

# GlobalStyle

## Description

ExcelWriter creates three style types: [GlobalStyle](#), [NamedStyle](#), and [CellStyle](#). All three style types derive from the [Style](#) class, and [NamedStyle](#) derives from [GlobalStyle](#).

### C#

```
<p> public class GlobalStyle : Style</p>
```

### vb.net

```
<p>Public Class GlobalStyle<br />  
  Inherits Style</p>
```

## Remarks

A style can be [set](#) or [applied](#) to cells, rows, columns, ranges, and areas. When a style is [set](#), it is cloned and the object to which the style is assigned acquires all of that style's properties, including font properties and number formatting. When a style is [applied](#), only the differences between the new style and existing style properties (assigned through the ExcelWriter API or in Microsoft Excel) will take effect. For example, if the cell has a background color and the new style applied does not contain a background color, the cell's color will not be affected. However, if the new style includes a background color, it will replace the existing background color of the cell.

To [set](#) a style, use the [Style](#) property. To [apply](#) a style, call [ApplyStyle](#). Both are accessible through the following objects: [Cell](#), [Area](#), [Range](#), [RowProperties](#), and [ColumnProperties](#).

## Examples

### C#

```
Style styleMoneyFormat = wb.CreateStyle();  
styleMoneyFormat.NumberFormat = "$#,##0";  
Style styleTitle = wb.CreateStyle();  
styleTitle.Font.Size = 14;  
styleTitle.Font.Color = wb.Palette.GetClosestColor(100, 100, 255);
```

**vb.net**

```
Dim styleMoneyFormat As Style = wb.CreateStyle()  
styleMoneyFormat.NumberFormat = "$#,##0"  
Dim styleTitle As Style = wb.CreateStyle()  
styleTitle.Font.Size = 14  
styleTitle.Font.Color = wb.Palette.GetClosestColor(100, 100, 255)
```