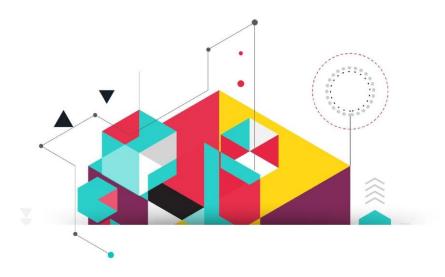
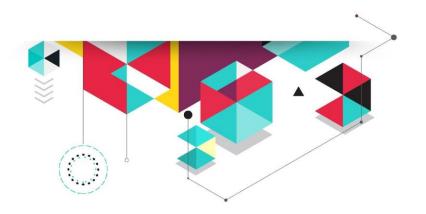


LESSON 9 - EXCEL AND DATA TABLES - RECAP

Overview



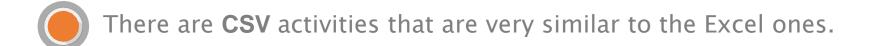
Excel and **DataTable** specific activities have been presented in this lesson, together with the way to work with defined ranges and tables.



Takeaways

- When working with Excel files you should work inside the container generated by Excel Application Scope, or, better yet, when possible you should use Workbook activities because they don't require Excel to be installed and they can work completely in the background.
- The **Visible** property determines if the operations will be performed with the Excel file **opened in the foreground** or if they will be executed in the background.
- When using the Direct Access method the operations will be done **internally**, while the Excel Application Scope will perform them by using Microsoft Excel.
- Read Range activity reads a part of an Excel file and stores it in a DataTable.
- A **Workbook** is just a reference to an Excel file that can hold many types of data, while a **DataTable** is just a table with rows and columns.
- Write Range will overwrite previous entries, while Append Range will not, adding the data after the current content instead.
- Both Read Range and Write Range have the Add Headers property that indicates the presence of a first row that contains the column names.

Takeaways



- When creating a **DataTable** with the **Build Data Table** activity, the available data types for a column are spanning all the range of Visual Basic .NET.
- The **Sort Table** and **Filter Table** activities require a table to be defined in Excel.
- An useful tool when working with Excel files is the **Select Range** activity.
- There is a **For Each** correspondent when working with DataTables **For Each Row.**
- Instead of using an index, if you have headers you can also use column names with the **Get Row Item** activity.

Useful links



<u>Data Table Variables</u>
Excel and Data Tables Automation

