word读取excel数据。

Sub shl()

Dim exl As New Excel.Application, wb As Workbook, rng As Excel.Range

'前期绑定，需要进行引用excel的全部线程。所以采用application。

'Dim exl As Object

'Set exl = CreateObject("excel.application")

'这个是后期绑定

Set wb = exl.Workbooks.Open("C:\Users\57455\Desktop\员工表.xlsx")

'第二部打开excel工作簿。

exl.Visible = True

'是否对打开的excel工作簿进行隐藏。

For Each rng In wb.Worksheets("员工表").Range("h2", wb.Worksheets("员工表").Cells(Rows.Count, "h").End(xlUp))

'引用excel工作表中的range对象的写法。

If rng.Value = "本科" Then

rng.EntireRow.Range("a1:k1").Copy

Selection.Paste

End If

Next rng

wb.Close 0

exl.Quit

'关闭打开的工作簿，退出excel程序。

End Sub

提示在word事件当中，close事件，是不能关闭excel工作簿的。

word向excel写入数据。

Sub shl()

Dim doc As Document, c As Cell, arr()

Set doc = ActiveDocument

With doc.Tables(1)

For Each c In .Columns(4).Cells '循环需要条件判断列的每一个单元格。

old = Split(c.Range, Chr(13) & Chr(7)) '提取单元格的数字部分。

If Val(old(0)) >= 30 Then

n = n + 1

ReDim Preserve arr(1 To n) '二次定义一个动态数组，将条件成立的写入数组。

arr(n) = Split(c.Row.Range, Chr(13) & Chr(7)) 'word单元格的特性，chr(13)&chr(7)每个单元格真正的组成部分，“显示内容”+chr(13)+chr(7)

End If

Next c

Dim exl As New Excel.Application, wb As Workbook

Set wb = exl.Workbooks.Open("C:\Users\57455\Desktop\写入.xlsx")

exl.Visible = True

For Each ar In arr

m = m + 1

wb.Worksheets("sheet1").Cells(m, 1).Resize(1, 7) = ar

Next ar

End With

wb.Close 1

exl.Quit

End Sub