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Greetings Gated still with events, but soon I'll be walking Please, the request, the following code: Private Sub Worksheet_Change (ByVal Target as range), If Target.Value is a cell value and Target.Address ? \$B \$3 then welcome valuable cells (3, B) Else End If End Sub, what does ByVal Target As Range mean? What does Target mean? Thank you

DOOCH: I recommend you read the help offered by VBE on this topic. such as: Event Change Change Event: Happens when the cell in the sheet is changed by the user or external link. The syntax of the private Worksheet_Change (byVal Target as Range) is aimed at a modified range. It could be more than one cell. ByVal references in Microsoft Forms The ByVal keywords in Microsoft forms indicate that the argument is being conveyed as a value; this is the standard ByVal value in Visual Basic. However, in Microsoft forms, you can use ByVal with ReturnBoolean, ReturnEffect, ReturnInteger, or ReturnString. However, the value transmitted is not a simple type of data; is a pointer to the object. these are just a few parts of the text available in reference. In short, the purpose of the range (range in English) that you want to work, it can be one cell or several, and as the reference event goes, that is, the sheet changes when your range (i.e. the goal) changes, then the event you are programmed going on. for example, you want if the target value is equal to or more than 7, it will send you a message, say Approved, and if it's less Failed I think with that you have the material to adapt the macro. if in doubt, I give you an example as a guide. (change the message by entering the data in the cell on the right) Greetings Well half lost after reading the text, but already quite focused, then see an example, thank you very much ST

very good events in Excel are triggers of actions such as changing the value of the cell. When this happens, we run a code-related procedure in our VBA. What concepts do you need to have to make an event? 1. Announce Events: The event must be announced in the structures, modules and interfaces with the keyword Event.2. Generation Events: The event is an important message. The message stream is called an event. This is generated with the RaiseEvent3 statement. Event Senders (Event Source): Any object that can raise an event is called the event sender.4 Event Handlers: This is a procedure that is performed at the appropriate event. The routine can be used, but not the function, because the routine will not return any value to the source of the event. Examples : Discover if it's Monday when opening a specific book We choose ThisWorkbook because it's the one that triggers the action. We are by default, an open event. What is planned as part of the procedure will be triggered at a certain time. Private Sub Workbook_Open () If Weekday (now) - vbMonday thenMsgbox you need to back timeConec if the end of Sub - Maximize the box every time a private Sub Workbook_Activate () Activewindow.windowstate book is activated - xlMaximized End Sub - In case the first activate the work book is off and therefore tells us that we should work on this book. I mean Workbook Private Sub Workbook_Deactivate () Me.ActivateMsgBox You have to work on this working book End Sub and discover if any changes have been made to Page 1. Data on sheet1. Code in VBA: Private sub-Worksheet_Change (ByVal Target as a range) MsgBox You change the information End Sub Figure 2. Code in VBA. Figure 3. Code development. To discover if the change was made to a certain range code in the VBA: Private Sub Worksheet_SelectionChange (ByVal Target as a range)Dim mirango as rangeSet mirango=band (A1:A21) If not intersect (target, mirango) anything, thenMsgbox you changed the cells in the end range, if the end of Sub Figure 4. Code in VBA for a certain range. Figure 5. Develop code for a specific range. Events with Excel In this article we'll see and figure out how to write a macro, so that when choosing a cell in Excel will work macro. We'll even see how to adapt the macrocode so we can choose non-ajacent cells, that is, that they're not from the same range, but from different ranges. In short, we will use the SelectionChange event to determine when the cell is selected, and with the Intersect method, we will find out whether the selected cell crosses the range we define in the macro. Understanding selectionChange events happens when something happens in Excel. The sheet has, among other things, a SelectionChange event that will perform a macro when a cell changes, such as when a cell is selected or Enter pressed after entering a formula or value in a cell. Understanding the Inter Method, which we will use in our vba code, is the Intersect method that will help us tell us if there is an intersection between ranges, and for our example, if the chosen range crosses the chosen range. Watch the macro launch video when selecting a cell in Excel Subscribe to the EXCELeINFO channel on YouTube to learn more about Excel and macros. Show the message when selecting a cell in Excel In Figure 1 we have 3 ranges where we want when selecting any cell of them, the message will be released. Figure 1. The message will appear when you select a blue background cell. The first thing we need to do is determine where we're going to write The macro place will be in the sheet module: We press the Sheet1 tab to the right (or apply it to the file). The Module1 sheet will be displayed to record the macro. We deploy Combo where it speaks (general) and select a sheet. Selecting a sheet will automatically insert a macro on which the SelectionChange event is called. The macro is this: Option Explicit Private Worksheet_SelectionChange (ByVal Target As Range) End Sub Figure 2. The SelectionChange event will detect changes in sheet1. Now, in the SelectionChange event, we'll tell Excel that if we select any cells from the A10:A17 range, the message will be executed. As we've seen before, we'll do this with the Intersect method. Option Explicit 'EXCELeINFO' MVP Sergio Alejandro Campos '' Private sub Worksheet_SelectionChange (ByVal Target As Range) Dim CellActual As a string current cell - ActiveCell.Address 'If the cell is selected from the A10:A17 range If not intersected (target, Range (A10:A17)) Nothing then ' Message is displayed showing selected MsgBox cell You chose cell - Current Cell, vbInformation, EXCELeINFO End If The End of Sub Now, if we want the ranges to be unreasonable, then we will change the following line, defining several ranges: If you choose a cell from the A10:A17, B10 and D10:D21 ranges if you don't cross (target, range (A10:A17, B10, D10:D21)) nothing then figure 3. We display a message when selecting an Excel cell. Links In all these articles we used the Intersect method. Download exCELeINFO sample - Running macros when selecting cells in Excel.zip Hya many answers to this question. One common carcater is the one used by The Intersect Private Sub Worksheet_Change (ByVal Target As Range) dim rng as range set rng ' range (a1:b34) ' range that will gnerara event a1:b34 If intersect (target, rng) then nothing exit sub My Macro End Of GALILEO THANKS!!! Thank you very much!!!! It worked very well to do it as you suggest!!!! Thank you!!!! Thank you very much!!!! It worked very well to do it as you suggest!!!! Hello brantis and welcome to MrExcel. As gale has already indicated, the key function is Intersect () and empty object Nothing and the operator comparing IS objects in such cases (taking action for - Change) I always advise using these ranges instead of addresses written in macros. With this range, if the user (or you) inserts or removes lines/columns/cells, the macro still works well. But if you place the direction hard coded in the macro, inserting or removing the left or top of the target causes problems. Example: Private Sub Worksheet_Change (ByVal Target As Range) / Laptop has a certain range TestRange Dim rngCell As Range, rngIntersect If do not intersect (TestRange), Target) Nothing, then Install rngIntersect ? Intersect (TestRange, Target) for every rngCell In rngIntersect.Cells Application.EnableEvents ? False MiMacro rngCell Application.EnableEvents ? True Next rngCell End If End Sub Private Sub MiMacro If you don't, it's very easy to create an endless loop. Hi, Gall. Okay, I hope so. Hello, excuse me, I'm new to this forum, I know that this post already has its years, but I am in a situation where I ask you about your valuable help and great experience; I'm in a similar case, I have 2 columns with a drop down the list 2 depends on what is selected from the first; my problem is that I require that when I change the first column of the second column, I delete or restart what was chosen earlier; I have a code, but it's for one cell, and I look outside for the range, i.e. more rows down the same column (secondary), code: If the target range (A2) then in this first column is selected from the range (B2) drop down the list. The value of "" in another eta is the second column where there is a drop down list that clears the cell if you change the first. End, if the end of Sub your good experience has a great help for me, I appreciate any feedback. Comment. vba excel private sub worksheet_selectionchange(byval target as range)

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