

Basic Steps R1C1

Intro

Same as Basic Steps except all the formulas and references are in R1C1 notation.

Here are some of the features shown in the sample:

1. Setting cell values and formulas
2. Adding a basic chart
3. Using the color palette
4. Applying styles and formatting
5. Page setup, including headers and footers
6. Setting "document properties" metadata
7. Adding external pictures to a worksheet
8. Defining clickable hyperlinks
9. Using cell comments
10. Setting Conditional Formatting
11. Defining workbook and worksheet protection

Code

```
class Basic_Steps_R1C1
{
    ///This class creates a workbook with only one Worksheet.
    Declare ExcelApplication, Workbook, Worksheet, and Color
    objects at the class-level.
    private ExcelApplication xlw;
    private Workbook wb;
    private Worksheet ws;
    private Color clrDarkBlue, clrDarkGreen, clrComment, clrTitleCell;

    ///
    /// Build the report with ExcelApplication
    ///
    public void GenerateReport()
    {

        ///Create an instance of ExcelApplication,
        a new Workbook, and create one Worksheet.
        Switch the workbook to RC notation.
        xlw = new ExcelApplication();
        wb = xlw.Create(ExcelApplication.FileFormat.Xlsx);

        ///Set this property to turn or off the R1C1 formula
        //parser. When set to true, all properties and methods
        //that accept or return formula string will use R1C1 notation.

        wb.UseRCFormulaNotation = true;

        ws = wb.Worksheets[0];

        ///Demonstrate setting cell values
        this.PopulateWorksheet();

        ///Demonstrate setting formulas
        this.AddCellFormulas();
    }
}
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    ///Set up colors that will be used in
    ///the workbook

    this.SetupColors();

    ///Add styles to the worksheet
    this.AddStyles();

    ///Set the Page Setup properties
    this.DoPageSetup();

    ///Set Document Properties
    this.AddDocumentProperties();

    ///Add a chart to the worksheet
    this.AddChart();

    ///Add some comments to the worksheet
    this.AddCellComment();

    ///Add a JPEG picture to the worksheet
    this.AddPicture();

    ///Add a hyperlink
    this.AddHyperlink();

    ///Use the CharacterRun object to
    ///stylize individual characters
    ///in a cell.

    this.StylizeHeaderCharacters();

    ///Add Conditional Formatting rules to the Worksheet
    this.AddConditionalFormatting();

    ///Turn off gridlines display
    ws.ShowGridlines = false;

    ///Save the report by streaming it
    ///to the client's browser
    xlw.Save(wb, @"..\..\ExcelOutputFiles\BasicStepsR1C1_output.xlsx");
}

/// The Cell's getCharacters method returns a
/// CharacterRun object that can be used to apply
/// formatting to specific characters in the cell.
/// Cell A1 is populated with "Welcome to SoftArtisans
/// OfficeWriter" in the populateWorksheet() method.
/// This stylizeHeaderCharacters() method formats
/// the individual words in the cell.
///
private void StylizeHeaderCharacters()
{
    ///Get a reference to cell A1
    Cell cellHeader = ws[0, 0];

    ///Stylize the first word, starting from the
    ///first character, ending at the 10th

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        cellHeader.GetCharacters(0, 10).Font.Size = 12;

        ///Format the font for the next two words in the cell
        cellHeader.GetCharacters(11, 12).Font.Color =
wb.Palette.GetClosestColor(25, 116, 210);
        cellHeader.GetCharacters(24, 12).Font.Color =
wb.Palette.GetClosestColor(77, 82, 81);
    }

    /// Add protection to workbooks and worksheets
    /// with various security-related properties.
    ///
private void SetProtection()
{
    ///The Workbook.setPasswordToModify property
    ///will cause the user to be prompted
    ///for a password when the workbook opens
    ///in Excel. Users without the password
    ///will get Read-Only access.
    ///

    wb.PasswordToModify = "SomePassword";

    ///Worksheet.protect turns on Worksheet Protection.
    ///This can be used to "lock" cells to prevent them
    ///from being edited.

    ws.Protect("");

    ///setReadOnlyRecommended advises the user
    ///that the workbook should be opened as Read-Only
    ///when it's opened in Excel. This is advisory only
    ///and can be ignored by the user even if they don't have
    ///a password.

    wb.ReadOnlyRecommended = true;
}

    /// Create hyperlinks in cells with the
    /// Cell.CreateHyperlink method.
    /// It returns a Hyperlink object
    ///
private void AddHyperlink()
{
    ///Write bold-faced text into a cell to describe the hyperlink
    ws[30, 0].Value = "Click here to visit SoftArtisans Support:";
    ws[30, 0].Style.Font.Bold = true;

    ///Create the hyperlink
    Hyperlink hl = ws[31,
0].CreateHyperlink("http://www.officewriter.com/support");

    ///Merge the cells containing the hyperlink together.
    ///This is optional, but improves the way it looks.

    ws.CreateArea(31, 0, 1, 4).MergeCells();
}

    /// <summary>Add some conditional formatting to the data in the worksheet.

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        /// Use the wb.CreateConditionalFormat() method to create a conditional
formatting object
        /// that can be applied to a Cell, Area, or Range.
        /// Use the Cell, Area or Range SetConditionalFormat() method to apply a
conditinal format.
        /// </summary>
private void AddConditionalFormating()
{
    ///Create a conditional formatting object
    ConditionalFormat cf1 = wb.CreateConditionalFormat();

    ///Create a range of the value columns
    Area valuesArea = ws.CreateArea("R4C1:R24C3");

    ///Create a set of conditions, and set the fonts to warmer colors as the
values go up
    Condition condition1 =
cf1.CreateCondition(Condition.Comparison.CellValueBetween, "=0", "=10");
    condition1.Style.Font.Color = Color.SystemColor.Red;

    Condition condition2 =
cf1.CreateCondition(Condition.Comparison.CellValueBetween, "=11", "=20");
    condition2.Style.Font.Color = wb.Palette.GetClosestColor(0, 25, 149);

    Condition condition3 =
cf1.CreateCondition(Condition.Comparison.CellValueGreaterThan, "=20");
    condition3.Style.Font.Color = wb.Palette.GetClosestColor(36, 122, 51);

    ///Apply the conditional formatting object to the range of values
    valuesArea.SetConditionalFormat(cf1);
}

    /// Insert external picture files into worksheets
    /// with the Pictures.CreatePicture method.
    /// Specify its location with an Anchor object.
    ///
private void AddPicture()
{
    ///The path to the picture that will be imported
    string picturePath = @"..\..\ExcelImages\OWlogo.gif";

    ///Create an Anchor on which the picture will set
    Anchor anch = ws.CreateAnchor(0, 7, 0, 0);

    ///Insert the picture into the workeheet.
    ///Its top left corner will be on the Anchor.

    Picture pic = ws.Pictures.CreatePicture(picturePath, anch);
}

    /// Comment items can be added,
    /// edited, or removed from cells.
    ///
private void AddCellComment()
{
    ///Add a comment to cell C3
    Cell c = ws[2, 2];
    Comment cmnt = c.Comment;

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    ///Set the comment text (body of comment note),
    //author (shown in status bar),
    //and visibility (false by default).

    cmnt.Author = "John Doe";
    cmnt.Text = "Figures for March are projected.";
    cmnt.Visible = true;

    ///The Comment's Shape object
    //can be used to stylize the
    //comment tag itself.
    //Set the fill color and FitToText
    //properties.

    Shape shp = cmnt.Shape;

    shp.SetCustomFillColor(0, 204, 255);
    shp.FitToText = true;
}

/// The DocumentProperties object is used for setting
/// workbook metadata such as Author, Comments, Company,
/// and also user-defined custom properties.
///
private void AddDocumentProperties()
{
    ///Get the DocumentProperties interface from Workbook
    DocumentProperties docprops = wb.DocumentProperties;

    ///Set built-in DocumentProperties values
    docprops.Author = "John Doe";
    docprops.Comments = "A basic demonstration of OfficeWriter for Excel";
    docprops.Company = "SoftArtisans, Inc.";
    docprops.Title = "Basic Report w/ Chart";

    ///Set custom DocumentProperties key/value pairs
    docprops.SetCustomProperty("GeneratedBy", "SoftArtisans OfficeWriter for
Excel");
}

/// Adds a simple clustered column chart to a worksheet
/// Category data is what appears on the X axis of the chart
/// Series items (there can be more than one) are the data that
/// the chart is displaying in the plot area.
///
private void AddChart()
{
    ///Create an Anchor on which the Chart will be placed
    Anchor anch = ws.CreateAnchor(7, 4, 0, 50);

    ///Create a Column.Clustering chart on the Worksheet
    Chart columnChart = ws.Charts.CreateChart(ChartType.Column.Clustering,
anch);

    ///Use the chart's SeriesCollection to add Series items and set category
data
    SeriesCollection seriesCol = columnChart.SeriesCollection;

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        ///Set the month header row as the Primary axis's category data
        seriesCol.CategoryData = "Sheet1!R3C1:R3C3";

        ///Add the totals row as a series and name it "Sales"
        Series chartSeries = seriesCol.CreateSeries("Sheet1!R25C1:R25C3");
        chartSeries.Name = "Sales";

        ///Change the chart's title
        columnChart.Title.Text = "Basic Column Chart";
    }

    /// Every Worksheet has a PageSetup object that can be
    /// used to set print behavior. Commonly used PageSetup
    /// capabilities are header/footers, and printer paper setup.
    ///
    private void DoPageSetup()
    {
        ///Get the PageSetup object from the Worksheet
        PageSetup ps = ws.PageSetup;

        ///Set the worksheet headers and footers.
        Note use of special header/footer variables.
        // Updated to new syntax
        HeaderFooterSection leftHeader =
        ps.GetHeader(HeaderFooterSection.Section.Left);
        leftHeader.SetContent("Document name: &F");
        HeaderFooterSection centerHeader =
        ps.GetHeader(HeaderFooterSection.Section.Center);
        centerHeader.SetContent("Basic Report");
        HeaderFooterSection rightHeader =
        ps.GetHeader(HeaderFooterSection.Section.Right);
        rightHeader.SetContent("Generated by OfficeWriter");
        HeaderFooterSection leftFooter =
        ps.GetFooter(HeaderFooterSection.Section.Left);
        leftFooter.SetContent("Created on date &D");
        HeaderFooterSection centerFooter =
        ps.GetFooter(HeaderFooterSection.Section.Center);
        centerFooter.SetContent("Page &P of &N");
        HeaderFooterSection rightFooter =
        ps.GetFooter(HeaderFooterSection.Section.Right);
        rightFooter.SetContent("Create at time &T");

        ///Turn off the printing of gridlines
        ps.PrintGridlines = false;

        ///Change printing orientation to Landscape,
        and. paper size to Legal
        ps.Orientation = PageSetup.PageOrientation.Landscape;
        ps.PaperSize = PageSetup.PagePaperSize.Legal;
    }

    /// Apply some basic stylization to the data in the worksheet.
    /// Use the setStyle method to set a base style for a Cell, Area, or Range.
    /// Use the ApplyStyle method to "merge" or "layer" two Styles in one region.
    ///
    private void AddStyles()
    {
        ///Create a GlobalStyle to stylize the data region.
        //Set number formatting, and a surrounding border.

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GlobalStyle styleData = wb.CreateStyle();
styleData.NumberFormat = "$#.##00";

///Style for the header row.
///Add a surrounding border, and set
///bold-faced font.

GlobalStyle styleHeader = wb.CreateStyle();
styleHeader.Font.Bold = true;

///Style for the title cell. Enlarge the font
///and change the color.

GlobalStyle styleTitle = wb.CreateStyle();
styleTitle.Font.Size = 14;
styleTitle.Font.Color = clrTitleCell;

///The total row will have number formatting,
///bold, and italicized text.

GlobalStyle styleTotalRow = wb.CreateStyle();
styleTotalRow.NumberFormat = "$#.##00";
styleTotalRow.Font.Italic = true;
styleTotalRow.Font.Bold = true;

///Create an Area that encompasses the data
and apply money formatting to the cells
Area areaData = ws.CreateArea(3, 0, 21, 3);
areaData.SetStyle(styleData);

///Create an area that encompasses the totals row
Use the setStyle method to set the base style
Use the ApplyStyle to layer other styles on
the base style.
Area areaTotalRow = ws.CreateArea(24, 0, 1, 3);
areaTotalRow.SetStyle(styleTotalRow);

///Stylize the title cell
ws[0, 0].Style = styleTitle;

///Make the month header row bold
ws.CreateArea(2, 0, 1, 3).SetStyle(styleHeader);
}

/// Add some data to the workbook by using the Cell.SetValue() method.
/// Cells can be addressed by Excel address (eg, A1, B2), or by row/column
/// ordinal for iteration.
/// Cell.SetValue() is just one way to add values to cells.
///
private void PopulateWorksheet()
{
    ///Cells can be referenced by Excel name (eg, A1, B2)
    or by 0-based row number/column number

    ///Refers to cell A1
    Could also write as ws["A1"].SetValue(...)
    ws.Cells[0, 0].Value = "Welcome to SoftArtisans OfficeWriter";
}

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ws[2, 0].Value = "Jan";
ws[2, 1].Value = "Feb";
ws[2, 2].Value = "Mar";

///Use row/column indices to easily iterate over cells
for (int iRow = 3; iRow <= 23; iRow++)
    for (int iCol = 0; iCol <= 2; iCol++)
        ws[iRow, iCol].Value = iRow + iCol;
}

/// The Cell.setFormula() method is for adding Excel formulas
/// to cells. The result of the formulas will be calculated when
/// the workbook is opened in Excel.
///
private void AddCellFormulas()
{
    ///Apply formulas to cells with the Cell.setFormula() method using
    a relative formula created with RC notation.
    string formula = "=SUM(R4C:R[-1]C)";

    ///Display the formula in cell A25
    ws[24, 0].Formula = formula;

    ///Display that formula in cell B25
    ws[24, 1].Formula = formula;

    ///Create a Range to sum using RC notation.
    Range rngMarch = ws.CreateNamedRange("R4C3:R24C3", "MarchRange");

    ///Display a formula that sums the range in cell C25.
    ws[24, 2].Formula = "=SUM(MarchRange)";
}

/// Colors are managed by the Palette object.
/// Palette has several methods for retrieving colors
/// from the workbook's internal palette.
/// Also, there are build-in colors.
///
private void SetupColors()
{
    ///Note: clrDarkBlue, clrDarkGreen, and clrComment
    ///are declared above as private class members.

    ///Workbook.getPalette returns the Palette object
    Palette pal = wb.Palette;

    ///GetClosestColor finds the color in the palette
    ///that most closely matches the specified Red,
    ///Green, and Blue values.

    clrDarkBlue = pal.GetClosestColor(0, 35, 149);
    clrTitleCell = pal.GetClosestColor(0, 35, 149);

    try
    {
        ///getColor will find the exact color you request.
        ///If the color does not exist in the palette
        ///it will throw an Exception.

```



```

        clrDarkGreen = pal.GetColor(51, 153, 102);
    }
    catch
    {
        // The color you requested was not found in the palette
    }

    ///getColorAt gets the color from the palette at
    ///the specified index. This retrieves the second
    ///color from the palette.

    clrComment = pal.GetColorAt(1);

    ///setColor and setColorAt are for changing
    ///the colors in the palette. Specify a Color to
    ///change for setColor, the index of the color for
    ///setColorAt, and then the RGB values for the desired
    ///appearance.

    pal.SetColorAt(0, 0, 255, 0);

    ///The Color object has built-in colors
    Color clrSysGreen = Color.SystemColor.Green;
    Color clrSysBlack = Color.SystemColor.Black; ;
}

/// This method is here for your convenience. You might find it useful
/// in your project. It simplifies building formulas in this basic form only:
/// =[formulaName]([lBound]:[uBound])
/// For example, =SUM(A1:C3) or =AVERAGE(D2:C20)
///
private string BuildFormula(string formulaName, Cell lBound, Cell uBound)
{
    System.Text.StringBuilder sb = new System.Text.StringBuilder();
    sb.Append("=");
    sb.Append(formulaName);
    sb.Append("(");
    sb.Append(lBound.Name);
    sb.Append(":");
    sb.Append(uBound.Name);
    sb.Append(")");
    return sb.ToString();
}

```

```
} }
```

Downloads

Output: [BasicStepsR1C1_output.xlsx](#)

Image: [OWlogo.gif](#)