

Power Point Slide Objects

by Linda Quinn

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PowerPoint presentations have **slides**.

Slides contain the information presented in a presentation.

Presentations without slides are empty files, and they are not very useful.

A presentation can have **one or many** slides.

Declare a slide object

```
Dim slid1 as slide
```

You can add as many slide object variables as you want.

Set the slide variable to a new slide.

```
Dim prst1 as presentation
Dim sld1 as slide

Set prst1 = ActivePresentation
Set sld1 = prst1.slides.Add 1, ppLayoutBlank
```

The **prst1** variable is used in this example because we are adding the slide to a specific presentation.

Slide Index

In the above example, we are adding a **slide** with an **index** of "1". This will position the slide at the beginning of the presentation.

If there are 5 slides, and we add a slide with an index of "3", then the new slide will be placed as the third slide and the rest of the slides after 3 will be **renumbered**.

The index number in the Add statement is useful for positioning the slide as it is created. However, since index numbers are reassigned as slides are added and removed, you should not count on index numbers to identify specific slides.

Layout

In addition to assigning an index, you must assign a **Layout** to a new slide.

In this example, we have used **ppLayoutBlank**. This will create a blank slide.

Other possible layouts include **ppLayoutText**, **ppLayoutChart**, **ppLayouttextAndClipArt** or **ppLayoutObjectAndText**.

Referencing a Existing Slide

```
Set sld1 = prst1.slides(1)
```

The same caveat applies to index numbers in slides as apply to index numbers in presentations.

It is better to use a slide's name instead of an index.

But slides only have **names** if you **assign** them.

```
Prst1.slides(1).name = "MySlide"
```

```
Set sld1 = prst1.slides("MySlide")
```

Naming a new slide

```
Set sld1 = prst1.slides.Add 3, ppLayoutBlank  
sld1.Name = "MySlide"
```

This assigns the name **MySlide** to the slide we added.
The slide name or the slide index can be used to refer to the slide.

```
Set sld1 = prst1.Slides(3)  
Set sld1 = prst1.Slides("MySlide")
```

Both of these statements are the same.

The **name** will always stay the **same**.
The **index** may **change** if other slides are added or removed.
Therefore, it is better practice to refer to the name instead of the index.

Slide Properties

There are several properties that apply to slides that are useful for the VBA programmer.

Layout

This is the **layout** assigned to a new slide when it is created.
PowerPoint requires a **layout** to be assigned to any new slide.
You can use **ppLayoutBlank** if you don't want to use a layout.

```
sld1.Layout = ppLayoutChart
```

Name

This assigns a name to a slide.

```
sld1.Name = "MySlide"
```

SlideIndex

This property returns the **index** number of a slide.
This is a **read-only** value. You cannot change it.

```
x = sld1.SlideIndex
```

The value of **x** will be the index number.

SlideID

All slides have a **unique ID**. This is **NOT** the same as the slide **index**.

```
x = sld1.SlideID
```

The Slide ID is **read-only**.
You can't assign a SlideID value, you can only retrieve the ID value.
In this example, **x** will contain the **ID number**.
Unlike an index number, the SlideID will never change.

```
x = sld1.SlideNumber
```

Slide Methods

Copy

```
sld1.Copy
OR .slides(2).Copy
OR .slides("MySlide").Copy
```

Paste

```
sld1.Paste
OR sld1.Paste 4
```

In the above example, you can **PASTE** a slide to a specific position.
If a position is not specified, the slide will be pasted as the last slide of the presentation.

MoveTo

```
sld1.Moveto 5
```

Move the slide to the 5th position in the presentation.

Delete

```
sld1.Delete
```