

# Asprova's "Pocket manual series" No.10

# Exporting to Excel

Here we use Excel as our example to output forms to Excel and show assignments for starting and printing from Excel.

Asprova Corporation  
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<http://www.asprova.com/>

## Introduction

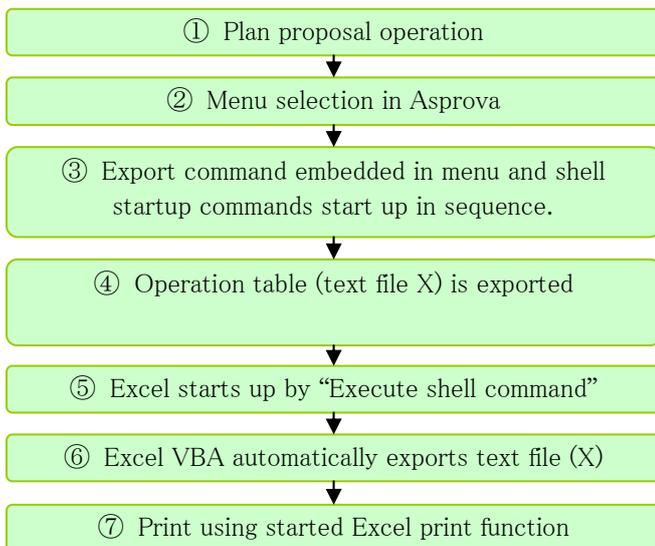
Asprova has no standard functions for outputting forms. We could say that there are, but printing is close to the hard copy for Table view ([File]-[Print Preview]). Thus, to output forms, either use the form tool (see <http://www.asprova.com/>) or use Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel printing functions for output. Here, we are going to use Excel for our example to give the assignments for outputting form source data from Asprova, and start up Excel ready to print.

Help

"Setting header/footer, size, and time periods for printing"(HelpNo.219000)

## Flow to form output

The flow from rescheduling to form printing is shown below.

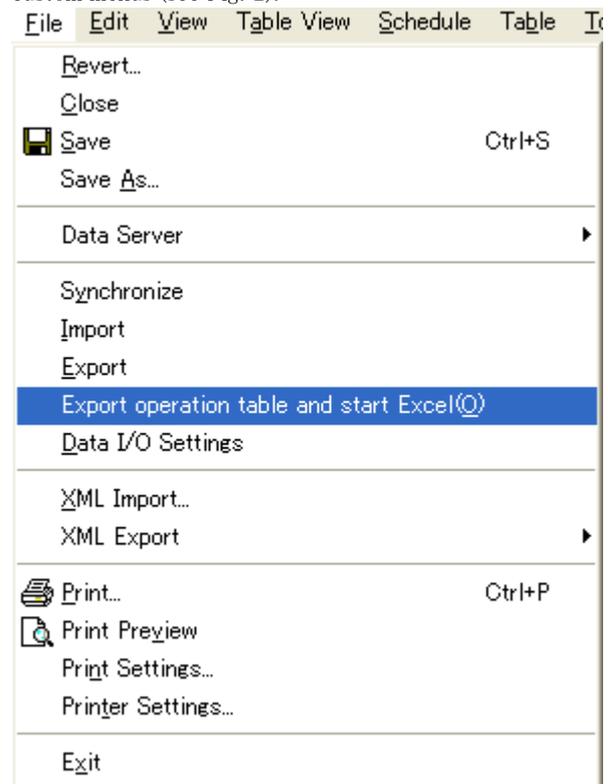


▲ Fig. 1 Flow as far as form printing

Selecting the menu executes processes ③~⑥ in batch and the Excel file enters the status it was in just prior to printing.

## Let's look at assignment examples

The accompanying data shows that a menu called "Export operation table and startup Excel" is embedded in the "File" menu, one of the custom menus (see Fig. 2).



▲ Fig. 2 Custom menu

In this menu there is embedded an "Export command" and an "Execute shell command" (Fig. 3). The DBIO objects "Operation A", "Operation B" and "Operation C" are specified in the Export command's "DBIO object (Export)" property. An "Export filter expression" is assigned to each of these three DBIO objects, and set up so that a separate text file is output for each resource (Operation A → Resource A, Operation B → Resource B, Operation C → Resource C). This is done so that only the Operation table is exported. The Operation table is a tab delimited text file and the export destination is:

```

C:\Program Files\Asprova corporation\Asprova\operA.tbl
C:\Program Files\Asprova corporation\Asprova\operB.tbl
C:\Program Files\Asprova corporation\Asprova\operC.tbl
  
```

Then, assign the paths for Excel.exe and Excel files that have program names started up by the “Shell command line” property and “Shell command parameter” property in the “Execute shell command.”



▲ Fig. 3 Export command and Execute shell command embedded in the Custom menu



▲ Fig. 4 Command line and argument assigned to the Execute shell command

## Sample Excel form file

The sample Excel form file “InstructionSheet.xls” is set up to import operA.tbl, operB.tbl, operC.tbl immediately after starting with VBA. The data will be imported to each “RawData1”, “RawData2”, and “RawData3” sheet. Then the “ResourceA”, “ResourceB” and “ResourceC” sheets will reference the data in “RawData1”, “RawData2” and “RawData3”. (Fig. 5)

ResourceA		Instruction		Modification		Creation	
Date of modification	Creation date	Manager	In charge	Manager	In charge		
Operation code	Able day inspection	Item code Order item name	NumSpec1 NumSpec2	Spec1 Spec2	Qty	Sub resource 1 2	LET
220	06/04	A-20 ItemA	200 0.2	Blue H2	30		06/13
420	06/23	A-20 ItemA	200 0.2	Brown H1	60		06/25
520	06/18	C-20 ItemC	100 0.5	Black H1	100		06/24
820	06/09	C-20 ItemC	200 0.2	Black H1	80		06/26
1020	06/10	C-20 ItemC	200 0.2	Black H2	50		07/02
1420	06/26	C-20 ItemC	200 0.2	Red H2	50		07/02

▲ Fig. 5 Excel form sheet (“ResourceA”). A numerical expression is assigned to each cell to reference data from the “RawData1” sheet.

The form layout is set up for design independently with data on the “ResourceA”, “ResourceB” and “ResourceC” sheets so that any changes desired can be made.

There is also one more process that occurs immediately after Excel startup. The content from “ResourceA” sheet is copied into the values on “ResourceA” sheet. The reason this is done is that each cell on the “ResourceA” sheet is referring from the

“RawData1” sheet and cannot be rewritten, but is equipped in such a way that it is prepared for rewriting so that numeric values can be corrected before the distribution of the instruction sheet. For more detailed information, see the VBA source.

## Let’s try it

Let’s run the menu for InstructionSheet.xls in

C:\Program Files\Asprova corporation\Asprova

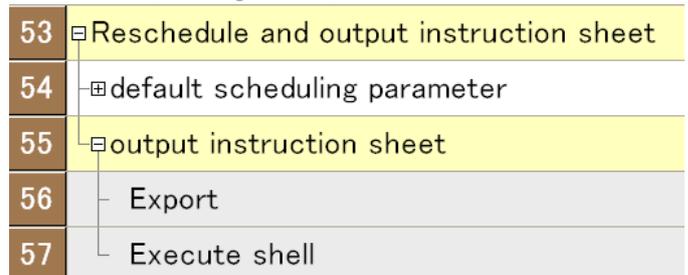
When that is done the processing in Fig. 1 is batch executed, and the Excel file starts up. You may then correct manually and print out “ResourceA”, “ResourceB” and “ResourceC”.

ResourceA		Instruction		Modification		Creation	
Date of modification	Creation date	Manager	In charge	Manager	In charge		
Operation code	Able day inspection	Item code Order item name	NumSpec1 NumSpec2	Spec1 Spec2	Qty	Sub resource 1 2	LET
220	06/04	A-20 ItemA	200 0.2	Blue H2	30		06/13
420	06/23	A-20 ItemA	200 0.2	Brown H1	60		06/25
520	06/18	C-20 ItemC	100 0.5	Black H1	100		06/24
820	06/09	C-20 ItemC	200 0.2	Black H1	80		06/26
1020	06/10	C-20 ItemC	200 0.2	Black H2	50		07/02
1420	06/26	C-20 ItemC	200 0.2	Red H2	50		07/02

▲ Fig. 6 A completed form

## Application: Start Excel during rescheduling

The section in ② does not necessarily need to be in its own menu item, and may be incorporated in the planning parameters during ①. Then all that has to be done to start the Excel form is to click on the reschedule button. The planning parameter “Reschedule and output instruction sheet” makes that assignment with the data (knowledge010.ar4).



▲ Fig. 7 Form output and Excel startup in the planning parameter

### Help

“Data IO Overview”(Help No. 757100)

“Execute shell command”(Help No.778400)

For more information

Asprova Corporation  
 Tel: +81-3-5498-7071 Fax: +81-3-5498-7072  
 Web: <http://www.asprova.com/>