

Areas and Ranges

ExcelApplication offers several methods that allow for the programmatic creation of areas and ranges.

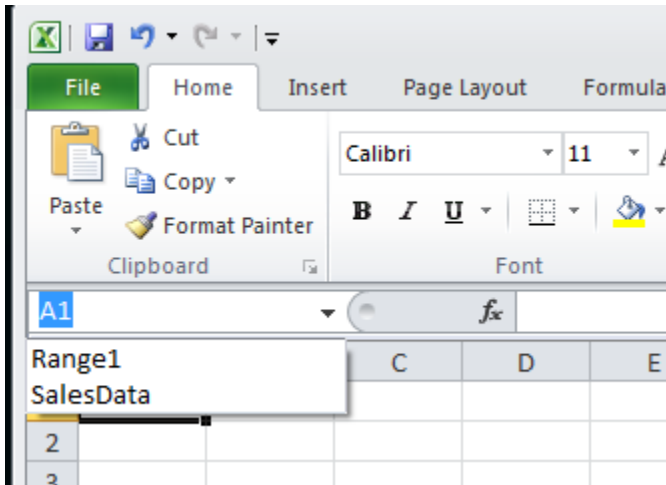
An **Area** object represents a rectangular set of cells. To create an Area object, call one of the following methods:

- [Worksheet.CreateArea\(Int32, Int32, Int32, Int32\)](#) - This method takes the 0-based indexes of the area's first row and column, and the number of rows and columns to include in the area.
- [Worksheet.CreateArea\(String\)](#) - This method takes a formula representing the area, for example, "=A1:G10". The formula is relative to the current worksheet.
- [Worksheet.GetColumnProperties\(Int32\)](#) - Get and edit column properties.
- [Worksheet.GetRowProperties\(Int32\)](#) - Get and edit row properties.

A **Range** is a collection of areas. The areas in a range may be non-adjacent, and a range can include areas in different worksheets. To create a Range (without a name), call one of the following methods:

- [Workbook.CreateRange\(String\)](#) - This method takes a formula representing the range, for example "=Sheet1\!A1:G10" defines a range containing one area and "=Sheet1\!B\$12:\$H\$21 Sheet1\!\$F\$18:\$K\$29 Sheet1\!D\$16:\$M\$21" defines a range containing three areas. The formula must be three-dimensional (i.e., it must specify the sheet or sheets).
- [Workbook.CreateRange\(Area\(\)\)](#) - This method takes an array of [Area](#) objects representing the range.
- [Worksheet.CreateRange\(String\)](#) - This method takes a formula representing the range, for example "=Sheet1\!A1:G10" defines a range containing one area and "=Sheet1\!B\$12:\$H\$21 Sheet1\!\$F\$18:\$K\$29 Sheet1\!D\$16:\$M\$21" defines a range containing three areas. The formula must be three-dimensional (i.e., it must specify the sheet or sheets).

A **NamedRange** is stored in ExcelWriter's NamedRanges collections ([Workbook.NamedRanges](#) and [Worksheet.NamedRanges](#)) and is accessible after the workbook is saved. In Excel, named ranges are listed in the name box above the top-left corner of the worksheet.



To create a named range, call one of the following methods:

- [Workbook.CreateNamedRange\(String, String\)](#) - This method takes a formula representing the range, for example "=Sheet1\!A1:G10", and a name for the range. The formula must be three-dimensional (i.e., it must specify the sheet or sheets).
- [Workbook.CreateNamedRange\(Area\(\), String\)](#) - This method takes an array of [Area](#) objects representing the range and a name for the range.
- [Worksheet.CreateNamedRange\(Int32, Int32, Int32, Int32, String\)](#) - This method returns a named range that contains one rectangular area.
- [Worksheet.CreateNamedRange\(String, String\)](#) - This method takes a formula representing the range, for example "=Sheet1\!A1:G10", and a name for the range. The formula must be three-dimensional (i.e., it must specify the sheet or sheets).

Importing Data to an Area

You can use an area as a set of target cells for imported data. The [Area](#) object's [ImportData](#) method allows you to import a block of data from a rectangular array or from an ADO.NET DataTable, DataView, or DataReader. To import data to an area:

1. Create an area in a worksheet.

```
ExcelApplication xla = new ExcelApplication();
Workbook wb = xla.Create();
Worksheet ws = wb.Worksheets[0];
Area targetArea = ws.CreateArea(4, 4, 15, 6);
```

2. Get a rectangular array, `DataRowView`, `DataReader`, or - as in the following example - `DataTable` to use as the data source.

```
// ADO.NET code to get a DataTable from a query
DataTable employeeDt = new DataTable();
using(SqlConnection conn = new SqlConnection(connString))
{
    string employeeSQL = "SELECT FirstName + ' ' + LastName As Name " +
        "FROM Employee";
    SqlCommand cmdEmployee = new SqlCommand(employeeSQL, conn);
    SqlDataAdapter adptEmployee = new SqlDataAdapter(cmdEmployee);
    adptEmployee.Fill(employeeDt);
}
```

3. Call `ImportData` to import the data. The method returns a new area containing the imported values.

```
importedValues = targetArea.ImportData(employeeDt);
```

For more information, see [Importing Data](#).

Applying Formatting to Areas and Ranges

Defined styles can be assigned to [cells](#), [rows](#), [columns](#), [areas](#), and [ranges](#). To assign a style to a range or area:

1. Create a style.

```
ExcelApplication xla = new ExcelApplication();
Workbook wb = xla.Create();
Worksheet ws = wb.Worksheets[0];
Style styleTotalRow = wb.CreateStyle();
styleTotalRow.NumberFormat = "$#.##0";
styleTotalRow.Font.Italic = true;
styleTotalRow.Font.Bold = true;
```

2. # Define an area or range, for example:

```
Area areaTotalRow = ws.CreateArea(24, 0, 1, 3);
```

3. Set or apply the style.

```
areaTotalRow.Style = styleTotalRow;
```

For more information on setting and applying styles, see [Styles](#).

