

7 Template-Macro Solution Guidelines

by David Liska

1. When possible, invest in the template, not the macro

- Page breaks, conditional formatting, print areas, and graphs can often be sufficiently and more easily configured in Excel outside of a macro.

2. A cell reference does not need to be just a cell reference

- Combine cell values together or with literals using “&” or the CONCATENATE function. You may also save a step elsewhere with a value-changing function.

3. Use tabs to organize or expand capability

- As your projects advance in complexity, you can imagine your workbooks as three-dimensional constructs progressed through time by macros.
Life is too short to be limited to 17,179,869,184 cells!

4. Show me the \$

- Using the dollar sign (\$) deliberately in formula cell references can allow them to be easily dragged to encompass large areas without modification.

5. Mind the code!

- The use of comments, indentation and VBA variable naming conventions can make it easier to write or revisit code you haven't seen in a while.

6. You can avoid an empty nest

- Nesting formulas within formulas, IF statements within IF statements, and macro loops within loops can allow for incredible amounts of processing capability.

7. Do as I do, not as I say

- Use Excel's Record Macro feature to get started or to learn unfamiliar code.