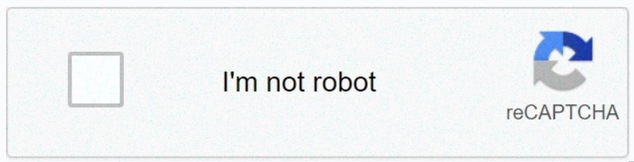

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2500 excel vba examples pdf

Macro Santa! These are VBA examples of Excel 2,500: every VBA code snippet in Excel that you will never need 2006 macro codes can save you a ton of time. You can automate small, heavy tasks with VBA codes. And you know that? With the help of macros..... you can break all limitations of Excel that you think Excel has. And today, I listed some of the useful example codes to help you become more productive in your daily work. You can use these codes even if you haven't used VBA before that. But here's the first thing you need to know: in Excel, the macro code is a programming code that is written in the VBA language (Visual Basic for Applications). The idea behind using a macro code is to automate an action you perform manually in Excel, otherwise. For example, you can use a code to print only a particular range of cells with only one click instead of selecting the range -> File Tab -> Print -> Print Select -> OK Button.Before using these codes, make sure you have your developer tab in the Excel ribbon to access the VB editor. , you can use the following steps to paste a VBA code into the VB editor. On the left side of Project Window, right click on the name of your book and insert a new module. Just paste the code into the module and close it. Now, go to the Developer tab and click the macro button. It will show you a window with a list of the macros you have in the file from which you can run a macro from this list. I've added all the codes to specific categories so you can find your favorite codes quickly. Just read the title and click on it to get the code. This is my ultimate VBA library that I update monthly with new codes, and don't forget to check out the VBA Section⬇ at the bottom of this list. VBA is one of the advanced excel options Skills.To all these codes make sure to read about Personal Macro Workbook to use these codes in all workbooks. I have tried all these codes in different versions of Excel (2007, 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2019). If you found any errors in any of these codes, be sure to share them with me. These VBA codes will help you perform some basic tasks in a flash you frequently do in spreadsheets. Sub AddSerialNumbers() Dim and As Integer On Error GoTo Last and = InputBox(Enter Value, Enter Serial Numbers) For i = 1 Tone and ActiveCell.Value = and ActiveCell.Offset(1, 0). Activate Next and Last:Exit Sub End SubTo use this code you need to select the cell from which you want to start the serial numbers and run this shows you a message box where you need to enter the highest number for serial numbers, and then click OK. And once you click OK, simply run a loop and add a list of serial numbers to the down cells. Sub InsertMultipleColumns() Dim and As Integer Dim j As Integer Integer A GoTo Last Error and = InputBox (Enter the number of columns to insert, Insert Columns) For j = 1 A and Selection.Insert Shift:=xlToRight, CopyOrigin:=xlFormatFromRightorAbove Next j Last: Exit Sub End SubThis code helps you enter multiple columns in one click. When you run this code it asks you for the number of columns you want to add, and when you click OK, it adds the number of columns entered after the selected cell. If you want to add columns before the selected cell, please replace the xlToRight to xlToLeft in the code. Sub InsertMultipleRows() Dim and As Integer Dim j As Integer ActiveCell.EntireRow.Select On Error GoTo Last and =InputBox(Enter the number of columns to insert, Insert Columns) For j = 1 A and Selection.Insert Shift:=xlToDown, CopyOrigin:=xlFormatFromRightorAbove Next j Last: Exit Sub End SubWith this code, you can enter several rows in the When you run this code, you can enter the number of rows to insert and make sure to select the cell from which you want to insert the new rows. If you want to add rows before the selected cell, replace the xlToDown to xlToUp in the code. Sub AutoFitColumns() Cells.Select Cells.EntireColumn.AutoFit End SubThis code quickly fits all columns in your worksheet. So when you run this code, it will select all cells in your worksheet and it will be automatically adapted to all columns. Sub AutoFitRows() Cells.Select Cells.EntireRow.AutoFit End SubYou can use this code to automatically fit all rows in a worksheet. When you run this code, it will select all cells in your worksheet and it will be automatically adapted to the entire row. Sub RemoveTextWrap() Range (A1). WrapText = False End SubThis code will help you remove the text wrapping from the whole worksheet with one click. First it will select all columns, and then it will remove the text wrapping and adapt to all rows and columns automatically. There is also a shortcut you can use (Alt + H + W) for but if you add this code to QAT it is way another than keyboard shortcut. Sub UnmergeCells() Selection.UnMerge End SubThis code simply uses the unemption options you have on the HOME tab. The benefit of using this code is that you can add it to QAT and unsemb your entire cell in the selection. And if you want to save combining a specific range, you can define this range in the code by replacing the word selection. Sub OpenCalculator() Application.ActivateMicrosoftApp Index:=0 End SubIn Windows, there is a specific calculator and through this macro code you can open this calculator directly from Excel. As I mentioned it's for windows and if you run this code in the MAC version of VBA you will get an error. Sub DateInHeader() With . LeftHeader = . CentreHeader = &D . RightHeader = . LeftFooter = . CentreFooter = . RightFooter = End with Final SubThis macro adds a date to the header when you run it. Simply use &D tag to add the date. You can also in the footer or change the side by replacing the with the date label. And if you want to add a specific date instead of the current date, you can replace the &D tag with this date of the code. CustomHeader Sub() Dim myText as myText string = InputBox (Enter text here, Enter text) With ActiveSheet.PageSetup . LeftHeader = . CentreHeader = myText . RightHeader = . LeftFooter = . CentreFooter = . RightFooter = End with sub when you run this code, displays an input box asking you to enter the text you want to add as a header, and once you enter it click OK. If you see it up close, you have six different lines of code to choose the place for the header or footer. Let's say if you want to add the left footer instead of the center header simply replace the myText to this line of code by replacing the from there. These VBA codes will help you format cells and ranges using some specific criteria and conditions. Sub HighlightDuplicateValues() Dim myRange As Range Dim myCell As Range Set myRange = Selection For Each myCell In myRange If WorksheetFunction.CountIf(myRange, myCell.Value) > 1 Then myCell.Interior.ColorIndex = 36 End If Next myCell End SubThis macro will check each cell in your selection and highlight the duplicate values. You can also change the color from the code. Private Worksheet_BeforeDoubleClick Sub (ByVal Target As Range, Cancel as Boolean) Dim strRange As String strRange = Target.Cells.address & , &; _ Target.Cells.EntireColumn.Address &; , &; _ Target.Cells.EntireRow.Address Range(strRange). Select Final SubI really loves to use this macro code whenever I have to analyze a data table. Here are the quick steps to apply this code. Open VBE (ALT + F11). Go to Project Explorer (Ctrl +R, If Hidden). Select your workbook and double-click the name of a particular worksheet in which you want to activate the macro. Paste the code into it and select the BeforeDoubleClick drop-down menu from the event drop-down menu. Close VBE and you're there. Note that by applying this macro, you will not be able to edit the cell by double-clicking. Sub TopTen() Selection.FormatConditions.AddTop10 Selection.FormatConditions(Selection.FormatConditions.Count). S tFirstPriority With Selection.FormatConditions(1) . TopBottom = xlTop10Top . Ranking = 10 . Percentage = False end with Selection.FormatConditions(1). Font . Color = -16752384 . TintAndShade = 0 Final with Selection.FormatConditions(1). The inside. PatternColorIndex = xlAutomatic . Color = 13561798 . TintAndShade = 0 Final with Selection.FormatConditions(1). StopIfTrue = False End SubJust select a range and run this macro and highlight the top 10 values with the green color. Sub Dim RangeName as the name Dim HighlightRange as the range in the following error summary for each rangeName in ActiveWorkbook.Names Set HighlightRange = RangeName.RefersToRange HighlightRange.interior.colorIndex = next 36 next Final SubSi no esteu segur de quants intervals amb nom teniu al vostre full de càlcul, podeu utilitzar aquest codi per ressaltar-los tots. Sub HighlightGreaterThanValues() Dim i As Integer i = InputBox(Introduïu més gran que el valor, Introduïu el valor) Selection.FormatConditions.Delete Selection.FormatConditions.Add Type:=xlCellValue, _ Operator:=xlGreater, Formula1:=i Selection.FormatConditions(Selection.FormatConditions.Count). S tFirstPriority With Selection.FormatConditions(1) . Font.Color = RGB (0, 0, 0) . Interior.Color = RGB (31, 218, 154) Finalitza amb la subonc final que executeu aquest codi us demanarà el valor des del qual voleu ressaltar tots els valors més grans. Sub HighlightLowerThanValues() Dim i As Integer i = InputBox (Introduïu el valor inferior, Introduïu el valor) Selecció1.FormatConditions.Delete Selection.FormatConditions.Add_Type:=xlCellValue, _ Operator:=xlLower, _Formula1:=i Selection.FormatConditions(Selection.FormatConditions.Count). S tFirstPriority With Selection.FormatConditions(1) . Font.Color = RGB (0, 0, 0) . Interior.Color = RGB (217, 83, 79) Finalitza amb la sub final Una vegada que executeu aquest codi us demanarà el valor des del qual voleu ressaltar tots els valors més baixos. Sub highlightNegativeNumbers() Dim Rng As Range For Each Rng In Selection If WorksheetFunction.IsNumber(Rng) Then If Rng.Value < 0 Then Rng.Font.Color= -16776961 End If End If Next End SubSelect a range of cells and run this code. It will check each cell from the range and highlight all cells the where you have a negative number. Sub highlightValue() Dim myStr As String Dim myRg As range Dim myTxt As String Dim myCell As range Dim myChar As String Dim I As Long Dim J As Long On Error Resume Next If ActiveWindow.RangeSelection.Count > 1 Then myTxt = ActiveWindow.RangeSelection.AddressLocal Else myTxt = ActiveSheet.UsedRange.AddressLocal End If LInput: Set myRg = _ Application.InputBox _ (please select the data range:, Selection Required, myTxt, , , , , 8) If myRg Is Nothing Then Exit Sub If myRg.Areas.Count > 1 Then MsgBox not support multiple columns GoTo LInput End If If myRg.Columns.Count <> 2 Then MsgBox the selected range can only contain two columns GoTo LInput End If For I = 0 To myRg.Rows.Count - 1 myStr = myRg.range(B1). Desplaçament(I, 0). Valor amb myRg.range(A1). Desplaçament(I, 0) . Font.colorIndex = 1 per a J = 1 a Len(. Text) Mitjà(. Text, J, Len(myStr)) = myStrThen . Caràcters(J, Len(myStr)). Font.ColorIndex = 3 Següent final amb subsubsubs de final següent teniu un conjunt de dades gran i voleu comprovar si hi ha un valor concret. Per a això, podeu utilitzar aquest codi. Quan l'executeu, aconseguireu un quadre d'entrada per introduir el valor a cercar. Sub highlightCommentCells() Selection.SpecialCells(xlCellTypeComments). Seleccioneu Selection.Style= Nota Final SubTo ressaltar totes les cel·les amb use this macro. Sub highlightAlternateRows() Dim rng as the range for each rng in Selection.Rows Si rng. Row Mod 2 = 1 Seeds Seeds = 20% -Accent1 rng. Value =rng^(1/3) Else End If Next rng End SubBy highlighting alternate rows can make your data readable easily, and for this, you can use them below VBA code. It will simply highlight all alternate rows in selected range. HighlightMisspelledCells() Dim rng sub as the range for each rng in ActiveSheet.UsedRange If Not application. CheckSpelling(word:=rng. Text) Then rng. Style = Bad End If Next rng End Sub If you find it difficult to check all cells for spelling error, this code is for you. It will check each cell in the selection and highlight the cell where there is a misspelled word. Sub highlightErrors() Dim rng as Range Dim and As Integer for Each rng In ActiveSheet.UsedRange If WorksheetFunction.IsError(rng) Below, i = and + 1 rng. Style = Bad End If Next rng MsgBox _ Total & and _ &; error(s) in this spreadsheet. Finish sub To highlight and count all cells you have an error in, this code will help you. Just run this code and it will return a message with the number error cells and highlight all cells. Sub highlightSpecificValues() Dim rng As range Dim and As Integer Dim c As Variant c =InputBox(Enter Value To Highlight) For each rng in ActiveSheet.UsedRange If rng = c Next, rng. Style = Note and = and + 1 End If next rng MsgBox There is total & amp; and &; c and in this spreadsheet. End Sub This code will help you count the cells which have a specific value that you will mention, and then highlight all these cells. Sub blankWithSpace() Dim rng as a range for each rng in ActiveSheet.UsedRange Si rng. Value = Then rng. Style = Note End If Next rng End SubSometimes there are some cells that are blank, but they have only one space and because of this, it is really difficult to identify them. This code will check the entire cell of the worksheet and highlight all cells which have only one space. Sub highlightMaxValue() Dim rng as the range for each rng in the Selection Si rng = WorksheetFunction.Max(Selection) Below, rng. Style = Good End If Next rng End SubIt will check all selected cells and highlight the cell with max value. Sub highlightMinValue() Dim rng as the range for each rng in the Selection Si rng = WorksheetFunction.Min(Selection) Then rng. Style = Good End If Next rng End SubIt will check all selected cells and highlight the cell with minimum value. Sub highlightUniqueValues() Dim rng As Range Set rng = RNG Selection. FormatConditions.Delete Dim uv As unique values Uv set = rng. FormatConditions.AddUniqueValues uv. DupeUnique = xlUnique uv. Interior.Color = vbGreen End SubThis codes will highlight all cells in the selection which has a unique value. Sub columnDifference() Range (H7:H8, I8). Select Selection.ColumnDifferences(ActiveCell). Select Selection.Style= Bad end subutilization of this code you can highlight the difference between two columns (corresponding cells). Sub-rowDifference() Sub-rowDifference() Selection.RowDifferences (ActiveCell). Select Selection.Style= Bad End SubAnd using this code you can highlight the difference between two rows (corresponding cells). These macro codes will help you automate some print jobs that can save you even more than a ton of time. SubprintComments() With ActiveSheet.PageSetup .printComments = xlPrintSheetEnd End with final sub-compression Use this macro to activate settings for printing cell comments at the bottom of the page. Let's say you have 10 pages to print, after using this code, you will get all comments from the last page 11. Sub-printNarrowMargin() With ActiveSheet.PageSetup . LeftMargin = Application . InchesToPoints (0.25) . RightMargin = Application.InchesToPoints(0.25). TopMargin = Application.InchesToPoints(0.75). BottomMargin = Application.InchesToPoints(0.75). HeaderMargin = Application.InchesToPoints(0.3). FooterMargin = Application.InchesToPoints(0.3) End with ActiveWindow.SelectedSheets.PrintOut_ Copies:=1, _ Collated:=True, _ IgnorePrintAreas:=False End Sub Use this VBA code to take a print with a narrow margin. When you run this macro, it will automatically change the margins to collapse it. Sub printSelection() Selection.PrintOut Copies:=1, Collated:=True End SubThis code will help you print the selected range. You do not need to go to print options and set the print range. Just select a range and run this code. Sub printCustomSelection() Dim startpage As Integer Dim endpage As Integer startpage = _InputBox(Enter homepage number., Enter value) If not WorksheetFunction.IsNumber(homepage) Then MsgBox _ Invalid homepage number. Try again., Error Quit Subindut If endpage = _ InputBox (Enter the final page number., Enter the value) If not WorksheetFunction.IsNumber (end page) Then MsgBox _ Invalid Final Page Number. Try again., Error Exit end sub if Selection.PrintOut From:=startpage,_ To:=endpage, Copies:=1, Colloquium:=True End Sub Instead of using settings from print options you can use this code to print a custom page range. Let's say you want to print pages from 5 to 10. Just run this VBA code and enter the home page and final page. These macro codes will help you to control and manage worksheets in an easy way and save a lot of time. Sub HideWorksheet() Dim ws as a spreadsheet for each ws in thisWorkbook.Worksheets If ws. Name <> ThisWorkbook.ActiveSheet.Name Then ws. Visible = xlSheetHidden End If next ws Final SubNow, let's say if you want to hide all worksheets in your workbook other than the active worksheet. This macro code will do so for Sub UnhideAllWorksheet() Dim ws as a worksheet for each ws in ActiveWorkbook.Worksheets ws. Visible = xlSheetVisible Next ws Final Sub And if you want to save hide all worksheets you have hidden with above code, here is the code for it. Sub DeleteWorksheets() Dim ws as a worksheet for each ws in thisworkbook.worksheets if ws.name <> <> Next, Application.DisplayAlerts = False ws. Delete Application.DisplayAlerts = True End If Next ws End SubS If you want to remove all worksheets other than the active sheet, this macro is useful for you. When you run this macro, it will compare the active worksheet name with other worksheets, and then delete them. Sub ProtectAllWorskeets() Dim ws as Worksheet Dim ps As String ps = InputBox(Enter a password., vbOKCancel) for each ws in ActiveWorkbook.Worksheets ws. Protect password:=ps Next ws Final SubS If you want to protect all your worksheets in one go here is a code for you. When you run this macro, you get an input box to enter a password. Once you enter your password, click OK. And be sure to take care of caps. Sub Resize_Charts() Dim and As Integer for i = 1 To ActiveSheet.ChartObjects.Count With ActiveSheet.ChartObjects(i) . Width = 300 . Height = 200 End with Next Final SubMake All Charts of the Same Size. This macro code will help you make all charts the same size. You can change the height and width of the charts by changing it to macro code. Sub InsertMultipleSheets() Dim and As Integer and = _ InputBox (Enter the number of sheets to insert., _ Enter multiple sheets) Sheets.Add After:=ActiveSheet, Count:=and End Sub you can use this code if you want to add multiple worksheets to your workbook in one shot. When you run this macro code, you will receive an input box to enter the total number of sheets you want to enter. Sub ProtectWS() ActiveSheet.Protect mypassword, True, True End SubSi want to protect your worksheet you can use this macro code. All you have to do just mention your password in the code. Sub Check OutWS() ActiveSheet.Unprotect mypassword Final SubSi want to check out your worksheet you can use this macro code. All you need to do just mention the password you used while protecting your worksheet. Sub SortWorksheets() Dim and As Integer Dim j As Integer Dim iAnswer As VbMsgBoxResult iAnswer = MsgBox(Sort Sheets in Ascending Order? and Chr(10) _ and Clicking will not be sorted in descending order, _ vbYesNoCancel + vbQuestion + vbDefaultButton1, Sort worksheets) For i = 1 A Sheets.Count by j = 1 A Sheets.Count - 1 If iAnswer = vbYes then if UCase $(Sheets(j). Name) > UCase$(Sheets(j + 1). Name) Then Sheets(j). Move next:=Sheets(j + 1) End if ElseIf iAnswer = vbNo then if UCase$(Sheets(j). Name) < UCase$(Sheets(j + 1). Name) Then Sheets(j). Move Next:=Sheets(j + 1) End if the following j Next and Final SubThis code will help you sort worksheets into your workbook according to their name. Sub lockCellsWithFormulas() With Active Sheet . Cells.Locked = False . Cells. SpecialCells(xlCellTypeFormulas). Blocked = True . Protect AllowDeletingRows:=True End With End SubTo protect the cell with a formula with one click you can use this code. Sub deleteBlankWorksheets() Dim Ws as worksheet in next error summary False Application.DisplayAlerts= False For Each Ws In Application.Worksheets If Application.WorksheetFunction.CountA(Ws.UsedRange) = 0 Then Ws.Delete End If Next Application.ScreenUpdating= True Application.DisplayAlerts= True End SubRun this code and check all worksheets of the active workbook and remove if a worksheet is blank. Sub UnhideRowsColumns() Columns.EntireColumn.Hidden = False rows. EntireRow.Hidden = Subi instead of displaying rows and columns in one manually you can use this code to do it in one go. Sub SaveWorkshetAsPDF() Dimws as a worksheet for each ws in ws worksheets. ExportAsFixedFormat_xlTypePDF, _INTRODUÏU-FOLDER-NAME-HERE & _ws. Name and .pdf WS Final Sub This code will simply save all worksheets in a separate PDF file. You just need to rename the code folder. Sub DisablePageBreaks() Dim wb As Workbook Dim wks as Worksheet Application.ScreenUpdating = False for Each wb In Application.workbooks for Each Sht In wb. Worksheets Sht.DisplayPageBreaks = False Next Sht Next wb Application.ScreenUpdating = True End Sub To disable page breaks use this code. It will simply disable page breaks of all opened workbooks. These codes will help you perform workbook-level tasks in an easy way and with minimal efforts. Sub FileBackUp() ThisWorkbook.SaveCopyAs Filename:=ThisWorkbook.Path &path & _ &; Format(Date, mm-dd-yy) &; & _ ThisWorkbook.name End SubThis is one of the most useful macros that can help you save a backup file from your current workbook. It will save a backup file to the same directory where the current file is saved and also add the current date with the file name. Sub CloseAllWorkbooks() Dim wbs as a workbook for every wbs in wbs workbooks. Close SaveChanges:=True Next wb End Sub Use this macro code to close all open workbooks. This macro code will check all workbooks one by one first and close them. If any of the listings aren't saved, you'll receive a message to save it. Sub CopyWorksheetToNewWorkbook() ThisWorkbook.ActiveSheet.Copy_Before:=Workbooks.Add.Worksheets(1) End SubLet's say if you want to copy your active worksheet in a new workbook, just run this macro code and it will do the same for you. He's a super time saver. Sub Send_Mail() Dim OutApp as dim outmail object as object set OutApp = CreateObject (Outlook.application) Sets OutMail = OutApp.CreateItem(0) With OutMail .to = Sales@FrontLinePaper.com. Subject = Growth report . Body = Hello team, please find growth report attached. . Attachments.Add ActiveWorkbook.FullName .display End With Set OutMail = Nothing Set OutApp = Nothing End Sub Use this macro code to quickly send active workbook in an email. You can change the subject, email, and body text in code, and if you want to send this email directly, use . Send instead of . In 2007 Sub OpenWorkbookAsAttachment() OpenWorkbookAsAttachment() SubOnce End will run this macro which will open your default mail client and active workbook attached with it as an attachment. Sub auto_open() MsgBox _ Welcome to ExcelChamps & Thanks for downloading this file. End Sub You can use auto_open can perform a task when opening a file, and everything you need to do just need to name your macro auto_open. Sub auto_close () MsgBox Goodbye! Don't forget to check out other interesting things in excelchamps.com End SubYou can use close_open to perform a task when opening a file and all you have to do just name your macro close_open. Sub VisibleWorkbooks() Dim book As Workbook Dim and As Integer for each book In Books If Book. Saved = False Seeds and = and + 1 End If the next MsgBox and End SubLet workbook has opened workbooks 5-10, you can use this code to get the number of workbooks that have not yet been saved. These codes will help you manage and make some changes to PivotTables in a flash. Sub HideSubtotals() Dim pt As PivotTable Dim pf As PivotField On Error Resume Next Set pt = ActiveSheet.PivotTables(ActiveCell.PivotTable.Name) If pt is nothing then MsgBox You must place the cursor inside a pivot table. Exit the subacaben if for each pf in pt. Pivot pf fields. Subtotals(1) = True pf. Subtotals(1) = False Next pf Final Sub If you want to hide all subtotals, just run this code. First, be sure to select a cell from the PivotTable, and then run this macro. Sub vba_referesh_all_pivots() Dim pt as PivotTable for every pt in ActiveWorkbook.PivotTables pt. RefreshTable Next pt Final Sub A super fast method to update all PivotTables. Just run this code and all pivot tables in your workbook will be updated in one shot. Follow this step by step guide to create a PivotTable using VBA. Sub UpdatePivotTableRange() Dim Data_Sheet As Dim Pivot_Sheet Worksheet As Dim StartPoint Worksheet as Dim DataRange Range as Dynamic Name Range dim as Dim NewRange String as Dim LastCol String as Long d lastRow while long 'Set PivotTable and Source Worksheet Data_Sheet = ThisWorkbook.worksheets(PivotTableData3) Set Pivot_Sheet = ThisWorkbook.Worksheets(Pivot3) 'Enter in PivotTable Name Dynamic Name = PivotTable2' Defining star point and dynamic range Data_Sheet.Activate Set StartPoint = Data_Sheet.Range (A1) LastCol = StartPoint.End(xlToRight). DownCell Column = StartPoint.End(xlDown). DataRange Row Set = Data_Sheet.Range (StartPoint, Cells(DownCell, LastCol)) NewRange = Data_Sheet.Name &! &; DataRange.Address(ReferenceStyle:=xlR1C1) 'Change the address of the data source range pivot Pivot_Sheet.PivotTables (dynamic name). _ ChangePivotCache ActiveWorkbook. _ PivotCaches.Create(SourceType:=xlDatabase, SourceData:=NewRange) 'Make sure the PivotTable is updated Pivot_Sheet.PivotTable (dynamic name). Refresh table 'Full message Pivot_Sheet.Activate MsgBox Your PivotTable is already up to date. Final subSi do not use Excel tables, you can use this code to update the table range. Sub activateGetPivotData() Application.GenerateGetPivotData = True End Sub deactivateGetPivotData() Application.GenerateGetPivotData = False End SubTo disable/enable GetPivotData function that you need to use the Excel option. But with this code you can do it in one click. Use these VBA codes to manage charts in Excel and save a lot of time. Sub ChangeChartType() ActiveChart.ChartType = xlColumnClustered End SubThis code will help you convert chart type without using chart options from the tab. All you need to do just specify what type you want to convert to. Below the code the selected chart will be converted to a grouped column chart. There are different codes for different types, you can find all these types from here. Here.

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