**Speed up code**

Application.ScreenUpdating=False

Application.ScreenUpdating=True

Application.Calculation = xlCalculationManual

Application.Calculation = xlCalculationAutomatic

Application.EnableEvents = False

Application.EnableEvents = True

Application.DisplayAlerts = False (suppress warnings)

Application.DisplayAlerts = True

**Using Advanced Filter to find blank cells**

To use an advanced filter on blank cells, you need to specify the criteria for each column where you want to identify a blank cell as:=

="=""""" (That's right, five double quotes in a row)

This is the same as in VBA, where if you want to include the string " within code, you need to duplicate it.

So (assuming I have understood you correctly, you could have (assuming row 1 contains column labels consistent with the data):

A2 - ="="""""

B2 - <>"="""""

etc to filter non-blanks and blanks as required. Using different rows to specify your "or" choices, this would appear to work properly.

**FIRST METHODS**

Dim interestingRows as Range  
Set interestingRows = Sheet1.Range(startRow & ":" & endRow)

**SECOND METHODS**

Dim someRange As Range  
Dim interestingRows As Range  
Set myRange = Sheet1.Range(Cells(2, 2), Cells(8, 8))  
startRow = 3  
endRow = 6  
Set interestingRows = Range(myRange.Rows(startRow), myRange.Rows(endRow))

Microsoft provides programming examples for illustration only, without warranty either expressed or implied. This includes, but is not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. This article assumes that you are familiar with the programming language that is being demonstrated and with the tools that are used to create and to debug procedures. Microsoft support engineers can help explain the functionality of a particular procedure, but they will not modify these examples to provide added functionality or construct procedures to meet your specific requirements. The examples in this article use the Visual Basic methods listed in the following table.

Method Arguments

------------------------------------------

Activate none

Cells rowIndex, columnIndex

Application.Goto reference, scroll

Offset rowOffset, columnOffset

Range cell1

cell1, cell2

Resize rowSize, columnSize

Select none

Sheets index (or sheetName)

Workbooks index (or bookName)

End direction

CurrentRegion none

The examples in this article use the properties in the following table.

Property Use

---------------------------------------------------------------------

ActiveSheet to specify the active sheet

ActiveWorkbook to specify the active workbook

Columns.Count to count the number of columns in the specified item

Rows.Count to count the number of rows in the specified item

Selection to refer to the currently selected range

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1: How to Select a Cell on the Active Worksheet

To select cell D5 on the active worksheet, you can use either of the following examples:

ActiveSheet.Cells(5, 4).Select

-or-

ActiveSheet.Range("D5").Select

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2: How to Select a Cell on Another Worksheet in the Same Workbook

To select cell E6 on another worksheet in the same workbook, you can use either of the following examples:

Application.Goto ActiveWorkbook.Sheets("Sheet2").Cells(6, 5)

-or-

Application.Goto (ActiveWorkbook.Sheets("Sheet2").Range("E6"))

Or, you can activate the worksheet, and then use method 1 above to select the cell:

Sheets("Sheet2").Activate

ActiveSheet.Cells(6, 5).Select

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3: How to Select a Cell on a Worksheet in a Different Workbook

To select cell F7 on a worksheet in a different workbook, you can use either of the following examples:

Application.Goto Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet1").Cells(7, 6)

-or-

Application.Goto Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet1").Range("F7")

Or, you can activate the worksheet, and then use method 1 above to select the cell:

Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet1").Activate

ActiveSheet.Cells(7, 6).Select

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4: How to Select a Range of Cells on the Active Worksheet

To select the range C2:D10 on the active worksheet, you can use any of the following examples:

ActiveSheet.Range(Cells(2, 3), Cells(10, 4)).Select

ActiveSheet.Range("C2:D10").Select

ActiveSheet.Range("C2", "D10").Select

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5: How to Select a Range of Cells on Another Worksheet in the Same Workbook

To select the range D3:E11 on another worksheet in the same workbook, you can use either of the following examples:

Application.Goto ActiveWorkbook.Sheets("Sheet3").Range("D3:E11")

Application.Goto ActiveWorkbook.Sheets("Sheet3").Range("D3", "E11")

Or, you can activate the worksheet, and then use method 4 above to select the range:

Sheets("Sheet3").Activate

ActiveSheet.Range(Cells(3, 4), Cells(11, 5)).Select

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6: How to Select a Range of Cells on a Worksheet in a Different Workbook

To select the range E4:F12 on a worksheet in a different workbook, you can use either of the following examples:

Application.Goto Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet1").Range("E4:F12")

Application.Goto \_

Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet1").Range("E4", "F12")

Or, you can activate the worksheet, and then use method 4 above to select the range:

Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet1").Activate

ActiveSheet.Range(Cells(4, 5), Cells(12, 6)).Select

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7: How to Select a Named Range on the Active Worksheet

To select the named range "Test" on the active worksheet, you can use either of the following examples:

Range("Test").Select

Application.Goto "Test"

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8: How to Select a Named Range on Another Worksheet in the Same Workbook

To select the named range "Test" on another worksheet in the same workbook, you can use the following example:

Application.Goto Sheets("Sheet1").Range("Test")

Or, you can activate the worksheet, and then use method 7 above to select the named range:

Sheets("Sheet1").Activate

Range("Test").Select

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9: How to Select a Named Range on a Worksheet in a Different Workbook

To select the named range "Test" on a worksheet in a different workbook, you can use the following example:

Application.Goto \_

Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet2").Range("Test")

Or, you can activate the worksheet, and then use method 7 above to select the named range:

Workbooks("BOOK2.XLS").Sheets("Sheet2").Activate

Range("Test").Select

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10: How to Select a Cell Relative to the Active Cell

To select a cell that is five rows below and four columns to the left of the active cell, you can use the following example:

ActiveCell.Offset(5, -4).Select

To select a cell that is two rows above and three columns to the right of the active cell, you can use the following example:

ActiveCell.Offset(-2, 3).Select

Note An error will occur if you try to select a cell that is "off the worksheet." The first example shown above will return an error if the active cell is in columns A through D, since moving four columns to the left would take the active cell to an invalid cell address.

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11: How to Select a Cell Relative to Another (Not the Active) Cell

To select a cell that is five rows below and four columns to the right of cell C7, you can use either of the following examples:

ActiveSheet.Cells(7, 3).Offset(5, 4).Select

ActiveSheet.Range("C7").Offset(5, 4).Select

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12: How to Select a Range of Cells Offset from a Specified Range

To select a range of cells that is the same size as the named range "Test" but that is shifted four rows down and three columns to the right, you can use the following example:

ActiveSheet.Range("Test").Offset(4, 3).Select

If the named range is on another (not the active) worksheet, activate that worksheet first, and then select the range using the following example:

Sheets("Sheet3").Activate

ActiveSheet.Range("Test").Offset(4, 3).Select

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13: How to Select a Specified Range and Resize the Selection

To select the named range "Database" and then extend the selection by five rows, you can use the following example:

Range("Database").Select

Selection.Resize(Selection.Rows.Count + 5, \_

Selection.Columns.Count).Select

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14: How to Select a Specified Range, Offset It, and Then Resize It

To select a range four rows below and three columns to the right of the named range "Database" and include two rows and one column more than the named range, you can use the following example:

Range("Database").Select

Selection.Offset(4, 3).Resize(Selection.Rows.Count + 2, \_

Selection.Columns.Count + 1).Select

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15: How to Select the Union of Two or More Specified Ranges

To select the union (that is, the combined area) of the two named ranges "Test" and "Sample," you can use the following example:

Application.Union(Range("Test"), Range("Sample")).Select

Note that both ranges must be on the same worksheet for this example to work. Note also that the Union method does not work across sheets. For example, this line works fine

Set y = Application.Union(Range("Sheet1!A1:B2"), Range("Sheet1!C3:D4"))

but this line

Set y = Application.Union(Range("Sheet1!A1:B2"), Range("Sheet2!C3:D4"))

returns the error message:

Union method of application class failed

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16: How to Select the Intersection of Two or More Specified Ranges

To select the intersection of the two named ranges "Test" and "Sample," you can use the following example:

Application.Intersect(Range("Test"), Range("Sample")).Select

Note that both ranges must be on the same worksheet for this example to work.

Examples 17-21 in this article refer to the following sample set of data. Each example states the range of cells in the sample data that would be selected.

A1: Name B1: Sales C1: Quantity

A2: a B2: $10 C2: 5

A3: b B3: C3: 10

A4: c B4: $10 C4: 5

A5: B5: C5:

A6: Total B6: $20 C6: 20

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17: How to Select the Last Cell of a Column of Contiguous Data

To select the last cell in a contiguous column, use the following example:

ActiveSheet.Range("a1").End(xlDown).Select

When this code is used with the sample table, cell A4 will be selected.

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18: How to Select the Blank Cell at Bottom of a Column of Contiguous Data

To select the cell below a range of contiguous cells, use the following example:

ActiveSheet.Range("a1").End(xlDown).Offset(1,0).Select

When this code is used with the sample table, cell A5 will be selected.

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19: How to Select an Entire Range of Contiguous Cells in a Column

To select a range of contiguous cells in a column, use one of the following examples:

ActiveSheet.Range("a1", ActiveSheet.Range("a1").End(xlDown)).Select

-or-

ActiveSheet.Range("a1:" & ActiveSheet.Range("a1"). \_

End(xlDown).Address).Select

When this code is used with the sample table, cells A1 through A4 will be selected.

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20: How to Select an Entire Range of Non-Contiguous Cells in a Column

To select a range of cells that are non-contiguous, use one of the following examples:

ActiveSheet.Range("a1",ActiveSheet.Range("a65536").End(xlUp)).Select

-or-

ActiveSheet.Range("a1:" & ActiveSheet.Range("a65536"). \_

End(xlUp).Address).Select

When this code is used with the sample table, it will select cells A1 through A6.

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21: How to Select a Rectangular Range of Cells

In order to select a rectangular range of cells around a cell, use the CurrentRegion method. The range selected by the CurrentRegion method is an area bounded by any combination of blank rows and blank columns. The following is an example of how to use the CurrentRegion method:

ActiveSheet.Range("a1").CurrentRegion.Select

This code will select cells A1 through C4. Other examples to select the same range of cells are listed below:

ActiveSheet.Range("a1", \_

ActiveSheet.Range("a1").End(xlDown).End(xlToRight)).Select

-or-

ActiveSheet.Range("a1:" & \_

ActiveSheet.Range("a1").End(xlDown).End(xlToRight).Address).Select

In some instances, you may want to select cells A1 through C6. In this example, the CurrentRegion method will not work because of the blank line on Row 5. The following examples will select all of the cells:

lastCol = ActiveSheet.Range("a1").End(xlToRight).Column

lastRow = ActiveSheet.Cells(65536, lastCol).End(xlUp).Row

ActiveSheet.Range("a1", ActiveSheet.Cells(lastRow, lastCol)).Select

-or-

lastCol = ActiveSheet.Range("a1").End(xlToRight).Column

lastRow = ActiveSheet.Cells(65536, lastCol).End(xlUp).Row

ActiveSheet.Range("a1:" & \_

ActiveSheet.Cells(lastRow, lastCol).Address).Select

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22. How to Select Multiple Non-Contiguous Columns of Varying Length

To select multiple non-contiguous columns of varying length, use the following sample table and macro example:

A1: 1 B1: 1 C1: 1 D1: 1

A2: 2 B2: 2 C2: 2 D2: 2

A3: 3 B3: 3 C3: 3 D3: 3

A4: B4: 4 C4: 4 D4: 4

A5: B5: 5 C5: 5 D5:

A6: B6: C6: 6 D6:

StartRange = "A1"

EndRange = "C1"

Set a = Range(StartRange, Range(StartRange).End(xlDown))

Set b = Range(EndRange, Range(EndRange).End(xlDown))

Union(a,b).Select

When this code is used with the sample table, cells A1:A3 and C1:C6 will be selected.

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NOTES ON THE EXAMPLES

The ActiveSheet property can usually be omitted, because it is implied if a specific sheet is not named. For example, instead of

ActiveSheet.Range("D5").Select

you can use:

Range("D5").Select

The ActiveWorkbook property can also usually be omitted. Unless a specific workbook is named, the active workbook is implied.

When you use the Application.Goto method, if you want to use two Cells methods within the Range method when the specified range is on another (not the active) worksheet, you must include the Sheets object each time. For example:

Application.Goto Sheets("Sheet1").Range( \_

Sheets("Sheet1").Range(Sheets("Sheet1").Cells(2, 3), \_

Sheets("Sheet1").Cells(4, 5)))

For any item in quotation marks (for example, the named range "Test"), you can also use a variable whose value is a text string. For example, instead of

ActiveWorkbook.Sheets("Sheet1").Activate

you can use

ActiveWorkbook.Sheets(myVar).Activate

where the value of myVar is "Sheet1".