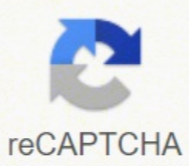




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Excel vba range value value2

I was intrigued by a recent post pointing out that using .Text to retrieve data from Excel ranges got slower and slower as you iterated through the rows. So I took some time to explore and compare the three main properties (Range.Value, Range.Value2 and Range.Text) for getting result values from an Excel Range into VBA. Of course, as you will see, they each have their own peculiarities and advantages. Range.Text This gets the formatted value of a cell. Actually it looks like .Text gets the value from the cell and then formats it, because the more complex the formatting the slower it is. .Text is a read-only property, so you cannot set it directly. If you try getting .Text from multiple cells into a variant (varr = Range("A1:A10").Text) you do NOT get an array of results. Instead if all the cells in the range contain the same value formatted in the same way you get a single formatted value, but if ANY of the cells has different values or formats you get Null (this could be a useful trick). When used inside a UDF you can use .Text to get the formatted value of the calling cell as it was before the UDF was called (you can't do this with .Value or .Value2 without causing a circular reference). Here is an example that adds an extra .on each calculation. Function LastValue() Dim var As Variant Application.Volatile var = Application.Caller.Text Debug.Print var var = var & "." LastValue = var End Function The major drawback of .Text when used this way is that it gives you the formatted value, so the value you get could be ### if the user has set an inappropriate zoom or column width, or numbers could be retrieved as 1E+18 or ... Range.Value This mostly gets the underlying native Excel value (the only native Excel Data Types are double-precision numbers, text, Boolean, errors, empty) from the cell. But if the cell is formatted as a date or currency then Range.Value converts the underlying double-precision value into a VBA date or currency variable before passing it to the VBA variable used in the assignment statement. Since VBA currency only has 4 decimal places this can cause a loss of accuracy. Suppose cell G4 has a value of 123.456789 formatted as currency. Then Range("g4").Value will retrieve a value of 123.4568 rather than the actual value! If you assign this to a Variant you get a variant with a subtype of currency, but if you assign it to a Double then the value first gets converted to currency datatype and truncated, and then the currency datatype gets converted to a double. Update: Even worse - assigning a VBA currency variable to a cell using .Value rounds the value to 2 decimal places regardless of cell formatting. This VBA code starts with 123.45679123, converts it currency datatype (rounds to 4 decimal places) which gives 123.4568, and then inserts into a cell using .Value which gives a value in Excel of 123.46 (rounds to 2 decimal places). So using code like Range("A2").Value=Range("A1").Value when A1 is formatted as currency will round the actual resulting value in A2 to 2 decimal places. Maybe using .Value to retrieve cells formatted as dates into a variant is useful because then you can use IsDate() to detect that the cell was a date. Update: There is a problem using .Value to get a date from Excel into a variant or a VBA Date and then passing it back to a Worksheet function like VLOOKUP: this will fail because VLOOKUP does not understand the combination of a number and a date format code. Range.Value is an efficient way of transferring a range of cell values to VBA because you can assign the Range to a variant variable and the you get a variant containing a 2-dimensional array of variants. This is much more efficient that looping on the cells one-by-one. .Value is (unfortunately) the default property of the Range object. Range.Value2 This works the same way as Range.Value, except that it does not check the cell format and convert to Date or Currency. And that's probably why its faster than .Value when retrieving numbers. So .Value2 really should be the default, and is definitely the one to use 99% of the time. Performance Comparison So how do these properties compare for speed? Here is my test code: Sub testi() Dim dTime As Double Dim j As Long Dim jStart As Long Dim var As Variant dTime = MicroTimer() For jStart = 1 To 40000 Step 5000 dTime = MicroTimer For j = 1 To 5000 var = Range("a1").Offset(jStart + j - 2, 0).Text Next j dTime = MicroTimer - dTime Debug.Print dTime Next jStart End Sub I ran this using a fresh worksheet with test data of numbers in the first 40000 rows. The first run showed more-or-less constant time for each block. Then I changed the row-height of 10 rows at random intervals. The next run (.Text(2) is much slower, and the times increase from block to block. So what's going on: why so much slower with times increasing? Well it turns out that once enough row-heights have been changed the time for .Text is a function of the number of rows between the selected visible rows on the screen and the row being processed!!!! (And No I don't know why. .Text must be doing some sort of cumulative row height calculation). So if you add Range("a1").Offset(jStart).Select immediately after the For jStart = 1 To 40000 Step 5000 you get a faster and more constant set of times. Note you have to have Application.Screenupdating = True or this trick won't work. Finally I replaced .Text with .Value and then with .Value2, and then used a variant array instead of the inner loop to get the full set of timings: Conclusions .Text is seriously slow even if you bypass the row-height problem. .Value can seriously damage your numbers. Value2 is faster than .value with numbers (no significant difference with text) Value2 using a variant array is much the fastest way to go So do you ever use .Text? And if so why? This entry was posted in UDF, VBA. Bookmark the permalink. The Value2 property does not recognise (and convert into) the VBA Currency data type or the VBA Date data type.The difference between these two properties is best explained with a simple example.Enter the number 100 into the cells "C2", "C3" and "C4" and apply the corresponding formatting.Using Excel Number FormatCell "C2" has been formatted using the number format "#,##0.00".Run the following code and when you get to the Stop statement open the Watches window and the Immediate window.Call ValueOrValue2("C2") Public Sub ValueOrValue2(ByVal sAddress As String) Dim vCell value As Variant Dim vCell value2 As Variant vCell value = Range(sAddress).Value Debug.Print vCell value vCell value2 = Range(sAddress).Value2 Debug.Print vCell value2 Stop End Sub Notice that the Type for both these local variables is "Variant/Double".Using Excel Currency FormatCell "C3" has been formatted using the currency format "£#,##0.00".Run the following code and when you get to the Stop statement open the Watches window and the Immediate window.Call ValueOrValue2("C3") Notice that the Type for the "Value" property is "Variant/Currency".And the Type for the "Value2" property is still "Variant/Double".When you use the "Value2" property in conjunction with cells formatted as Currency they will be recognised as a Double and not as a Currency.The VBA Currency data type stores numbers as a fixed point number.If you have numbers that have more than 4 decimal places then using "Value2" will be more accurate.Using Excel Date FormatCell "C4" has been formatted using the date format "dd/mm/yyyy".Run the following code and when you get to the Stop statement open the Watches window and the Immediate window.Call ValueOrValue2("C4") Notice that the Type for the "Value" property is "Variant/Date". This corresponds to what is displayed in the Immediate window.And the Type for the "Value2" property is still "Variant/Double".When you use the "Value2" property in conjunction with cells formatted as Dates they will be recognised as a Double and not as a Date. The VBA Date data type stores numbers as decimal.The only time it makes sense to use .Value instead of .Value2 is if you want to detect a date in a cell using the VBA.IsDate() function.Dim vCell As Variant vCell = Range("A1").Value 'This creates a sub type of Date which can be detected by the VBA.IsDate functionIf (VBA.IsDate(vCell) = True) Then End If If you use Value2 in the above example then a date will be converted to a Double data type which is not recognised by the VBA.IsDate function.Value has an optional parameter of type xlRangeValueDataTypeIf you pass in Value(xlRangeValueDataType.xlRangeValueDefault) you will get back an object representing the value of the cell.Both of these methods will return an array if the Range contains multiple cells.Range("D3").Value2 = Range("A3").Value2 + Range("C7").Value2 © 2022 Better Solutions Limited. All Rights Reserved. © 2022 Better Solutions Limited TopPrevNext Value2 is almost always the best choice to read from or write to an Excel cell or a range... from VBA. Range.Value2 '

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