMETHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```
' Example: GroupSheets method

' Set a style for the first sheet.
[A].Background.BackColor.ColorName = "ice blue"

' Create 12 sheets after the first one.
CurrentDocument.NewSheet $After, 12, True

' Group sheets 0 through 9 (A through J) together,
' and apply the styles and settings in sheet A to the entire group.
CurrentDocument.GroupSheets 0, 9, 0

' Refresh the window and turn to one of the sheets in the group.
CurrentWindow.Update
[J].TurnTo
```

### 1-2-3: GroupSheets method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GROUPSHEETS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Copies the styles and settings from the specified origin sheet to all sheets in the group specified as the start sheet through the end sheet.

#### Syntax

*document*.GroupSheets *startsheet*, *endsheet*, *originsheet*

#### Parameters

*startsheet*

Long. The first sheet in the group.

*endsheet*

Long. The last sheet in the group.

*originsheet*

Long. The sheet whose styles and settings are to be copied into all the grouped sheets.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

Changes the user makes to styles and settings in one grouped sheet are automatically applied to all sheets in the group.

Sheet numbers in a document start with 0 for sheet [A].

### 1-2-3: Group method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GROUP\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a group object containing the currently selected drawn objects, if there are more than one. It removes the grouped drawn objects from the DrawObjects collection.

#### Syntax

[].Group

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

You can reference the Group object that this method creates by its bracketed name, which 1-2-3 creates in sequence as Group 1, Group 2, and so on.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DRAWOBJECTS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDTOSELECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SELECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: Text property; AddPoint, AddToSelection, Group, Move, NewDrawLine,  
'           NewEditText, NewPolyline, NewRectangle, Select, and UnGroup methods
```

```
' Example 1: Create two graphic objects and then group them.
```

```
Dim myRectangle As Rectangle  
Dim myEditText As EditText  
' Draw a rectangle on sheet A.  
Set myRectangle = [A].NewRectangle(1440, 1440, 4800, 3600)  
' Draw an edit control on sheet A.  
Set myEditText = [A].NewEditText(2160, 2160, 3600, 2880)  
myEditText.Text = "Box #1"  
' Select the two objects.  
myRectangle.Select  
myEditText.AddToSelection  
' Group the two objects.  
[].Group  
' The objects stay grouped when you select something else.  
[A:B2].Select  
' Do something with the group. For example, move it 0.5" in each direction.  
[Group 1].Move 720, 720
```

```
' Example 2: Use object reference variables.
```

```
' After executing the code in Example 1, group another two objects.
```

```
Dim myDrawLine As DrawLine  
Dim myPolyline As Polyline  
Dim dc As DrawCollection  
Dim lineGroup As Group  
' Create two drawn objects and select them.  
Set myDrawLine = [A].NewDrawLine(5760, 1440, 7200, 1440)  
Set myPolyline = [A].NewPolyline(5760, 2880, 7200, 2880)  
myPolyline.AddPoint 7200, 4340  
myDrawLine.Select  
myPolyline.AddToSelection  
' Group the two objects as a DrawCollection.  
Set dc = Selection  
dc.group  
' Get a Group object reference variable for the new group.  
Set lineGroup = Selection  
' Select both groups.  
[Group 1].Select  
dc.AddToSelection  
' Do something with the selected groups.  
[].Move 1440, 1440  
' To work with the individual objects again, delete the group.  
lineGroup.UnGroup           ' This method doesn't change the selection.
```

### **1-2-3: HelpContents method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Displays the Help topics browser for 1-2-3 help.

#### **Syntax**

*application*.HelpContents

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

### 1-2-3: HideColumns method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_UNHIDECOLUMNS\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Hides all columns in a range. This method does not change the column.

#### Syntax

*range*.HideColumns

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If the sheet that contains the range is part of a group, hiding columns in this sheet hides these columns in all sheets in the group.

If hidden columns are not protected and the sheet or workbook containing them is not locked, commands that enter new data can write over data in the hidden columns.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_HIDE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISCOLUMNHIDDEN\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISHIDDEN\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: HidelconBar method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Hides the specified set of SmartIcons.

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow.HidelconBar(iconsetname)*

#### Parameters

*iconsetname*

String. The name of the set of SmartIcons to be hidden.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ISICONBARSHOWING\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWICONBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: HideRows method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_UNHIDECOLUMNS\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Hides all rows in the specified range.

#### Syntax

*range*.HideRows

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If the sheet that contains the range is part of a group, hiding rows in this sheet hides these rows in all sheets in the group.

If hidden rows are not protected and the sheet or workbook containing them is not locked, commands that enter new data can write over data in the hidden rows.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_HIDECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDESHEETS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISHIDDEN\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWALLSHEETS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: HideSheet method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOWSHEET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Hides the current sheet.

#### **Syntax**

*sheet*.HideSheet

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

If hidden sheets are not protected and the workbook containing them is not locked, commands that enter new data can write over data in the hidden sheets.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

## 1-2-3: InsertColumns method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_INSERTCOLUMNS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Inserts one or more columns in the current sheet, or inserts a blank range and shifts the selected range right.

### Syntax

*range.InsertColumns* (*[inserttype]*)

### Parameters

*inserttype*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). Specifies how 1-2-3 inserts columns. The values are from the InsertColRowType enumeration. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Full	Inserts entire columns; default if you omit the parameter.
\$Partial	Inserts only the range and moves the existing range to the right.

### Return values

None

### Usage

1-2-3 inserts new columns to the left of the selected columns or range. Inserted columns have the default column width.

If the current sheet is part of a group, inserting columns in this sheet inserts columns in all sheets in the group.

When you insert columns, 1-2-3 redefines named ranges and, if necessary, adjusts addresses in formulas. If you insert columns into a named range, the named range expands by the number of columns you inserted.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DELETECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_INSERTROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_INSERTSHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: InsertColumns and InsertRows methods
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:B6 in TestDocument.
    [A:A1].Contents = "InsertRows"
    [A:A2].Contents = "25"
    [A:A3].Contents = "4"
    [A:A4].Contents = "93"
    [A:A5].Contents = "41"
    [A:A6].Contents = "56"
    [A:B1].Contents = "Example"
    [A:B2].Contents = "1025"
    [A:B3].Contents = "104"
    [A:B4].Contents = "1093"
    [A:B5].Contents = "1041"
    [A:B6].Contents = "1056"
'InsertRows $Full
    MessageBox "Insert three full rows across all columns"
    [A1.A3].InsertRows $Full
'InsertRows $Partial
    MessageBox "Insert three partial rows in column A"
    [A1.A3].InsertRows $Partial
'InsertColumns $Full
    MessageBox "Insert a full column"
    [A1].InsertColumns $Full
'InsertColumns $Partial
    MessageBox "Insert a partial column in row 5"
    [A5].InsertColumns $Partial

```



## 1-2-3: InsertRows method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_INSERTCOLUMNS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Inserts one or more rows in the current file, or inserts only the part of the rows covered by the range.

### Syntax

*range.InsertRows(inserttype)*

### Parameters

*inserttype*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). Specifies how 1-2-3 inserts rows. The values are from the InsertColRowType enumeration. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Full	Inserts entire rows; default if you omit the parameter.
\$Partial	Inserts only the range and moves the existing range down.

### Return values

None

### Usage

1-2-3 inserts new rows above the selected rows or range. Inserted rows have the same height as the row above the inserted rows.

If the current sheet is part of a group, inserting rows in this sheet inserts rows in all sheets in the group.

When you insert rows, 1-2-3 redefines named ranges and, if necessary, adjusts addresses in formulas. If you insert rows into a named range, the named range expands by the number of rows you inserted.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_INSERTCOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: IsAddinLoaded method**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Tests if the specified addin has been loaded into memory.

#### **Syntax**

*boolean* = *application*.IsAddinLoaded(*addinname*)

#### **Parameters**

*AddinName*

String. The name of the addin.

#### **Return values**

Variant (Boolean). Returns True if *addinname* is loaded, False if not.

### 1-2-3: IsIconBarShowing method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Tests if a specified set of SmartIcons is visible.

#### Syntax

*boolean* = *applicationwindow*.IsIconBarShowing (*iconsetname*)

#### Parameters

*iconsetname*

String. The name of the set of SmartIcons.

#### Return value

Variant (boolean). Returns True if *iconsetname* is visible, False if not.

#### Usage

The ApplicationWindow.IconBarNames property is a collection of names of known icon bars that you can show or hide.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_HIDEICONBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWICONBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ICONBARNAMES\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: IsSameObject method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADVISE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGEBORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGESELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ISSAMEOBJECT_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Tests if two objects are the same.

#### Syntax

```
boolean = object.IsSameObject(otherobject)
```

#### Parameters

*otherobject*

Variant. An object or expression returning an object that you want to compare to the base object.

#### Return value

Variant (boolean). Returns True if the objects are the same, False if not.

```
' Example: IsSameObject method
' This example creates two color objects and uses
' the IsSameObject method to test if the two
' objects are the same.
' Declare a variable for the first new color object.
  Dim firstColor As Color
' Declare a variable for the second new color object.
  Dim secondColor As Color
' Declare a variable to hold the return value of the SameColor method.
  Dim colorissame As Variant
' Assign the color blue to the first color object.
  Set firstColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("blue")
' Assign the color blue to the second color object.
  Set secondColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("blue")
' Compare the color of the first color object with that of the second
' color object and return True (because the colors are the same).
  colorissame = firstColor.IsSameObject(secondColor)
  If colorissame = True Then
    MsgBox("Colors are same.")
  Else
    MsgBox("Colors are not the same.")
  End If
```

### 1-2-3: Item method

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_BASECOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_CHARTS_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFOS_CLASS;H_123_COLORS_CLASS;H_123_DATALINKS_CLASS;H_123_DDELINKS_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENTS_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOWS_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECTS_CLASS;H_123_MAPBINS_CLASS;H_123_MAPS_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRIES_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECTS_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGSCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLES_CLASS;H_123_RANGES_CLASS;H_123_SHEETS_CLASS;H_123_STRINGS_CLASSES;H_123_VERSIONGROUPS_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONS_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLES_CLASS;H_123_WINDOWS_CLASS;:,0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_ITEM_METHOD_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SHEETS_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SHORTDAYNAMES_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;:,1)} See example
```

Returns the specified member of a collection of elements.

#### Syntax

*indexeditem* = *object*.**Item** (*index*)

#### Parameters

*index*

Variant. Specifies an index value for the object in the collection.

#### Return value

*indexeditem*

Variant. Holds the indexed element.

```
' Example: Item method
' This example uses the Item method to initialize a variable to the item "blue"
' in the Color collection.
  Dim adtcolors As Colors
  Dim curcolor As color
  Set adtcolors = CurrentApplication.Colors
  Set curcolor = adtcolors.Item("blue")
```

### 1-2-3: Join method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Specifies a join formula to use for a query.

#### Syntax

*query*.Join(*joinformula*)

#### Parameters

*joinformula*

(Optional) String. Specifies a query criteria that compares fields from separate tables. If you omit *joinformula*, this method removes all joined tables from the query.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

In a join formula:

- Precede the field name with the table name and a . (period).
- Enter field names exactly as they appear in the database tables.
- The field names do not have to match, but the two fields must contain the same type of data.
- Entries in one field must match entries in the other field, and one field should not contain duplicate entries.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQUERYTABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_QUERYEXTRACT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_QUERYFIND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



### **1-2-3: LaunchDefaultBrowser method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LAUNCHDEFAULT\_BROWSER\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Launches the default web browser and optionally loads a specified URL.

#### **Syntax**

*application.LaunchDefaultBrowser([URL])*

#### **Parameters**

*URL*

(Optional) String. Name of the URL you want to load in the browser. The default is <http://www.lotus.com>.

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: LaunchDefaultBrowser method
' Launches default browser and displays www.ibm.com.
CurrentApplication.LaunchDefaultBrowser("http://www.ibm.com")
```

### 1-2-3: LoadAddin method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LOADADDIN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Reads an add-in into memory.

#### Syntax

*application*.LoadAddin(*addinname*)

#### Parameters

*addinname*

String. Specifies the name of the add-in you want to load.

#### Return value

None

#### Usage

The Application.Addins property is a collection of names of the registered add-ins that you can load or unload. Use the IsAddinLoaded method to determine whether an add-in is loaded.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LOADEDADDINS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNLOADADDIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISADDINLOADED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDINS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: LoadAddin, IsAddinLoaded, UnloadAddin methods
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Load, use, and unload an add-in.
' First, load the add-in.
If CurrentApplication.IsAddinLoaded("C:\Lotus\123\Addins\HTMLbtn.12a") = False Then
    CurrentApplication.LoadAddin "C:\Lotus\123\Addins\HTMLbtn.12a"
End If
' Do something with the add-in ...
' When finished, unload the add-in.
CurrentApplication.UnloadAddin "C:\Lotus\123\Addins\HTMLbtn.12a"
```

### **1-2-3: Lock method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Locks the file's formats.

#### **Syntax**

*document.Lock formatprotection, password*

#### **Parameters**

*formatprotection*

Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether the file's formats are locked (value True) or not (value False).

*Password*

String. A password associated with the file.

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

If you want to lock a file the same way you would using the File - Workbook Properties (Security tab) command, then you must first set the DataProtected property to True and then invoke this method.

### **1-2-3: LowerRightVisibleCell method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Returns the cell address of the bottom right visible cell in the current sheet.

#### **Syntax**

*Value* = *sheet*.LowerRightVisibleCell

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

Variants. The cell address of the bottom right visible cell in the current sheet.

### **1-2-3: MacroRunText method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MACRORUNTEXT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Executes specified text as a 1-2-3 macro.

#### **Syntax**

*sheet*.MacroRunText(*macrotext*)

#### **Parameters**

*macrotext*

String. Specifies a 1-2-3 macro.

#### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MACRORUN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MACROSTEP\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MACROTRACE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: MacroRunText method
' This example runs a macro that enters "HELLO" in cell A1
  [].MacroRunText "{SELECT A1}HELLO~"
```



```

' Example: MacroRun method
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
  Dim TestDocument As Document
  Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Enter a macro in A5..A6
  [A:A5].Select
  Selection.Contents = "{SELECT A1}"
  [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
  Selection.Contents = "HELLO~"
'Run the macro in A5..A6
  [A:A5..A:A6].MacroRun

'Use the MessageBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to close the test document.
  Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
  BoxType& = 4 + 32
  '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
  'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
  'the constants instead of the numbers with the MessageBox statement.
  answer% = Messagebox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
  If answer% = 6 Then
  'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
    CurrentDocument.Close False
  End If

```

### 1-2-3: MacroRun method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MACRORUN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Runs the 1-2-3 macro located in the top left cell of the specified range.

#### Syntax

*range*.MacroRun

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MACRORUNTEXT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MACROSTEP\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MACROTRACE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: MakeCurrent method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Makes the specified version or version group the currently displayed version or version group.

#### Syntax

*object*.MakeCurrent

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

## 1-2-3: MatrixInvert method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates the inverse of a square matrix.

### Syntax

*document*.MatrixInvert *rangetoinvert*, *outputrange*

### Parameters

*rangetoinvert*

Variation. The range containing the matrix that you want to invert.

*outputrange*

Variation. The range where you want 1-2-3 to put the results of the matrix inversion.

**Caution** 1-2-3 writes over any data in *outputrange*.

### Return values

None

### Usage

The matrix range must have the same number of columns as rows and can contain up to 80 columns and 80 rows.

Matrix inversion algorithms by their nature propagate small errors. Inverting an ill-conditioned matrix (a matrix that contains numbers differing widely in magnitude) may result in large errors. If 1-2-3 cannot invert the matrix at all, LotusScript returns an error.

### Inverting 3D matrixes

A 3D matrix includes the same cells in two or more contiguous sheets. When you invert a 3D matrix, the matrix you want to invert and the results range must be square on each sheet, and contain the same number of sheets.

1-2-3 inverts the matrix in each sheet of the 3D range and enters the results in each sheet. The matrixes must be in the same workbook but can be in different sheets. Also, the 3D results matrix must be in the same workbook as the matrixes you're inverting, but can be in different sheets.

For example, 1-2-3 inverts the matrix in the first sheet of the range and enters the results in the first sheet, inverts the matrix in the second sheet and enters the results in the second sheet, and so on.

## 1-2-3: MatrixMultiply method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Multiplies the values in two input matrixes to create an output matrix that contains the results.

### Syntax

*document*.MatrixMultiply *inputmatrix1*, *inputmatrix2*, *outputrange*

### Parameters

*inputmatrix1*

Range. The first matrix you want to multiply.

*inputmatrix2*

Range. The second matrix you want to multiply.

*outputrange*

Range. The range where you want 1-2-3 to put the result matrix.

**Caution** 1-2-3 writes over any data in *outputrange*.

### Return value

None

### Usage

The number of rows in *inputmatrix1* must equal the number of columns in *inputmatrix2* and *outputrange*.

Matrix multiplication algorithms by their nature propagate small errors. Multiplying an ill-converted matrix (a matrix that contains numbers differing greatly in magnitude) or a very large matrix may result in less accurate results.

### Multiplied 3D matrixes

A 3D matrix includes the same cells in two or more contiguous sheets. When you multiply 3D matrixes, both matrixes must be 3D, and both must contain the same number of sheets. The matrixes can be in different sheets, or in different workbooks. The 3D results matrix can also be in different sheets or workbooks from the the matrixes you're multiplying.

1-2-3 multiplies the first and second matrixes in each sheet and enters the results in the resulting matrix range in that sheet. For example, 1-2-3 multiplies the range in the first sheet of the first matrix by the range in the first sheet of the second matrix and enters the results in the first sheet, multiplies the range in the second sheet of the first matrix by the range in the second sheet of the second matrix and enters the results in the second sheet, and so on.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MATRIXINVERT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

'Maximize method

'Maximizes the 1-2-3 application window

CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.Maximize

### 1-2-3: Maximize method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS',0)}

[See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MAXIMIZE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Maximizes the window.

#### Syntax

*object*.Maximize

#### Parameters

None

#### Return Values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MINIMIZE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RESTORE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: MergeVersions method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Copies versions from named ranges in the source workbook to ranges of the same size and with the same names in the destination workbook.

#### Syntax

*document.MergeVersions* ([*sourcefile*], [*datefilter*], [*userfilter*], [*tablelocation*])

#### Parameters

*sourcefile*

(Optional) String. The name of the file that contains the versions and version groups you want to merge. The default is the current file.

*datefilter*

(Optional) Variant. Tells 1-2-3 to merge only versions and version groups created or modified on or after a particular date. The default is to merge all version and version groups.

*userfilter*

(Optional) String. Tells 1-2-3 to merge only versions and version groups created or last modified by a particular user. The default is to merge all version and version groups.

*tablelocation*

(Optional) Variant. The range where you want 1-2-3 to create the table of merge results. If you omit *tablelocation*, 1-2-3 does not create a table of merge results.

**Caution** *tablelocation* occupies one column and as many rows as there are merge results, plus one blank row. 1-2-3 writes over any existing data in *tablelocation*.

#### Return value

None

#### Usage

1-2-3 does not merge hidden versions and version groups in a locked file.

If a version or version group in the active file has the same name, creation date, last modified date, and last user as a version or version group in *sourcefile*, the version or scenario in the *sourcefile* is not merged.

If *tablelocation* calls for more rows than there are rows remaining in the sheet, 1-2-3 truncates the table.



### 1-2-3: Minimize method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS',0)}

[See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MINIMIZE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Minimizes the window.

#### Syntax

*object*.Minimize

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MAXIMIZE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RESTORE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

'Minimize method

'This function lays the groundwork for an application that runs

'in the background. After opening a document, you can minimize 1-2-3.

'Minimize 1-2-3

CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.Minimize

```

' Example: ModifyNamedStyle method
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Create two labels (one for each named style):
' Style1 and Style2.
    MsgBox "Create labels for styles Style1 and Style2."
    [A:A1].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Style1"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style2"

' Make each style distinctive.
    MsgBox "Make each style distinctive."
    [A:A1].Select
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "ice blue"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style1"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style1"
    [A:A2].Select
    Selection.Font.Italic = True
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "red"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "blush"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style2"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style2"

' Select C1 and give it styles
    MsgBox "Select C1 and give it styles."
    [A:C1].Select
    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True
    Selection.Font.Size = 14
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "dark green"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "pale green"
'Modify Style1 to give it the styles in C1
    MsgBox "Modify Style1 to give it the styles in C1."
    [C1].ModifyNamedStyle "Style1"

'Use the MsgBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to close the test document.
    Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
    BoxType& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers with the MsgBox statement.
    answer% = Messagebox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")

```

```
If answer% = 6 Then
  'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
  CurrentDocument.Close False
End If
```

### 1-2-3: ModifyNamedStyle method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Modifies the style of an existing named style by redefining the attributes of the named style to match the attributes of the upper left cell of the range.

#### Syntax

*range*.ModifyNamedStyle (*stylename*)

#### Parameters

*stylename*

String. Name of the style you want to modify.

#### Return value

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SETSTYLESOURCE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLERANGE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLESOURCE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

' Example: MoveCellPointer method

.MoveCellPointer \$Right,5

.MoveCellPointer \$Down,5

.MoveCellPointer \$Left,5

.MoveCellPointer \$Up,5

### 1-2-3: MoveCellPointer method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MOVECELLPOINTER\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Moves the cell pointer.

#### Syntax

*sheet.MoveCellPointer direction, repeatcount*

#### Parameters

*direction*

Variant (SheetDirection enumeration). Specifies the direction and type of movement. The following table lists the allowed arguments for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Left	Moves the cell pointer left one column.
\$Right	Moves the cell pointer right one column.
\$Up	Moves the cell pointer up one row.
\$Down	Moves the cell pointer down one row.
\$Home	Moves the cell pointer to cell A1 in the current sheet.
\$FirstCell	Moves the cell pointer to cell A:A1 in the current file.
\$PgLeft	Moves the cell pointer left the number of columns currently visible in the window.
\$PgRight	Moves the cell pointer right the number of columns currently visible in the window.
\$PgUp	Moves the cell pointer up the number of rows currently visible in the window.
\$PgDown	Moves the cell pointer down the number of rows currently visible in the window.
\$EndUp	Moves the cell pointer up to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndRight	Moves the cell pointer right to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndLeft	Moves the cell pointer left to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndDown	Moves the cell pointer down to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndHome	Moves the cell pointer to the bottom right corner of the sheet's active area.
\$LastCell	Moves the cell pointer to the

	bottom right corner of the last sheet's active area.
\$EndForward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the first active file.
\$EndBackward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the last active file.
\$Forward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the next active file.
\$Backward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the previous active file.

*repeatcount*

Long. The number of times to repeat the movement.

**Return value**

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SCROLLTOACTIVECELL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: MoveOrigin method
  .MoveOrigin $Right,5
  .MoveOrigin $Left,5
```

### 1-2-3: MoveOrigin method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MOVEORIGIN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Scrolls to display a different cell in the top left corner of the sheet. When you use MoveOrigin, a different location in the sheet is displayed, but the cell pointer does not move.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.MoveOrigin (*direction*, [*repeatcount*])

#### Parameters

*direction*

Variant (enumeration). Specifies the direction and type of movement. The values are from the enumeration SheetDirection. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Left	Moves the cell pointer left one column.
\$Right	Moves the cell pointer right one column.
\$Up	Moves the cell pointer up one row.
\$Down	Moves the cell pointer down one row.
\$Home	Moves the cell pointer to cell A1 in the current sheet.
\$FirstCell	Moves the cell pointer to cell A:A1 in the current file.
\$PgLeft	Moves the cell pointer left the number of columns currently visible in the window.
\$PgRight	Moves the cell pointer right the number of columns currently visible in the window.
\$PgUp	Moves the cell pointer up the number of rows currently visible in the window.
\$PgDown	Moves the cell pointer down the number of rows currently visible in the window.
\$EndUp	Moves the cell pointer up to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndRight	Moves the cell pointer right to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndLeft	Moves the cell pointer left to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndDown	Moves the cell pointer down to a cell that contains data and is next to a blank cell.
\$EndHome	Moves the cell pointer to the bottom right corner of the sheet's active area.

\$LastCell	Moves the cell pointer to the bottom right corner of the last sheet's active area.
\$EndForward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the first active file.
\$EndBackward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the last active file.
\$Forward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the next active file.
\$Backward	Moves the cell pointer to the cell you last highlighted in the previous active file.

*repeatcount*

(Optional) . The number of times to repeat the movement.

### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MOVE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MOVECELLPOINTER\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MOVE\_POINT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: MovePoint method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLIN  
E\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Moves a vertex point in a polyline, polygon, or freehand drawing.

#### Syntax

*object.MovePoint index, horizontal, vertical*

#### Parameters

*index*

Long. Specifies a point of a polyline, polygon, or freehand drawing. Any long from 0 (zero) to the total number of points minus one.

*horizontal*

Long. The number of units in twips to move a point left or right. Specify a positive integer to move the point to the right; specify a negative integer to move the point to the left.

*vertical*

Long. The number of vertical units in twips to move a point up or down. Specify a positive integer to move the point up; specify a negative integer to move the point down.

#### Return values

None

### 1-2-3: Move method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_MOVE_METHOD_EXSCRIPT;',1)} See example
```

For graphic objects, moves an object by a given distance. For an ApplicationWindow, DocWindow, or Window object, moves the top left corner of the specified window to a new coordinate.

### Syntax

For window objects: *window*.**Move** *left*, *top*

For graphic objects: *object*.**Move** *horizontal*, *vertical*

### Parameters

For graphic objects:

*horizontal*

Long. The number of [twips](#) to move the object left or right. Specify a positive value to move the object to the right; specify a negative value to move the object to the left.

*vertical*

Long. The number of [twips](#) to move the object up or down. Specify a positive value to move the object down; specify a negative value to move the object up.

For window objects:

*left*

Long. The horizontal coordinate (x-axis) for the left edge of the window.

*top*

Long. The vertical coordinate (y-axis) for the top edge of the window.

### Return value

None

### Usage

If the window is currently maximized, the move occurs after the window is restored to its original size.

```
' Example: Move method (windows)
  CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.Move 100,300
' Example: Move method (graphic object)
  MessageBox("Create a button.")
  [A].NewButton 400,1000,1290,1425
  MessageBox("Move the button.")
  [Button 1].Move 300,1200
  MessageBox("Delete the button.")
  [Button 1].Clear
```

### 1-2-3: NewAdvise method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWADVISE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates an advise connection for a DDE conversation between 1-2-3 and another application.

#### Syntax

**Set advise** = conversation.**NewAdvise** (*itemname*, [*format*], *datatarget*, [*clearattributes*]

#### Parameters

*itemname*

String. The name of a data item in the server application.

*format*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). The format of the data that 1-2-3 sends. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the DDEFormat enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TextFormat	Text format.
\$WK1Format	1-2-3 WK1 format.
\$WK3Format	1-2-3 WK3 format.

*datatarget*

The target range for the data in 1-2-3.

*clearattributes*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean) If TRUE, the target range is cleared of styles, formats, and borders when the data format is \$TEXTFORMAT (not \$WK1FORMAT or \$WK3FORMAT). If FALSE (default), the range is not cleared. \$WK1FORMAT and \$WK3FORMAT are not affected by this parameter.

#### Return values

Advise. A new instance of the Advise class.

#### Usage

To delete an advise connection, use the Clear method.

```
' Example: NewAdvise method
' Create an advise object on a DDE conversation and clear the target range.
Dim x As Conversation
Dim y As Advise
Set x = CurrentApplication.NewConversation("WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp")
Set y = x.NewAdvise("BookMarkName", $textformat, [a:a1], True)
```



### 1-2-3: NewApproachConnection method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWAPPROACHCONNECTION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new ApproachConnection object.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related method are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Syntax

**Set** *approachconnection* = *sheet*.**NewApproachConnection**(*[left]*, *[top]*, *[right]*, *[bottom]*, *[objecttype]*, *[filename]*, *[link]*, *[displayasicon]*, *[iconfilename]*, *[iconindex]*, *[iconlabel]*, *inputrange*)

#### Parameters

*left*

(Optional) Long. The left position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *left* and *top*, the ApproachConnection object is created at the position of the current selection.

*top*

(Optional) Long. The top position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *left* and *top*, the ApproachConnection object is created at the position of the current selection.

*right*

(Optional) Long. The right position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *right* and *bottom*, the ApproachConnection object is created with a default size.

*bottom*

(Optional) Long. The bottom position of the object's bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *right* and *bottom*, the ApproachConnection object is created with a default size.

*objecttype*

(Optional) String. The object type as it appears in the Create - Object dialog box. You can specify the *objecttype* or the *filename* argument, but not both. The following object types are valid: ApproachForm, ApproachLetter, ApproachCrossTab, ApproachLabels, ApproachReport.

*filename*

(Optional) String. The name of the file to embed or link. You can specify the *objecttype* or the *filename* argument, but not both.

*link*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to link the file, False to embed the file specified by the *filename* argument. The default is False.

*displayasicon*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to display the object as an icon, False to display the object's content, for forms and crosstabs. The default is False.

*iconfilename*

(Optional) String. The name of an executable file containing the icon to be displayed for the object. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

*iconindex*

(Optional) Integer. The index that specifies the icon within the file specified by *iconfilename*. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

*iconlabel*

(Optional) String. Text to display below the icon. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

*inputrange*

Variant. The range containing the source data for the Approach object.

#### Return values

ApproachConnection. A new ApproachConnection object.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWOBJECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQ

UERYTABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0); [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: NewApproachConnection method
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Create a new ApproachConnection object.
Dim approachconnection As ApproachConnection
Set approachconnection = [A].NewApproachConnection(4100, 1100, 4100, 1100,
"ApproachReport",,, True,,,, [A:B2..A:F30])
```

```
' Example: NewArc method
' Create a 1" x 1" arc on sheet A.
Dim arc1 As Arc
Set arc1 = [A].NewArc(1440, 1440, 2880, 2880)
```

### 1-2-3: NewArc method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWARC\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new Arc object.

#### Syntax

Set *arc* = *sheet*.NewArc(*left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*)

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. The left position of the arc's bounding rectangle in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The top position of the arc's bounding rectangle in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The right position of the arc's bounding rectangle in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The bottom position of the arc's bounding rectangle in units of twips.

#### Return values

Arc. A new instance of the Arc class.

### 1-2-3: NewArrow method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FLIPLEFTRIGHT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new DrawLine object with an arrowhead on its second endpoint.

#### Syntax

**Set** *drawline* = *sheet*.**NewArrow**(*xposition1*, *yposition1*, *xposition2*, *yposition2*)

#### Parameters

*xposition1*

Long. The horizontal position of the arrow's first endpoint, in units of twips.

*yposition1*

Long. The vertical position of the arrow's first endpoint, in units of twips.

*xposition2*

Long. The horizontal position of the arrow's second endpoint, in units of twips.

*yposition2*

Long. The vertical position of the arrow's second endpoint, in units of twips.

#### Return values

DrawLine. A new instance of the DrawLine class, with its Arrow property set to \$Head.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWDRAWLINE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ARROW\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: NewButton method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates a new ButtonControl object.

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *buttoncontrol* = *sheet*.NewButton(*left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*)

#### **Parameters**

*left*

Long. The left position of the button's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The top position of the button's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The right position of the button's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The bottom position of the button's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

#### **Return values**

ButtonControl. A new instance of the ButtonControl class.

```
' Example: NewChart method
' Create a new chart of the data in [A:B2..A:D10].
' The chart's object reference variable is not needed.
[A:B2].Contents = "10"
[A:B3].Contents = "20"
[A:B4].Contents = "30"
[A].NewChart 1440, 1440, 7200, 7200, [A:B2..A:D10]
```



### 1-2-3: NewChart method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWDRAWLAYER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_NEWCHART\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)}  
[See example](#)

Creates a new Chart object.

#### Syntax

Set *chart* = *sheet*.NewChart(*left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*, *inputrange*)

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. The left position of the chart's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The top position of the chart's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The right position of the chart's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The bottom position of the chart's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*inputrange*

VARIANT. The input range of data to be charted.

#### Return values

Chart. A new instance of the Chart class.

### **1-2-3: NewConversation method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWCONVERSATION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a DDE conversation between 1-2-3 and another application.

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *conversation* = *application*.**NewConversation** (*application*, *topicname*)

#### **Parameters**

*application*

String. The name of the application that 1-2-3 links to.

*topicname*

String. The topic in the application that 1-2-3 links to. This is often a path and filename.

#### **Return values**

Conversation. A new instance of the Conversation class.

#### **Usage**

To delete a conversation, use the Clear method.

```
' Example: NewConversation method
' Create a DDE conversation between 1-2-3 and another application.
Dim x As Conversation
Set x = CurrentApplication.NewConversation("WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp")
```

### 1-2-3: NewDataLinkTable method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_NEWDATALINKTABLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new DataLink object, linked to an OLE server.

**Note** This method will replace the NewDataLink method in the next release of 1-2-3. Wherever possible, modify any scripts that use NewDataLink to use NewDataLinkTable, instead.

#### Syntax

**Set** *datalink* = *sheet*.NewDataLinkTable(*target*, [*linkname*], *filename*, *itemname*, [*format*], [*autoupdate*])

#### Parameters

*target*

Variant. The 1-2-3 range that is the destination for the link.

*linkname*

(Optional) String. Name for the link.

*filename*

String. The name of the external file to link. The file application must be an OLE server.

*itemname*

String. The name of the source item in the link file. The source item must be in text, WK1, or WK3 format.

*format*

(Optional) Variant (ClipboardFormat enumeration). The Clipboard data format to use. The link returns text or cell data in one of the following allowed formats.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TextFormat	Text
\$WK1Format	Lotus 1-2-3 Release 2 file
\$WK3Format	Lotus 1-2-3 file; Release 1 for Windows, Releases 3, 4 for DOS

*autoupdate*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True for automatic link updates, False for manual link updates.

#### Return value

DataLink. A new instance of the DataLink class.

```
' Example: NewDataLinkTable method
' To run this example, substitute the name of a WordPro document and bookmark
' for the filename (LnkTst.lwp) and itemname (test1) in this example.

' Create a new data link at [A:G1].
Dim datLnk1 As DataLink
Set datLnk1 = [A].NewDataLinkTable([A:G1],"Datalink1", _
    "C:\LnkTst.lwp", "test1", $TextFormat, True)
```

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWDATALINK\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT';0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: NewDataLink method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWDATA LINK\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new DataLink object, linked to an OLE server.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related method are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Syntax

**Set** *datalink* = *document.NewDataLink*([*linkname*], *filename*, *itemname*, [*format*], [*autoupdate*])

#### Parameters

*linkname*

(Optional) String. Name for the link.

*filename*

String. The name of the external file to link. The file application must be an OLE server.

*itemname*

String. The name of the source item in the link file. The source item must be in text, WK1, or WK3 format.

*format*

(Optional) Variant (ClipboardFormat enumeration). The Clipboard data format to use. The link returns text or cell data in one of the following allowed formats.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TextFormat	Text
\$WK1Format	Lotus 1-2-3 Release 2 file
\$WK3Format	Lotus 1-2-3 file; Release 1 for Windows, Releases 3, 4 for DOS

*autoupdate*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True for automatic link updates, False for manual link updates.

#### Return value

DataLink. A new instance of the DataLink class.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWOBJECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWAPPROACHCONNECTION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWQUERYTABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: NewDataLink method
' This example is specific to Windows.
' To run this example, substitute the name of a WordPro document and bookmark
' for the filename (LnkTst.lwp) and itemname (test1) in this example.
' Note that WordPro bookmarks are case-sensitive.

' Create a new data link at [G1].
Dim datLnk1 As DataLink
Set datLnk1 = CurrentDocument.NewDataLink("Datalink1", _
    "E:\LnkTst.lwp", "test1", $TextFormat, True)
Set datLnk1.Target = [G1]
```

### 1-2-3: NewDDELink method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWDDELINK\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a DDELink object, linked to a DDE server.

#### Syntax

**Set** *ddelink* = *document.NewDDELink* (*[linkname]*, *application*, *filename*, *itemname*, [*format*], [*autoupdate*])

#### Parameters

*linkname*

(Optional) String. The name of the DDE link in 1-2-3.

*application*

String. The name of the server application that 1-2-3 is linked to.

*filename*

String. The name of the topic (usually a file) that 1-2-3 is linked to in the server application.

*itemname*

String. The name of the data item that 1-2-3 is linked to in the server application topic.

*format*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). The format of the data that 1-2-3 sends. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the DDEFormat enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TextFormat	Text format.
\$WK1Format	1-2-3 WK1 format.
\$WK3Format	1-2-3 WK3 format.

*autoupdate*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). If TRUE, the link receives data whenever data changes in the server application item. If FALSE, the link does not receive data when data changes in the item.

#### Return values

DDELink. A new instance of the DDELink class.

#### Usage

To break a DDE link, use the BreakLink method.



```
' Example: NewDDELink method
' Create a DDE link between 1-2-3 and another application enabled as a DDE server.
Dim x As DDELink
Set x = CurrentDocument.NewDDELink("Link 1", "WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp",
"BookMarkName", $textformat, True)
```

### 1-2-3: NewDocument method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ACTIVATE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new Document object (workbook) in this application and displays it. The new document is not associated with a preexisting file.

#### Syntax

**Set** *document* = *application*.**NewDocument**(*[name]*, *[location]*, *[smartmaster]*, *[smartlocation]*, *[smartpassword]*, *[adjacentdocument]*, *[openmode]*)

#### Parameters

*name*

(Optional) String. A name for the document. If you don't specify a document *name*, "Untitled", "Untitled1", "Untitled2", and so on are used in sequence.

*location*

(Optional, not currently used) Variant. The location (path) for the new document if and when it is saved. 1-2-3 only accepts a string for this parameter.

*smartmaster*

(Optional) String. A SmartMaster template on which to base the new document.

*smartlocation*

(Optional) String. The directory path for the SmartMaster template.

*smartpassword*

(Optional) String. A potential password for the SmartMaster used.

*adjacentdocument*

(Optional) Document. A document in memory before or after which to open the new document.

*openmode*

(Optional) Variant (OpenMode enumeration). Specifies whether to open the new document before or after the document specified by *adjacentdocument*. The default is \$OpenModeAfter. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$OpenModeBefore	Open the new document before the document specified by <i>adjacentdocument</i> .
\$OpenModeAfter	Open the new document after the document specified by <i>adjacentdocument</i> .

#### Return values

Document. A new instance of the Document class.

#### Usage

No permanent file for the document is created on disk until you call the SaveAs method with the *name* argument.

1-2-3 creates a new Document object for every workbook at the time the workbook is opened by the user or by script. Running the NewDocument method is the way to create a new workbook by script. Running the OpenDocument method is the way to open an existing workbook file by script.

### **1-2-3: NewDocWindow method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates a new workbook window with the same view of the current sheet as the current workbook window.

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *docwindow* = *document*.NewDocWindow

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

DocWindow. A new instance of the DocWindow class.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: NewDrawLine method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GROUP\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new DrawLine object.

#### Syntax

**Set** *drawline* = *sheet*.**NewDrawLine**(*xposition1*, *yposition1*, *xposition2*, *yposition2*)

#### Parameters

*xposition1*

Long. The horizontal position of the drawn line's first endpoint, in units of twips.

*yposition1*

Long. The vertical position of the drawn line's first endpoint, in units of twips.

*xposition2*

Long. The horizontal position of the drawn line's second endpoint, in units of twips.

*yposition2*

Long. The vertical position of the drawn line's second endpoint, in units of twips.

#### Return value

DrawLine. A new instance of the DrawLine class.

### 1-2-3: NewEditText method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_GROUP\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new EditText object.

#### Syntax

Set *edittext* = *sheet*.NewEditText(*left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*)

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. The left position of the text box's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The top position of the text box's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The right position of the text box's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The bottom position of the text box's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

#### Return values

EditText. A new instance of the EditText class.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: NewEllipse method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BOUNDS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new Ellipse object.

#### Syntax

Set *ellipse* = *sheet*.NewEllipse(*left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*)

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. The left position of the ellipse's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The top position of the ellipse's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The right position of the ellipse's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The bottom position of the ellipse's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

#### Return values

Ellipse. A new instance of the Ellipse class.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: NewFreehand method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates a new Freehand object and draws a line connecting its first two points.

#### Syntax

**Set** *freehand* = *sheet*.**NewFreehand**(*xposition1*, *yposition1*, *xposition2*, *yposition2*)

#### Parameters

*xposition1*

Long. The horizontal position of the freehand drawing's first point, in units of twips.

*yposition1*

Long. The vertical position of the freehand drawing's first point, in units of twips.

*xposition2*

Long. The horizontal position of the freehand drawing's second point, in units of twips.

*yposition2*

Long. The vertical position of the freehand drawing's second point, in units of twips.

#### Return values

Freehand. A new instance of the Freehand class.

#### Usage

This method creates a default name "Freehand *n*" for the new Freehand object, where *n* is the new number of Freehand objects in the sheet. You can refer to the new Freehand object as [Freehand *n*].

```
' Example: NewMap method
' Create a data map of the U.S.A.
' The color of each state on the map indicates its corresponding cell value.
[A:B2].Contents = "CA"
[A:B3].Contents = "MA"
[A:B4].Contents = "NY"
[A:C2].Contents = "20"
[A:C3].Contents = "30"
[A:C4].Contents = "40"
[A].NewMap 3320, 3100, 8510, 8000, [A:B2..A:C4], "USA by State"
```



### 1-2-3: NewMap method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWMAP\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new Map object.

#### Syntax

**Set** *map* = *sheet*.NewMap(*left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*, [*datarange*], [*mapname*])

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. The left position of the map's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The top position of the map's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The right position of the map's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The bottom position of the map's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*datarange*

(Optional) Variant. Range of data to be mapped. If you don't supply this argument, the current range selection is used.

*mapname*

(Optional) String. Name of the new map. This must be the name of an installed map (for example, "World Countries"). If you don't supply this argument, and the data range doesn't clearly indicate a specific map, the Map Types dialog box prompts the user for the name.

#### Return values

Map. A new instance of the Map class.

#### Usage

You can determine the names of the installed maps by looking at the Map Types dialog box displayed for an empty range selection, or by consulting the Windows registry.

### **1-2-3: NewMenuBar method**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates an empty menu bar.

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *menubar* = *application*.NewMenuBar

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

MenuBar. A new instance of the MenuBar class.

### **1-2-3: NewMenu method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADDMENU\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates an empty menu.

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *menu* = *application*.**NewMenu**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

Menu. A new instance of the Menu class.

#### **Usage**

You can populate the menu with non-submenu items using the AddItem method, and with submenus using the AddMenu method.

### 1-2-3: NewNamedPrintSettings method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new named PrintSettings object and initializes it. Adds the new object to the document's NamedPrintSettings collection.

#### Syntax

**Set** *printsettings* = *document.NewNamedPrintSettings(settingsname, [saveprintselection], [sourcesettings])*

#### Parameters

*settingsname*

String. The name of the new PrintSettings object. If the print settings name you specify already exists, 1-2-3 generates an error.

*saveprintselection*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to save the print selection as part of the style, False not to save it.

*sourcesettings*

(Optional) PrintSettings. A PrintSettings object to use as the source of print settings for initializing values in the new object. If you don't specify an object, the new object is initialized with values from the CurrentPrintSettings property of the document.

#### Return values

PrintSettings. A new instance of the PrintSettings class.

#### Usage

A named PrintSettings object holds a named print style.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: NewObject method
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Create a new Paint picture.
[A].NewObject 1440, 1440, 4320, 4320, "Paint.Picture",,,,,,
```

### 1-2-3: NewObject method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWOBJECT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new OLE object, either linked or embedded.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related method are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS2.

#### Syntax

**Set** *oleobject* = *sheet*.NewObject([*left*], [*top*], [*right*], [*bottom*], *objecttype*, *filename*, [*link*], [*displayasicon*], [*iconfilename*], [*iconindex*], [*iconlabel*])

#### Parameters

##### *left*

(Optional) Long. The left position of bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit this argument, the object is created at the leftmost position.

##### *top*

(Optional) Long. The top position of bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit this argument, the object is created at the topmost position.

##### *right*

(Optional) Long. The right position of bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *right* and *bottom*, the object is created with a default size.

##### *bottom*

(Optional) Long. The bottom position of bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *right* and *bottom*, the object is created with a default size.

##### *objecttype*

String. The object type, or class definition, registered with the operating system for the server application. For example, "Paint.Picture" for a .BMP file. You must specify either the *objecttype* or the *filename* argument, but not both.

##### *filename*

String. The name of the file to embed or link, without path information. You must specify either the *objecttype* or the *filename* argument, but not both. 1-2-3 looks for this file in the directory containing the 1-2-3 application.

##### *link*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to link the file specified by the *filename* argument, False to embed the file. The default is False. This argument only has meaning if you specify the *filename* argument.

##### *displayasicon*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to display the object as an icon, False to display the object's content. The default is False.

##### *iconfilename*

(Optional) String. The name of an executable file containing the icon to be displayed for the object. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

##### *iconindex*

(Optional) Integer. The index that specifies the icon within the file specified by *iconfilename*. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True. The default is zero.

##### *iconlabel*

(Optional) String. Text to display below the icon. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

#### Return values

OLEObject. A new instance of the OLEObject class.

### 1-2-3: NewPicture method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates a new Picture object in the file.

#### Syntax

**Set** *picture* = *sheet*.NewPicture(*filename*, *filetype*, *left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*)

#### Parameters

*filename*

String. The path and name of the file containing the picture.

*filetype*

Variant (DocType enumeration). The format of the picture file. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$DocType_BMP	Bitmap (Paint or Paintbrush)
\$DocType_CGM	ANSI metafile (CGM)
\$DocType_PIC	1-2-3 picture
\$DocType_WMF	Windows metafile

*left*

Long. The left position of the picture's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The top position of the picture's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The right position of the picture's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The bottom position of the picture's bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

#### Return values

Picture. A new instance of the Picture class.

### 1-2-3: NewPolygon method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDPOINT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new Polygon object and draws its first line between the specified points.

#### Syntax

Set *polygon* = *sheet.NewPolygon*(*xposition1*, *yposition1*, *xposition2*, *yposition2*)

#### Parameters

*xposition1*

Long. Horizontal position of the polygon's first point, in units of twips.

*yposition1*

Long. Vertical position of the polygon's first point, in units of twips.

*xposition2*

Long. Horizontal position of the polygon's second point, in units of twips.

*yposition2*

Long. Vertical position of the polygon's second point, in units of twips.

#### Return values

Polygon. A new instance of the Polygon class.

#### Usage

Use the AddPoint method to add more points to the polygon. 1-2-3 closes the polygon automatically, by drawing a line between the first and last points.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWDRAWLINE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWPOLYLINE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWRECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



### 1-2-3: NewPolyline method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates a new Polyline object and draws its first line between the specified points.

#### Syntax

**Set** *polyline* = *sheet.NewPolyline*(*xposition1*, *yposition1*, *xposition2*, *yposition2*)

#### Parameters

*xposition1*

Long. The horizontal position of the polyline's first point, in units of twips.

*yposition1*

Long. The vertical position of the polyline's first point, in units of twips.

*xposition2*

Long. The horizontal position of the polyline's second point, in units of twips.

*yposition2*

Long. The vertical position of the polyline's second point, in units of twips.

#### Return values

Polyline. A new instance of the Polyline class.

#### Usage

Use the AddPoint method to add more points to the polyline.

```
' Example: NewQueryTable method
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Create a new QueryTable object.
Dim queryTable1 As QueryTable
' Enter field names for the input range.
[A:B2].Contents = "Field 1"
[A:C2].Contents = "Field 2"
[A:D2].Contents = "Field 3"
' Enter data for a record.
[A:B3].Contents = "1"
[A:C3].Contents = "2"
[A:D3].Contents = "3"
' Create the query table.
Set queryTable1 = [A].NewQueryTable(2880, 2880, 7200, 7200, _
    "ApproachWorksheet",,,,,, [A:B2..A:D5], [A:F2..A:H5])
```

### 1-2-3: NewQueryTable method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWQUERYTABLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_REFRESHOUTPUT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new QueryTable object.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related method are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Syntax

**Set querytable** = sheet.**NewQueryTable**(*[left]*, *[top]*, *[right]*, *[bottom]*, *[objecttype]*, *[filename]*, *[link]*, *[displayasicon]*, *[iconfilename]*, *[iconindex]*, *[iconlabel]*, *[inputrange]*, *[outputrange]*)

#### Parameters

##### *left*

(Optional) Long. The left position of the bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *left* and *top*, the QueryTable object is created at the position of the current selection.

##### *top*

(Optional) Long. The top position of the bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *left* and *top*, the QueryTable object is created at the position of the current selection.

##### *right*

(Optional) Long. The right position of the bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *right* and *bottom*, the QueryTable object is created with a default size.

##### *bottom*

(Optional) Long. The bottom position of the bounding rectangle, in units of twips. If you omit both *right* and *bottom*, the QueryTable object is created with a default size.

##### *objecttype*

(Optional) String. The object type as it appears in the Create - Object dialog box. You can specify the *objecttype* or the *filename* argument, but not both.

##### *filename*

(Optional) String. The name of a file to embed or link. You can specify the *objecttype* or the *filename* argument, but not both.

##### *link*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to link the file specified by the *filename* argument, False to embed the file.

##### *displayasicon*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to display the object as an icon, False to display the object's content.

##### *iconfilename*

(Optional) String. The name of an executable file containing the icon to be displayed for the object. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

##### *iconindex*

(Optional) Integer. The index that specifies the icon within the file specified by *iconfilename*. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

##### *iconlabel*

(Optional) String. Text to display below the icon. Only relevant if *displayasicon* is True.

##### *inputrange*

(Optional) Variant. The input database table for the query.

##### *outputrange*

(Optional) Variant. The output range for query table results.

#### Return values

QueryTable. A new instance of the QueryTable class.



### 1-2-3: NewQuery method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CREATECOMPUTEDFIELD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new DataQuery object in the document.

#### Syntax

Set *query* = *document.NewQuery*([*queryname*], [*sourcetablename*])

#### Parameters

*queryname*

(Optional) String. The name of the new query. The name can have up to 15 characters. If you don't specify this argument, 1-2-3 generates a name such as "Query 1".

*sourcetablename*

(Optional) String. The base source table name or address for the query. If you don't specify this argument, most query commands and properties are invalid until you set the [BaseSourceTable](#) property for the query.

#### Return values

DataQuery. A new instance of the DataQuery class.

### 1-2-3: NewRectangle method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GROUP\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new Rectangle object.

#### Syntax

Set *rectangle* = *sheet*.NewRectangle(*left*, *top*, *right*, *bottom*)

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. The horizontal position of the rectangle's left side, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The vertical position of the rectangle's top side, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The horizontal position of the rectangle's right side, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The vertical position of the rectangle's bottom side, in units of twips.

#### Return values

Rectangle. A new instance of the Rectangle class.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWROUNDRECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: NewRoundedRectangle method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Creates a new Rectangle object with rounded corners.

#### Syntax

**Set** *rectangle* = *sheet.NewRoundedRectangle(left, top, right, bottom)*

#### Parameters

*left*

Long. The horizontal position of the rectangle's left side, in units of twips.

*top*

Long. The vertical position of the rectangle's top side, in units of twips.

*right*

Long. The horizontal position of the rectangle's right side, in units of twips.

*bottom*

Long. The vertical position of the rectangle's bottom side, in units of twips.

#### Return values

Rectangle. A new instance of the Rectangle class, with the Rounded property set to True.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWRECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: NewSheet method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_NEWSHEET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Inserts one or more new sheets into a document.

#### Syntax

Set *sheet* = *document*.NewSheet(*sheetposition*, *sheetcount*, *current*)

#### Parameters

*sheetposition*

Variant (InsertType enumeration). Specifies where to insert the new sheets. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Before	Insert before the current sheet.
\$After	Insert after the current sheet.
\$First	Insert as the first sheet.
\$Last	Insert as the last sheet.

*sheetcount*

Long. The number of sheets to insert.

*current*

Variant (Boolean). If True, the first new sheet is made current. If False, the existing current sheet remains current.

#### Return values

Sheet. The Sheet object for the first new sheet.



```
' Example: NewSheet method
' Insert 3 new sheets before the current sheet.
Dim sheet1 As Sheet
Set sheet1 = CurrentDocument.NewSheet($Before, 3, True)
sheet1.Name = "Sheet 1"
```

### 1-2-3: NewVersionGroup method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new version group within the document.

#### Syntax

**Set** *versiongroup* = *document.NewVersionGroup*([*versiongroupname*])

#### Parameters

*versiongroupname*

(Optional) String. The name of the new version group. If you don't supply this argument, a system default name (in the form "VersionGroup 1") is generated.

#### Return values

VersionGroup. A new instance of the VersionGroup class.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MERGEVERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPORTVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENTVERSION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_LASTVERSIONGROUP\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONBORDERSVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;',0)}  
[See related topics](#)

```
' Example: NewVersion method
' Create a new version for a range.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Range_1", [A:B2..A:B10]
[Range_1].NewVersion "Version_2"
' Do something with the version ...
' If necessary, delete the version.
[Range_1.Version_2].DeleteVersion
```

### 1-2-3: NewVersion method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWVERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a new versioned instance of this range. When you create a version for the first time on a non-versioned range, two versions are actually created: the original, with a default name, and a second version whose name is determined by the *versionname* argument.

#### Syntax

Set *version* = *range*.NewVersion([*versionname*])

#### Parameters

*versionname*

(Optional) String. The name for the new version. If you don't specify this argument, the version is assigned the next system-generated name (for example, "Version 3").

#### Return values

Version. A new Version object for this range.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: NewWebTable method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Constructor method for the Web table connection.

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *webtable* = *sheet*.**NewWebTable**(*datarange*, *urladdress*)

#### **Parameters**

*datarange*

Variant. Table range.

*urladdress*

String. Web URL address.

#### **Return values**

WebTable. A new WebTable object.

### 1-2-3: NextSplit method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_NEXTSPLIT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Deactivates the current pane and activates the next pane, in a workbook window that is split into several panes. This method does nothing if the window is not split.

#### Syntax

*document*.NextSplit

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

You can use this method to implement the F6 (PANE) key.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VIEWSPLITSTYLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLEARSPLOTS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)}  
[See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ViewSplitStyle property; NextSplit and ClearSplits methods
' Split the current document horizontally, move between panes,
' and then clear the splits.
CurrentDocument.ViewSplitStyle = $Horizontal
CurrentDocument.NextSplit
MessageBox "Clearing splits.", MB_OK + MB_ICONINFORMATION
CurrentDocument.ClearSplits
```

```

' Example: Open and Next methods
' Open a range collection, retrieve each of its items, and add a new version to each.
Sub processRanges
    Dim collection As Ranges          ' Collection to extract items from
    Dim item As Variant              ' Item retrieved from collection
    Dim itemIndex As Integer         ' Loop index for collection items
    ' Add some items to the range collection.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Range 1", [A:B2..A:B10]
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "Range 2", [A:C2..A:C10]
    ' Retrieve all the items in the range collection and process them.
    Set collection = CurrentDocument.Ranges
    If collection.Count <> 0 Then
        Set item = collection.Open
        If IsEmpty(item) = False Then Call myItemProcessor(item)
    End If
    For itemIndex = 2 To collection.Count
        Set item = collection.Next
        If IsEmpty(item) = False Then Call myItemProcessor(item)
    Next
End Sub

' Process each item retrieved. For example, create a new version.
Sub myItemProcessor(item As Variant)
    item.NewVersion "Version X"
    item.VersionBorderVisible = True
End Sub

```



### 1-2-3: Next method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_BASECOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_CHARTS_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFOS_CLASS;H_123_COLORS_CLASS;H_123_DATALINKS_CLASS;H_123_DDELINKS_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENTS_CLASS;H_123_3_DOCWINDOWS_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECTS_CLASS;H_123_MAPS_CLASS;H_123_MAPBINS_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRIES_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECTS_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGSCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLES_CLASS;H_123_RANGES_CLASS;H_123_SHEETS_CLASS;H_123_STRINGS_CLASSES;H_123_VERSIONS_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUPS_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLES_CLASS;H_123_WINDOWS_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_NEXT_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Returns the next item in a collection.

#### Syntax

*variant* = *object*.Next

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

Variant. The next item in the collection *object*. If there are no more items, 1-2-3 displays a dialog box error notification.

#### Usage

You can use this method in OLE automation to enumerate a collection of variant types.

By iterating no more than *object*.Count times, you can avoid the error dialog box displayed when you attempt to retrieve more items than there are in the collection.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_OPEN_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_ITEM_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```
' Example: OpenDocumentFromInternet and SaveAsToInternet methods
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Save a test file to the Internet and then open it from the Internet.
Dim file1 As Document
Set file1 = .NewDocument
[A:A1].Contents = "Internet File 1"
' Save file to FTP URL name without proxy.
file1.SaveAsToInternet "ftp://myintranet/lotus/file1.123", "1-2-3 (123)", "",
"userid", "userpassword"
' Close the file.
file1.Close
' Later, open the file by FTP URL name without proxy.
.OpenDocumentFromInternet "ftp://myintranet/lotus/file1.123", "1-2-3 (123)",,,
"userid", "userpassword",,,
```

### 1-2-3: OpenDocumentFromInternet method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENTFROMINTERNET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Opens a document from the Internet.

#### Syntax

**Set** *document* = *application.OpenDocumentFromInternet*([*url*], [*filetype*], [*filepassword*], [*makevisible*], [*userid*], [*userpassword*], [*passiveconnection*], [*proxyserver*], [*proxyport*], [*proxytype*])

#### Parameters

##### *url*

(Optional) String. The Universal Resource Locator for the document (for example, "ftp://myftpserver/users/bob/test.123"). If you omit this argument, a dialog box prompts the user for it.

##### *filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"All (*)"	All file types
"1-2-3 Workbook (123;WK*)"	1-2-3 9 workbook 1-2-3 97 workbook 1-2-3 Releases 4, 5 1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1 1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"1-2-3 SmartMaster Template (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Text (TXT;PRN;CSV;DAT;OUT;ASC)"	Text file
"HTML (HTM;HTML)"	Internet document
"Excel (XLS;XLT;XLW)"	Microsoft Excel file
"Quattro Pro (WQ1;WB1;WB2)"	Quattro Pro file
"dBase (DBF)"	Borland dBASE file
"Paradox (DB)"	Borland Paradox file

The following file types are not supported (because 1-2-3 "combines" these types with the current workbook):

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"Windows Metafile (wmf)"	Windows metafile
"Bitmap (bmp)"	Bitmap (Paint or Paintbrush)
"Ansi Metafile (cgm)"	ANSI metafile (CGM)
"1-2-3 PIC (pic)"	1-2-3 picture

##### *filepassword*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the file.

##### *makevisible*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether the document window should be opened and brought to the top (value True) or not (value False). The default is not visible (False). 1-2-3 may ignore this parameter.

##### *userid*

(Optional) String. The user login name on the remote server. If you specify this argument, you must also supply the *userpassword* and *passiveconnection* arguments.

##### *userpassword*

(Optional) String. The user login password on the remote server.

*passiveconnection*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether a passive connection to the remote server should be used (value True) or not (value False).

*proxyserver*

(Optional) String. The internet proxy server IP address or domain name. If you specify this argument, you must also supply the *proxyport* and *proxytype* arguments.

*proxyport*

(Optional) Long. The port number to use to connect to the proxy server.

*proxytype*

(Optional) Long. The proxy type. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	World Wide Web
2	File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

**Return values**

Document. A new instance of the Document class for this Internet file.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SAVEASTOINTERNET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SETINTERNETOPTIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RETRIEVEFILEFROMINTERNET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: OpenDocumentFromNotes and SaveAsToNotes methods
' Save a test file to a Notes database and then open it from Notes.

' First create a test file.
Dim file1 As Document
Set file1 = .NewDocument
[A:A1].Contents = "Notes File 1"

' Save the file to a local Notes database.
.SaveAsToNotes "file1.123", "0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF", "Body", _
               "MyNotesDB.nsf", "Local", "1-2-3 (123)"

' Open the file from Notes.
.OpenDocumentFromNotes "file1.123", "0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF", _
                      "Body", "MyNotesDB.nsf", "Local", _
                      "1-2-3 (123)",, True

' A script you can use in Notes Version 4 to extract a document's universal ID.
  Dim workspace As New NotesUIWorkspace
  Dim uidoc As NotesUIDocument
  Dim doc As NotesDocument
  Dim unid As String

  ' Get the universal ID.
  Set uidoc = workspace.CurrentDocument
  Set doc = uidoc.Document
  unid = doc.UniversalID

  ' Insert the universal ID into the Body field of the document.
  uidoc.EditMode = True
  uidoc.GotoField("Body")
  uidoc.InsertText(unid)

```

### 1-2-3: OpenDocumentFromNotes method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENTFROMNOTES\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Opens a file attached to a Notes document.

#### Syntax

Set *document* = *application*.OpenDocumentFromNotes([*attachedfilename*], [*universalnotesid*], [*fieldname*], [*databasefile*], [*servername*], [*filetype*], [*docpassword*], [*makevisible*])

#### Parameters

##### *attachedfilename*

(Optional) String. The name of the attached file in the Notes document (for example, "test.123"). If you omit this argument, a dialog box prompts the user for it. If you specify this argument, you must also specify *universalnotesid*, *fieldname*, *databasefile*, and *servername*.

##### *universalnotesid*

(Optional) String. The 32-character hexadecimal Notes document ID (the NotesDocument.UniversalID property). For example, "150DFE45F1089B790065828D852562CA".

##### *fieldname*

(Optional) String. The name of the field in which the file is attached (for example, "Body").

##### *databasefile*

(Optional) String. The Notes database location (for example, "Databases\Docs in Progress.nsf").

##### *servername*

(Optional) String. The Notes server name (for example, "Local").

##### *filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"All (*)"	All file types
"1-2-3 Workbook (123;WK*)"	1-2-3 97 workbook 1-2-3 Releases 4, 5 1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1 1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"1-2-3 SmartMaster Template (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template (.12m, .wt4)
"Text (TXT;PRN;CSV;DAT;OUT;ASC)"	Text file (.txt, .prn, .csv, .dat, .out, .asc)
"Excel (XLS;XLT;XLW)"	Microsoft Excel file (.xls, .xlt, .xlw)
"Quattro Pro (WQ1;WB1;WB2)"	Quattro Pro file
"dBase (DBF)"	Borland dBASE file
"Paradox (DB)"	Borland Paradox file

The following file types are not supported (because 1-2-3 "combines" these types with the current workbook):

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"Windows Metafile (WMF)"	Windows metafile
"Bitmap (BMP)"	Bitmap (Paint or Paintbrush)
"Ansi Metafile (CGM)"	ANSI metafile (CGM)
"1-2-3 PIC (PIC)"	1-2-3 picture

*docpassword*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the file.

*makevisible*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether the document window should be opened and brought to the top (value True) or not (value False). The default is not visible (False). 1-2-3 may ignore this parameter.

**Return values**

Document. A new instance of the Document class for this file attachment.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SAVEASTONOTES\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: OpenDocument method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Opens an existing file as a 1-2-3 document (workbook file) in this application.

#### Syntax

Set *document* = *application.OpenDocument(filename, [location], [filetype], [password], [readonly], [makevisible], [addtorecentfiles], [adjacentdocument], [openmode])*

#### Parameters

##### *filename*

String. The name of the file, or the path and name of the file. If you only supply the filename here, 1-2-3 looks for the file in the working directory.

##### *location*

(Optional) Variant (String). The path where the file is located. 1-2-3 only accepts strings here.

##### *filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used. If you don't supply this argument, the file extension determines the file format. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

Value	Description
"All (*)"	All file types
"1-2-3 Workbook (123;WK*)"	1-2-3 9 workbook 1-2-3 97 workbook 1-2-3 Releases 4, 5 1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1 1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"1-2-3 SmartMaster Template (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"HTML (HTM;HTML)"	Internet document
"Text (TXT;PRN;CSV;DAT;OUT;ASC)"	Text file
"Excel (XLS;XLT;XLW)"	Microsoft Excel file
"Quattro Pro (WQ1;WB1;WB2)"	Quattro Pro file
"dBase (DBF)"	Borland dBASE file
"Paradox (DB)"	Borland Paradox file

##### *password*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the file.

##### *readonly*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether the file is to be opened in read-only mode (value True) or read-write (value False). The default is writable (False).

##### *makevisible*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether the document window should be displayed (value True) or not (value False). The default is visible (True).

##### *addtorecentfiles*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether to add the file to the most recent file list (value True) or not (value False). The default is not to add it (False).

##### *adjacentdocument*

(Optional) Document. Specifies a document in memory before or after which to open the file.

##### *openmode*

(Optional) Variant (OpenMode enumeration). Specifies whether to open the document before *adjacentdocument* (value \$OpenModeBefore) or after *adjacentdocument* (value \$OpenModeAfter). The default is \$OpenModeAfter.



**Return values**

Document. A new instance of the Document class for this workbook file.

**Usage**

1-2-3 creates a new Document object for every workbook at the time the workbook is opened.

This method can generate an error for most file-related exceptions.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLOSE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SAVEAS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: Sheets property; Close, OpenDocument, and SaveAs methods
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Save a 1-2-3 workbook file, close it, and then open it as read-write and visible.

' First create a test document.
Dim document1 As Document
' Open a new document without specifying a file or path.
Set document1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument
' Add some content to the document.
' For example, put some text into the first sheet name.
document1.Sheets(0).Name = "My sheet 1"
' Save to a file.
document1.SaveAs "testopen.123", "d:\lotus\work\123", "1-2-3 (123)", False,
"mypassword", True
' Add more content to the document.
' For example, put some text into the first column head.
[A:A1].Contents = "My Column Head 1"
' Close the document, saving the changes.
document1.Close True
' Later, open the file.
Set document1 = CurrentApplication.OpenDocument("testopen.123", _
"d:\lotus\work\123", "1-2-3 (123)", "mypassword", False, True, True,,)

```

### 1-2-3: Open method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_BASECOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_CHARTS_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFOS_CLASS;H_123_COLORS_CLASS;H_123_DATALINKS_CLASS;H_123_DDELINKS_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENTS_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOWS_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECTS_CLASS;H_123_MAPS_CLASS;H_123_MAPBINS_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRIES_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECTS_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGSCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLES_CLASS;H_123_RANGES_CLASS;H_123_SHEETS_CLASS;H_123_STRINGS_CLASSES;H_123_VERSIONGROUPS_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONS_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLES_CLASS;H_123_WINDOWS_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_NEXT_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Initializes a collection for item retrieval and returns the first item in the collection.

#### Syntax

*item* = *object*.Open

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

Variant. The first item in the collection *object*.

#### Usage

You can use this method in OLE automation to begin enumerating a collection of variant types.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_NEXT_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_ITEM_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```

' Example: OutlineColumnsToLevel, OutlineRowsToLevel,
'           PromoteColumn, and PromoteRow methods
Sub OutlineDemo
Msgbox "Create outline levels for columns B - E."
' Demote columns B, C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:B1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1
' Demote columns C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:C1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1

' Promote column D by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote column D by one outline level."
[A:D1..A:D8192].PromoteColumn 1

Msgbox "Create outline levels for rows 2 - 5."
' Demote rows 2, 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A2..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Demote rows 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A3..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Promote row 4 by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote row 4 by one outline level."
[A:A4..A:IV4].PromoteRow 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 1
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 0
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 0

' Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2.
Msgbox "Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 2
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 2

' Clear all outline levels for the current sheet.
Msgbox "Clear the outline."
[A].ClearOutline

End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: OutlineColumnsToLevel method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_OUTLINECOLUMNSTOLEVEL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Collapses or expands columns for a sheet that are set at or above the specified outline level. For example, to display columns whose outline level is 1 or 2, but not 3, specify OutlineColumnsToLevel to 2.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.OutlineColumnsToLevel *level*

#### Parameters

*level*

Long. The minimum outline level to expand to in the specified sheet.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

You can create up to 8 levels of outlining in a sheet.

---

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OUTLINEROWSTOLEVEL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: OutlineColumnsToLevel, OutlineRowsToLevel,
'           PromoteColumn, and PromoteRow methods
Sub OutlineDemo
Msgbox "Create outline levels for columns B - E."
' Demote columns B, C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:B1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1
' Demote columns C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:C1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1

' Promote column D by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote column D by one outline level."
[A:D1..A:D8192].PromoteColumn 1

Msgbox "Create outline levels for rows 2 - 5."
' Demote rows 2, 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A2..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Demote rows 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A3..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Promote row 4 by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote row 4 by one outline level."
[A:A4..A:IV4].PromoteRow 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 1
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 0
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 0

' Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2.
Msgbox "Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 2
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 2

' Clear all outline levels for the current sheet.
Msgbox "Clear the outline."
[A].ClearOutline
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: OutlineRowsToLevel method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OUTLINEROWSTOLEVEL\_EXSCRIPT';,1)} [See example](#)

Expands or collapses rows for a sheet that are set at or above the specified outline level. For example, to display rows whose outline level is 1 or 2, but not 3, specify OutlineRowsToLevel to 2.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.OutlineRowsToLevel *level*

#### Parameters

*level*

Long. The minimum outline level to expand to in the specified sheet.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

You can create up to 8 levels of outlining in a sheet.

---

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OUTLINECOLUMNSTOLEVEL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;;H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF';,0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: PageBack, PageForward, ShowAllSheets,
'           ShowSheet, and TurnTo methods
Sub NavigateDoc
    ' Create 10 new sheets after the current sheet in the workbook.
    .NewSheet $After, 10, True
    .PageBack 2
    ' Move forward three sheets in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move forward three sheets."
    .PageForward 3
    ' Move back one sheet in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move back one sheet."
    .PageBack

    ' Turn to sheet A in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Turn to sheet A in the workbook."
    [A].TurnTo
    ' Hide sheets B, C, and D.
    MsgBox "Hide sheets B, C, and D."
    [B].HideSheet
    [C].HideSheet
    [D].HideSheet

    ' Unhide sheet B.
    MsgBox "Unhide sheet B."
    [B].ShowSheet

    ' Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D).
    MsgBox "Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D)."
    .ShowAllSheets
End Sub

```



### 1-2-3: PageBack method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PAGEBACK\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Displays a previous sheet in the current file.

#### Syntax

*document*.PageBack [*sheetcount*]

#### Parameters

*sheetcount*

(Optional) Long. The number of sheets to move backwards.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If you specify a number in *sheetcount* that is greater than the number of sheets preceding the current sheet, PageBack displays the first sheet in the file.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PAGEFORWARD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SCROLLTOACTIVECELL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;  
H\_123\_TURNT0\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: PageBack, PageForward, ShowAllSheets,
'           ShowSheet, and TurnTo methods
Sub NavigateDoc
    ' Create 10 new sheets after the current sheet in the workbook.
    .NewSheet $After, 10, True
    .PageBack 2
    ' Move forward three sheets in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move forward three sheets."
    .PageForward 3
    ' Move back one sheet in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move back one sheet."
    .PageBack

    ' Turn to sheet A in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Turn to sheet A in the workbook."
    [A].TurnTo
    ' Hide sheets B, C, and D.
    MsgBox "Hide sheets B, C, and D."
    [B].HideSheet
    [C].HideSheet
    [D].HideSheet

    ' Unhide sheet B.
    MsgBox "Unhide sheet B."
    [B].ShowSheet

    ' Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D).
    MsgBox "Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D)."
    .ShowAllSheets
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: PageForward method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS';0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PAGEFORWARD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Displays the next sheet or a subsequent sheet in the current file.

#### Syntax

*document*.PageForward [*sheetcount*]

#### Parameters

*sheetcount*

(Optional) Long. The number of sheets to move forward.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If you specify a number in *sheetcount* that is greater than the number of sheets following the current sheet, PageForward displays the last sheet in the file.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PAGEBACK\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SCROLLTOACTIVECELL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TURNTOMETHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Paste method

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE  
_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHA  
ND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLA  
SS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLA  
SS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLAS  
S;';0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_COPYTOCLIPBOARD_METHOD_EXSCRIPT ',1)} See example
```

Copies data and related formatting from the Clipboard to the target object.

### Syntax

*object.Paste*([*format*], [*link*], [*attributes*], [*icon*], [*iconfile*], [*iconindex*], [*iconlabel*])

### Parameters

#### *format*

(Optional) Variant (ClipboardFormat enumeration). The format in which to paste from the Clipboard. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. If you omit *format*, 1-2-3 uses all appropriate formats.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$NativeFormat	Native format
\$RichTextFormat	Rich text format
\$BitmapFormat	Bitmap format
\$PictureFormat	Picture format
\$LotusChartFormat	Lotus Chart format
\$EmbedSourceFormat	Embed source format
\$EmbeddedObjectFormat	Embedded object format
\$DIBFormat	Device-independent bitmap
\$TextFormat	Text
\$WK1Format	1-2-3 for DOS, Release 2
\$WK3Format	1-2-3 for Windows Release 1; 1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3 and 4
\$LinkSourceFormat	Link source format

#### *link*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True if the data on the Clipboard is linked to an external file, False if not. The default is False.

#### *attributes*

(Optional) Variant (PasteSpecialChoice enumeration). The format in which to paste Clipboard data that was copied or cut from 1-2-3. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>1-2-3 pastes</u>
\$PasteData	Cell contents, but leaves the styles in the target object intact; default if you omit the parameter
\$PasteStyleAndNumberFormats	All formatting done with the InfoBox
\$PasteComments	Comments attached to the target object
\$PasteFormulas	Both cell contents and

	styles, but converts all formulas to values
\$PasteBorders	Object borders
\$PastesDrawObjectsWithRange	Any graphic objects associated with the 1-2-3 range on the Clipboard
\$PasteColumnWidthsAndRowHeights	Width and height of columns and rows

*icon*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to display the Clipboard data as an icon. The default is False.

*iconfile*

(Optional) String. If *icon* is True, specifies the name of the file containing the icon bitmap to display.

*iconindex*

(Optional) Long. Specifies the index for the icon bitmap to use if the *iconfile* contains more than one icon bitmap.

*iconlabel*

(Optional) String. A description that is displayed below the icon bitmap.

**Return value**

None

```
{button ,AL( ;H_123_CLEAR_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_COPYTOCLIPBOARD_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CUT_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_QUICKCOPY_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_QUICKMOVE_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)
} See related topics
```

### **1-2-3: PointX method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLIN  
E\_CLASS;0)} [See list of classes](#)

Returns the X coordinate of the specified point of the line, freehand drawing, polyline, or polygon.

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**PointX**(*which*)

#### **Parameters**

*which*

Long. The point whose X coordinate is being returned.

#### **Return values**

Long. The X coordinate of the point specified in the *which* parameter.

### **1-2-3: PointY method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLIN  
E\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Returns the Y coordinate of the specified point of the line, freehand drawing, polyline, or polygon.

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**PointY**(*which*)

#### **Parameters**

*which*

Long. The point whose Y coordinate is being returned.

#### **Return values**

Long. The Y coordinate of the point specified in the *which* parameter.

### 1-2-3: Poke method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_POKE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

For a specified DDE conversation, sends data from 1-2-3 to the DDE server.

#### Syntax

*conversation.Poke* *itemname*, [*format*], *datasource*

#### Parameters

*itemname*

String. The name of the item in the server that 1-2-3 sends the data to.

*format*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). The format of the data that 1-2-3 sends. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the DDEFormat enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TextFormat	Text format.
\$WK1Format	1-2-3 WK1 format.
\$WK3Format	1-2-3 WK3 format.

*datasource*

Variant. The range in 1-2-3 that contains the data to send.

#### Return values

None



```
' Example: Poke method
' Send data from 1-2-3 to a server application.
Dim x As Conversation
Set x = CurrentApplication.NewConversation("WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp")
x.Poke "BookMarkName", $textformat, [a:a1]
```

```
' Example: PrintSelection and PrintWhat properties; Preview method
' Display the print Preview window for a document.
' First, add some content to the current document.
[A:A1].Contents = "My First Heading"
' Select a range to preview.
[A:A1..A:C10].Select
Set CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings.PrintSelection = [A:A1..A:C10]
CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings.PrintWhat = $CurrentSelection
' Let the user change the print properties.
CurrentApplication.Preview
' Pause before proceeding to allow user to make changes in the Preview window.
' For example, yield control to the Preview & Page Setup InfoBox using the Yield
statement,
' put up a modeless dialog box using the operating system API,
' or terminate the LotusScript module.
```

### **1-2-3: Preview method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PREVIEW\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Displays the print Preview window and InfoBox, using the current PrintSettings object for the current document. If a range is selected, just that range is previewed. Otherwise, the current sheet is previewed.

#### **Syntax**

*application*.Preview

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

### **1-2-3: PrintOut method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Starts a print operation, using the current print settings object for the current document.

#### **Syntax**

*application*.PrintOut

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

Use the PrintOut method when writing scripts in applications that reserve Print as a keyword.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PRINTTOFILE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: PrintToFile method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Displays the Print To File dialog box (as obtained from the File - Print menu).

#### **Syntax**

*application*.PrintToFile

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

Use this method to allow the user to select a path and file name for exporting the workbook data as a text (.PRN) file.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINTOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PRINT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: Print method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWPAGEBREAKS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Starts a print operation, using the current print settings object for the current document.

#### **Syntax**

*application*.Print

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

Use the PrintOut method when writing scripts in applications that reserve Print as a keyword.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINTOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PRINTTOFILE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Print method
' Print the current sheet.
CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings.PrintWhat = $CurrentSheet
CurrentApplication.Print
```

### 1-2-3: PromoteColumn method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Moves the specified columns up one or more outline levels.

#### Syntax

*range.PromoteColumn* [*levels*]

#### Parameters

*levels*

(Optional) Long. The number of levels to promote from the current level. The default is 1 (one) level. The maximum is 8 levels.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The PromoteColumn method attempts to promote each column in the selection or in the specified range, by one outline level (the default) or by the optionally specified number of levels. If a column in the selection cannot be promoted because it is currently at the top level or its child would be more than one level removed from its new level, the PromoteColumn method does not promote that column.

This method does not work on 3D ranges.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```

' Example: OutlineColumnsToLevel, OutlineRowsToLevel,
'           PromoteColumn, and PromoteRow methods
Sub OutlineDemo
Msgbox "Create outline levels for columns B - E."
' Demote columns B, C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:B1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1
' Demote columns C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:C1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1

' Promote column D by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote column D by one outline level."
[A:D1..A:D8192].PromoteColumn 1

Msgbox "Create outline levels for rows 2 - 5."
' Demote rows 2, 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A2..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Demote rows 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A3..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Promote row 4 by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote row 4 by one outline level."
[A:A4..A:IV4].PromoteRow 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 1
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 0
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 0

' Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2.
Msgbox "Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 2
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 2

' Clear all outline levels for the current sheet.
Msgbox "Clear the outline."
[A].ClearOutline
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: PromoteRow method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Moves the specified rows up one or more outline levels.

#### Syntax

*range.PromoteRow* [*levels*]

#### Parameters

*levels*

(Optional) Long. The number of levels to promote from the current level. The default is 1 (one) level. The maximum is 8 levels.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The PromoteRow method attempts to promote each row in the selection or in the specified range, by one outline level (the default) or by the optionally specified number of levels. If a row in the selection cannot be promoted because it is currently at the top level or its child would be more than one level removed from its new level, the PromoteRow method does not promote that row.

This method does not work on 3D ranges.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DEMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSECOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDCOLUMN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PROMOTEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDROW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_COLLAPSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_EXPANDALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: OutlineColumnsToLevel, OutlineRowsToLevel,
'           PromoteColumn, and PromoteRow methods
Sub OutlineDemo
Msgbox "Create outline levels for columns B - E."
' Demote columns B, C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:B1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1
' Demote columns C, D, and E by one outline level.
[A:C1..A:E8192].DemoteColumn 1

' Promote column D by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote column D by one outline level."
[A:D1..A:D8192].PromoteColumn 1

Msgbox "Create outline levels for rows 2 - 5."
' Demote rows 2, 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A2..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Demote rows 3, 4, and 5 by one outline level.
[A:A3..A:IV5].DemoteRow 1
' Promote row 4 by one outline level.
Msgbox " Promote row 4 by one outline level."
[A:A4..A:IV4].PromoteRow 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display outline at levels 0 - 1."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 1
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 1

' Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0.
Msgbox "Collapse columns and rows to display the outline at level 0."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 0
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 0

' Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2.
Msgbox "Expand columns and rows to display the outline at levels 0 - 2."
[A].OutlineColumnsToLevel 2
[A].OutlineRowsToLevel 2

' Clear all outline levels for the current sheet.
Msgbox "Clear the outline."
[A].ClearOutline
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: PublishToInternet method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Publishes to the Internet.

#### Syntax

*document.PublishToInternet(filename, [url], [userid], [userpassword], [passiveconnection], [proxyserver], [proxyport])*

#### Parameters

*filename*

String. The name of the file to be created.

*url*

(Optional) String. The Universal Resource Locator for the document (for example, "ftp://myftpserver/users/bob/test.123"). If you omit this argument, a dialog box prompts the user for it.

*userid*

(Optional) String. The user login name on the remote server. If you specify this argument, you must also supply the *userpassword* and *passiveconnection* arguments.

*userpassword*

(Optional) String. The user login password on the remote server.

*passiveconnection*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether a passive connection to the remote server should be used (value True) or not (value False).

*proxyserver*

(Optional) String. The internet proxy server IP address or domain name.

*proxyport*

(Optional) Long. The port number to use to connect to the proxy server.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

Note that the following Document properties affect what is published.

- PublishWhat
- PublishRange
- PublishOutputType
- Publisher
- PublisherAddress
- PublishHeader
- PublishDescription
- IncludeTableBorder
- IncludeLinktoWorkbook
- IncludePublisher
- IncludePublisherAddress

### 1-2-3: Publish method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Publishes a range, sheet, or workbook to either HTML or WebGraphic.

#### Syntax

*document.Publish filename, [location], [backup], [addtoMRFL]*

#### Parameters

*filename*

String. Name of the file to be created.

*location*

(Optional) String. Path where file is to be created.

*backup*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean).

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Create a backup of the existing HTML file in the same directory, using a .BAK extension, overwriting any existing backup file.
FALSE	(Default) Write a new HTML file, without creating a backup.

*addtoMRFL*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). If TRUE, add FileName to MRFL.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Add <i>filename</i> to the "Most Recent File" list, which appears at the end of 1-2-3 File menu.
FALSE	(Default) Do not add <i>filename</i> to the "Most Recent File" list.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

Note that the following Document properties affect what is published.

[IncludeLinkToWorkbook](#)  
[IncludePublishDescription](#)  
[IncludePublisher](#)  
[IncludePublisherAddress](#)  
[IncludePublishHeader](#)  
[IncludeTableBorder](#)  
[PublishDescription](#)  
[Publisher](#)  
[PublisherAddress](#)  
[PublishHeader](#)  
[PublishRange](#)  
[PublishWhat](#)  
[PublishOutputType](#)



### 1-2-3: QuerySortDefineKey method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERYSORTDEFINEKEY\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Defines the column to sort by for a query.

#### Syntax

*query*.**QuerySortDefineKey** *fieldname*, *sortcolumn*, *sortdirection*

#### Parameters

*fieldname*

String. The name of the field in the query to sort on. For example, "ZipCodes."

*sortcolumn*

Long. The sort key number, from 1 - 255. This must be sequential starting at 1.

*sortdirection*

Variant (Direction enumeration). The direction of the sort. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Ascend	Sorts from A - Z or from 0 (zero) to the highest number.
\$Descend	Sorts from Z - A or from the highest number to 0 (zero).

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_SORT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SORTRANGE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SORTDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: QuerySortDefineKey, Refresh, RemoveSelectField,
'         SetRecordsLimitMax, SortData, SortReset, and Update
'         methods
Sub TableManners
' Open the data table EMPLOYEE.DBF as a new document.
' The data is stored in cells A:A1..A:F11.
MessageBox "Create a new document for data in an external database."
CurrentApplication.OpenDocument _
    "E:\data\123\Employee.dbf",,"dBase (DBF)",,False,True,True,,

' Set up ranges for the query.
MessageBox "Define source and output ranges for a query."
' Assign the range name "source" to cells A:A1..A:F11.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "source",[A:A1..A:F11]
' Assign the range name "outputrange" to cells A:A15..A:F26.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "outputrange",[A:A15..A:F26]

' Create the query named QueryB.
MessageBox "Create the query and set its working properties."
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "QueryB"
' Set some properties for the new query.
' Assign the source data to the workbook range named "source".
[QueryB].BaseSourceTable = "source"
[QueryB].ExtractingUniqueRecords = False
[QueryB].SetRecordsLimitMax True,1000
' Assign the query output to the workbook range named "outputrange".
[QueryB].OutputLocation = "outputrange"
' Force a refresh of the output range.
[QueryB].Refresh

' Sort data in the source and output ranges on the
' field named "Last".
MessageBox "Sort the data on the field named Last."
[QueryB].SortData "Last", $Ascend

' Define a sort field for the query on the field named "DEPTNUM".
MessageBox "Define a new sort key for the data and resort."
[QueryB].QuerySortDefineKey "DEPTNUM", 1, $Ascend
' Force the sort using the new sort key.
[QueryB].SortData

' Reset all sort fields defined for the query.
MessageBox "Reset all sort keys."
[QueryB].SortReset

' Remove the field named DEPTNUM from the output range.
MessageBox "Remove the field DEPTNUM from the query and output range."
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "DEPTNUM"

' Update data in the query.
' NOTE -- The query cannot contain computed fields or
' aggregate fields NOT in the source table.
MessageBox "Update the data in the query."
[QueryB].AllowsUpdates = True
[QueryB].Update

' Remove the field named EMPID from the output range.

```



```
MessageBox "Remove the field EMPID from the query and output range."  
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "EMPID"
```

```
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: QuickCopySheet method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Copies a sheet to a new location.

#### Syntax

*object*.QuickCopySheet(*InsertType*, [*DestinationSheet*])

#### Parameters

*InsertType*

Variant (enumeration).

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Before	Insert before the current sheet.
\$After	Insert after the current sheet.
\$First	Insert as the first sheet.
\$Last	Insert as the last sheet.

*DestinationSheet*

(Optional) Sheet. The destination sheet. Defaults to first or last sheet if *InsertType* is \$First or \$Last; otherwise defaults to current sheet.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

You can copy a sheet containing up to two million cells. You cannot move or copy a file that contains the maximum number of sheets.

### 1-2-3: QuickCopy method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Copies data and related styles and number formats from the source range to the destination range, without using the Clipboard.

#### Syntax

*range*.**QuickCopy** *destinationrange*, [*noborders*]

#### Parameters

*destinationrange*

Variant. The name or address of the range to copy to. *Destinationrange* must be read-write.

*noborders*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to copy the content and styles from the source range, but not the borders, False to copy content, styles, and borders. The default is False.

#### Usage

If you omit *range*, 1-2-3 uses the current selection as the source range.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUICKMOVE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: QuickMoveSheet method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Moves a sheet to a new location in the workbook.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.QuickMoveSheet(*InsertType*, [*DestinationSheet*])

#### Parameters

*InsertType*

Variant (enumeration).

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Before	Insert before the current sheet.
\$After	Insert after the current sheet.
\$First	Insert as the first sheet.
\$Last	Insert as the last sheet.

*DestinationSheet*

(Optional) Sheet. The destination sheet. Defaults to first or last sheet if *InsertType* is \$First or \$Last; otherwise defaults to current sheet.

#### Return values

None

### 1-2-3: QuickMove method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Moves data and related styles and number formats from the source range to the destination range, without using the Clipboard.

#### Syntax

*range*.**QuickMove** *destinationrange*, [*noborders*]

#### Parameters

*destinationrange*

Variant. The name or address of the range to copy to. *Destinationrange* must be read-write.

*noborders*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specify True to copy the content and styles from the source range, but not the borders. Specify False to copy content, styles, and borders. The default is False.

#### Usage

If you omit *range*, 1-2-3 uses the current selection as the source range.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUICKCOPY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Quit method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUIT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Exits the application. Saves open documents if so specified by the *savechanges* argument.

#### Syntax

*application.Quit savechanges*

#### Parameters

*savechanges*

Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether to save changes to open files (value True) or not (value False). If you specify False for *savechanges*, 1-2-3 closes changed files without saving, and without asking the user whether to save them. If you omit the *savechanges* argument, a dialog box appears when there are changed files to be closed, asking the user whether to save them.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CLOSE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPEN\_M  
ETHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLOSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)  
} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Quit method
' Exit the application, without saving changed documents.
CurrentApplication.Quit False
```

### 1-2-3: RangeCombineText method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGECOMBINETEXT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Combines data from a text file into the specified file in the current workbook.

#### Syntax

*range*.RangeCombineText(*inputfilename*, [*path*], [*readtextas*], [*delimiter*], [*charactersef*])

#### Parameters

*inputfilename*

String. Specifies the name of the file on disk containing data which you want to combine with data in the current workbook.

*path*

(Optional) String. Specifies the location of the file containing the data you want to combine.

*readtextas*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). Specifies how 1-2-3 should combine data from a text file. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the ReadTextAs enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$AutoParse	1-2-3 automatically parses the text file by determining where the breaks are, then breaks the data into separate columns in the sheet.
\$Tab	Use tabs as delimiters.
\$Comma	Use commas as delimiters.
\$Semicolon	Use semicolons as delimiters.
\$Space	Use spaces as delimiters.
\$Other	Use the character specified by <i>delimiter</i> to parse the text file.
\$None	1-2-3 enters each line of data as a label in a separate cell using successive cells in the same column.
\$Text	1-2-3 enters each line of data as a label in a separate cell using successive cells in the same column.
\$Numbers	1-2-3 enters labels and numbers from a delimited text file and enters them in a separate cell using successive cells in the same column. When a text file is not delimited, 1-2-3 enters only numbers.

*delimiter*

String. The delimiter character to use when \$Other is specified as the *readtextas* option.

*charactersef*

Variant (enumeration). Specifies the code page you want 1-2-3 to use for interpreting the data in the text file. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the ReadCharSet enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
--------------	--------------------



\$Windows	Windows ANSI; default if you omit this parameter
\$DOS	DOS or OS/2
\$CP1252	Multilingual or US Windows
\$CP850	Multilingual DOS
\$CP932	Japanese
\$BIG5	Taiwanese
\$KS	Korean
\$GB	Chinese
\$CP437	US DOS
\$CP860	Portuguese DOS
\$CP863	French Canadian DOS
\$CP865	Nordic DOS
\$CP1250	Eastern European Windows
\$CP852	Eastern European DOS
\$CP1251	Cyrillic Windows
\$CP866	Cyrillic DOS
\$CP1253	Greek Windows
\$CP851	Greek DOS

### **Return values**

None

### **Usage**

Make sure that numbers in a text file do not contain commas, since these are delimiters. For example, 1-2-3 interprets 12,345 as two values, 12 and 345.

```

' Example: RangeCombineText method
'This example first opens and writes some data to a text file. It then creates
'a new 1-2-3 workbook and uses the RangeCombineText to insert the data
'that was written to the text file.
' First dimension some variables
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Dim DefaultPath As String
    Dim fileNumber As Integer
'Get the value of the default path
    DefaultPath = [].DefaultPath
'Create a text file and put some data in it
    fileNumber% = Freefile

    Open DefaultPath & "rct.txt" For Output As fileNumber%
    Write #fileNumber%,"RangeCombineText example input file"
    Write #fileNumber%,10,20,30
    Write #fileNumber%,40,50,60
    Write #fileNumber%,70,80,90
    Close fileNumber%
' Open a new workbook and call it TestDoc
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDoc")
' Use the RangeCombineText method to combine the data saved in rct.txt
    [A:A1].RangeCombineText "rct.txt",DefaultPath,,",",
'Use the MessageBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to delete the test documents and test file.
    Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
    BoxType& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers 'with the MessageBox statement.
    answer% = Messagebox("Do you want to delete the test documents
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
    If answer% = 6 Then
        'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document and delete the test file
        CurrentDocument.Close False
        Kill DefaultPath & "rct.txt"
    End If

```

```

' Example: RangeCombine method
' This example creates a new workbook document, adds some data to it,
' and saves it to a file called Testdoc1.123.
' The example then creates a second new workbook document, and uses
' RangeCombine to combine the data previously saved in testdoc1.123.
' First create two variables for the documents and get the default path
    Dim TestDocument1 As Document
    Dim TestDocument2 As Document
    Dim DefaultPath As String
'Get the value of the default path
    DefaultPath = CurrentApplication.DefaultPath
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument1.
    Set TestDocument1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDoc1")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:A3 in TestDocument1.
    [A:A1].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Test document for RangeCombine script example"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "10"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "20"
' Save the contents of TestDocument1 to the file testdoc1.123
' in the default path.
    TestDocument1.SaveAs DefaultPath & "Testdoc1.123"
' Close TestDocument1
    TestDocument1.Close
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument2.
    Set TestDocument2 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDoc2")
' Use RangeCombine method to combine the data saved in testdoc1.123.
    [A:A1].RangeCombine DefaultPath & "Testdoc1.123"
' Delete the test file
    Kill DefaultPath & "Testdoc1.123"

```

### 1-2-3: RangeCombine method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGECOMBINE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Combines data and number formats from a range in a file on disk into the current workbook.

#### Syntax

*range.RangeCombine* *filename*, [*location*], [*filetype*], [*password*], [*combineoption*], [*sourcerange*]

#### Parameters

##### *filename*

String. Specifies the name of the file on disk containing data which you want to combine with data in the current workbook.

##### *location*

(Optional) String. Specifies the location of the file containing the data you want to combine. If you omit this parameter, 1-2-3 uses the working directory as the location for the input file.

##### *filetype*

(Optional) String. Specifies the file format. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. If you omit this parameter, 1-2-3 uses the file extension to determine the file format.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"All (*)"	All file types
"1-2-3 Workbook (123;WK*)"	1-2-3 workbook
"1-2-3 SmartMaster Template (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Text (TXT;PRN;CSV;DAT;OUT;ASC)"	Text
"DBase (DBF)"	Borland dBASE
"Paradox (DB)"	Borland Paradox

##### *password*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the file.

##### *combineoption*

(Optional) Variant (WALCombineOption enumeration). Specifies how you want 1-2-3 to combine data. You can only specify this argument if you are combining data from 1-2-3 files. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$CombineAdd	Adds numbers and the results of numeric formulas in a file on disk to numbers or blank cells in the current file.
\$CombineReplace	Replaces data in the current file with data copied from the file on disk; default if you omit the parameter.
\$CombineSub	Subtracts numbers and the results of numeric formulas in a file on disk from numbers or blank cells in the current file.

##### *sourcerange*

(Optional) String. The name or address of the range in *filename* that contains data that you want to combine with data in the current file. If you omit *sourcerange*, 1-2-3 combines all the data in *filename* with data in the current file.

#### Return values

None



```

'Example: RangeExtract method
'This example creates a test document and fills the range A:B1..A:B3 with some data.
'It then uses the RangeExtract method to copy the range to a test file.
'First create two variables for the documents and get the default path
    Dim TestDocument1 As Document
    Dim TestDocument2 As Document
    Dim DefaultPath As String
'Get the value of the default path
    DefaultPath = CurrentApplication.DefaultPath
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument1.
    Set TestDocument1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDoc1")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:A3 in TestDocument1.
    [A:B1].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Test document for RangeExtract script example"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "10"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "20"
' Use the RangeExtract method to extract the contents of A:A1..A:A3 to the file
"Testdoc1.123"
    [A:B1..A:B3].RangeExtract DefaultPath & "Testdoc2.123"
'Note that RangeExtract always extracts to the range starting in cell A:A1 of the
new file.
'Open Testdoc2.123 to check that the range got extracted.
    CurrentApplication.OpenDocument DefaultPath & "Testdoc2.123"

```

### 1-2-3: RangeExtract method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGEEXTRACT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Saves a range to another file.

#### Syntax

*range.RangeExtract filename, [location], [filetype], [backup], [password], [extractoption]*

#### Parameters

##### *filename*

String. Specifies the name of the file to which you want to save the range.

##### *location*

(Optional) String. Specifies the location of the file to which you want to save the range. The default is the working directory.

##### *filetype*

(Optional) String. Specifies the format of the saved file. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. If you omit this parameter, 1-2-3 uses the file extension to determine the file format.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"dBase (DBF)"	dBase DBF file
"Lotus 1-2-3 9 Workbook (123)"	Lotus 1-2-3 9 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 97 Workbook (123)"	Lotus 1-2-3 97 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 OS/2 Warp 4 Workbook (123)"	Lotus OS/2 Warp 4 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK4)"	1-2-3 for Windows Release 4, 5
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK3)"	1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK1)"	1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"Lotus 1-2-3 9 SmartMaster (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Microsoft Excel 4 Worksheet (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 4 worksheet
"Microsoft Excel 5/95 Workbook (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 5/95 worksheet
"Microsoft Excel 97 Workbook (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 97 worksheet
"Paradox (DB)"	Paradox DB file
"Text (TXT)"	ASCII text file

##### *backup*

(Optional) Variant (boolean). Specifies whether or not to create a backup file if *filename* specifies an existing file. The default is False.

##### *password*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the file.

If you omit *password*, and the file specified by *filename* has a password, 1-2-3 saves the file without a password.

##### *extractoption*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). Specifies how to save formulas in the range to the file. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the WALExtractOption enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
--------------	--------------------

\$ExtractValuesAndFormulas	Saves formulas without converting them to values; default if you omit this parameter.
\$ExtractValuesOnly	Converts formulas to values.

**Return values**

None



```
' Example: RangeFill method
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Fill A1..A10 with even numbers
    [A1..A10].RangeFill 2,2,100,$Number

' Use the MessageBox statement to display a
' message asking if you want to close the test document.
    Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
    BoxType& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers with the MessageBox statement.
    answer% = Messagebox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
    If answer% = 6 Then
        'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
        CurrentDocument.Close False
    End If
```

### 1-2-3: RangeFill method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0')} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGEFILL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT','1')} [See example](#)

Enters a sequence of values in a range.

#### Syntax

*range*.RangeFill(*[startvalue]*, *[increment]*, *[stopvalue]*, *[filltype]*, *[datetimeunits]*)

#### Parameters

*startvalue*

(Optional) Variant. Specifies the first value 1-2-3 enters in the range.

*increment*

(Optional) Variant. Specifies the increment between each of the values in the range.

*stopvalue*

(Optional) Variant. Specifies the limit of the sequence. If you specify a negative *increment*, you must specify a *stopvalue* that is less than the *startvalue*.

*filltype*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). Specifies the type of values to fill. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the WorksheetFillType enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Number	Fills the range with a sequence of numbers; default if you omit this parameter.
\$DateValue	Fills the range with a sequence of dates.
\$TimeValue	Fills the range with a sequence of times.
\$FillByExample	Fills the range with a sequence, based on data you include in the range.

*datetimeunits*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). When *filltype* is \$DateValue or \$TimeValue, specifies the step increment as a unit of time. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the FillInterval enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Day	Day
\$Week	Week (7 days)
\$Weekday	Work week (5 days)
\$Month	Month (30 or 31 days)
\$Quarter	Quarter (90 days)
\$Year	Year (365 or 366 days)
\$Hour	Hour
\$Minute	Minute
\$Second	Second

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If you omit *startvalue*, *increment*, or *stopvalue*, 1-2-3 uses the same values as the last time you used RangeFill during the current 1-2-3 session.



### 1-2-3: RangeSortDefineKey method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGESORTDEFINEKEY\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Defines the column by which to sort the range of data.

#### Syntax

*document*.RangeSortDefineKey *keynumber*, *keyrange*, *sortdirection*

#### Parameters

*keynumber*

Long. Any integer from 0 through 255 that specifies a sort key.

*keyrange*

Variant. Specifies the name or address of the range to be sorted for this key. An empty string, "", is a legitimate input value.

*sortdirection*

Variant (enumeration). Specifies the sort order for *keyrange*. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the SortDir enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Ascend	Sorts from A - Z, and smallest to largest values
\$Descend	Z - A, and largest to smallest values

#### Return values

None

```

' Example: RangeSortDefineKey, SortResetKeys, and Sort methods
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:B6 in TestDocument.
    [A:A1].Contents = "Test document for script example"
    [A:A2].Contents = "25"
    [A:A3].Contents = "4"
    [A:A4].Contents = "93"
    [A:A5].Contents = "41"
    [A:A6].Contents = "56"
    [A:B2].Contents = "325"
    [A:B3].Contents = "83"
    [A:B4].Contents = "12"
    [A:B5].Contents = "71"
    [A:B6].Contents = "256"
' Define A:A2 as the sort key and sort the data in A1..B6
    MsgBox("Define A2 as the sort key and sort the range.")
    TestDocument.RangeSortDefineKey 0, [A:A2], $Ascend
    [A:A2..A:B6].Sort
' Reset the keys, define B2 as the sort key and sort the range
    MsgBox("Reset keys, define B2 as the sort key, and sort the range.")
    TestDocument.SortResetKeys
    TestDocument.RangeSortDefineKey 0, [A:B2], $Ascend
    [A:A2..A:B6].Sort

```

```

' Example: RangeValue method
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
'Fill A1..A10 with even numbers
    [A1..A10].RangeFill 2,2,100,$Number
'Use @sum to sum the values
    [A12].Select
    Selection.Contents = "@sum(A1..A10)"
'Use RangeValue to copy the value in A12 to C12
    [A12].RangeValue [C12]

'Use the MessageBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to close the test document.
    Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
    BoxType& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers with the MessageBox statement.
    answer% = Messagebox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
    If answer% = 6 Then
    'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
        CurrentDocument.Close False
    End If

```

### 1-2-3: RangeValue method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0')} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGEVALUE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1')} [See example](#)

Copies the contents and styles from a range, and replaces all copied formulas with their current values.

#### Syntax

*range*.RangeValue(*destinationrange*, [*ignoreborder*])

#### Parameters

*destinationrange*

Variant. The name or address of the range to which you are copying. Specify either the entire range or only the first cell.

*ignoreborder*

(Optional) Boolean. If TRUE, RangeValue does not copy borders to the *destinationrange*. The default is FALSE, which copies borders from the source range to the destination.

#### Return values

None

### 1-2-3: Range method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns a Range object reference, anchored at the upper left of the starting range with specified extents.

#### Syntax

Set *range* = *range*.Range(*rowoffset*, *columnoffset*, [*sheetoffset*])

#### Parameters

*rowoffset*

Long. Count of additional rows in the range, starting with the anchor cell. Negative values indicate subtracting from the upper left cell.

*columnoffset*

Long. Count of additional columns in the range, starting with the anchor cell. Negative values indicate subtracting from the upper left cell.

*sheetoffset*

(Optional) Long. Count of additional sheets in the range, starting with the anchor cell. Negative values indicate subtracting from the upper left cell.

#### Return values

Range. A Range object that can be used for scripting.



```
' Example: Range method
' Sets pattern for A1..A10
[A:A1].Range(9,0).Background.Pattern = $BowlingBalls
'Selects A:H10..C:J20
[C:H10].Range(10,2,-2).Select
```

```
' Example: RecalcRange method
' Set recalc mode to manual and recalculates the formulas
' in A1..C10 by rows.
CurrentDocument.CalcMode = $Manual
[A1..C10].RecalcRange $Rows
```

### 1-2-3: RecalcRange method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RECALCRANGE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Specifies the recalculation order and then recalculates a range.

#### Syntax

*range*.RecalcRange (*recalcorder*)

#### Parameters

*recalcorder*

Variant (RecalcOrder enumeration). Specifies how 1-2-3 recalculates the range. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Columns	Recalculates all formulas starting in the first cell of the range and moves column by column through each sheet in the range.
\$Rows	Recalculates all formulas starting in the first cell of the range and moves row by row through each sheet in the range.

#### Return values

None

### 1-2-3: RecenterMap method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Specifies the latitude and longitude for the center of the plot area of a map.

#### Syntax

*map.RecenterMap(latitude, longitude)*

#### Parameters

*latitude*

Double. The latitude, in degrees, you want to display in the center of the plot area.

*longitude*

Double. The longitude, in degrees, you want to display in the center of the plot area.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_REDRAWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTORECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: RedefineNamedPrintSettings method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;'0)} [See list of classes](#)

Redefines the specified named print settings (print style) by applying the settings in the document's CurrentPrintSettings property to the named print settings.

#### Syntax

*document.RedefineNamedPrintSettings settingsname, printrange*

#### Parameters

*settingsname*

String. The name of the PrintSettings object to be redefined.

*printrange*

Variant (Boolean). If True, the currently selected range is used as the print range in the new print settings. If False, the print range in the CurrentPrintSettings property is used.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DELETENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWNAMEDPRINTSETTING\_S\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: RedrawMap method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Redraws a map.

#### Syntax

*map.RedrawMap*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RECENTERMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDRAWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTORECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: RefreshData method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBQUERY\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATA\_LINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Refreshes source table data.

#### **Syntax**

*sourcetable.RefreshData*

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: CreateRangeName, OpenDocument, NewQueryTable,
'         RefreshOutput and RefreshQuery methods
' This example is specific to Windows.
' This example sets up an Approach query table, changes its source data,
' and then refreshes the query table and output range data.
```

```
Sub RefreshTables
```

```
    ' Open the document EMPLOYEE.123.
    ' The data is stored in cells A:A1..A:F11.
    MsgBox "Open the document EMPLOYEE.123."
    CurrentApplication.OpenDocument "E:\data\123\Employee.123",, _
        "1-2-3 Workbooks (123;WK*)",, False, True, True,,
```

```
    ' Set up ranges for the query table.
    MsgBox "Define source and output ranges for a query table."
    ' Assign the range name "source" to cells A:A1..A:F11.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "source", [A:A1..A:F11]
    ' Assign the range name "outputrange" to cells A:A15..A:F26.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "outputrange", [A:A15..A:F26]
```

```
    ' Declare a variable for a query table.
    Dim QT1 As QueryTable
    ' Assign the Approach query table to the source range "source"
    ' and to the output range named "outputrange".
    MsgBox "Create a query table based on workbook ranges."
    Set QT1 = [A].NewQueryTable(252,4176,252,4176, _
        "ApproachWorksheet",,,,,, [SOURCE],[OUTPUTRANGE])
```

```
    ' Change some data in the source range.
    MsgBox "Change data in a cell in the source range."
    [A:C2].Contents = "Bob"
    ' Refresh the data in the query table and (automatically) the output range.
    MsgBox "Refresh the query table and output range."
    QT1.RefreshQuery
```

```
    ' NOTE -- If you change data directly in the query table, you can use the
    ' RefreshOutput method to refresh the contents of the output range.
    QT1.RefreshOutput
```

```
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: RefreshOutput method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REFRESHOUTPUT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Refreshes the output range based upon the current query table. This makes the contents of the output range identical to those in the query table. The query table is not updated.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related method are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Syntax

*querytable.RefreshOutput*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The RefreshOutput method is useful once you are satisfied with the contents of your query table and want to copy output from the query table to the sheet.

---

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_REFRESHQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UPDATE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: RefreshQuery method

{button ,AL(`H\_REFRESHQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_REFRESHOUTPUT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Refreshes the contents of the query table. This method automatically performs a RefreshOutput, and the output range is refreshed to match the contents of the query table.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related method are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Syntax

*querytable.RefreshQuery*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The RefreshQuery method is useful after you have modified your query and want to refresh data in both the query table and its output range.

If the query table is based on data that is external to 1-2-3, you can use the RefreshQuery method to update your query table and output with the latest data in the source database.

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_REFRESHOUTPUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UPDATE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Refresh method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_REFRESH\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_REFRESH\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Runs a query and refreshes the output range with the new result records.

#### Syntax

*query*.Refresh

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_SELECT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UPDATE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: QuerySortDefineKey, Refresh, RemoveSelectField,
'         SetRecordsLimitMax, SortData, SortReset, and Update
'         methods
Sub TableManners
' Open the data table EMPLOYEE.DBF as a new document.
' The data is stored in cells A:A1..A:F11.
Msgbox "Create a new document for data in an external database."
CurrentApplication.OpenDocument _
    "E:\data\123\Employee.dbf",,"dBase (DBF)",,False,True,True,,

' Set up ranges for the query.
Msgbox "Define source and output ranges for a query."
' Assign the range name "source" to cells A:A1..A:F11.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "source",[A:A1..A:F11]
' Assign the range name "outputrange" to cells A:A15..A:F26.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "outputrange",[A:A15..A:F26]

' Create the query named QueryB.
Msgbox "Create the query and set its working properties."
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "QueryB"
' Set some properties for the new query.
' Assign the source data to the workbook range named "source".
[QueryB].BaseSourceTable = "source"
[QueryB].ExtractingUniqueRecords = False
[QueryB].SetRecordsLimitMax True,1000
' Assign the query output to the workbook range named "outputrange".
[QueryB].OutputLocation = "outputrange"
' Force a refresh of the output range.
[QueryB].Refresh

' Sort data in the source and output ranges on the
' field named "Last".
Msgbox "Sort the data on the field named Last."
[QueryB].SortData "Last", $Ascend

' Define a sort field for the query on the field named "DEPTNUM".
Msgbox "Define a new sort key for the data and resort."
[QueryB].QuerySortDefineKey "DEPTNUM", 1, $Ascend
' Force the sort using the new sort key.
[QueryB].SortData

' Reset all sort fields defined for the query.
Msgbox "Reset all sort keys."
[QueryB].SortReset

' Remove the field named DEPTNUM from the output range.
Msgbox "Remove the field DEPTNUM from the query and output range."
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "DEPTNUM"

' Update data in the query.
' NOTE -- The query cannot contain computed fields or
' aggregate fields NOT in the source table.
Msgbox "Update the data in the query."
[QueryB].AllowsUpdates = True
[QueryB].Update

' Remove the field named EMPID from the output range.

```

```
Msgbox "Remove the field EMPID from the query and output range."  
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "EMPID"
```

```
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: RegressionReset method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Resets the x-range, y-range, output range, and y-axis intercept settings for a regression analysis.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.RegressionReset

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

## 1-2-3: Regression method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Performs multiple linear regression analysis and also calculates the slope of the line that best illustrates the data.

### Syntax

*document*.**Regression** *xrange*, *yrange*, *outputrange*, *intercept*

### Parameters

*xrange*

Variant. Contains the independent variables. *Xrange* is the name or address of a range that can contain up to 75 columns and 65,536 rows.

*yrange*

Variant. Contains the set of values for the dependent variable. *Yrange* is the name or address of a single-column range with the same number of rows as *xrange*.

*outputrange*

Variant. Specifies the name or address of a range for the results of the regression analysis. Specify either the entire range or only the first cell.

**Caution** 1-2-3 writes over any existing data in *outputrange*.

*intercept*

Variant (enumeration). Specifies whether 1-2-3 calculates the y-axis intercept or uses 0 as the y-axis intercept. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the RegressionEnum enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Compute	Calculates the y-axis intercept.
\$Zero	Uses 0 (zero) as the y-axis intercept.

### Return values

None

### **1-2-3: RemoveAllVersions method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Removes all the versions from the specified version group.

#### **Syntax**

*versiongroup*.RemoveAllVersions

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None



### 1-2-3: RemoveFromSelection method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLAS  
S;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CL  
ASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_12  
3_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS  
;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLAS  
S;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS',0  
)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_REMOVEFROMSELECTION_METHOD_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Removes the object from the selection, while leaving other objects in the selection unchanged.

#### Syntax

*object*.RemoveFromSelection

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

```

' Example: RemoveFromSelection method
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Create two ranges and select them.
    MessageBox("Create two ranges and select them.")
    Dim range1 As Range, range2 As Range
    Set range1 = Bind("A:A1..A:A10")
    Set range2 = Bind("A:B10..A:B20")
' Select A:A1..A:A10, then add A:B10..A:B20 to the selection.
    range1.Select
    range2.AddToSelection
' Remove range1 from the selection
    MessageBox("Remove the first range from the selection.")
    range1.RemoveFromSelection

'Use the MessageBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to close the test document.
    Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
    BoxType& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers with the MessageBox statement.
    answer% = MessageBox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
    If answer% = 6 Then
    'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
        CurrentDocument.Close False
    End If

```

### 1-2-3: RemoveItem method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Removes an item, including a submenu item, from a menu or menu bar.

#### Syntax

*object.RemoveItem position*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The position in the menu of the item to be removed.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DISABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACE\_ITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: RemoveOverlay method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Removes an overlay that was added to a map.

#### Syntax

*map.RemoveOverlay(overlayfilename)*

#### Parameters

*overlayfilename*

String. The name of the overlay file to remove.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RECENTERMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDRAWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RE  
MOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPOUT\_METHOD\_ME  
MDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTORE  
CTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: RemoveSelectField method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_REMOVESELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_REMOVESELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Removes the specified field from the query.

#### Syntax

*query.RemoveSelectField fieldname*

#### Parameters

*fieldname*

String. The name of the field to remove from the query, For example, "ZipCodes."

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDSELECTFIELD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;','0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: QuerySortDefineKey, Refresh, RemoveSelectField,
'         SetRecordsLimitMax, SortData, SortReset, and Update
'         methods
Sub TableManners
' Open the data table EMPLOYEE.DBF as a new document.
' The data is stored in cells A:A1..A:F11.
Msgbox "Create a new document for data in an external database."
CurrentApplication.OpenDocument _
    "E:\data\123\Employee.dbf",,"dBase (DBF)",,False,True,True,,

' Set up ranges for the query.
Msgbox "Define source and output ranges for a query."
' Assign the range name "source" to cells A:A1..A:F11.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "source",[A:A1..A:F11]
' Assign the range name "outputrange" to cells A:A15..A:F26.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "outputrange",[A:A15..A:F26]

' Create the query named QueryB.
Msgbox "Create the query and set its working properties."
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "QueryB"
' Set some properties for the new query.
' Assign the source data to the workbook range named "source".
[QueryB].BaseSourceTable = "source"
[QueryB].ExtractingUniqueRecords = False
[QueryB].SetRecordsLimitMax True,1000
' Assign the query output to the workbook range named "outputrange".
[QueryB].OutputLocation = "outputrange"
' Force a refresh of the output range.
[QueryB].Refresh

' Sort data in the source and output ranges on the
' field named "Last".
Msgbox "Sort the data on the field named Last."
[QueryB].SortData "Last", $Ascend

' Define a sort field for the query on the field named "DEPTNUM".
Msgbox "Define a new sort key for the data and resort."
[QueryB].QuerySortDefineKey "DEPTNUM", 1, $Ascend
' Force the sort using the new sort key.
[QueryB].SortData

' Reset all sort fields defined for the query.
Msgbox "Reset all sort keys."
[QueryB].SortReset

' Remove the field named DEPTNUM from the output range.
Msgbox "Remove the field DEPTNUM from the query and output range."
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "DEPTNUM"

' Update data in the query.
' NOTE -- The query cannot contain computed fields or
' aggregate fields NOT in the source table.
Msgbox "Update the data in the query."
[QueryB].AllowsUpdates = True
[QueryB].Update

' Remove the field named EMPID from the output range.

```

```
Msgbox "Remove the field EMPID from the query and output range."  
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "EMPID"
```

```
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: RemoveVersion method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS','0')} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REMOVEVERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1')} [See example](#)

Removes a version from the version group.

#### Syntax

*versiongroup*.RemoveVersion (*rangename*)

#### Parameters

*rangename*

String. The name of the range that contains the version that you want to remove from the version group.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0')} [See related topics](#)



```

' Example: Background, BackColor, Colors properties; AddVersion,
'         CreateRangeName, DeleteVersion, DeleteVersionGroup, NewVersion,
'         NewVersionGroup, RemoveVersion methods
' This example creates 2 range names and a version for each.
' It then puts the versions in a version group.
' First, create the ranges.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "North Sales", [A:B2..A:B10]
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "South Sales", [A:C2..A:C10]
' Next, make a second version for each range.
[North Sales].NewVersion("Version 2")
[South Sales].NewVersion("Version 2")
' Do something to make Version 2 different. For example, set the background color.
Set [North Sales].Background.BackColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("light yellow")
Set [South Sales].Background.BackColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("pale blue")
' Create a version group and add the versions to it.
CurrentDocument.NewVersionGroup("Version Group A")
[Version Group A].AddVersion "North Sales", "Version 2"
[Version Group A].AddVersion "South Sales", "Version 2"
' After you're finished with the version, you can remove it or delete it.
' If necessary, remove a version from the version group.
[Version Group A].RemoveVersion "South Sales"
' If necessary, delete the version.
[South Sales.Version 2].DeleteVersion
' When finished, you can also delete Version Group A from the document.
[Version Group A].DeleteVersionGroup

```

### 1-2-3: RenameNamedPrintSettings method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

Renames the specified named print settings (print style).

#### Syntax

*document.RenameNamedPrintSettings oldsettingsname, newsettingsname*

#### Parameters

*oldsettingsname*

String. The existing name of the PrintSettings object to be renamed.

*newsettingsname*

String. The new name for the PrintSettings object.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWNAMEDPRINTSETTING  
S\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDEFINENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RETRIEVEN  
AMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123  
\_CURRENTPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: RenameNamedStyle, RevertToNamedStyle, RevertToStyle,
'           SetGalleryStyle, and StyleFontReset methods
Sub SetStyles
    ' Create three labels (one for each named style):
    ' Style1, Style2, and Style3.
    MsgBox "Create labels for styles Style1, Style2, and Style3."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Style1"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style2"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style3"

    ' Make each style distinctive.
    MsgBox "Make each style distinctive."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "ice blue"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style1"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style1"
    [A:A5].Select
    Selection.Font.Italic = True
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "red"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "blush"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style2"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style2"
    [A:A6].Select
    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True
    Selection.Font.Size = 14
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "dark green"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "pale green"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style3"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style3"

    ' Make cell A:A6 bold, unlike its named style Style3 which is not bold.
    MsgBox "Change one font property locally in cell A:A6 (Style3)."
```

```
' Remove all named style attributes from the selection;  
' restore defaults for the sheet.  
Msgbox "Restore default font attributes."  
[A:A4..A:A6].Stylefontreset  
  
' Add a custom border from the gallery.  
Msgbox "Add a custom border from the gallery."  
[A:A4..A:A6].Select  
Selection.SetGalleryStyle $Picture1  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: RenameNamedStyle method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RENAMENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Renames a named style.

#### Syntax

**RenameNamedStyle** "*oldstylename*", "*newstylename*"

#### Parameters

*oldstylename*

String. The previous name of the named style.

*newstylename*

String. The proposed name for the named style.

#### Return value

None

---

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RENAMENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTONAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLEFONTRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_STYLESOURCE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ReplaceAll method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REPLACE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Finds all occurrences of specified characters in labels, numbers, and formulas, and replaces them.

#### Syntax

*boolean* = *document.object*.**ReplaceAll**

#### Parameters

None

#### Return value

Variant. A Boolean value indicating whether an occurrence of the target string was found.

#### Usage

This method searches for the string stored in the [SearchString](#) property, uses the replacement text stored in the [ReplaceString](#) property, and uses the search matching option properties also stored in the Application object.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REPLACE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ReplaceItem method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Replaces a non-submenu item in a menu or menu bar and binds a specified script to it. The item script is executed when the user chooses the item.

#### Syntax

*object*.ReplaceItem *position*, *menutext*, *menuprompt*, *scriptdocument*, *scriptname*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The position in the menu of the item to be replaced.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

*menutext*

String. Text for the new item to display in the menu. An & (ampersand) before any letter specifies the shortcut key for the item.

*menuprompt*

String. The long prompt for the item.

*scriptdocument*

Document. The file containing the global script to be called by the item. This must be either a reference to a Document object in the form [*docname*.123] or the predefined global product variable ThisDocument. For example, [*mysheet*.123].

*scriptname*

String. The name of the global script or sub to call when the user chooses the menu item. This script can employ the full set of 1-2-3 methods and properties, as well as LotusScript language elements.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

To replace a submenu in a menu or menu bar, use the ReplaceMenu method.

If the item is a setting, you can indicate the status of the setting by calling the CheckItem or UncheckItem method in the script function for the item.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DISABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ENABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNCHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUPROMPT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ReplaceMenu method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Replaces a submenu in a menu, or a menu in a menu bar.

#### Syntax

*object*.ReplaceMenu *position*, *newmenu*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The menu position of the menu to be replaced.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The menu's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position. If <i>position</i> exceeds the position of the last existing submenu or item, the new menu is placed at the end.
Negative integer	The menu's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

*newmenu*

Menu. The new submenu to add. You can add a custom menu you created with the NewMenu method, or a system or product menu you got with the GetMenu method.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLAC EITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RESETMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_GETMENU\_METHOD\_ME MDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWMENUBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURREN TMENUBAR\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```

' Example: MatchAccent, MatchCase, ReplaceString, and SearchString properties, Replace
and ReplaceAll methods
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:A5 in TestDocument.
    [A:A1].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Test document for example"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "grey"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "black and blue"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Red and Blue"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "blue and white"
' Specify search and replace strings
    CurrentApplication.SearchString = "blue"
    CurrentApplication.ReplaceString = "green"
' Specify search characteristics
    CurrentApplication.MatchAccent = True
    CurrentApplication.MatchCase = False
' Replace the first occurrence
    MessageBox("Replace ""blue"" with ""green"" in the first occurrence.")
    [A1..A5].Replace
    MessageBox("Replace ""blue"" with ""green"" in all occurrences.")
    [A1..A5].ReplaceAll

'Use the MessageBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to close the test document.
    Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
    BoxType& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers with the MessageBox statement.
    answer% = MessageBox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
    If answer% = 6 Then
    'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
        CurrentDocument.Close False
    End If

```

### 1-2-3: Replace method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REPLACE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Finds the first occurrence of specified characters in labels, numbers, and formulas, and replaces them. You can find the nth occurrence by using the optional *occurrence* argument.

#### Syntax

*boolean* = *document.object.Replace* [(*occurrence*)]

#### Parameters

*occurrence*

(Optional) Integer. Specifies which occurrence of the target string to find. The default is 1.

#### Return value

Variant. A Boolean value indicating whether an occurrence of the target string was found.

#### Usage

This method searches for the string stored in the [SearchString](#) property, uses the replacement text stored in the [ReplaceString](#) property, and uses the search matching option properties also stored in the Application object.

---

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_REPLACEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: ReportVersion, Version, and Versions methods
Sub VersionDemol
    ' Set up a range of data to support three versions.
    MessageBox "Set up a range of data to support three versions."
    [A:A3].Contents = "Item"
    [A:B3].Contents = "Amount"
    [A:A3..A:B3].Font.Bold = True
    [A:A4].Contents = "Income"
    [A:A5].Contents = "Expenses"
    [A:A6].Contents = "Result"
    [A:B4].Contents = "45000"
    [A:B5].Contents = "42000"
    [A:B6].Contents = "+B4-+B5"
    [A:B4..A:B6].Format "US Dollar",0
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "BOTTOMLINE",[A:A3..A:B6]
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "BestCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.BestCase].Description = "This is the best scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "40000"
    [BOTTOMLINE.Original].MakeCurrent
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "WorstCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.WorstCase].Description = "This is the worst case scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "47000"
    ' Use the Version method to access properties for the new versions.
    MessageBox "Use the Version method to access properties for the new versions."
    ' Declare a variable as a Version object.
    Dim returnRangeVersion As Version
    ' Select the range containing the versions.
    [BOTTOMLINE].Goto
    [BOTTOMLINE].Select
    ' Assign the variable to one of the versions in the range.
    Set returnRangeVersion = Selection.Version("BestCase")
    ' Declare a variable to hold the version ID of the selected version.
    Dim rangeVersionVersionID As Long
    ' Get the VersionID of the version.
    rangeVersionVersionID = returnRangeVersion.VersionID
    Print "VersionID for version BestCase = " rangeVersionVersionID
    ' Use the Versions method to access in a Versions collection.
    MessageBox "Use the Versions method to get collection properties."
    ' Declare a variable as a Versions collection object.
    Dim returnRangeVersions As versions
    ' Select the range containing the versions.
    [BOTTOMLINE].Goto
    [BOTTOMLINE].Select
    ' Assign the variable to collection of versions in the selected range.
    Set returnRangeVersions = Selection.Versions
    ' Declare a variable to hold the value of the Count property.
    Dim rangeVersionsCount As Long
    ' Get the number of versions in the selected range.
    rangeVersionsCount = Selection.Versions.Count
    Print "Number of versions in range BOTTOMLINE = " rangeVersionsCount
    ' Generate a report about versions in the selected range.
    MessageBox "Generate a report about versions in the selected range."

```

```
[BOTTOMLINE].ReportVersion "BestCase;Original;", [A:A20], True, True, $Column  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ReportVersion method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REPORTVERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Creates a document containing a report on versions for the specified range.

#### Syntax

*range*.**ReportVersion** *versionnames*, [*formularange*, *includedata*, *includeaudit*, *orientation*]

#### Parameters

*versionnames*

String. A list of the names of versions for the specified range to be included in the report. The list is enclosed in " " (double quotes); items are separated by ; (semicolons).

**Note** Version names are case-sensitive.

*formularange*

(Optional) Variant. The address or range name containing formulas that depend on values in one or more of the specified versions. For example, if you have a formula in a cell named NETGAIN that references cells in one or more of the specified versions of a range, specify NETGAIN for *formularange*. The resulting report lists NETGAIN as dependent formula. By default, no formulas are included in the report.

*includedata*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether the report contains data from each of the specified versions. By default, version data is included in the report.

*includeaudit*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether audit information for each of the specified versions is included in the report. Audit information includes the name of the user who created the version, the name of the user who last modified the version, the date and time that the version was created, and the date and time that the version was modified.

*orientation*

(Optional) Variant (ColumnOrRow enumeration). Specifies how the report is arranged. You can use columns or rows as its orientation. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Column	(Default) Format the report using columns as the orientation for information.
\$Row	Format the report using rows as the orientation for information.

#### Return value

None

#### Usage

Version reports are useful in evaluating the history, contents, and effects on formulas of each version for a specified range.

---

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Request method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REQUEST\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Requests data from the server participating in the DDE conversation.

#### Syntax

*conversation*.**Request** *itemname*, [*format*], *datatarget*, [*clearattributes*]

#### Parameters

*itemname*

String. The name of the item in the server application from which 1-2-3 requests data.

*format*

(Optional) Variant (enumeration). The format of the data that 1-2-3 sends. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. The values are from the DDEFormat enumeration.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TextFormat	Text format.
\$WK1Format	1-2-3 WK1 format.
\$WK3Format	1-2-3 WK3 format.

*datatarget*

Variant. The range in 1-2-3 that receives the requested data.

*clearattributes*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean) If TRUE, the target range is cleared of styles, formats, and borders when the data format is \$TEXTFORMAT (not \$WK1FORMAT or \$WK3FORMAT). If FALSE (default), the range is not cleared. \$WK1FORMAT and \$WK3FORMAT are not affected by this parameter.

#### Return values

None

```
' Request method
' Request data on a DDE conversation.
Dim x As Conversation
Set x = CurrentApplication.NewConversation("WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp")
x.Request "BookMarkName", $textformat, [a:a1], True
```

```
' Example: ReadOnly property; Close, NewDocument, OpenDocument,
'     ReservationGet, ReservationReleased, Save, SaveAs methods
' Open a file and attempt to get a reservation it.
' If successful, modify the file, save it, and release the reservation.
' First, create a test file.
CurrentApplication.NewDocument "My Doc #1"
CurrentDocument.SaveAs "MYFILE1.123"
CurrentDocument.Close
' Open the file and attempt to get its reservation.
CurrentApplication.OpenDocument "MYFILE1.123"
If CurrentDocument.ReadOnly = True Then
    CurrentDocument.ReservationGet
End If
' Check that the reservation was obtained before modifying the file.
If CurrentDocument.ReadOnly = False Then
    ' Reservation obtained.
    ' Write something to the document file ...
    [A:B2].Contents = Today & " version"
    CurrentDocument.Save
    ' When finished with the file, release the reservation.
    CurrentDocument.ReservationReleased
Else
    ' Reservation denied.
    ' Don't write to the document file for now.
End If
```



### **1-2-3: ReservationReleased method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RESERVATIONGET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Releases the file reservation if you have it.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.ReservationReleased

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

This method displays an error dialog box if you don't have the file reservation.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RESERVED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ReservationGet method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RESERVATIONGET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Attempts to get the reservation for the file.

#### Syntax

*document*.ReservationGet

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

This method displays an error dialog box if you already have the reservation for the file.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RESERVATIONRELEASED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_READONLY\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ResetColumnWidth method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RESETCOLUMNWIDTH\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Resets the column width for the specified range to the default column width for the sheet containing the range.

#### Syntax

*range*.ResetColumnWidth

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The ResetColumnWidth method uses the current value of the sheet DefaultColumnWidth property to reset column widths for a range.

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_DEFAULTCOLUMNWIDTH\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RESETROWHEIGHT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ResetColumnWidth and ResetRowHeight methods
Sub WidthAndHeight
  ' Set the column width for cell A:B2 to 25 characters.
  MsgBox "Set the column width for cell A:B2 to 25 characters."
  [A:B2].ColumnWidth = 25

  ' Set the row height for cell A:B2 to 25 points.
  MsgBox "Set the row height for cell A:B2 to 25 points."
  [A:B2].RowHeight = 25

  ' Reset the column width for A:B2 to the default column width.
  MsgBox "Reset the column width for A:B2 to the default column width."
  [A:B2].ResetColumnWidth
  ' Reset the row height for A:B2 to the default row height.
  MsgBox "Reset the row height for A:B2 to the default row height."
  [A:B2].ResetRowHeight
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ResetFieldAggregates method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RESETFIELDAGGREGATES\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Resets all aggregates set on all fields in a query. If you have added one or more aggregate or summary fields in your query and have defined formulas for those aggregates, you can use this method to remove the formulas for all aggregate fields.

#### Syntax

*query*.ResetFieldAggregates

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FIELDAGGREGATETYPE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: ResetFieldAggregates, AddSelectField, RemoveSelectField methods
Sub Aggregates
    ' Set a database field to be a sum field.
    ' Create an aggregate field column in the query table named Query_1
    ' to add a column of values.

    ' Declare a string variable to hold the names of SelectFields
    ' in the query.
Dim returnSelectFields As String

    ' Create some data in the sheet for the query.
[A:B2].Contents = "Employee"
[A:C2].Contents = "LastName"
[A:D2].Contents = "AmountSold"
[A:B3].Contents = "Employee1"
[A:C3].Contents = "LastName1"
[A:D3].Contents = "100"
[A:B4].Contents = "Employee2"
[A:C4].Contents = "LastName2"
[A:D4].Contents = "200"
[A:B5].Contents = "Employee3"
[A:C5].Contents = "LastName3"
[A:D5].Contents = "300"

    ' Create the query based on the data in range A:B2..A:D5.
Msgbox "Create the query based on the data in range A:B2..A:D5."
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "Query 1", "A:B2..A:D5"

    ' Run the query to generate output.
Msgbox "Run the query to generate output."
[Query 1].OutputLocation = "A:B10"
[Query 1].Refresh

    ' Report the names of SelectFields in the query as they are
    ' removed and restored.
returnSelectFields =[Query 1].SelectFields
Msgbox "Initial SelectFields in the query = " & returnSelectFields

    ' Remove the SelectField named "Employee".
Msgbox "Remove the SelectField named Employee."
[Query 1].RemoveSelectField "Employee"
returnSelectFields =[Query 1].SelectFields
Msgbox "Current SelectFields in the query = " & returnSelectFields

    ' Restore the SelectField named "Employee".
Msgbox "Restore the SelectField named Employee."
[Query 1].AddSelectField "Employee"
returnSelectFields =[Query 1].SelectFields
Msgbox "Current SelectFields in the query = " & returnSelectFields

    ' Set a field in the query (AmountSold) to be an aggregate.
Msgbox "Set a field in the query (AmountSold) to be an aggregate."
[Query 1].FieldAggregateType "AmountSold", $SUM
[Query 1].Refresh

    ' Remove the field aggregate formula.
Msgbox "Remove the field aggregate formula."
[Query 1].ResetFieldAggregates
    ' Force a refresh.

```

```
[Query 1].Refresh  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ResetMenuBar method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RESETMENUBAR\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Resets the menu bar to the default menus. Removes custom menus.

#### Syntax

*application*.ResetMenuBar

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

If you don't remove your custom menus when the file containing their menu item handlers closes, the menus will remain up, but the items won't function.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDMENU\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENTMENUBAR\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PRECLOSE\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```

' Example: Close and ResetMenuBar methods;
      PreClose and PostClose event handlers

' In the following example, you use the PreClose and PostClose events
' on the document to reset the menu bar whenever the document is closed.

' In the Globals section, declare a Boolean flag
' for blocking the close until the reset is done.
Dim menuBarDefault As Variant

' Bind the following two handlers to the Document object events.
Function PreClose(source As Document, p1 As Variant) As Variant
  If menuBarDefault = True Then
    ' Continue the close. The menu bar has already been reset.
    PreClose = $Continue
  Else
    ' Block the close and raise the PostClose event.
    PreClose = $Block
  End If
End Function

' PostClose is raised only when PreClose returns $Block.
Sub PostClose(Source As Document, P1 As Variant)
  ' Reset the menu bar.
  CurrentApplication.ResetMenuBar
  ' Allow the Close method to proceed in the PreClose handler.
  menuBarDefault = True
  ' Now actually close the document.
  source.Close
End Sub

```

```
' Example: ResetColumnWidth and ResetRowHeight methods
Sub WidthAndHeight
  ' Set the column width for cell A:B2 to 25 characters.
  MsgBox "Set the column width for cell A:B2 to 25 characters."
  [A:B2].ColumnWidth = 25

  ' Set the row height for cell A:B2 to 25 points.
  MsgBox "Set the row height for cell A:B2 to 25 points."
  [A:B2].RowHeight = 25

  ' Reset the column width for A:B2 to the default column width.
  MsgBox "Reset the column width for A:B2 to the default column width."
  [A:B2].ResetColumnWidth
  ' Reset the row height for A:B2 to the default row height.
  MsgBox "Reset the row height for A:B2 to the default row height."
  [A:B2].ResetRowHeight
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ResetRowHeight method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RESETROWHEIGHT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FITTALLEST\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)}  
[See example](#)

Resets the row height for the specified range to the default row height for the sheet containing the range.

#### Syntax

*range*.ResetRowHeight

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The ResetRowHeight method uses the current value of the sheet DefaultRowHeight property to reset row heights for a range.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RESETCOLUMNWIDTH\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DEFAULTROWHEIGHT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: ResetViewOverrides method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Resets the view properties for a sheet to the workbook defaults.

#### **Syntax**

*sheet*.ResetViewOverrides

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

You can also set the view properties to the workbook defaults using the Sheet - Sheet Properties -View tab.

```
' Example: Reshape method
' Changes the coordinates of the selected range from "A1..A10" to "B1..C20".
[A1..A10].Select
Selection.Reshape[B1..C20]
```

### **1-2-3: Reshape method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RESHAPE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Changes the coordinates of the selected range.

#### **Syntax**

*range*.Reshape(*newrange*)

#### **Parameters**

*newrange*

Variant. The range coordinates to use to replace the selected range.

#### **Return values**

None

### 1-2-3: Resize method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RESIZE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

For objects based on the DrawObject class or window objects, sets the width and height of the object by a specified number of units.

#### Syntax

*object.Resize width, height*

#### Parameters

*width*

Long. The width in twips (1/1440 of an inch).

*height*

Long. The height in twips (1/1440 of an inch).

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_BOUNDS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MAXIMIZE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MINIMIZE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MOVE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RESTORE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Resize method
' Create a rectangle and resize it.
[A].NewRectangle 1830,1935,3735,3000
MessageBox "Make the rectangle smaller"
[Rectangle 1].Resize 150,150
```



### **1-2-3: RestoreToOriginalSize method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Restores a picture to its original size.

#### **Syntax**

*picture*.RestoreToOriginalSize

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

### 1-2-3: Restore method

```
{button ,AL(`H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;',0)  
  } See list of classes
```

Restores the specified window to its original size.

#### Syntax

*object*.Restore

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL(`H_123_MAXIMIZE_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_MINIMIZE_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_MOVE_METH  
  OD_MEMDEF;H_123_RESIZE_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```

' Example: Resize, Restore, ToBack, and ToFront methods
Sub StackAndSize
  MsgBox "Create three nested rectangles with different background colors."
  ' Create one large, red rectangle in the current sheet.
  .NewRectangle 465,525,2445,1935
  [Rectangle 1].Background.BackColor.ColorName = "red"
  [Rectangle 1].Background.Pattern = $FineCrossHatch

  ' Create a smaller green rectangle at the same origin point.
  .NewRectangle 465,525,2000,1500
  [Rectangle 2].Background.BackColor.ColorName = "neon green"
  [Rectangle 2].Background.Pattern = $FineCrossHatch

  ' Create a smaller turquoise rectangle at the same origin point.
  .NewRectangle 465,525,1200,900
  [Rectangle 3].Background.BackColor.ColorName = "turquoise"
  [Rectangle 3].Background.Pattern = $FineCrossHatch

  ' Move the first rectangle from the bottom of the stack to the top.
  MsgBox "Move the first rectangle from the bottom of the stack to the top."
  [Rectangle 1].ToFront
  ' Move the first rectangle back to the bottom of the stack.
  MsgBox "Move the first rectangle back to the bottom of the stack."
  [Rectangle 1].ToBack

  ' Make the first rectangle bigger.
  MsgBox "Make the first rectangle bigger."
  [Rectangle 1].Resize 3000, 2500

  ' Make the current window smaller.
  MsgBox "Make the current window smaller."
  CurrentWindow.Resize 300, 200

  ' Restore the current window to the default window size.
  MsgBox "Restore the current window to the default window size."
  CurrentWindow.Restore
End Sub

```

```
' Example: RetrieveFileFromInternet method
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Retrieve an HTML file from the Internet and open it.
' Open the file by FTP URL and copy it to the user's TEMP directory.
Dim filename As String
filename = .RetrieveFileFromInternet("ftp://ftp.support.lotus.com/pub/index.html",,,,
- "myproxy", myproxyport, 2)
CurrentApplication.OpenDocument filename
```

### 1-2-3: RetrieveFileFromInternet method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RETRIEVEFILEFROMINTERNET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Retrieves a document from the Internet and stores it locally as a file in the user's TEMP directory. The file is given a unique name by the operating system.

#### Syntax

*filename* = *application*.**RetrieveFileFromInternet**(*url*, [*userid*], [*userpassword*], [*passiveconnection*], [*proxyserver*], [*proxyport*], [*proxytype*])

#### Parameters

##### *url*

String. The Universal Resource Locator for the document (for example, "ftp://myftpserver/users/bob/test.123").

##### *userid*

(Optional) String. The user login name on the remote server. If you specify this argument, you must also supply the *userpassword* and *passiveconnection* arguments.

##### *userpassword*

(Optional) String. The user login password on the remote server.

##### *passiveconnection*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether a passive connection to the remote server should be used (value True) or not (value False).

##### *proxyserver*

(Optional) String. The Internet proxy server IP address or domain name. If you specify this argument, you must also supply the *proxyport* and *proxytype* arguments.

##### *proxyport*

(Optional) Long. The port number to use to connect to the proxy server.

##### *proxytype*

(Optional) Long. The proxy type. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	World Wide Web
2	File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

#### Return values

String. The local name of the retrieved file on the user's computer. This name is assigned by the operating system.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENTFROMINTERNET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SAVEASTOINTERNET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: RetrievePrintSettings method
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Retrieve print settings from a named page settings (.AL3) file
' that was created in an earlier release of 1-2-3.
' Then print the current sheet.
CurrentDocument.RetrievePrintSettings "D:\LOTUS\WORK\123\PRTSET1.AL3"
CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings.PrintWhat = $CurrentSheet
CurrentApplication.Print
```

### 1-2-3: RetrievePrintSettings method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RETRIEVEPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Retrieves print settings from a named page settings (.AL3) file that was created in an earlier release of 1-2-3 (Release 3, 4, or 5) and applies them to the document's CurrentPrintSettings property.

#### Syntax

*document.RetrievePrintSettings settingsfile*

#### Parameters

*settingsfile*

String. The name of the 1-2-3 page settings (.AL3) file containing the print settings you want to retrieve.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REDEFINENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWNAMEDPRINTSETTINGSMETHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: RevertToNamedStyle method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REVERTTONAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Resets style properties for the range back to those of its named style.

#### Syntax

*range*.RevertToNamedStyle

#### Parameters

None

#### Return value

None

#### Usage

The RevertToNamedStyle method is useful when you first apply a named style to a range and then further modify style properties for that range. Its style properties, therefore, are a combination of properties defined in the named style and properties that you applied locally. Use the RevertToNamedStyle method to restore all style attributes for the range to those defined in the named style.

---

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RENAMENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTOSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```

' Example: RenameNamedStyle, RevertToNamedStyle, RevertToStyle,
'           SetGalleryStyle, and StyleFontReset methods
Sub SetStyles
    ' Create three labels (one for each named style):
    ' Style1, Style2, and Style3.
    MsgBox "Create labels for styles Style1, Style2, and Style3."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Style1"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style2"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style3"

    ' Make each style distinctive.
    MsgBox "Make each style distinctive."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "ice blue"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style1"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style1"
    [A:A5].Select
    Selection.Font.Italic = True
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "red"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "blush"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style2"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style2"
    [A:A6].Select
    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True
    Selection.Font.Size = 14
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "dark green"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "pale green"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style3"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style3"

    ' Make cell A:A6 bold, unlike its named style Style3 which is not bold.
    MsgBox "Change one font property locally in cell A:A6 (Style3)."
```

```
' Remove all named style attributes from the selection;  
' restore defaults for the sheet.  
Msgbox "Restore default font attributes."  
[A:A4..A:A6].Stylefontreset  
  
' Add a custom border from the gallery.  
Msgbox "Add a custom border from the gallery."  
[A:A4..A:A6].Select  
Selection.SetGalleryStyle $Picture1  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: RevertToStyle method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS;H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_REVERTTOSTYLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Resets the background and font styles for a range to the style defaults.

#### Syntax

*object*.RevertToStyle

#### Parameters

None

#### Return value

None

---

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RENAMENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTONAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: RenameNamedStyle, RevertToNamedStyle, RevertToStyle,
'           SetGalleryStyle, and StyleFontReset methods
Sub SetStyles
    ' Create three labels (one for each named style):
    ' Style1, Style2, and Style3.
    MsgBox "Create labels for styles Style1, Style2, and Style3."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Style1"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style2"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style3"

    ' Make each style distinctive.
    MsgBox "Make each style distinctive."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "ice blue"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style1"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style1"
    [A:A5].Select
    Selection.Font.Italic = True
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "red"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "blush"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style2"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style2"
    [A:A6].Select
    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True
    Selection.Font.Size = 14
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "dark green"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "pale green"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style3"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style3"

    ' Make cell A:A6 bold, unlike its named style Style3 which is not bold.
    MsgBox "Change one font property locally in cell A:A6 (Style3)."
```

```

    [A:A6].Select
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    ' Now have all style attributes in cell A:A6 revert to those defined for
    ' the named style Style3. Cell A:A6 loses its bold attribute.
    MsgBox "Revert all style attributes to those defined for Style3."
    Selection.RevertToNamedStyle
    ' Rename Style3 to Style3a.
    MsgBox "Rename Style3 to Style3a."
    Selection.RenameNamedStyle "Style3","Style3a"
```

```
' Remove all named style attributes from the selection;
' restore defaults for the sheet.
Msgbox "Restore default font attributes."
[A:A4..A:A6].Stylefontreset

' Add a custom border from the gallery.
Msgbox "Add a custom border from the gallery."
[A:A4..A:A6].Select
Selection.SetGalleryStyle $Picture1
End Sub
```

```
' Example: SameColor method
Sub TestColorObjects
    ' Declare a variable for the first new color object.
    Dim firstColor As Color
    ' Declare a variable for the second new color object.
    Dim secondColor As Color
    ' Declare a variable to hold the return value of the SameColor method.
    Dim colorissame As Variant

    ' Assign the color blue to the first color object.
    Set firstColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("blue")
    ' Assign the color blue to the second color object.
    Set secondColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("blue")
    ' Compare the color of the first color object with that of the second
    ' color object and return True (because the colors are the same).
    colorissame = firstColor.SameColor(secondColor)
    Print colorissame

    ' Here is an efficient way to use SameColor.
    ' If Color1.SameColor(Color2) Then
    '     Print "Color2 is identical to Color1"
    ' End If
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: SameColor method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SAMECOLOR\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Tests if the RGB color value of a specified object matches another RGB color value.

#### Syntax

*colorissame* = *color*.SameColor(*othercolor*)

#### Parameters

*othercolor*

Color. A color value.

#### Return value

*colorissame*

Boolean. Indicates whether the colors are the same. The SameColor method returns True if the RGB color of the specified object and *othercolor* are the same and returns False if they are different.

#### Usage

SameColor is useful if you need to compare the colors of two objects in different Lotus products.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_GETRGB\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: SaveAsToInternet method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENTFROMINTERNET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Saves the document to a specified Universal Resource Locator (URL) on the Internet.

#### Syntax

*document*.**SaveAsToInternet** [*url*], [*filetype*], [*docpassword*], [*userid*], [*userpassword*], [*passiveconnection*], [*proxyserver*], [*proxyport*]

#### Parameters

##### *url*

(Optional) String. The URL for the document (for example, "ftp://myftpserver/users/bob/test.123").

If you omit this argument, a dialog box prompts the user for it.

##### *filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"All (*)"	All file types
"1-2-3 Workbook (123;WK*)"	1-2-3 9 workbook 1-2-3 97 workbook 1-2-3 Releases 4, 5
"1-2-3 SmartMaster Templates (12M)"	1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1 1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"1-2-3 SmartMaster Templates (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Text (TXT;PRN;CSV;DAT;OUT;ASC)"	Text file
"Excel (XLS;XLT;XLW)"	Microsoft Excel file

##### *docpassword*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the document.

##### *userid*

(Optional) String. The user login name on the remote server. If you specify this argument, you must also supply the *userpassword* and *passiveconnection* arguments.

##### *userpassword*

(Optional) String. The user login password on the remote server.

##### *passiveconnection*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether a passive connection to the remote server should be used (value True) or not (value False).

##### *proxyserver*

(Optional) String. The Internet proxy server IP address or domain name. If you specify this argument, you must also supply the *proxyport* argument.

##### *proxyport*

(Optional) Long. The port number to use to connect to the proxy server.

#### Return values

None



## Usage

Although you can open a World Wide Web document using the `OpenDocumentFromInternet` method, you can't directly save a document to the World Wide Web, so the proxy type always reflects saving the document to an FTP site via the File Transfer Protocol.

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_OPENDOCUMENTFROMINTERNET_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_RETRIEVEFILEFROMINTERNET_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SETINTERNETOPTIONS_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

### 1-2-3: SaveAsToNotes method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Saves the document as a Notes attachment.

#### Syntax

*document*.SaveAsToNotes [*attachedfilename*], [*universalnotesid*], [*fieldname*], [*databasefile*], [*servername*], [*filetype*], [*docpassword*]

#### Parameters

*attachedfilename*

(Optional) String. The name of the attached file in the Notes document. For example, "test.123". If you omit this argument, a dialog box prompts the user for it.

*universalnotesid*

(Optional) String. The 32-character hexadecimal Notes document ID (the NotesDocument.UniversalID property). For example, "150DFE45F1089B790065828D852562CA".

*fieldname*

(Optional) String. The name of the field in which the file is attached. For example, "Body".

*databasefile*

(Optional) String. The Notes database location. For example, "Databases\Docs\_in\_Progress.nsf".

*servername*

(Optional) String. The Notes server name. For example, "Local".

*filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"All (*)"	All file types
"1-2-3 Workbook (123;WK*)"	1-2-3 9 workbook 1-2-3 97 workbook 1-2-3 Releases 4, 5 1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1 1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"1-2-3 SmartMaster Templates (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Text (TXT;PRN;CSV;DAT;OUT;ASC)"	Text file
"Excel (XLS;XLT;XLW)"	Microsoft Excel file

*docpassword*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the 1-2-3 file.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

When you save a document with the SaveAsToNotes method, the current document becomes the file copy you just attached to the Notes document, not the document you started with. The current document is now the same as if you had launched the attached file from the Notes document.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENTFROMNOTES\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: SaveAs method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Saves the document, using the specified file name and path. If you do not specify a file name, 1-2-3 prompts the user for it.

#### Syntax

*document*.**SaveAs** *name*, [*location*], [*filetype*], [*backup*], [*password*], [*addtorecentfiles*]

#### Parameters

##### *name*

String. The name of the file, or the name and full path of the file to be saved.

##### *location*

(Optional) String. The path where the file is to be saved.

##### *filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used to save the file. The default is "1-2-3 (123)" format. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

Value	Description
"dBase (DBF)"	dBase DBF file
"Lotus 1-2-3 9 Workbook (123)"	Lotus 1-2-3 9 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 97 Workbook (123)"	Lotus 1-2-3 97 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 OS/2 Warp 4 Workbook (123)"	Lotus OS/2 Warp 4 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK4)"	1-2-3 for Windows Release 4, 5
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK3)"	1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK1)"	1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"Lotus 1-2-3 9 SmartMaster (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Microsoft Excel 4 Worksheet (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 4 worksheet
"Microsoft Excel 5/95 Workbook (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 5/95 workbook
"Microsoft Excel 97 Workbook (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 97 workbook
"Paradox (DB)"	Paradox DB file
"Text (TXT)"	ASCII text file

##### *backup*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether to back up the file (value True) or not (value False). If you specify False for this argument, 1-2-3 replaces the file previously saved with the one you are saving.

##### *password*

(Optional) String. A password associated with the file. If you don't specify this argument, the file will have no password.

##### *addtorecentfiles*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether to add the file to the most recent file list (value True) or not to add it (value False). The default is False.

#### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_SAVE_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SAVECOPYAS_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CLOSE_METH  
HOD_MEMDEF;H_123_CLOSEALL_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_OPENDOCUMENT_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)}
```

[See related topics](#)

## 1-2-3: SaveCopyAs method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Saves a copy of the document in a specified file format, using a specified file name and path. The original document is not saved or changed.

### Syntax

*document*.**SaveCopyAs** *name*, [*location*], [*filetype*], [*backup*], [*password*], [*comment*]

### Parameters

#### *name*

String. The name of the file copy, or the name and full path of the file copy.

#### *location*

(Optional) String. The path where the file copy is to be saved. For example, "d:\lotus\work\123"

#### *filetype*

(Optional) String. The file format to be used. The default is "1-2-3 (123)" format. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
"dBase (DBF)"	dBase DBF file
"Lotus 1-2-3 9 Workbook (123)"	Lotus 1-2-3 9 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 97 Workbook (123)"	Lotus 1-2-3 97 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 OS/2 Warp 4 Workbook (123)"	Lotus OS/2 Warp 4 Workbook
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK4)"	1-2-3 for Windows Release 4, 5
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK3)"	1-2-3 for DOS Releases 3, 4; 1-2-3 for Windows Release 1
"Lotus 1-2-3 (WK1)"	1-2-3 for DOS Release 2
"Lotus 1-2-3 9 SmartMaster (12M)"	1-2-3 SmartMaster template
"Microsoft Excel 4 Worksheet (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 4 worksheet
"Microsoft Excel 5/95 Workbook (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 5/95 workbook
"Microsoft Excel 97 Workbook (XLS)"	Microsoft Excel 97 workbook
"Paradox (DB)"	Paradox DB file
"Text (TXT)"	ASCII text file

#### *backup*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Specifies whether to back up the file (value True) or not (value False). If you specify False for this argument, 1-2-3 replaces any identically named and located file with the one you are saving.

#### *password*

(Optional) String. A password for the file. If you don't specify this argument, the file copy will have no password.

#### *comment*

(Optional) String. A description of the file contents. 1-2-3 places this string in the Document.Description property; it appears in the File - Open dialog box.

### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SAVE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SAVEAS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLOSE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLOSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics

```
' Example: Sheets property; NewDocument, Save and SaveAs methods
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Save a file.
' First create a test file.
Dim document1 As Document
' Open a new document without specifying a file or path.
Set document1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument
' Add some content to the document.
' For example, put some text into the first sheet name.
document1.Sheets(0).Name = "My sheet 1"
' Save to a file.
document1.SaveAs "d:\lotus\work\123\testopen.123"
' Add more content to the document.
' For example, put some text into the first column head.
[A:A1].Contents = "My Column Head 1"
' Save the changes.
document1.Save
```



### 1-2-3: Save method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SAVE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Saves the document to its current path. If no path and file name have been specified for the document (that is, it is a new document), 1-2-3 prompts the user for the path and file name.

#### Syntax

*document*.Save

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SAVEAS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SAVECOPYAS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLOSE\_M  
ETHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CLOSEALL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)  
} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ScrollToActiveCell and SetOrigin methods
Sub Origins
  ' Select cell A:A122 and scroll the current window to display that cell.
  MsgBox "Select cell A:A122 and scroll the current window to display it."
  [A].TurnTo
  [A:A122].Select
  .ScrollToActiveCell

  ' Display the specified cell without changing the current selection.
  MsgBox "Display cell (A:F122) without changing the current selection."
  .SetOrigin [A:F122]
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ScrollToActiveCell method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SCROLLTOACTIVECELL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Scrolls the current window to display the active cell.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.**ScrollToActiveCell**

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_PAGEBACK\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PAGEFORWARD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TUR  
NTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: SelectAllSheets method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;!,0)} [See list of classes](#)

Selects the active areas of the all sheets in the current file.

#### **Syntax**

*sheet*.**SelectAllSheets**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

The active area of a sheet is the area bounded by cell A1 and the lowest and rightmost nonblank cell in the current sheet.

### **1-2-3: SelectAll method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SELECT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Selects the active area of the current sheet.

#### **Syntax**

*sheet*.**SelectAll**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

#### **Usage**

The active area of a sheet is the area bounded by cell A1 and the lowest and rightmost nonblank cell in the current sheet.

### **1-2-3: SelectTableRange method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATA LINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Selects the table range for a WebTable object.

#### **Syntax**

*webtable*.**SelectTableRange**

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

### 1-2-3: Select method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_C  
LASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND  
_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_1  
23_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;  
H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLAS  
S;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_12  
3_WEBTABLE_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_SELECT_METHOD_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',  
1)} See example
```

Selects an object. Any objects in the same file that were previously selected become unselected.

### Syntax

*object*.Select

### Parameters

None

### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_CLEARSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_COPYSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_  
123_CUTSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_EXTENDSELECTFROMTAB_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_E  
XTENDSELECT_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_EXTENDWORKSHEETSELECTIONBACK_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_  
123_EXTENDWORKSHEETSELECTIONFORWARD_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_GETSELECTION_METHOD  
_MEMDEF;H_123_REMOVEFROMSELECTION_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECT_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_  
123_SELECTALL_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTALLSHEETS_METHOD_MEMDEF;H_123_ACTIVE_PR  
OPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_ISSELECTABLE_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_ISSELECTED_PROPERTY_MEMD  
EF;H_123_SELECTION_PROPERTY_MEMDEF;H_123_SELECTED_EVENT_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

```
' Example: Select and SelectAll methods
' Select the range A1..A5.
  MessageBox("Select the range A1..A5.")
  [A1..A5].Select
' SelectAll
  MessageBox("Use SelectAll to select the active area of the current sheet.")
  CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet.SelectAll
```



### 1-2-3: SendCommand method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SENDCOMMAND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;';0)} [See list of classes](#)

Connects to the specified database and sends a database command.

#### Syntax

*document*.**SendCommand** *drivername*, [*driveruserid*,] [*driverpassword*,] [*connectstring*,] *databaseName*, [*databaseuserid*,] [*databasepassword*,] *commandstring*

#### Parameters

*driverName*

String. The name of the driver to use for the connection, for example, "dBase\_IV."

*driverUserID*

(Optional) String. The database driver user ID.

*driverpassword*

(Optional) String. The database driver password.

*connectString*

(Optional) String. A connection string to pass to the driver. Use this to specify additional information that may be needed to connect to the database.

*databaseName*

String. The path and name of the external database to which you want to connect, for example, "C:\LOTUS\APPROACH\STAFF.DBF."

*databaseUserID*

(Optional) String. The database user ID.

*databasepassword*

(Optional) String. The database password.

*commandstring*

String. The string containing the database commands to send to the specified database.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_SEND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SENDSQL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;';0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: SendMail and UserLogin method
' Send a an e-mail message, using the local mail application.
Dim msg As String
msg = "Body of message"
' Log into the e-mail system.
CurrentApplication.UserLogin "username", "userpassword",
' Send a message to two recipients.
CurrentApplication.SendMail "John X. Smith; Jane X. Doe", "Comment for John; Comment
for Jane", "Msg subject", msg,,,
```

### 1-2-3: SendMail method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SENDMAIL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sends an e-mail message, using the local e-mail application, while the user is in 1-2-3. The e-mail can contain text, the current selection, or both.

#### Syntax

*application.SendMail* [*recipients*], [*individualmessages*], [*subject*], [*body*], [*returnreceipt*], [*priority*], [*attachment*], [*savecopy*]

#### Parameters

##### *recipients*

(Optional) String. The list of e-mail recipients, with each name separated by a ; (semicolon).

##### *individualmessages*

(Optional) String. The list of individual messages to recipients, with each message separated by a ; (semicolon).

##### *subject*

(Optional) String. The subject of the e-mail message.

##### *body*

(Optional) String. The text of the e-mail message.

##### *returnreceipt*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether to send a delivery confirmation or not. This parameter has no effect if the *attachment* parameter is \$SelectedObject or \$Clipboard.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
True	Send a confirmation to each sender when a recipient opens the mail message.
False	Don't send a confirmation (default).

##### *priority*

(Optional) Variant (MailPriority enumeration). The delivery priority. This parameter has no effect if the *attachment* parameter is \$SelectedObject or \$Clipboard. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$LowPriority	Low priority
\$NormalPriority	Normal priority (default)
\$HighPriority	High priority

##### *attachment*

(Optional) Variant (Attachment enumeration). Specifies an attachment to send with the message. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$SelectedObject	Send the currently selected object.
\$Clipboard	Send the contents of the Clipboard via DDE.
\$NoAttachment	Don't send an attachment (default).

##### *savecopy*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether to save a copy of the message (value True, the default) or not to save it (value False).

**Return values**

None

**Usage**

Call the UserLogin method before calling the SendMail method, to prevent the display of the user mail login dialog box when the user's mail application is not running.

If you don't specify any valid recipients in the *recipients* argument, the SendMail method brings up a dialog box for the user to specify the list of recipients.

To pass a list of strings in an argument, use the data type String and delimit each string in the list with a ; (semicolon). The SendMail method cannot be recorded.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SEND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_USERLOGIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: SendSQL method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SENDSQL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;';0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sends a Structured Query Language (SQL) statement to the specified database. If the database cannot return results from the SQL statement, no results are returned.

#### Syntax

*document*.**SendSQL** *externalrangename*, *commandstring*, [*outputrange*,] [*errorcodelocation*]

#### Parameters

*externalrangename*

Variant. The name of the external range representing an existing connection to an external database.

*commandstring*

String. The SQL statement sent to the external database.

*outputrange*

(Optional) Variant. The name of the range in which to place the output that is sent from the SQL statement to the external database.

*errorcodelocation*

(Optional) Variant. The name of the range to contain any error output from the SQL statements sent to the external database.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_SEND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SENDCOMMAND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;';0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Send method and UserLogin method
' Send a document in an e-mail message, using the local mail application.
Dim msg As Document
Set msg = CurrentApplication.NewDocument
[A:A1].Contents = "Message 1"
' Log into the e-mail system.
CurrentApplication.UserLogin "username", "userpassword",
' Send a broadcast message to two recipients.
msg.Send "John X. Smith; Jane X. Doe", "Comment for John; Comment for Jane", "Msg
subject", "Msg body",,,, $Broadcast,,,,,
```

### 1-2-3: Send method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SEND\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sends the workbook or range in an e-mail message, using the local e-mail application, while the user is in 1-2-3.

#### Syntax

**object.Send** [*recipients*], [*individualmessages*], [*subject*], [*body*], [*returnreceipt*], [*priority*], [*extractformulas*], [*sendtype*], [*returntooriginator*], [*messagetooriginator*], [*messagetoalternate*], [*messagewithtrack*], [*modifyroute*], [*savecopy*]

#### Parameters

##### *recipients*

(Optional) String. The list of mail recipients (with names separated by semicolons).

##### *individualmessages*

(Optional) String. The list of individual messages to recipients (with messages separated by semicolons).

##### *subject*

(Optional) String. The subject of the e-mail message.

##### *body*

(Optional) String. The text of the e-mail message.

##### *returnreceipt*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether to send a delivery confirmation or not.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
True	Send a confirmation to each sender when a recipient opens the e-mail message.
False	Don't send a confirmation (default).

##### *priority*

(Optional) Variant (MailPriority enumeration). The delivery priority. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$LowPriority	Low priority
\$NormalPriority	Normal priority (default)
\$HighPriority	High priority

##### *extractformulas*

(Optional) Variant (WALExtractOption enumeration). Determines whether to extract formulas from the cells. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter. This parameter only has meaning if the object you run this method on is a range.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$ExtractValuesAndFormulas	Extract formulas and values (default).
\$ExtractValuesOnly	Extract values only.

##### *sendtype*

(Optional) Variant (SendType enumeration). Determines how to distribute the message to the recipients. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Route	Route the message sequentially. Each recipient must forward it to the next (default when you run this method on a

\$Broadcast Range object).  
Send the message to all recipients at the same time (default when you run this method on a Document object).

#### *returntooriginator*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether to return the message to the originator when all recipients have received the message.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
True	Return the message to the originator after all recipients have received the message (default when you run this method on a Range object).
False	Don't return the message to the originator after all recipients have received the message (default when you run this method on a Document object).

#### *messagetooriginator*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether to send a tracking message to the originator each time the message is forwarded to the next recipient (value True, the default) or not (value False). This parameter only has meaning if *sendtype* is \$Route.

#### *alternaterecipient*

(Optional) String. The name of an alternate person to receive a tracking message when a recipient forwards the message. This parameter only has meaning if *sendtype* is \$Route.

#### *messagewithtrack*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether to attach the routed workbook to tracking messages (value True) or not (value False, the default). This parameter only has meaning if *sendtype* is \$Route and if *messagetooriginator* is True or an *alternaterecipient* is specified.

#### *modifyroute*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether recipients are allowed to alter the routing list of later recipients (value True) or not (value False, the default). This parameter only has meaning if *sendtype* is \$Route.

#### *savecopy*

(Optional) Variant (Boolean). Determines whether to save a copy of the message (value True, the default) or not (value False).

### **Return values**

None

### **Usage**

Call the UserLogin method before calling the Send method, to prevent the display of the user mail login dialog box.

If you don't specify any valid recipients in the *recipients* argument, the SendMail method brings up a dialog box for the user to specify the list of recipients.

To pass a list of strings in an argument, use the data type String and delimit each string in the list with a semicolon.

The Send method cannot be recorded.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SENDMAIL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_USERLOGIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



### **1-2-3: SetActiveCell method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SETACTIVECELL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;','1)} [See example](#)

Makes the top left cell in the selected range the active cell.

#### **Syntax**

*range*.SetActiveCell ([*rangemember*])

#### **Parameters**

*rangemember*

(Optional) Variant. The range in which to position the active cell, if the selection contains more than one range. The default is to make the top left cell in the last range added to the collection of ranges the active cell.

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: SetActiveCell method
' Selects a collection of ranges and makes the cell in the top left
' corner of the second range the active cell.
Dim Range1 As Range
Dim Range2 As Range
Set Range1 = Bind("A:A1..A:A10")
Set Range2 = Bind("A:C3..A:H6")
Range1.Select
Range2.AddToSelection
Selection.SetActiveCell
```

### 1-2-3: SetCellData method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FREECELLDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SETCELLDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)}  
[See example](#)

Fills a range with data passed from an external C routine.

#### Syntax

*range.SetCellData pointer*

#### Parameters

*pointer*

Long. A pointer to the data you want to enter in the range. This data includes a header and an array of cell data pointers.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_GETCELLDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_FREECELLDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: SetCellData method
' This example assumes you have an external C routine named "GetAddr" in
' the external library "CellLib.dll".
' Global declaration
Declare Function GetAddr Lib "CellLib.dll" () As Long
' Get external data and enter it into a range.
Dim externpointer As Long
externpointer = GetAddr () 'Returns a pointer to data to be set.
[A:A1..C:A3].SetCellData externpointer 'Enters values in the range.
```

### 1-2-3: SetGalleryStyle method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SETGALLERYSTYLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Applies a style template from the Style Gallery to the specified range.

#### Syntax

*range*.SetGalleryStyle *gallerystylename*

#### Parameters

*gallerystylename*

Variant (GalleryStyles enumeration). The name of a style template to apply to the specified range. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Chisel1	Style with chiseled borders.
\$Chisel2	Style with chiseled borders.
\$Computer	Style with green and white bands resembling a computer printout.
\$Photo	Style with frame corners and borders resembling a photo album.
\$Picture1	Style with borders resembling a desktop photo.
\$Picture2	Style with purple and grey regions.
\$NotePad	Style with a yellow background and dog-eared corner resembling a post-it note.
\$Simple1	Style with purple lines and text.
\$Simple2	Style with green regions and text.
\$Simple3	Style with blue regions and text.
\$BW1	Style with horizontal rules for each row.
\$BW2	Style with a grey region for the first row and horizontal rules for each row.
\$BW3	Style with horizontal rules for each row.
\$BW4	Style with minimal rules and character accents.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_DEFINENAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTONAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTOSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: RenameNamedStyle, RevertToNamedStyle, RevertToStyle,
'           SetGalleryStyle, and StyleFontReset methods
Sub SetStyles
    ' Create three labels (one for each named style):
    ' Style1, Style2, and Style3.
    MsgBox "Create labels for styles Style1, Style2, and Style3."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Style1"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style2"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style3"

    ' Make each style distinctive.
    MsgBox "Make each style distinctive."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "ice blue"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style1"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style1"
    [A:A5].Select
    Selection.Font.Italic = True
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "red"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "blush"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style2"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style2"
    [A:A6].Select
    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True
    Selection.Font.Size = 14
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "dark green"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "pale green"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style3"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style3"

    ' Make cell A:A6 bold, unlike its named style Style3 which is not bold.
    MsgBox "Change one font property locally in cell A:A6 (Style3)."
```

[A:A6].Select

```

    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    ' Now have all style attributes in cell A:A6 revert to those defined for
    ' the named style Style3. Cell A:A6 loses its bold attribute.
    MsgBox "Revert all style attributes to those defined for Style3."
    Selection.RevertToNamedStyle
    ' Rename Style3 to Style3a.
    MsgBox "Rename Style3 to Style3a."
    Selection.RenameNamedStyle "Style3","Style3a"
```

```
' Remove all named style attributes from the selection;
' restore defaults for the sheet.
Msgbox "Restore default font attributes."
[A:A4..A:A6].Stylefontreset

' Add a custom border from the gallery.
Msgbox "Add a custom border from the gallery."
[A:A4..A:A6].Select
Selection.SetGalleryStyle $Picture1
End Sub
```

```
' Example: SetHorizontalTitle and SetVerticalTitle methods
Sub VertAndHorzTitles
  ' Put labels for the titles in cells A:B1 and A:A2.
  MsgBox "Put labels for the titles in cells A:B1 and A:A2."
  [A].TurnTo
  [A:B1].Contents = "Horizontal title"
  [A:A2].Contents = "VerticalTitle"

  ' Set cell A:B1 as the horizontal title.
  MsgBox "Set cell A:B1 as the horizontal title."
  [A].SetHorizontalTitle [A:B1],1

  ' Set cell A:A2 as the vertical title.
  MsgBox "Set cell A:A2 as the vertical title."
  [A].SetVerticalTitle [A:A2],1
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: SetHorizontalTitle method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SETHORIZTITLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;';0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SETHORIZONTALTITLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Sets the coordinates for the title along the top edge of a sheet.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.SetHorizontalTitle *titlerange*, *numberofrows*

#### Parameters

*titlerange*

Variant. The name of the range specifying the starting position for the horizontal title.

*numberofrows*

Long. The number of rows to include in the horizontal title.

#### Return value

None

---

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_SETVERTTITLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: SetInternetOptions method  
' Display the Internet Options dialog box.  
CurrentApplication.SetInternetOptions
```

### 1-2-3: SetInternetOptions method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SETINTERNETOPTIONS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Displays the Proxies panel of the Internet Setup dialog box, in which the user can set Internet options.

#### Syntax

*application*.SetInternetOptions

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OPENDOCUMENTFROMINTERNET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SAVEASTOINTERNET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RETRIEVEFILEFROMINTERNET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: SetLinkSource method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the source specification for the link.

#### Syntax for DDELink

*DDELink.SetLinkSource*([*application*],[*filename*],[*item*],[*validatesource*])

#### Syntax for ApproachConnection, DataLink, OLEObject, and QueryTable

*object.SetLinkSource*([*filename*],[*item*],[*validatesource*])

#### Parameters

*application* (DDELink only)

String. (Optional) Specifies the name of the application to use as the link source.

*filename*

String. (Optional) Specifies the name of the file to use as the link source.

*item*

String. (Optional) Specifies the item within a file to use as the link source. The syntax for specifying the item depends on the server application.

*validatesource*

Boolean. (Optional) Specifies whether to check the validity of the file or item. The following table describes the settings for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Default. Checks the validity of the file or item.
FALSE	Does not check the validity of the file or item.

#### Return values

Long. The number of characters in the link source specification.

#### Usage

The SetLinkSource method is similar to the LinkSource property, except that it takes arguments. This allows you to obtain individual parameters separately and to pass them separately. The parameters correspond to the File and Item properties.

### 1-2-3: SetRecordsLimitMax method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SORTDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets a maximum number of records to be retrieved from a query and specifies whether that limit is applied to the current query.

#### Syntax

query.**SetRecordsLimitMax** *limitrecords*, [*numberofrecords*]

#### Parameters

*limitrecords*

Boolean (enumeration). Specifies whether the query should or should not retrieve a maximum number of records for the current query. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Yes	The current query should retrieve no more than the number of records specified in the <i>numberofrecords</i> parameter.
No	The current query can retrieve an unrestricted number of records.

*numberofrecords*

(Optional) Long. The maximum number of records that the query can retrieve if the value of *limitrecords* is Yes. The range of valid values for *numberofrecords* is any long from 1 - 65535 (the maximum number of rows in a sheet).

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_JOIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REFRESH\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UPDATE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ScrollToActiveCell and SetOrigin methods
Sub Origins
  ' Select cell A:A122 and scroll the current window to display that cell.
  MsgBox "Select cell A:A122 and scroll the current window to display it."
  [A].TurnTo
  [A:A122].Select
  .ScrollToActiveCell

  ' Display the specified cell without changing the current selection.
  MsgBox "Display cell (A:F122) without changing the current selection."
  .SetOrigin [A:F122]
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: SetOrigin method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SETORIGIN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Scrolls to display the top-left cell of a specified range in the top-left corner of the display region. The current selection does not change.

#### Syntax

*sheet.SetOrigin originposition*

#### Parameters

*originposition*

Variant. The address or range name whose top-left cell serves as the new top-left cell displayed in the current window.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_MOVE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MOVEORIGIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: SetHorizontalTitle and SetVerticalTitle methods
Sub VertAndHorzTitles
  ' Put labels for the titles in cells A:B1 and A:A2.
  MsgBox "Put labels for the titles in cells A:B1 and A:A2."
  [A].TurnTo
  [A:B1].Contents = "Horizontal title"
  [A:A2].Contents = "VerticalTitle"

  ' Set cell A:B1 as the horizontal title.
  MsgBox "Set cell A:B1 as the horizontal title."
  [A].SetHorizontalTitle [A:B1],1

  ' Set cell A:A2 as the vertical title.
  MsgBox "Set cell A:A2 as the vertical title."
  [A].SetVerticalTitle [A:A2],1
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: SetVerticalTitle method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SETVERTTITLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SETVERTICALTITLE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets the coordinates for the title along the left edge of a sheet.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.**SetVerticalTitle** *titlerange*, *numberofcolumns*

#### Parameters

*titlerange*

Variant. The name of the range specifying the starting position for the vertical title.

*numberofcolumns*

Long. The number of columns to include in the vertical title.

#### Return value

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SETHORIZTITLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: PageBack, PageForward, ShowAllSheets,
'           ShowSheet, and TurnTo methods
Sub NavigateDoc
    ' Create 10 new sheets after the current sheet in the workbook.
    .NewSheet $After, 10, True
    .PageBack 2
    ' Move forward three sheets in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move forward three sheets."
    .PageForward 3
    ' Move back one sheet in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move back one sheet."
    .PageBack

    ' Turn to sheet A in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Turn to sheet A in the workbook."
    [A].TurnTo
    ' Hide sheets B, C, and D.
    MsgBox "Hide sheets B, C, and D."
    [B].HideSheet
    [C].HideSheet
    [D].HideSheet

    ' Unhide sheet B.
    MsgBox "Unhide sheet B."
    [B].ShowSheet

    ' Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D).
    MsgBox "Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D)."
    .ShowAllSheets
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: ShowAllSheets method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS';0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOWALLSHEETS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Shows all hidden sheets in a file.

#### Syntax

*document*.ShowAllSheets

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ShowIconBar method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Displays the specified icon bar (set of SmartIcons).

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow*.**ShowIconBar** *iconbarname*

#### Parameters

*iconbarname*

String. The name of the icon bar to be shown.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The ApplicationWindow.IconBarNames property is a collection of names of known icon bars that you can show or hide.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_HIDEICONBAR\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ICONBARNAMES\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)}  
[See related topics](#)

```

' Example: PageBack, PageForward, ShowAllSheets,
'           ShowSheet, and TurnTo methods
Sub NavigateDoc
    ' Create 10 new sheets after the current sheet in the workbook.
    .NewSheet $After, 10, True
    .PageBack 2
    ' Move forward three sheets in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move forward three sheets."
    .PageForward 3
    ' Move back one sheet in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Move back one sheet."
    .PageBack

    ' Turn to sheet A in the workbook.
    MsgBox "Turn to sheet A in the workbook."
    [A].TurnTo
    ' Hide sheets B, C, and D.
    MsgBox "Hide sheets B, C, and D."
    [B].HideSheet
    [C].HideSheet
    [D].HideSheet

    ' Unhide sheet B.
    MsgBox "Unhide sheet B."
    [B].ShowSheet

    ' Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D).
    MsgBox "Unhide all hidden sheets (including sheets C and D)."
    .ShowAllSheets
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: ShowSheet method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHOWSHEET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Displays the specified sheet.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.ShowSheet

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

Use the ShowSheet method to display sheets that have been hidden using the HideSheet method.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHOW\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SHOWALLSHEETS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDESHEET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Show method
Sub ShowDocument
  ' Declare a variable for a document object.
  Dim document1 As Document

  ' Open an existing document, setting its MakeVisible parameter to FALSE.
  MsgBox "Open an existing document, setting its MakeVisible parameter to FALSE."
  Set document1 = CurrentApplication.OpenDocument ("Employee.123", _
    "e:\data\123", "1-2-3 (123)",, False, False, True,,)
  MsgBox "The opened document is not visible."
  ' Now show the document.
  MsgBox "Now show the document."
  document1.show
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: Show method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS';0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOW\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Displays a Workbook window for the specified file, which has been opened invisibly.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.Show

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOWALLSHEETS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



### 1-2-3: SmartSort method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sorts data in a range in the specified order.

#### Syntax

*range*.SmartSort(*sortdirection*)

#### Parameters

*sortdirection*

Variant (SortDir enumeration). Describes the direction in which to sort data. The following table shows the values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Ascend	Sorts from A - Z or from 0 (zero) to the highest number.
\$Descend	Sorts from Z - A or from the highest number to 0 (zero).

#### Return values

None

### **1-2-3: SmartSum method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SMARTSUM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sums values in a range or adjacent range, if you include empty cells below or to the right of the range.

#### **Syntax**

*range*.SmartSum

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: SmartSum method
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
  Dim TestDocument As Document
  Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:A5 in TestDocument.
  [A:A1].Select
  Selection.Contents = "Test document for example"
  [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
  Selection.Contents = "10"
  [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
  Selection.Contents = "14"
  [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
  Selection.Contents = "83"
  [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
  Selection.Contents = "27"
' Use SmartSum method to sum the values in A2..A5.
  [A2..A7].SmartSum
```

### 1-2-3: SortData method

{button ,AL(`H\_SORTDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SORTDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;','1)} [See example](#)

Sorts output records from the current query without reexecuting the query.

#### Syntax

*query*.SortData [*fieldname1, sortdirection1, fieldname2, sortdirection2, fieldname3, sortdirection3*]

#### Parameters

*fieldname1*

(Optional) String. The name of the field to be used as the first column to sort by. For example "LastName."

*fieldname2*

(Optional) String. The name of the field to be used as the second column to sort by. For example "FirstName."

*fieldname3*

(Optional) String. The name of the field to be used as the third column to sort by. For example "HomeTown."

*sortdirection1, sortdirection2, sortdirection3*

(Optional) Variant (Direction enumeration). The direction of the sort for the first, second, and third columns to sort by, respectively. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Ascend	Sorts from A - Z or from 0 (zero) to the highest number.
\$Descend	Sorts from Z - A or from the highest number to 0 (zero).

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERYSORTDEFINEKEY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SORT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;','0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: QuerySortDefineKey, Refresh, RemoveSelectField,
'         SetRecordsLimitMax, SortData, SortReset, and Update
'         methods
Sub TableManners
' Open the data table EMPLOYEE.DBF as a new document.
' The data is stored in cells A:A1..A:F11.
Msgbox "Create a new document for data in an external database."
CurrentApplication.OpenDocument _
    "E:\data\123\Employee.dbf",,"dBase (DBF)",,False,True,True,,

' Set up ranges for the query.
Msgbox "Define source and output ranges for a query."
' Assign the range name "source" to cells A:A1..A:F11.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "source",[A:A1..A:F11]
' Assign the range name "outputrange" to cells A:A15..A:F26.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName _
    "outputrange",[A:A15..A:F26]

' Create the query named QueryB.
Msgbox "Create the query and set its working properties."
CurrentDocument.NewQuery "QueryB"
' Set some properties for the new query.
' Assign the source data to the workbook range named "source".
[QueryB].BaseSourceTable = "source"
[QueryB].ExtractingUniqueRecords = False
[QueryB].SetRecordsLimitMax True,1000
' Assign the query output to the workbook range named "outputrange".
[QueryB].OutputLocation = "outputrange"
' Force a refresh of the output range.
[QueryB].Refresh

' Sort data in the source and output ranges on the
' field named "Last".
Msgbox "Sort the data on the field named Last."
[QueryB].SortData "Last", $Ascend

' Define a sort field for the query on the field named "DEPTNUM".
Msgbox "Define a new sort key for the data and resort."
[QueryB].QuerySortDefineKey "DEPTNUM", 1, $Ascend
' Force the sort using the new sort key.
[QueryB].SortData

' Reset all sort fields defined for the query.
Msgbox "Reset all sort keys."
[QueryB].SortReset

' Remove the field named DEPTNUM from the output range.
Msgbox "Remove the field DEPTNUM from the query and output range."
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "DEPTNUM"

' Update data in the query.
' NOTE -- The query cannot contain computed fields or
' aggregate fields NOT in the source table.
Msgbox "Update the data in the query."
[QueryB].AllowsUpdates = True
[QueryB].Update

' Remove the field named EMPID from the output range.

```

```
Msgbox "Remove the field EMPID from the query and output range."  
[QueryB].RemoveSelectField "EMPID"
```

```
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: SortResetKeys method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGESORTDEFINEKEY\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Clears all sort keys for sorting range data.

#### **Syntax**

*range*.SortResetKeys

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

### 1-2-3: SortReset method

{button ,AL(`H\_SORTRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;`,`0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SORTDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;`,`1)} [See example](#)

Resets all the columns to sort by on all fields for the current query.

#### Syntax

*query*.SortReset

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERYSORTDEFINEKEY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SORT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SORTDATA\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;`,`0)} [See related topics](#)



### **1-2-3: Sort method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGESORTDEFINEKEY\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sorts data in a range, using the sort keys defined by the RangeSortDefineKey method.

#### **Syntax**

*range*.Sort

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: Documents and Changed properties;
' StartPoll, EndPoll, and Save methods; Poll[n] event handler
' Automatically save open documents at regular intervals, using timed poll events.

' Turn on automatic save of open documents. For example,
' you could attach the following autosave enable sub to the Actions menu.
Sub enableAutoSave
    ' Start an indefinite series of poll #2 events occurring once an hour
    ' (every 3,600,000 milliseconds).
    CurrentDocument.StartPoll 2, 3600000, 0
End Sub

' Bind this handler to the Poll2 event.
Sub Poll2(source As Document)
    ' Save all open documents that have changed since their last save.
    Forall doc in CurrentApplication.Documents
        If doc.Changed Then Call doc.Save()
    End Forall
End Sub

' Turn off automatic save of open documents. For example,
' you could attach the following autosave disable sub to the Actions menu.
Sub disableAutoSave
    CurrentDocument.EndPoll 2
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: StartPoll method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTPOLL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Starts the specified poll. You can activate four separate polls, at different event time intervals and raising different numbers of events.

#### Syntax

*document*.StartPoll *eventindex*, *timeinterval*, *repetitions*

#### Parameters

*eventindex*

Long. The index of the poll event to start. There are four different poll events available, which can be operating concurrently. The value *eventindex* = 1 specifies the event Poll1, and so on through the event Poll4.

*timeinterval*

Long. The time interval between successive poll events, in milliseconds. Higher-priority system tasks can lengthen a particular event interval.

*repetitions*

Long. The number of times to raise this event. The value zero causes the events to go on indefinitely, until you call the EndPoll method to turn off the poll, or close the document.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ENDPOLL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL1\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL2\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL3\_EVENT\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_POLL4\_EVENT\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: StyleFontReset

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_STYLEFONTRESET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Restores default font, point size, attribute, and color for labels and values in a range.

#### Syntax

*range*.StyleFontReset

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_MODIFYNAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTONAMEDSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REVERTTOSTYLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: RenameNamedStyle, RevertToNamedStyle, RevertToStyle,
'           SetGalleryStyle, and StyleFontReset methods
Sub SetStyles
    ' Create three labels (one for each named style):
    ' Style1, Style2, and Style3.
    MsgBox "Create labels for styles Style1, Style2, and Style3."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Style1"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style2"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "Style3"

    ' Make each style distinctive.
    MsgBox "Make each style distinctive."
    [A:A4].Select
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "ice blue"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style1"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style1"
    [A:A5].Select
    Selection.Font.Italic = True
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "red"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "blush"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style2"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style2"
    [A:A6].Select
    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True
    Selection.Font.Size = 14
    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "dark green"
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "pale green"
    Selection.DefineNamedStyle "Style3"
    Selection.StyleName = "Style3"

    ' Make cell A:A6 bold, unlike its named style Style3 which is not bold.
    MsgBox "Change one font property locally in cell A:A6 (Style3)."
```

[A:A6].Select

```

    Selection.Font.Bold = True
    ' Now have all style attributes in cell A:A6 revert to those defined for
    ' the named style Style3. Cell A:A6 loses its bold attribute.
    MsgBox "Revert all style attributes to those defined for Style3."
    Selection.RevertToNamedStyle
    ' Rename Style3 to Style3a.
    MsgBox "Rename Style3 to Style3a."
    Selection.RenameNamedStyle "Style3","Style3a"
```

```
' Remove all named style attributes from the selection;  
' restore defaults for the sheet.  
Msgbox "Restore default font attributes."  
[A:A4..A:A6].Stylefontreset  
  
' Add a custom border from the gallery.  
Msgbox "Add a custom border from the gallery."  
[A:A4..A:A6].Select  
Selection.SetGalleryStyle $Picture1  
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: TileHorizontal method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS';0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TILEHORIZONTAL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Tiles all Workbook windows top to bottom.

#### **Syntax**

*applicationwindow*.TileHorizontal

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TILE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TILEVERTICAL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: SyncSplits, Tile, TileHorizontal, and
'           TileVertical methods
Sub WindowTiles
' Create a new window for the curent document.
Msgbox "Create a new window for the current document."
CurrentDocument.NewDocWindow

' Tile the windows left-right (the default).
Msgbox "Tile the windows left-right (the default)."
[ApplicationWindow].Tile

' Maximize the current window.
Msgbox "Maximize the current window"
.Maximize

' Tile the windows left-right explicitly.
Msgbox "Tile the windows left-right explicitly."
[ApplicationWindow].TileVertical

' Maximize the current window.
Msgbox "Maximize the current window."
.Maximize

' Tile the windows top-bottom explicitly.
Msgbox "Tile the windows top-bottom explicitly."
[ApplicationWindow].TileHorizontal

' Synchronize the window splits.
Msgbox "Synchronize the window splits."
' CurrentDocument.Syncsplits

' Close the current window.
Msgbox "Close the current window."
CurrentWindow.Close

' Maximize the current window.
Msgbox "Maximize the current window."
.Maximize
End Sub

```



```

' Example: SyncSplits, Tile, TileHorizontal, and
'           TileVertical methods
Sub WindowTiles
' Create a new window for the curent document.
Msgbox "Create a new window for the current document."
CurrentDocument.NewDocWindow

' Tile the windows left-right (the default).
Msgbox "Tile the windows left-right (the default)."
[ApplicationWindow].Tile

' Maximize the current window.
Msgbox "Maximize the current window"
.Maximize

' Tile the windows left-right explicitly.
Msgbox "Tile the windows left-right explicitly."
[ApplicationWindow].TileVertical

' Maximize the current window.
Msgbox "Maximize the current window."
.Maximize

' Tile the windows top-bottom explicitly.
Msgbox "Tile the windows top-bottom explicitly."
[ApplicationWindow].TileHorizontal

' Synchronize the window splits.
Msgbox "Synchronize the window splits."
' CurrentDocument.Syncsplits

' Close the current window.
Msgbox "Close the current window."
CurrentWindow.Close

' Maximize the current window.
Msgbox "Maximize the current window."
.Maximize
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: TileVertical method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TILEVERTICAL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Tiles all Workbook windows side by side.

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow*.TileVertical

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CASCADE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TILE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TILEHORIZONTAL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Tile, TileHorizontal, and TileVertical methods
Sub WindowTiles
    ' Create a new window for the curent document.
    MessageBox "Create a new window for the current document."
    CurrentDocument.NewDocWindow
    ' Tile the windows left-right (the default).
    MessageBox "Tile the windows left-right (the default)."
    [ApplicationWindow].Tile
    ' Maximize the current window.
    MessageBox "Maximize the current window"
    .Maximize
    ' Tile the windows left-right explicitly.
    MessageBox "Tile the windows left-right explicitly."
    [ApplicationWindow].TileVertical
    ' Maximize the current window.
    MessageBox "Maximize the current window."
    .Maximize
    ' Tile the windows top-bottom explicitly.
    MessageBox "Tile the windows top-bottom explicitly."
    [ApplicationWindow].TileHorizontal
    ' Close the current window.
    MessageBox "Close the current window."
    CurrentWindow.Close
    ' Maximize the current window.
    MessageBox "Maximize the current window."
    .Maximize
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: Tile method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TILE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Tiles all Workbook windows side by side.

#### **Syntax**

*applicationwindow.Tile*

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_CASCADE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TILEHORIZONTAL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_TILE  
VERTICAL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: TimeDifference method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_TIMEDIFFERENCE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF\_RT;H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Returns the difference in seconds between the time of the current object and the time of the specified object.

#### **Syntax**

*timedifference* = **TimeDifference** *time*

#### **Parameters**

*time*

DateTime. The base time to compare with the time of the current object.

#### **Return value**

*timedifference*

Long. The time difference in seconds.

```
'Example: ToBack method
'Selects Rectangle 2 on the current sheet and puts it behind all other graphic objects
on the sheet.
[A].NewRectangle 1770,1035,3765,2715
[Rectangle 1].Select
Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "25% gray"
Selection.Background.Pattern = $SolidBackground
[A].NewRectangle 3225,1470,4530,3045
[Rectangle 2].Select
Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "50% gray"
Selection.Background.Pattern = $SolidBackground
Selection.ToBack
```

### 1-2-3: ToBack method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJE  
CT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_  
CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLAS  
S;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE  
_CLASS;H_123_DATA LINK_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_TOBACK_METHOD_EXSCRIPT ',1)} See example
```

Sends the specified graphic object to the back of all other overlapping graphic objects. The vertical or horizontal position of the object does not change.

#### Syntax

*drawobject.ToBack*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_TOFRONT_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

'Example: ToFront method

'Selects Button 5 on the current sheet and puts it in front of all other graphic objects on the sheet.

```
[A].NewButton 540,915,1905,1410  
[Button 1].Select  
[A].NewButton 2355,945,3495,1425  
[Button 2].Select  
[A].NewButton 4035,915,5355,1380  
[Button 3].Select  
[A].NewButton 5880,930,7155,1410  
[Button 4].Select  
[A].NewButton 930,1860,2070,2250  
[Button 5].Select  
[A].NewRectangle 315,720,7455,2745  
[Rectangle 1].Select  
[Button 5].Select  
[Button 5].ToFront
```



### 1-2-3:ToFront method

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJE  
CT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_  
CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLAS  
S;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE  
_CLASS;H_123_DATA LINK_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_TOFRONT_METHOD_EXSCRIPT ',1)} See example
```

Sends the specified graphic object to the front of all other overlapping graphic objects. The vertical or horizontal position of the object does not change.

#### Syntax

*drawobject*.ToFront

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

```
{button ,AL('H_123_TOBACK_METHOD_MEMDEF',0)} See related topics
```

### **1-2-3: ToggleVersionBorder method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Toggles between turning the border on and off for versions of the specified range.

#### **Syntax**

*range*.ToggleVersionBorder

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: TopLeftVisibleCell method
' Display the address of the top left visible cell in a message box.
x = .TopLeftVisibleCell.Name
MessageBox x
```

### **1-2-3: TopLeftVisibleCell method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TOPLEFTVISIBLECELL\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Returns the cell address of the top left visible cell in the current sheet.

#### **Syntax**

*variant* = *sheet*.TopLeftVisibleCell

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

Variant. The cell address of the top left visible cell in the current sheet.

### 1-2-3: Transpose method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0')} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TRANSPOSE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT','1')} [See example](#)

Copies data in a range to a destination range, transposing rows and columns within the same sheet or across sheets and replacing any copied formulas with their current values.

#### Syntax

*range*.Transpose(*destinationrange*, [*transposeoption*])

#### Parameters

*destinationrange*

Variant. The range to which you are copying. Specify either the entire range or only the first cell.

*transposeoption*

(Optional) Variant (TransposeEnum enumeration). Specifies how to transpose the data. The following table lists the allowed values for this parameter.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$RowsToColumns	Transposes rows of data in <i>range</i> to columns of data in <i>destinationrange</i> ; default if you omit this parameter.
\$ColumnsToSheets	Copies the first column in every sheet of <i>range</i> to the first sheet in <i>destinationrange</i> ; the second column in every sheet of <i>range</i> to the second sheet in <i>destinationrange</i> ; and so on. This argument works only for 3D ranges.
\$SheetsToRows	Copies the first row in every sheet of <i>range</i> to the first sheet in <i>destinationrange</i> ; the second row in every sheet of <i>range</i> to the second sheet in <i>destinationrange</i> ; and so on. This argument works only for 3D ranges.

#### Return values

None

```

' Example: Transpose method
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
    Dim TestDocument As Document
    Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:B4 in TestDocument.
    [A:A1].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Test document for script example"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "25"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "54"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "93"
    [A:B2].Select
    Selection.Contents = "341"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "956"
    [A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
    Selection.Contents = "272"
'Transpose
    MessageBox("Transpose the range.")
    [A:A2..A:B4].Transpose [A:A15]

'Use the MessageBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to delete the test documents and test file.
    Dim boxType As Long, answer As Integer
    BoxType& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers with the MessageBox statement.
    answer% = MessageBox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
    If answer% = 6 Then
    'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
        CurrentDocument.Close False
    End If

```

### 1-2-3: TurnTo method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TURNT0\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Displays the specified sheet.

#### Syntax

*sheet*.TurnTo

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PAGEBACK\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_PAGEFORWARD\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: TurnTo method
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Opens the file BUDGET.123 and displays the sheet named Marketing.
CurrentApplication.OpenDocument "D:\lotus\work\123\budget.123",, False, True, True,,
[Marketing].TurnTo
```



### 1-2-3: UncheckItem method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Removes a check mark before the name of a specified item on the menu. This method only works on menu items created using LotusScript.

#### Syntax

*object.UncheckItem position*

#### Parameters

*position*

Long. The menu position of the item to check.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Positive integer	The item's position in the menu, counting forward from the beginning. The value 1 means the first position.
Negative integer	The item's position in the menu, counting backward from the end. The value -1 means the last position.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ADDITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DISABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ENABLEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPLACEITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CHECKITEM\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUPROMPT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: UnGroupSheets method**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_UNGROUPSHEETS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Clears sheet groups. After you ungroup sheets, the "Grp" indicator no longer appears in the status bar.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.UnGroupSheets

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: UngroupSheets method
' Group sheets 0 through 9 (A through J) together,
' and apply the styles and settings in sheet A to the entire group.
CurrentDocument.GroupSheets 0, 9, 0
' Ungroup the sheets
CurrentDocument.UngroupSheets
```

### **1-2-3: UnGroup method**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Ungroups graphic objects so you can manipulate them individually.

#### **Syntax**

*object*.UnGroup

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_UNGROUPSHEETS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: UnhideColumns and UnhideRows methods
Sub HideAndUnhide
  MsgBox "Hide columns B and D."
  ' Hide column B in the current sheet.
  [A:B1..A:B8192].HideColumns
  ' Hide column D in the current sheet.
  [A:D1..A:D8192].HideColumns
  ' Note -- this is equivalent to setting the column property
  ' IsColumnHidden = True

  ' Unhide columns B and D.
  MsgBox "Unhide columns B and D."
  [A:B1..A:B8192].UnHideColumns
  [A:D1..A:D8192].UnHideColumns

  ' Hide rows 2 and 4.
  MsgBox "Hide rows 2 and 4."
  [A:A2..A:IV2].HideRows
  [A:A4..A:IV4].HideRows
  ' Note -- this is equivalent to setting the row property
  ' IsRowHidden = True

  ' Unhide rows 2 and 4.
  MsgBox "Unhide rows 2 and 4."
  [A:A2..A:IV2].UnHideRows
  [A:A4..A:IV4].UnHideRows
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: UnhideColumns method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_UNHIDECOLUMNS\_EXSCRIPT';,1)} [See example](#)

Redisplays all hidden columns in a range. Column widths do not change.

#### Syntax

*range*.UnhideColumns

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_HIDECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNHIDECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: UnhideRows method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_Range\_Class',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_UNHIDEROWS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Redisplays all hidden rows in a range. Row heights do not change.

#### Syntax

*range*.UnhideRows

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_HIDECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_HIDEROWS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UNHIDECOLUMNS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: UnhideColumns and UnhideRows methods
Sub HideAndUnhide
  MsgBox "Hide columns B and D."
  ' Hide column B in the current sheet.
  [A:B1..A:B8192].HideColumns
  ' Hide column D in the current sheet.
  [A:D1..A:D8192].HideColumns
  ' Note -- this is equivalent to setting the column property
  ' IsColumnHidden = True

  ' Unhide columns B and D.
  MsgBox "Unhide columns B and D."
  [A:B1..A:B8192].UnHideColumns
  [A:D1..A:D8192].UnHideColumns

  ' Hide rows 2 and 4.
  MsgBox "Hide rows 2 and 4."
  [A:A2..A:IV2].HideRows
  [A:A4..A:IV4].HideRows
  ' Note -- this is equivalent to setting the row property
  ' IsRowHidden = True

  ' Unhide rows 2 and 4.
  MsgBox "Unhide rows 2 and 4."
  [A:A2..A:IV2].UnHideRows
  [A:A4..A:IV4].UnHideRows
End Sub

```



### 1-2-3: UnloadAddin method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LOADADDIN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Unloads the specified add-in.

#### Syntax

*application*.UnloadAddin *addinname*

#### Parameters

*addinname*

String. The name of the add-in to be unloaded.

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The Application.Addins property is a collection of names of the registered add-ins that you can load or unload. Use the IsAddinLoaded method to determine whether an add-in is loaded.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LOADADDIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ISADDINLOADED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDINS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: UpdateDefaultPrintSettings method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Copies the document's CurrentPrintSettings property to the application's DefaultPrintSettings property. This method has the effect of updating the print settings in the Windows registry.

#### Syntax

*document*.UpdateDefaultPrintSettings

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

The Application.DefaultPrintSettings print style is used for all new workbooks.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_USEDEFAULTPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDEFINENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RETRIEVENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWNAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CURRENTPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Update method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATA LINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS;';0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SORTDATA\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Updates the object. For a window object, refreshes the window. For a DataQuery object, updates the source table of the query with the modifications made to records in the 1-2-3 sheet.

For a linked OLE object (including an OLE object inside an OLE object), updates its presentation in the worksheet.

For a DDE object, causes the object to receive new data from the server.

#### Syntax

*object.Update*

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

#### Usage

For DataQuery objects, this method only works when the DataQuery.AllowsUpdates property is set to True.

For OLE objects, this method only works if the OLEObject.AutoUpdate property or the Application.UpdateLinksOnOpenDoc property is set to False.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_REFRESH\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_REFRESHOUTPUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_REFRESHQUERY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_AUTOUPDATE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_UPDATELINKSONOPENDOC\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_AUTOREFRESH\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ALLOWSUPDATES\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: UseDefaultPrintSettings method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DELETENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Copies the application's default print settings to the document's CurrentPrintSettings property.

#### Syntax

*document*.UseDefaultPrintSettings

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_UPDATEDEFAULTPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDEFINENAMEDPRINTS  
ETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_RETRIEVENAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEW  
NAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_12  
3\_CURRENTPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### **1-2-3: UseNamedPrintSettings method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Applies the specified named print settings (print style) to the document's CurrentPrintSettings property.

#### **Syntax**

*document.UseNamedPrintSettings settingsname*

#### **Parameters**

*settingsname*

String. The name of the PrintSettings object to be used as the current print settings.

#### **Return values**

None

### 1-2-3: UserLogin method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SEND\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Logs the user into the local e-mail application. Call this method before calling the Send or SendMail methods, to prevent the display of the user mail login dialog box.

#### Syntax

*application*.UserLogin [*username*], [*password*], [*messagecontainerpath*]

#### Parameters

*username*

(Optional) String. The user name for the e-mail application.

*password*

(Optional) String. The password for the e-mail application.

*messagecontainerpath*

(Optional) String. The full path, including the drive letter, to the user's cc:Mail post office database, if applicable. This parameter is needed only if cc:Mail is the e-mail application.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SEND\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_SENDMAIL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Verb method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Invokes the specified action on an object. The *verb* actions are defined in the registry by the server that manages the object.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related method are not supported in 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Syntax

*object.Verb verb*

#### Parameters

*verb*

(Optional) String, Integer, or Variant (OLEVerb enumeration). One of the registered verbs supported by the object, such as "Edit" and "Open". Strings are case insensitive, and you can pass the integer equivalent instead. The default is the object's primary verb, which is the action that results when the user double-clicks the object, or presses ENTER when the object is selected.

The following table lists the allowed enumerated values for this parameter. Some objects will only support a subset of these values. If the object doesn't support the specified verb, its server may generate an error.

<u>Enumeration Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$OLEVerbPrimary	The object's primary verb, normally the action that results when the user double-clicks the object. (Default.)
\$OLEVerbShow	Show the object for editing or viewing.
\$OLEVerbOpen	Open the object for editing in a separate window.
\$OLEVerbHide	Remove the object's user interface (UI) from view.
\$OLEVerbUIActivate	Activate the object for in-place editing and show its UI.
\$OLEVerbInPlaceActivate	Activate the object for in-place editing, without showing its UI.
\$OLEVerbDiscardUndoState	Discard the object's undo state.

#### Return values

None

```

' Example: VersionGroup and VersionGroups methods
Sub VersionDemo2
    ' Set up two ranges of data, each supporting three versions.
    Messagebox "Set up two ranges of data, each supporting three versions."
    Messagebox "The first range is named BOTTOMLINE."
    [A:A3].Contents = "Item"
    [A:B3].Contents = "Amount"
    [A:A3..A:B3].Font.Bold = True
    [A:A4].Contents = "Income"
    [A:A5].Contents = "Expenses"
    [A:A6].Contents = "Result"
    [A:B4].Contents = "45000"
    [A:B5].Contents = "42000"
    [A:B6].Contents = "+B4-+B5"
    [A:B4..A:B6].Format "US Dollar",0
    ' Create the range name BOTTOMLINE and three versions.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "BOTTOMLINE",[A:A3..A:B6]
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "BestCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.BestCase].Description = "This is the best scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "40000"          ' New data for the version.
    [BOTTOMLINE.Original].MakeCurrent
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "WorstCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.WorstCase].Description = "This is the worst case scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "47000"          ' New data for the version.
    ' Set up the second range of data and create the versions.
    Messagebox "The second range is named TAXABLES."
    [A:A9].Contents = "Item"
    [A:B9].Contents = "Amount"
    [A:A9..A:B9].Font.Bold = True
    [A:A10].Contents = "Income"
    [A:A11].Contents = "Retirement Account"
    [A:A12].Contents = "Taxable"
    [A:B10].Contents = "45000"
    [A:B11].Contents = "1500"
    [A:B12].Contents = "+B10-+B11"
    [A:B10..A:B12].Format "US Dollar",0
    ' Create the range name TAXABLES and three versions.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "TAXABLES",[A:A9..A:B12]
    [TAXABLES].NewVersion "BestCase"
    [TAXABLES.BestCase].Description = "This is the best scenario."
    [TAXABLES].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B11].Contents = "2500"          ' New data for the version.
    [TAXABLES.Original].MakeCurrent
    [TAXABLES].NewVersion "WorstCase"
    [TAXABLES.WorstCase].Description = "This is the worst case scenario."
    [TAXABLES].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B11].Contents = "500"           ' New data for the version.
    ' Create a version group named "VersionGroup 1".
    Messagebox "Create a version group named VersionGroup 1."
    CurrentDocument.NewVersionGroup "VersionGroup 1"
    [VersionGroup 1].Description = "Here is a version group."
    ' Add the version BOTTOMLINE.BestCase to the group.
    ' Add the version TAXABLES.BestCase to the group.
    Messagebox "Add versions from BOTTOMLINE and TAXABLES to the group."
    [VersionGroup 1].AddVersion "BOTTOMLINE","BestCase",
    [VersionGroup 1].AddVersion "TAXABLES","BestCase",

```



```
[VersionGroup 1].Name = "VersionGroup 1"  
[VersionGroup 1].Share = $Unprotected  
' Declare a variable for a VersionGroups collection.  
MessageBox "Use the VersionGroups method to get versiongroups properties."  
Dim returnVersionGroups As versiongroups  
Set returnVersionGroups = Currentdocument.VersionGroups  
' Declare a variable to hold the number of versiongroups in the document.  
Dim versionGroupsCount As Long  
' Get the value of the Count property.  
versionGroupsCount = returnVersionGroups.Count  
MessageBox "The number of versiongroups = + Cstr(versionGroupsCount)  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: VersionGroups method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VERSIONGROUPS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns a collection of version groups matching the specified criteria.

#### Syntax

*versiongroups* = *document*.**VersionGroups**([*versiongroupname*], [*lastmodifier*])

#### Parameters

*versiongroupname*

(Optional) String. The name of a version group in the specified file to match. By default, all version groups are included.

*lastmodifier*

(Optional) String. The name of a user who last modified one or more version groups. If a version group was modified most recently by the name in *lastmodifier*, the VersionGroups method adds that version group to the collection.

#### Return values

Returns a VersionGroups object.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NEWVERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: VersionGroup method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_Document\_Class;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Returns a VersionGroup object for the version group matching the specified criteria.

#### Syntax

*versiongroup* = *document*.VersionGroup(*versiongroupname*, [*lastmodifier*])

#### Parameters

*versiongroupname*

String. The name of the version group for the specified file.

*lastmodifier*

(Optional) String. The name of the user who last modified the version group. This parameter allows you to distinguish between version groups that have the same name but were modified by different users.

#### Return values

The VersionGroup object corresponding to *versiongroupname*. If there are multiple version groups that use the same name and were last modified by the same user, 1-2-3 chooses a version group to return.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_NEWVERSIONGROUP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: VersionGroup and VersionGroups methods
Sub VersionDemo2
    ' Set up two ranges of data, each supporting three versions.
    Messagebox "Set up two ranges of data, each supporting three versions."
    Messagebox "The first range is named BOTTOMLINE."
    [A:A3].Contents = "Item"
    [A:B3].Contents = "Amount"
    [A:A3..A:B3].Font.Bold = True
    [A:A4].Contents = "Income"
    [A:A5].Contents = "Expenses"
    [A:A6].Contents = "Result"
    [A:B4].Contents = "45000"
    [A:B5].Contents = "42000"
    [A:B6].Contents = "+B4-+B5"
    [A:B4..A:B6].Format "US Dollar",0
    ' Create the range name BOTTOMLINE and three versions.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "BOTTOMLINE",[A:A3..A:B6]
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "BestCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.BestCase].Description = "This is the best scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "40000"          ' New data for the version.
    [BOTTOMLINE.Original].MakeCurrent
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "WorstCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.WorstCase].Description = "This is the worst case scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "47000"          ' New data for the version.
    ' Set up the second range of data and create the versions.
    Messagebox "The second range is named TAXABLES."
    [A:A9].Contents = "Item"
    [A:B9].Contents = "Amount"
    [A:A9..A:B9].Font.Bold = True
    [A:A10].Contents = "Income"
    [A:A11].Contents = "Retirement Account"
    [A:A12].Contents = "Taxable"
    [A:B10].Contents = "45000"
    [A:B11].Contents = "1500"
    [A:B12].Contents = "+B10-+B11"
    [A:B10..A:B12].Format "US Dollar",0
    ' Create the range name TAXABLES and three versions.
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "TAXABLES",[A:A9..A:B12]
    [TAXABLES].NewVersion "BestCase"
    [TAXABLES.BestCase].Description = "This is the best scenario."
    [TAXABLES].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B11].Contents = "2500"          ' New data for the version.
    [TAXABLES.Original].MakeCurrent
    [TAXABLES].NewVersion "WorstCase"
    [TAXABLES.WorstCase].Description = "This is the worst case scenario."
    [TAXABLES].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B11].Contents = "500"          ' New data for the version.
    ' Create a version group named "VersionGroup 1".
    Messagebox "Create a version group named VersionGroup 1."
    CurrentDocument.NewVersionGroup "VersionGroup 1"
    [VersionGroup 1].Description = "Here is a version group."
    ' Add the version BOTTOMLINE.BestCase to the group.
    ' Add the version TAXABLES.BestCase to the group.
    Messagebox "Add versions from BOTTOMLINE and TAXABLES to the group."
    [VersionGroup 1].AddVersion "BOTTOMLINE","BestCase",
    [VersionGroup 1].AddVersion "TAXABLES","BestCase",

```

```
[VersionGroup 1].Name = "VersionGroup 1"  
[VersionGroup 1].Share = $Unprotected  
' Declare a variable for a VersionGroups collection.  
MessageBox "Use the VersionGroups method to get versiongroups properties."  
Dim returnVersionGroups As versiongroups  
Set returnVersionGroups = Currentdocument.VersionGroups  
' Declare a variable to hold the number of versiongroups in the document.  
Dim versionGroupsCount As Long  
' Get the value of the Count property.  
versionGroupsCount = returnVersionGroups.Count  
MessageBox "The number of versiongroups = " + Cstr(versionGroupsCount)  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Versions method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_Range\_Class;H\_123\_VersionGroup\_Class;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VERSIONS\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Returns a collection of versions matching the specified criteria.

#### Syntax

*versions* = *range*.**Versions**([*versionnames*], [*lastmodifier*])

#### Parameters

*versionnames*

(Optional) String. The names of the versions to match. By default, all versions are included.

**Note** Version names are case-sensitive.

*lastmodifier*

(Optional) String. The name of a user who last modified one or more versions. If a version was last modified by the user specified in *lastmodifier*, the Versions method adds that version to the collection.

#### Return values

Returns a Versions object.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPORTVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: ReportVersion, Version, and Versions methods
Sub VersionDemol
    ' Set up a range of data to support three versions.
    MessageBox "Set up a range of data to support three versions."
    [A:A3].Contents = "Item"
    [A:B3].Contents = "Amount"
    [A:A3..A:B3].Font.Bold = True
    [A:A4].Contents = "Income"
    [A:A5].Contents = "Expenses"
    [A:A6].Contents = "Result"
    [A:B4].Contents = "45000"
    [A:B5].Contents = "42000"
    [A:B6].Contents = "+B4-+B5"
    [A:B4..A:B6].Format "US Dollar",0
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "BOTTOMLINE",[A:A3..A:B6]
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "BestCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.BestCase].Description = "This is the best scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "40000"
    [BOTTOMLINE.Original].MakeCurrent
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "WorstCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.WorstCase].Description = "This is the worst case scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "47000"
    ' Use the Version method to access properties for the new versions.
    MessageBox "Use the Version method to access properties for the new versions."
    ' Declare a variable as a Version object.
    Dim returnRangeVersion As Version
    ' Select the range containing the versions.
    [BOTTOMLINE].Goto
    [BOTTOMLINE].Select
    ' Assign the variable to one of the versions in the range.
    Set returnRangeVersion = Selection.Version("BestCase")
    ' Declare a variable to hold the version ID of the selected version.
    Dim rangeVersionVersionID As Long
    ' Get the VersionID of the version.
    rangeVersionVersionID = returnRangeVersion.VersionID
    Print "VersionID for version BestCase = " rangeVersionVersionID
    ' Use the Versions method to access in a Versions collection.
    MessageBox "Use the Versions method to get collection properties."
    ' Declare a variable as a Versions collection object.
    Dim returnRangeVersions As versions
    ' Select the range containing the versions.
    [BOTTOMLINE].Goto
    [BOTTOMLINE].Select
    ' Assign the variable to collection of versions in the selected range.
    Set returnRangeVersions = Selection.Versions
    ' Declare a variable to hold the value of the Count property.
    Dim rangeVersionsCount As Long
    ' Get the number of versions in the selected range.
    rangeVersionsCount = Selection.Versions.Count
    Print "Number of versions in range BOTTOMLINE = " rangeVersionsCount
    ' Generate a report about versions in the selected range.
    MessageBox "Generate a report about versions in the selected range."

```

```
[BOTTOMLINE].ReportVersion "BestCase;Original;", [A:A20], True, True, $Column  
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: Version method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Returns a Version object for the version matching the criteria.

#### Syntax

*version* = *range*.Version(*versionname*, [*lastmodifier*])

#### Parameters

*versionname*

String. The name of the version for *range*.

**Note** Version names are case-sensitive.

*lastmodifier*

(Optional) String. The name of the user who last modified the version. This parameter allows you to distinguish between two versions that have the same name but were modified by different users.

#### Return value

A Version object corresponding to *versionname*. If there are multiple versions that use the same name and were last modified by the same user, 1-2-3 chooses a version to return.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REPORTVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_DELETEVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NEWVERSION\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```

' Example: ReportVersion, Version, and Versions methods
Sub VersionDemol
    ' Set up a range of data to support three versions.
    MessageBox "Set up a range of data to support three versions."
    [A:A3].Contents = "Item"
    [A:B3].Contents = "Amount"
    [A:A3..A:B3].Font.Bold = True
    [A:A4].Contents = "Income"
    [A:A5].Contents = "Expenses"
    [A:A6].Contents = "Result"
    [A:B4].Contents = "45000"
    [A:B5].Contents = "42000"
    [A:B6].Contents = "+B4-+B5"
    [A:B4..A:B6].Format "US Dollar",0
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "BOTTOMLINE",[A:A3..A:B6]
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "BestCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.BestCase].Description = "This is the best scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "40000"
    [BOTTOMLINE.Original].MakeCurrent
    [BOTTOMLINE].NewVersion "WorstCase"
    [BOTTOMLINE.WorstCase].Description = "This is the worst case scenario."
    [BOTTOMLINE].VersionBorderVisible = True
    [A:B5].Contents = "47000"
    ' Use the Version method to access properties for the new versions.
    MessageBox "Use the Version method to access properties for the new versions."
    ' Declare a variable as a Version object.
    Dim returnRangeVersion As Version
    ' Select the range containing the versions.
    [BOTTOMLINE].Goto
    [BOTTOMLINE].Select
    ' Assign the variable to one of the versions in the range.
    Set returnRangeVersion = Selection.Version("BestCase")
    ' Declare a variable to hold the version ID of the selected version.
    Dim rangeVersionVersionID As Long
    ' Get the VersionID of the version.
    rangeVersionVersionID = returnRangeVersion.VersionID
    Print "VersionID for version BestCase = " rangeVersionVersionID
    ' Use the Versions method to access in a Versions collection.
    MessageBox "Use the Versions method to get collection properties."
    ' Declare a variable as a Versions collection object.
    Dim returnRangeVersions As versions
    ' Select the range containing the versions.
    [BOTTOMLINE].Goto
    [BOTTOMLINE].Select
    ' Assign the variable to collection of versions in the selected range.
    Set returnRangeVersions = Selection.Versions
    ' Declare a variable to hold the value of the Count property.
    Dim rangeVersionsCount As Long
    ' Get the number of versions in the selected range.
    rangeVersionsCount = Selection.Versions.Count
    Print "Number of versions in range BOTTOMLINE = " rangeVersionsCount
    ' Generate a report about versions in the selected range.
    MessageBox "Generate a report about versions in the selected range."

```

```
[BOTTOMLINE].ReportVersion "BestCase;Original;", [A:A20], True, True, $Column  
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: WhatifTable1 method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;';0)} [See list of classes](#)

Substitutes values for one variable in one or more formulas and enters the results in an output range.

#### **Syntax**

*document.WhatifTable1 outputrange, inputcell*

#### **Parameters**

*outputrange*

Variants. The name or address of a range that contains the formulas, a list of input values that the formula uses in place of the variable, and blank cells where 1-2-3 places the results.

*inputcell*

Variants. The name or address of the cell in which 1-2-3 temporarily enters values for the variable while performing the calculations required to create the what-if table.

*Inputcell1* must be outside of *outputrange*.

#### **Return values**

None

### **1-2-3: WhatIfTable2 method**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS';0)} [See list of classes](#)

Substitutes values for two variables in one formula and enters the results in an output range.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.**WhatIfTable2** *outputrange*, *inputcell1*, *inputcell2*

#### **Parameters**

*outputrange*

Variant. The name or address of a range that contains the formula, a list of input values that the formula uses in place of the variables, and blank cells where 1-2-3 places the results.

*inputcell1*, *inputcell2*

Variant. The names or addresses of the first and second cells in which 1-2-3 temporarily enters values while performing the calculations required to create the table.

*inputcell1* and *inputcell2* must be outside of *outputrange*.

#### **Return values**

None

### **1-2-3: WhatIfTable3 method**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;'0)} [See list of classes](#)

Substitutes values for three variables in one formula and enters the results in an output range.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.**WhatIfTable3** *outputrange*, *inputcell1*, *inputcell2*, *inputcell3*, *formula*

#### **Parameters**

*outputrange*

Variant. The name or address of a range that a list of input values that the formula uses in place of the variables, and blank cells where 1-2-3 places the results.

*inputcell1*, *inputcell2*, *inputcell3*

Variant. The names or addresses of the first, second, and third cells in which 1-2-3 temporarily enters values while performing the calculations required to create the table.

*inputcell1*, *inputcell2*, and *inputcell3* must be outside of *outputrange*.

*formula*

Variant. The name or address of a cell containing the formula that has the three variables you want to change.

#### **Return Values**

None

### **1-2-3: WhatifTableReset method**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Clears the output ranges and input cells for all what-if tables in the current file.

#### **Syntax**

*document*.WhatifTableReset

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

None

```
' Example: ZoomIn, ZoomOut, ZoomReset, and ZoomTo methods
Sub ZoomScales
  ' Zoom out to a preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom out to a preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomOut

  ' Zoom in to the next preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to the next preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomIn

  ' Zoom in to the next preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to the next preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomIn

  ' Reset the Zoom factor to the current custom zoom factor.
  MsgBox "Reset the Zoom factor to the default."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomReset

  ' Zoom out to 25%.
  MsgBox "Zoom out to 25%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomTo 25

  ' Zoom in to 200%.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to 200%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomTo 200

  ' Set the custom zoom factor to 80% and zoom to 80%.
  MsgBox "Set the ZoomScale property to 80%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomScale = 80
  CurrentDocument.ZoomReset
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: ZoomIn method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ZOOMIN\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Increases the current zoom value for all sheets in the document by 25% to 400%.

#### Syntax

*document*.ZoomIn

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ZOOMOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMT  
O\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ZoomMapIn method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Increases the display size of the map by 100%.

#### Syntax

*map*.ZoomMapIn

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RECENTERMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDRAWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTORECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ZoomMapOut method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Shrinks the display size of the map by 50%.

#### Syntax

*map*.ZoomMapOut

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RECENTERMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDRAWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REMOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTORECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ZoomMapReset method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Displays the map as it was when it was created.

#### Syntax

*map*.ZoomMapReset

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RECENTERMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDRAWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_ZOOMMAPTORECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ZoomMapTo method

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets the view scale for the map to the specified percentage.

#### Syntax

*map*.ZoomMapTo(*viewscale*)

#### Parameters

*viewscale*

Long. Any long from 0 (zero) - 10000. The percentage to use for the map's view scale.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RECENTERMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_REDRAWMAP\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_MOVEOVERLAY\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMMAPIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMMAPOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMMAPRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMMAPTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMMAPTORECTANGLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: ZoomOut method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ZOOMOUT\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Decreases the current zoom value for all sheets in the document by by a value between 25% and 400%.

#### Syntax

*document*.ZoomOut

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ZOOMIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: ZoomIn, ZoomOut, ZoomReset, and ZoomTo methods
Sub ZoomScales
  ' Zoom out to a preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom out to a preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomOut

  ' Zoom in to the next preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to the next preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomIn

  ' Zoom in to the next preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to the next preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomIn

  ' Reset the Zoom factor to the current custom zoom factor.
  MsgBox "Reset the Zoom factor to the default."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomReset

  ' Zoom out to 25%.
  MsgBox "Zoom out to 25%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomTo 25

  ' Zoom in to 200%.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to 200%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomTo 200

  ' Set the custom zoom factor to 80% and zoom to 80%.
  MsgBox "Set the ZoomScale property to 80%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomScale = 80
  CurrentDocument.ZoomReset
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ZoomReset method

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ZOOMRESET\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Restores the view scale for the file to the custom scale setting.

#### Syntax

*document*.ZoomReset

#### Parameters

None

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ZOOMIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMTO\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: ZoomIn, ZoomOut, ZoomReset, and ZoomTo methods
Sub ZoomScales
  ' Zoom out to a preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom out to a preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomOut

  ' Zoom in to the next preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to the next preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomIn

  ' Zoom in to the next preset scale.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to the next preset scale."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomIn

  ' Reset the Zoom factor to the current custom zoom factor.
  MsgBox "Reset the Zoom factor to the default."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomReset

  ' Zoom out to 25%.
  MsgBox "Zoom out to 25%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomTo 25

  ' Zoom in to 200%.
  MsgBox "Zoom in to 200%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomTo 200

  ' Set the custom zoom factor to 80% and zoom to 80%.
  MsgBox "Set the ZoomScale property to 80%."
  CurrentDocument.ZoomScale = 80
  CurrentDocument.ZoomReset
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ZoomTo method

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ZOOM\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ZOOMTO\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets the view scale for all sheets in the file to the specified magnification percentage. Increasing the view scale increases magnification; decreasing it reduces magnification.

#### Syntax

*document.ZoomTo viewscale*

#### Parameters

*viewscale*

Long. Any long from 25 - 400. The magnification factor of the view scale expressed as a percent. The default view scale for new files can be set using the View menu Zoom commands.

#### Return values

None

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ZOOMIN\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMOUT\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_ZOOMRESET\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
'Example: ZoomTo method
'Toggle display size of cells between 75% and 100%
  'Check current zoom percentage
  If .Zoom = 75 Then
    'Zoom in or out, accordingly
    .ZoomTo 100
  Else
    .ZoomTo 75
  End If
```

### **1-2-3: ActiveCell property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ACTIVECELL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a Range object containing just the active cell.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *value* = *sheet.ActiveCell*

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for the ActiveCell property is a single-cell Range object.

```
' Example: ActiveCell property and SetActiveCell method
' To verify the active cell.
[C1..D5].Select
[D3].SetActiveCell
'Verify that the active cell is set and returned correctly.
Msgbox [A].ActiveCell.Name
```

```
' Example: ActiveDocument property
' To read the name of the active document.
Msgbox "The active document is " + CurrentApplication.ActiveDocument.Name
```

### **1-2-3: ActiveDocument property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ACTIVEDOCUMENT\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the current document object.

#### **Data type**

Document

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *value* = *application.ActiveDocument*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ActiveDocument property is a Document object.

### **1-2-3: ActiveDocWindow property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the active document window.

#### **Data type**

DocWindow

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *application.ActiveDocWindow* = *value*

**Set** *value* = *application.ActiveDocWindow*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the ActiveDocWindow property can be any valid document window.



### 1-2-3: Active property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ACTIVE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether the object you specify is the active object.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object.Active*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The specified object is the active object.
FALSE	The specified object is not the active object.

```
' Example: Active property
' To determine whether a file is active.
Forall win In CurrentDocument.DocWindows
  If win.Active = False Then
    MsgBox win.Name + "is not active."
  Else
    MsgBox win.Name + "is active."
  End If
End Forall
```

### 1-2-3: Addins property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of add-in names that are currently registered.

#### Data type

Strings

#### Syntax

Set *strings* = *application*.Addins

#### Legal values

The value of the Addins property is the names of add-ins that are currently registered.

#### Usage

An add-in must be registered in order to be loaded.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ISADDINLOADED\_METHOD\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: AdjustColumnWidths property

{button ,AL('^;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether column width for a Web table is adjusted when the table is refreshed (with the Refresh method).

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*webtable.AdjustColumnWidths* = *value*

*value* = *webtable.AdjustColumnWidths*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Adjust column width.
FALSE	(Default) Do not adjust column width.

### **1-2-3: AdviseTimeOut property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of milliseconds 1-2-3 will wait for the server application to respond to a DDE advise connection.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application*.AdviseTimeOut = *value*

*value* = *application*.AdviseTimeOut

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for this property is any long from 0 to 65535. The default is 10000.

```
' Example: AlignOverColumns, Contents, and TextHorizontalAlign properties (Text Only)
' Select a range and align the text over columns.
Sub AlignText
    [A:B5].Contents = "Test"
    [A:B5].TextHorizontalAlign = $AlignCenter
    [A:B5..A:C5].Select
    [A:B5..A:C5].AlignOverColumns = True
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: AlignOverColumns property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ALIGNOVERCOLUMNS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the text in the leftmost cell is aligned over the columns within the range. The text alignment for the range is set by the TextHorizontalAlign property.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*range*.AlignOverColumns = *value*

*value* = *range*.AlignOverColumns

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Align text over the columns.
FALSE	Do not align text over the columns.

```
'Example: AllFields property
'Return the list of all available fields in the Output panel.

sub Printfields
Forall x in [Query1].AllFields
Print x," ";
end Forall
End sub
```



### **1-2-3: AllFields property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ALLFIELDS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the list of all available fields in the source database tables.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

Set *value* = *query*.AllFields

#### **Legal values**

The values for the AllFields property are the available fields in the source tables.

### **1-2-3: AllNames property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ALLNAMES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the address of the current range and all range names for that range.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

Set *value* = *range*.AllNames

#### **Legal values**

The values of the AllNames property are all range names for the specified range, all associated version names, and the range address. The AllNames property always returns the range address, at least.

```
' Example: AllNames property and CreateRangeName method
' Create 3 different range names on the same range.
' Print out all names for the range.
Sub PrintNames
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "xyz1", [A:B10..A:E15]
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "eieio", [A:B10..A:E15]
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "b10toe15", [A:B10..A:E15]

    Forall x In [A:B10..A:E15].AllNames
        Print x
    End Forall
End Sub
```

'The output will be:

```
' A:B10..A:E15
' B10TOE15
' EIEIO
' XYZ1
```

### 1-2-3: AllowsUpdates property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the user can update the data retrieved for a query, using the Query Table - Update command. Setting this property also causes the data to be refreshed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.AllowsUpdates = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.AllowsUpdates

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The query table will accept updates.
FALSE	(Default) The query table will not accept updates.

#### Usage

This property can only be set if there is only one source table associated with the query. It is not valid if there are joined tables, or if the query table has an aggregate, a computed column, sorted fields, or if the unique setting is on, or if records-limited is on.

### 1-2-3: AllPagesPrint property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to print all of the pages in the print selection.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.AllPagesPrint* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.AllPagesPrint*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Print all pages in the print selection.
FALSE	Print only the pages specified by the PageFrom and PageTo properties.

### 1-2-3: AlwaysReserve property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ALWAYSRESERVE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the file opens as read-write (reserved) or read-only.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *document*.AlwaysReserve

*document*.AlwaysReserve = *value*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) The file will open as read-write.
FALSE	The file will open as read-only.

```
' Example: AlwaysReserve property  
' Reserve the file.  
CurrentDocument.AlwaysReserve = True
```

### 1-2-3: Anchor property

```
{button ,AL( ;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS  
;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_  
CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAN  
D_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;  
H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;  
H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

Sets or returns how an object is fastened to the cells behind it.

#### Data type

Variant (AnchorType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.Anchor = *value*

*value* = *object*.Anchor

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TopLeftAndBottomRight	You can move and size the object when you move, size, and hide cells behind it.
\$TopLeft	You can move, but not size, the object when you move, size, and hide cells behind it.
\$NotFastened	You can detach the object from the underlying cells. Then you can move, size, or hide cells behind the selected object without moving or resizing the object.



```
' Example: ApplicationMaximized property
' Set the application to display as maximized when opened.
CurrentApplication.ApplicationMaximized = True
```

### 1-2-3: ApplicationMaximized property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATIONMAXIMIZED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display 1-2-3 in a maximized window when starting.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.ApplicationMaximized = *value*

*value* = *application*.ApplicationMaximized

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display 1-2-3 in a maximized window.
FALSE	(Default) Do not display 1-2-3 in a maximized window.

### **1-2-3: ApplicationName property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATIONNAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the application used to create the DDE link.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *ddeLink*.**ApplicationName**

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for the ApplicationName property is the name of the application to which the link is made.

```
' Example: ApplicationName property
' Return the name of the application used to create a DDE link.
Dim x As DDELink
Set x = CurrentDocument.NewDDELink("Link 1", "WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp",
"BookMarkName", $textformat, True)
Msgbox x.ApplicationName
```

```
' Example: ApplicationWindow property and Cascade method
' Create two document windows and cascade them.
Dim appwindow As ApplicationWindow
Dim doc1 As Document
Dim doc2 As Document
Set appwindow = CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow
Set doc1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Document #1")
Set doc2 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Document #2")
' Cascade the document windows.
appwindow.Cascade
```

### **1-2-3: ApplicationWindow property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CASCADE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)  
} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the application window for the current application.

#### **Data type**

ApplicationWindow

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *applicationwindow* = *application*.**ApplicationWindow**

#### **Legal Values**

The value of the ApplicationWindow property is the ApplicationWindow object.

### 1-2-3: Application property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADVISE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASSES;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE BORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGESELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;','0')} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATION_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

(Read-only) Returns the application object. There can be only one application object per running application, that is, one application per 1-2-3 executable running. There is a single window associated with each application.

#### Data type

Application

#### Syntax

**Set** *application* = *object*.Application

#### Legal values

The legal value for the Application property is the application object.

```
' Example: Application property
' This example is specific to Windows.
Dim appvar As Variant
Set appvar = CurrentDocument.Application
Msgbox "The application name is "+appvar.name
```



### **1-2-3: ArgumentSeparator property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ARGUMENTSEPARATOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the argument separator that is set in the Windows Control Panel. For more information, see your Microsoft documentation.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.ArgumentSeparator

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ArgumentSeparator property is the list separator set in the Windows Control Panel.

```
' Example: ArgumentSeparator property
' To return the argument separator.
Msgbox "The regional settings list separator is " + _
    CurrentApplication.ArgumentSeparator
```

### 1-2-3: Arrow property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARROW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the type of arrowhead that is added to an object.

#### Data type

Variant (ArrowType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.**Arrow** = *value*

*value* = *object*.**Arrow**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Head	Add an arrowhead to the beginning of the object.
\$Tail	Add an arrowhead to the end of the object.
\$Both	Add an arrowhead to both ends of the object.
\$None	Do not add any arrowheads to the object.

```
' Example: Authors property
' To return the author and last editor of the document.
Msgbox "The original author of this document is " + _
      CurrentDocument.Authors(0)
Msgbox "The last editor of this document is " + CurrentDocument.Authors(1)
```

### **1-2-3: Authors property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_AUTHORS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a string collection containing the name of the person who created the file and the name of the last person to modify that file.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *document*.**Authors**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Authors property is the Strings object containing the names of the persons who created and last modified the file.

' Example: Author property

' To return the author of the document.

Msgbox "The author of this document is " + CurrentDocument.Author

### **1-2-3: Author property**

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_AUTHOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_KEYWORDS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the person who created the workbook, version, or version group.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**Author**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Author property is the string containing the name of the person who created the object.

### 1-2-3: AutoExecMacrosEnabled property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_AUTOEXECCMACROSENABLED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether autoexecute macros run automatically when you open a workbook.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.AutoExecMacrosEnabled = *value*

*value* = *application*.AutoExecMacrosEnabled

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Run the autoexecute macros.
FALSE	Do not run the autoexecute macros.



```
' Example: AutoexecMacrosEnabled property  
' Set autoexecute macros to run automatically.  
CurrentApplication.AutoExecMacrosEnabled = True
```

```
' Example: AutoOpenPath property
' To return the directory of the documents that are opened automatically.
Msgbox "The documents in the directory " + _
      CurrentApplication.AutoOpenPath + _
      are opened automatically when 1-2-3 starts."
```

### **1-2-3: AutoOpenPath property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_AUTOOPENPATH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns a folder. The files in this folder are automatically opened when the application starts.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.AutoOpenPath = *value*

*value* = *application*.AutoOpenPath

#### **Legal values**

The value of the AutoOpenPath property is the name of the folder you specify in the File - User Setup - 1-2-3 Preferences dialog box, under Automatically opened files.

### 1-2-3: AutoRedraw property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;')0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether maps are set to redraw automatically when data changes.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.AutoRedraw = *value*

*value* = *object*.AutoRedraw

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Maps redraw automatically.
FALSE	Maps do not redraw automatically.

#### Usage

If the value of the AutoRedraw property is false, 1-2-3 redraws maps only when it reaches a RedrawMap method in a script or when the user chooses the Map - Redraw command.

### **1-2-3: AutoRefreshInterval property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets the interval, in minutes, at which a Web table is refreshed automatically.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*WebTable.AutoRefreshInterval = value*

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for AutoRefreshInterval is any integer between 0 and 120.

### 1-2-3: AutoRefresh property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to automatically refresh a query table whenever a change is made to the query that would affect the results.

The following methods and properties will always refresh the table automatically: AddSelectField, RemoveSelectField, setting SelectFields, setting BaseSourceTable, CreateComputedField, DeleteComputedField, Join, and setting AllowsUpdates to TRUE.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.AutoRefresh = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.AutoRefresh

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Refresh the query table automatically.
FALSE	Do not refresh the query table automatically.

#### Usage

If the value of the AutoRefresh property is false, 1-2-3 refreshes query tables only when it reaches a RefreshQuery method in a script or when the user chooses the Query Table - Refresh command.

### 1-2-3: AutoSmartFillEnabled property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Enables and disables automatic SmartFill.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.AutoSmartFillEnabled = *value*

*value* = *application*.AutoSmartFillEnabled

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	SmartFill is enabled.
FALSE	SmartFill is disabled.

### **1-2-3: AutoStartTimeout property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of milliseconds 1-2-3 waits for the server application to fully start, before attempting to create a DDE conversation.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application*.AutoStartTimeout = *value*

*value* = *application*.AutoStartTimeout

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for this property is any long from 0 to 65535. If the property is set to zero (0), autostart is disabled. The default is 15000.



### 1-2-3: AutoUpdate property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to automatically update the linked object when the source changes.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.AutoUpdate = *value*

*value* = *object*.AutoUpdate

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Update the linked object automatically.
FALSE	Do not update the linked object automatically.

#### Usage

If the value of the AutoUpdate property is false, 1-2-3 updates links only when it reaches an Update method in a script or when the user chooses Edit - Manage Links and clicks the Update Now button in the Manage Links dialog box.

### **1-2-3: AvailableMemory property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the amount of available memory in bytes.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.**AvailableMemory**

#### **Legal Values**

The value for the AvailableMemory property is the amount of available memory.

```

' Example: BackColor, Background, Bold, Colors, Contents, Font, Fontcolor,
' and Pattern properties
' Declare the variables.
    Dim testapp As Application
    Dim testfont As Font
    Dim y As Color
    Dim z As Color
    Dim rangel As Range
    Set testapp = CurrentApplication
' Declare and name a range.
    Set rangel = [A:A2..A:A10]
' Set the variable testfont as the font for the A1 cell and make
' the font bold. Set the variables y and z to the colors red and white.
    Set testfont = [A1].Font
    testfont.Bold = True
    Set y = testapp.Colors("White")
    Set z = testapp.Colors("Red")
' Set the colors for the first column and the background pattern for
' the named range. Set the contents of cell A1 to read "label here".
    Set testfont.Fontcolor = y
    Set rangel.Background.Backcolor = z
    rangel.Background.Pattern = $runningbricks
    [A1].Contents = "label here"

```

### **1-2-3: BackColor property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWDRAWLAYER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;  
H\_123\_GREEN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ISHIDDEN\_AND\_ISPROTECTED\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT',  
1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the background color for an object.

#### **Data type**

Color

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *background*.BackColor = *color*

**Set** *color* = *background*.BackColor

#### **Legal Values**

The value of the BackColor property is a Color object.

### 1-2-3: Background property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATA\_LINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWDRAWLAYER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_PATTERN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GREEN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ISHIDDEN\_AND\_ISPROTECTED\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

With the Pattern, Color, or BackColor property, sets or returns the pattern, color, or background color for an object.

#### Data type

Background

#### Syntax

**Set** *object*.Background = *background*

**Set** *object*.Background.BackColor = *color*

**Set** *object*.Background.Color = *color*

**Set** *object*.Background.Pattern = *pattern*

**Set** *background* = *object*.Background

**Set** *color* = *object*.Background.BackColor

**Set** *color* = *object*.Background.Color

**Set** *pattern* = *object*.Background.Pattern

#### Legal values

A Background object.

See the [Pattern property](#) for a list of patterns.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of colors.

```
' Example: Background and Pattern properties
' Add a background pattern.
Sub AddPattern
    [A:A5..A:H25].Background.Pattern = $DoubleRightHatch
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: BaseMapName property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the file name of a base map. A base map is a map one starts with before adding overlays.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**BaseMapName**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the BaseMapName property is a string containing the name of a map. Map names for maps that are available with 1-2-3 include the following:

World Countries

USA by State

Alaska

Hawaii

Canada by Province

European Union by Region

Europe by Country

Japan by Prefecture

Mexico by Estado

Australia by State

Taiwan

### **1-2-3: BaseSourceTable property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the base (first) source table. If there is a joined table, all other tables are joined to the base table.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*dataquery*.BaseSourceTable = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.BaseSourceTable

#### **Legal values**

The value of the BaseSourceTable property is a string containing the range name or address of a database table.

#### **Usage**

When you set a new table as the base source table, it must have the same number of fields and the same field names as the current base source table.



### 1-2-3: BeepsOnError property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BEEPSONERROR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether an audible beep sounds when an error occurs.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.BeepsOnError = *value*

*value* = *application*.BeepsOnError

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Sound a beep when an error occurs.
FALSE	Do not sound a beep when an error occurs.

```
' Example: BeepsOnError property
' Set the property to sound a beep when an error occurs.
CurrentApplication.BeepsOnError = True
```

### **1-2-3: BinRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range that contains the data 1-2-3 uses to group data into [map data bins](#).

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *mapbins*.BinRange = *value*

**Set** *value* = *mapbins*.BinRange

#### **Legal values**

The value of the BinRange property is any valid range.

### **1-2-3: BinsUsed property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the number of [map data bins](#) that contain values for the specified collection of bins.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *mapbins*.BinsUsed

#### **Legal values**

The value of the BinsUsed property is the number of bins that contain values.

### 1-2-3: BinType property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the way 1-2-3 groups data into [map data bins](#) for a collection of bins: Exact Match or Upper Limit.

#### Data type

Variant (MapBinType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*mapbins*.BinType = *value*

*value* = *mapbins*.BinType

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$ExactMatch	Display in the map data that is the same as the bin value only.
\$UpperLimit	Display in the map data that is less than or equal to the bin value.

### **1-2-3: Blue property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BLUE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the blue component of a color.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *color*.Blue

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Blue property is an integer from 0 - 255.

```
' Example: Blue and Colors properties
' Return the Blue value of the color.
Dim blueval As Long
Dim mycolor As Color
Set mycolor = CurrentApplication.Colors("magenta")
blueval = mycolor.Blue
Print blueval
```

```
' Example: Bold, Contents, and Font properties
' Make the title bold.
[A1].Contents = "Quarterly Report"
[A1].Font.Bold = True
```



### 1-2-3: Bold property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STRIKETHROUGH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_BOLD\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns whether the data is styled using the bold attribute.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*font*.**Bold** = *value*

*value* = *font*.**Bold**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Apply the bold attribute to the data.
FALSE	(Default) Do not apply the bold attribute to the data.

```
'Example: BottomBorder, Color, and ColorName properties
'Select a range and apply a bottom border style to the range.
[A1..B5].Select
Selection.BottomBorder.Style = $LongDashBorder
Selection.BottomBorder.Color.ColorName = "red"
```

### **1-2-3: BottomBorder property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BOTTOMBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the bottom border of a range.

#### **Data type**

RangeBorder

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *range*.BottomBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.BottomBorder.Color = *value*

**Set** *value* = *range*.BottomBorder.Style

**Set** *value* = *range*.BottomBorder.Color

#### **Legal values**

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

### **1-2-3: BottomMargin property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the bottom margin print setting in [twips](#).

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.BottomMargin = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.BottomMargin

#### **Legal values**

The combined top and bottom margin settings cannot be greater than the length of the paper.

```
' Example: CalcIterations property  
' Set the recalculation iterations value for a document.  
CurrentDocument.CalcIterations = 5
```

### **1-2-3: CalcIterations property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CALCITERATIONS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets the number of passes 1-2-3 makes to recalculate data.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*object*.**CalcIterations** = *value*

*value* = *object*.**CalcIterations**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the CalcIterations property is from 1 - 50.

```
' Example: CalcMode property
' Set the recalculation mode to manual for the document.
CurrentDocument.CalcMode = $Manual
```

### 1-2-3: CalcMode property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DESCRIPTION\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_CALC\_MODE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)}  
[See example](#)

Sets or returns whether 1-2-3 recalculates data automatically or manually.

#### Data type

Variant (RecalcMode enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.CalcMode = *value*

*value* = *object*.CalcMode

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Auto	(Default) Automatically recalculate all corresponding formulas when a change has been made to a cell.
\$Manual	Recalculate formulas only after the following actions or commands: F9, {Calc}, .Calc, or .RecalcRange.



```
' Example: CalcOrder property  
' Recalculate values in the document by column.  
CurrentDocument.CalcOrder = $Columns
```

### 1-2-3: CalcOrder property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CALCORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the order in which 1-2-3 recalculates data: on all values, by columns, or by rows.

#### Data type

Variant (RecalcOrder enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.CalcOrder = *value*

*value* = *object*.CalcOrder

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Natural	(Default) Recalculate all values on which the formula depends before recalculating the formula.
\$Column	Recalculate by column, beginning with A:A1.
\$Row	Recalculate by row, beginning with A:A1.

### **1-2-3: Caption property**

```
{button ,AL(^;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS',0)  
  } See list of classes
```

(Read-only) Returns the title of a window.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**Caption**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Caption property is a string containing the window title.

### **1-2-3: CellCommentsFont property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELLCOMMENTSFONT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the font and the text styles used for printed cell commands.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.CellCommentsFont = font

font = *printsettings*.CellCommentsFont

#### **Legal values**

The available fonts are dependent on what you have installed on your system.

```
' Example: CellCommentsFont property
' Apply a font and other attributes to text.
Dim printstyle As PrintSettings
Set printstyle = CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings
printstyle.CellCommentsFont.Fontname = "TimesNewRoman"
printstyle.CellCommentsFont.Bold = True
printstyle.CellCommentsFont.Italic = True
printstyle.CellCommentsFont.DoubleUnderline = True
```

### 1-2-3: CellCommentsPrint property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether cell comments for the corresponding print range will print. Cell comments will print in a list starting on a new page, following all other data.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.CellCommentsPrint = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.CellCommentsPrint

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Print cell comments.
FALSE	(Default) Do not print cell comments.

```
' Example: CellComment property
' Set the comment of a cell.
Dim commentfortotal As String
commentfortotal = "This is the grand total for the year."
[A:B9].CellComment = commentfortotal
```

### 1-2-3: CellComment property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_CELLCOMMENT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns a comment that is attached to a cell or range, which can be viewed by the Range - Range Properties InfoBox.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*range*.CellComment = *value*

*value* = *range*.CellComment

#### Legal values

The maximum length of the string is 1024 characters.

#### Usage

You can set or return a comment for a single cell only. If you set a cell comment for a range, only the first cell in the range contains the comment.



### **1-2-3: CellDisplay property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELLDISPLAY\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the formatted cell as it is displayed.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.CellDisplay

#### **Legal Value**

The value of the CellDisplay property is a string containing the formatted cell.

```
' Example: CellDisplay, Contents, FormatDecimals, and FormatName properties
' Enter a value, format the value, and display the formatted value.
Sub FormatVal
    [A:B5].Select
    Selection.Contents = "0.15"
    Selection.FormatName = "Percent"
    Selection.FormatDecimals = 0
    MsgBox Selection.CellDisplay
End Sub
'The messagebox will display: 15%
```

```
' Example: Cells and Contents properties
' Returns a range collection.
'Create a new sheet.
CurrentDocument.NewSheet $After,1,True
'Declare a variable of type Ranges.
Dim rangetoiterate As Ranges
'Use a 3D source range.
Set rangetoiterate = [A:A1..B:C3].Cells
'A variable for use in the Forall.
Dim indx As Integer
'Collections start at zero.
indx=0
'This loop sets the Contents property to its index value in the
'Cells collection.
Forall onecell in rangetoiterate
    'CellValue is the index.
    onecell.Contents = Cstr(indx)
    indx=indx + 1
End Forall
```

### **1-2-3: Cells property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELLS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FONTCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a range collection, with each element of the collection being a single-cell range. Each iteration of the collection goes to the next cell in the range.

#### **Data type**

Ranges

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *ranges* = *range*.Cells

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Cells property is a range collection of single-cell ranges.

### **1-2-3: CellValue property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CELLVALUE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FONTCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the value of a cell once formulas have been calculated.

#### **Data type**

Variant

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.**CellValue**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the CellValue property is the value that appears in the specified cell.

```
' Example: CellValue property
' Return the value of a cell.
Dim myvalue As Variant
[A:B9].Contents = "10*5"
myvalue = [A:B9].CellValue
Msgbox "The value of B9 is: " + myvalue
' The result will be a messagebox that says, "The value of B9 is: 50".
```

### **1-2-3: CenterLatitude property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the center latitude in degrees for the plot area of the map.

#### **Data type**

Double

#### **Syntax**

*mapplot.CenterLatitude = value*

*value = MapPlot.CenterLatitude*

#### **Legal values**

Any double from 0 - 90.

### 1-2-3: CenterLeftToRight property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether data and graphic objects will be centered horizontally when printed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.CenterLeftToRight* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.CenterLeftToRight*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Center printed data horizontally.
FALSE	(Default) Do not center printed data.



### **1-2-3: CenterLongitude property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the center longitude in degrees for the plot area of the map.

#### **Data type**

Double

#### **Syntax**

*mapplot.CenterLongitude* = *value*

*value* = *mapplot.CenterLongitude*

#### **Legal values**

Any double from -180 - 180 degrees.

### 1-2-3: CenterTopToBottom property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether data will be centered vertically when printed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.CenterTopToBottom* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.CenterTopToBottom*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Center printed data vertically.
FALSE	(Default) Do not center printed data.

### 1-2-3: CenturyLongFormat property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CENTURYLONGFORMAT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether the year number in date formats have a long format. For example, 1997 is a long format, while 97 is a short format.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *application*.CenturyLongFormat

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The year number has a long format.
FALSE	(Default) The year number has a short format.

```
' Example: CenturyLongFormat property
' Determine what format the operating system is using to display the year.
Dim dispdate as Variant
dispdate = CurrentApplication.CenturyLongFormat
Print dispdate
'This prints True if the operating system is set to show the year in four digits,
'or False if the operating system is set to show the year in two digits.
```

```
' Example: Changed property
' Determine whether a file has changed or not.
Dim docchanged As Variant
docchanged = CurrentDocument.Changed
' Show the mesage True if the file has changed and
' False if the file has not changed.
MessageBox Str(docchanged)
```

### 1-2-3: Changed property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CHANGED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the file has been changed since it was last saved.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.Changed* = *value*

*value* = *document.Changed*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The file has changed.
FALSE	The file has not changed.

### 1-2-3: ChartsPicturesAndDrawPrint property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether graphic objects should be printed with sheet data.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.ChartPicturesAndDrawPrint = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.ChartPicturesAndDrawPrint

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Print graphic objects with sheet data.
FALSE	Do not print graphic objects with sheet data.

### **1-2-3: Charts property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a ChartsCollection object.

#### **Data type**

Charts

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *charts* = *document.Charts*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Charts property is the collection of charts in the specified file.



### 1-2-3: ClassicMenuActivationKey property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the key(s) you use to display the 1-2-3 Classic menu.

#### Data type

Variant (ClassicMenuKeyChoices enumeration)

#### Syntax

*application*.ClassicMenuActivationKey = *value*

*value* = *application*.ClassicMenuActivationKey

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$SlashKey	(Default) Slash key displays the Classic menu.
\$LessThanKey	Angle bracket displays the Classic menu.
\$SlashAndLessThanKeys	Either the slash key or the angle bracket displays the Classic menu.

### 1-2-3: ClassicMenuEnabled property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the user can turn on the display of the 1-2-3 Classic menu.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.ClassicMenuEnabled = *value*

*value* = *application*.ClassicMenuEnabled

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) The user can turn on the display of the 1-2-3 Classic menu.
FALSE	The user can turn off the display of the 1-2-3 Classic menu.

### **1-2-3: ClassName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the data type of the specified class.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *classinfo*.**ClassName**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ClassName property is the name of any valid 1-2-3 class.

### **1-2-3: ClassVersionId property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the version of the specified object.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *classinfo*.**ClassVersionId**

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the ClassVersionId property is the version of the specified object.

' Example: Class property

' To return the class type of the selection.

MessageBox "The class type of the selection is " + Selection.Class.Classname

### 1-2-3: Class property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADVISE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASSES;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGEBORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGEELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;','0')} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_CLASS_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

(Read-only) Returns the ClassInfo subobject for the specified object.

#### Data type

ClassInfo

#### Syntax

**Set** *classinfo* = *object*.Class

#### Legal values

The value of the Class property is the ClassInfo subobject for the specified object.

### 1-2-3: Collate property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the print selection is collated or not. This property applies to printers with the collate function only.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.Collate* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.Collate*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Collate the print selection.
FALSE	(Default) Do not collate the print selection.

### 1-2-3: CollectionsOnSeparatePages property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether range collections are printed on separate pages or on the same page.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*.printsettings.CollectionsOnSeparatePages = value*

*value = .printsettings.CollectionsOnSeparatePages*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Print range collections on separate pages.
FALSE	Print range collections on the same page.



### **1-2-3: ColorBins property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the collection of color bins for a map.

#### **Data type**

MapBins

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *mapbins* = *object*.ColorBins

#### **Legal values**

The value for the ColorBins property is a MapBins object.

```
' Example: BackColor, Background, and ColorIndex properties
' To set the background to every available color.
Dim palindex As Long
'Set the background to every available color.
For palindex = 239 To 0 Step -1
[A:A1].Background.BackColor.ColorIndex = palindex
Next palindex
```

### **1-2-3: ColorIndex property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_COLORINDEX\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_NEGATIVESINCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the palette index of the color.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*object.color.ColorIndex* = *value*

*value* = *object.color.ColorIndex*

#### **Legal values**

Any Long from 0 - 239. For a list of color names and color index values, see the [Color palette](#).

```
' Example: ColorName, Font, and FontColor properties
' Select a range and change font color.
Sub FontColor
    [A:B5..A:H25].Select
    [A:A5..A:H25].Font.FontColor.ColorName = "Wedgewood"
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ColorName property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWDRAWLAYER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_EDGE\_COLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_COLOR\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_PATTERN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FONT\_COLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GRID\_BORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_HORIZONTAL\_BORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_INNER\_BORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Set or returns the name of the color of the Color object.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*object.color.ColorName* = *value*

*value* = *object.color.ColorName*

#### Legal values

The value for the ColorName property is the name of the color of the Color object.

For a list of all the color names, see the [Color palette](#).

#### Usage

This string is identical to the Name property of the color.

```
' Example: Background, BackColor, and Colors properties;
' CreateRangeName method
' Create a range name, then apply a specific color to that range.
' First, create the range.
CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "North Sales", [A:B2..A:B10]
' Then, apply the color.
Set [North Sales].Background.BackColor = CurrentApplication.Colors("light yellow")
```

### **1-2-3: Colors property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_COLORS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the collection of 240 colors.

#### **Data type**

Colors

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *colors* = *application.Colors*

#### **Legal values**

The values of the Colors property are Color objects.

#### **Usage**

You can access the Color objects in the Colors property either by the name of the color (a string index) or by numbers 0 - 239 (an ordinal index). See [Color palette](#) for a list of color names and the color index.

### 1-2-3: ColorVisible property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the color legend for a map is displayed or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*legend.ColorVisible = value*

*value = legend.ColorVisible*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the map's color legend.
FALSE	Do not display the map's color legend.



### 1-2-3: Color palette

The Colors collection holds a collection of 240 color constants, representing all the colors in the palette. You can access the Colors collection by an ordinal index (0 - 239) or by a string index (the name of the color in English in all releases of 1-2-3). The following table shows the index number and name for all the colors in the palette.

See the [Color property](#) for information on specifying colors.

<u>Color Index</u>	<u>Color Name</u>
0	white
1	vanilla
2	parchment
3	ivory
4	pale green
5	sea mist
6	ice blue
7	powder blue
8	arctic blue
9	lilac mist
10	purple wash
11	violet frost
12	seashell
13	rose pearl
14	pale cherry
15	white
16	blush
17	sand
18	light yellow
19	honeydew
20	celery
21	pale aqua
22	pale blue
23	crystal blue
24	lt cornflower
25	pale lavender
26	grape fizz
27	pale plum
28	pale pink
29	pale rose
30	rose quartz
31	5% gray
32	red sand
33	buff
34	lemon
35	pale lemon lime
36	mint green
37	pastel green
38	pastel blue

39	sapphire
40	cornflower
41	light lavender
42	pale purple
43	light orchid
44	pink orchid
45	apple blossom
46	pink coral
47	10% gray
48	light salmon
49	light peach
50	yellow
51	avocado
52	leaf green
53	light aqua
54	lt turquoise
55	light cerulean
56	azure
57	lavender
58	light purple
59	dusty violet
60	pink
61	pastel pink
62	pastel red
63	15% gray
64	salmon
65	peach
66	mustard
67	lemon lime
68	neon green
69	aqua
70	turquoise
71	cerulean
72	wedgewood
73	heather
74	purple haze
75	orchid
76	flamingo
77	cherry pink
78	red coral
79	20% gray
80	dark salmon
81	dark peach
82	gold
83	yellow green

84	light green
85	caribbean
86	dk pastel blue
87	dark cerulean
88	manganese blue
89	lilac
90	purple
91	lt red violet
92	light magenta
93	rose
94	carnation pink
95	25% gray
96	watermelon
97	tangerine
98	orange
99	chartreuse
100	green
101	teal
102	dark turquoise
103	lt slate blue
104	medium blue
105	dark lilac
106	royal purple
107	fuchsia
108	confetti pink
109	pale burgundy
110	strawberry
111	30% gray
112	rouge
113	burnt orange
114	dark orange
115	light olive
116	kelly green
117	sea green
118	aztec blue
119	dusty blue
120	blueberry
121	violet
122	deep purple
123	red violet
124	hot pink
125	dark rose
126	poppy red
127	35% gray
128	crimson

129	red
130	light brown
131	olive
132	dark green
133	dark teal
134	spruce
135	slate blue
136	navy blue
137	blue violet
138	amethyst
139	dk red violet
140	magenta
141	light burgundy
142	cherry red
143	40% gray
144	dark crimson
145	dark red
146	hazelnut
147	dark olive
148	emerald
149	malachite
150	dark spruce
151	steel blue
152	blue
153	iris
154	grape
155	plum
156	dark magenta
157	burgundy
158	cranberry
159	50% gray
160	mahogany
161	brick
162	dark brown
163	deep olive
164	dark emerald
165	evergreen
166	baltic blue
167	blue denim
168	cobalt blue
169	dark iris
170	midnight
171	dark plum
172	plum red
173	dark burgundy

174	scarlet
175	60% gray
176	chestnut
177	terra cotta
178	umber
179	amazon
180	peacock green
181	pine
182	metallic blue
183	dk slate blue
184	royal blue
185	lapis
186	dark grape
187	aubergine
188	dark plum red
189	raspberry
190	deep scarlet
191	70% gray
192	burnt sienna
193	milk chocolate
194	burnt umber
195	deep avocado
196	deep forest
197	dark pine
198	dk metallic blue
199	air force blue
200	ultramarine
201	prussian blue
202	raisin
203	eggplant
204	boisenberry
205	bordeaux
206	ruby
207	75% gray
208	red gray
209	tan
210	khaki
211	putty
212	bamboo green
213	green gray
214	baltic gray
215	blue gray
216	rain cloud
217	lilac gray
218	lt purple gray

219	light mauve
220	lt plum gray
221	lt burgundy gray
222	rose gray
223	80% gray
224	dark red gray
225	dark tan
226	safari
227	olive gray
228	jade
229	dk green gray
230	spruce gray
231	dk blue gray
232	atlantic gray
233	dk lilac gray
234	purple gray
235	mauve
236	plum gray
237	burgundy gray
238	dark rose gray
239	black

```
' Example: Color and Colors properties
' Set the Color value.
Dim mycolor As Variant
Set mycolor = CurrentApplication.Colors("magenta")
```

### 1-2-3: Color property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGEORDER\_CLASS;0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWDRAWLAYER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_COLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GRIDBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_HORIZONTALBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_INNERBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the color object of the specified object.

#### Data type

Color

#### Syntax

**Set** *object*.Color = *color*

**Set** *color* = *object*.Color

#### Legal values

You can use the Color property in conjunction with the [ColorName](#) or [ColorIndex](#) property. See the [Color palette](#) for a list of the color names and index values. You can also specify any color object from the Colors collection, as shown here:

```
Dim y As Color
Set y = CurrentApplication.Colors("red")
Set [c:b12].BottomBorder.Color = y
```

#### Usage

The value of the Color property for a graphic object is the current pattern color. The value of the Color property for a bin object is the current color for Color type bins.



### 1-2-3: ColumnFolding property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLUMNFOLDING\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the location of the parent or child items in the outline of a column. The parent items can be located either before or after the children items in an outline.

#### Data type

Variant (FoldDir enumeration)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.ColumnFolding = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.ColumnFolding

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$ParentBefore	(Default) Display the parent item before the child item.
\$ParentAfter	Display the parent item after the child item.

```
' Example: ColumnFolding and ColumnOutlineVisible properties
' Display the column outline, with the parent items displayed to the right.
' Demote a column to show the location of the parent.
Sub ShowColumn
    [A].ColumnOutlineVisible = True
    [A].ColumnFolding = $ParentAfter
    [A:F8].Select
    Selection.DemoteColumn
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: ColumnLevel property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the outline level for the first column in the range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.ColumnLevel

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ColumnLevel property is any Long from 0 (zero) to 8.

### 1-2-3: ColumnOutlineVisible property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLUMNOUTLINEVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the outline frame above the column letters is displayed or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.ColumnOutlineVisible = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.ColumnOutlineVisible

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display the outline frame above the column letters.
FALSE	(Default) Do not display the outline frame above the column letters.

```
' Example: ColumnOutlineVisible property
' Display the outline frame above the column letters.
[A].ColumnOutlineVisible = True
```

### **1-2-3: ColumnTitleRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns a print title range, identified as a column only. This print title range is printed to the left of the print range on every printed page.

#### **Data type**

Variant

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.ColumnTitleRange = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.ColumnTitleRange

#### **Legal values**

The value for the ColumnTitleRange property is the column you set or the column you specify using File - Preview & Page Setup (Headers & Footers).

```
' Example: ColumnWidth property
' Select a range and adjust its column width.
Sub AdjustWidth
    [A:B5..A:H25].select
    [A:B5..A:H25].ColumnWidth = 23
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: ColumnWidth property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLUMNWIDTH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_PATTERN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the width of all columns in the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*range.ColumnWidth = value*

*value = range.ColumnWidth*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ColumnWidth property is any long from 0 - 240.

#### **Usage**

Setting the column width to 0 hides the column.



### 1-2-3: ConfirmDragAndDrop property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether confirmation of drag and drop is enabled.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.ConfirmDragAndDrop = *value*

*value* = *application*.ConfirmDragAndDrop

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Enable confirmation of drag and drop.
FALSE	Do not enable confirmation of drag and drop.

```
' Example: Contents property  
' Set the contents of a cell.  
[A:B2].Contents = "Field 1"
```

### 1-2-3: Contents property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_DATAPROTECTED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_CONTENTS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GREEN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_KEYWORDS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the contents of a cell as it appears in the edit window.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*range*.Contents = *value*

*value* = *range*.Contents

#### Legal values

When referring to a multi-cell range, .Contents refers to the cell in the upper left corner of the range only.

### **1-2-3: CoordinateRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;')0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range that contains the pin character data for a map.

#### **Data type**

Variant

#### **Syntax**

*object.CoordinateRange = value*

*value = object.CoordinateRange*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the CoordinateRange property is the range you set or the range you specified using Map - Ranges.

### **1-2-3: CoordinateString property**

{button ,AL('^',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a coordinate string for the specified range.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.CoordinateString

#### **Legal values**

The value of the CoordinateString property is a string containing a valid range, for example "A:A1..B:B12". The CoordinateString property never returns a range name.

### **1-2-3: Copies property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of copies to be printed.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.Copies* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.Copies*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Copies property is the number of copies to be printed you set or the number of copies to be printed that you specified using File - Print.

### **1-2-3: CountryCode property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the country code, using the international telephone code. The country code used for Canada is 2.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.CountryCode

#### **Legal values**

The value for the CountryCode property can be any international telephone code.

### 1-2-3: Count property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BASECOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHARTS\_CLASS;H\_123\_CLASSINFOS\_CLASS;H\_123\_COLORS\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINKS\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINKS\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENTS\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOWS\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWOBJECTS\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPS\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTEXTENTRIES\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECTS\_CLASS;H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGSCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLES\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGES\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEETS\_CLASS;H\_123\_STRINGS\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUPS\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONS\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLES\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOWS\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEETS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_COUNT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the number of items in the specified collection.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*value* = *object.Count*

#### Legal values

The value for the Count property is the number of items in the specified collection.



' Example: Count, Name, and NamedRanges properties

' Count the number of named ranges in a file.

```
Msgbox "There are "+Cstr(CurrentDocument.NamedRanges.Count)+" named ranges in the file  
"+CurrentDocument.Name
```

### **1-2-3: CreationDate property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CREATIONDATE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the date the specified file was created.

#### **Data type**

DateTime

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *datetime* = *object*.CreationDate

#### **Legal values**

The value for the CreationDate property is the date the file or file version was created.

```
' Example: CreationDate property
' To return the date the document was created.
Msgbox "This document was created on " + _
      CurrentDocument.CreationDate.LocalTime
```

### **1-2-3: Criteria property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns a formula that represents the criteria that determine which results appear in a query output location.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*dataquery.Criteria* = *value*

*value* = *dataquery.Criteria*

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the Criteria property is " ", which returns all records.

For the requirements of a valid criteria formula, search on "Criteria" in the 1-2-3 Help Index.

```
' Example: CurrentDirectory property
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Set the directory that 1-2-3 uses to save work files.
CurrentApplication.CurrentDirectory = "C:\LOTUS\WORK\123"
```

### **1-2-3: CurrentDirectory property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CURRENTDIRECTORY\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the directory used by 1-2-3 to save workbook files for the current session.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.**CurrentDirectory** = *value*

*value* = *application*.**CurrentDirectory**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the CurrentDirectory property is a string containing a valid directory name, for example "C:\LOTUS\WORK\123".

#### **Usage**

The value for the CurrentDirectory property is not saved between 1-2-3 sessions. It is reset to the value of DefaultPath.

### 1-2-3: CurrentMenuBar property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ADDMENU\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_DISABLEITEM\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_CURR  
ENTMENUBAR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the current menu bar.

#### Data type

MenuBar

#### Syntax

**Set** *application*.CurrentMenuBar = *menubar*

**Set** *menubar* = *application*.CurrentMenuBar

#### Legal values

The value for the CurrentMenuBar property is any valid MenuBar object.

```
' Example: CurrentMenuBar property
' Get a reference to the application's top-level menu bar.
Dim mymenubar As Variant
Set mymenubar = CurrentApplication.CurrentMenuBar
```



### **1-2-3: CurrentPrinter property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the currently selected printer.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.**CurrentPrinter**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the CurrentPrinter property is a string containing a printer name.

### **1-2-3: CurrentPrintSettings property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS','0')} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CURRENTPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1')} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the print settings for a document.

#### **Data type**

PrintSettings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *document*.CurrentPrintSettings = *printsettings*

**Set** *printsettings* = *document*.CurrentPrintSettings

#### **Legal values**

The value of the CurrentPrintSettings property is the current PrintSettings object. See the File - Preview & Page Settings InfoBox for a description of the print features you can set.

#### **Usage**

The current print settings are persistent and are saved with the workbook file.

```
' Example: CurrentPrintSettings property; NewNamedPrintSettings method
' Create a PrintSettings object, set a print property, and set the
' new PrintSettings object to be the current print setting.
Dim myprintset As PrintSettings
Set myprintset = CurrentDocument.NewNamedPrintSettings("newps")
myprintset.Orientation = $Landscape
Set CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings = myprintset
```

### **1-2-3: CurrentSheet property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEETNUMBER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_CURRENTSHEET\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the current sheet.

#### **Data type**

Sheet

#### **Syntax**

Set *sheet* = *document*.CurrentSheet

#### **Legal values**

The value for the CurrentSheet property is the current sheet.

```
' Example: CurrentSheet and SheetNumber properties
Sub NewSheet
  ' Declare variables
  Dim current As Sheet
  Dim sheetnum As Long

  ' Get the current sheet, and add another sheet after it.
  Set current = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
  CurrentDocument.NewSheet $After,1,True
  sheetnum = Current.SheetNumber

  ' Set the current sheet to be the sheet you just added, and select it.
  Set current = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
  Current.Select

End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: CurrentVersion property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0')} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CURRENTVERSION\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1')} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the current version of the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *range* = *range*.CurrentVersion

#### **Legal values**

The value for the CurrentVersion property is the current version of the specified range.

```
' Example: CurrentVersion, Description, and Name properties
' Creates a few versions, then do some work on the current version.
Sub Click(Source As ButtonControl)
    Dim v As Version
    ' Create a named range.
    [A:A1..A:B5].Name = "RANGE 1"
    [RANGE 1].NewVersion "Best Case"
    [RANGE 1].NewVersion "Worst Case"
    Set v = [RANGE 1].CurrentVersion
    v.Description = "This is the worst possible case we will encounter!"
    v.Share = $Protected
End Sub
```

```
' Example: Count, DataLinks, and Name properties; Item method
' This example is specific to Windows.
Sub MyLinks

    ' Create a string to hold information about the links.
    Dim mystring As String
    mystring = "Names of current links: "

    ' Show the number of links in the file.
    MessageBox "Number of data links in current file: " +
        Str(CurrentDocument.DataLinks.Count)

    If CurrentDocument.DataLinks.Count = 0 Then
        mystring = "There are no links in the current file"
    Else
        ' Build up mystring, putting the name of each link in the string.
        For i = 0 To CurrentDocument.DataLinks.Count - 1
            mystring = mystring + CurrentDocument.DataLinks.Item(i).Name + " "
        Next
    End If

    ' Display mystring, which contains either a list of all links in the string or the
    ' text "There are no links in the current file".
    MessageBox mystring

End Sub
```



### **1-2-3: DataLinks property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATALINKS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the collection of DataLink objects in the specified file.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Data type**

DataLinks

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *datalinks* = *document*.DataLinks

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the DataLinks property is the collection of DataLink objects in the specified file.

```
' Example: Contents, DataProtected, and IsProtected properties
Sub SetProtection
    CurrentApplication.NewDocument

    ' By default, all cells are locked. Verify this by
    ' returning the value of the IsProtected property for a cell.
    MsgBox "Value of IsProtected: " + [A:A1].IsProtected

    ' You can still write to the cell, though.
    [A:A3].Contents = "Hello"

    ' Now set DataProtected to true.
    CurrentDocument.DataProtected = True

    ' You can no longer write to the cell; trying to do so would
    ' give an error message.
    ' Instead, you have to make the cells you want to write to unprotected.
    ' 1-2-3 writes the text in a different color to show
    ' that it's not protected.
    [A:A4].IsProtected = False
    [A:A4].Contents = "Good-bye"

    ' Turn off data protection again.
    CurrentDocument.DataProtected = False

End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: DataProtected property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATAPROTECTED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT';,1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether cell contents in a file are protected or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.DataProtected* = *value*

*value* = *document.DataProtected*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Protect cell contents from changes.
FALSE	(Default) Do not protect cell contents from changes.

### **1-2-3: DataRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBQUERY\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATA\_LINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Associates a data range with a source table.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

*sourcetable.DataRange = value*

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for DataRange is any valid range name.

```

' Example: DateOrder, DefaultDecimals, and DefaultNegCurrencyFormat properties
Sub CountrySettings
    Dim order, showorder, showformat As String

    ' Determine how the date order is set in the regional (country) settings.
    order = CurrentApplication.DateOrder

    ' Translate the date order code to a string that makes sense to the user.
    Select Case order
        Case $MDY : showorder = "Month/Day/Year"
        Case $DMY : showorder = "Day/Month/Year"
        Case $YMD : showorder = "Year/Month/Day"
        Case Else : showorder = "not set"
    End Select

    MsgBox "Date order is: " + showorder

    ' Determine how negative currency is shown.
    If CurrentApplication.DefaultNegCurrencyFormat = $Parens Then
        showformat = "shown with parentheses"
    Else
        showformat = "shown with a minus sign"
    End If

    ' Display a message box saying how the currency is shown.
    MsgBox "Negative currency is " + showformat

    ' Determine the number of decimal places used when displaying the number format.
    MsgBox "Number of decimal places is " + Str(CurrentApplication.DefaultDecimals)

End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: DateOrder property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATEORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the order in which dates are written.

#### Data type

Variant (DateOrder enumeration)

#### Syntax

Set *value* = *application*.DateOrder

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$MDY	Write dates as month/day/year (for example, 05/28/97).
\$DMY	Write dates as day/month/year (for example, 28/05/97).
\$YMD	Write dates as year/month/day (for example, 97/05/28).

### **1-2-3: DateSeparator property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATESEPARATOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the character used to separate date fields when a date format is used. This character is set in the Windows Control Panel.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.DateSeparator

#### **Legal values**

The value of the DateSeparator property is set in the Windows Control Panel.

```
' Example: DateSeparator and DecimalSeparator properties
Sub CheckDefaults
    Dim msgstring As String

    ' Create a two-line message (using the vertical bar to
    ' include a line feed) with the date and decimal separator.
    msgstring = "Date separator: " + CurrentApplication.DateSeparator + |
|+ "Decimal separator: " + CurrentApplication.DecimalSeparator

    MsgBox msgstring
End Sub
```



```
' Example: Count, DayNames, Name, and Sheet properties; Item method
' This example creates a new document, adds 6 sheet tabs, and names
' each tab with a day of the week.
Sub NewTabs
    Dim mydoc As Document
    Dim mysheet As Sheet
    Dim x As Long

    ' Create a new workbook.
    Set mydoc = CurrentApplication.NewDocument

    ' Add 6 new tabs to the document; don't make the last sheet tab the selected tab.
    mydoc.NewSheet $After,6,False

    ' Make each sheet tab have a day of the week.
    For x = 0 To (mydoc.Sheets.Count - 1)
        mydoc.Sheets.Item(x).Name = CurrentApplication.DayNames.Item(x)
    Next x

End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: DayNames property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DAYNAMES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of strings that represent the unabbreviated days of the week.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

Set *value* = *application*.DayNames

#### **Legal values**

The value for the DayNames property is the collection of strings.

### **1-2-3: DDELinks property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;'0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the collection of DDELink objects in the specified file.

#### **Data type**

DDELinks

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *ddeLinks* = *document*.DDELinks

#### **Legal values**

The value of the DDELinks property is a collection of references to the DDELink objects in the file.

### **1-2-3: DecimalSeparator property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DATESEPARATOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the character used to separate decimals. This character is set in the Windows Control Panel.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.DecimalSeparator

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for the DecimalSeparator property can be any single character set through the Windows Control Panel.

### **1-2-3: DefaultAddinPath property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEFAULTPATH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the default path used to load an add-in if no path is specified.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.DefaultAddinPath = *value*

*value* = *application*.DefaultAddinPath

#### **Legal values**

The value for the DefaultAddinPath property is the path the user specified using File - User Setup - 1-2-3 Preferences (File Locations). The default value for add-ins is \Lotus\123\Addins.

### 1-2-3: DefaultBackColor property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DEFAULTBACKCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the default background color for new workbooks.

#### Data type

Color

#### Syntax

*application*.DefaultBackColor = *color*

*color* = *application*.DefaultBackColor

#### Legal values

For a list of legal values, see the [Color palette](#).

#### Usage

The DefaultBackColor property is reset when you turn on the UseOSDefaultColors property.

Example: DefaultBackColor property

```
' Set the default cell background color for new workbooks.
```

```
CurrentApplication.UseOSDefaultColors = False
```

```
CurrentApplication.DefaultBackColor.ColorName = "red"
```

### **1-2-3: DefaultColumnWidth property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DISPLAYZEROAS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the default column width for the specified sheet.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *sheet*.DefaultColumnWidth

#### **Legal values**

The value for the DefaultColumnWidth property is any long from 1 - 240.



### **1-2-3: DefaultDecimals property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATEORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the number of decimal places used when displaying the number format.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.DefaultDecimals

#### **Legal values**

The value for the DefaultDecimals property is set in the Windows Control Panel.

### **1-2-3: DefaultFileExtension property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DEFAULTPATH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the default extension to apply when saving or listing files.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.DefaultFileExtension = *value*

*value* = *application*.DefaultFileExtension

#### **Legal values**

The value for the DefaultFileExtension property is .123, or whatever value you set using the 1-2-3 Classic menu (/Worksheet Global Default Ext Save).

### **1-2-3: DefaultFileType property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets and returns the default file type for newly saved documents in the current application.

#### **Data type**

DocType

#### **Syntax**

**.DefaultFileType** = *value*

*value* = **.DefaultFileType**

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for DefaultFileType is any valid \$DocType value.

### **1-2-3: DefaultFontName property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEFAULTFONT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the default font you want 1-2-3 to use for new files.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application.DefaultFontName = value*

*value = application.DefaultFontName*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the DefaultFontName property is the font you set or the font you specified using File - User Setup - 1-2-3 Preferences (New Workbook Defaults). For a US installation, the default value is Arial.

### **1-2-3: DefaultFontSize property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEFAULTFONT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the default font point size you want 1-2-3 to use for new files.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application.DefaultFontSize = value*

*value = application.DefaultFontSize*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the DefaultFontSize property is the point size you set or the point size you specified using File - User Setup - 1-2-3 Preferences (New Workbook Defaults). For a US installation, the default value is 12.

```
' Example: ColorName, DefaultFontName, DefaultFontSize, and DefaultTextColor
properties
Sub MakeNew
  Dim answer As Long
  Dim myapp As Application
  Set myapp = CurrentApplication

  ' 4 in the following statement means a YesNo box;
  ' 32 means display a question mark.
  answer = MsgBox("Use custom font and color settings?",4 + 32)

  ' An answer of 6 means the user clicked "Yes".
  If answer = 6 Then
    myapp.DefaultFontName = "Arial"
    myapp.DefaultTextColor.ColorName = "deep purple"
    myapp.DefaultBackColor.ColorName = "ivory"
    myapp.DefaultFontSize = 12
    myapp.UseOSDefaultColors = False
  Else
    MsgBox("Using current workbook defaults for new workbook...")
  End If

  ' Create a new workbook.
  CurrentApplication.NewDocument

End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: DefaultNegCurrencyFormat property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATEORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the default negative currency format used when displaying numbers in a currency format.

#### Data type

Variant (NegCurVal enumeration)

#### Syntax

*value* = *application*.DefaultNegCurrencyFormat

#### Legal values

The value of the DefaultNegCurrencyFormat property is set in the Windows Control Panel.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Parens	Negative values are in parentheses.
\$Minus	(Default) Negative values are displayed with a minus sign.

### **1-2-3: DefaultPath property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEFAULTPATH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the default folder for Workbook files if no other folder is specified.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.DefaultPath = *value*

*value* = *application*.DefaultPath

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the DefaultPath property is "\Lotus\Work\123\".



```

' Example: DefaultAddinPath, DefaultFileExtension, and DefaultPath properties
Sub ChangeDefaults
    Dim extension As String, path As String, addinpath As String

    ' Change the extension to be what the user specifies.
    ' If the user presses Cancel, don't change the extension.
    extension = Inputbox("Specify the file extension to use: "_
    ,,CurrentApplication.DefaultFileExtension)
    If extension <> "" Then
        CurrentApplication.DefaultFileExtension = extension
    End If

    ' Change the default path to be what the user specifies.
    ' If the user presses Cancel, don't change the path.
    path = Inputbox("Specify the path to look for workbooks: "_
    ,,CurrentApplication.DefaultPath)
    If path <> "" Then
        CurrentApplication.DefaultPath = path
    End If

    ' Change the default add-in path to be what the user specifies.
    ' If the user presses Cancel, don't change the add-in path.
    addinpath = Inputbox("Specify the path to look for add-ins: "_
    ,,CurrentApplication.DefaultAddinPath)
    If addinpath <> "" Then
        CurrentApplication.DefaultAddinPath = addinpath
    End If

End Sub

```

### **1-2-3: DefaultPrintSettings property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the application's default print settings.

#### **Data type**

PrintSettings

#### **Syntax**

*application*.**DefaultPrintSettings** = *printsettings*

*printsettings* = *application*.**DefaultPrintSettings**

#### **Legal values**

The DefaultPrintSettings property is determined by the print options found in its PrintSettings object.

### **1-2-3: DefaultRowHeight property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DISPLAYZEROAS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ROWHEIGHTUSEFONTSIZE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the default row height for the specified sheet.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*sheet.DefaultRowHeight* = *value*

*value* = *sheet.DefaultRowHeight*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the DefaultRowHeight property is the row height you set or the row height you specified using Sheet - Sheet Properties (Basics). Legal values are from 1 - 255.

### **1-2-3: DefaultTextColor property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DEFAULTFONT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Set or returns the default text color for new workbooks.

#### **Data type**

Color

#### **Syntax**

*application*.DefaultTextColor = *color*

*color* = *application*.DefaultTextColor

#### **Legal values**

See [Color palette](#) for a list of the color names and color index.

```
' Example: CalcMode and Description properties; Calc method
' Create a new document and give a description of it.
Dim doc1 As Document
Set doc1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("Doc_1")
CurrentDocument.Description = "first in a series with calculations"
' Set up a summed range.
[A:B2].Contents = "1"

[A:B3].Contents = "2"

[A:B4].Contents = "3"
MessageBox "Add the column"
[A:B5].Contents = "@Sum(B2..B4)"
' Set Calc mode to manual, to control when recalculation occurs.
CurrentDocument.CalcMode = $Manual
' B5 now shows 6. Now change B2.
MessageBox "Change 1 to 2"
[A:B2].Contents = "2"
' To see the effect of this, you must recalculate, because
' you set .CalcMode = $Manual.
MessageBox "Recalculate"
CurrentApplication.Calc
' B5 now shows 7.
```

### 1-2-3: Description property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADWISE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASSES;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGEBORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGESELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;','0')} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_DESCRIPTION_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_EDITINGTIME_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;','1')} See example
```

Sets or returns comments or a description for the specified object.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*object*.Description = *value*

*value* = *object*.Description

#### Legal values

The value of the Description property is a string containing up to 1024 characters.

#### Usage

The value of the Description property is set when the user enters text in a "Comments" or "Description" field. This property has no effect for objects other than Document, Version, or VersionGroup.

### 1-2-3: DesignerFrameStyle property

{button ,AL( ;H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the style of a designer frame.

#### Data type

Variant (DesignerFrameStyle enumeration)

















#### Syntax

*object*.DesignerFrameStyle = *value*

*value* = *object*.DesignerFrameStyle

#### Legal values

The value for the DesignerFrameStyle property can also be set in the Range - Range Properties infobox.

Value	Description
\$DesignerFrame1	
\$DesignerFrame2	
\$DesignerFrame3	
\$DesignerFrame4	
\$DesignerFrame5	
\$DesignerFrame6	
\$DesignerFrame7	
\$DesignerFrame8	
\$DesignerFrame9	
\$DesignerFrame10	
\$DesignerFrame11	
\$DesignerFrame12	
\$DesignerFrame13	
\$DesignerFrame14	
\$DesignerFrame15	
\$DesignerFrame16	

### 1-2-3: DesignMode property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Indicates whether ActiveX and Java controls are in Design mode.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.DesignMode = value*

*value = document.DesignMode*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	ActiveX and Java controls are in Design mode and not responding to events.
FALSE	Design mode has ended.



### 1-2-3: Display4DigitYear property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether to display the year as a 4-digit number.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.Display4DigitYear = *value*

*value* = *application*.Display4DigitYear

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display the year as a 4-digit number.
FALSE	Display the year as a 2-digit number.

```
' Example: Contents, DefaultColumnWidth, DefaultRowHeight, DisplayZeroAs,
' IsZeroDisplayed, and Name properties
' This example creates a new sheet and specifies row height and column width settings,
' as well as how to display zeros in the sheet.
Sub SetUpSheet

    ' Create a new sheet.
    Dim mysheet As Sheet
    Set mysheet = CurrentDocument.NewsSheet($After,1,True)
    mysheet.Name = "Test Settings"

    ' Specify not to use the font size for the row height,
    ' and set the row height to 12 points.
    mysheet.RowHeightUseFontSize = False
    mysheet.DefaultRowHeight = 12

    ' Set the column width to 14 points.
    mysheet.DefaultColumnWidth = 14

    ' Add a couple of zeros in the sheet.
    [Test Settings:A1].Contents = "0"
    [Test Settings:A2].Contents = "0"

    ' Specify to display zeros as "(empty)".
    mysheet.IsZeroDisplayed = True
    mysheet.DisplayZeroAs = "(empty)"

End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: DisplayZeroAs property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS';,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DISPLAYZEROAS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ISZERODISPLAYED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns how zeros will be displayed in the specified sheet.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*sheet*.DisplayZeroAs = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.DisplayZeroAs

#### Legal values

The value of the DisplayZeroAs property is set in the Sheet - Sheet Properties (#) infobox.

The legal values are multi-character strings.

```
' Example: Count, Documents, and Name properties; Item method
' This example puts the name of all open documents in a string, and
' displays that string.
Sub ShowDocs
    Dim mytext As String
    mytext = "Open documents: "

    ' Loop through all the open documents, and append the document
    ' names to mytext.
    For i = 0 To (CurrentApplication.Documents.Count - 1)
        mytext = mytext + CurrentApplication.Documents.Item(i).Name + " "
    Next
    MessageBox mytext

End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: Documents property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENTS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a list of the files that are open in the specified application.

#### **Data type**

Documents

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *documents* = *application*.Documents

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Documents property is the Documents object, a collection of files that are open in the specified application.

### **1-2-3: Document property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Returns the document object to which the current window belongs.

#### **Data type**

Document

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *document* = *docwindow*.**Document**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Document property is the Document object to which the document window belongs.

### **1-2-3: DocWindows property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;','0')} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCWINDOWS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;','1')} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a list of all the sheet windows associated with the specified file.

#### **Data type**

DocWindows

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *docwindows* = *document.DocWindows*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the DocWindows property is the collection of all the sheet windows associated with the specified file.

```
' Example: Count and DocWindows properties
Sub DocWins
' This example counts the number of open windows in the current document.
' For example, if you have the Preview window and the current sheet showing,
' then this sub shows 2 windows.
    Messagebox "Number of open windows: " + Str(CurrentDocument.DocWindows.Count)
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: DoubleUnderline property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOUBLEUNDERLINE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether data is styled using the double underline attribute or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*font*.DoubleUnderline = *value*

*value* = *font*.DoubleUnderline

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Apply the double underline attribute to the data.
FALSE	(Default) Do not apply the double underline attribute to the data.

```
' Example: Contents, DoubleUnderline, Font, FontName, and Size properties; Select
method
' This example creates a heading with the text "Summary" and then
' specifies text styles for the heading.
Sub CreateHeading
    [a:a4].Select
    Selection.Contents = "Summary"
    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True
    Selection.Font.FontName = "Times New Roman"
    Selection.Font.Size = 14
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: DragAndDropEnabled property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether drag and drop is enabled.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.DragAndDropEnabled = *value*

*value* = *application*.DragAndDropEnabled

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Enable drag and drop.
FALSE	Disable drag and drop.

### **1-2-3: DrawnObjects property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;'0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns an object that is a collection of graphic objects.

#### **Data type**

DrawObjects

#### **Syntax**

*drawobjects* = *document*.DrawnObjects

#### **Legal values**

The following object types are included in the collection returned by the DrawnObjects property: Arc, Ellipse, Drawline (includes arrows), Rectangle (includes rounded rectangles), Polyline, Polygon, Freehand, ButtonControl, Picture, and , EditText.

### 1-2-3: Duplex property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;!,0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines how the print selection should be printed.

#### Data type

Variant (DuplexOutput enumeration)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.Duplex* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.Duplex*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$OneSided	Print on one side of the paper.
\$SideToSide	Print on two sides of the paper, with the tops of the pages next to each other.
\$EndToEnd	Print on two sides of the paper, with the top of one page next to the bottom of the following page.

#### Usage

This property can only be used with printers that support two-sided printing.

### 1-2-3: EdgeColor property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DAT  
ALINK_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_  
123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_  
MAP_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE  
_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTA  
NGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_EDGECOLOR_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;',1)} See example
```

Sets and returns the color of the border of the specified object.

#### Data type

Color

#### Syntax

**Set** *object*.EdgeColor = *color*

**Set** *color* = *object*.EdgeColor

#### Legal values

For a list of legal values, see the [Color palette](#).

```
' Example: BackColor, Background, ColorName, EdgeColor, and Pattern properties
Sub MakeBlueRect
```

```
    Dim myrect As rectangle
```

```
    ' Create a new rectangle
```

```
    Set myrect = [A].NewRectangle(1400,1085,3135,1820)
```

```
    ' Set the styles of the rectangle
```

```
    myrect.EdgeColor.ColorName = "blueberry"
```

```
    myrect.EdgeLineWidth = $Thin
```

```
    myrect.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "arctic blue"
```

```
    myrect.Background.Pattern = $SolidBackground
```

```
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: EdgeDashStyle property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the border style for a graphic object or the line style.

#### Data type

Variant (LineStyleType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.EdgeDashStyle = *value*

*value* = *object*.EdgeDashStyle

Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$None	<u>none</u>
\$Solid	—
\$LongDash	— —
\$Dash	— — —
\$DashDot	— · — ·
\$DashDotDot	— · — · — ·
\$Dot	· · · · ·
\$DotDot	· · · · · ·



### 1-2-3: EdgeLineWidth property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the width of the border of a graphic object or of a line.

#### Data type









Variant (LineWidths enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.EdgeLineWidth = *value*

*value* = *object*.EdgeLineWidth

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$onapixel	
\$verythin	
\$thin	
\$moderatelythin	
\$medium	
\$moderatelythick	
\$thick	
\$verythick	

### **1-2-3: EditingTime property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_EDITINGTIME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the total amount of time a file has been open.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *document*.EditingTime

#### **Legal values**

The value of the EditingTime property is the total number of minutes that a file has been open. The maximum value is 1092 hours and 15 minutes.

```
' Example: Contents, Description, EditingTime, LastEditor, and Name properties
Sub WriteStatistics
  Dim mysheet As Sheet

  ' Create a new sheet at the end of the document, and name it "Statistics".
  Set mysheet = CurrentDocument.NewSheet($Last,1,True)
  mysheet.Name = "Statistics"

  ' Put the document statistics on the new sheet.
  [Statistics:a1].Contents = "Document contents: " + CurrentDocument.Description
  [Statistics:a2].Contents = "Editing time: " + Str(CurrentDocument.EditingTime) + "
  minutes"
  [Statistics:a3].Contents = "Last editor: " + CurrentDocument.LastEditor
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: EditLineVisible property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to display the edit line in the application window.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow*.**EditLineVisible** = *value*

*value* = *applicationwindow*.**EditLineVisible**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the edit line in the application window.
FALSE	Do not display the edit line in the application window.

### 1-2-3: EditPoints property

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLIN  
E\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to display the handles on a specified draw object, so you can move and reshape the object.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.EditPoints = *value*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display the handles on a selected object.
FALSE	Do not display the handles on a selected object.

### **1-2-3: EmbeddedParticipation property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the type of menu displayed during an OLE session. User-defined objects can be read-write.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Data type**

Variant (EmbeddedParticipationType enumeration)

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.EmbeddedParticipation

*object*.EmbeddedParticipation = *value*

#### **Legal values**

The values for the EmbeddedParticipation property are: \$NoGroup, \$FileGroup, \$EditGroup, \$ContainerGroup, \$ObjectGroup, \$WindowGroup, and \$HelpGroup.

```
' Example: Embedded, SynchScrolling, and ViewSplitStyle methods
' This example is specific to Windows.
Sub MySplit
  ' You can split the window only if the workbook isn't embedded in another product.
  If (CurrentDocument.Embedded) Then
    MessageBox "You cannot split the window because the workbook is embedded"
  Else
    CurrentDocument.ViewSplitStyle = $Horizontal
    CurrentDocument.SynchScrolling = True
  End If
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Embedded property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_EMBEDDED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether the file is embedded or not.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported in 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *document*.Embedded

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The file is embedded.
FALSE	(Default) The file is not embedded.



### **1-2-3: EndColumn**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_STARTROWCOL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the column number for the bottom right cell of the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.EndColumn

#### **Legal values**

The value for the EndColumn property is any long from 0 - 255, which correspond to columns A - IV.

### **1-2-3: EndRow property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTROWCOL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the row number for the last row of the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.EndRow

#### **Legal values**

The value for the EndRow property is any long from 0 - 65,535, which corresponds to row numbers 1 - 65536.

### **1-2-3: EndSheet property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTROWCOL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the sheet number of the last sheet of the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.EndSheet

#### **Legal values**

The value for the EndSheet property is an long from 0 - 255 that corresponds to the sheet number.

### **1-2-3: EveningString property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a string for the PM symbol used to indicate evening time.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.EveningString

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the EveningString property is PM. You set the value of the EveningString property in the Windows Control Panel.

### **1-2-3: Events property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of the events that can be raised by a class.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

Set *strings* = *classinfo*.Events

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Events property is a collection of strings containing the names of the events for the class.

### **1-2-3: ExecTimeout property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of milliseconds 1-2-3 will wait for the server application to respond to a DDE execution string.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application*.ExecTimeout = *value*

*value* = *application*.ExecTimeout

#### **Legal values**

The legal value of this property is any long from 0 to 65535. The default is 30000.

### 1-2-3: ExtractingUniqueRecords property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether a query should return unique records only.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.ExtractingUniqueRecords = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.ExtractingUniqueRecords

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Return unique records only.
FALSE	Do not return unique records only.

### 1-2-3: ExtTableConnected property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_EXTTABLECONNECTED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether all source tables are connected.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = [*dataquery*].ExtTableConnected

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	All source tables are connected.
FALSE	One or more source tables are not connected.



```
' Example: ExtTableConnected property
'Update data in the range for Query 1 if it is connected to the source table.
Dim dq As DataQuery
Set dq = Bind DataQuery("Query 1")
If dq.ExtTableConnected Then
    dq.Refresh
End If
```

```
' Example: Contents and DataQueryNames properties; MoveCellPointer and OpenDocument
methods
' This example is specific to Windows.
' List in column A the current names of all queries in a file.
' You must change the file name in the line below to refer to
' the file you want the query to run against.
Const QRYFILE = "c:\lotus\work\123\qtfile.123"
Dim myfile As Document
Dim qnames As Strings
' Open a file containing queries
Set myfile = CurrentApplication.OpenDocument(QRYFILE, "", "", "", True)
' Get all query names
Set qnames = myfile.DataQueryNames
' Move to cell A1
.MoveCellPointer $Home, 1
' Show all query names in column A
Forall X In QNames
' Put name in cell
Selection.Contents = X
' Move down 1 row
.MoveCellPointer $Down, 1
End Forall
```

### **1-2-3: DataQueryNames property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SQL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_QUERYNAMES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of the existing query names in the specified file.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *document*.**DataQueryNames**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the DataQueryNames property is a collection of the existing query names.

### 1-2-3: IsBubbleHelp property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the bubble help is displayed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow.IsBubbleHelp = value*

*value = applicationwindow.IsBubbleHelp*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display bubble help.
FALSE	Do not display bubble help.

### **1-2-3: FileName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS ;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;!,0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the filename portion of the current link source description.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**FileName**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the FileName property is the filename part of the current link source.

### 1-2-3: FindTarget property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns what 1-2-3 searches when finding and replacing labels and values.

#### Data type

Variant (SpellFindTarget enumeration)

#### Syntax

*application*.FindTarget = *value*

*value* = *application*.FindTarget

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$AllWorkbooks	All workbooks
\$CurrentWorkbook	The current workbook
\$CurrentSheet	The current sheet
\$SelectedRange	The selected range

### 1-2-3: FitDrawnObjectToPage property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the type of scaling to be done for the printed output of graphic objects.

#### Data type

Variant (FitDrawToPage enumeration)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.FitDrawnObjectToPage = value*

*value = printsettings.FitDrawnObjectToPage*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$FillNone	No scaling.
\$FillPage	Fit the graphic to the page.
\$FillPageProportions	Fit the graphic to the page while maintaining proportions.
\$FillCustom	Use a specified scale to fit the graphic to the page.

### 1-2-3: FitLargestFooter property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FITLARGESTFOOTER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Indicates whether to use the default footer height or the user-defined footer height.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

**FitLargestFooter** = *value*

*value* = **FitLargestFooter**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Default footer height.
FALSE	User-defined footer height.

#### Usage

When this property is set to TRUE, the size of the footer is calculated based on the number of strings in the footer, and the font size and style.



' Example: FitLargestFooter property

CurrentApplication.Preview

[Preview].Activate

.CurrentPrintSettings.FitLargestFooter = True

### 1-2-3: FitLargestHeader property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FITLARGESTHEADER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to use the default header height or the user-defined header height.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

**FitLargestHeader** = *value*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Default header height.
FALSE	User-defined header height.

#### Usage

The size of the header is automatically calculated based on the font size, style, and number of lines in the string when this property is set to TRUE.

' Example: FitLargestHeader property

CurrentApplication.Preview

[Preview].Activate

.CurrentPrintSettings.FitLargestHeader = True

### 1-2-3: FitRowHeightToFont property

{button ,AL( ;H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the row height in a new file automatically fits entries with the largest font or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.FitRowHeightToFont = *value*

*value* = *application*.FitRowHeightToFont

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Automatically fit entries with the largest font.
FALSE	Do not automatically fit entries with the largest font.

### 1-2-3: FitToPage property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the page fit for the print selection.

#### Data type

Variant (Scaling enumeration)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.FitToPage* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.FitToPage*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$None	Print the actual size.
\$FitRows	Fit all rows on the page.
\$FitColumns	Fit all columns on the page.
\$FitRowsAndColumns	Fit all rows and columns on the page.
\$CustomFit	Manually scale the print range.

### 1-2-3: FontColor property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONTCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_PATTERN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the color of the font for an object.

#### Data type

Color

#### Syntax

**Set** *font*.FontColor = *color*

**Set** *color* = *font*.FontColor

#### Legal values

The value of the FontColor is the color object for the font for an object.

#### Usage

The FontColor property applies to any object that can have font and text styling.

```
' Example: Cells, CellValue, ColorName, Font, andFontColor properties
' Assigns a color to each value in a range, depending on if the value is
' larger or smaller than a specified value.
Sub SalesQuota
  'This script acts on each cell in a selected range.
  ForAll x In Selection.Cells
    'Color all values greater than 500 blue.
    If x.CellValue > 500 Then
      x.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Else
      'Color all values less than 500 red.
      x.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "red"
    End If
  End Forall
End Sub
```

```
' Example: Font, FontName, and Size properties
Sub ChangeFont
  'Set the font name and font size for the currently selected range.
  Selection.Font.FontName = "Arial Narrow"
  Selection.Font.Size = 12
End Sub
```



### **1-2-3: FontName property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONTNAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FONT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the name of the font for an object.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*font*.FontName = *value*

*value* = *font*.FontName

#### **Legal values**

The value of the FontName property is a string containing the font name.

#### **Usage**

The FontName property applies to any object that can have font and text styling. The available font names depend on what you have installed on your system.

### 1-2-3: Font property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;  
H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_  
SHEET_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_FONT_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_STRIKETHROUGH_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_S  
TYLENAME_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_PATTERN_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_FONTCOLOR_PROP  
ERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_FONTNAME_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT ',1)} See example
```

(Read-only) Returns the font and text styles of the object.

#### Data type

Font

#### Syntax

Set *font* = *object*.Font

#### Legal values

The values of the Font property are the font and text styles of the object.

#### Usage

The Font property applies to text and numbers in buttons, text blocks, query tables, and ranges.

```
' Example: Font, FontName, RangeSelector, and Size properties
' Select a range and then set text styles for the range.
Sub FontStyle
  ' The RangeSelector object lets the user select a range during script execution.
  Dim rs As RangeSelector
  Set rs = CurrentApplication.RangeSelector
  Dim r As Range
  Set r = rs.GetRange
  ' Change the font in the selected range to Arial Narrow, 14 point.
  r.Font.FontName = "Arial Narrow"
  r.Font.Size = 14
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: FooterCenterFont property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the font for the center footer of the print selection.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.FooterCenterFont* = *font*

**Set** *font* = *printsettings.FooterCenterFont*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the FooterCenterFont property is the font for the center footer, set in the Preview & Page Setup InfoBox.

### 1-2-3: FooterCenter property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the text of the center footer of the print selection.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*printsettings.FooterCenter* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.FooterCenter*

#### Legal values

The value of the FooterCenter property can include the current date, the current time, the page number, the name of the file, and the cell contents. To include these items, use the symbols shown in the following table.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
@ (at sign)	Date of printing
+ (plus sign)	Time of printing
# (pound sign)	Page number
% (percent sign)	Total number of pages
^ (caret)	File name
\ (backslash) followed by a cell address or range name	Contents of a cell

#### Usage

This property supports multiline strings enclosed in vertical bars ||.

### **1-2-3: FooterHeight property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the height of the footer gutter.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsetting*.FooterHeight = *value*

**Set** *value* = *printsetting*.FooterHeight

#### **Legal values**

The value is the height of the footer gutter, in units of twips.

### **1-2-3: FooterLeftFont property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the font for the left footer of the print selection.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.FooterLeftFont* = *font*

**Set** *font* = *printsettings.FooterLeftFont*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the FooterLeftFont property depends on the fonts you have installed on your computer.

### 1-2-3: FooterLeft property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the text of the left footer of the print selection.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.FooterLeft = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.FooterLeft

#### Legal values

The value of the FooterLeft property can include the current date, the current time, the page number, the name of the file, and the cell contents. To include these items, use the symbols shown in the following table.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
@ (at sign)	Date of printing
+ (plus sign)	Time of printing
# (pound sign)	Page number
% (percent sign)	Total number of pages
^ (caret)	File name
\ (backslash) followed by a cell address or range name	Contents of a cell

#### Usage

This property supports multiline strings enclosed in vertical bars ||.



### **1-2-3: FooterRightFont property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the font for the right footer of the print selection.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.FooterRightFont* = *font*

**Set** *font* = *printsettings.FooterRightFont*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the FooterRightFont property depends on the fonts you have installed on your computer.

### 1-2-3: FooterRight property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the text of the right footer of the print selection.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.FooterRight = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.FooterRight

#### Legal values

The value of the FooterRight property can include the current date, the current time, the page number, the name of the file, and the cell contents. To include these items, use the symbols shown in the following table.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
@ (at sign)	Date of printing
+ (plus sign)	Time of printing
# (pound sign)	Page number
% (percent sign)	Total number of pages
^ (caret)	File name
\ (backslash) followed by a cell address or range name	Contents of a cell

#### Usage

This property supports multiline strings enclosed in vertical bars ||.

```
' Example: FormatDecimals and FormatName properties; FitWidest method
' This example formats the values in the current range as
' Spanish Peseta with 0 decimal places.
Sub MyNumbers
  ' Set currency format with 0 decimal places.
  Selection.FormatName = "Spanish Peseta"
  Selection.FormatDecimals = 0
  ' Make sure column is wide enough to accommodate new format.
  Selection.FitWidest
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: FormatDecimals property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FORMATDECIMALS\_AND\_FORMATNAME\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_NEGATIVESIN  
COLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ISPARENTHESED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the number of digits displayed after the decimal point for the specified range or sheet.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*object*.FormatDecimals = *value*

*value* = *object*.FormatDecimals

#### **Legal values**

The value of the FormatDecimals property is any long from 0-15. The default value is what you specified in the Windows Control Panel.

### 1-2-3: FormatName property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FORMATDECIMALS\_AND\_FORMATNAME\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_NEGATIVESIN  
COLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ISPARENTHESESIZED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the number format for a range or sheet, or returns the data format for a DDE link.

#### Data type

Variant (String)

#### Syntax for a range or sheet

*object.FormatName* = *value*

*value* = *object.FormatName*

#### Syntax for a DDE link

*value* = *ddelink.FormatName*

#### Legal values

- For a range or sheet, the values for the FormatName property are the currency, date, time, and number formats listed in the Range - Range Properties and Sheet - Sheet Properties infoboxes.
- For a DDE link, this is a read-only property; its value is the format of the data in the link.

```
' Example: FormatProtected property
' This example tests to see if the styles for the current
' document are protected.
Sub ChangeStyle
    ' Check to see if the styles are protected.
    If CurrentDocument.FormatProtected Then
        'If they are, display this message.
        MsgBox "This workbook is locked. You cannot change styles."
    Else
        'If they aren't, display this message.
        MsgBox "This workbook is not locked. You can change styles."
    End If
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: FormatProtected property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_FORMATPROTECTED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether styles in a file are protected or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *document.FormatProtected*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Styles are locked.
FALSE	(Default) Styles are not locked.

### **1-2-3: Format property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

The Clipboard format that is associated with a DataLink or DDELink object.

#### **Data type**

Variant (ClipboardFormat enumeration)

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *link*.Format

#### **Legal values**

The values for the Format property are: \$TextFormat, \$Wk1Format, and \$Wk3Format.



### **1-2-3: FormulaFont property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the text style object for formulas in the print selection.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings*.FormulaFont = *font*

**Set** *font* = *printsettings*.FormulaFont

#### **Legal values**

The value of the FormulaFont property is a font object.

### 1-2-3: FormulasPrint property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether formulas in the print selection will print the text of the formula on the following pages.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.FormulasPrint = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.FormulasPrint

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Print formulas.
FALSE	(Default) Do not print formulas.

### 1-2-3: FrameColor property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the color of an object's frame.

#### Data type

Color

#### Syntax

**Set** *object*.FrameColor = *color*

**Set** *color* = *object*.FrameColor

#### Legal values

The value for the FrameColor property is a color object.

### **1-2-3: FullName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the full path name of the application's executable file.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application.FullName*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the FullName property is a string containing the full path (drive, directory, and applicable subdirectories) in which the application's executable file is located.

### **1-2-3: Green property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_GREEN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the green component of the Color object which is contained by any object that can be styled, such as a border or a text block.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *color*.Green

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Green property is any long from 0 - 255.

```
' Example: BackColor, Background, Contents, Green, and Name properties
' This example enters information about a color in the sheet.
Sub AmountRedGreen
    Cn = [A1].Background.BackColor.Name
    Gr = [A1].Background.BackColor.Green
    Rd = [A1].Background.BackColor.Red
    'Enter the name of the the background color of cell A1.
    [B1].Contents = "Color: "&cn
    'Enter the amount of green in the background color of cell A1.
    [B2].Contents = "Green: "&gr
    'Enter the amount of red in the background color of cell A1.
    [B3].Contents = "Red: "&rd
End Sub
```

```
' Example: Color, ColorName, and GridBorder properties
' Add a gray, double-line grid border to a range of values.
Sub OutlineCells
    Selection.GridBorder.Style = $DoubleBorder
    Selection.GridBorder.Color.ColorName = "50% gray"
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: GridBorder property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_gridborder\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the grid border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.GridBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.GridBorder.Color = *value*

**Set** *range*.GridBorder = *rangeborder*

**Set** *value* = *range*.GridBorder.Style

**Set** *value* = *range*.GridBorder.Color

**Set** *rangeborder* = *range*.GridBorder

#### Legal values

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

A RangeBorder object.



### **1-2-3: GridLineColor property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_GRIDLINECOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT';1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the color of grid lines in the specified sheet, file, or application.

#### **Data type**

Color

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *object*.GridLineColor = *color*

**Set** *color* = *object*.GridLineColor

#### **Legal values**

The value of the GridLineColor property is a Color object.

```
' Example: GridLineColor, ShowAutomaticPageBreaks, ShowGridLines,  
ShowManualPageBreaks, ShowSheetFrame, and ZoomScale properties  
' Sets the following view preferences: Hides the sheet frame,  
' displays green grid lines, hides both manual and automatic page breaks,  
' and sets the zoom scale to 90%.  
Sub ViewPrefs  
    CurrentDocument.ShowSheetFrame = False  
    CurrentDocument.ShowGridLines = True  
    CurrentDocument.GridLineColor.ColorName = "green"  
    CurrentDocument.ShowManualPageBreaks = False  
    CurrentDocument.ShowAutomaticPageBreaks = False  
    CurrentDocument.ZoomScale = 90  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: GridLinesPrint property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether grid lines are printed with the print selection.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.GridLinesPrint = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.GridLinesPrint

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Print data with grid lines.
FALSE	Do not print grid lines with the data.

```

' Example: HasPassword property
' Make the user specify a password before saving a file.
' The PreSave event function checks to see if the file has been saved with a
' password and blocks the save if it has not. To ensure that the user saves
' files with a password, attach these scripts to the PreSaveAs and
' PostSaveAs events, as well.
Function PreSave(Source As Document) As Variant
    If CurrentDocument.HasPassword Then
        ' User specified password.
        ' Continue the Save.
        PreSave = $Continue
    Else
        ' User did not specify a password.
        ' Block the Save and raise PostSave.
        PreSave = $Block
    End If
End Function

Sub PostSave(Source As Document, P1 As Variant)
    If P1 = $Block Then
        MessageBox "You must specify a password when you save this file.",,"1-2-3"
    Else
        MessageBox "The workbook was saved.",,"1-2-3"
    End If
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: HasPassword property

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_HASPASSWORD\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether the file is protected with a password.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *document*.HasPassword

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The file is protected with a password.
FALSE	(Default) The file is not protected with a password.

### **1-2-3: HeaderCenterFont property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the font for the center header of the print setting.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.HeaderCenterFont* = *font*

**Set** *font* = *printsettings.HeaderCenterFont*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the HeaderCenterFont property depends on the fonts you have installed on your computer.

### 1-2-3: HeaderCenter property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the text of the center header of the print setting.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*printsettings.HeaderCenter* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.HeaderCenter*

#### Legal values

The value of the HeaderCenter property can include any text. In addition, it can include the current date, the current time, the page number, the total number of pages, the name of the file, and the contents of a cell. To include these items, use the symbols shown in the following table.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
@ (at sign)	Date of printing
+ (plus sign)	Time of printing
# (pound sign)	Page number
% (percent sign)	Total number of pages
^ (caret)	File name
\ (backslash) followed by a cell address or range name	Contents of a cell

#### Usage

This property supports multiline strings enclosed in vertical bars ||.

### **1-2-3: HeaderHeight property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the height of the header gutter.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsetting*.HeaderHeight = *value*

**Set** *value* = *printsetting*.HeaderHeight

#### **Legal values**

The value is the height of the header gutter, in units of twips.



### **1-2-3: HeaderLeftFont property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the font for the left header of the print setting.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.HeaderLeftFont* = *font*

**Set** *font* = *printsettings.HeaderLeftFont*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the HeaderLeftFont property depends on the fonts you have installed on your computer.

### 1-2-3: HeaderLeft property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the text of the left header of the print setting.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.HeaderLeft = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.HeaderLeft

#### Legal values

The value of the HeaderLeft property can include any text. In addition, it can include the current date, the current time, the page number, the name of the file, and the cell contents. To include these items, use the symbols shown in the following table.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
@ (at sign)	Date of printing
+ (plus sign)	Time of printing
# (pound sign)	Page number
% (percent sign)	Total number of pages
^ (caret)	File name
\ (backslash) followed by a cell address or range name	Contents of a cell

#### Usage

This property supports multiline strings enclosed in vertical bars ||.

### **1-2-3: HeaderRightFont property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the font for the right header of the print setting.

#### **Data type**

Font

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.HeaderRightFont* = *font*

**Set** *font* = *printsettings.HeaderRightFont*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the HeaderRightFont property depends on the fonts you have installed on your computer.

### 1-2-3: HeaderRight property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the text of the right header of the print setting.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*printsettings.HeaderRight* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.HeaderRight*

#### Legal values

The value of the HeaderRight property can include any text. In addition, it can include the current date, the current time, the page number, the name of the file, and the cell content. To include these items, use the symbols shown in the following table.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
@ (at sign)	Date of printing
+ (plus sign)	Time of printing
# (pound sign)	Page number
% (percent sign)	Total number of pages
^ (caret)	File name
\ (backslash) followed by a cell address or range name	Contents of a cell

#### Usage

This property supports multiline strings enclosed in vertical bars ||.

```
' Example: Height property
' Set the height of all charts in a workbook.
Sub SizeCharts
  ' This script acts on all charts in the current workbook.
  ForAll x in CurrentDocument.Charts
    ' Set the height of all charts to 2000 pixels.
    x.Height = 2000
  End ForAll
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Height property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_HEIGHT_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Sets or returns the height of the window, or the height of the bounding box around a graphic object.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

**Set** *object.Height* = *value*

**Set** *value* = *object.Height*

#### Legal values

For window objects, the value of the Height property is the height of the window, in units of pixels. For graphic objects, it is the height of the object's bounding box, in units of twips.

#### Usage

If the window is minimized or maximized, you will not see the effect of the Height property setting until the window is restored.

### 1-2-3: Hidden property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_C  
LASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_C  
LASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_12  
3_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_12  
3_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS  
;';0)} See list of classes
```

Sets or returns whether an object is hidden.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.Hidden = *value*

*value* = *object*.Hidden

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The object is hidden.
FALSE	(Default) The object is visible.

### 1-2-3: HorizontalBorder property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the horizontal border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.HorizontalBorder = *rangeborder*

*range*.HorizontalBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.HorizontalBorder.Color = *color*

**Set** *rangeborder* = *range*.HorizontalBorder

*value* = *range*.HorizontalBorder.Style

**Set** *color* = *range*.HorizontalBorder.Color

#### Legal values

A RangeBorder object.

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.



```
' Example: Color, ColorName, and HorizontalBorder properties
' Add a horizontal border between the rows of a range.
Sub HBorder
    Selection.HorizontalBorder.Style = $DoubleBorder
    Selection.HorizontalBorder.Color.ColorName = "light burgundy"
End Sub
```

```
' Example: HorizontalPageBreak and VerticalPageBreak properties  
' Set a horizontal page break above row 20 and to the left  
' of column E on the sheet named Budget.
```

```
Sub MakePage
```

```
    [Budget:E20].HorizontalPageBreak = True  
    [Budget:E20].VerticalPageBreak = True
```

```
End Sub
```

```
' Delete a horizontal page break above row 20 and to the left  
' of column E on the sheet named Budget.
```

```
Sub NoBreaks
```

```
    [Budget:E20].HorizontalPageBreak = False  
    [Budget:E20].VerticalPageBreak = False
```

```
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: HorizontalPageBreak property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_HORIZONTALPAGEBREAK\_AND\_VERTICALPAGEBREAK\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT',1)}  
[See example](#)

Determines whether to insert or delete a horizontal page break above the topmost row in the specified range.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*range*.HorizontalPageBreak = *value*

*value* = *range*.HorizontalPageBreak

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Insert a horizontal page break.
FALSE	Delete the horizontal page break.

### 1-2-3: HorizontalScrollBarVisible property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS',0)}
```

[See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns whether to display the horizontal scroll bar in the window or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.HorizontalScrollBarVisible

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the horizontal scroll bar.
FALSE	Hide the horizontal scroll bar.

### 1-2-3: HorizontalTitle property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_HORIZONTALTITLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the horizontal titles are frozen, based on the current location of the cell pointer.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.HorizontalTitle = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.HorizontalTitle

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Freeze horizontal titles.
FALSE	(Default) Do not freeze horizontal titles.

```
' Example: HorizontalTitle and VerticalTitle properties
' Moves the cell pointer to A:B2 and freezes row 1 and column A as titles.
Sub MakeTitles
    [A:B2].Select
    [A].HorizontalTitle = True
    [A].VerticalTitle = True
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: HyperlinkDescription property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_HYPERLINKDESCRIPTION\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

A user-visible description of the hyperlink. For hyperlinked cells, this is the same as the cell contents (.Contents). For buttons, this is the same as the button text (.Text). For pictures, this property is ignored and returns an empty string.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*object*.HyperLinkDescription = *string*

*string* = *object*.HyperLinkDescription

```
' Example: HyperLinkDescription, HyperLinkDestination, HyperLinkType properties
'Creates a hyperlink to lotus.com in cell A:A1, with the label "Lotus web page"
'Clicking cell A:A1 launches your web browser to lotus.com.
  [A:A1].HyperLinkType = $LinkToURL
  [A:A1].HyperLinkDescription= "Lotus web page"
  [A:A1].HyperLinkDestination = "http://www.lotus.com"
```



### **1-2-3: HyperlinkDestination property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_HYPERLINKDESCRIPTION\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Hyperlinks come from cells, buttons, or pictures and go to files, URLs, or 1-2-3 objects. The HyperlinkDestination property is the name of the destination of the hyperlink.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.HyperlinkDestination

*object*.HyperlinkDestination = *value*

### 1-2-3: HyperlinkType property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_HYPERLINKDESCRIPTION\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the type for the hyperlink.

#### Data type

Variant (HyperLinkType)

#### Syntax

*object.HyperlinkType* = *value*

*value* = *object.HyperLinkType*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$NoLink	No link
\$LinkToURL	Path to the URL
\$LinkToFile	Name of the file
\$LinkToObject	Name of the object
\$LinkToScript	Used to indicate that the Click event is to be executed and not the link

### **1-2-3: IconBarNames property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of the names of the available sets of SmartIcons, including the names of custom sets of SmartIcons you created.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *applicationwindow*.**IconBarNames**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the IconBarNames property is a collection of strings containing the names of the sets of SmartIcons available in 1-2-3, including custom sets.

### 1-2-3: IconBarsVisible property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether all sets of SmartIcons are displayed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow.IconBarsVisible = value*

*value = applicationwindow.IconBarsVisible*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display the sets of SmartIcons.
FALSE	Hide the sets of SmartIcons.

### 1-2-3: IconSize property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the display size of icons.

#### Data type

Variant (IconSizeType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow*.IconSize = *value*

*value* = *applicationwindow*.IconSize

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Regular	(Default) Display small-sized icons.
\$Large	Display large-sized icons.

### 1-2-3: IncludeLinkToWorkbook property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether a link is created in the web page, below the table, that lets the user download the 1-2-3 file from which the web page was created.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.IncludeLinkToWorkbook* = *value*

*value* = *document.IncludeLinkToWorkbook*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Link to original 1-2-3 file is created.
FALSE	(Default) There is no link to the original 1-2-3 file.

### 1-2-3: IncludePublishDescription property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the value of the PublishDescription property is written (in paragraph format) under the header on a Web page.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.IncludePublishDescription = value*

*value = document.IncludePublishDescription*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Write the value of the PublishDescription property under the header on a Web page.
FALSE	(Default) Do not write the value of the PublishDescription property under the header on a Web page.

### 1-2-3: IncludePublisherAddress property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether or not the Publisher Address is displayed on the Web page.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.IncludePublisherAddress* = *value*

*value* = *document.IncludePublisherAddress*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Displays the Publisher Address on the Web page.
FALSE	(Default) The Publisher Address is not displayed.



### 1-2-3: IncludePublisher property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

When publishing workbook data, determines whether the publisher name appears on the web page.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.IncludePublisher* = *value*

*value* = *document.IncludePublisher*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Includes the publisher name on the web page.
FALSE	(Default) Does not include the publisher name on the web page.

### 1-2-3: IncludePublishHeader property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;';0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the value of the PublishHeader property is written as the header on a Web page.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.IncludePublishHeader* = *value*

*value* = *document.IncludePublishHeader*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Write the value of the PublishHeader property as the header on a Web page.
FALSE	(Default) Do not write the value of the PublishHeader property as the header on a Web page.

### 1-2-3: IncludeTableBorder property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether gridlines will appear in the Web page table.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.IncludeTableBorder* = *value*

*value* = *document.IncludeTableBorder*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Gridlines will appear in the Web page table.
FALSE	Gridlines do not appear.

```
' Example: InitialColWidth and InitialRowHeight properties
' Set the initial column width and row height for new workbooks
' and then create a new workbook.
Dim document1 as Document
' Set the initial row height and column width for new workbooks.
CurrentApplication.FitRowHeightToFont = False
CurrentApplication.InitialColWidth = 15
CurrentApplication.InitialRowHeight = 72
' Create a new workbook called MyDoc.
Set document1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("MyDoc", "", "", "", "", ,)
```

### **1-2-3: InitialColWidth property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_INITIALCOLWIDTH\_AND\_INITIALROWHEIGHT\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the column width for a new file.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application*.InitialColWidth = *value*

*value* = *application*.InitialColWidth

#### **Legal values**

The value of the InitialColWidth property is any integer from 1 - 240. 1-2-3 sizes columns in whole-character increments; the default is 9 characters.

### **1-2-3: InitialRowHeight property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_INITIALCOLWIDTH\_AND\_INITIALROWHEIGHT\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the row height for a new file.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application*.InitialRowHeight = *value*

*value* = *application*.InitialRowHeight

#### **Legal values**

The value of the InitialRowHeight property is any integer from 1 - 255. Row height is set in points. The default value is 14.

### 1-2-3: InnerBorder property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_INNERBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the inner border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.InnerBorder = *rangeborder*

*range*.InnerBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.InnerBorder.Color = *color*

**Set** *rangeborder* = *range*.InnerBorder

*value* = *range*.InnerBorder.Style

**Set** *color* = *range*.InnerBorder.Color

#### Legal values

A RangeBorder object.

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

```
' Example: Color; ColorName; and InnerBorder properties
' Add a solid, turquoise inner border to the selected range.
Sub MakeBorder
    Selection.InnerBorder.Color.ColorName = "turquoise"
    Selection.InnerBorder.Style = $SolidBorder
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: InsidePlot property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to place the legend in the plot area of a map frame or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*legend*.InsidePlot = *value*

*value* = *legend*.InsidePlot

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Place legend in the plot area.
FALSE	Do not place legend in the plot area.

### 1-2-3: Interactive property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether 1-2-3 currently has focus and so can accept user input.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *application*.Interactive

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	1-2-3 accepts user input.
FALSE	1-2-3 does not accept user input.

### 1-2-3: InternetIconsVisible property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the set of Internet SmartIcons is displayed or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow*.InternetIconsVisible = *value*

*value* = *applicationwindow*.InternetIconsVisible

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Set of Internet SmartIcons is displayed.
FALSE	(Default) Set of Internet SmartIcons is not displayed.

```
' Example: IsColumnCollapsed and IsRowCollapsed properties
Sub Collapse
[A:A1].DemoteColumn 1
[B1].CollapseColumn
[A:A1].DemoteRow 1
[A2].CollapseRow
If [B1].IsColumnCollapsed = True Then
Messagebox "Column Collapsed"
Else
Messagebox "Not Collapsed"
End If
If [A2].IsRowCollapsed = True Then
Messagebox "Row Collapsed"
Else
Messagebox "Row Not Collapsed"
End If
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: IsColumnCollapsed property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ISCOLUMNCOLLAPSED\_AND\_ISROWCOLLAPSED\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether the controlling columns in an outlined range are collapsed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *range*.IsColumnCollapsed

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Columns are collapsed.
FALSE	Columns are not collapsed

```
' Example: IsColumnHidden and IsRowHidden properties
' Check a range for hidden columns or rows. Use this code to
' prevent unexpected results in a script that asks the user
' to specify a range to make changes to. (If hidden columns and rows are
' not protected and the sheet or workbook that contains them is not
' locked, scripts that enter new data can write over data in the hidden
' columns and rows.)
Sub OutlineCheck
    Dim r As Range
    Set r = [A:B1..A:B4]
    'If the range contains hidden rows, display this message.
    If r.IsRowHidden = True Then
        MsgBox "Error! Range contains hidden rows."
        'If the range contains hidden columns, display this message.
    ElseIf r.IsColumnHidden = True Then
        MsgBox "Error! Range contains hidden columns."
        'If the specified range contains no hidden rows or columns, display this
message.
    Else
        MsgBox "Range contains no hidden columns or rows."
    End If
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: IsColumnHidden property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ISCOLUMNHIDDEN\_AND\_ISROWHIDDEN\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether columns in a specified range are hidden.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *range*.IsColumnHidden

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Columns are hidden.
FALSE	Columns are displayed.

### 1-2-3: IsDraggable property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADVISE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASSES;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE BORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGEELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;','0)} See list of classes
```

(Read-only) Determines whether or not an object can be cut or copied to the Clipboard, or dragged and dropped.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.IsDraggable

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The object can be cut, copied, or dragged and dropped.
FALSE	The object cannot be cut, copied, or dragged and dropped.



```
' Example: IsFormatFreqUsed property
' Promotes the number format of the selected cell to the
' frequently used list in the status bar.
Sub PromoteMyFormat
    ' Check to see if the number format of the current cell is in the frequently used
    list.
    If Selection.IsFormatFreqUsed = False Then
        ' If not, then promote the format.
        Selection.IsFormatFreqUsed = True
    Else
        ' Otherwise, display this message.
        MessageBox "Format is already in the Frequently used list."
    End If
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: IsFormatFreqUsed property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ISFORMATFREQUED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the current format appears in the Frequently Used list.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.IsFormatFreqUsed = *value*

*value* = *object*.IsFormatFreqUsed

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The format appears in the Frequently Used list.
FALSE	The format does not appear in the Frequently Used list.

```
' Example: BackColor, Background, IsHidden, IsProtected, and Pattern properties
' Hide the data in a specified range, protect the range from changes
' and add a pattern to it.
Sub HideData
    ' Lock Sheet A.
    [A].IsProtected = True
    ' Protect the selected range and hide any data in it.
    Selection.IsHidden = True
    Selection.IsProtected = True
    ' Add a pattern to the range to alert users that it contains hidden data.
    Selection.Background.Pattern = $DoubleRightHatch
    Selection.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "25% gray"
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: IsHidden property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ISHIDDEN\_AND\_ISPROTECTED\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the range is hidden.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*range*.IsHidden = *value*

*value* = *range*.IsHidden

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Hide the range.
FALSE	(Default) Display the range.

### 1-2-3: IsLeapYear property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether the date specified by the DateTime object occurs in a leap year.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *datetime*.IsLeapYear

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The date specified occurs in a leap year.
FALSE	The date specified does not occur in a leap year.

### 1-2-3: IsLinked property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;  
H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read only) Returns whether the object is linked or embedded.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.IsLinked

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The object is an OLE linked object.
FALSE	The object is an OLE embedded object.

#### Usage

If the IsLinked property returns the value TRUE, the following methods and properties can be applied to the object: BreakLink, SetLinkSource, Update, AutoUpdate, FileName, and ItemName.

```
' Example: IsLocked property
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Lock all the OLE objects in the current workbook.
Sub LockObjects
  ForAll x.CurrentDocument.OLEObjects
    x.IsLocked = True
  End ForAll
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: IsLocked property

```
{button ,AL(';H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS  
;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJE  
CT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_  
CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLAS  
S;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLA  
SS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;';0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ISLOCKED_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT ',1)} See example
```

Determines whether the graphic object is locked.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.IsLocked* = *value*

*value* = *object.IsLocked*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Lock the graphic object.
FALSE	(Default) Do not lock the graphic object.

#### Usage

When an object is locked, you cannot move, size, delete, style, or manipulate it.



### 1-2-3: IsNew property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns whether the current version or version group has been added since you last saved the file.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.IsNew

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Version or version group has been added since the file was last saved.
FALSE	Version or version group has not been added since the file was last saved.

### 1-2-3: IsNotesFX property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the current range is used for Notes/FX.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*range*.IsNotesFX = *value*

*value* = *range*.IsNotesFX

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Range is used for Notes/FX.
FALSE	Range is not used for Notes/FX.

```
' Example: FormatDecimals, FormatName, and IsParenthesized properties
' Format values in the selected range as parenthesized,
' and fixed with no decimal places.
Sub ParenFormat
    Selection.FormatName = "Fixed"
    Selection.FormatDecimals = 0
    Selection.IsParenthesized = True
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: IsParenthesized property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ISPARENTHESIZED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether parentheses are placed around all numbers in a range or a sheet.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.IsParenthesized = *value*

*value* = *object*.IsParenthesized

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Place parentheses around all numeric values.
FALSE	(Default) Do not place parentheses around all numeric values.

### 1-2-3: IsProtected property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ISHIDDEN\_AND\_ISPROTECTED\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the current range, table, or sheet is protected.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.IsProtected = *value*

*value* = *object*.IsProtected

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Protect the range, table, or sheet.
FALSE	Do not protect the range, table, or sheet.

The default value of the IsProtected property for a range is True. The default value for a sheet is False.

```

' Example: CoordinateString, IsRangeNamed, and Name properties
' Tell the user if a selected range is named and, if it is,
' what the name is.
Sub AboutRange
    ' Uses RangeSelector object to let the user select a range.
    Dim rs As RangeSelector
    Set rs = CurrentApplication.RangeSelector
    Dim r As Range
    Set r = rs.GetRange
    ' Variable rn is the name of the selected range.
    rn = r.Name
    ' Variable cs is the address of the selected range.
    cs = r.CoordinateString
    Noname = "The range "& cs &" is not named."
    Nameis = "The range "& cs &" is named "& rn
    ' If the selected range is not named, display a message that says so.
    If r.IsRangeNamed = False Then
        MsgBox Noname
        ' If the selected range is named, display the name in a message.
        Else
            MsgBox Nameis
        End If
    End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: IsRangeNamed property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ISRANGENAMED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether a specified range is named.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *range*.IsRangeNamed

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Specified range is named.
FALSE	(Default) Specified range is not named.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLEARRANGENAMES\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAME\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMEFROMLABEL\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_CREATERANGENAMETABLE\_METHOD\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_NAME\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: IsRowCollapsed property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ISCOLUMNCOLLAPSED\_AND\_ISROWCOLLAPSED\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether any of the controlling rows in an outlined range are collapsed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *range*.IsRowCollapsed

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Rows in the range are collapsed.
FALSE	Rows in the range are not collapsed.



### 1-2-3: IsRowHidden property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ISCOLUMNHIDDEN\_AND\_ISROWHIDDEN\_PROPERTIES\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether rows in a specified range are hidden.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *range*.IsRowHidden

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Rows in the range are hidden.
FALSE	Rows in the range are displayed.

### 1-2-3: IsSelectable property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ADVISE\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS;H\_123\_BASEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS;H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_CONVERSATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCWINDOW\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASSES;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTENTRY\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_PREVIEW\_CLASS;H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE BORDER\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGESELECTOR\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WINDOW\_CLASS;';0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether an object can be added to a selection.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.IsSelectable

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The object can be added to a selection.
FALSE	The object cannot be added to a selection.

### 1-2-3: IsSelected property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;  
H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_C  
LASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_C  
LASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_  
MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;  
H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;  
H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS',0)} See list of classes
```

(Read-only) Determines whether an object is selected.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.IsSelected

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Object is selected.
FALSE	Object is not selected.

### 1-2-3: IsSheetHidden property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether the sheet is hidden.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.IsSheetHidden = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.IsSheetHidden

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The sheet is hidden.
FALSE	(Default) The sheet is displayed.

#### Usage

If there is only one sheet in the file and IsSheetHidden is set to TRUE, then 1-2-3 returns the error: "Cannot hide all sheets."

```
' Example: DisplayZeroAs, IsZeroDisplayed, and Sheets properties
' Display all zeros in a workbook as the word "None."
Sub ChangeZeros
  'Act on all sheets in the current workbook
  ForAll x in CurrentDocument.Sheets
    'Turn on the display of zeros and display all zeros as the word "None."
    x.IsZeroDisplayed = True
    x.DisplayZeroAs = "None"
  End ForAll
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: IsZeroDisplayed property

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ISZERODISPLAYED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_DISPLAYZEROAS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether zeros are displayed in the sheet.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.IsZeroDisplayed = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.IsZeroDisplayed

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display zeros in the sheet.
FALSE	Do not display zeros in the sheet.

### 1-2-3: Italic property

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ITALIC\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether data is styled using italics.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*font.Italic* = *value*

*value* = *font.Italic*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Apply italics.
FALSE	Do not apply italics.

' Example: ColorName, DoubleUnderline, Font, FontColor, FontName, Italic and Size properties

' Formats the selected range. This format would be appropriate for a title.

Sub TitleStyle

    Selection.Font.FontName = "Century Schoolbook"

    Selection.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "50% gray"

    Selection.Font.Italic = True

    Selection.Font.DoubleUnderline = True

    Selection.Font.Size = 18

End Sub



### **1-2-3: ItemName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the item portion of the current link source description.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**ItemName**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the ItemName property is the item portion of the current link source. The syntax for the item name depends on the server application.

### **1-2-3: JoinCriteria property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_JOINCRITERIA\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the 1-2-3 join formula specified for a data query.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*mystring* = [*dataquery*].JoinCriteria

#### **Legal values**

The value of the JoinCriteria property is the criteria string (the formula comparing fields from different tables) specified for the query with the Join method.

```
' Example: JoinCriteria property
'Return the join criteria string (the join formula) for a data query.
Dim dq As DataQuery
Dim JoinCrit As String
Set dq = Bind DataQuery ("Query 1")
JoinCrit = dq.JoinCriteria
Msgbox JoinCrit
```

### **1-2-3: JoinedSourceTables property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_JOINEDSOURCETABLES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the names of all source or joined tables associated with the specified data query.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

Set *tablenames* = [*dataquery*].**JoinedSourceTables**

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for the JoinedSourceTables property is a collection of table names.

```
' Example: JoinedSourceTables property
'Return the names of source or joined tables associated with a data query.
Dim dq As DataQuery
Dim SrcTables As Strings
Set dq = Bind DataQuery ("Query 1")
SrcTables = dq.JoinedSourceTables
ForAll x in SrcTables
    MsgBox x
End ForAll
```

```
' Example: Author, Contents, Keywords, and LastEditor properties; MoveCellPointer  
method
```

```
' Enter 1-2-3 Statistics information in a sheet.
```

```
Sub Stats
```

```
  ' Assign variables for the current file's keywords,  
  ' author, and last editor.
```

```
kw = CurrentDocument.Keywords
```

```
au = CurrentDocument.Author
```

```
le = CurrentDocument.LastEditor
```

```
  ' Enter the file's keywords, author, and last editor in  
  ' separate cells down a column.
```

```
Selection.Contents = kw
```

```
[A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
```

```
Selection.Contents = au
```

```
[A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
```

```
Selection.Contents = le
```

```
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: Keywords property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_KEYWORDS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns keywords associated with a file.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document*.**Keywords** = *value*

*value* = *document*.**Keywords**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Keywords property is a string containing the keywords you set or entered using File - Workbook Properties (General tab).

### **1-2-3: KnownRegionAliases property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of available custom names for recognized map regions for a map. For example, you may have created the custom name "Nippon" for the recognized region name "Japan" for the World Countries map.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *object*.KnownRegionAliases

#### **Legal values**

The value of the KnownRegionAliases property is a collection of strings containing custom names you created for regions of the map.



### **1-2-3: KnownRegionCodes property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of available map region codes for a map.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *object*.KnownRegionCodes

#### **Legal values**

The value for the KnownRegionCodes property is a collection of strings containing the map region codes for the map.

### **1-2-3: KnownRegionNames property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of available region names for a map.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *object*.KnownRegionNames

#### **Legal values**

The value for the KnownRegionNames property is a collection of strings containing names for the regions of the map.

### **1-2-3: L123Seconds property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the internal 1-2-3 representation of the date and time specified by the DateTime object.

#### **Data type**

Double

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *datetime*.L123Seconds

#### **Legal values**

The L123Seconds property returns a 1-2-3 time number. The integer portion of this positive number represents a date; the fractional portion represents a time.

#### **Usage**

The L123Seconds property is used by 1-2-3 to communicate with the DateTime object.

### 1-2-3: LabelRange property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range that contains the legend labels for the specified map data bin.

#### Data type

Range

#### Syntax

**Set** *mapbins.LabelRange* = *range*

**Set** *range* = *mapbins.LabelRange*

#### Legal values

The value of the LabelRange property is a Range object containing labels.

#### Usage

The LabelRange property is ignored unless the LabelSource property is set to \$LabelsFromRange. Because there is a maximum of six map bins, only the first six values in the range are used.

### 1-2-3: LabelSource property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the way in which legend labels are defined.

#### Data type

Variant (MapBinLabelSource enumeration)

#### Syntax

*value* = *mapbins.LabelSource*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$FromValues	1-2-3 determines the legend labels from the bin values.
\$LabelsManual	You specify the label strings.
\$LabelsFromRange	You specify the range that contains the legend labels.

### **1-2-3: Language property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LANGUAGE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the two character language identification ISO (International Standards Organization) code that specifies the startup language of the application.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.Language

#### **Legal values**

Any valid two character ISO language code, such as EN for English or FR for French.

```
' Example: Language property
' Display the language ISO code that the application uses in a message box.
LangCode$ = CurrentApplication.Language
MsgBox("The ISO language code is " + LangCode$)
```

### **1-2-3: LastEditor property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_KEYWORDS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_EDITINGTIME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the user who made the last change to the file, version, or version group.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**LastEditor**

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the LastEditor property is the name of the user who made the last change to the file, version, or version group. If no revision has been made, the value is the same as the value of the Author property.



```
' Example: LastPrinted property
' Prints the current workbook if it was not printed the last time it was saved, using
the current print and page settings.
Sub PrintDoc
    If CurrentDocument.LastPrinted.LocalTime <> _
        CurrentDocument.LastPrinted.LocalTime Then
        CurrentApplication.Print
    End If
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: LastPrinted property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_LASTPRINTED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the system date and time when the file was last printed.

#### **Data type**

DateTime

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *datetime* = *document.LastPrinted*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the LastPrinted property is the date and time on your system when the file was last printed.

### **1-2-3: LastRefreshed property**

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the date and time a Web table was last refreshed.

#### **Data type**

DateTime

#### **Syntax**

*value* = WebTable1.**LastRefreshed**

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for LastRefreshed is any expression whose value is a valid date/time value

### **1-2-3: LastVersionGroup property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the last version group that was current in the file.

#### **Data type**

VersionGroup

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *versiongroup* = *document*.**LastVersionGroup**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the LastVersionGroup property is the last version group you set or the last version group you displayed using Range - Version Group.

### 1-2-3: LeftBorder property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LEFTBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the left border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.LeftBorder = *rangeborder*

*range*.LeftBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.LeftBorder.Color = *value*

**Set** *rangeborder* = *range*.LeftBorder

*value* = *range*.LeftBorder.Style

**Set** *value* = *range*.LeftBorder.Color

#### Legal values

A RangeBorder object.

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

```
' Example: Color, ColorName, and LeftBorder properties
' Adds a light lavender, double border to the left of a selected range.
Sub StyleLeftBorder
    Selection.LeftBorder.Style = $DoubleBorder
    Selection.LeftBorder.Color.ColorName = "light lavender"
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: LeftMargin property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the left margin print setting, in [twips](#).

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.**LeftMargin** = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.**LeftMargin**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the LeftMargin property is the left margin you set or the left margin you specified using File - Preview & Setup (Layout tab).

```
' Example: Left property
' Align the left edges of all the charts on a sheet to make the
' data look neater when printed.
Sub LineUp
  'This script acts on all charts in the current workbook.
  ForAll x in CurrentDocument.Charts
    'Place the left edge of all charts 1000 pixels from the left edge of the window.
    x.Left = 1000
  End ForAll
End Sub
```



### 1-2-3: Left property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;','0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_LEFT_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT ',1)} See example
```

Sets or returns the coordinate of the left boundary of the bounding rectangle for a graphic object, in twips, or the horizontal coordinate of the window's origin.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*object*.Left = *value*

*value* = *object*.Left

#### Legal values

The boundary for a graphic object cannot be outside the boundary for the worksheet.

#### Usage

If the window is minimized or maximized, you will not see the effect of the Left property setting until the window is restored.

### **1-2-3: Legend property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the legend object for the specified map.

#### **Data type**

Legend

#### **Syntax**

Set *legend* = *object*.Legend

#### **Legal values**

The return value for the Legend property is a legend object.

### **1-2-3: Lines property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the lines of text of the map title.

#### **Data type**

MapTextEntries

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *maptextentries* = *maptitle.Lines*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Lines property is a collection of strings containing the lines of text of the map title.

### 1-2-3: **LinkedToCell** property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MAPTEXTENTRY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Indicates whether a specified line of text is connected to a cell.

#### **Data type**

Variant (Boolean)

#### **Syntax**

*maptextentry*.**LinkedToCell** = *value*

#### **Legal values**

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The text is connected to a cell.
FALSE	The text is not connected to a cell.

### **1-2-3: LinkName property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LINKNAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the current DDE link.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *dmlink*.LinkName

#### **Legal values**

The legal value of the LinkName property is the name of a DDE link.

```
' Example: LinkName property
' Return the name of the DDE link.
Dim x As DDELink
Set x = CurrentDocument.NewDDELink("Link 1", "WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp",
"BookMarkName", $textformat, True)
Msgbox x.LinkName
```

### **1-2-3: LinkSource property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the source of a link.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*object*.LinkSource = *value*

*value* = *object*.LinkSource

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the LinkSource property is the source you set or the source of a link you specified using the SetLinkSource method.

### **1-2-3: LocalTime property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the time on your computer as a string.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*datetime.LocalTime* = *value*

*value* = *datetime.LocalTime*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the LocalTime property is the time you set or the time you specified in the Windows Control Panel. You can set time in hours, minutes, and seconds.



### **1-2-3: Location property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the location of the file, either a directory or a Notes database. 1-2-3 copies the location into a temp file.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *document*.Location

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Location property is the path in which the file is located.

### **1-2-3: LongPrompt property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the current long prompt. A long prompt is a description that appears in the title bar of the 1-2-3 window when you highlight a command.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*applicationwindow*.LongPrompt = *value*

*value* = *applicationwindow*.LongPrompt

#### **Legal values**

The value of the LongPrompt property is a string containing the text of the prompt.

### **1-2-3: LSLocalTime property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DATETIME\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the LotusScript date value for the current date on your system.

#### **Data type**

Variant

#### **Syntax**

*datetime*.LSLocalTime = *value*

*value* = *datetime*.LSLocalTime

#### **Legal values**

The value of the LSLocalTime property is the time you set or the time you specified in the Windows Control Panel.

### 1-2-3: MacroStep property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to step through each instruction of a macro one at a time.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.MacroStep = *value*

*value* = *application*.MacroStep

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Step through each instruction of the macro.
FALSE	(Default) Do not step through each instruction of the macro.

#### Usage

Setting the value of the MacroStep property to TRUE automatically sets the value of the MacroTrace property to TRUE.

### 1-2-3: MacroTrace property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to display the Macro Trace window to view a macro while it is running.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.MacroTrace = *value*

*value* = *application*.MacroTrace

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display the Macro Trace window.
FALSE	(Default) Do not display the Macro Trace window.

### 1-2-3: MaintainDimensions property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to maintain the correct dimensions of the map when you resize it.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*mapplot*.MaintainDimensions = *value*

*value* = *mapplot*.MaintainDimensions

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Maintain the correct map dimensions.
FALSE	Do not maintain the correct map dimensions.

### **1-2-3: Maps property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MAPS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of the maps for the specified file.

#### **Data type**

Maps

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *maps* = *document*.**Maps**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Maps property is the maps collection for the file.

```
' Example: Maps property
' Clears all maps.
Forall mps in CurrentDocument.Maps
  mps.Clear
End Forall
```



### 1-2-3: MatchAccent property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MATCHCASE\_PROPERTY\_MATCHACCENT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to look for accented characters when finding text.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application.MatchAccent* = *value*

*value* = *application.MatchAccent*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Look for accented characters.
FALSE	(Default) Do not look for accented characters.

### 1-2-3: MatchCase property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MATCHCASE\_PROPERTY\_MATCHACCENT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to look for characters using the exact combination of uppercase and lowercase letters you enter when finding text.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.MatchCase = *value*

*value* = *application*.MatchCase

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Look for exact combination of uppercase and lowercase letters.
FALSE	(Default) Do not look for exact combination of uppercase and lowercase letters.

```

'Example: MatchAccent and MatchCase properties
' Open a new document and call it TestDocument.
Dim TestDocument As Document
Set TestDocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("TestDocument")
' Add some data to cells A:A1 through A:A5 in TestDocument.
[A:A1].Select
Selection.Contents = "Test document for example"
[A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
Selection.Contents = "crepe paper"
[A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
Selection.Contents = "crêpe desserts"
[A].MoveCellPointer $Down,1
Selection.Contents = "Crepe de Chine"
' Specify search and replace strings
CurrentApplication.SearchString = "crepe"
CurrentApplication.ReplaceString = "green"
' Specify search characteristics
CurrentApplication.MatchAccent = True
CurrentApplication.MatchCase = False
' Replace the first occurrence
MessageBox("Replace ""crepe"" with ""green"" in the first occurrence.")
[A1..A5].Replace
MessageBox("Replace ""crepe"" with ""green"" in all occurrences.")
[A1..A5].ReplaceAll

```

### 1-2-3: MatchKatakana property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether specified text is Katakana-to-Hiragana sensitive.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.MatchKatakana = *value*

*value* = *application*.MatchKatakana

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The specified text is Katakana-to-Hiragana sensitive.
FALSE	(Default) The specified text is not Katakana-to-Hiragana sensitive.

### 1-2-3: MatchPitch property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to check if pitch matches when finding text.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application.MatchPitch = value*

*value = application.MatchPitch*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The specified text is pitch-sensitive.
FALSE	(Default) The specified text is not pitch-sensitive.

### **1-2-3: MenuPrompt property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the long prompt for a selected menu item. This property is read-write for menu commands you create with LotusScript, and read-only for built-in 1-2-3 menus.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*object.MenuPrompt = value*

*value = object.MenuPrompt*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the MenuPrompt property is a string containing the text of the prompt.

```
' Example: MenuText property
' Set the text displayed for a menu.
' The & (ampersand) before the "S" displays as Some Menu (makes S a shortcut key).
object.MenuText = "&Some menu"
```

### **1-2-3: MenuText property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MENU\_CLASS;H\_123\_MENUBAR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MENUTEXT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Returns the text displayed for the menu. This property is read-write for menu commands you create with LotusScript, and read-only for built-in 1-2-3 menus.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*object.MenuText* = *text*

*text* = *object.MenuText*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the MenuText property is a string containing the text displayed for the menu.

#### **Usage**

When you enter command names, & (ampersand) followed by a character creates a keyboard shortcut for a command. The letter that follows the & (ampersand) appears underlined; the user can choose this command from the keyboard by pressing ALT plus the underlined letter. For example, if you enter First\*Quarter, 1-2-3 displays FirstQuarter; the user can press ALT+Q to select the command. To display & (ampersand) in the command name, enter && (two ampersands). For example, to display B&W, enter B&&W.



### **1-2-3: Methods property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of the available methods for the class.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *classinfo*.**Methods**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Methods property is a collection of strings containing the names of the methods for the class.

```
' Example: ModifiedDate property
' Check if file has been modified.
Dim File1 As Document
Dim ModifiedDateResult As String
Set File1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument
File1.SaveAs "test123"
If File1.CreationDate.LocalTime = File1.ModifiedDate.LocalTime Then
ModifiedDateResult = "Not Modified"
Else
ModifiedDateResult = "Modified"
End If
```

### **1-2-3: ModifiedDate property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_MODIFIEDDATE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the most recent date the file, version, or version group was modified.

#### **Data type**

DateTime

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *datetime* = *object*.**ModifiedDate**

#### **Legal values**

If the file, version, or version group has not been modified, the default value is the date it was created.

### **1-2-3: MonthNames property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_MONTHNAMES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the unabbreviated names of the months used in dates.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *application*.MonthNames

#### **Legal values**

The default values of the MonthNames property are the names of the months determined by the country setting you specified in the Windows Control Panel.

```
' Example: Contents and MonthNames properties
Forall x In CurrentApplication.MonthNames
Selection.Contents = x
.MoveCellPointer $Down, 1
End Forall
```

### **1-2-3: MorningString property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a time string for the AM symbol.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.MorningString

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the MorningString property is AM, or a string you specified in the Windows Control Panel.

### **1-2-3: NamedPrintSettings property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NAMEDPRINTSETTINGS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns a collection of the named print styles.

#### **Data type**

PrintSettingsCollection

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *document.NamedPrintSettings* = *printsettingscollection*

**Set** *printsettingscollection* = *document.NamedPrintSettings*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the NamedPrintSettings property is a collection of the names of the print styles you set, or the names of the print styles you created using File - Preview & Page Settings (Named Styles).

A document always has a PrintSettings object named Default.

```
' Example: NamedPrintSettings property
' Print a list of named print styles in the current file.
Dim printcollect As PrintSettingsCollection
Set printcollect = CurrentDocument.NamedPrintSettings
Forall PSC In printcollect
Print PSC.Name
End Forall
```



```
' Example: NamedRanges property
' Print in the Output view all of the named ranges in the workbook.
Forall ranges In CurrentDocument.NamedRanges
Print ranges
End Forall
```

### **1-2-3: NamedRanges property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NAMEDRANGES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a list of all named ranges in the file.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *document.NamedRanges*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the NamedRanges property is a collection of the range name strings associated with the file.

### 1-2-3: Name property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADVISE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_MAPTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGEBORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGEELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS';0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_NAME_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SHEETCOUNT_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SELECTION_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_SHEETS_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_GREEN_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;H_123_ISRANGENAMED_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

(Read-only) Returns the name of the object.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.Name

#### Legal values

This property is read-write for certain classes, such as the Query class.

For the Range class, the default value for the Name property when a range has multiple names associated with it is the last range name used. If a range address was used, the address will be returned.

For the Document class, the default value for the Name property is the name of the file, including the path.

If the object is not named, the Name property returns the name of the parent object.

For collections, the Name property returns an empty string.

```
' Example: Name property
' Display the name of the current document in a message box.
Dim file1 As Document
Set file1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument
Dim filename As String
filename = CurrentDocument.Name
MessageBox filename
```

### 1-2-3: NegativesInColor property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_NEGATIVESINCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether negative numbers are displayed in red in the range or sheet.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.NegativesInColor* = *value*

*value* = *object.NegativesInColor*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display negative numbers in red.
FALSE	(Default) Do not display negative numbers in red.

```
' Example: ColorIndex, FormatDecimals, FormatName, NegativesInColor, and
' OutlineBorder properties; RangeFill method
' Set up and format a range, using various styles and number formats.
Dim testrange As Range
Dim testborder As RangeBorder
Set testrange = Bind("A:A1..A:C20")
testrange.RangeFill -5,1,32767,$Number,
Set testborder = testrange.OutlineBorder
testborder.Style = $ThickBorder
testborder.Color.ColorIndex = 54
testrange.NegativesInColor = True
testrange.Font.Bold = True
testrange.FormatDecimals = 2
testrange.FormatName = "US Dollar"
MsgBox "Range has been filled and formatted."
```

### 1-2-3: Normal property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether the data is styled using the normal attribute.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*font.Normal* = *value*

*value* = *font.Normal*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Apply the normal attribute to the data. This sets all other font attributes to FALSE.
FALSE	Do not apply the normal attribute to the data. You cannot explicitly set this value; FALSE is returned when another text property (for example, Bold) is set to TRUE.

```
' Example: NotesPath property  
' Displays a message box showing the location of Notes.
```

```
Dim x as String  
x = CurrentApplication.NotesPath  
MessageBox (x)
```



### **1-2-3: NotesPath property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NOTESPATH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read only) Returns the path where Notes is installed.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*filename* = *application*.Notespath

#### **Legal values**

The value for the NotesPath property is a string containing a path name and executable filename; for example, "C:\NOTES\NOTES.EXE".

```
' Example: NumberOfMostRecentFiles property
' Returns the number of files listed.
Dim myapp As Application
Dim filenumber As Integer
Set myapp = CurrentApplication
' Store the default number of most recent files
filenumber = myapp.NumberOfMostRecentFiles
MessageBox ("The number of most recent files that will be " + _
"displayed on the File menu is: " + Str(filenumber))
```

### **1-2-3: NumberOfMostRecentFiles property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_NUMBEROFMOSTRECENTFILES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the number of the most recently opened files to display on the File menu.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application.NumberOfMostRecentFiles = value*

*value = application.NumberOfMostRecentFiles*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the NumberOfMostRecentFiles property can be any Long integer from 0 - 10.

```
' Example: Object property
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Use the Object property to get an OLE automation server object.
```

**' Example 1. Word Pro automation server**

```
' Embed a new Word Pro document using OLE automation, add content, and save it.
Dim myObj As OLEObject
Dim myDoc As Variant
' First, create a Word Pro OLE object, of 1-2-3 type OLEObject.
Set myObj = [A].NewObject(1080, 360, 6480, 4320, "WordPro.Document",,,, False,,,)
' Get the Word Pro TextDocument object for OLE automation.
Set myDoc = [OLE 1].Object
' Display the object's content.
myObj.Verb $OLEVerbShow
' Now run methods of the TextDocument class in Word Pro.
' For example, use a different SmartMaster.
myDoc.Parent.ChangeSmartMaster "f:\lotus\smasters\wordpro\letter1.mwp", "", "Current
division only"
' Add some text.
myDoc.Parent.Type "This is a test of using Word Pro as an OLE automation server. "
' Save the Word Pro document to a file.
myDoc.SaveAs "F:\lotus\work\wordpro\123ObjP.lwp", "", "Lotus Word Pro", False, True,
False
```

**' Example 2. Freelance Graphics automation server**

```
' Embed a Freelance Graphics document and add some content to it.
' First, create the Freelance Graphics OLE object, of 1-2-3 type OLEObject.
[A].NewObject 1080, 720, 6480, 5080, "FLW3Presentation",,,, False,,,
' At this point, Freelance Graphics is launched full-screen,
' and presents two modal dialog boxes asking the user to select
' a SmartMaster Content topic and Look, and a page layout for
' the new presentation.
' Get the Freelance Graphics Document object for OLE automation.
Dim mydoc As Variant      ' Freelance Graphics Document object
Set mydoc = [OLE 1].Object
' Now run methods and set properties of the Document class in Freelance Graphics.
' For example:
' Set the SmartMaster look.
mydoc.SmartLook = "blank.mas"
' Create a new page.
mydoc.CreatePage "my page", 12
' Add a block of text.
Dim txtblock As Variant
Set txtblock = mydoc.Pages("my page").CreateText(2880, 5760, 7200, 3600)
txtblock.Text = "Page content."
```

### **1-2-3: Object property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;  
H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;'0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^h\_123\_object\_property\_exscript',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a reference to the OLE Automation object.

#### **Data type**

Variant

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *object* = *objectspecifier*.**Object**

#### **Legal values**

A reference to the object specified by *objectspecifier*.

#### **Usage**

Use the Object property to call the automation commands and properties supported by the OLE Automation class.

Use the Set statement to assign the object reference returned to a Variant variable. This is the same type returned by the functions CreateObject and GetObject.

### **1-2-3: OleContainer property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_OLECONTAINER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the automation object for the container application in which 1-2-3 is embedded.

#### **Data type**

Variant

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *document.OleContainer*

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for OleContainer is any valid automation object.

```
' Example: OleContainer property
' Assumes that a 1-2-3 document is embedded in Lotus Word Pro.
' In the 1-2-3 IDE we can obtain the WordPro automation object as follows:
Dim WordProAuto as Variant
Set WordProAuto = ThisDocument.OleContainer
Msgbox WordProAuto.Name
```

```
' Example: OLEObjects property
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Check all of the OLE objects and, for linked OLE objects, update the link.
Forall foo In CurrentDocument.OLEObjects
If foo.Islinked = True Then
foo.Update
End If
End Forall
```



### **1-2-3: OLEObjects property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^h\_123\_oleobjects\_property\_exscript',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a list of the OLE objects embedded in the specified file.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Data type**

OLEObjects

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *oleobjects* = *document*.OLEObjects

#### **Legal values**

The value of the OLEObjects property is a collection of references to the OLE objects in the file.

### 1-2-3: Orientation property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the orientation of paper for printed output.

#### Data type

Variant (Orientation enumeration)

#### Syntax

*printsettings.Orientation* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.Orientation*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Portrait	(Default) Print output in the portrait (vertical) orientation.
\$Landscape	Print output in the landscape (horizontal) orientation.

### **1-2-3: OSType property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name and version of the operating system installed on your computer.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.OSType

#### **Legal values**

The value of the OSType property is a string containing the name and version of the operating system installed on your computer.

### 1-2-3: OutlineBorder property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_OUTLINEBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_NEGATIVESINCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the outline border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.OutlineBorder = *rangeborder*

**Set** *range*.OutlineBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.OutlineBorder.Color = *color*

**Set** *rangeborder* = *range*.OutlineBorder

**Set** *value* = *range*.OutlineBorder.Style

**Set** *color* = *range*.OutlineBorder.Color

#### Legal values

A RangeBorder object.

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

```
' Example: OutlineBorder property and RangeFill method
' Set up range, fill it with numbers, and give it a solid outline border.
Dim testrange As Range
Dim testborder As RangeBorder
Set testrange = Bind("A:A1..A:C20")
testrange.RangeFill 0,1,32767,$Number,
Set testborder = testrange.OutlineBorder
testborder.Style = $ThickBorder
```

### **1-2-3: OutputLocation property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the address of the output range for the query table.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*dataquery*.OutputLocation = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.OutputLocation

#### **Legal values**

The value of the OutputLocation property is a string containing the range address of the output range for the specified query table.

### **1-2-3: OutputRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the output range for a query table.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *querytable*.OutputRange = *range*

**Set** *range* = *querytable*.OutputRange

#### **Legal values**

The value for the OutputRange property is a valid range.

### **1-2-3: Overlays property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;`,0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the names of the overlays that are added to a base map.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *object.Overlays*

#### **Legal values**

The values for the Overlays property are the names of the overlays you set or the names of the overlays you specified using Map - Map Properties (Overlays).



### **1-2-3: PaperBinNames property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns a collection of all the printer paper sources supported by the current printer.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.PaperBinNames* = *strings*

**Set** *strings* = *printsettings.PaperBinNames*

#### **Legal values**

The bin names in the PaperBinNames collection can include the following:

AutoSelect

UpperTray

ManualFeed

EnvelopeManualFeed

LowerTray

Envelope

### **1-2-3: PaperBinName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the name of a printer paper source.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.PaperBinName = value*

*value = printsettings.PaperBinName*

#### **Legal values**

The default values for the PaperBinName property are the following:

AutoSelect

UpperTray

ManualFeed

EnvelopeManualFeed

LowerTray

Envelope

### **1-2-3: PaperHeightMaximum property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the maximum height of the printer paper, in [twips](#). This is a read-write property if the paper size has been set to a custom size.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.PaperHeightMaximum* = *value* (for custom size)

*value* = *printsettings.PaperHeightMaximum*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PaperHeightMaximum property is the height of the paper size you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Printer).

### **1-2-3: PaperHeightMinimum property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the minimum height of the printer paper, in [twips](#). This is a read-write property if the paper size has been set to a custom size.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.PaperHeightMinimum = value* (for custom size)

*value = printsettings.PaperHeightMinimum*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PaperHeightMinimum property is the height of the paper size you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Printer).

### **1-2-3: PaperHeight property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the height of the printer paper, in [twips](#). This is a read-write property if the paper size has been set to a custom size.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.PaperHeight* = *value* (for custom size)

*value* = *printsettings.PaperHeight*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PaperHeight property is what you set or what you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Printer).

```
' Example: PaperSizeCustom property
' Put up message box indicating that a custom
' paper size is specified for printing.
If CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings.PaperSizeCustom = TRUE Then
MessageBox "Using custom paper size"
Else
MessageBox "Using standard paper size"
End If
```

### 1-2-3: PaperSizeCustom property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PAPERSIZECUSTOM\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether a custom paper size is specified for printing.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *printsettings.PaperSizeCustom*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	A custom paper size is specified.
FALSE	A custom paper size is not specified.

### **1-2-3: PaperSizeNames property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of strings for all the paper sizes supported by the current printer.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

Set *value* = *printsettings.PaperSizeNames*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PaperSizeNames property is the collection of paper size names supported by the current printer.



### 1-2-3: PaperSizeName property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the name of a paper size.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*printsettings.PaperSizeName* = *value*

*value* = *printsettings.PaperSizeName*

#### Legal values

The following table shows the names for some common paper sizes.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
Letter	(Default) 8 1/2 x 11 inches
Legal	8 1/2 x 14 inches
Executive	7 1/4 x 10 1/2 inches
A4	219 x 297 millimeters
Envelope # 10	4 1/8 x 9 1/2 inches
Envelope DL	110 x 220 millimeters
Envelope Monarch	3 7/8 x 7 1/2 inches

### **1-2-3: PaperWidthMaximum property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the maximum width of the printer paper, in [twips](#). This is a read-write property if the paper size has been set to a custom size.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.PaperWidthMaximum* = *value* (for custom size)

*value* = *printsettings.PaperWidthMaximum*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PaperWidthMaximum property is the width of the paper size you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Printer).

### **1-2-3: PaperWidthMinimum property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the minimum width of the printer paper, in [twips](#). This is a read-write property if the paper size has been set to a custom size.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.PaperWidthMinimum* = *value* (for custom size)

*value* = *printsettings.PaperWidthMinimum*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PaperWidthMinimum property is the width of the paper size you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Printer).

### **1-2-3: PaperWidth property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the width of the printer paper, in [twips](#). This is a read-write property if the paper size has been set to a custom size.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings.PaperWidth* = *value* (for custom size)

*value* = *printsettings.PaperWidth*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PaperWidth property is the width of the paper size you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Printer).

```
' Example: Name and Parent properties
' Shows what sheet the first chart is on.
If CurrentDocument.Charts.Count > 0 Then
    Print CurrentDocument.Charts(0).Parent.Name
Else
    Print "No Charts"
End If
```

### 1-2-3: Parent property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;  
H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASE  
OBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_  
123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_DATA LINK_CLASS;H_123_DATAQUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_1  
23_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOB  
JECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_  
CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_  
ADVISE_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_M  
APTEXTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_  
OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_  
PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE BORDER_C  
CLASS;H_123_RANGESELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSI  
ON_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;H_123_A  
PPPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_1  
23_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_C  
CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_DATA LINK_CLASS  
;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLE  
CTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_  
ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND  
_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;','0}}  
See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_PARENT_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT;',1)} See example
```

(Read-only) Returns the parent object of the current or specified object.

#### Data type

Variant

#### Syntax

*value* = *object.Parent*

#### Legal values

The value for the Parent property is the containing object. For example, the value for the Parent property of a Document object is the Application object.

```
' Example: Password property; Save and SaveAs methods
' Set a password.
Dim mydoc As Document
Dim mypasswd As String
Set mydoc = CurrentApplication.NewDocument()
mydoc.SaveAs "FileOne"
mypasswd = "itsasecret"
'Set the password and then save the file.
mydoc.Password = mypasswd
mydoc.Save
```

### **1-2-3: Password property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PASSWORD\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the password needed to open the current file.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document.Password* = *value*

*value* = *document.Password*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Password property is any string of 15 or fewer characters. The value for the Password property is what you set or the password you specified using File - Save As.



### **1-2-3: Path property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PATH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the full path of a file or application.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *document.Path*

or

*value* = *application.Path*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the Path property is the location of the file or application, including the full path.

```
' Example: Path property
' Find path and display.
  Dim thisdoc As Document
  Dim thispath As String
  Set thisdoc = CurrentDocument
  thispath = thisdoc.Path
  MsgBox thispath
```

### **1-2-3: PatternBins property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of the pattern bins for the specified map.

#### **Data type**

MapBins

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**PatternBins**

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PattenBins property is a MapBins object containing the pattern bins for the specified map.

### 1-2-3: PatternVisible property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to display the specified pattern legend for a map.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*legend*.PatternVisible = *value*

*value* = *legend*.PatternVisible

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the pattern legend.
FALSE	Do not display the pattern legend.

```
' Example: Background, ColorName, ColumnWidth, Font, FontColor, Pattern, and
' RowHeight properties; RangeFill and Select methods
' Select a range, adjust its style, add numbers, add a background pattern,
' and change font color.
Dim rng1 as Range
Set rng1 = [A:B5..A:H25]
rng1.RowHeight = 20
rng1.ColumnWidth = 15
rng1.RangeFill 200,3,37999,$Number
rng1.Background.Pattern = $DoubleRightHatch
rng1.Background.BackColor.ColorName = "pale green"
rng1.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "black"
rng1.Font.Bold = True
```

### 1-2-3: Pattern property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_BACKGROUND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PATTERN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_BACKCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWDRAWLAYER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the fill region pattern for Background and MapBin objects.

#### Data type



























Variant (PatternType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.**Pattern** = *value*

*value* = *object*.**Pattern**

#### Legal values

Value	Description
\$BowlingBalls	
\$BroadRightHatch	
\$Checkers	
\$CoarseCrossHatch	
\$CoarseSquareHatch	
\$Confetti	
\$CrossHatch	
\$DarkCoarseCrossHatch	
\$DarkSingleLeftHatch	
\$DarkSingleRightHatch	
\$DiagonalBricks	
\$Diamonds	
\$DottedSquareHatch	
\$DoubleCoarseLeftHatch	
\$DoubleCoarseRightHatch	
\$DoubleHorizStripes	
\$DoubleLeftHatch	
\$DoubleRightHatch	
\$DoubleVertStripes	
\$FineCheckers	
\$FineCrossHatch	
\$FineSquareHatch	
\$Flags	
\$Fountains	
\$GradientFillHorizBG2FG	shades horizontally from light to dark
\$GradientFillHorizFG2BG	shades horizontally from dark to light
\$GradientFillVertBG2FG	shades vertically from dark to light
\$GradientFillVertFG2BG	shades vertically from light to dark
\$GrayScale2ndDarkest	
\$GrayScale2ndLightest	

\$GrayScale3rdDarkest	
\$GrayScale3rdLightest	
\$GrayScale4rdDarkest	
\$GrayScale4thLightest	
\$GrayScale5thDarkest	
\$GrayScale5thLightest	
\$GrayScale6thDarkest	
\$GrayScaleDarkest	
\$GrayScaleLightest	
\$HorizCoarseHatch	
\$HorizHatch	
\$LongHorizCheckers	
\$Mountains	
\$Pavers	
\$QuadrupleDarkHorizStripes	
\$QuadrupleDarkVertStripes	
\$QuadrupleGrayHorizStripes	
\$QuadrupleGrayVertStripes	
\$RoundStones	
\$RunningBricks	
\$SingleCoarseLeftHatch	
\$SingleCoarseRightHatch	
\$SingleLeftHatch	
\$SingleNarrowLeftHatch	
\$SingleRightHatch	
\$SolidBackground	(background color)
\$SolidForeground	(foreground color)
\$SquareHatch	
\$TallVertCheckers	
\$Transparent	
\$TripleLeftHatch	
\$TripleRightHatch	
\$VertCoarseHatch	
\$VertHatch	
\$Waves	
\$WideCrossHatch	
\$WideSquareHatch	
\$Zigzags	





### 1-2-3: Placement property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the position of a legend or title in a map frame.

#### Data type

Variant (MapPlacement enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object.Placement* = *value*

*value* = *object.Placement*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TopLeft	Place the legend or title in the top left.
\$CenterLeft	Place the legend or title in the center left.
\$BottomLeft	Place the legend or title in the bottom left.
\$BottomCenter	Place the legend or title in the bottom center.
\$BottomRight	Place the legend or title in the bottom right.
\$CenterRight	Place the legend or title in the center right.
\$TopRight	Place the legend or title in the top right.
\$TopCenter	Place the legend or title in the top center.
\$Custom	Place the legend or title in a non-standard position.

### 1-2-3: PlotPosition property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the manner in which a map plot is positioned.

#### Data type

Variant (PlotPosition enumeration)

#### Syntax

*mapplot*.PlotPosition = *value*

*value* = *mapplot*.PlotPosition

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Default	(Default) The map uses the default plot positioning.
\$Custom	Allows you to specify the plot positioning for the map.

### **1-2-3: PlotRotation property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets and returns the rotation of the map in degrees.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*mapplot.PlotRotation = value*

*value = mapplot.PlotRotation*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PlotRotation property is any long between -360 to 360. The default value is 0 (zero).

### **1-2-3: Plot property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;');0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the plot object for a map.

#### **Data type**

MapPlot

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *mapplot* = *object*.Plot

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Plot property is the MapPlot object for a map.

### **1-2-3: PointCount property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLIN  
E\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets and returns the number of points in a Freehand drawing, line, polyline, or polygon.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *object*.**PointCount**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PointCount property is the number of points in a Freehand drawing, line, polyline, or polygon.

### **1-2-3: PokeTimeOut property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of milliseconds 1-2-3 will wait for the server application to respond to a DDE poke transaction.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application.PokeTimeOut = value*

*value = application.PokeTimeOut*

#### **Legal values**

The legal value of the PokeTimeOut property is any long from 0 to 65535. The default is 10000.

### **1-2-3: PrinterNames property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTERNAMES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of the printer names the application can use.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *application*.PrinterNames

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PrinterNames property is a collection of all the printer names the application can use.

```
' Example: PrinterNames property and Print method
' Print a list of the printers the application can use in the Output panel.
Forall x In CurrentApplication.PrinterNames
Print x
End Forall
```



```
' Example: CurrentPrintSettings and PrinterName properties
' Select a range, preview it, get the printer name, print the printer name
' to output, then print the range, and close preview window.
Dim prntnm As String
Set CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings.PrintRange = [A:B5..A:H25]
CurrentApplication.Preview
prntnm=CurrentApplication.PrinterName
[A:B5].Contents = prntnm
CurrentApplication.Print
CurrentApplication.ClosePreview
```

### **1-2-3: PrinterName property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTERNAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the name of the currently selected printer.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.PrinterName = *value*

*value* = *application*.PrinterName

#### **Legal values**

The value of the PrinterName property is the name you set or the name of the currently selected printer.

### **1-2-3: PrinterQuality property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the print quality for the specified printer.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.PrinterQuality = *value*

*value* = *application*.PrinterQuality

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the PrinterQuality property is set in the Windows Control Panel.

### **1-2-3: PrintPagesFrom property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of the first page to print, with the value of 1 representing the first page in the selected range or collection.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.PrintPagesFrom = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.PrintPagesFrom

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PrintPagesFrom property is the number of the first page you want to print.

### **1-2-3: PrintPagesStart property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number to assign to the first page printed from the selected range or collection.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.PrintPagesStart = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.PrintPagesStart

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PrintPagesStart property is the number assigned to the first page printed from the selected range or collection.

### **1-2-3: PrintPagesTo property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of the last page to print, beginning with the value of 1 representing the first page in the selected range or collection.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.PrintPagesTo = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.PrintPagesTo

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PrintPagesTo property is the number of the last page you want to print.

### 1-2-3: PrintRangeSaved property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to save the print selection with the named print styles and let you print the same range with the same settings each time.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.PrintRangeSaved = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.PrintRangeSaved

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Save the print range with the named print styles.
FALSE	(Default) Do not save the print range with the named print styles.

### **1-2-3: PrintRange property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range or collection of ranges to be printed.

#### **Data type**

Range or Ranges

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.PrintRange* = *object*

**Set** *object* = *printsettings.PrintRange*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the PrintRange property is any on-sheet Range object or Ranges collection.



### **1-2-3: PrintSelection property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the selection to be printed, for example, the line named Line1, or the chart named Chart1, or the range A:A2...A:B5.

#### **Data type**

Variant (object)

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *printsettings.PrintSelection* = *object*

**Set** *object* = *printsettings.PrintSelection*

#### **Legal values**

A selectable object, such as a range or a graphic object. The object name is enclosed in brackets. For example, [A:B2..A:C3], or [Line 1].

### 1-2-3: PrintWhat property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range to print.

#### Data type

Variant (PrintWhat enumeration)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.PrintWhat = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.PrintWhat

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$AllSheets	Print all sheets.
\$CurrentSelection	Print the currently selected range.
\$CurrentSheet	Print the current sheet.
\$None	No print range is stored as a print setting.

### **1-2-3: ProductVersion property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRODUCTVERSION\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the release number of the product.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.ProductVersion

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ProductVersion property is a string containing the release number of the product.

' Example: ProductVersion property

' Display product version in a message box.

```
MessageBox ("The product version is " + CurrentApplication.ProductVersion)
```

### **1-2-3: Properties property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_CLASSINFO\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of property names that the object accepts.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *classinfo*.**Properties**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Properties property is a collection of strings containing property names that the object accepts.

### **1-2-3: PublishDescription property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Used as the description that appears at the top of the Web page, below the header, in paragraph format.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document.PublishDescription = value*

*value = document.PublishDescription*

### **1-2-3: PublisherAddress property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Used as the e-mail address that appears at the bottom of the Web page.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document.PublisherAddress = value*

*value = document.PublisherAddress*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the PublisherAddress property is the e-mail address of the person publishing the Web page.

### **1-2-3: Publisher property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Used as the author name that appears at the bottom of the Web page.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document.Publisher = value*

*value = document.Publisher*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Publisher property is the author name.



### **1-2-3: PublishHeader property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets and returns the header for the Web page to which a 1-2-3 document is published.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document.PublishHeader = value*

*value = document.PublishHeader*

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for PublishHeader is a character string enclosed in quotation marks.

### 1-2-3: PublishOutputType property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines the format for publishing.

#### Data type

Variant (PublishType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*document.PublishOutputType = value*

*value = document.PublishOutputType*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$HTMLTable	Publish the selected range as an HTML table (only valid when PublishWhat is \$SelectedRange).
\$WebGraphic	Publish the range, sheet, or workbook as a web graphic, and is assumed when the PublishWhat property has a value of \$EntireWorkbook or \$CurrentSheet.

### **1-2-3: PublishRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

A Range object that will be used by the Publish method when the PublishWhat property is set to \$SelectedRange.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

*document.PublishRange = range*

### 1-2-3: PublishWhat property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns what to publish.

#### Data type

Variant (PublishWhat enumeration)

#### Syntax

*document.PublishWhat = value*

*value = document.PublishWhat*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$EntireWorkbook	Publish the entire workbook.
\$CurrentSheet	Publish only the current sheet. This is the default.
\$SelectedRange	Publish only the selected range.

```
' Example: QueryTables property
' This example is specific to Windows.
' List in column A the current names of all query tables in a file.
' The file specified in the next line must be modified to point to your file.
Const QTFILE = "c:\lotus\work\123\qtfile.123"
Dim myfile As Document
Dim qtables As QueryTables
' Open a file with Query Tables
Set myfile = CurrentApplication.OpenDocument(QTFILE, "", "", "", True)
' Get all Query Table names
Set qtables = myfile.QueryTables
' Move to cell A1
.MoveCellPointer $Home, 1
' Show all Query Table names in column A
Forall X In qtables
' Put name in cell
Selection.Contents = X.Name
' Move down one row
.MoveCellPointer $Down, 1
End Forall
```

### **1-2-3: QueryTables property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERYTABLES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of all the existing query table connections.

#### **Data type**

QueryTables

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *querytables* = *document*.**QueryTables**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the QueryTables property is a collection.

' Example: RangeHeaderInSort and RangeSortHeaderDepth properties  
' Indicate that there are column header rows in the sort selection, so that they  
' are not be sorted. The column header rows are set by the RangeSortHeaderDepth  
property.

CurrentDocument.RangeHeaderInSort = True

CurrentDocument.RangeSortHeaderDepth = 2

### 1-2-3: RangeHeaderInSort property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGEHEADERINSORT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Specifies whether there are column header labels in the range of data to sort.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document*.RangeHeaderInSort = *value*

*value* = *document*.RangeHeaderInSort

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	There are column headers in the range selected to sort. Do not sort the column headers with the data.
FALSE	There are no column headers in the range selected to sort. Sort the entire selection.



### **1-2-3: RangeSelector property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a RangeSelector object.

#### **Data type**

RangeSelector

#### **Syntax**

*rangeselector* = *application*.RangeSelector

#### **Legal values**

The value for the RangeSelector property is a RangeSelector object.

#### **Usage**

Use the RangeSelector property to return a RangeSelector object and access the object's methods. These methods that let you change 1-2-3 to Point mode and retrieve a range selection.

### **1-2-3: RangeSortHeaderDepth property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGESORTHEADERDEPTH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_RANGEHEADERINSERT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the number of rows in the sort header.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*document*.RangeSortHeaderDepth = *value*

*value* = *document*.RangeSortHeaderDepth

#### **Legal values**

The value for the RangeSortHeaderDepth property is the number of rows in the sort header.

```
' Example: RangeHeaderInSort, RangeSortHeaderDepth properties
' Indicate that the column header should not be sorted.
' The column header area is the number of rows set by the RangeSortHeaderDepth
property.
CurrentDocument.RangeHeaderInSort = TRUE
CurrentDocument.RangeSortHeaderDepth = 2
```

### **1-2-3: Ranges property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of ranges.

#### **Data type**

Ranges

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *ranges* = *document.Ranges*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Ranges property is a collection of ranges.

```
' Example: Ranges property  
Dim r as Range  
Set r = CurrentDocument.Ranges("A:A1")
```

```
' Example: ReadOnly property
' Find out if current file is read only.
Dim isread As Variant
isread = CurrentDocument.ReadOnly
Print isread
```

### 1-2-3: ReadOnly property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_READONLY\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Determines whether the file is read-only or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *document.ReadOnly*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The file is read-only.
FALSE	(Default) The file is read-write.

### 1-2-3: RecordsLimited property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the number of records in a query table are limited or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*dataquery*.RecordsLimit = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.RecordsLimited

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Limit the number of records retrieved.
FALSE	(Default) Do not limit the number of records retrieved.



### **1-2-3: RecordsLimitMax property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the maximum number of records that will be retrieved when creating a query table.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*dataquery*.RecordsLimitMax = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.RecordsLimitMax

#### **Legal values**

The value for the RecordsLimitMax property is any long from 1 - 65535.

#### **Usage**

The RecordsLimitMax property is used only if the RecordsLimited property is TRUE.

```
' Example: Red property
' Check the red value for the specified color.
Dim somecolor As Color
Dim redvalue As Long
Set somecolor = CurrentApplication.Colors(22)
redvalue = somecolor.Red
Print redvalue
```

### **1-2-3: Red property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the red value of an object.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *color*.Red

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Red property is any long 0 - 255, where 0 represents no red and 255 represents the most amount of red.

### 1-2-3: RefreshOnOpen property

{button ,AL(^;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the document associated with the Web table is refreshed with data from the table when the document is opened in 1-2-3.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

WebTable.RefreshOnOpen = *value*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Refresh the 1-2-3 document.
FALSE	Do not refresh the document.

### 1-2-3: RefreshType property

{button ,AL( ;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether a 1-2-3 document associated with a Web table is refreshed automatically or manually when data changes in the table.

#### Data type

RecalcMode

#### Syntax

WebTable.RefreshType = *value*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Manual	Refresh the 1-2-3 document manually.
\$Auto	Refresh the document automatically at specified intervals.

#### Usage

When the value is \$Auto, data in the document is refreshed at intervals specified with the [AutoRefreshInterval](#) property.

### **1-2-3: RegionRange property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;');0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns a map data range that contains all the region names to be mapped.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

*object.RegionRange = range*

*range = object.RegionRange*

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the RegionRange property is the range you set or the range you specified using Map - Ranges.

### **1-2-3: RegisteredCompany property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the registered company for the software.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.RegisteredCompany

#### **Legal values**

The value for the RegisteredCompany property is a string containing a name.

### **1-2-3: RegisteredUser property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the registered user for the software.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.RegisteredUser

#### **Legal values**

The value for the RegisteredUser property is a string containing a name.



### **1-2-3: ReplaceString property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REPLACE\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the string of characters to replace the text or numbers you find using a Replace or ReplaceAll method.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.**ReplaceString** = *value*

*value* = *application*.**ReplaceString**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the ReplaceString property is the string of characters to replace the text or numbers you find using a Replace or ReplaceAll method.

### **1-2-3: ReqTimeOut property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of milliseconds 1-2-3 will wait for the server application to respond to a DDE request transaction.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application*.ReqTimeOut = *value*

*value* = *application*.ReqTimeOut

#### **Legal values**

The legal value of the ReqTimeOut property is any long from 0 to 65535. The default is 10000.

### 1-2-3: RestrictData property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether data from the source table is restricted to the range associated with the table in 1-2-3.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sourcetable.RestrictData = value*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Restrict data to the data range. The default is TRUE.
FALSE	Do not restrict data to the data range.

#### Usage

When the value is TRUE, data from the table can fill the range only. When the value is FALSE, data from the table can fill the range and as much of the rest of the sheet as is required.

### 1-2-3: RestrictOutput property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to restrict the results of a query to a specified output range.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*querytable.RestrictOutput* = *value*

*value* = *querytable.RestrictOutput*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Restrict the results of a query.
FALSE	(Default) Do not restrict the results of a query.

### **1-2-3: Revisions property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REVISIONS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the revision history for the specified file.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document.Revisions* = *value*

*value* = *document.Revisions*

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the Revisions property is the text you set or the revision history you entered using File - Workbook Properties (General tab).

```
' Example Revisions property
' Make a new document, set revision history information, then display it in message
box.
Dim testdoc As Document
Set testdoc = CurrentApplication.NewDocument
testdoc.Revisions = "These are document revisions."
MessageBox testdoc.Revisions
```

### **1-2-3: Revs property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_REVS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the total number revisions associated with the specified file.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *document.Revs*

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the Revs property is the number of the times the file has been saved.

```
' Example: Revs property
' Display number of revisions for current file.
Dim mydoc As Document
Dim numbofrevisions As Long
Set mydoc = CurrentDocument
numbofrevisions = mydoc.Revs
MessageBox "The number of revisions is " & Str(numbofrevisions)
```



### **1-2-3: RGB property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_COLOR\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RGB\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the RGB (red, green, blue) value of the Color object.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*color.RGB* = *value*

*value* = *color.RGB*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the RGB property is the RGB value of the Color object.

```
' Example: BackColor, Background, and RGB properties
' Set the background color for a range and display a messagebox
' showing the RGB value of the color.
Dim z As Color
Dim a As Long
Set z = CurrentApplication.Colors("violet")
Set [A:A1..A:A10].Background.BackColor = z
a = z.RGB
MessageBox Hex(a)
```

```
' Example: RightBorder property; Select method
' Select a range, then change the right border style to a dashed line.
[A:B3..A:C5].Select
Selection.RightBorder.Style = $DashBorder
```

### 1-2-3: RightBorder property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RIGHTBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the right border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.RightBorder = *rangeborder*

*range*.RightBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.RightBorder.Color = *color*

**Set** *rangeborder* = *range*.RightBorder

*value* = *range*.RightBorder.Style

**Set** *color* = *range*.RightBorder.Color

#### Legal values

A RangeBorder object.

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

### **1-2-3: RightMargin property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the right margin print setting, in [twips](#).

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.**RightMargin** = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.**RightMargin**

#### **Legal values**

The default value for the RightMargin property is what you set or the right margin setting you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Margins).

#### **Usage**

Combined with the LeftMargin property, this value should not be greater than the width of the paper.

### 1-2-3: Rotation property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ARC\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_ELLIPSE\_CLASS;H\_123\_FREEHAND\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYGON\_CLASS;H\_123\_POLYLINE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the rotation of the graphic object.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*object*.Rotation = *value*

*value* = *object*.Rotation

#### Legal values

The value for the Rotation property is any long from -360 - 360.

#### Usage

The Rotation property does not apply to the following:

- button controls
- charts
- data tables
- edit texts
- embedded objects
- linked objects
- links
- map annotations
- maps
- pictures

### 1-2-3: Rounded property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether a rectangle has rounded corners.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*rectangle.Rounded* = *value*

*value* = *rectangle.Rounded*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	The rectangle has rounded corners.
FALSE	The rectangle does not have rounded corners.

```
' Example: RowFolding property, RowOutlineVisible property, DemoteRow method,  
' and Select method  
[A].RowOutlineVisible = True  
[A].RowFolding = $ParentBefore  
[A:A17..A:IV18].Select  
Selection.DemoteRow
```



### 1-2-3: RowFolding property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ROWFOOLDING\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the folding direction of an outline.

#### Data type

Variant (FoldDir enumeration)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.RowFolding = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.RowFolding

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$ParentBefore	Fold the row so that the parent row is above its child rows.
\$ParentAfter	(Default) Fold the row so that the parent row is below its child rows.

#### Usage

If you change the folding direction when an outline exists already, the existing outline information is deleted.

```
'Example: DefaultRowHeight and RowHeightUseFontSize properties
Dim testsheet As Sheet
Set testsheet = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
testsheet.DefaultRowHeight = 24
testsheet.RowHeightUseFontSize = False
Msgbox "Default row height setting"
testsheet.RowHeightUseFontSize = True
Msgbox "Fit default font setting"
```

### 1-2-3: RowHeightUseFontSize property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_ROWHEIGHTUSEFONTSIZE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns whether to use the font size to determine the row height.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.RowHeightUseFontSize = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.RowHeightUseFontSize

#### Parameters

None

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Use the font size to determine the row height for the sheet.
FALSE	Use the default row height for the sheet.

#### Usage

The default row height does not adjust to a value that is smaller than the default font size.

### **1-2-3: RowHeight property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ROWHEIGHT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_PATTERN\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the row height for the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*range*.RowHeight = *value*

*value* = *range*.RowHeight

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Legal values**

Any long from 0 - 255. Setting the row height to 0 (zero) hides the row.

```
' Example: RowHeight property
' Select a range and adjust its row height
[A:B5..A:H25].Select
[A:B5..A:H25].RowHeight = 20
```

### **1-2-3: RowLevel property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the outline level for the first row in the outlined range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.RowLevel

#### **Legal values**

Any long from 0 - 8.

```
' Example: RowOutlineVisible property; Select method  
' Select a range and make the row outline visible.  
[A:C8..A:C9].Select  
[A].RowOutlineVisible = True
```

### 1-2-3: RowOutlineVisible property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ROWOUTLINEVISIBLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns whether the outline frame is displayed to the left of the row numbers.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.RowOutlineVisible = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.RowOutlineVisible

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display the outline frame to the left of the row numbers.
FALSE	Do not display the outline frame to the left of the row numbers.



### **1-2-3: RowTitleRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range of rows to be printed above the print range on each page of output.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.RowTitleRange = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.RowTitleRange

#### **Legal values**

The value for the RowTitleRange property is a valid range, for example [A:A1..A:F1].

### **1-2-3: ScalePercent property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns how much the printed selection is shrunk or expanded.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.ScalePercent = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.ScalePercent

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the ScalePercent property is any long from 15 - 1000. For example, if a print selection is to be shrunk to 75% of its normal size, the value would be 75.

### **1-2-3: ScreenHeight property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the height of the screen display in pixels.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.ScreenHeight

#### **Legal Values**

The value for the ScreenHeight property is a long that represents the height of the screen display. The size of the screen display depends on the display settings.

### **1-2-3: ScreenWidth property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the width of the screen display in pixels.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.**ScreenWidth**

#### **Legal Values**

The value for the ScreenWidth property is a long that represents the width of the screen display. The size of the screen display depends on the display settings.

### 1-2-3: SearchFormulas property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to search for formulas when finding and replacing text and values.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.SearchFormulas = *value*

*value* = *application*.SearchFormulas

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Search for formulas.
FALSE	Do not search for formulas.

### 1-2-3: SearchLabels property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to search for labels when finding and replacing text and values.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.SearchLabels = *value*

*value* = *application*.SearchLabels

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Search for labels.
FALSE	Do not search for labels.

### **1-2-3: SearchString property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the search string to use when finding and replacing text and values.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.**SearchString** = *value*

*value* = *application*.**SearchString**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the SearchString property is the search string used for finding and replacing text and values.

### 1-2-3: SearchValues property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to search for numbers when finding and replacing text and values.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.**SearchValues** = *value*

*value* = *application*.**SearchValues**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Search for values.
FALSE	Do not search for values.



### **1-2-3: SelectFields property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the list of field names to use to perform a query. When set, the query automatically updates to include these fields only.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*dataquery*.**SelectFields** = *value*

*value* = *dataquery*.**SelectFields**

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the SelectFields property is the string that contains the field names in select order, delimited by semicolons.

#### **Usage**

The SelectFields property sets or returns original field names only; it does not recognize aliases or aggregates.

### 1-2-3: Selection property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SELECTION\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the currently selected objects in the active file.

#### Data type

Variant (object)

#### Syntax

**Set** *selectobjects* = *object*.**Selection**

#### Legal values

The value of the Selection property is the currently selected object. If more than one object is selected, the value is a collection object that derives from the BaseCollection class.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_CLIENT\_VARIABLES\_OVER',0)} [See related topics](#)

```
' Example: Name and Selection properties; AddToSelection method
Sub TrySelection
  ' Create a new workbook.
  Dim file1 As Document
  Set file1 = CurrentApplication.NewDocument

  ' Select a range and show the range name in the message box.
  [A:A1].Select
  MessageBox "Current Selection: " + CurrentDocument.Selection.Name

  ' Create and select a rectangle and show the rectangle name in the message box.
  [A].NewRectangle 465,1530,1440,2760
  [Rectangle 1].Select
  MessageBox "Current Selection: " + CurrentDocument.Selection.Name

  ' Create and select a drawn line and show the line name in the message box.
  [A].NewDrawLine 240,450,975,975
  [Line 1].Select
  MessageBox "Current Selection: " + CurrentDocument.Selection.Name

  ' Create an ellipse and add it and the rectangle to the current selection.
  [A].NewEllipse 495,2610,1350,3165
  [Ellipse 1].AddToSelection
  [Rectangle 1].AddToSelection

  ' Change the edge color of the selected objects.
  Selection.EdgeColor.Colorname = "orchid"
End Sub
```

```
' Example: SendOutputToRange property
' This example is specific to Windows.
' Note that this example does not create the query table.

' Copies the results of a query table named Query Table 1
' to the output range A:C18..A:H47.
[Query Table 1].SendOutputToRange = True
[Query Table 1].RestrictOutput = False
Set [Query Table 1].OutputRange = [A:C18..A:H47]
[Query Table 1].RefreshOutput
```

### 1-2-3: SendOutputToRange property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SENDOUTPUTTORANGE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Determines or returns whether the result of the query is copied to the range set using the OutputRange property.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*querytable*.SendOutputToRange = *value*

*value* = *querytable*.SendOutputToRange

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Place results of query in range using the OutputRange property.
FALSE	Do not place results of query in range specified using the OutputRange property.

### **1-2-3: ServerName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets the name 1-2-3 uses to register itself in the system.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.**ServerName** = *value*

*value* = *application*.**ServerName**

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for the ServerName property is any name that conforms to naming conventions for the operating system.

#### **Usage**

This property sets a value in the Windows Registry, and will not take effect until the user restarts the machine and reloads the registry entries.

### 1-2-3: Share property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS;H\_123\_VERSIONGROUP\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the share options for a version or version group.

#### Data type

Variant (Share enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object.Share = value*

*value = object.Share*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Protected	Versions or version groups cannot be edited or deleted.
\$Unprotected	(Default) Versions or version groups can be edited or deleted.
\$Hidden	Versions or version groups cannot be edited, deleted, or seen.

#### Usage

The Share property applies to a locked file, and it does not override prior protection of a sheet or range.

```
' Example: Name, SheetCount, Size, Subject, and Title properties
Sub DocStatistics
    ' This sub prints out information about the current document.

    Print "Name of workbook: " + CurrentDocument.Name
    Print "Number of sheets: " + Str(CurrentDocument.SheetCount)
    Print "Subject: " + CurrentDocument.Subject
    Print "Title: " + CurrentDocument.Title
    Print "File size: " + Str(CurrentDocument.Size)

End Sub
```



### **1-2-3: SheetCount property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEETCOUNT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the number of sheets in the current file.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *document*.SheetCount

#### **Legal values**

The value of the SheetCount property is any long from 0 - 255.

### 1-2-3: SheetDataPrint property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether sheet data is printed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.SheetDataPrint = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.SheetDataPrint

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Print sheet data.
FALSE	Do not print sheet data.

### 1-2-3: SheetFramePrint property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether row numbers and column letters will print in addition to sheet data.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.SheetFramePrint = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.SheetFramePrint

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Print sheet frame.
FALSE	Do not print sheet frame.

### **1-2-3: SheetName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the name of the sheet in which a specified object is located.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*sheet*.**SheetName** = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.**SheetName**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the SheetName property is a string that contains the name of a sheet.

#### **Usage**

The SheetName property is like the Name property. However, this property can be found from an object that is not the sheet itself, but is located in the sheet. This provides access to the name of the sheet that provides the location for an object.

```

' Example: CurrentSheet, SheetNumber, and TabColor properties
Sub NewSheet
  ' Declare variables
  Dim Current As Sheet
  Dim SheetNum As Long

  ' Get the current sheet, and add another sheet after it.
  Set Current = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
  CurrentDocument.NewSheet $After,1,True

  ' Set the current sheet to be the sheet you just made, and select it.
  Set Current = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
  Current.Select

  ' Ask the user for a name for the sheet.
  Current.SheetName = Inputbox$("Name of new sheet?","Enter Sheet Name")

  ' Find out the number of the current sheet, and set the tab color
  ' based on the number; the first sheet is number 0.
  SheetNum = Current.SheetNumber
  Select Case SheetNum
    Case 1 : Selection.TabColor.ColorName = "pink"
    Case 2 : Selection.TabColor.ColorName = "red"
    Case 3 : Selection.TabColor.ColorName = "blue"
    Case Else : Selection.TabColor.ColorName = "yellow"
  End Select

End Sub

```

### **1-2-3: SheetNumber property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEETNUMBER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the number of the sheet in a file, as opposed to the sheet letter or name.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *sheet*.SheetNumber

#### **Legal values**

The value of the SheetNumber property is any long from 0 - 255.

```
' Example: Count, Name, and Sheets properties; Item method
' This sub lists the sheets in the current document.
Sub ListSheets
    Dim numsheets As Long

    ' Find out how many sheets there are in the document.
    numsheets = CurrentDocument.Sheets.Count

    ' Cycle through the sheets, printing the name of each one.
    ' The first sheet in the collection is always number zero.
    For x = 0 To numsheets - 1
        Print CurrentDocument.Sheets.Item(x).Name
    Next
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: Sheets property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEETS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ISZERODISPLAYED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)}  
[See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of all the sheets in the specified file.

#### **Data type**

Sheets

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *sheets* = *document*.**Sheets**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Sheets property is a Sheets object containing all the sheets in the specified file.



### **1-2-3: ShortDayNames property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHORTDAYNAMES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of strings that represent the abbreviated names of days.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *application.ShortDayNames*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ShortDayNames property is the collection of day names, which is determined by the country setting you specified in the Windows Control Panel.

```
' Example: ShortDayNames and ShortMonthNames properties; Item method
Sub EnterShortNames
  ' Print the short name of each day (7 in all).
  ' Add a space after each name, but don't put a line feed after each one
  ' (the line feed is suppressed by the semicolon).
  For x = 0 To 6
    Print CurrentApplication.ShortDayNames.Item(x) & " ";
  Next
  Print

  ' Print the short name of each month (12 in all).
  For x = 0 To 11
    Print CurrentApplication.ShortMonthNames.Item(x) & " ";
  Next
  Print
End Sub

' Output:
' Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun
' Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
```

### **1-2-3: ShortMonthNames property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_SHORTDAYNAMES\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of strings that represent the abbreviated names of months.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *application*.ShortMonthNames

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ShortMonthNames property is the collection of month names, which is determined by the country setting you specified in the Windows Control Panel.

### 1-2-3: ShowAutomaticPageBreaks property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWPAGEBREAKS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GRIDLINECOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display automatic page breaks or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.ShowAutomaticPageBreaks* = *value*

*value* = *object.ShowAutomaticPageBreaks*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display automatic page breaks.
FALSE	Do not display automatic page breaks.

### 1-2-3: ShowCellCommentMarkers property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display cell comment markers.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.ShowCellCommentMarkers = value*

*value = object.ShowCellCommentMarkers*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display cell comment markers.
FALSE	Hide cell comment markers.

#### Usage

You can set cell comment markers to display in a file or in an application.

### 1-2-3 ShowDataLossDialog property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether a dialog box appears when there is a potential data loss while saving a .WK3 or .WK4 file.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application.ShowDataLossDialog = value*

*value = application.ShowDataLossDialog*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display a dialog box if there is a potential data loss while saving a .WK3 or .WK4 file.
FALSE	Do not display a dialog box if there is a potential data loss while saving a .WK3 or .WK4 file.

### 1-2-3: ShowDesignerFrame property

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_CHART\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_PICTURE\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RECTANGLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether to display the designer frame.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.ShowDesignerFrame = *value*

*value* = *object*.ShowDesignerFrame

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the designer frame.
FALSE	Do not display the designer frame.

### **1-2-3: ShowDesignModeMenu property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

This is a Workbook property that governs the availability of the "Begin Design Mode" item from the View menu.

#### **Syntax**

*object.ShowDesignModeMenu = value*

*value = object.ShowDesignModeMenu*

#### **Parameters**

None

#### **Return values**

Variant (Boolean). If TRUE, the menubar shows Begin Design Mode, and Workbook Properties has the item checked. If FALSE, the item is not available on the View menu. The Application setting determines the default for newly created Workbooks.



```
' Example: BackColor, Background, Color, ColorName, Pattern, and ShowDrawLayer
properties;
' NewChart method
Sub TestDraw
    CurrentApplication.NewDocument
    Dim mysheet As Sheet
    Set mysheet = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet

    ' Create a rectangle.
    mysheet.NewRectangle 500,4000,3500,5000
    [Rectangle 1].Select
    Selection.Background.Pattern = $BowlingBalls
    Selection.Background.Color.ColorName = "blue"

    ' Add some data to the sheet.
    [A:A1].Contents = "45"
    [A:A2].Contents = "56"
    [A:A3].Contents = "92"
    [A:B1].Contents = "24"
    [A:B2].Contents = "35"
    [A:B3].Contents = "59"

    ' Create a chart.
    mysheet.NewChart 1020,1005,3165,3135, [A:A1..A:B3]

    MessageBox "Turn off display of drawn objects."
    mysheet.ShowDrawLayer = False

    MessageBox "Display drawn objects again."
    mysheet.ShowDrawLayer = True

End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ShowDrawLayer property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWDRAWLAYER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display graphic objects, including maps, charts, drawings, text blocks, buttons, and embedded objects.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.ShowDrawLayer = value*

*value = object.ShowDrawLayer*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display graphic objects.
FALSE	Hide graphic objects.

### 1-2-3: ShowFormulaMarkers property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display formula markers or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.ShowFormulaMarkers = *value*

*value* = *object*.ShowFormulaMarkers

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Display formula markers.
FALSE	(Default) Hide formula markers.

### 1-2-3: ShowGridLines property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GRIDLINECOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display grid lines in a sheet.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.ShowGridLines = *value*

*value* = *object*.ShowGridLines

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display grid lines.
FALSE	Hide grid lines.

### 1-2-3: ShowManualPageBreaks property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWPAGEBREAKS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GRIDLINECOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display manual page breaks.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.ShowManualPageBreaks = *value*

*value* = *object*.ShowManualPageBreaks

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display manual page breaks.
FALSE	Do not display manual page breaks.

```

' Example: Background, CellComment, Color, ColorName, GridLineColor, Pattern,
' ShowCellCommentMarkers, ShowFormulaMarkers, ShowGridLines, and ShowSheetFrame
properties
Sub CustomLook
    ' Declare mysheet as the current sheet.
    Dim mysheet As Sheet
    Set mysheet = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet

    ' Set sheet and gridline colors.
    mysheet.Background.Pattern = $SolidForeground
    mysheet.Background.Color.ColorName = "ivory"
    mysheet.GridLineColor.ColorName = "khaki"
    ' Note that ShowGridLines is true by default; this turns them on if the user
    ' had turned them off.
    mysheet.ShowGridLines = True
    mysheet.ShowSheetFrame = False

    ' Enter some values in the sheet
    [a:b2].Contents = "Values"
    [a:b3].Contents = "45"
    [a:b4].Contents = "84"
    [a:b5].Contents = "73"
    [a:a6].Contents = "Average"
    ' Enter a formula
    [a:b6].Contents = "@AVG(A:b2..A:b4)"
    ' Enter a cell note
    [a:b2].CellComment = "Values from data collected in October."

    ' Show all cell comment and formula markers.
    CurrentDocument.ShowFormulaMarkers = True
    ' Note that ShowCellCommentMarkers is true by default; this turns them on if the
    user
    ' had turned them off.
    CurrentDocument.ShowCellCommentMarkers = True
End Sub

```

```
' Example: HorizontalPageBreak, ShowAutomaticPageBreaks, ShowManualPageBreaks,  
' and VerticalPageBreak properties; Print method  
Sub MyPrint  
  ' This example hides all page breaks, sets manual page breaks,  
  ' prints the sheet, removes the manual page breaks, and then shows the breaks  
  again.  
  
  ' Hide page breaks.  
  CurrentDocument.ShowManualPageBreaks = False  
  CurrentDocument.ShowAutomaticPageBreaks = False  
  
  ' Set manual page breaks.  
  [A:d20].HorizontalPageBreak = True  
  [A:d20].VerticalPageBreak = True  
  
  ' Print the current sheet.  
  CurrentDocument.CurrentPrintSettings.PrintWhat = $CurrentSheet  
  CurrentApplication.Print  
  
  ' Remove manual page breaks.  
  [A:d20].HorizontalPageBreak = False  
  [A:d20].VerticalPageBreak = False  
  
  ' Show page breaks again.  
  CurrentDocument.ShowManualPageBreaks = True  
  CurrentDocument.ShowAutomaticPageBreaks = True  
  
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: ShowQueryNameAndBorder property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets and returns whether to display the border and the name of the query table.

**Note** OLE and this OLE-related property are not supported under 1-2-3 for OS/2.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*querytable.ShowQueryNameAndBorder = value*

*value = querytable.ShowQueryNameAndBorder*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the query table name and border.
FALSE	Do not display the query table name and border.



### 1-2-3: ShowScrollBars property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHOWSHEETABS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display scroll bars in the specified file.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.ShowScrollBars = value*

*value = object.ShowScrollBars*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display scroll bars.
FALSE	Hide scroll bars.

### 1-2-3: ShowSheetFrame property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWMARKERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWSHEETABS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GRIDLINECOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display the frame of the sheet.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.ShowSheetFrame = *value*

*value* = *object*.ShowSheetFrame

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the sheet frame.
FALSE	Hide the sheet frame.

### 1-2-3: ShowSheetTabs property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWSHEETABS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display all the tabs for a sheet.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.ShowSheetTabs = value*

*value = object.ShowSheetTabs*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display all sheet tabs.
FALSE	Hide all sheet tabs.

```

' Example: ShowSheetFrame, ShowSheetTabs, and ShowScrollBars properties
Sub Biggest
    Dim answer As Long

    ' First restore the application window if it's maximized.
    CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.Restore

    ' Make current document take up the whole screen, and don't show sheet tabs,
    ' scroll bars, the sheet frame, the status bar, the edit line, or icons.
    CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.Maximize
    CurrentDocument.ShowSheetTabs = False
    CurrentDocument.ShowScrollBars = False
    CurrentDocument.ShowSheetFrame = False
    CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.StatusBarVisible = False
    CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.IconBarsVisible = False
    CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.EditLineVisible = False

    ' The "1" in the following statement means to use an OK/Cancel message box.
    answer = Messagebox("Click OK to show document at regular size",1)
    if answer = 1 then
        ' Restore the document to its original size, and turn on display
        ' of sheet tabs, scroll bars, the sheet frame, the status bar, and icons.
        CurrentDocument.ShowSheetTabs = True
        CurrentDocument.ShowScrollBars = True
        CurrentDocument.ShowSheetFrame = True
        CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.StatusBarVisible = True
        CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.IconBarsVisible = True
        CurrentApplication.ApplicationWindow.Restore
    End If
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: ShowTableBorders property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to display borders for link tables.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.ShowTableBorders* = *value*

*value* = *object.ShowTableBorders*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display table borders.
FALSE	Hide table borders.

### 1-2-3: ShowTableBorder property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to display borders for Datalink, Querytable, and Webtable objects.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.ShowTableBorder* = *value*

*value* = *object.ShowTableBorder*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display borders.
FALSE	Hide borders.

```

' Example: Contents, ShowVersionBorders, and VersionBorderVisible properties; Clear,
' CreateRangeName, and Select methods
Sub ShowBorders
    CurrentApplication.NewDocument
    ' Turn off display of version names and borders for this document.
    CurrentDocument.ShowVersionBorders = False

    ' Put some data in the sheet.
    [a:b5].Contents = "Low estimate"
    [a:b6].Contents = "12"
    [a:b7].Contents = "15"
    [a:b8].Contents = "17"
    [a:b9].Contents = "19"
    [a:c6].Contents = "14"
    [a:c7].Contents = "16"
    [a:c8].Contents = "19"
    [a:c9].Contents = "22"

    ' Create a new version.
    [A:b5..a:c9].Select
    CurrentDocument.CreateRangeName "DATA", [A:b5..a:c9]
    Selection.NewVersion "Version 1"

    ' Specify that it's OK to show the version border for this particular version.
    ' This statement does not actually turn the borders on.
    Selection.VersionBorderVisible = True
    Selection.Clear

    ' Add data for 2nd version.
    [a:b5].Contents = "High estimate"
    [a:b6].Contents = "15"
    [a:b7].Contents = "19"
    [a:b8].Contents = "24"
    [a:b9].Contents = "27"
    [a:c6].Contents = "18"
    [a:c7].Contents = "21"
    [a:c8].Contents = "25"
    [a:c9].Contents = "29"

    MsgBox "Turning on version borders again"
    CurrentDocument.ShowVersionBorders = True
End Sub

```

### 1-2-3: ShowVersionBorders property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHOWVERSIONBORDERS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to display version borders.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.ShowVersionBorders = *value*

*value* = *object*.ShowVersionBorders

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display version borders.
FALSE	Hide version borders.



### 1-2-3: Size property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEETCOUNT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FONTNAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_FONT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_ITALIC\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

For Font objects: Sets or returns the point size of the font.

For Document objects: (Read-only) Returns the size of a file, in bytes.

For embedded or linked-to objects: (Read-only) Returns the size of the file in kilobytes.

### Data type

For Font objects: Double

For Document objects: Long

For embedded or linked-to objects: Long

### Syntax

For Font objects:

*font*.**Size** = *value*

*value* = *font*.**Size**

or

For Document objects:

*value* = *document*.**Size**

or

For embedded or linked-to objects:

*value* = *object*.**Size**

### Legal values

For Font objects, the value of the Size property is the point size of the font.

For Document objects, the value of the Size property is the size of the file when last saved.

For embedded or linked-to objects, the value of the Size property is the size of the file in kilobytes.

### **1-2-3: SmartLabelList property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of SmartLabels.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *strings* = *application*.SmartLabelList

### 1-2-3: SmartLabelsEnabled property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Specifies whether SmartLabels are enabled.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *application*.SmartLabelsEnabled

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	SmartLabels are enabled.
FALSE	SmartLabels are not enabled.

### 1-2-3: SmartMasterOn property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the New Workbook dialog box displays when you create a new file, letting you choose from a list of available SmartMaster templates.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.SmartMasterOn = *value*

*value* = *application*.SmartMasterOn

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the New Workbook dialog box when creating a new file.
FALSE	Do not display the New Workbook dialog box when creating a new file.

### **1-2-3: SmartMasterPath property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the default path for SmartMaster templates.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application*.**SmartMasterPath** = *value*

*value* = *application*.**SmartMasterPath**

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the SmartMasterPath property is the path for SmartMaster templates you set or the path you specified using File - User Setup - 1-2-3 Preferences (File Locations tab). The install program sets the default path to \Lotus\SMasters\123.

### 1-2-3: SortBlanksLast property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets and returns whether 1-2-3 sorts blank cells last.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.SortBlanksLast = *value*

*value* = *application*.SortBlanksLast

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) 1-2-3 sorts blank cells last.
FALSE	1-2-3 does not sort blank cells last.

### **1-2-3: SortDriver property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the country sort driver.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*application.SortDriver = value*

*value = application.SortDriver*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the SortDriver property is the country sort driver you set or the country sort order you specified in the Windows Control Panel.

### **1-2-3: SortedFields property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SORTEDFIELDS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns a list of sort field names and sort directions (separated by a semicolon) for the data query.

#### **Data type**

Strings

#### **Syntax**

Set *sortkeys* = [*dataquery*].**SortedFields**

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for the SortedFields property is the collection of field names, sort directions, and semicolon separators for the specified data query (for example, "Employee;A").



```
' Example: SortedFields property
'Return sort keys for a data query.
Dim dq As DataQuery
Dim SortedKeys As Strings
Dim TempKey As String
Dim TempDirect As String
Set dq = Bind DataQuery ("Query 1")
SortedKeys = dq.SortedFields
ForAll x in SortedKeys
    TempKey = Left$(X,Instr(X,";")-1)
    TempDirect = Right$(X, Len(X) - Len(TempKey) -1)
    MsgBox TempKey & "--" & TempDirect
End ForAll
```

### 1-2-3: SortNumbersFirst property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether 1-2-3 sorts numbers before words.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.SortNumbersFirst = *value*

*value* = *application*.SortNumbersFirst

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) 1-2-3 sorts numbers before words.
FALSE	1-2-3 does not sort numbers before words.

### **1-2-3: SortRange property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range that was last used by the Sort method.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *document.SortRange* = *range*

**Set** *range* = *document.SortRange*

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the SortRange property is the range that was last used by the Sort method.

### **1-2-3: SQL property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_QUERY\_CLASS`,0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SQL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT`,1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the equivalent SQL statement for query operations.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *dataquery*.SQL

#### **Legal values**

The value of the SQL property is a string that represents the equivalent SQL statement for query operations.

```
' Example: SQL and DataQueryNames properties
' This sub prints the SQL strings for queries created with macro commands.
' You could use this sub to print the names of all the queries in your
' workbook, along with their SQL strings.
' Or you could use a similar sub to refresh the queries, using
' the Refresh method instead of the SQL property.
Sub PrintQueries
  Dim y As DataQuery

  ' Loop through all the queries in the current document.
  Forall x In CurrentDocument.DataQueryNames
    ' Print the name of the query (the semicolon prevents a newline).
    Print x, " ";
    ' Assign a new query to the name specified in x.
    Set y = Bind(x)
    ' Print the SQL statement for the query.
    Print y.SQL
  End Forall

  Print
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: Stapled property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS;!,0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to staple a print selection after it has been printed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*printsettings*.Stapled = *value*

*value* = *printsettings*.Stapled

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Staple the printed selection.
FALSE	Do not staple the printed selection.

#### Usage

This property applies only to printers with a stapling feature.

### **1-2-3: StartColumn property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_STARTROWCOL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the value representing the column number that corresponds to the top left cell of a range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.StartColumn

#### **Legal values**

The value of the StartColumn property is the zero-based column number of the top left cell of a range, from 0 - 255.

The zero-based column number of column A is 0.

' Example: EndColumn, EndRow, EndSheet, StartColumn, StartRow, and StartSheet properties

' This Sub checks whether the current selected range is exactly

' 4 rows long and 2 columns wide.

Sub CheckRangeShape

Dim mysel As Range

Dim flag As Integer

' Get the current selection.

Set mysel = CurrentDocument.Selection

' Start by setting flag to false.

flag = 0

' The number of columns in range must be 2.

If mysel.EndColumn - mysel.StartColumn = 1 Then

    ' The number of rows in range must be 4.

    If mysel.EndRow - mysel.StartRow = 3 Then

        ' The entire range must be on one sheet.

        If mysel.EndSheet - mysel.StartSheet = 0 Then

            flag = 1

        End If

    End If

End If

' flag = 1 means that flag is set to true (range is correct size).

If flag = 1 Then

    MessageBox "Range is correct size"

Else

    MessageBox "Range is not correct size"

End If

End Sub



### **1-2-3: StartRow property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_STARTROWCOL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the row number associated with the address of the top left cell of the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.**StartRow**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the StartRow property is the zero-based row number of the top left cell of a range, from 0 - 65535.

The zero-based row number of row 1 is 0.

### **1-2-3: StartSheet property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STARTROWCOL\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the sheet number associated with the address of the top left cell of the specified range.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *range*.StartSheet

#### **Legal values**

The value of the StartSheet property is the zero-based sheet number of the top left cell of a range, from 0 - 255. The zero-based sheet number of sheet A is 0.

### 1-2-3: StatusBarVisible property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATIONWINDOW\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether the status bar is displayed.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*applicationwindow*.**StatusBarVisible** = *value*

*value* = *applicationwindow*.**StatusBarVisible**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the status bar.
FALSE	Hide the status bar.

### 1-2-3: Strikethrough property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_STRIKETHROUGH\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether data is styled using the strikethrough attribute.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*font.Strikethrough* = *value*

*value* = *font.Strikethrough*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Apply the strikethrough style to data.
FALSE	(Default) Do not apply the strikethrough style to data.

```
' Example: Bold, Font, and Strikethrough properties
Sub FixUpText
  ' Check whether current selection uses the strikethrough attribute.
  If CurrentDocument.Selection.Font.Strikethrough = True Then
    ' If so, then change it to bold.
    CurrentDocument.Selection.Font.Strikethrough = False
    CurrentDocument.Selection.Font.Bold = True
  End If
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: StyleName property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_STYLENAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns a named style for a range.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*range.StyleName* = *value*

*value* = *range.StyleName*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the StyleName property is a string containing the name of an existing style.

```
' Example: Bold, Font, FontColor, FontName, GridBorder, Size, and StyleName
properties;
' DefineNamedStyle method
Sub NameStyle
  Dim myrange As Range
  Set myrange = CurrentDocument.Selection

  ' Set the text styles and grid color of the current range.
  myrange.Font.FontName = "Lydian"
  myrange.Font.FontColor.ColorName = "manganese blue"
  myrange.Font.Size = 16
  myrange.Font.Bold = True
  myrange.GridBorder.Color.ColorName = "dk red violet"

  ' Define a style with the DefineNamedStyle method.
  myrange.DefineNamedStyle "MyStyle"

  ' Give this range that style name; you can also apply this style to other ranges.
  myrange.StyleName = "MyStyle"

End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: StyleRange property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range specified for the color or pattern bins for a map.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *mapbins.StyleRange* = *range*

**Set** *range* = *mapbins.StyleRange*

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the StyleRange property is the range specified for the color or pattern bins for a map.



### 1-2-3: StyleSource property

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the method used to set the values for colors and patterns bins for maps.

#### Data type

Variant (MapBinRenderSource enumeration)

#### Syntax

*mapbins.StyleSource* = *value*

*value* = *mapbins.StyleSource*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$FromValues	(Default) 1-2-3 determines the values for colors and patterns bins.
\$StylesManual	You manually set the values for colors and patterns bins.
\$StylesFromRange	You specify the range that contains the values for colors and patterns bins.

### 1-2-3: StylesRetained property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to keep styles with versions.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*version*.**StylesRetained** = *value*

*value* = *version*.**StylesRetained**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Keep styles with version.
FALSE	(Default) Do not keep styles with version.

#### Usage

You can create a style, for example, a background color, that is unique to each version. Or, you can keep the same styles for all versions of a range.

### 1-2-3: Style property

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_RANGE BORDER\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the border style for a range.

#### Data type

Variant (BorderStyleType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*rangeborder*.Style = *value*

*value* = *rangeborder*.Style

#### Legal values

The *rangeborder* can be any of the following: BottomBorder, GridBorder, HorizontalBorder, InnerBorder, LeftBorder, OutlineBorder, RightBorder, TopBorder, or VerticalBorder.

The following table shows the legal values for Style.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$NoBorder	(Default) Do not display a border around a range.
\$SolidBorder	=====
\$DoubleBorder	=====
\$ThickBorder	=====
\$DashBorder	-----
\$DashSpaceBorder	- - - -
\$LongDashBorder	-----
\$DashDotBorder	-----
\$DashDotDotBorder	-----

### **1-2-3: Subject property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SHEETCOUNT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns subject information about the file.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*document*.**Subject** = *value*

*value* = *document*.**Subject**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Subject property is any valid string, with a maximum length of 256 characters.

### 1-2-3: SynchScrolling property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_SYNCHSCROLLING\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_EMBEDDED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',  
1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether panes of a split window scroll individually or simultaneously.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*document.SynchScrolling = value*

*value = document.SynchScrolling*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Scroll panes simultaneously.
FALSE	(Default) Do not scroll panes simultaneously.

```
' Example: SynchScrolling and ViewSplitStyle properties
Sub Split
  ' Split the window in half horizontally.
  CurrentDocument.ViewSplitStyle = $Horizontal

  ' Specify that both windows scroll simultaneously.
  CurrentDocument.SynchScrolling = True
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: TabColor property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TABCOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHEETNUMBER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)}  
[See example](#)

Sets or returns the color of the tab for the specified sheet.

#### **Data type**

Color

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *sheet*.TabColor = *color*

**Set** *color* = *sheet*.TabColor

#### **Legal values**

The value of the TabColor property is the color of the tab you set for the specified sheet or the tab color you specified using Sheet - Sheet Properties (Basics tab).

```
' Example: TabColor property
' Declare mysheet as the current sheet.
  Dim mysheet As Sheet
  Set mysheet = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
' Set the tab color by setting ColorName.
  mysheet.TabColor.ColorName = "red"
```



### 1-2-3: TabReturnKeyMovement property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the movement for the TAB and ENTER keys.

#### Data type

Variant (TabReturnKeyMovementChoices enumeration)

#### Syntax

*application.TabReturnKeyMovement = value*

*value = application.TabReturnKeyMovement*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$DefaultMovement	TAB moves to the right one column. ENTER moves the cell pointer down.
\$ClassicMovement	TAB moves right one screen. ENTER does not move the cell pointer.

```
' Example: Target property
' This example is specific to Windows.
' To run this example, substitute a real WordPro filename and bookmark name
' for the filename (LnkTst.lwp) and itemname (test1) in this example.

' Set the datalink, get the range object, set it to G1,
' and go to the range containing the datalink.

Dim datLnk1 As DataLink
Set datLnk1 = CurrentDocument.NewDataLink("Datalink1", _
                                           "E:\LnkTst.lwp", "test1", $TextFormat, True)

Set datLnk1.Target = [G1]
Set x = [datLnk1].Target
x.Goto
```

### **1-2-3: Target property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TARGET\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the location of data from a source file in the destination file.

#### **Data type**

Object

#### **Syntax**

Set *link.Target* = *value*

Set *value* = *link.Target*

#### **Legal values**

The value for the Target property is a Range reference.

### **1-2-3: TermTimeOut property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the number of milliseconds that 1-2-3 will wait for the server application to accept termination of a DDE conversation.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*application*.TermTimeOut = *value*

*value* = *application*.TermTimeOut

#### **Legal values**

The legal value of this property is any long from 0 to 65535. The default is 15000.

### 1-2-3: TextCodepage property

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the character set when a file is read as text.

#### Data type

Variant (ReadCharSet enumeration)

#### Syntax

*application*.TextCodepage = *value*

*value* = *application*.TextCodepage

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$CP850	Multilinugal
\$CP932	Japanese
\$BIG5	Taiwanese
\$KS	Korean
\$GB	Chinese
\$CP1252	US Windows
\$CP437	US DOS
\$CP860	Portugese
\$CP863	French Canadian
\$CP865	Norwegian/Danish
\$CP1250	Eastern European Windows
\$CP852	Eastern European DOS
\$CP1251	Cyrillic Windows
\$CP866	Cyrillic DOS
\$CP1253	Greek Windows
\$CP851	Greek DOS
\$CP1254	Turkish Windows
\$CP857	Turkish DOS
\$CP1255	Hebrew Windows
\$CP1256	Arabic Windows
\$Windows	Windows ANSI
\$DOS	DOS or OS/2

### 1-2-3: TextColumnParseOption property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns how a text file is parsed.

#### Data type

Variant (ReadTextAs enumeration)

#### Syntax

*application*.TextColumnParseOption = *value*

*value* = *application*.TextColumnParseOption

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Tab	Use a tab as the delimiter.
\$Comma	Use a comma as the delimiter.
\$Semicolon	Use a semicolon as the delimiter.
\$Space	Use a space as the delimiter.
\$AutoParse	Use the layout of the file to determine how to parse the file.
\$Other	Use a user-defined delimiter.
\$None	No delimiter.
\$Text	Text and numbers from a nondelimited file.
\$Numbers	Text and numbers from a delimited file.

#### Usage

When the TextColumnParseOption property is set to \$Other, you can use the TextColumnParseUserDefined property to set the delimiter.

---

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TEXTCOLUMNPARSEUSERDEFINED\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: TextColumnParseUserDefined property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns what delimiter to use to parse data while reading a file as text.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*application*.TextColumnParseUserDefined = *value*

*value* = *application*.TextColumnParseUserDefined

#### Legal values

The value of the TextColumnParseUserDefined property is the delimiter to use to parse data while reading a file as text. The value can be a string containing up to three characters.

#### Usage

The TextColumnParseUserDefined property can be used only when the TextColumnParseOption property is set to \$Other.

---

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_TEXTCOLUMNPARSEOPTION\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: TextHorizontalAlign property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_TEXTXXX\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the horizontal alignment of data in a selection.

#### Data type

Variant (TextAlignment enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.TextHorizontalAlign = *value*

*value* = *object*.TextHorizontalAlign

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$AlignGeneral	Left-align text and right-align values in a selection.
\$AlignLeft	Left-align data in a selection.
\$AlignRight	Right-align data in a selection.
\$AlignCenter	Center-align data in a selection.
\$AlignEvenlySpaced	Evenly align text and labels with both the left and right margins in a selection.
\$AlignRepeat	Repeat one or more characters across a cell



### 1-2-3: TextOrientation property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;')0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_TEXTXXX\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns how text is oriented.

#### Data type

Variant (TextOrientation enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.TextOrientation = *value*

*value* = *object*.TextOrientation

#### Legal values

Value	Description
\$OrientLeftToRight	abc
\$OrientVertical	abc
\$OrientUp	abc
\$OrientDown	abc
\$OrientRotate	abc

### 1-2-3: TextRotation property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;  
H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_  
SHEET_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_TEXTXXX_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Sets or returns the rotation angle of data in a selection.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*object*.TextRotation = *value*

*value* = *object*.TextRotation

#### Legal values

The default value of the TextRotation property is 45.

### 1-2-3: TextVerticalAlign property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;  
H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_  
SHEET_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_TEXTXXX_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Sets or returns the vertical alignment of data in a selection.

#### Data type

Variant (TextVertAlignment enumeration)

#### Syntax

*object*.TextVerticalAlign = *value*

*value* = *object*.TextVerticalAlign

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$AlignTop	Align text to the top of cells.
\$AlignMiddle	Align text to the middle of cells.
\$AlignBottom	Align text to the bottom of cells.

### 1-2-3: TextWrapped property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_LEGEND\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTITLE\_CLASS;H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether data in a range is wrapped.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object*.TextWrapped = *value*

*value* = *object*.TextWrapped

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Automatically wrap data in the range.
FALSE	(Default) Do not wrap data in the range.

```

' Example: TextHorizontalAlign, TextOrientation, TextRotation, TextVerticalAlign, and
TextWrapped properties
' Open a new document and call it testdocument.
    Dim testdocument As Document
    Set testdocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("testdocument")
' Enter "Hello" in cell B1 and increase row height.
    [B1].Contents = "Hello"
    [B1].RowHeight = 48
' Right-align the text.
    MsgBox("Right-align text.")
    [B1].TextHorizontalAlign = $AlignRight
' Set orientation to up.
    MsgBox("Set orientation to up.")
    [B1].TextOrientation = $OrientUp
' Set rotation to 60 degrees.
    MsgBox("Set rotation to 60 degrees.")
    'Note: You must set TextOrientation to $OrientRotate to use TextRotation.
    [B1].TextOrientation = $OrientRotate
    [B1].TextRotation = 60
' Set vertical alignment to middle.
    MsgBox("Set vertical alignment to middle.")
    [B1].TextOrientation = $OrientLeftToRight
    [B1].TextVerticalAlign = $AlignMiddle
' Enter some text in cell B3 and wrap it within one cell.
    MsgBox("Wrap some text.")
    [B3].Contents = "My name is Allison. What is your name?"
    [B3].TextWrapped = True

'Use the MsgBox statement to display a
'message asking if you want to delete the test documents and test file.
    Dim boctype As Long, answer As Integer
    boctype& = 4 + 32
    '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
    'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
    'the constants instead of the numbers with the MsgBox statement.
    answer% = Messagebox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boctype&,"Continue?")
    If answer% = 6 Then
    'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
        CurrentDocument.Close False
    End If

```

```
' Example: Text property; Clear and NewButton methods
' Create a button and change the button text.
  Dim mysheet As Sheet
  Dim mybutton As ButtonControl
  Set mysheet = CurrentDocument.CurrentSheet
  MsgBox("Create a button.")
  Set mybutton = mysheet.NewButton(975,2205,3285,2655)
  MsgBox("Change the button text.")
  mybutton.Text = "Hello"
  MsgBox("Delete the button.")
  MyButton.Clear
```

### 1-2-3: Text property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_BUTTONCONTROL\_CLASS;H\_123\_EDITTEXT\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAPTEXTENTRY\_CLASS;','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_TEXT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the text string in a button, text block, map bin label, or map title.

#### Data type

String

#### Syntax

*object*.Text = *value*

*value* = *object*.Text

#### Legal values

The value of the Text property is the text string in the button, text block, map bin label, or map title.

### **1-2-3: ThousandsSeparator property**

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_THOUSANDSSEPARATOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the separator character used for numbers over 999.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.ThousandsSeparator

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ThousandsSeparator property is set in the Windows Control Panel.



```
' Example: ThousandsSeparator property
' Return the thousands separator character in a message box.
  Dim thousandssep As String
  thousandssep = CurrentApplication.ThousandsSeparator
  MessageBox("The thousands separator is " + thousandssep)
```

### 1-2-3: TimeCycle property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TIMECYCLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Specifies whether the operating system is set to display time in a 12- or 24-hour cycle.

#### Data type

Variant (TimeCycleEnum enumeration)

#### Syntax

*value* = application.**TimeCycle**

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$TwelveHour	Display time in 12-hour format.
\$TwentyFourHour	Display time in 24-hour format.

```
' Example: TimeCycle property
Dim ClockType As Variant
ClockType = CurrentApplication.TimeCycle
Msgbox(ClockType)
```

### **1-2-3: TimeSeparator property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TIMESEPARATOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the type of separator used between hours and minutes, and minutes and seconds.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.TimeSeparator

#### **Legal values**

The default value of the TimeSeparator property is set in the Windows Control Panel.

```
' Example: TimeSeparator property
' Return the time separator character in a message box.
  Dim timesep As String
  timesep = CurrentApplication.TimeSeparator
  MessageBox("The time separator is " + TimeSep)
```

### 1-2-3: Title property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;H\_123\_DRAWCOLLECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_GROUP\_CLASS;H\_123\_MAP\_CLASS;',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TITLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHEETCOUNT\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Returns the MapTitle object for a specified map.

Sets or returns the title of a specified file.

#### Data type

For Map objects: MapTitle

For Document objects: String

#### Syntax

**Set** *maptitle* = *map.Title*

or

**Set** *document.Title* = *value*

**Set** *value* = *document.Title*

#### Legal values

For Map objects, the value of the Title property is a MapTitle object.

For Document objects, the value of the Title property is a string.

```
' Example: Title property
' Create a new document and name it.
' Open a new document and call it testdocument.
  Dim testdocument As Document
  Set testdocument = CurrentApplication.NewDocument("testdocument")
' Set the document title to "mydocument"
  testdocument.Title = "mydocument"
' Display the title in a messagebox.
  MessageBox(TestDocument.Title)

' Use the MessageBox statement to display a
' message asking if you want to close the test document.
  Dim boxtype As Long, answer As Integer
  boxtype& = 4 + 32
  '4 = MB_YESNO; 32 = MB_ICONQUESTION
  'Note: %INCLUDE LSCONST.LSS in your script declarations to use
  'the constants instead of the numbers with the MessageBox statement.
  answer% = Messagebox("Do you want to close the test document
now?",boxType&,"Continue?")
  If answer% = 6 Then
  'If the answer is 6 (IDYES), close the test document
    CurrentDocument.Close False
  End If
```

- ' Example: TopBorder property
- ' Add a solid, thick border style to the top border of the range.  
    [B3].TopBorder.Style = \$ThickBorder



### 1-2-3: TopBorder property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_TOPBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the top border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.TopBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.TopBorder.Color = *value*

**Set** *range*.TopBorder = *rangeborder*

**Set** *value* = *range*.TopBorder.Style

**Set** *value* = *range*.TopBorder.Color

#### Legal values

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

A RangeBorder object.

### **1-2-3: TopicName property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DDELINK\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_TOPICNAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the topic (file) used to create the DDE link.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *ddeLink*.TopicName

#### **Legal values**

The legal value for this property is the path and filename of a DDE link.

```
' Example: TopicName property
' Return the name of the server application topic in the DDE link.
Dim x As DDELink
Set x = CurrentDocument.NewDDELink("Link 1", "WordPro", "c:\sample.lwp",
"BookMarkName", $textformat, True)
Msgbox x.TopicName
```

### **1-2-3: TopMargin property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_PRINTSETTINGS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the top margin setting for the print selection, in [twips](#).

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*printsettings*.**TopMargin** = *value*

*value* = *print*.**TopMargin**

#### **Legal values**

The value for the TopMargin property is the top margin you set or the top margin you specified using File - Preview & Page Setup (Layout tab).

### 1-2-3: Top property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;';0)} See list of classes
```

For a graphic object, sets or returns the vertical coordinate of the top handle.

For ApplicationWindow, DocWindow, or Window objects, sets or returns the top coordinate of the window.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*object*.Top = *value*

*value* = *object*.Top

#### Legal values

For graphic objects: The value of the Top property is the top boundary of a bounding rectangle, in units of twips.

For ApplicationWindow, DocWindow, and Window objects: The value for the Top property is the top coordinate of the window in pixels.

#### Usage

If the window is minimized or maximized, you will not see the effect of the Top property setting until the window is restored.

### **1-2-3: TotalMemory property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns how much memory is available.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application*.TotalMemory

#### **Legal values**

The value of the TotalMemory property is the amount of memory available in bytes.

### 1-2-3: Underline property

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_UNDERLINE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether data is styled using the underline attribute.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*font.Underline* = *value*

*value* = *font.Underline*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Apply the underline attribute to data.
FALSE	(Default) Do not apply the underline attribute to data.

- ' Example: Underline property
- ' Add the underline attribute to text in in the range.  
    [A1].Font.Underline = True



```
' Example: UndoEnabled property
' Get the value of UndoEnabled and display a message box telling if it is enabled or
not.
  If CurrentApplication.UndoEnabled = True Then
    MsgBox("Undo is enabled.")
  Else
    MsgBox("Undo is not enabled.")
  End If
```

### 1-2-3: UndoEnabled property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_UNDOENABLED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether Undo is enabled.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.UndoEnabled = *value*

*value* = *application*.UndoEnabled

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Undo is enabled.
FALSE	Undo is not enabled.

### 1-2-3: UnitsOfMeasure property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the system of measurement that the operating system uses.

#### Data type

Variant (UnitsOfMeasure enumeration)

#### Syntax

*value* = *application*.UnitsOfMeasure

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Metric	Metric units
\$Imperial	Imperial units
\$Points	Units are measured in points
\$Pica	Units are measured in picas
\$Twips	Units are measured in twips

```
' Example: UpdateLinksOnOpenDoc property
' Get the value for link updating, and display a message box about it.
  If CurrentApplication.UpdateLinksOnOpenDoc = True Then
    MessageBox("Link updating is on.")
  Else
    MessageBox("Link updating is off.")
  End If
```

### 1-2-3: UpdateLinksOnOpenDoc property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_UPDATELINKSONOPENDOC\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether links are updated when a file is opened.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.UpdateLinksOnOpenDoc = *value*

*value* = *application*.UpdateLinksOnOpenDoc

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Update links when a file is opened.
FALSE	Do not update links when a file is opened.

### 1-2-3: UpdateSheetDisplay property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns whether 1-2-3 updates the sheet display as changes are made.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.UpdateSheetDisplay = *value*

*value* = *application*.UpdateSheetDisplay

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	1-2-3 updates the sheet display as changes are made.
FALSE	1-2-3 does not update the sheet display as changes are made.

### **1-2-3: URLAddress property**

{button ,AL('^;H\_123\_WEBTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

URL address for Web tables.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *webtable*.URLAddress

*webtable*.URLAddress = *value*

### 1-2-3: UseOSDefaultColors property

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Determines whether to use the operating system default text and background colors for new workbook files.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.UseOSDefaultColors = *value*

*value* = *application*.UseOSDefaultColors

#### Parameters

None

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Use the operating system default text and background colors.  This sets the DefaultTextColor and DefaultBackColor properties to the operating system defaults.
FALSE	Use the default text and background colors set by the DefaultTextColor and DefaultBackColor properties.



### **1-2-3: UserClassNameApplication property**

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the application.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*appname* = *object*.UserClassNameApplication

#### **Legal values**

The value of the UserClassNameApplication property is the name of the application.

### **1-2-3: UserClassNameFull property**

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the full name of the specified object, as registered by the server.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*fullname* = *object*.UserClassNameFull

#### **Legal values**

The value of the UserClassNameFull property is the full name of the object.

### **1-2-3: UserClassNameShort property**

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_APPROACHCONNECTION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DATALINK\_CLASS;H\_123\_OLEOBJECT\_CLASS;H\_123\_QUERYTABLE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the short name of the specified object, as registered by the server.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*shortname* = *object*.**UserClassNameShort**

#### **Legal values**

The value of the UserClassNameShort property is the short name of the object.

### **1-2-3: UserName property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_USERNAME\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the name of the user associated with the current computer.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*value* = *application.UserName*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the UserName property is the name of the user.

```
' Example: UserName property
' Return the name of the user in a message box.
  Dim username As String
  username = CurrentApplication.UserName
  MessageBox(UserName)
```

```
' Example: UseSlidingYear property
'
Sub Click(Source As Buttoncontrol)
CurrentApplication.UseSlidingYear = FALSE
End Sub
```

### 1-2-3: UseSlidingYear property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_USESLIDINGYEAR\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Enables and disables the sliding year for 2-digit year date entry.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.UseSlidingYear = *value*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	Use sliding date entry rule based on current date.
FALSE	Always interpret 2-digit year as 20th century.

```
' Example: UsingTotalToAutoSum property
' Turn AutoTotal on.
  MessageBox("Turn on using ""Total"" to automatically calculate a sum.")
  CurrentApplication.UsingTotalToAutoSum = True
```



### **1-2-3: ValueRange property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the range that contains the data for the specified map bins.

#### **Data type**

Range

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *mapbins.ValueRange* = *range*

**Set** *range* = *mapbins.ValueRange*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ValueRange property is the range that contains the data for the specified map bins.

### 1-2-3: ValueSource property

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_MAPBINS\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns the method used to set the values for the specified map data bins.

#### Data type

Variant (MapBinValueSource enumeration)

#### Syntax

*value* = *mapbins*.ValueSource

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Computed	(Default) 1-2-3 determines the values.
\$Manual	You manually specify the values
\$FromRange	You specify the range that contains the values.

### **1-2-3: Value property**

{button ,AL('^H\_123\_MAPBIN\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the value of the specified map bin.

#### **Data type**

Variant

#### **Syntax**

*mapbin.Value* = *value*

*value* = *mapbin.Value*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Value property is the value of the map bin you set or the value you specified using Map - Color Bins or Map - Pattern Bins.

### 1-2-3: VersionBorderVisible property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VERSION\_METHOD\_EXSCRIPT ',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether to show the version border for the specified range.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*range*.VersionBorderVisible = *value*

*value* = *range*.VersionBorderVisible

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Show the version border.
FALSE	Do not show the version border.

### 1-2-3: VersionId property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_ADVISE_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BACKGROUND_CLASS;H_123_BASEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_CLASSINFO_CLASS;H_123_COLOR_CLASS;H_123_CONVERSATION_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;H_123_QUERY_CLASS;H_123_DATETIME_CLASS;H_123_DDELINK_CLASS;H_123_DOCUMENT_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FONT_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASSES;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_MAPBIN_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTENTRY_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_MENU_CLASS;H_123_MENUBAR_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_PREVIEW_CLASS;H_123_PRINTSETTINGS_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RANGE_CLASS;H_123_RANGEBORDER_CLASS;H_123_RANGESELECTOR_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_SHEET_CLASS;H_123_VERSION_CLASS;H_123_VERSIONGROUP_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;','0')} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_VERSION_METHOD_EXSCRIPT ',1)} See example
```

(Read-only) Returns which version of the class was in use when the specified object was last modified.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.VersionId

#### Legal values

The value of the VersionId property is which version of the class was in use when the specified object was last modified.

### **1-2-3 VersionName property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_VERSION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the version part of a Name.

#### **Data type**

String

#### **Syntax**

*version*.VersionName = *value*

*value* = *version*.VersionName

#### **Legal values**

The value for the VersionName property is a string containing the version part of a Version's Name property.

#### **Usage**

You refer to a version using a name that is made up of two parts, the range name and the version name.

The Name property is read only and returns the entire name, for example, *range1.version1*. The VersionName property sets or returns only the version part of the name, for example *version.1*.

### 1-2-3: VersionStatus property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS','0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VERSIONSTATUS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

(Read-only) Returns the version status of a range.

#### Data type

Variant (VersionStatus enumeration)

#### Syntax

*value* = *range*.VersionStatus

#### Parameters

None

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$NotVersioned	The ranges contains no versions.
\$Versioned	The range contains versions.
\$VersionBordered	The range contains versions, and the version border is visible. This is returned in conjunction with the value \$Versioned.
\$VersionedHiddenCurrent	The range contains versions, and they are hidden. This is returned in conjunction with the value \$Versioned.
\$MemberOfCollection	The range is a member of the current worksheet collection.
\$MultiCellOverlapped	The range contains versions, and some cells overlap another range that contains versions.
\$SingleCellOverlapped	The range contains versions, and one cell overlaps another range that contains versions.

```
' Example: VersionStatus property
' Return the version status of the range in a message box.
  Dim statusofA1C3 As Variant
  statusofA1C3 = [A1..C3].VersionStatus
  MsgBox(statusofA1C3)
```



### 1-2-3: VerticalBorder property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VERTICALBORDER\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

With the Style or Color property, sets or returns the style or color of the vertical border of a range.

#### Data type

RangeBorder

#### Syntax

**Set** *range*.VerticalBorder.Style = *value*

**Set** *range*.VerticalBorder.Color = *value*

**Set** *range*.VerticalBorder = *rangeborder*

**Set** *value* = *range*.VerticalBorder.Style

**Set** *value* = *range*.VerticalBorder.Color

**Set** *rangeborder* = *range*.VerticalBorder

#### Legal values

See the [Style property](#) for a list of border styles.

See the [Color palette](#) for a list of border colors.

A RangeBorder object.

- ' Example: VerticalBorder property
- ' Add a solid, thick border style to the vertical border of the range.  
    [B10].VerticalBorder.Style = \$ThickBorder

### 1-2-3: VerticalPageBreak property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_RANGE\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VERTICALPAGEBREAK\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SHOWPAGEBREAKS\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether a vertical page break exists to the left of the leftmost column in the specified range.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*range*.VerticalPageBreak = *value*

*value* = *range*.VerticalPageBreak

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Insert the vertical page break.
FALSE	Delete the vertical page break.

```
' Example: VerticalPageBreak property
' Insert a vertical page break.
  MessageBox("Insert a vertical page break to the left of column D.")
  [D1].VerticalPageBreak = True
  MessageBox("Remove the vertical page break.")
  [D1].VerticalPageBreak = False
```

### 1-2-3: VerticalTitle property

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VERTICALTITLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_HORIZONTALTITLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the vertical titles are frozen, based on the current location of the cell pointer.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.VerticalTitle = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.VerticalTitle

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Vertical titles are frozen.
FALSE	Vertical titles are not frozen.

```
' Example: VerticalTitle property
' Select a range and add a frozen title.
  MessageBox("Freeze titles in column A.")
  [B1].Select
  [].VerticalTitle = True
  [Z1].Goto
  MessageBox("Turn off frozen titles.")
  [].VerticalTitle = False
```

### 1-2-3: VerticalScrollBarVisible property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS',0)}
```

[See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns whether the vertical scroll bar is displayed or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*value* = *object*.VerticalScrollBarVisible

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the vertical scroll bar.
FALSE	Hide the vertical scroll bar.

### 1-2-3: ViewSplitHeight property

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the height in pixels of the upper pane of the current document window, when the window is split.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*document.ViewSplitHeight = value*

*value = document.ViewSplitHeight*

#### Legal values

The values for the ViewSplitHeight property depend on the display setting. The value must be at least the height of one row.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VIEWSPLITWIDTH\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VIEWSPLITSTYLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)



```
' Example: ViewSplitStyle property
' Split the current window into 2 vertical panes.
  [D10].Select
  MessageBox("Split the window vertically.")
  .ViewSplitStyle = $Vertical
  MessageBox("Unsplit the window.")
  .ViewSplitStyle = $NoSplits
```

### 1-2-3: ViewSplitStyle property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_VIEWSPLITSTYLE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_SYNCHSCROLLING\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_EMBEDDED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the way the Sheet window is split for viewing.

#### Data type

Variant (WindowSplitType enumeration)

#### Syntax

*document.ViewSplitStyle = value*

*value = document.ViewSplitStyle*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
\$Horizontal	Split the window pane horizontally, above the cell pointer.
\$Vertical	Split the window pane vertically, to the left of the cell pointer.
\$FourWay	Split the window pane horizontally and vertically, above and to the left of the cell pointer.
\$NoSplits	Do not split the window pane.

### 1-2-3: ViewSplitWidth property

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

Sets or returns the width in pixels of the left pane of the current document window, when the window is split.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*document.ViewSplitWidth = value*

*value = document.ViewSplitWidth*

#### Legal values

The values for the ViewSplitWidth property depend on the display setting. The value must be at least the width of one column.

---

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_VIEWSPLITHEIGHT\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF;H\_123\_VIEWSPLITSTYLE\_PROPERTY\_MEMDEF',0)} [See related topics](#)

### 1-2-3: Visible property

```
{button ,AL(^H_123_APPLICATION_CLASS;H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASSES;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;')0)} See list of classes
```

Determines whether the specified object is currently displayed.

**Note** The Visible property for the Application object must be set to TRUE before any other object in the application can be made visible.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*object.Visible* = *value*

*value* = *object.Visible*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the object.
FALSE	Hide the object.

### **1-2-3: WebTables property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS;'0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of all webtable objects in a document.

#### **Data type**

WebTables

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *webtables* = *document.Windows*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the WebTables property is the collection of all webtable objects in a document.

```
' Example: WelcomeOn property
' Return a message box saying whether the welcome to 1-2-3 dialog box gets displayed.
  Dim iswelcomeon As Variant
  iswelcomeon = CurrentApplication.WelcomeOn
  MsgBox("WelcomeOn is currently " + iswelcomeon + ".")
```

### 1-2-3: WelcomeOn property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_WELCOMEON\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the Welcome to 1-2-3 dialog box appears at startup or not.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*application*.WelcomeOn = *value*

*value* = *application*.WelcomeOn

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the Welcome to 1-2-3 dialog box at startup.
FALSE	Do not display the Welcome to 1-2-3 dialog box at startup.

### 1-2-3: WideUnderline property

{button ,AL('H\_123\_FONT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_WIDEUNDERLINE\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether data is styled using the wide underline attribute.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*font.WideUnderline* = *value*

*value* = *font.WideUnderline*

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Apply the wide underline attribute to data.
FALSE	Do not apply the wide underline attribute to data.



- ' Example: WideUnderline property
- ' Add the wide underline attribute to the range.  
    [A1].Font.WideUnderline = True

### 1-2-3: Width property

```
{button ,AL('H_123_APPLICATIONWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_APPROACHCONNECTION_CLASS;H_123_ARC_CLASS;H_123_BUTTONCONTROL_CLASS;H_123_CHART_CLASS;H_123_DOCWINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DRAWCOLLECTION_CLASS;H_123_DRAWLINE_CLASS;H_123_DRAWOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_EDITTEXT_CLASS;H_123_ELLIPSE_CLASS;H_123_FREEHAND_CLASS;H_123_GROUP_CLASS;H_123_LEGEND_CLASS;H_123_MAP_CLASS;H_123_PLOT_CLASS;H_123_MAPTITLE_CLASS;H_123_OLEOBJECT_CLASS;H_123_PICTURE_CLASS;H_123_POLYGON_CLASS;H_123_POLYLINE_CLASS;H_123_QUERYTABLE_CLASS;H_123_RECTANGLE_CLASS;H_123_WEBTABLE_CLASS;H_123_WINDOW_CLASS;H_123_DATALINK_CLASS;',0)} See list of classes
```

```
{button ,AL('H_123_WIDTH_PROPERTY_EXSCRIPT',1)} See example
```

Sets or returns the width of the current window, or the width of the bounding box around a graphic object.

#### Data type

Long

#### Syntax

*object.Width* = *value*

*value* = *object.Width*

#### Legal values

The value of the Width property is the width of the current window, in pixels, or the width of the bounding box around a graphic object, in twips.

#### Usage

If the window is minimized or maximized, you will not see the effect of the Width property setting until the window is restored.

```
' Example: Width property
' Return the width of the current window in a message box.
  Dim winwidth As Long
  winwidth = CurrentWindow.Width
  MessageBox("The width of the current window is " + Cstr(winwidth) + ".")
```

```
' Example: WindowsDefaultsDisplayed property
' Return the default windows colors for text and background in a message box.
  Dim arewindowsdefaultsdisplayed As Variant
  arewindowsdefaultsdisplayed = [].WindowsDefaultsDisplayed
  MessageBox("Defaults are currently " + arewindowsdefaultsdisplayed + ".")
```

### 1-2-3: WindowsDefaultsDisplayed property

{button ,AL(';H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_WINDOWS\_DEFAULTS\_DISPLAYED\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Determines whether the sheet displays the default Windows colors for text and background.

#### Data type

Variant (Boolean)

#### Syntax

*sheet*.WindowsDefaultsDisplayed = *value*

*value* = *sheet*.WindowsDefaultsDisplayed

#### Legal values

<u>Value</u>	<u>Description</u>
TRUE	(Default) Display the default Windows colors.
FALSE	Display custom window colors.

```
' Example: Windows property
' Return a collection of the open windows.
  Dim windowcollection As DocWindows
  Set windowcollection = CurrentApplication.Windows
```

### **1-2-3: Windows property**

{button ,AL(^H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

(Read-only) Returns a collection of all the open windows in 1-2-3.

#### **Data type**

DocWindows

#### **Syntax**

**Set** *docwindows* = *application.Windows*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Windows property is the collection of all the open windows in 1-2-3.

### **1-2-3: ZoomScale property**

{button ,AL('H\_123\_APPLICATION\_CLASS;H\_123\_DOCUMENT\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL('H\_123\_ZOOM\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT;H\_123\_GRIDLINECOLOR\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the percentage view scale factor for all sheets in the file or application.

#### **Data type**

Long

#### **Syntax**

*object.ZoomScale = value*

*value = object.ZoomScale*

#### **Legal values**

The value of the ZoomScale property is any long from 25 - 400.



```
' Example: Zoom and ZoomScale properties; ZoomTo method
'This example illustrates different ways to set the zoom scale.
Sub zooming
  ' First determine the current zoom scale.
  Dim firstzoom As Long
  firstzoom = CurrentDocument.Zoom

  ' Use ZoomTo to set the zoom scale to a standard value: 25, 50, 75, 100, 200.
  ' In this case, set the zoom scale to 50%.
  MessageBox "Set the zoom scale to 50%"
  CurrentDocument.ZoomTo 50

  ' Use Zoom to set the zoom scale to any value between 25 and 400.
  ' In this case, set the zoom scale to 125%.
  MessageBox "Set the zoom scale to 125%"
  CurrentDocument.Zoom = 125

  ' Use ZoomScale to set a new custom value.
  ' In this case, set the custom value to 75%.
  MessageBox "Set the zoom scale to 75%"
  CurrentDocument.ZoomScale = 75

  ' Now set the zoom scale back to its initial value.
  MessageBox "Set the zoom scale back to its initial value (" + Str(firstzoom) + "%)"
  CurrentDocument.Zoom = firstzoom
End Sub
```

### **1-2-3: Zoom property**

{button ,AL(`;H\_123\_PLOT\_CLASS;H\_123\_SHEET\_CLASS',0)} [See list of classes](#)

{button ,AL(`H\_123\_ZOOM\_PROPERTY\_EXSCRIPT',1)} [See example](#)

Sets or returns the percentage view scale factor for the specified document or map plot.

#### **Data type**

For documents: Long

For map plots: Double

#### **Syntax**

*object*.Zoom = *value*

*value* = *object*.Zoom

#### **Legal values**

The value of the Zoom property for documents is any percentage view scale factor from 25 - 400.

## 1-2-3 LotusScript Classes

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## 1-2-3 LotusScript Methods

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ActiveDocument

ActiveDocWindow

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AdjustColumnWidths

AdviseTimeOut

AlignOverColumns

AllFields

AllNames

AllowsUpdates

AllPagesPrint

AlwaysReserve

Anchor

Application

ApplicationMaximized

ApplicationName

ApplicationWindow

ArgumentSeparator

Arrow

Author

Authors

AutoExecMacrosEnabled

AutoOpenPath

AutoRedraw

AutoRefresh

AutoRefreshInterval

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BaseMapName

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Blue

Bold

BottomBorder

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CalcIterations

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CellCommentsFont

CellCommentsPrint

CellDisplay

Cells

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CenterLatitude

CenterLeftToRight

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CoordinateString

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CountryCode  
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CurrentDirectory  
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