

DOWNLOAD PDF USING VBA TO MOVE DATA BETWEEN EXCEL AND ACCESS

Chapter 1 : Export Access data to Excel using VBA (with Images & Code)

Using VBA to Move Data between Excel and Access Throughout the first few chapters of this book, you have discovered several ways to move data between Access and Excel. Although many of those techniques will suit your needs just fine, each one retains an aspect of manual involvement.

Less When using the Office family of products, should you use Excel or should you use Access to manage your tabular data? A companion article, Using Access or Excel to manage your data , discusses the benefits of each product and what they bring to the table. But why choose between one or another? If you store your data in Access and connect to it from Excel, you gain the benefits of both. Here are ten reasons why using Excel and Access together makes lots of sense. Access is designed for all kinds of users Even though Excel is not a database, it is widely used to store data, and it is often used to solve simple database problems. However, Excel is a flat file database, not a relational database. When simple tables need to evolve into multiple tables of related data, Access is the first choice for information workers to quickly create a database application. Access has always been a great "data landing pad" for gathering and consolidating disparate data throughout the enterprise, much of which lives inside Excel workbooks. Once your data is in Access, you can add more tables and join them, create queries or views of your data , structure the data and define data types to help ensure data integrity, share and update data among many users, and create powerful reports and forms. Access is designed for all kinds of users, and you can take it only as far as you need to go. Peel back Access a layer at a time. Use Access in three ways: Tables, queries, forms, and reports build upon each other and make up the heart of a database application. Occasional users have wizards, property builders, the Office Fluent user-interface, and Excel-like features to quickly get a job done. Power users have macros, the property pane, expressions, and database design tools to delve deeper and do more. Developers can work with modules and develop VBA code to create custom database solutions and deploy runtime applications. Copying an Excel worksheet to an Access datasheet A good way to get started is to copy data from Excel into Access. You can create an Access table and display it in datasheet view, which closely resembles an Excel worksheet. You can do common table creation tasks, such as defining a data type, a field name, or a new field, right in the datasheet view. If you enter text such as a name, Access applies the Text data type to the field. If you want to move a field, just click and drag it. Access automatically asks you if your data has headers, makes good guesses at using the correct data type, and creates an Access table. Sharing data by linking to an Excel worksheet from Access One of the easiest ways to derive the benefits of both Excel and Access is to link an Excel worksheet to an Access table. Use an Access link when you plan to keep the data in Excel, but also regularly leverage some of the many Access features, such as reporting and querying. You link data from Access, and not from Excel. Access supports two fundamentally different ways of creating database tables. Users can create new native tables to store the data in an Access database, or they can create links to existing data outside the Access database. Data in linked tables appear and behave in many ways just like native tables. The Linked Table Manager Wizard helps you track, locate, and update the Excel worksheet or other data source if it moves and the link breaks. When you link to an Excel worksheet or a named range, Access creates a new table that is linked to the Excel data. If you want to add, edit, or delete data, you make the changes in Excel, and refresh or re-query the data in the Access table. However, you cannot edit the contents of the table in Access. With your data linked to Excel, you can create reports, queries, and read-only forms in Access. Moving data by importing Excel data into Access If you decide to cut the data cord, you can move the data to Excel by importing the data into Access. Note that the word import has two different meanings between Excel and Access. In Excel, when you import or connect , you make a permanent connection to data that can be refreshed. In Access, when you import, you bring data into Access once, but without a permanent data connection. When you import data, Access stores the data in a new or existing table without altering the data in Excel. In Access, you can import any or all of the worksheets in an Excel workbook in one operation. The

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Import Wizard walks you through the import steps and helps you make important decisions about whether to change data types and add headers. If you encounter errors when importing the data, Access alerts you and saves the errors in a table so that you can quickly find and correct them. For example, there may be an alphanumeric postal code buried deep down in a column you thought was all numeric, or a duplicate ID was detected for a primary key field. You can either make the changes in the Excel workbook and re-import the data, or make the changes in the new Access table. When you complete the operation, you can save the steps that you used and even create an Outlook task to remind you when to do the import operation on a regular basis. Once the data is imported, it is now native to Access, and you can use datasheets and forms to add, edit, and delete the data. After you import the data, you can decide whether to delete the data from Excel. Importing data from Excel to Access does not import formulas, only the results of those formulas. For more information, see:

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Chapter 2 : Data Transfer from Excel Spreadsheet to Access Table - Microsoft Community

Two articles, Using Access or Excel to manage your data and Top 10 reasons to use Access with Excel, discuss which program is best suited for a particular task and how to use Excel and Access together to create a practical solution.

Our experience with Access and Excel is that they both have strengths and naturally complement each other. Individuals who understand the differences, learn the products, and apply the appropriate tool for the appropriate situation give themselves and their organizations a competitive advantage. Microsoft Office products empower individuals Microsoft calls you Information Workers to get things done on your own. This lets you leverage your knowledge of the work that actually needs to be done to your solution. This is far more efficient than forcing you to escalate problems to "IT professionals" who need help understanding your technical requirements with limited understanding of your business requirements. Rare are the situations where IT staff create spreadsheets Information Workers can do for themselves. Excel makes it easy to store data, perform numerical calculations, format cells, and adjust layouts to generate the output and reports to share with others. Advanced features such as subtotals, power pivot tables and pivot charts, analysis toolkit, and many templates make it easy to accomplish a wide range of tasks. Tweaking the results is also very easy to get the exact layout, fonts, colors, etc. While spreadsheets are ideal for creating one time analysis, they become problematic as the data grows and evolves over time. The challenges of spreadsheets are due to the difficulty maintaining them accurately over time and scaling the volume. There are several advantages of databases: Data structure and normalization through multiple tables Scalability: For instance, customer information may be kept in a customer table where the name, address, phone number, email, etc. It is then referenced in other places such as queries, forms, and reports. The table designs also impose structure that lends itself to data types, validation and consistency for higher quality than what normally exists in spreadsheets. The basics of storing numeric, date, and text fields are just the beginning. Records are Free in Databases The biggest difference with spreadsheets is that in a database, records are free. All the queries, forms, and reports continue to work without any changes. Different filters may be applied but the results are always consistent. This allows accurate reports to be generated every year, quarter, month, week, day, etc. Data and Referential integrity With the fear of garbage in - garbage out, Access databases provide many tools to maintain data quality. Lookup lists and validation rules for individual fields and records can be easily implement in Access at the table level. Forms can add additional rules during data entry to respond to user selection and events. Access also offers referential integrity between tables to ensure data is consistently defined across tables. Queries and Reports Microsoft Access queries and reports let you slice and dice your data and present it in detail or summary form regardless of how the data is stored or sorted in the underlying tables. It offers a great deal of power and flexibility to analyze and present results. TransferSpreadsheet command to export data from an Access table or query to an Excel spreadsheet use the acExport option. Your spreadsheet can then reference that data or import it into itself. The TransferSpreadsheet command with the acImport option can also be used to import a spreadsheet into an Access table. Database design and development require a higher level of experience and training than using a spreadsheet or Word document. Need to Learn How to Create Databases While one can create a database quickly, creating it properly so that it supports its requirements over time requires skill and training or experience doing it incorrectly. The learning curve for building a database, creating queries, and designing report layouts may seem quite daunting. Many of those issues are not unique to Access since they apply to all database platforms. Cannot Place Fields Anywhere on a Form or Report A database is more complicated than just putting data in cells of a spreadsheet. It can be quite frustrating to be unable to easily copy and paste blocks of data, or implement exceptions to the structure of an Access report for instance, wanting to highlight a specific value or row with special fonts and comments. The charting features are also more advanced and modern in Excel vs. Access, so the output one generates in Excel may look better. A database is designed to generate mass amounts of data and reports

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without customizing each one. Excel is great at customizing the output. One workaround is using Access to manage the data and export the data to Excel, or have Excel connect to the Access data for reporting. Conclusion Excel makes it easy to generate custom output with very flexible formatting and annotations that you can add anywhere. The payoff with Microsoft Access is how databases simplify things over time. It may be overkill for one time analysis, but if the data and reports need to be maintained over time, spreadsheets often hit a wall. Most organizations have many "similar" spreadsheets that are tweaked slightly differently and rapidly become inconsistent. A well designed Access database avoids that manageability challenge. That said, both Access and Excel have their strengths and weaknesses. A hybrid solution where data from an Access database is exported or copied to Excel often provides the best of both worlds. The data integrity of a database with its well defined and approved output in conjunction with Excel for ad hoc analysis lets you leverage the advantages of both. Using automated processes, the sharing of data can be very smooth. In our experience, these solutions evolve over time in very non-predictable ways regardless of technology. Having tools that allow for the flexibility to rapidly respond to such changes empowers you and your organization to meet its mission efficiently.

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Chapter 3 : VBA Transfer data from Excel to Access - Free Excel\VBA Help Forum

I think it is the best way to transfer data from Excel or even from Text Files using VBA. Just need to update connection strings for example Excel to Excel Xlm / Excel for newer versions of Excel.

This article also presents the advantages and the disadvantages for each method so that you can choose the solution that works best for you. More Information The approach most commonly used to transfer data to an Excel workbook is Automation. Automation gives you the greatest flexibility for specifying the location of your data in the workbook as well as the ability to format the workbook and make various settings at run time. With Automation, you can use several approaches for transferring your data: Transfer data cell by cell Transfer data in an array to a range of cells Transfer data in an ADO recordset to a range of cells using the CopyFromRecordset method Create a QueryTable on an Excel worksheet that contains the result of a query on an ODBC or OLEDB data source Transfer data to the clipboard and then paste the clipboard contents into an Excel worksheet There are also methods that you can use to transfer data to Excel that do not necessarily require Automation. If you are running an application server-side, this can be a good approach for taking the bulk of processing the data away from your clients. The following methods can be used to transfer your data without Automation: Transfer your data to a tab- or comma-delimited text file that Excel can later parse into cells on a worksheet Transfer your data to a worksheet using ADO Transfer data to Excel using Dynamic Data Exchange DDE The following sections provide more detail on each of these solutions. To do this, locate the following line of code in the following code examples: However, you can download the Northwind database from Microsoft Office Online. Use Automation to transfer data cell by cell With Automation, you can transfer data to a worksheet one cell at a time: Quit Transferring data cell by cell can be a perfectly acceptable approach if the amount of data is small. You have the flexibility to place data anywhere in the workbook and can format the cells conditionally at run time. However, this approach is not recommended if you have a large amount of data to transfer to an Excel workbook. Each Range object that you acquire at run time results in an interface request so that transferring data in this manner can be slow. Additionally, Microsoft Windows 95 and Windows 98 have a 64K limitation on interface requests. If you reach or exceed this 64k limit on interface requests, the Automation server Excel might stop responding or you might receive errors indicating low memory. Once more, transferring data cell by cell is acceptable only for small amounts of data. If you need to transfer large data sets to Excel, you should consider one of the solutions presented later. For more sample code for Automating Excel, please see the following article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base: Quit If you transfer your data using an array rather than cell by cell, you can realize an enormous performance gain with a large amount of data. Consider this line from the code above that transfers data to cells in the worksheet: On the other hand, transferring the data cell by cell would require requests for interfaces to Range objects. Whenever possible, you can benefit from transferring your data in bulk and reducing the number of interface requests you make. The following code illustrates how you could automate Excel , Excel , or Office Excel and transfer the contents of the Orders table in the Northwind Sample Database using the CopyFromRecordset method. Close Note If you use the Office version of the Northwind database, you must replace the following line of code in the code example: Excel assumes the responsibility for generating the recordset and inserting it into the worksheet at the location you specify. Excel handles the creation of the recordset and its placement into the worksheet. The query can be saved with the QueryTable so that it can be refreshed at a later time to obtain an updated recordset. When a new QueryTable is added to your worksheet, you can specify that data already existing in cells on the worksheet be shifted to accommodate the new data see the RefreshStyle property for details. The following code demonstrates how you could automate Excel , Excel , or Office Excel to create a new QueryTable in an Excel worksheet using data from the Northwind Sample Database: Quit Use the clipboard The Windows Clipboard can also be used as a mechanism for transferring data to a worksheet. To paste data into multiple cells on a worksheet, you can copy a string where columns are delimited by tab

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characters and rows are delimited by carriage returns. The following code illustrates how Visual Basic can use its Clipboard object to transfer data to Excel: Quit Create a delimited text file that Excel can parse into rows and columns Excel can open tab- or comma-delimited files and correctly parse the data into cells. You can take advantage of this feature when you want to transfer a large amount of data to a worksheet while using little, if any, Automation. This might be a good approach for a client-server application because the text file can be generated server-side. You can then open the text file at the client, using Automation where it is appropriate. The following code illustrates how you can create a comma-delimited text file from an ADO recordset: CSV extension, Excel opens the file without displaying the Text Import Wizard and automatically assumes that the file is comma-delimited. Similarly, if your file has a .TXT extension, Excel automatically parse the file using tab delimiters. In the previous code sample, Excel was launched using the Shell statement and the name of the file was used as a command line argument. No Automation was used in the previous sample. However, if so desired, you could use a minimal amount of Automation to open the text file and save it in the Excel workbook format: A "table" in Excel is merely a range with a defined name. The first row of the range must contain the headers or field names and all subsequent rows contain the records. The following steps illustrate how you can create a workbook with an empty table named MyTable. Excel 97, Excel , and Excel Start a new workbook in Excel. Add the following headers to cells A1: LastName Format cell B1 as right-aligned. On the Insert menu, choose Names and then select Define. Enter the name MyTable and click OK. Save the new workbook as C: Close Excel In Excel , start a new workbook. On the Ribbon, click the Formulas tab, and then click Define Name. Type the name MyTable, and then click OK. To add records to the MyTable table by using ADO, use code that resembles the following code example. Close When you add records to the table in this manner, the formatting in the workbook is maintained. In the previous example, new fields added to column B are formatted with right alignment. Each record that is added to a row borrows the format from the row above it. You should note that when a record is added to a cell or cells in the worksheet, it overwrites any data previously in those cells; in other words, rows in the worksheet are not "pushed down" when new records are added. You should keep this in mind when designing the layout of data on your worksheets. For more information, click the following article numbers to view the articles in the Microsoft Knowledge Base: October 18, For additional information on using ADO to access an Excel workbook, please see the following articles in the Microsoft Knowledge Base: To transfer data to Excel using DDE, you can: Use the LinkPoke method to poke data to a specific range of cell s , -or- Use the LinkExecute method to send commands that Excel will execute. The following code example illustrates how to establish a DDE conversation with Excel so that you can poke data to cells on a worksheet and execute commands. Note When you use Excel , you can use the new. Make sure that you update the file name in the following code example. If you are poking data to multiple cells, you can use a string where the columns are delimited by tabs and rows are delimited by carriage returns. The XLM documentation is not included with Excel versions 97 and later. DDE is not a recommended solution for communicating with Excel. Automation provides the greatest flexibility and gives you more access to the new features that Excel has to offer. References For more information, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

Chapter 4 : Using VBA to export data from Access to an Excel template

Access DB records have been successfully uploaded to Excel, Open your Excel workbook and check the data. Note: Make sure 'Microsoft ActiveX Data Objects Library' is enabled from the Tools - References (use latest version [as of this post]).

Chapter 5 : Using VBA to Move Data between Excel and Access - The Excel® Analyst's Guide to Access

I have a table in MS Access, which has the following data to be exported to excel. Release numbers; Test cases;

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Results; After exporting to Excel I want to have distinct release numbers as rows starting from A2 and distinct test case name as columns starting from B1.

Chapter 6 : data from access to excel - Microsoft Community

What I'm trying to do is export data from my tables in Access to an Excel template, using VBA in the Modules section of Access. I've done this in the past with a different Access database, and I've recycled the same code (I just changed the filenames and filepaths etc) but for some reason it isn't working.

Chapter 7 : Export Excel data to Access with VBA (Images and Code)

How to Import Access Data to Excel Using the "Get External Data - From Access" Option July Many people (especially in Finance) use Excel and Access almost interchangeably, feeding data between both applications.

Chapter 8 : Exporting data from MS Access to Excel using VBA - Stack Overflow

Export data from Excel to Access (ADO) using VBA in Microsoft Excel We can export the data from Microsoft Excel to Microsoft Access by using VBA. Below is the VBA code and process which you need to paste in the code module of the file.

Chapter 9 : Macro to Move or Copy Data Between Excel Workbooks

I am having some trouble being able to add data from my Excel Worksheet to my Access Database Table. I managed to do this a While ago but have lost the code and cant seem to remember it all and get it working.