

Surpass and XLWT Manual

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Chapter 1

Installation and Hello World

1.1 Hello World

Let's do a minimal "Hello World" script. We'll need to take care of any imports, initialize a Workbook object, create a Worksheet within the workbook, then write some text. Here's how.

1.1.1 Surpass

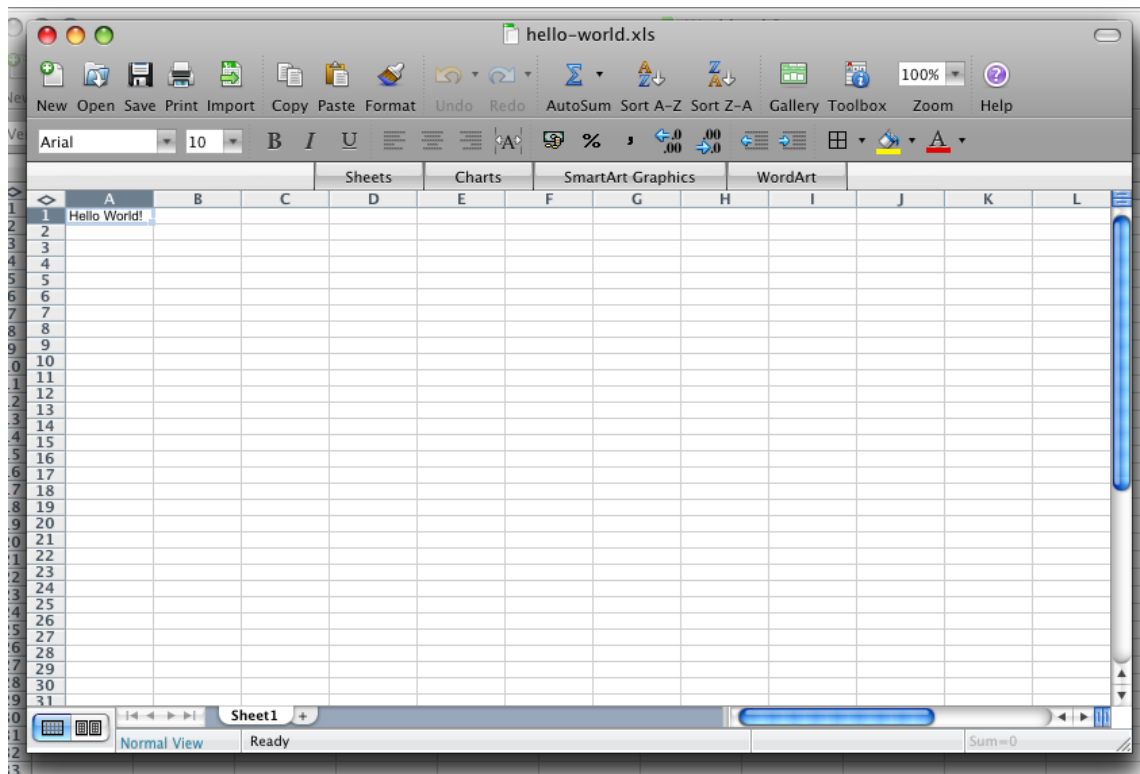
```
1  require 'rubygems'
2  require 'surpass'
3
4  book = Workbook.new
5  sheet = book.add_sheet
6
7  sheet.write(0, 0, "Hello World!")
8
9  book.save("output/examples/hello-world.xls")
10
```

1.1.2 XLWT

```
1  from xlwt import *
2
3  book = Workbook()
4  sheet = book.add_sheet("Sheet1")
5
6  sheet.write(0, 0, "Hello World!")
7
8  book.save("output/examples/hello-world-python.xls")
9
```

1.1.3 Result

And, here's how it looks.



Chapter 2

Writing Data

Chapter 3

Formatting

3.1 Reference

There are some rake tasks included with Surpass which provide some useful reference data.

```
1 rake -T | grep excel
2
rake excel:colors          # list all available colours
```

And since you are running these on a command line, you can save them or pipe them to other commands, as usual.

```
1 rake excel:colors | grep green
2
bright_green
dark_green
green
light_green
olive_green
sea_green
```

3.2 Formatting

The StyleFormat class is a wrapper for the various types of formatting you can apply to a cell. StyleFormat has attributes:

- number_format_string
- font
- alignment
- borders
- pattern
- protection

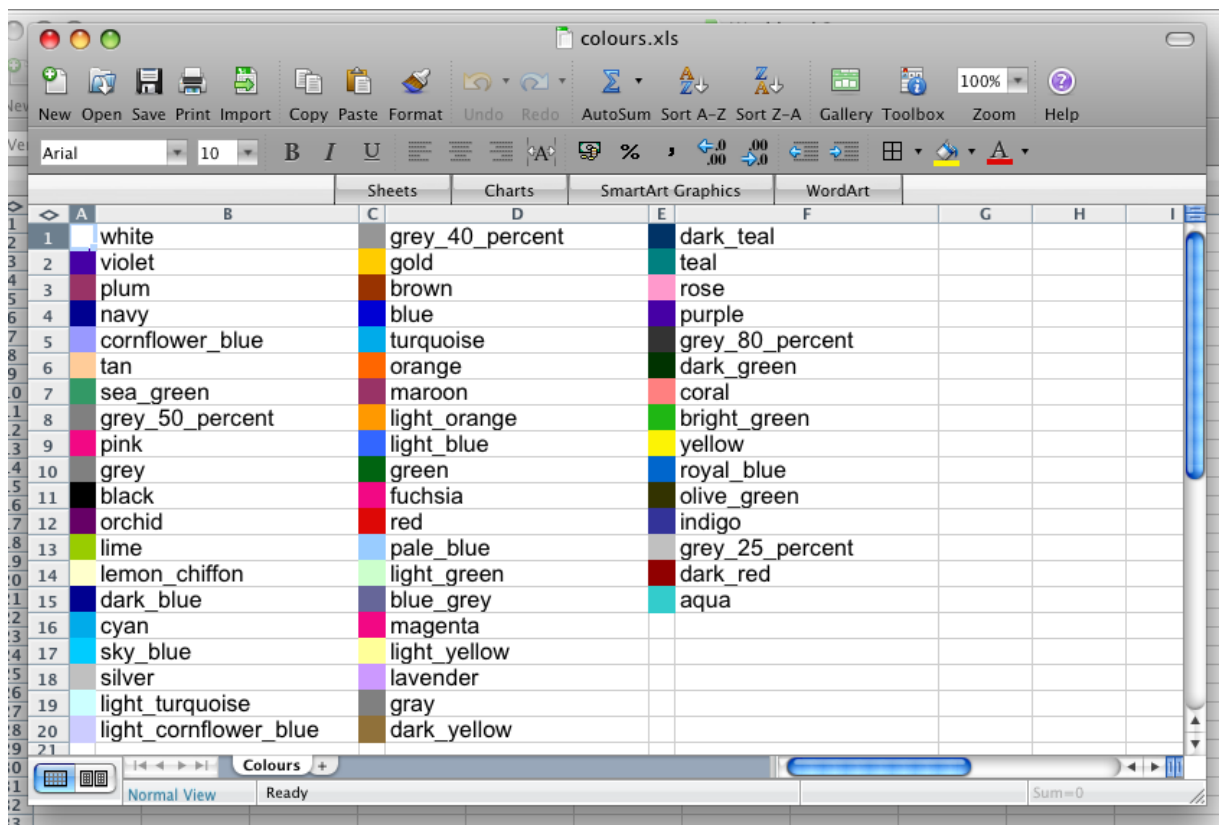
Each of these attributes has a corresponding class, and you can look in lib/formatting.rb for the source.

There are two basic ways to set formatting options. You can pass a hash with formatting options when you initialize a new StyleFormat instance, or you can set individual attributes of the formatting classes. You can combine both approaches. Both of these are demonstrated in the examples in this section.

3.2.1 Specifying Colours

Here is a list of available colours:

aqua	grey_25_percent	orchid
black	grey_40_percent	pale_blue
blue	grey_50_percent	pink
blue_grey	grey_80_percent	plum
bright_green	indigo	purple
brown	lavender	red
coral	lemon_chiffon	rose
cornflower_blue	light_blue	royal_blue
cyan	light_cornflower_blue	sea_green
dark_blue	light_green	silver
dark_green	light_orange	sky_blue
dark_red	light_turquoise	tan
dark_teal	light_yellow	teal
dark_yellow	lime	turquoise
fuchsia	magenta	violet
gold	maroon	white
gray	navy	yellow
green	olive_green	
grey	orange	



You can refer to any of these colours by name.

3.2.2 Border Formats

Here is a list of available border line types:

none

```

thin
medium
dashed
dotted
thick
double
hair
medium-dashed
thin-dash-dotted
medium-dash-dotted
thin-dash-dot-dotted
medium-dash-dot-dotted
slanted-medium-dash-dotted

```

3.2.3 Surpass

```

1  require 'rubygems'
2  require 'surpass'
3
4  book = Workbook.new('output/examples/formatting.xls') # You can pass a filename here too.
5  sheet = book.add_sheet("Demo Worksheet") # You can name your worksheets.
6
7  # Let's set up some formatting.
8
9  # Remember to use Excel-style formatting directives, not sprintf.
10 date_format = StyleFormat.new(:number_format_string => "DDDD DD MMM YYYY")
11
12 fancy_format = StyleFormat.new(
13   :font_name => 'Times New Roman',
14   :font_colour => 'green',
15   :font_italic => true
16 )
17
18 sheet.write(0, 0, "Hello World!", fancy_format)
19 sheet.write(0, 1, Date.today, date_format)
20
21 # You can also set up formatting by passing attributes directly to the constituents of StyleFormat
22
23 # Font colours.
24 Formatting::COLOURS.keys.each_with_index do |c, i|
25   format = StyleFormat.new
26   format.font.name = 'Verdana'
27   format.font.color = c
28   format.font.size = i + 5
29   sheet.write(i, 5, c, format)
30 end
31
32 # Font underlining.
33
34 [:none, :single, :single_accounting, :double, :double_accounting, nil, true, false].each_with_index
35   format = StyleFormat.new
36   format.font.underline = u
37   sheet.write(i, 7, u.to_s, format)
38 end
39
40 # Font bold, italic, strikethrough, outline are simple booleans.

```

```

41  [:bold, :italic, :struck_out, :outline].each_with_index do |s, i|
42    attribute = ("font_" + s.to_s).to_sym
43    sheet.write(i, 8, s.to_s, StyleFormat.new(attribute => true))
44  end
45
46  # Cell alignment.
47  sheet.write(15, 2, "top left", :text_align => 'top left',
48    :border_top => 'pink',
49    :border_left => 'pink'
50  )
51  sheet.write(15, 3, "top center", :text_align => 'top center')
52  sheet.write(15, 4, "top right", :text_align => 'top right')
53  sheet.write(16, 2, "bottom left", :text_align => 'bottom left')
54  sheet.write(16, 3, "bottom centre", :text_align => 'bottom centre')
55  sheet.write(16, 4, "bottom right", :text_align => 'bottom right',
56    :border_bottom => 'pink',
57    :border_right => 'pink'
58  )
59
60
61  # Borders
62  sheet.write(3, 1, "borders",
63    :border_right => 'medium blue',
64    :border_left => 'yellow', # thin by default
65    :border_top => 'dotted purple',
66    :border_bottom => 'dashed' # black by default
67  )
68
69  # Or the hash-free option.
70  crazy_border_format = StyleFormat.new
71  crazy_border_format.borders.all = 'slanted-medium-dash-dotted grey'
72
73  sheet.write(5, 1, "borders", crazy_border_format)
74
75  sheet.write(7, 1, "fill", :fill_color => 'yellow')
76
77  book.save
78

```

And, here's how it looks.

