Word Object Model

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    - AutoCorrectEntries
    - FirstLetterExceptions
    - HangulAndAlphabetExceptions
    - OtherCorrectionsExceptions
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Selection
  - Bookmarks
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  - Paragraphs

Selection
  - Bookmarks
  - Borders
  - Cells
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  - Editors
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  - Find
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  - FormFields
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  - HeaderFooter
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  - Paragraphs

Legend
CustomLabels  Range  Object and coll
MailMessage  Rows  Object only
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RecentFiles
Range
Rows
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Sentences

Please refer to the followings links for more information on other notable Word objects

Bookmark
Subdocument
Table
New Objects

Visit the Office Developer Center on the Microsoft Developer Network Web site for the latest information about programming with Microsoft Office Word 2003, including product news, technical articles, downloads, and samples.

The following table lists objects added to the Office Word 2003 object model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Object</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Represents individual page, column, and section breaks in a page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaks</td>
<td>Represents a collection of page, column, or section breaks in a page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>Represents a single user who has been given specific permissions to edit portions of a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editors</td>
<td>Represents a collection of Editor objects that represents a collection of users or groups of users who have been given specific permissions to edit portions of a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Represents an individual line of text in a Rectangle object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>Represents a collection of Line objects that represents the lines of text in a Rectangle object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Represents a page in a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pages</td>
<td>Represents a collection of pages in a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangle</td>
<td>Represents a portion of text or a graphic in a page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangles</td>
<td>Represents a collection of Rectangle objects in a page that represent portions of text and graphics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SmartTagAction</td>
<td>Represents a single action for a smart tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SmartTagActions</td>
<td>Represents a collection of actions for an individual smart tag or a type of smart tag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SmartTagRecognizer</strong></td>
<td>Represents an installed component that labels data with types of information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SmartTagRecognizers</strong></td>
<td>Represents installed components that label data with types of information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SmartTagType</strong></td>
<td>Represents a type of smart tag. A smart tag type is a single item in a smart tag list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SmartTagTypes</strong></td>
<td>Represents a collection of <strong>SmartTagType</strong> objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLChildNodeSuggestion</strong></td>
<td>Represents a node that is a possible child element of the current element, according to the schema, but is not guaranteed to be valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLChildNodeSuggestions</strong></td>
<td>Represents a collection of elements that may be valid children of the specified element according to the schema.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLNamespace</strong></td>
<td>Represents an individual schema within the Schema Library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLNamespaces</strong></td>
<td>Represents the entire collection of schemas in the Schema Library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLNode</strong></td>
<td>Represents a single XML element applied to a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLNodes</strong></td>
<td>Represents the nodes in the tree view of the XML Structure task pane, which indicates the elements that a user has applied to a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLSchemaReference</strong></td>
<td>Represents an individual XML schema that is attached to a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XMLSchemaReferences</strong></td>
<td>Represents a collection of the unique namespaces that are attached to a document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XSLTransform</strong></td>
<td>Represents a single registered Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XSLTransforms</strong></td>
<td>Represents all of the Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLTs) for a specific XML namespace.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Properties (Alphabetical List)

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The following table lists properties added to the Office Word 2003 object model (sorted alphabetically).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Property</th>
<th>Object(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ActiveXControl</td>
<td>SmartTagAction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alias</td>
<td>XMLNamespace, XSLTransform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AllowReadingMode</td>
<td>Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AllowSaveAsXMLWithoutValidation</td>
<td>XMLSchemaReferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ArbitraryXMLSupportAvailable</td>
<td>Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attributes</td>
<td>XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoFormatOverride</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutomaticValidation</td>
<td>XMLSchemaReferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaseName</td>
<td>XMLChildNodeSuggestion, XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breaks</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CheckboxState</td>
<td>SmartTagAction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChildNodes</td>
<td>XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChildNodeSuggestions</td>
<td>Document, XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommentsColor</td>
<td>Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataFieldIndex</td>
<td>MappedDataField</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DefaultTransform</td>
<td>XMLNamespace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DisplayBackgrounds</td>
<td>View</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DocumentLibraryVersions</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editors</td>
<td>Range, Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnforceStyle</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EnhMetaFileBits</td>
<td>Range, Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExpandDocumentFragment</td>
<td>SmartTagAction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLSchemaViolations</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLShowAdvancedErrors</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLUseXSLTWhenSaving</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XSLTransforms</td>
<td>XMLNamespace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Properties (by Object)

Visit the Office Developer Center on the Microsoft Developer Network Web site for the latest information about programming with Office Word 2003, including product news, technical articles, downloads, and samples.

The following table lists properties added to the Office Word 2003 object model (sorted by object name).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>New Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Application | **ArbitraryXMLSupportAvailable**  
              | **SmartTagRecognizers, SmartTagTypes, XMLNamespaces**                       |
| Break    | **PageIndex**                                                                  |
| Comment  | **IsInk**                                                                      |
|          | **AutoFormatOverride, ChildNodeSuggestions, DocumentLibraryVersions, EnforceStyle, Permission, ReadingLayoutSizeX, ReadingLayoutSizeY, ReadingLayoutFrozen, RemoveDateAndTime, SharedWorkspace, SmartDocument, Sync, XMLHideNamespaces, XMLNodes, XMLSaveDataOnly, XMLSaveThroughXSLT, XMLSchemaReferences, XMLSchemaViolations, XMLShowAdvancedErrors, XMLUseXSLTWhenSaving** |
| Document | **NextRange**                                                                  |
| Editor   | **LineType, Rectangles**                                                       |
| Line     | **DataFieldIndex**                                                             |
|          | **AllowReadingMode, CommentsColor, PrintBackgrounds, PrintXMLTag, RevisionsBalloonPrintOrientation, ShowMarkupOpenSave, SmartCursoring** |
| MappedDataField | **DataFieldIndex**                                                        |
| Options  | **Breaks, Rectangles**                                                         |
| Page     |                                                                               |
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- Pages

Range
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Selection
- Editors, EnhMetaFileBits, XMLNodes, XMLParentNode

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ShapeRange
- LayoutInCell

SmartTag
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  - ExpandDocumentFragment, ExpandHelp,
  - ListSelection, PresentInPane,
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SmartTagAction
- FriendlyName, SmartTagActions,
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  - ReadingLayoutActualView,
  - ReadingLayoutAllowMultiplePages,
  - RevisionsBalloonShowConnectingLines,
  - ShadeEditableRanges, ShowInkAnnotations,
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View
- Thumbnails

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- SyncScrollingSideBySide

Windows
- Thumbnails

XMLChildNodeSuggestion
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  - XMLSchemaReference

XMLNamespace
- Alias, DefaultTransform, URI, XSLTransforms
  - Attributes, BaseName, ChildNodes,
  - ChildNodeSuggestions, HasChildNodes,
  - NamespaceURI, NextSibling, NodeType,
  - NodeValue, OwnerDocument, ParentNode,
  - PlaceholderText, PreviousSibling, SmartTag,
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XMLNode
- NamespaceURI

XMLSchemaReference
- AllowSaveAsXMLWithoutValidation,

XMLSchemaReferences
- AutomaticValidation, IgnoreMixedContent,
  - ShowPlaceholderText
| XSLTransform | Alias | UnderlineValidationErrors |
New Methods (Alphabetical List)

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The following table lists methods added to the Office Word 2003 object model (sorted alphabetically).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Method</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AttachToDocument</td>
<td>XMLNamespace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BreakSideBySide</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CompareSideBySideWith</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteAll</td>
<td>Editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteAllEditableRanges</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeleteAllInkAnnotations</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GoToEditableRange</td>
<td>Range, Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InsertXML</td>
<td>Range, Selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InstallManifest</td>
<td>XMLNamespaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PutFocusInMailHeader</td>
<td>Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReloadActions</td>
<td>SmartTagActions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReloadAll</td>
<td>SmartTagTypes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReloadRecognizers</td>
<td>SmartTagRecognizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveChild</td>
<td>XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveLockedStyles</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResetPositionsSideBySide</td>
<td>Windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SelectAllEditableRanges</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SelectNodes</td>
<td>Document, XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SelectSingleNode</td>
<td>Document, XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SendFaxOverInternet</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetValidationErrorCode</td>
<td>XMLNode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SmartTagsByType</td>
<td>SmartTags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToggleShowAllReviewers</td>
<td>Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TransformDocument</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validate</td>
<td>XMLNode, XMLSchemaReferences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Methods (by Object)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>New Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>PutFocusInMailHeader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DeleteAllEditableRanges, DeleteAllInkAnnotations, RemoveLockedStyles,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td>SelectAllEditableRanges, SelectNodes, SelectSingleNode, SendFaxOverInternet, TransformDocument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>DeleteAll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>GoToEditableRange, InsertXML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection</td>
<td>GoToEditableRange, InsertXML</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SmartTagActions</td>
<td>ReloadActions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SmartTagRecognizers</td>
<td>ReloadRecognizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SmartTags</td>
<td>SmartTagsByType</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SmartTagTypes</td>
<td>ReloadAll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows</td>
<td>BreakSideBySide, CompareSideBySideWith,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ResetPositionsSideBySide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window</td>
<td>ToggleShowAllReviewers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLNamespace</td>
<td>AttachToDocument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLNamespaces</td>
<td>InstallManifest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLNode</td>
<td>RemoveChild, SelectNodes, SelectSingleNode, SetValidationError, Validate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLSchemaReferences</td>
<td>Validate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Events

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The following table lists events added to the Office Word 2003 object model.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Event</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DocumentSync</td>
<td>Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPostageInsertExSync</td>
<td>Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sync</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLAfterInsert</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLBeforeDelete</td>
<td>Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLSelectionChange</td>
<td>Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XMLValidationWarning</td>
<td>Application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AddIns Collection Object

A collection of AddIn objects that represents all the add-ins available to Word, regardless of whether or not they're currently loaded. The AddIns collection includes global templates or Word add-in libraries (WLLs) displayed in the Templates and Add-ins dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the AddIns Collection

Use the AddIns property to return the AddIns collection. The following example displays the name and the installed state of each available add-in.

For Each ad In AddIns
    If ad.Installed = True Then
        MsgBox ad.Name & " is installed"
    Else
        MsgBox ad.Name & " is available but not installed"
    End If
Next ad

Use the Add method to add an add-in to the list of available add-ins and (optionally) install it using the Install argument.

AddIns.Add FileName:="C:\Templates\Other\Letter.dot", Install:=True

To install an add-in shown in the list of available add-ins, use the Installed property.

AddIns("Letter.dot").Installed = True

Use AddIns(index), where index is the add-in name or index number, to return a single AddIn object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown in the Templates and Add-ins dialog box. To install an add-in shown in the list of available add-ins, use the Installed property. The following example loads the Letter.dot template as a global template.

AddIns("Letter.dot").Installed = True

Note If the add-in is not located in the User Templates, Workgroup Templates, or Startup folder, you must specify the full path and file name when indexing an add-in by name.
Remarks

Use the `Compiled` property to determine whether an `AddIn` object is a template or a WLL.
Adjustments Object

Contains a collection of adjustment values for the specified AutoShape or WordArt object. Each adjustment value represents one way an adjustment handle can be adjusted. Because some adjustment handles can be adjusted in two ways — for instance, some handles can be adjusted both horizontally and vertically — a shape can have more adjustment values than it has adjustment handles. A shape can have up to eight adjustments.
Using the Adjustments Object

Use the Adjustments property to return an Adjustments object. Use Adjustments(index), where index is the adjustment value's index number, to return a single adjustment value.

Different shapes have different numbers of adjustment values, different kinds of adjustments change the geometry of a shape in different ways, and different kinds of adjustments have different ranges of valid values.

**Note** Because each adjustable shape has a different set of adjustments, the best way to verify the adjustment behavior for a specific shape is to manually create an instance of the shape, make adjustments with the macro recorder turned on, and then examine the recorded code.

The following table summarizes the ranges of valid adjustment values for different types of adjustments. In most cases, if you specify a value that's beyond the range of valid values, the closest valid value will be assigned to the adjustment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Adjustment</th>
<th>Valid values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linear (horizontal or vertical)</td>
<td>Generally the value 0.0 represents the left or top edge of the shape and the value 1.0 represents the right or bottom edge of the shape. Valid values correspond to valid adjustments you can make to the shape manually. For example, if you can only pull an adjustment handle half way across the shape manually, the maximum value for the corresponding adjustment will be 0.5. For shapes such as callouts, where the values 0.0 and 1.0 represent the limits of the rectangle defined by the starting and ending points of the callout line, negative numbers and numbers greater than 1.0 are valid values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radial</td>
<td>An adjustment value of 1.0 corresponds to the width of the shape. The maximum value is 0.5, or half way across the shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle</td>
<td>Values are expressed in degrees. If you specify a value outside the range – 180 to 180, it will be normalized to be within that range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following example adds a right-arrow callout to the active document and sets adjustment values for the callout. Note that although the shape has only three adjustment handles, it has four adjustments. Adjustments three and four both correspond to the handle between the head and neck of the arrow.

```vba
Set rac = ActiveDocument.Shapes _
    .AddShape(msoShapeRightArrowCallout, 10, 10, 250, 190)
With rac.Adjustments
    .Item(1) = 0.5  'adjusts width of text box
    .Item(2) = 0.15 'adjusts width of arrow head
    .Item(3) = 0.8  'adjusts length of arrow head
    .Item(4) = 0.4  'adjusts width of arrow neck
End With
```
AutoCaptions Collection Object

Multiple objects \texttt{AutoCaptions} \texttt{AutoCaption}

A collection of \texttt{AutoCaption} objects that represent the captions that can be automatically added when items such as tables, pictures, or OLE objects are inserted into a document.
Using the AutoCaptions Collection

Use the **AutoCaptions** property to return the **AutoCaptions** collection. The following example displays the names of the selected items in the **AutoCaption** dialog box.

```vbscript
For Each autoCap In AutoCaptions
    If autoCap.AutoInsert = True Then
        MsgBox autoCap.Name & " is configured for auto insert"
    End If
Next autoCap
```

The **AutoCaptions** collection contains all the captions listed in the **AutoCaption** dialog box (**Insert** menu). **AutoCaption** objects cannot be programmatically added to or deleted from the **AutoCaptions** collection.

Use **AutoCaptions(index)**, where *index* is the caption name or index number, to return a single **AutoCaption** object. The caption names correspond to the items listed in the **AutoCaption** dialog box (**Insert** menu). You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown in the **AutoCaption** dialog box. The following example displays the caption text "Microsoft Word Table."

```vbscript
MsgBox AutoCaptions("Microsoft Word Table").CaptionLabel.Name
```

The index number represents the position of the **AutoCaption** object in the list of captions in the **AutoCaption** dialog box. The following example displays the name of the first item selected in the **AutoCaption** dialog box.

```vbscript
MsgBox AutoCaptions(1).Name
```
AutoCorrectEntries Collection Object

AutoCorrect  AutoCorrectEntries  AutoCorrectEntry

A collection of AutoCorrectEntry objects that represent all the AutoCorrect entries available to Word. The AutoCorrectEntries collection includes all the entries in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the AutoCorrectEntries Collection

Use the Entries property to return the AutoCorrectEntries collection. The following example displays the number of AutoCorrectEntry objects in the AutoCorrectEntries collection.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.Entries.Count

Use the Add or the AddRichText method to add an AutoCorrect entry to the list of available entries. The following example adds a plain-text AutoCorrect entry for the misspelling of the word "their."

AutoCorrect.Entries.Add Name:="thier", Value:="their"

The following example creates an AutoCorrect entry named "PMO" based on the text and formatting of the selection.


Use Entries(index), where index is the AutoCorrect entry name or index number, to return a single AutoCorrectEntry object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown under Replace in the AutoCorrect dialog box. The following example sets the value of an existing AutoCorrect entry named "teh."

AutoCorrect.Entries("teh").Value = "the"

The following example displays the name and value of the first AutoCorrect entry.

MsgBox "Name = " & AutoCorrect.Entries(1).Name & vbCr & _
   "Value " & AutoCorrect.Entries(1).Value
AutoTextEntries Collection Object

A collection of AutoTextEntry objects that represent the AutoText entries in a template. The AutoTextEntries collection includes all the entries listed on the AutoText tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the AutoTextEntries Object

Use the `AutoTextEntries` property to return the `AutoTextEntries` collection. The following example determines whether an `AutoTextEntry` object named "test" is in the `AutoTextEntries` collection.

```vba
For Each i In NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries
    If LCase(i.Name) = "test" Then MsgBox "AutoText entry exists"
Next i
```

Use the `Add` method to add an AutoText entry to the `AutoTextEntries` collection. The following example adds an AutoText entry named "Blue" based on the text of the selection.

```vba
NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries.Add Name:="Blue", _
    Range:=Selection.Range
```

Use `AutoTextEntries(index)`, where `index` is the AutoText entry name or index number, to return a single `AutoTextEntry` object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown on the `AutoText` tab in the `AutoCorrect` dialog box. The following example sets the value of an existing AutoText entry named "cName."

```vba
NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries("cName").Value = _
    "The Johnson Company"
```

The following example displays the name and value of the first AutoText entry in the template attached to the active document.

```vba
Set myTemplate = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
MsgBox "Name = " & myTemplate.AutoTextEntries(1).Name & vbCr _
    & "Value " & myTemplate.AutoTextEntries(1).Value
```
Bookmarks Collection Object

Multiple objects of `Bookmarks` objects:
- `Bookmark`
- `Range`

A collection of `Bookmark` objects that represent the bookmarks in the specified selection, range, or document.
Using the Bookmarks Collection

Use the **Bookmarks** property to return the **Bookmarks** collection. The following example ensures that the bookmark named "temp" exists in the active document before selecting the bookmark.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists("temp") = True Then
    ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp").Select
End If
```

Use the **Add** method to set a bookmark for a range in a document. The following example marks the selection by adding a bookmark named "temp".

```vba
```

Use **Bookmarks**(index), where index is the bookmark name or index number, to return a single Bookmark object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the bookmark name. The following example selects the bookmark named "temp" in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp").Select
```

The index number represents the position of the bookmark in the **Selection** or **Range** object. For the **Document** object, the index number represents the position of the bookmark in the alphabetic list of bookmarks in the **Bookmarks** dialog box (click **Name** to sort the list of bookmarks alphabetically). The following example displays the name of the second bookmark in the **Bookmarks** collection.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(2).Name
```
Remarks

The `ShowHidden` property effects the number of elements in the `Bookmarks` collection. If `ShowHidden` is `True`, hidden bookmarks are included in the `Bookmarks` collection.
Borders Collection Object

Multiple objects \(\text{Borders}\) \(\text{Border}\)

A collection of \texttt{Border} objects that represent the borders of an object.
Using the Borders Collection

Use the Borders property to return the Borders collection. The following example applies the default border around the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders.Enable = True

Border objects cannot be added to the Borders collection. The number of members in the Borders collection is finite and varies depending on the type of object. For example, a table has six elements in the Borders collection, whereas a paragraph has four.

Use Borders(index), where index identifies the border, to return a single Border object. Index can be one of the following WdBorderType constants: wdBorderBottom, wdBorderDiagonalDown, wdBorderDiagonalUp, wdBorderHorizontal, wdBorderLeft, wdBorderRight, wdBorderTop, or wdBorderVertical. Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed. Use the LineStyle property to apply a border line to a Border object. The following example applies a double-line border below the first paragraph in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderBottom)  
  .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble  
  .LineWidth = wdLineWidth025pt  
End With

The following example applies a single-line border around the first character in the selection.

With Selection.Characters(1)  
  .Font.Size = 36  
  .Borders.Enable = True  
End With

The following example adds an art border around each page in the first section.
For Each aBorder In ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Borders
    With aBorder
        .ArtStyle = wdArtSeattle
        .ArtWidth = 20
    End With
Next aBorder
Breaks Collection

A collection of page, column, or section breaks in a page. Use the **Breaks** collection and the related objects and properties to programmatically define page layout in a document.
Using the Breaks Collection

Use the **Breaks** property to return a **Breaks** collection. The following example returns the breaks in the first page of the active document.

Dim objBreaks As Breaks

Set objBreaks = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow _
  .Panes(1).Pages(1).Breaks
CanvasShapes Collection

Multiple objects CanvasShapes

  Shape

  Multiple objects

Represents the shapes in a drawing canvas.
Using the CanvasShapes collection

Use the CanvasItems property of either a Shape or ShapeRange object to return a CanvasShapes collection. To add shapes to a drawing canvas, use the following methods of the CanvasShapes collection: AddCallout, AddConnector AddCurve, AddLabel, AddLine, AddPicture, AddPolyline, AddShape, AddTextbox, AddTextEffect, or BuildFreeForm. The following example adds a drawing canvas to the active document and then adds three shapes to the drawing canvas.

Sub AddCanvasShapes()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Dim shpCanvasShapes As CanvasShapes
    Dim shpCnvItem As Shape

    'Adds a new canvas to the document
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddCanvas(Left:=100, Top:=75, _
    Width:=50, Height:=75)
    Set shpCanvasShapes = shpCanvas.CanvasItems

    'Adds shapes to the CanvasShapes collection
    With shpCanvasShapes
        .AddShape Type:=msoShapeRectangle, _
        Left:=0, Top:=0, Width:=50, Height:=50
        .AddShape Type:=msoShapeOval, _
        Left:=5, Top:=5, Width:=40, Height:=40
        .AddShape Type:=msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle, _
        Left:=0, Top:=25, Width:=50, Height:=50
    End With
End Sub

Use CanvasItems (index), where index is the name or the index number, to return a single shape in the CanvasShapes collection. The following example sets the Line and Fill properties and vertically flips the third shape in a drawing canvas.

Sub CanvasShapeThree()
    With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).CanvasItems(3)
        .Line.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(50, 0, 255)
        .Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(50, 0, 255)
        .Flip msoFlipVertical
    End With
End Sub
Each shape is assigned a default name when it is created. For example, if you add three different shapes to a document, they might be named Rectangle 2, TextBox 3, and Oval 4. Use the **Name** property to reference the default name or to assign a more meaningful name to a shape.
CaptionLabels Collection Object

Multiple objects CaptionLabels CaptionLabel

A collection of CaptionLabel objects that represent the available caption labels. The items in the CaptionLabels collection are listed in the Label box in the Caption dialog box (Insert menu).
Using the CaptionLabels Collection

Use the `CaptionLabels` property to return the `CaptionLabels` collection. By default, the `CaptionLabels` collection includes the three built-in caption labels: Figure, Table, and Equation.

Use the `Add` method to add a custom caption label. The following example adds a caption label named "Photo."

```
CaptionLabels.Add Name:="Photo"
```

Use `CaptionLabels(index)`, where `index` is the caption label name or index number, to return a single `CaptionLabel` object. The following example sets the numbering style for the Figure caption label.

```
CaptionLabels("Figure").NumberStyle = _
  wdCaptionNumberStyleLowercaseLetter
```

The index number represents the position of the caption label in the `CaptionLabels` collection. The following example displays the first caption label.

```
MsgBox CaptionLabels(1).Name
```
Cells Collection Object

Multiple objects \texttt{Cells}

A collection of \texttt{Cell} objects in a table column, table row, selection, or range.
Using the Cells Object

Use the **Cells** property to return the **Cells** collection. The following example formats the cells in the first row in table one in the active document to be 30 points wide.

```
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Cells.Width = 30
```

The following example returns the number of cells in the current row.

```
um = Selection.Rows(1).Cells.Count
```

Use the **Add** method to add a **Cell** object to the **Cells** collection. You can also use the **InsertCells** method of the **Selection** object to insert new cells. The following example adds a cell before the first cell in myTable.

```
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
myTable.Range.Cells.Add BeforeCell:=myTable.Cell(1, 1)
```

Use **Cell**(row, column), where row is the row number and column is the column number, or **Cells**(index), where index is the index number, to return a **Cell** object. The following example applies shading to the second cell in the first row in table one.

```
Set myCell = ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(Row:=1, Column:=2)
myCell.Shading.Texture = wdTexture20Percent
```

The following example applies shading to the first cell in the first row.

```
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Cells(1).Shading _
 .Texture = wdTexture20Percent
```
Remarks

Use the **Add** method with the **Rows** or **Columns** collection to add a row or column of cells. The following example adds a column to the first table in the active document and then inserts numbers into the first column.

```vba
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
Set aColumn = myTable.Columns.Add(BeforeColumn:=myTable.Columns(1))
For Each aCell In aColumn.Cells
    aCell.Range.Delete
    aCell.Range.InsertAfter num + 1
    num = num + 1
Next aCell
```
Characters Collection Object

Multiple objects
- Characters
  - Range
  - Multiple objects

A collection of characters in a selection, range, or document. There is no Character object; instead, each item in the Characters collection is a Range object that represents one character.
Using the Characters Collection

Use the **Characters** property to return the **Characters** collection. The following example displays how many characters are selected.

```vba
MsgBox Selection.Characters.Count & " characters are selected"
```

Use **Characters(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a **Range** object that represents one character. The index number represents the position of a character in the **Characters** collection. The following example formats the first letter in the selection as 24-point bold.

```vba
With Selection.Characters(1)
    .Bold = True
    .Font.Size = 24
End With
```
Remarks

The Count property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the Range object.

An Add method isn't available for the Characters collection. Instead, use the InsertAfter or InsertBefore method to add characters to a Range object. The following example inserts a new paragraph after the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
    .Paragraphs(1).Range.InsertParagraphAfter
    .Paragraphs(2).Range.InsertBefore "New Text"
End With
```
Columns Collection Object

Multiple objects

- Column objects

A collection of Column objects that represent the columns in a table.
Using the Columns Collection

Use the **Columns** property to return the **Columns** collection. The following example displays the number of **Column** objects in the **Columns** collection for the first table in the active document.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns.Count
```

The following example creates a table with six columns and three rows and then formats each column with a progressively larger (darker) shading percentage.

```
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
  NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=6)
For Each col In myTable.Columns
  col.Shading.Texture = 2 + i
  i = i + 1
Next col
```

Use the **Add** method to add a column to a table. The following example adds a column to the first table in the active document, and then it makes the column widths equal.

```
If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
  Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
  myTable.Columns.Add BeforeColumn:=myTable.Columns(1)
  myTable.Columns.DistributeWidth
End If
```

Use **Columns(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Column** object. The index number represents the position of the column in the **Columns** collection (counting from left to right). The following example selects the first column in the first table.

```
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns(1).Select
```
Comments Collection Object

Multiple objects

- Comments
  - Comment
  - Range

A collection of Comment objects that represent the comments in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Comments Collection

Use the Comments property to return the Comments collection. The following example displays comments made by Don Funk in the active document.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneComments
ActiveDocument.Comments.ShowBy = "Don Funk"

Use the Add method to add a comment at the specified range. The following example adds a comment immediately after the selection.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Text:="review this"

Use Comments(index), where index is the index number, to return a single Comment object. The index number represents the position of the comment in the specified selection, range, or document. The following example displays the author of the first comment in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Comments(1).Author

The following example displays the initials of the author of the first comment in the selection.

If Selection.Comments.Count >= 1 Then MsgBox _
  Selection.Comments(1).Initial
**CustomLabels Collection Object**

`MailingLabel` `CustomLabels` `CustomLabel`

A collection of `CustomLabel` objects available in the `Label Options` dialog box. This collection includes custom labels of all printer types (dot-matrix, laser, and ink-jet printers).
Using the CustomLabels Collection

Use the `CustomLabels` property to return the `CustomLabels` collection. The following example displays the number of available custom labels.

```vba
MsgBox Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels.Count
```

Use the `Add` method to create a custom label. The following example adds a custom mailing label named "My Label" and sets the page size.

```vba
Set ML = _
        DotMatrix:=False)
ML.PageSize = wdCustomLabelA4
```

Use `CustomLabels(index)`, where `index` is the custom label name or index number, to return a single `CustomLabel` object. The following example creates a new document with an existing custom label layout named "My Labels."

```vba
Set ML = Application.MailingLabel
If ML.CustomLabels("My Labels").Valid = True Then
    ML.CreateNewDocument Name:="My Labels"
Else
    MsgBox "The My Labels custom label is not available"
End If
```

The index number represents the position of the custom mailing label in the `CustomLabels` collection. The following example displays the name of the first custom mailing label.

```vba
If Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels(1).Name
End If
```
CustomProperties Collection

A collection of CustomProperty objects that represents the properties related to a smart tag. The CustomProperties collection includes all the smart tag custom properties in a document.
Using the CustomProperties collection

Use the **Properties** property to return a single **CustomProperties** object. Use the **Add** method of the **CustomProperties** object with to create a custom property from within a Microsoft Word Visual Basic for Applications project. This example creates a new property for the first smart tag in the active document and displays the XML code used for the tag.

```vba
Sub AddProps()
  With ThisDocument.SmartTags(1).Properties
    .Add Name:="President", Value:=True
    MsgBox "The XML code is " & .XML
  End With
End Sub
```

Use **Properties**(index) to return a single property for a smart tag, where *index* is the number of the property. This example displays the name and value of the first property of the first smart tag in the current document.

```vba
Sub ReturnProps()
  With ThisDocument.SmartTags(1).Properties(1)
    MsgBox "The Smart Tag name is: " & .Name & vbCrLf & .Value
  End With
End Sub
```

Use the **Count** property to return the number of custom properties for a smart tag. This example loops through all the smart tags in the current document and then lists in a new document the name and value of the custom properties for all smart tags that have custom properties.

```vba
Sub SmartTagsProps()
  Dim docNew As Document
  Dim stgTag As SmartTag
  Dim stgProp As CustomProperty
  Dim intTag As Integer
  Dim intProp As Integer

  Set docNew = Documents.Add

  'Create heading info in new document
  With docNew.Content
```

```vba
```
'Loop through smart tags in current document
For intTag = 1 To ThisDocument.SmartTags.Count

    With ThisDocument.SmartTags(intTag)

        'Verify that the custom properties
        'for smart tags is greater than zero
        If .Properties.Count > 0 Then

            'Loop through the custom properties
            For intProp = 1 To .Properties.Count

                'Add custom property name to new document
                docNew.Content.InsertAfter .Properties(intProp)
                .Name & vbTab & .Properties(intProp).Value

                Next
            Else

                'Display message if there are no custom properties
                MsgBox "There are no custom properties for the \" & _
                "smart tags in your document."
            End If
        End With
    Next

'Convert the content in the new document into a table
docNew.Content.Select
Selection.ConvertToTable Separator:=wdSeparateByTabs, NumColumns
DiagramNodes Collection

A collection of **DiagramNode** objects that represent all the nodes in a diagram. The **DiagramNodes** collection contains all the diagram nodes in a specified diagram.
Using the DiagramNodes collection

Use the **Nodes** property to return the **DiagramNodes** collection. Use the **SelectAll** method to select and work with all nodes in a diagram. This example selects all nodes in the specified diagram and fills them with the specified pattern. The following example assumes the first shape in the active document is a diagram.

```vba
Sub FillDiagramNodes()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Diagram.Nodes.SelectAll
    Selection.ShapeRange.Fill.Patterned msoPatternSmallConfetti
End Sub
```

Use the **Item** method to select and work with a single diagram node in a diagram. This example selects the first node in the specified diagram and deletes it. The following example assumes the first shape in the active document is a diagram.

```vba
Sub FillDiagramNode()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Diagram.Nodes.Item(1).Delete
End Sub
```
Dialogs Collection Object

Multiple objects \texttt{Dialogs}

\texttt{Dialog}

A collection of \texttt{Dialog} objects in Word. Each \texttt{Dialog} object represents a built-in Word dialog box.
Using the Dialogs Collection

Use the `Dialogs` property to return the `Dialogs` collection. The following example displays the number of available built-in dialog boxes.

```vbnet
MsgBox Dialogs.Count
```

You cannot create a new built-in dialog box or add one to the `Dialogs` collection. Use `Dialogs(index)`, where `index` is the `WdWordDialog` constant that identifies the dialog box, to return a single `Dialog` object. The following example displays the built-in `Open` dialog box.

```vbnet
dlgAnswer = Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen).Show
```

For more information, see `Displaying built-in Word dialog boxes`.
Dictionaries Collection Object

Multiple objects

A collection of Dictionary objects that includes the active custom spelling dictionaries.
Using the Dictionaries Collection

Use the `CustomDictionaries` property to return the collection of currently active custom dictionaries. The following example displays the names of all the active custom dictionaries.

```vba
For Each d In CustomDictionaries
    MsgBox d.Name
Next d
```

Use the `Add` method to add a new custom dictionary to the collection of active custom dictionaries. If there isn't a file with the name specified by `FileName`, Word creates it. The following example adds "MyCustom.dic" to the collection of custom dictionaries.

```vba
CustomDictionaries.Add FileName:="MyCustom.dic"
```

Use the `ClearAll` method to unload all custom dictionaries. Note, however, that this method doesn't delete the dictionary files. After you use this method, the number of custom dictionaries in the collection is 0 (zero). The following example clears the custom dictionaries and creates a new custom dictionary file. The new dictionary is set as the active custom dictionary, to which Word will automatically add any new words it encounters.

```vba
With CustomDictionaries
    .ClearAll
    .Add FileName:= "MyCustom.dic"
    .ActiveCustomDictionary = CustomDictionaries(1)
End With
```
Remarks

You set the custom dictionary to which new words are added by using the **ActiveCustomDictionary** property. If you try to set this property to a dictionary that isn't a custom dictionary, an error occurs.

The **Maximum** property returns the maximum number of simultaneous custom spelling dictionaries that the application can support. For Word, this maximum is 10.
A collection of all the Document objects that are currently open in Word.
Using the Documents Collection

Use the **Documents** property to return the **Documents** collection. The following example displays the names of the open documents.

```vbnet
For Each aDoc In Documents
    aName = aName & aDoc.Name & vbCrLf
Next aDoc
MsgBox aName
```

Use the **Add** method to create a new empty document and add it to the **Documents** collection. The following example creates a new document based on the Normal template.

```vbnet
Documents.Add
```

Use the **Open** method to open a file. The following example opens the document named "Sales.doc."

```vbnet
Documents.Open FileName:="C:\My Documents\Sales.doc"
```

Use **Documents(index)**, where *index* is the document name or index number to return a single **Document** object. The following instruction closes the document named "Report.doc" without saving changes.

```vbnet
Documents("Report.doc").Close SaveChanges:=wdDoNotSaveChanges
```

The index number represents the position of the document in the **Documents** collection. The following example activates the first document in the **Documents** collection.

```vbnet
Documents(1).Activate
```
Remarks

The following example enumerates the Documents collection to determine whether the document named "Report.doc" is open. If this document is contained in the Documents collection, the document is activated; otherwise, it's opened.

For Each doc In Documents
    If doc.Name = "Report.doc" Then found = True
Next doc
If found <> True Then
    Documents.Open FileName:="C:\Documents\Report.doc"
Else
    Documents("Report.doc").Activate
End If
Editors Collection

A collection of Editor objects that represents a collection of users or groups of users who have been given specific permissions to edit portions of a document.
Using the Editors Collection

Use the **Add** method to give a specified user or group permission to modify a range or selection within a document. The following example gives the current user editing permission to modify the active selection.

```vba
Dim objEditor As Editor
Set objEditor = Selection.Editors.Add(wdEditorCurrent)
```
EmailSignatureEntries Collection

A collection of EmailSignatureEntry objects that represents all the e-mail signature entries available to Word.
Using the EmailSignatureEntries collection

Use the EmailSignatureEntries property to return the EmailSignatureEntries collection. Use the Add method of the EmailSignatureEntries object to add an e-mail signature to Word. The following example creates a new e-mail signature entry based on the author's name and a selection in the active document, and then it sets the new signature entry as the default e-mail signature to use for new messages.

Sub NewEmailSignature()
    With Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature
        .EmailSignatureEntries.Add "Jeff Smith", Selection.Range
        .NewMessageSignature = "Jeff Smith"
    End With
End Sub
Endnotes Collection Object

Multiple objects

A collection of Endnote objects that represents all the endnotes in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Endnotes Collection

Use the **Endnotes** property to return the **Endnotes** collection. The following example sets the location of endnotes in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Endnotes.Location = wdEndOfSection
```

Use the **Add** method to add an endnote to the **Endnotes** collection. The following example adds an endnote immediately after the selection.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
ActiveDocument.Endnotes.Add Range:=Selection.Range ,
    Text:="The Willow Tree, (Lone Creek Press, 1996)."
```

Use **Endnotes**(index), where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Endnote** object. The index number represents the position of the endnote in a selection, range, or document. The following example applies red formatting to the first endnote in the selection.

```vba
If Selection.Endnotes.Count >= 1 Then
End If
```
Fields Collection Object

Multiple objects
- **Fields**
  - **Field**
  - Multiple objects

A collection of **Field** objects that represent all the fields in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Fields Collection

Use the **Fields** property to return the **Fields** collection. The following example updates all the fields in the selection.

```vba
Selection.Fields.Update
```

Use the **Add** method to add a field to the **Fields** collection. The following example inserts a DATE field at the beginning of the selection and then displays the result.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myField = ActiveDocument.Fields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    Type:=wdFieldDate)
MsgBox myField.Result
```

Use **Fields**(index), where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Field** object. The index number represents the position of the field in the selection, range, or document. The following example displays the field code and the result of the first field in the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox "Code = " & ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Code & vbCrLf _
        & "Result = " & ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Result & vbCrLf
End If
```
Remarks

Use the **Fields** property with a **MailMerge** object to return the **MailMergeFields** collection.

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the **Range** object.
FileConverters Collection Object

Multiple objects \texttt{FileConverters} \texttt{FileConverter}

A collection of \texttt{FileConverter} objects that represent all the file converters available for opening and saving files.
Using the FileConverters Collection

Use the FileConverters property to return the FileConverters collection. The following example determines whether a WordPerfect 6.0 converter is available.

For Each conv In FileConverters
    If conv.FormatName = "WordPerfect 6.x" Then
        MsgBox "WordPerfect 6.0 converter is installed"
    End If
Next conv

The Add method isn't available for the FileConverters collection. FileConverter objects are added during installation of Microsoft Office or by installing supplemental converters.

Use FileConverters(index), where index is a class name or index number, to return a single FileConverter object. The following example displays the extensions associated with the Microsoft Excel worksheet converter.

MsgBox FileConverters("MSBiff").Extensions

The index number represents the position of the file converter in the FileConverters collection. The following example displays the format name of the first file converter.

MsgBox FileConverters(1).FormatName
Remarks

File converters for saving documents are listed in the **Save As** dialog box. File converters for opening documents appear in a dialog box if the **Confirm conversion at Open** check box is selected on the **General** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).
FirstLetterExceptions Collection Object

AutoCorrect → FirstLetterExceptions
  FirstLetterException

A collection of FirstLetterException objects that represent the abbreviations excluded from automatic correction.

Note The first character following a period is automatically capitalized when the CorrectSentenceCaps property is set to True. The FirstLetterExceptions collection includes exceptions to this behavior (for example, abbreviations such as "addr." and "apt.").
Using the FirstLetterExceptions Collection

Use the `FirstLetterExceptions` property to return the `FirstLetterExceptions` collection. The following example deletes the abbreviation "addr." if it's included in the `FirstLetterExceptions` collection.

```vba
For Each aExcept In AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions
    If aExcept.Name = "addr." Then aExcept.Delete
Next aExcept
```

The following example creates a new document and inserts all the AutoCorrect first-letter exceptions into it.

```vba
Documents.Add
For Each aExcept In AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions
    With Selection
        .InsertAfter aExcept.Name
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    End With
Next aExcept
```

Use the `Add` method to add an abbreviation to the list of first-letter exceptions. The following example adds the abbreviation "addr." to this list.

```vba
AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions.Add Name:="addr."
```

Use `FirstLetterExceptions(index)`, where `index` is the abbreviation or the index number, to return a single `FirstLetterException` object. The following example deletes the abbreviation "appt." from the `FirstLetterExceptions` collection.

```vba
AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions("appt.").Delete
```

The following example displays the name of the first item in the `FirstLetterExceptions` collection.

```vba
MsgBox AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions(1).Name
```
FontNames Object

Multiple objects

Represents a list of the names of all the available fonts.
Using the FontNames Object

Use the **FontNames**, **LandscapeFontNames**, or **PortraitFontNames** property to return the **FontNames** object. The following example displays the number of portrait fonts available.

MsgBox PortraitFontNames.Count & " fonts available"

This example lists all the font names in the **FontNames** object at the end of the active document.

For Each aFont In FontNames
    ActiveDocument.Range.InsertAfter aFont & vbCrLf
Next aFont

Use **FontNames(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return the name of a font. The following example displays the first font name in the **FontNames** object.

MsgBox FontNames(1)
Remarks

You cannot add names to or remove names from the list of available font names.
Footnotes Collection Object

Multiple objects

Footnotes

Range

A collection of Footnote objects that represent all the footnotes in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Footnotes Collection

Use the **Footnotes** property to return the **Footnotes** collection. The following example changes all of the footnotes in the active document to endnotes.

ActiveDocument.Footnotes.SwapWithEndnotes

Use the **Add** method to add a footnote to the **Footnotes** collection. The following example adds a footnote immediately after the selection.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    Text:="The Willow Tree, (Lone Creek Press, 1996)."

Use **Footnotes(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Footnote** object. The index number represents the position of the footnote in the selection, range, or document. The following example applies red formatting to the first footnote in the selection.

    If Selection.Footnotes.Count >= 1 Then
    End If
Remarks

Footnotes positioned at the end of a document or section are considered endnotes and are included in the Endnotes collection.
FormFields Collection Object

Multiple objects  FormFields
  FormField
  Multiple objects

A collection of FormField objects that represent all the form fields in a selection, range, or document.
Using the FormFields Collection

Use the **FormFields** property to return the **FormFields** collection. The following example counts the number of text box form fields in the active document.

```vba
For Each aField In ActiveDocument.FormFields
    If aField.Type = wdFieldFormTextInput Then count = count + 1
Next aField
MsgBox "There are " & count & " text boxes in this document"
```

Use the **Add** method with the **FormFields** object to add a form field. The following example adds a check box at the beginning of the active document and then selects the check box.

```vba
Set ffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0,End:=0),
    Type:=wdFieldFormCheckBox)
ffield.CheckBox.Value = True
```

Use **FormFields(index)**, where *index* is a bookmark name or index number, to return a single **FormField** object. The following example sets the result of the Text1 form field to "Don Funk."

```vba
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Text1").Result = "Don Funk"
```

The index number represents the position of the form field in the selection, range, or document. The following example displays the name of the first form field in the selection.

```vba
If Selection.FormFields.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox Selection.FormFields(1).Name
End If
```
Frames Collection Object

Multiple objects

- Frames
- Frame
- Multiple objects

A collection of Frame objects in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Frames Collection

Use the **Frames** property to return the **Frames** collection. The following example removes borders from all frames in the active document.

```vba
For Each aFrame In ActiveDocument.Frames
    aFrame.Borders.Enable = False
Next aFrame
```

Use the **Add** method to add a frame around a range. The following example adds a frame around the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Frames.Add _
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
```

Use **Frames(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Frame** object. The index number represents the position of the frame in the selection, range, or document. The following example causes text to wrap around the first frame in the first section of the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Frames(1).TextWrap = True
```
Remarks

You can wrap text around Shape or ShapeRange objects by using the WrapFormat property. You can position a Shape or ShapeRange object by using the Top and Left properties.

The Count property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the Range object.
GroupShapes Collection Object

Multiple objects GroupShapes
  Shape
  Multiple objects

Represents the individual shapes within a grouped shape. Each shape is represented by a Shape object. Using the Item method with this object, you can work with single shapes within a group without having to ungroup them.
Using The Groupshapes Collection

Use the **GroupItems** property to return the **GroupShapes** collection. Use **GroupItems(index)**, where *index* is the number of the individual shape within the grouped shape, to return a single shape from the **GroupShapes** collection. The following example adds three triangles to the active document, groups them, sets a color for the entire group, and then changes the color for the second triangle only.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes
    .AddShape(msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle, 10, 10, 100, 100).Name = "shpOne"
    .AddShape(msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle, 150, 10, 100, 100).Name = "shpTwo"
    .AddShape(msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle, 300, 10, 100, 100).Name = "shpThree"
    With .Range(Array("shpOne", "shpTwo", "shpThree")).Group
        .Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureBlueTissuePaper
        .GroupItems(2).Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureGreenMarble
    End With
End With
```
A collection of **HangulAndAlphabetException** objects that represents all Hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions. This list corresponds to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions on the **Korean** tab in the **AutoCorrect Exceptions** dialog box (**AutoCorrect** command, **Tools** menu).
Using the HangulAndAlphabetExceptions Collection

Use the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` property to return the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection. The following example displays the items in this collection.

For Each aHan In AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions
    MsgBox aHan.Name
Next aHan

If the value of the `HangulAndAlphabetAutoAdd` property is `True`, words are automatically added to the list of Hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions. Use the `Add` method to add an item to the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection. The following example adds "hello" to the list of alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions.

AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions.Add Name:="hello"

Use `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions(index)`, where `index` is the Hangul or alphabet AutoCorrect exception name or the index number, to return a single `HangulAndAlphabetException` object. The following example deletes the alphabet AutoCorrect exception named "goodbye."

AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions("goodbye").Delete

The index number represents the position of the hangul or alphabet AutoCorrect exception in the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection. The following example displays the name of the first item in the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions(1).Name
Remarks

For more information on using Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
HeadersFooters Collection Object

Section HeadersFooters
HeaderFooter
Multiple objects

A collection of HeaderFooter objects that represent the headers or footers in the specified section of a document.
Using the HeadersFooters Collection

Use the **Headers** or **Footers** property to return the **HeadersFooters** collection. The following example displays the text from the primary footer in the first section of the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)
    If .Range.Text <> vbCr Then
        MsgBox .Range.Text
    Else
        MsgBox "Footer is empty"
    End If
End With
```

**Note**  You cannot add **HeaderFooter** objects to the **HeadersFooters** collection.

Use **Headers(index)** or **Footers(index)**, where index is one of the **WdHeaderFooterIndex** constants (wdHeaderFooterEvenPages, wdHeaderFooterFirstPage, or wdHeaderFooterPrimary), to return a single **HeaderFooter** object. The following example changes the text of both the primary header and the primary footer the first section of the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range.Text = "Header text"
    .Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range.Text = "Footer text"
End With
```

You can also return a single **HeaderFooter** object by using the **HeaderFooter** property with a **Selection** object.
Remarks

Use the `DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter` property with the `PageSetup` object to specify a different first page. The following example inserts text into the first page footer in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
    .PageSetup.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True
    .Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterFirstPage) _
        .Range.InsertBefore _
        "Written by Kate Edson"
End With
```

Use the `OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter` property with the `PageSetup` object to specify different odd and even page headers and footers. If the `OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter` property is `True`, you can return an odd header or footer by using `wdHeaderFooterPrimary`, and you can return an even header or footer by using `wdHeaderFooterEvenPages`.

Use the `Add` method with the `PageNumbers` object to add a page number to a header or footer. The following example adds page numbers to the first page footer in the first section in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .PageSetup.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True
    .Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.Add _
        FirstPage:=True
End With
```
HeadingStyles Collection Object

Multiple objects `HeadingStyles`
  `HeadingStyle`

A collection of `HeadingStyle` objects that represent the styles used to compile a table of figures or table of contents.
Using the **HeadingStyles** Collection

Use the **HeadingStyles** property to return the **HeadingStyles** collection. The following example displays the number of items in the **HeadingStyles** collection for the first table of contents in the active document.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1).HeadingStyles.Count
```

Use the **Add** method to add a style to the **HeadingStyles** collection. The following example adds a table of contents at the beginning of the active document and then adds the Title style to the list of styles used to build a table of contents.

```
Set myToc = ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add( _
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0), UseHeadingStyles:=True, _
    LowerHeadingLevel:=3, UpperHeadingLevel:=1)
myToc.HeadingStyles.Add Style:="Title", Level:=2
```

Use **HeadingStyles(index)**, where **index** is the index number, to return a single **HeadingStyle** object. The index number represents the position of the style in the **HeadingStyles** collection. The following example adds (at the beginning of the active document) a table of figures built from the Title style, and then displays the name of the first style in the **HeadingStyles** collection.

```
Set myTOF = ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Add( _
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0), AddedStyles:="Title")
MsgBox myTOF.HeadingStyles(1).Style
```
HTMLDivisions Collection

Multiple objects

A collection of HTMLDivision objects that represents the HTML divisions that exist in a Web document.
Using the HTMLDivisions collection

Use the HTMLDivisions property to return the HTMLDivisions collection. Use the Add method to add an HTML division to a Web document. This example adds a new HTML division to the active document, adds text to the division, and formats the borders around the division.

Sub NewDivision()
    With ActiveDocument.HTMLDivisions
        .Add
            .Item(Index:=1).Range.Text = "This is a new HTML division."
    With .Item(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderBottom)
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleTriple
            .LineWidth = wdLineWidth025pt
            .Color = wdColorRed
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderTop)
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
            .LineWidth = wdLineWidth050pt
            .Color = wdColorBlue
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderLeft)
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
            .LineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
            .Color = wdColorBrightGreen
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderRight)
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDashDotDot
            .LineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
            .Color = wdColorTurquoise
        End With
    End With
End Sub
Hyperlinks Collection Object

Multiple objects

- Hyperlink

- Multiple objects

Represents the collection of Hyperlink objects in a document, range, or selection.
Using the Hyperlinks Collection

Use the Hyperlinks property to return the Hyperlinks collection. The following example checks all the hyperlinks in document one for a link that contains the word "Microsoft" in the address. If a hyperlink is found, it's activated with the Follow method.

For Each hLink In Documents(1).Hyperlinks
    If InStr(hLink.Address, "Microsoft") <> 0 Then
        hLink.Follow
        Exit For
    End If
Next hLink

Use the Add method to create a hyperlink and add it to the Hyperlinks collection. The following example creates a new hyperlink to the MSN Web site.

    Anchor:=Selection.Range

Use Hyperlinks(index), where index is the index number, to return a single Hyperlink object in a document, range, or selection. The following example activates the first hyperlink in the selection.

If Selection.HyperLinks.Count >= 1 Then
    Selection.HyperLinks(1).Follow
End If
Remarks

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the **Range** object.
Indexes Collection Object

A collection of **Index** objects that represents all the indexes in the specified document.
Using the Indexes Collection

Use the `Indexes` property to return the `Indexes` collection. The following example formats indexes in the active document with the classic format.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Indexes.Format = wdIndexClassic
```

Use the `Add` method to create an index and add it to the `Indexes` collection. The following example creates an index at the end of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
ActiveDocument.Indexes.Add Range:=myRange, Type:=wdIndexRunin
```

Use `Indexes(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `Index` object. The index number represents the position of the `Index` object in the document. The following example updates the first index in the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Indexes.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Indexes(1).Update
End If
```
**InlineShapes Collection Object**

Multiple objects

- InlineShapes
- InlineShape
- Multiple objects

A collection of InlineShape objects that represent all the inline shapes in a document, range, or selection.
Using the InlineShapes Collection

Use the InlineShapes property to return the InlineShapes collection. The following example converts each inline shape in the active document to a Shape object.

For Each iShape In ActiveDocument.InlineShapes
    iShape.ConvertToShape
Next iShape

Use the New method to create a new picture as an inline shape. You can use the AddPicture and AddOLEObject methods to add pictures or OLE objects and link them to a source file. Use the AddOLEControl method to add an ActiveX control.
Remarks

**Shape** objects are anchored to a range of text but are free-floating and can be positioned anywhere on the page. You can use the `ConvertToInlineShape` method and the `ConvertToShape` method to convert shapes from one type to the other. You can convert only pictures, OLE objects, and ActiveX controls to inline shapes.

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the **Range** object.

When you open a document created in an earlier version of Word, pictures are converted to inline shapes.
KeyBindings Collection Object

Multiple objects KeyBindings

KeyBinding

A collection of KeyBinding objects that represent the custom key assignments in the current context. Custom key assignments are made in the Customize Keyboard dialog box.
Using the KeyBindings Collection

Use the **KeyBindings** property to return the **KeyBindings** collection. The following example inserts after the selection the command name and key combination for each item in the **KeyBindings** collection.

```vba
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
For Each aKey In KeyBindings
    Selection.InsertAfter aKey.Command & vbTab _
    & aKey.KeyString & vbCr
    Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Next aKey
```

Use the **Add** method to add a **KeyBinding** object to the **KeyBindings** collection. The following example adds the CTRL+ALT+H key combination to the Heading 1 style in the active document.

```vba
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument
KeyBindings.Add KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryStyle, _
    Command:="Heading 1", _
    KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyAlt, wdKeyH)
```

Use **KeyBindings(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **KeyBinding** object. The following example displays the command associated with the first **KeyBinding** object in the **KeyBindings** collection.

```vba
MsgBox KeyBindings(1).Command
```
KeysBoundTo Collection Object

Multiple objects `KeysBoundTo KeyBinding`

A collection of `KeyBinding` objects assigned to a command, style, macro, or other item in the current context.
Using the KeysBoundTo Collection

Use the KeysBoundTo property to return the KeysBoundTo collection. The following example displays the key combinations assigned to the FileNew command in the Normal template.

```
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
For Each myKey In KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, Command:="FileNew")
    myStr = myStr & myKey.KeyString & vbCrLf
Next myKey
MsgBox myStr
```

The following example displays the name of the document or template where the keys for the macro named "Macro1" are stored.

```
Set kb = KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryMacro, Command:="Macro1")
MsgBox kb.Context.Name
```
Languages Collection Object

Multiple objects Languages

  Language

  Dictionary

A collection of Language objects that represent languages used for proofing or formatting in Word.
Using the Languages Collection

Use the `Languages` property to return the `Languages` collection. The following example displays the localized name for each language.

```vba
For Each la In Languages
    MsgBox la.NameLocal
Next la
```

Use `Languages(index)` to return a single `Language` object, where `index` can be the value of the `Name` property, the value of the `NameLocal` property, one of the `WdLanguageID` constants, or one of the `MsoLanguageID` constants. (For the list of valid `WdLanguageID` or `MsoLanguageID` constants, see the Object Browser in the Visual Basic Editor.)
Remarks

The Count property returns the number of languages for which you can mark text (languages for which proofing tools are available). To check proofing, you must install the appropriate tools for each language you intend to check. You need both a .dll file and an .lex file for each of the following: the thesaurus, spelling checker, grammar checker, and hyphenation tools.

If you mark text as wdNoProofing, Word skips the marked text when running a spelling or grammar check. To mark text for a specified language or for no proofing, use the Set Language command (Tools menu, Language sub menu).
Lines Collection

A collection of Line objects that represents the lines in a Rectangle object that is of type wdTextRectangle.
Using the Lines Collection

Use the **Lines** property to return a collection of lines for a specified rectangle. The following example accesses the lines in the first rectangle in the first page in the active document.

```vba
Dim objLines As Lines
Set objLines = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1)_
    .Pages(1).Rectangles(1).Lines
```

Use the **RectangleType** property of the specified **Rectangle** object to determine whether the **Rectangle** object is of type **wdTextRectangle**. The following example returns the collection of lines in the first rectangle in the first page of the active document if the specified rectangle contains text.

```vba
Dim objRectangle As Rectangle
Dim objLines As Lines

Set objRectangle = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow_  
    .Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles(1)

If objRectangle.RectangleType = wdTextRectangle Then _
    Set objLines = objRectangle.Lines
```
ListEntries Collection Object

A collection of ListEntry objects that represent all the items in a drop-down form field.
Using the ListEntries Collection

Use the **ListEntries** property to return the **ListEntries** collection. The following example displays the items that appear in the form field named "Drop1."

```vba
For Each le In _
    ActiveDocument.FormFields("Drop1").DropDown.ListEntries
    MsgBox le.Name
Next le
```

Use the **Add** method to add an item to a drop-down form field. The following example inserts a drop-down form field and then adds "red," "blue," and "green" to the form field.

```vba
Set myField = _
    ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
        Type:=wdFieldFormDropDown)
With myField.DropDown.ListEntries
    .Add Name:="Red"
    .Add Name:="Blue"
    .Add Name:="Green"
End With
```

Use **ListEntries**(index), where index is the list entry name or the index number, to return a single **ListEntry** object. The index number represents the position of the entry in the drop-down form field (the first item is index number 1). The following example deletes the "Blue" entry from the drop-down form field named "Color."

```vba
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Color").DropDown _
    .ListEntries("Blue").Delete
```

The following example displays the first item in the drop-down form field named "Color."

```vba
MsgBox _
    ActiveDocument.FormFields("Color").DropDown.ListEntries(1).Name
```
ListLevels Collection Object

- ListTemplate
  - ListLevels
    - ListLevel
      - Multiple objects

A collection of ListLevel objects that represents all the list levels of a list template, either the only level for a bulleted or numbered list or one of the nine levels of an outline numbered list.
Using the ListLevels Collection

Use the `ListLevels` property to return the `ListLevels` collection. The following example sets the variable `mytemp` to the first list template in the active document and then modifies each level to use lowercase letters for its number style.

```vba
Set mytemp = ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(1)
For Each lev In mytemp.ListLevels
    lev.NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleLowercaseLetter
Next lev
```

Use `ListLevels(index)`, where `index` is a number from 1 through 9, to return a single `ListLevel` object. The following example sets list level one of list template one in the active document to start at four.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(1).ListLevels(1).StartAt = 4
```

**Note** You cannot add new levels to a list template.
Remarks

To apply a list level, first identify the range or list, and then use the `ApplyListTemplate` method. Each tab at the beginning of the paragraph is translated into a list level. For example, a paragraph that begins with three tabs will become a level-three list paragraph after the `ApplyListTemplate` method is used.
ListParagraphs Collection Object

Multiple objects
- ListParagraphs
  - Paragraph
  - Multiple objects

A collection of Paragraph objects that represents the paragraphs of the specified document, list, or range that have list formatting applied.
Using the ListParagraphs Collection

Use the `ListParagraphs` property to return the `ListParagraphs` collection. The following example applies highlighting to the collection of paragraphs with list formatting in the active document.

```vba
For Each para In ActiveDocument.ListParagraphs
    para.Range.HighlightColorIndex = wdTurquoise
Next para
```

Use `ListParagraphs(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `Paragraph` object with list formatting.
Remarks

Paragraphs can have two types of list formatting. The first type includes an automatically added number or bullet at the beginning of each paragraph in the list. The second type includes LISTNUM fields, which can be placed anywhere inside a paragraph. There can be more than one LISTNUM field per paragraph.

To add list formatting to paragraphs, you can use the ApplyListTemplate, ApplyBulletDefault, ApplyNumberDefault, or ApplyOutlineNumberDefault method. You access these methods through the ListFormat object for a specified range.

The Count property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the Range object.
Lists Collection Object

A collection of List objects that represent all the lists in the specified document.
Using the Lists Collection

Use the **Lists** property to return the **Lists** collection. The following example displays the number of items in each list in the active document.

```vba
For Each li In ActiveDocument.Lists
    MsgBox li.CountNumberedItems
Next li
```

Use **Lists(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **List** object. The following example applies the first list format (excluding **None**) on the **Numbered** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box to the second list in the active document.

```vba
Set temp1 = ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(1)
ActiveDocument.Lists(2).ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=temp1
```
Remarks

When you use a **For Each...Next** loop to enumerate the **Lists** collection, the lists in a document are returned in reverse order. The following example counts the items for each list in the active document, from the bottom of the document upward.

```vba
For Each li In ActiveDocument.Lists
    MsgBox li.CountNumberedItems
Next li
```

To add a new list to a document, use the **ApplyListTemplate** method with the **ListFormat** object for a specified range.

You can manipulate the individual **List** objects within a document, but for more precise control you should work with the **ListFormat** object.

Picture-bulleted lists are not included in the **Lists** collection.
ListTemplates Collection Object

Multiple objects:
- ListTemplates
  - ListTemplate
  - ListLevels

A collection of ListTemplate objects that represent the seven predefined list formats on each tab in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box.
Using the ListTemplates Collection

Use the **ListTemplates** property to return the **ListTemplates** collection. The following example displays a message with the level status (single or multiple-level) for each list template in the active document.

```vba
For Each lt In ActiveDocument.ListTemplates
    MsgBox "This is a multiple-level list template - " & lt.OutlineNumbered
Next LT
```

Use the **Add** method to add a list template to the collection in the specified document or template. The following example adds a new list template to the active document and applies it to the selection.

```vba
Set myLT = ActiveDocument.ListTemplates.Add
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=myLT
```

Use **ListTemplates(index)**, where **index** is a number 1 through 7, to return a single list template from a list gallery. The following example sets an object variable equal to the list template used in the third list in the active document, and then it applies that list template to the selection.

```vba
Set myLT = ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(3)
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=myLT
```

**Note** Some properties and methods— **Convert** and **Add**, for example— won't work with list templates that are accessed from a list gallery. You can modify these list templates, but you cannot change their list gallery type (**wdBulletGallery**, **wdNumberGallery**, or **wdOutlineNumberGallery**).
Resetting a List Template in the Gallery

To see whether the specified list template contains the formatting built into Word, use the Modified property with the ListGallery object. To reset formatting to the original list format, use the Reset method for the ListGallery object.
Remarks

After you have returned a ListTemplate object, use ListLevels(index), where index is a number from 1 through 9, to return a single ListLevel object. With a ListLevel object, you have access to all the formatting properties for the specified list level, such as Alignment, Font, NumberFormat, NumberPosition, NumberStyle, and TrailingCharacter.

Use the Convert method to convert a multiple-level list template to a single-level template.
MailMergeDataFields Collection Object

MailMergeDataSource.MailMergeDataFields.MailMergeDataField

A collection of MailMergeDataField objects that represent the data fields in a mail merge data source.
Using the MailMergeDataFields Collection

Use the `DataFields` property to return the `MailMergeDataFields` collection. The following example displays the names of all the fields in the attached data source.

```vba
For Each afield In ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.DataFields
    MsgBox afield.Name
Next afield
```

You cannot add fields to the `MailMergeDataFields` collection. When a data field is added to a data source, the field is automatically included in the `MailMergeDataFields` collection. Use the `EditDataSource` method to edit the contents of a data source. The following example adds a data field named "Author" to a table in the attached data source.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.Type = _
    wdMergeInfoFromWord Then
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.EditDataSource
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
        .Columns.Add
    End With
End If
```

Use `DataFields(index)`, where `index` is the data field name or the index number, to return a single `MailMergeDataField` object. The index number represents the position of the data field in the mail merge data source. The following example retrieves the first value from the FName field in the data source attached to the active document.

```vba
first = _
```

The following example displays the name of first data field in the data source attached to the active document.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.DataFields(1).Name
```
MailMergeFieldNames Collection Object

MailMergeDataSource.MailMergeFieldNames.MailMergeFieldName

A collection of MailMergeFieldName objects that represent the field names in a mail merge data source.
Using the MailMergeFieldNames Collection

Use the FieldNames property to return the MailMergeFieldNames collection. The following example displays the names of the fields in the data source attached to the active document.

```vbnet
For Each afield In ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.FieldNames
    MsgBox afield.Name
Next afield
```

You cannot add names to the MailMergeFieldNames collection. When a field is added to a data source, the field name is automatically included in the MailMergeFieldNames collection. Use the EditDataSource method to edit the contents of a data source. The following example adds a data field named "Author" to a table in the data source attached to the active document.

```vbnet
If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.Type = _
    wdMergeInfoFromWord Then
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.EditDataSource
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
        .Columns.Add
    End With
End If
```
MailMergeFields Collection Object

A collection of MailMergeField objects that represent the mail merge related fields in a document.
Using the MailMergeFields Collection

Use the **Fields** property to return the **MailMergeFields** collection. The following example adds an ASK field after the last mail merge field in the active document.

```vba
Set myMMFields = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields
myMMFields(myMMFields.Count).Select
Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1, Extend:=wdMove
    Name:="Name", Prompt:="Type your name", AskOnce:=True
```

Use the **Add** method to add a merge field to the **MailMergeFields** collection. The following example replaces the selection with a **MiddleInitial** merge field.

```vba
    Name:="MiddleInitial"
```

Use **Fields(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **MailMergeField** object. The following example displays the field code of the first mail merge field in the active document.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields(1).Code
```
Remarks

The **MailMergeFields** collection has additional methods, such as **AddAsk** and **AddFillIn**, for adding fields related to a mail merge operation.
MappedDataFields Collection

MailMergeDataSource \[MappedDataFields \]
\[MappedDataField \]

A collection of **MappedDataField** objects that represents all the **mapped data fields** available in Microsoft Word.
Using the MappedDataFields collection

Use the **MappedDataFields** property of the **MailMergeDataSource** object to return the **MappedDataFields** collection. This example creates a tabbed list of the mapped data fields available in Word and the fields in the data source to which they are mapped. This example assumes that the current document is a mail merge document and that the data source fields have corresponding mapped data fields.

```vba
Sub MappedFields()
    Dim intCount As Integer
    Dim docCurrent As Document
    Dim docNew As Document

    On Error Resume Next

    Set docCurrent = ThisDocument
    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    'Add leader tab to new document
    docNew.Paragraphs.TabStops.Add _
        Position:=InchesToPoints(3.5), _
        Leader:=wdTabLeaderDots

    With docCurrent.MailMerge.DataSource

        'Insert heading paragraph for tabbed columns
        docNew.Content.InsertAfter "Word Mapped Data Field" _
            & vbTab & "Data Source Field"

        Do
            intCount = intCount + 1

                'Insert Word mapped data field name and the
                'corresponding data source field name
                docNew.Content.InsertAfter .MappedDataFields( _
                    Index:=intCount).Name & vbTab & _
                    .MappedDataFields(Index:=intCount) .DataFieldName

            'Insert paragraph
            docNew.Content.InsertParagraphAfter
        Loop Until intCount = .MappedDataFields.Count

    End With

End Sub
```
End Sub
OtherCorrectionsExceptions Collection Object

A collection of OtherCorrectionsException objects that represents the list of words that Microsoft Word won't correct automatically. This list corresponds to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions on the Other Corrections tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box (AutoCorrect command, Tools menu).
Using the OtherCorrectionsExceptions Collection

Use the OtherCorrectionsExceptions property to return the OtherCorrectionsExceptions collection. The following example displays the items in this collection.

For Each aCap In AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions
    MsgBox aCap.Name
Next aCap

If the value of the OtherCorrectionsAutoAdd property is True, words are automatically added to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions. Use the Add method to add an item to the OtherCorrectionsExceptions collection. The following example adds "TipTop" to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions.

AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions.Add Name:="TipTop"

Use OtherCorrectionsExceptions(index), where index is the name or the index number, to return a single OtherCorrectionsException object. The following example deletes "WTop" from the list of AutoCorrect exceptions.

AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions("WTop").Delete

The index number represents the position of the AutoCorrect exception in the OtherCorrectionsExceptions collection. The following example displays the name of the first item in the OtherCorrectionsExceptions collection.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions(1).Name
PageNumbers Collection Object

- **HeaderFooter**
  - **PageNumbers**
    - **PageNumber**

A collection of **PageNumber** objects that represent the page numbers in a single header or footer.
Using the PageNumbers Collection

Use the `PageNumbers` property to return the `PageNumbers` collection. The following example starts page numbering at 3 for the first section in the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)_.
    .PageNumbers.StartingNumber = 3
```

Use the `Add` method to add page numbers to a header or footer. The following example adds a page number to the primary footer in the first section.

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.Add _
        PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberLeft, _
        FirstPage:=False
End With
```

To add or change page numbers in a document with multiple sections, modify the page numbers in each section or set the `LinkToPrevious` property to `True`.

Use `PageNumbers(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `PageNumber` object. In most cases, a header or footer contains only one page number, which is index number 1. The following example centers the first page number in the primary header in the first section.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)_.
    .PageNumbers(1).Alignment = wdAlignPageNumberCenter
```
Pages Collection

A collection of pages in a document. Use the Pages collection and the related objects and properties for programmatically defining page layout in a document.
Using the Pages Collection

Use the **Pages** property to return a **Pages** collection. The following example accesses all pages in the active document.

```vba
Dim objPages As Pages
Set objPage = ActiveDocument._ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Pages
```

Use the **Item** method to access an individual **Page** object that represents an individual page in a document. The following example accesses the first page in the active document.

```vba
Dim objPage As Page
Set objPage = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow._.Panes(1).Pages.Item(1)
```
Panes Collection Object

Window  Panes
  Pane
  Multiple objects

A collection of Panes objects that represent the window panes for a single window.
Using the Panes Collection

Use the Panes property to return the Panes collection. The following example splits the active window and hides the ruler for each pane.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Split = True
For Each aPane In ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes
    aPane.DisplayRulers = False
Next aPane
```

Use the `Add` method or the `Split` property to add a window pane. The following example splits the active window at 20 percent of the current window size.

```vba
```

The following example splits the active window in half.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Split = True
```

You can use the `SplitSpecial` property to show comments, footnotes, or endnotes in a separate pane.
Remarks

A window has more than one pane if it's split, or if the active view isn't print layout view and information such as footnotes or comments is displayed. The following example displays the footnote pane in normal view and then prompts the user to close the pane.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdNormalView
If ActiveDocument.Footnotes.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnotes
    response = _
    MsgBox("Do you want to close the footnotes pane?", vbYesNo)
    If response = vbYes Then _
        ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Close
End If
```
Paragraphs Collection Object

Multiple objects

A collection of Paragraph objects in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Paragraphs Collection

Use the **Paragraphs** property to return the **Paragraphs** collection. The following example formats the selected paragraphs to be double-spaced and right-aligned.

```vba
With Selection.Paragraphs
  .Alignment = wdAlignParagraphRight
  .LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceDouble
End With
```

Use the **Add**, **InsertParagraph**, **InsertParagraphAfter**, or **InsertParagraphBefore** method to add a new paragraph to a document. The following example adds a new paragraph before the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
```

The following example also adds a paragraph before the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range.InsertParagraphBefore
```

Use **Paragraphs(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Paragraph** object. The following example right aligns the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Alignment = wdAlignParagraphRight
```
Remarks

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the **Range** object.
ProofreadingErrors Collection Object

Multiple objects

- **ProofreadingErrors**
- **Range**
- Multiple objects

A collection of spelling and grammatical errors for the specified document or range. There is no ProofreadingError object; instead, each item in the **ProofreadingErrors** collection is a **Range** object that represents one spelling or grammatical error.
Using the ProofreadingErrors Collection

Use the **SpellingErrors** or **GrammaticalErrors** property to return the **ProofreadingErrors** collection. The following example counts the spelling and grammatical errors in the selection and displays the results in a message box.

```vba
Set pr1 = Selection.Range.SpellingErrors
    sc = pr1.Count
Set pr2 = Selection.Range.GrammaticalErrors
    gc = pr2.Count
Msgbox "Spelling errors: " & sc & vbCr & "Grammatical errors: " & gc
```

Use **SpellingErrors(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single spelling error (represented by a **Range** object). The following example finds the second spelling error in the selection and then selects it.

```vba
Set myRange = Selection.Range.SpellingErrors(2)
myRange.Select
```

Use **GrammarErrors(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single grammatical error (represented by a **Range** object). The following example returns the sentence that contains the first grammatical error in the selection.

```vba
Set myRange = Selection.Range.GrammaticalErrors(1)
Msgbox myRange.Text
```
Remarks

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the **Range** object. If all the words in the document or range are spelled correctly and are grammatically correct, the **Count** property for the **ProofreadingErrors** object returns 0 (zero) and the **SpellingChecked** and **GrammarChecked** properties return **True**.
ReadabilityStatistics Collection Object

Multiple objects :ReadabilityStatistics
   :ReadabilityStatistic

A collection of :ReadabilityStatistic objects for a document or range.
Using the ReadabilityStatistics Collection

Use the `ReadabilityStatistics` property to return the `ReadabilityStatistics` collection. The following example enumerates the readability statistics for the selection and displays each one in a message box.

```vba
For each rs in Selection.Range.ReadabilityStatistics
    MsgBox rs.Name & " - " & rs.Value
Next rs
```

Use `ReadabilityStatistics(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `ReadabilityStatistic` object. The statistics are ordered as follows: Words, Characters, Paragraphs, Sentences, Sentences per Paragraph, Words per Sentence, Characters per Word, Passive Sentences, Flesch Reading Ease, and Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level. The following example returns the word count for the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
wordval = myRange.ReadabilityStatistics(1).Value
Msgbox wordval
```
**RecentFiles Collection Object**

Multiple objects `RecentFiles` `RecentFile`

A collection of `RecentFile` objects that represents the files that have been used recently. The items in the `RecentFiles` collection are displayed at the bottom of the `File` menu.
Using the RecentFiles Collection

Use the **RecentFiles** property to return the **RecentFiles** collection. The following example sets five as the maximum number of files that the **RecentFiles** collection can contain.

```
RecentFiles.Maximum = 5
```

Use the **Add** method to add a file to the **RecentFiles** collection. The following example adds the active document to the list of recently-used files.

```
If ActiveDocument.Saved = True Then
    RecentFiles.Add Document:=ActiveDocument.FullName, _
        ReadOnly:=True
End If
```

Use **RecentFiles(index)**, where **index** is the index number, to return a single **RecentFile** object. The index number represents the position of the file on the **File** menu. The following example opens the first document in the **RecentFiles** collection.

```
If RecentFiles.Count >= 1 Then RecentFiles(1).Open
```
Remarks

The **SaveAs** and **Open** methods include an **AddToRecentFiles** argument that controls whether or not a file is added to the recently-used-files list when the file is opened or saved.
Rectangles Collection

A collection of Rectangle objects in a page that represent portions of text and graphics. Use the Rectangles collection and related objects and properties for programmatically defining page layout in a document.
Using the Rectangles Collection

Use the **Rectangles** property to return a **Rectangles** collection. The following example returns the **Rectangles** collection for the first page in the active document.

Dim objRectangles As Rectangles

Set objRectangles = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles
Reviewers Collection

A collection of Reviewer objects that represents the reviewers of one or more documents. The Reviewers collection contains the names of all reviewers who have reviewed documents opened or edited on a machine.
Using the Reviewers collection

Use **Reviewers(index)**, where *index* is the name or index number of the reviewer, to return a single reviewer in the **Reviewers** collection. This example hides revisions made by the first reviewer in the **Reviewers** collection.

```
Sub HideAuthorRevisions(blnRev As Boolean)
    ActiveWindow.View.Reviewers(Index:=1).Visible = False
End Sub
```
Revisions Collection Object

Multiple objects

Revision

Multiple objects

A collection of Revision objects that represent the changes marked with revision marks in a range or document.
Using the Revisions Collection

Use the **Revisions** property to return the **Revisions** collection. The following example displays the number of revisions in the main text story.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Revisions.Count
```

The following example accepts all the revisions in the selection.

```
For Each myRev In Selection.Range.Revisions
    myRev.Accept
Next myRev
```

The following example accepts all the revisions in the first paragraph in the selection.

```
Set myRange = Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range
myRange.Revisions.AcceptAll
```

The **Add** method isn't available for the **Revisions** collection. **Revision** objects are added when change tracking is enabled. Set the **TrackRevisions** property to **True** to track revisions made to the document text. The following example enables revision tracking in the active document and then inserts "The " before the selection.

```
ActiveDocument.TrackRevisions = True
Selection.InsertBefore "The 
```

Use **Revisions(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Revision** object. The index number represents the position of the revision in the range or document. The following example displays the author name for the first revision in the first section.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Revisions(1).Author
```
Remarks

The Count property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the Range object.
Rows Collection Object

Multiple objects

A collection of Row objects that represent the table rows in the specified selection, range, or table.
Using the rows Collection

Use the Rows property to return the Rows collection. The following example centers rows in the first table in the active document between the left and right margins.

`ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.Alignment = wdAlignRowCenter`

Use the `Add` method to add a row to a table. The following example inserts a row before the first row in the selection.

`If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then  
   Selection.Rows.Add BeforeRow:=Selection.Rows(1)  
End If`

Use `Rows(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single Row object. The index number represents the position of the row in the selection, range, or table. The following example deletes the first row in the first table in the active document.

`ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Delete`
Sections Collection Object

Multiple objects

A collection of Section objects in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Sections Collection

Use the Sections property to return the Sections collection. The following example inserts text at the end of the last section in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections.Last.Range
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .InsertAfter "end of document"
End With
```

Use the Add method or the InsertBreak method to add a new section to a document. The following example adds a new section at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.Sections.Add Range:=myRange
myRange.InsertParagraphAfter
```

The following example displays the number of sections in the active document, adds a section break above the first paragraph in the selection, and then displays the number of sections again.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Sections.Count & " sections"
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range.InsertBreak Type:=wdSectionBreakContinuous
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Sections.Count & " sections"
```

Use Sections(index), where index is the index number, to return a single Section object. The following example changes the left and right page margins for the first section in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup
    .LeftMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
    .RightMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
End With
```
Sentences Collection Object

Multiple objects
  Sentences
  Range
  Multiple objects

A collection of Range objects that represent all the sentences in a selection, range, or document. There is no Sentence object.
Using the Sentences Collection

Use the **Sentences** property to return the **Sentences** collection. The following example displays the number of sentences selected.

MsgBox Selection.Sentences.Count & " sentences are selected"

Use **Sentences(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a **Range** object that represents a sentence. The index number represents the position of a sentence in the **Sentences** collection. The following example formats the first sentence in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Sentences(1)
  .Bold = True
  .Font.Size = 24
End With
Remarks

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main **story** only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the **Range** object.

The **Add** method isn't available for the **Sentences** collection. Instead, use the **InsertAfter** or **InsertBefore** method to add a sentence to a **Range** object. The following example inserts a sentence after the first paragraph in the active document.

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument
    MsgBox .Sentences.Count & " sentences"
    .Paragraphs(1).Range.InsertParagraphAfter
    .Paragraphs(2).Range.InsertBefore "The house is blue."
    MsgBox .Sentences.Count & " sentences"
End With
```
ShapeNodes Collection Object

Multiple objects [ShapeNodes]

[ShapeNode]

A collection of all the ShapeNode objects in the specified freeform. Each ShapeNode object represents either a node between segments in a freeform or a control point for a curved segment of a freeform. You can create a freeform manually or by using the BuildFreeform and ConvertToShape methods.
Using the ShapeNodes Collection

Use the Nodes property to return the ShapeNodes collection. The following example deletes node four in shape three on the active document. For this example to work, shape three must be a freeform with at least four nodes.

```
ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes.Delete 4
```

Use the Insert method to create a new node and add it to the ShapeNodes collection. The following example adds a smooth node with a curved segment after node four in shape three on the active document. For this example to work, shape three must be a freeform with at least four nodes.

```
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes
    .Insert 4, msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingSmooth, 210, 100
End With
```

Use Nodes(index), where index is the node index number, to return a single ShapeNode object. If node one in shape three on the active document is a corner point, the following example makes it a smooth point. For this example to work, shape three must be a freeform.

```
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3)
    If .Nodes(1).EditingType = msoEditingCorner Then
        .Nodes.SetEditingType 1, msoEditingSmooth
    End If
End With
```
Shapes Collection Object

Multiple objects

- Shapes
- Shape
- Multiple objects

A collection of Shape objects that represent all the shapes in a document or all the shapes in all the headers and footers in a document. Each Shape object represents an object in the drawing layer, such as an AutoShape, freeform, OLE object, or picture.

Note If you want to work with a subset of the shapes on a document— for example, to do something to only the AutoShapes on the document or to only the selected shapes— you must construct a ShapeRange collection that contains the shapes you want to work with.
Using the Shapes Collection

Use the **Shapes** property to return the **Shapes** collection. The following example selects all the shapes on the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes.SelectAll

**Note** If you want to do something (like delete or set a property) to all the shapes on a document at the same time, use the **Range** method to create a **ShapeRange** object that contains all the shapes in the **Shapes** collection, and then apply the appropriate property or method to the **ShapeRange** object.

Use one of the following methods of the **Shapes** collection: **AddCallout**, **AddCurve**, **AddLabel**, **AddLine**, **AddOleControl**, **AddOleObject**, **AddPolyline**, **AddShape**, **AddTextbox**, **AddTextEffect**, or **BuildFreeForm** to add a shape to a document return a **Shape** object that represents the newly created shape. The following example adds a rectangle to the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape msoShapeRectangle, 50, 50, 100, 200

Use **Shapes(index)**, where **index** is the name or the index number, to return a single **Shape** object. The following example horizontally flips shape one on the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Flip msoFlipHorizontal

This example horizontally flips the shape named "Rectangle 1" on the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes("Rectangle 1").Flip msoFlipHorizontal

Each shape is assigned a default name when it is created. For example, if you add three different shapes to a document, they might be named "Rectangle 2," "TextBox 3," and "Oval 4." To give a shape a more meaningful name, set the **Name** property.
Remarks

The **Shapes** collection does not include **InlineShape** objects. **InlineShape** objects are treated like characters and are positioned as characters within a line of text. **Shape** objects are anchored to a range of text but are free-floating and can be positioned anywhere on the page. You can use the **ConvertToInlineShape** method and the **ConvertToShape** method to convert shapes from one type to the other. You can convert only pictures, OLE objects, and ActiveX controls to inline shapes.

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count the shapes in all the headers and footers, use the **Shapes** collection with any **HeaderFooter** object.
SmartTagActions Collection

Multiple objects \[ \text{SmartTagActions} \]
\[ \text{SmartTagAction} \]

Represents a collection of actions for an individual smart tag or a type of smart tag. Use the \text{SmartTag} object to access all actions related to a single smart tag in a document; use the \text{SmartTagType} object to access all actions related to a specific type of smart tag.

Smart tag actions are processes that are programmed into the smart tags; they allow users to perform certain functions related to the smart tag. For example, one action for a smart tag might be to access a Web site while another action inserts contact information into Microsoft Outlook while yet another displays a map and driving directions.
Using the SmartTagActions Collection

Use the SmartTagActions property to return all smart tag actions associated with a SmartTag object or a SmartTagType object. For example, the following code returns a collection of SmartTagAction objects associated with the Address smart tag, and then it uses the ReloadActions method to reload actions for each smart tag in the returned collection.

Sub GetSmartTagsByType()
    Dim objSmartTag As SmartTag
    Dim objSmartTags As SmartTags
    Dim strSmartTagName As String

    strSmartTagName = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com" & _
                     ":office:smarttags#address"

    Set objSmartTags = ActiveDocument.SmartTags _
                      .SmartTagsByType(strSmartTagName)

    For Each objSmartTag In objSmartTags
        objSmartTag.SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
    Next
End Sub
SmartTagRecognizers Collection

Multiple objects \texttt{SmartTagRecognizers} \texttt{SmartTagRecognizer}

A collection of \texttt{SmartTagRecognizer} objects that represent recognition engines that label data with types of information as you work in Microsoft Word.
Using the SmartTagRecognizers Collection

Use the SmartTagRecognizers property of the Application object to return a SmartTagRecognizers collection. The following example displays the first smart tag recognizer item available for the application or displays a message that none exists.

Sub CheckforSmartTagRecognizers()
    ' Handle run-time error if no smart tag recognizers exist.
    On Error Goto No_SmartTag_Recognizers_In_List

    ' Notify the user of the first smart tag recognizer item.
    MsgBox "The first smart tag recognizer is: " & _
        Application.SmartTagRecognizers.Item(1)
    Exit Sub

No_SmartTag_Recognizers_In_List:
    MsgBox "No smart tag recognizers exist in list."

End Sub
SmartTags Collection

Multiple objects

- SmartTags
- SmartTag
- Multiple objects

A collection of SmartTag objects that represents the text in a document that is marked as containing recognized type information. The SmartTags collection contains all the smart tags in a document or range of text within a document. Microsoft Word uses a recognizer file to label smart tags, and it uses an action file to execute actions related to the smart tags, such as linking to Web sites.
Using the SmartTags collection

Use the `Item` method—or `SmartTags (index)`, where `index` represents the number of the smart tag—to return a single `SmartTag` object. This example adds custom properties to the first smart tag in the active document.

```vba
Sub NewSmartTagProp()
    ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).Properties _
        .Add Name:="President", Value:=True
End Sub
```
SmartTagTypes Collection

Application ▼ SmartTagTypes
  ▼ SmartTagType
  ▼ Multiple objects

Represents a collection of SmartTagType objects. A smart tag type is a single item in a smart tag component. Smart tag components can contain multiple smart tag types. For example, the Address (English) smart tag component installed on English systems by default contains a "name" smart tag type, a "street" smart tag type, and a "city" smart tag type, to name just a few. The SmartTagTypes collection contains all smart tag types for all components installed on a user's computer.
Using the SmartTagTypes Collection

Use the **SmartTagTypes** property to return a collection of all smart tag types for all lists installed on a user's computer. Use the **Item** property to return a specific smart tag type in a collection of smart tags types. The following example loops through the **SmartTagTypes** collection. If the **SmartTagType** is the Address smart tag, then it reloads the recognizers and handlers for that smart tag.

```vba
Sub GetSmartTagsTypes()
    Dim objSmartTagType As SmartTagType
    Dim strSmartTagType As String

    strSmartTagType = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com":office:smarttags#address"

    For Each objSmartTagType In Application.SmartTagTypes
        If objSmartTagType = strSmartTagType Then
            With objSmartTagType
                .SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
                .SmartTagRecognizers.ReloadRecognizers
            End With
        End If
    Next
End Sub
```
SpellingSuggestions Collection Object

SpellingSuggestions  

A collection of SpellingSuggestion objects that represent all the suggestions for a specified word or for the first word in the specified range.
Using the SpellingSuggestions Collection

Use the `GetSpellingSuggestions` method to return the `SpellingSuggestions` collection. The `SpellingSuggestions` method, when applied to the `Application` object, must specify the word to be checked. When the `GetSpellingSuggestions` method is applied to a range, the first word in the range is checked. The following example checks to see whether there are any spelling suggestions for any of the words in the active document. If there are, the suggestions are displayed in message boxes.

```vba
For Each wd In ActiveDocument.Words
    Set sugg = wd.GetSpellingSuggestions
    If sugg.Count <> 0 Then
        For Each ss In sugg
            MsgBox ss.Name
        Next ss
    End If
Next wd
```
Remarks

You cannot add suggestions to or remove suggestions from the collection of spelling suggestions. Spelling suggestions are derived from main and custom dictionary files.
StoryRanges Collection Object

Document ▼ StoryRanges
   ▼ Range
      ▼ Multiple objects

A collection of Range objects that represent stories in a document.
Using the StoryRanges Collection

Use the **StoryRanges** property to return the **StoryRanges** collection. The following example removes manual character formatting from the text in all stories other than the main text story in the active document.

```vba
For Each aStory In ActiveDocument.StoryRanges
    If aStory.StoryType <> wdMainTextStory Then aStory.Font.Reset
Next aStory
```

The **Add** method isn't available for the **StoryRanges** collection. The number of stories in the **StoryRanges** collection is finite.

Use **StoryRanges(index)**, where **index** is a **WdStoryType** constant, to return a single story as a **Range** object. The following example adds text to the primary header story and then displays the text.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range.Text = "Header text"
MsgBox ActiveDocument.StoryRanges(wdPrimaryHeaderStory).Text
```

The following example copies the text of the footnotes from the active document into a new document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Footnotes.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.StoryRanges(wdFootnotesStory).Copy
    Documents.Add.Content.Paste
End If
```
Remarks

If you attempt to return a story that isn't available in the specified document, an error occurs. The following example determines whether or not a footnote story is available in the active document.

On Error GoTo errhandler
Set MyRange = ActiveDocument.StoryRanges(wdFootnotesStory)
errhandler:
If Err = 5941 Then MsgBox "The footnotes story is not available."

Use the **NextStoryRange** property to loop through all stories in a document. The following example searches each story in the active document for the text "Microsoft Word." When the text is found, it's formatted as italic.

For Each myStoryRange In ActiveDocument.StoryRanges
  myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
    FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
  While myStoryRange.Find.Found
    myStoryRange.Italic = True
    myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
      FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
  Wend
  While Not (myStoryRange.NextStoryRange Is Nothing)
    Set myStoryRange = myStoryRange.NextStoryRange
    myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
      FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
    While myStoryRange.Find.Found
      myStoryRange.Italic = True
      myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
        FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
    Wend
  Wend
Next myStoryRange
Styles Collection Object

A collection of Style objects that represent both the built-in and user-defined styles in a document.
Using the Styles Collection

Use the **Styles** property to return the **Styles** collection. The following example deletes all user-defined styles in the active document.

```vba
For Each sty In ActiveDocument.Styles
    If sty.BuiltIn = False Then sty.Delete
Next sty
```

Use the **Add** method to create a new user-defined style and add it to the **Styles** collection. The following example adds a new character style named "Introduction" and makes it 12-point Arial, with bold and italic formatting. The example then applies this new character style to the selection.

```vba
Set myStyle = ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(Name:="Introduction", _
    Type:=wdStyleTypeCharacter)
With myStyle.Font
    .Bold = True
    .Italic = True
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Size = 12
End With
Selection.Range.Style = "Introduction"
```

Use **Styles(index)**, where **index** is the style name, a **WdBuiltinStyle** constant or index number, to return a single **Style** object. You must exactly match the spelling and spacing of the style name, but not necessarily its capitalization. The following example modifies the font of the user-defined style named "Color" in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument/styles("Color").Font.Name = "Arial"
```

The following example sets the built-in Heading 1 style to not be bold.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading1).Font.Bold = False
```

The style index number represents the position of the style in the alphabetically sorted list of style names. Note that **Styles(1)** is the first style in the alphabetic
list. The following example displays the base style and style name of the first style in the **Styles** collection.

MsgBox "Base style= " 
       & ActiveDocument.Styles(1).BaseStyle & vbCrLf 
       & "Style name= " & ActiveDocument.Styles(1).NameLocal
Remarks

The Styles object isn't available from the Template object. However, you can use the OpenAsDocument method to open a template as a document so that you can modify styles in the template. The following example changes the formatting of the Heading 1 style in the template attached to the active document.

Set aDoc = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument
With aDoc
  .Styles(wdStyleHeading1).Font.Name = "Arial"
  .Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
End With

Use the OrganizerCopy method to copy styles between documents and templates. Use the UpdateStyles method to update the styles in the active document to match the style definitions in the attached template.
StyleSheets Collection

A collection of StyleSheet objects that represents the cascading style sheets attached to a document. The StyleSheets collection includes all cascading style sheets displayed in the Linked CSS Style Sheets dialog box, accessed using the Templates and Add-ins command (Tools menu).
Using the StyleSheets collection

Use the `StyleSheets` property to return the `StyleSheets` collection. Use the `Add` method to add a style sheet to the `StyleSheets` collection. The following example adds three cascading style sheets to the active document and sets the third as the highest in precedence.

```vba
Sub AddCSS()
    With ActiveDocument.StyleSheets
        .Add FileName:="Web.css", Title:="Web Styles"
        .Add FileName:="New.css", Linktype:=wdStyleSheetLinkTypeImported, Title:="New Styles"
        .Add FileName:="Defs.css", Title:="Definitions", Precedence:=wdStyleSheetPrecedenceHighest
    End With
End Sub
```
Subdocuments Collection Object

Multiple objects of Subdocuments, Subdocument, and Range

A collection of Subdocument objects that represent the subdocuments in a range or document.
Using the Subdocuments Collection

Use the **Subdocuments** property to return the **Subdocuments** collection. The following example expands all the subdocuments in the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Expanded = True
```

Use the **AddFromFile** or **AddFromRange** method to add a subdocument to a document. The following example adds a subdocument named "Setup.doc" at the end of the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Expanded = True
Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdStory
Selection.InsertParagraphBefore
ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.AddFromFile Name:="C:\Temp\Setup.doc"
```

The following example applies the Heading 1 style to the first paragraph in the selection and then creates a subdocument for the contents of the selection.

```vbnet
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Style = wdStyleHeading1
With ActiveDocument.Subdocuments
  .Expanded = True
  .AddFromRange Range:=Selection.Range
End With
```

Use **Subdocuments**(index), where index is the index number, to return a single **Subdocument** object. The following example displays the path and file name of the first subdocument in the active document.

```vbnet
If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).HasFile = True Then
  MsgBox ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).Path & _
  Application.PathSeparator _
  & ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).Name
End If
```
TableOfAuthorities Object

TableOfAuthorities

Represents a single table of authorities in a document (a TOA field). The TableOfAuthorities object is a member of the TablesOfAuthorities collection. The TablesOfAuthorities collection includes all the tables of authorities in a document.
Using the TableOfAuthorities Object

Use **TablesOfAuthorities(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single TableOfAuthorities object. The index number represents the position of the table of authorities in the document. The following example includes category headers in the first table of authorities in the active document and then updates the table.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1)
    .IncludeCategoryHeader = True
    .Update
End With
```

Use the **Add** method to add a table of authorities to a document. The following example adds a table of authorities that includes all categories at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add Range:=myRange, _
    Passim:=True, Category:=0, EntrySeparator:="", "
```

**Note** A table of authorities is built from TA (Table of Authorities Entry) fields in a document. Use the **MarkCitation** method to mark citations to be included in a table of authorities.
TableOfContents Object

Multiple objects

Represents a single table of contents in a document. The TableOfContents object is a member of the TablesOfContents collection. The TablesOfContents collection includes all the tables of contents in a document.
Using the TableOfContents Object

Use **TablesOfContents**(index), where index is the index number, to return a single **TableOfContents** object. The index number represents the position of the table of contents in the document. The following example updates the page numbers of the items in the first table of figures in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1).UpdatePageNumbers
```

Use the **Add** method to add a table of contents to a document. The following example adds a table of contents at the beginning of the active document. The example builds the table of contents from all paragraphs styled as either Heading 1, Heading 2, or Heading 3.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add Range:=myRange, _
    UseFields:=False, UseHeadingStyles:=True, _
    LowerHeadingLevel:=3, _
    UpperHeadingLevel:=1
```
TableOfFigures Object

Multiple objects

Represents a single table of figures in a document. The TableOfFigures object is a member of the TablesOfFigures collection. The TablesOfFigures collection includes all the tables of figures in a document.
Using the TableOfFigures Object

Use `TablesOfFigures(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `TableOfFigures` object. The index number represents the position of the table of figures in the document. The following example updates the page numbers of the items in the first table of figures in the active document.

`ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures(1).UpdatePageNumbers`

Use the `Add` method to add a table of figures to a document. A table of figures lists figure captions in the order in which they appear in the document. The following example replaces the selection in the active document with a table of figures that includes caption labels and page numbers.

  IncludeLabel:=True, IncludePageNumbers:=True`
Tables Collection Object

Multiple objects  

Table

Multiple objects

A collection of Table objects that represent the tables in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Tables Collection

Use the **Tables** property to return the **Tables** collection. The following example applies a border around each of the tables in the active document.

```vba
For Each aTable In ActiveDocument.Tables
    aTable.Borders.OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    aTable.Borders.OutsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth025pt
    aTable.Borders.InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleNone
Next aTable
```

Use the **Add** method to add a table at the specified range. The following example adds a 3x4 table at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.Tables.Add Range:=myRange, NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=4
```

Use **Tables(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Table** object. The index number represents the position of the table in the selection, range, or document. The following example converts the first table in the active document to text.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).ConvertToText Separator:=wdSeparateByTabs
```
Remarks

The **Count** property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the **Range** object.
TablesOfAuthorities Collection Object

A collection of TableOfAuthorities objects (TOA fields) that represents the tables of authorities in a document.
Using the TablesOfAuthorities Collection

Use the `TablesOfAuthorities` property to return the `TablesOfAuthorities` collection. The following example applies the Classic built-in format to all the tables of authorities in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Format = wdTOAClassic
```

Use the **Add** method to add a table of authorities to a document. A table of authorities is built from TA (Table of Authorities Entry) fields in a document. The following example adds a table of authorities that includes all categories at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add Range:=myRange, _
  Passim:=True, Category:=0, EntrySeparator:= ",;"
```

Use `TablesOfAuthorities(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `TableOfAuthorities` object. The index number represents the position of the table of authorities in the document. The following example includes category headers in the first table of authorities in the active document and then updates the table.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1)
  .IncludeCategoryHeader = True
  .Update
End With
```
TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories Collection Object

A collection of TableOfAuthoritiesCategory objects that represent the table of authorities categories, such as Cases and Statutes. The TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories collection includes all 16 categories listed in the Category box on the Table of Authorities tab in the Index and Tables dialog box (Insert menu).
Using the TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories Collection

Use the TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories property to return the TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories collection. The following example displays the names of the categories in the TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories collection.

For Each aCat In ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories
    response = MsgBox(Prompt:=aCat, Buttons:=vbOKCancel)
    If response = vbCancel Then Exit For
Next aCat

The Add method isn't available for the TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories collection. The collection is limited to 16 items; however, you can use the Name property to rename an existing category.

Use TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(index), where index is the category name or index number, to return a single TableOfAuthoritiesCategory object. The following example renames the Rules category as Other Provisions.

ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories("Rules").Name = "Other Provisions"

The index number represents the position of the category in the Index and Tables dialog box (Insert menu). The following example displays the name of the first category in the TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories collection.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(1).Name
TablesOfContents Collection Object

A collection of TableOfContents objects that represent the tables of contents in a document.
Using the TablesOfContents Collection

Use the `TablesOfContents` property to return the `TablesOfContents` collection. The following example inserts a table of contents entry that references the selected text in the active document.

```
   Level:=2, Entry:="Introduction"
```

Use the `Add` method to add a table of contents to a document. The following example adds a table of contents at the beginning of the active document. The example builds the table of contents from all paragraphs styled as either Heading 1, Heading 2, or Heading 3.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add Range:=myRange, _
   UseFields:=False, UseHeadingStyles:=True, _
   LowerHeadingLevel:=3, _
   UpperHeadingLevel:=1
```

Use `TablesOfContents(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `TableOfContents` object. The index number represents the position of the table of contents in the document. The following example updates the page numbers of the items in the first table of figures in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1).UpdatePageNumbers
```
TablesOfFigures Collection Object

A collection of `TableOfFigures` objects that represent the tables of figures in a document.
Using the TablesOfFigures Collection

Use the **TablesOfFigures** property to return the **TablesOfFigures** collection. The following example applies the Classic format to all tables of figures in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Format = wdTOFClassic
```

Use the **Add** method to add a table of figures to a document. A table of figures lists figure captions in the order in which they appear in the document. The following example replaces the selection in the active document with a table of figures that includes caption labels and page numbers.

```vba
    IncludeLabel:=True, IncludePageNumbers:=True
```

Use **TablesOfFigures(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **TableOfFigures** object. The index number represents the position of the table of figures in the document. The following example updates the page numbers of the items in the first table of figures in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures(1).UpdatePageNumbers
```
TabStops Collection Object

Multiple objects

- TabStops
- TabStop
- TabStop

A collection of TabStop objects that represent the custom and default tabs for a paragraph or group of paragraphs.
Using the TabStops Collection

Use the TabStops property to return the TabStops collection. The following example clears all the custom tab stops from the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops.ClearAll

The following example adds a tab stop positioned at 2.5 inches to the selected paragraphs and then displays the position of each item in the TabStops collection.

Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops.Add Position:=InchesToPoints(2.5)
For Each aTab In Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops
    MsgBox "Position = " & PointsToInches(aTab.Position) & " inches"
Next aTab

Use the Add method to add a tab stop. The following example adds two tab stops to the selected paragraphs. The first tab stop is a left-aligned tab with a dotted tab leader positioned at 1 inch (72 points). The second tab stop is centered and is positioned at 2 inches.

With Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops
    .Add Position:=InchesToPoints(1), Leader:=wdTabLeaderDots, Alignment:=wdAlignTabLeft
    .Add Position:=InchesToPoints(2), Alignment:=wdAlignTabCenter
End With

You can also add a tab stop by specifying a location with the TabStops property. The following example adds a right-aligned tab stop positioned at 2 inches to the selected paragraphs.

Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops(InchesToPoints(2)) .Alignment = wdAlignTabRight

Use TabStops(index), where index is the location of the tab stop (in points) or the index number, to return a single TabStop object. Tab stops are indexed
numerically from left to right along the ruler. The following example removes the first custom tab stop from the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops(1).Clear

The following example adds a right-aligned tab stop positioned at 2 inches to the selected paragraphs.

Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops(InchesToPoints(2)).Alignment = wdAlignTabRight
**Remarks**

When working with the **Paragraphs** collection (or a range with several paragraphs), you must modify each paragraph in the collection individually if the tab stops aren't identical in all the paragraphs. The following example removes the tab positioned at 1 inch from every paragraph in the active document.

```vba
For Each para In ActiveDocument.Content.Paragraphs
    para.TabStops(ChesToPoints(1)).Clear
Next para
```
A collection of TaskPane objects that contains commonly performed tasks in Microsoft Word.
Using the TaskPanes collection

Use the **TaskPanes** property to return the **TaskPanes** collection. Use the **Item** method with a **wdWorkPane** constant to refer to a specific task pane. The example below displays the formatting task pane.

Sub FormattingPane()
    Application.TaskPanes(wdTaskPaneFormatting).Visible = True
End Sub
Tasks Collection Object

Multiple objects \(\text{Tasks}\)
\(\text{Task}\)

A collection of \text{Task} objects that represents all the tasks currently running on the system.
Using the Tasks Collection

Use the Tasks property to return the Tasks collection. The following example determines whether Microsoft Excel is running. If it is, this example switches to it and maximizes it; otherwise, the example starts it.

If Tasks.Exists("Microsoft Excel") = True Then
    Tasks("Microsoft Excel").Activate
    Tasks("Microsoft Excel").WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize
Else
    Shell "C:\Program Files\" & _
       "Microsoft Office\Office10\Excel.exe"
End If

Use Visual Basic's Shell function to run an executable program and add the program to the Tasks collection.

Use Tasks(index), where index is the application name or the index number, to return a single Task object. The following example opens and resizes the application window for the first visible task in the Tasks collection.

With Tasks(1)
    If .Visible = True Then
        .Activate
        .Width = 400
        .Height = 200
    End If
End With

The following example restores the Calculator application window if the application is in the Tasks collection.

If Tasks.Exists("Calculator") = True Then
    Tasks("Calculator").WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
End If
Templates Collection Object

Multiple objects - Templates
  - Template
  - Multiple objects

A collection of Template objects that represent all the templates that are currently available. This collection includes open templates, templates attached to open documents, and global templates loaded in the Templates and Add-ins dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the Templates Collection

Use the Templates property to return the Templates collection. The following example displays the path and file name of each template in the Templates collection.

For Each aTemp In Templates
    MsgBox aTemp.FullName
Next aTemp

The Add method isn't available for the Templates collection. Instead, you can add a template to the Templates collection by doing any of the following:

- Using the Open method with the Documents collection to open a document based on a template or a template
- Using the Add method with the Documents collection to open a new document based on a template
- Using the Add method with the Addins collection to load a global template
- Using the AttachedTemplate property with the Document object to attach a template to a document

Use Templates(index), where index is the template name or the index number, to return a single Template object. The following example saves the Dot1.dot template.

Templates("C:\MSOffice\WinWord\Templates\Dot1.dot").Save

The index number represents the position of the template in the Templates collection. The following example displays the file name of the first template in the Templates collection.

MsgBox Templates(1).FullName
Remarks

Use the **NormalTemplate** property to return a template object that refers to the Normal template. Use the **AttachedTemplate** property to return the template attached to the specified document.

Use the **DefaultFilePath** property to determine the location of user or workgroup templates (that is, the folder where you want to store these templates). The following example displays the user template folder from the **File Locations** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```
MsgBox Options.DefaultFilePath(wdUserTemplatePath)
```
**TextColumns Collection Object**

A collection of [TextColumn](#) objects that represent all the columns of text in a document or a section of a document.
Using the TextColumns Collection

Use the TextColumns property to return the TextColumns collection. The following example formats the columns in the first section in the active document to be evenly spaced, with a line between the columns.

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup.TextColumns
    .EvenlySpaced = True
    .LineBetween = True
End With

Use the Add method to add a column to the collection of columns. By default, there's one text column in the TextColumns collection. The following example adds a 2.5-inch-wide column to the active document.

    Width:=InchesToPoints(2.5), _
    Spacing:=InchesToPoints(0.5), EvenlySpaced:=False
Remarks

Use the **SetCount** method to arrange text into columns. The following example arranges the text in the active document into three columns.

```
```
TwoInitialCapsExceptions Collection Object

A collection of TwoInitialCapsException objects that represent all the items listed in the Don't correct box on the INitial CApps tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box.
Using the TwoInitialCapsExceptions Collection

Use the TwoInitialCapsExceptions property to return the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection. The following example displays the items in this collection.

For Each aCap In AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions
    MsgBox aCap.Name
Next aCap

If the TwoInitialCapsAutoAdd property is True, words are automatically added to the list of initial-capital exceptions. Use the Add method to add an item to the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection. The following example adds "Industry" to the list of initial-capital exceptions.

AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions.Add Name:="INdustry"

Use TwoInitialCapsExceptions(index), where index is the initial cap name or the index number, to return a single TwoInitialCapsException object. The following example deletes the initial-capital item named "KMenu."

AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions("KMenu").Delete

The index number represents the position of the initial-capital exception in the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection. The following example displays the name of the first item in the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions(1).Name
Variables Collection Object

A collection of **Variable** objects that represent the variables added to a document or template. Document variables are used to preserve macro settings in between macro sessions.
Using the Variables Collection

Use the Variables property to return the Variables collection. The following example displays the number of variables in the document named "Sales.doc."

MsgBox Documents("Sales.doc").Variables.Count & " variables"

Use the Add method to add a variable to a document. The following example adds a document variable named "Temp" with a value of 12 to the active document.

ActiveDocument.Variables.Add Name:="Temp", Value:="12"

If you try to add a document variable with a name that already exists in the Variables collection, an error occurs. To avoid this error, you can enumerate the collection before adding any new variables. If the Blue document variable already exists in the active document, the following example sets its value to 6. If this variable doesn't already exist, this example adds it to the document and sets it to 6.

For Each aVar In ActiveDocument.Variables
    If aVar.Name = "Blue" Then num = aVar.Index
Next aVar
If num = 0 Then
    ActiveDocument.Variables.Add Name:="Blue", Value:=6
Else
    ActiveDocument.Variables(num).Value = 6
End If

Use Variables(index), where index is the document variable name or the index number, to return a single Variable object. The following example displays the value of the Temp document variable in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Variables("Temp").Value

The index number represents the position of the document variable in the Variables collection. The first variable added to the Variables collection is
index number 1; the second variable added to the collection is index number 2, and so on. The following example displays the name of the first document variable in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Variables(1).Name

To add a variable to a template, open the template as a document by using the **OpenAsDocument** method. The following example stores the user name (from the **Options** dialog box) in the template attached to the active document.

ScreenUpdating = False
With ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument
    .Variables.Add Name:="UserName", Value:= Application.UserName
    .Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
End With
Versions Collection Object

Document  Versions  Version

A collection of Version objects that represent all the versions of a document. Corresponds to the items listed in the Versions dialog box (File menu).
Using the Versions Collection

Use the `Versions` property to return the `Versions` collection. The following example turns off the option that automatically creates new document versions.

```vba
```

Use the `Save` method to add an item to the `Versions` collection. The following example adds a version with the specified comment.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Versions.Save _
    Comment:="incorporated Judy's revisions"
```

Use `Versions(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `Version` object. The index number represents the position of the version in the `Versions` collection. The first version added to the `Versions` collection is index number 1. The following example displays the comment, author, and date of the first version of the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Versions.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Versions(1)
        MsgBox "Comment = " & .Comment & vbCrLf & "Author = " & _
            .SavedBy & vbCrLf & "Date = " & .Date
    End With
End If
```
Windows Collection Object

Multiple objects \(\text{Windows}\)
- \(\text{Window}\)
  - Multiple objects

A collection of \textbf{Window} objects that represent all the available windows. The \textbf{Windows} collection for the \textbf{Application} object contains all the windows in the application, whereas the \textbf{Windows} collection for the \textbf{Document} object contains only the windows that display the specified document.
Using the Windows Collection

Use the **Windows** property to return the **Windows** collection. The following example tiles all the windows so that they don't overlap one another.

```vba
Windows.Arrange ArrangeStyle:=wdTiled
```

Use the **Add** method or the **NewWindow** method to add a new window to the **Windows** collection. Each of the following statements creates a new window for the document in the active window.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.NewWindow
NewWindow
Windows.Add
```

Use **Windows(index)**, where `index` is the window name or the index number, to return a single **Window** object. The following example maximizes the Document1 window.

```vba
Windows("Document1").WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize
```

The index number is the number to the left of the window name on the **Window** menu. The following example displays the caption of the first window in the **Windows** collection.

```vba
MsgBox Windows(1).Caption
```
Remarks

A colon (:) and a number appear in the window caption when more than one window is open for a document.

When you switch the view to print preview, a new window is created. This window is removed from the Windows collection when you close print preview.
Words Collection Object

Multiple objects \texttt{- Words}
\quad \texttt{- Range}
\quad \texttt{- Multiple objects}

A collection of words in a selection, range, or document. Each item in the \texttt{Words} collection is a \texttt{Range} object that represents one word. There is no Word object.
Using the Words Collection

Use the **Words** property to return the **Words** object. The following example displays how many words are currently selected.

MsgBox Selection.Words.Count & " words are selected"

Use **Words(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a **Range** object that represents one word. The index number represents the position of the word in the **Words** collection. The following example formats the first word in the selection as 24-point italic.

With Selection.Words(1)
  .Italic = True
  .Font.Size = 24
End With

The item in the **Words** collection includes both the word and the spaces after the word. To remove the trailing spaces, use Visual Basic's **RTrim** function—for example, RTrim(ActiveDocument.Words(1)). The following example selects the first word (and its trailing spaces) in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Words(1).Select
Remarks

If the selection is the insertion point and it is immediately followed by a space, Selection.Words(1) refers to the word preceding the selection. If the selection is the insertion point and is immediately followed by a character, Selection.Words(1) refers to the word following the selection.

The Count property for this collection in a document returns the number of items in the main story only. To count items in other stories use the collection with the Range object. Also, the Count property includes punctuation and paragraph marks in the total. If you need a count of the the actual words in a document, use the Word Count dialog box. The following example retrieves the number of words in the active document and assigns the value to the variable numWords.

```vba
Set temp = Dialogs(wdDialogToolsWordCount)
' Execute the dialog box in order to refresh its data.
temp.Execute
temp.Words
```

For more information about calling built-in dialog boxes, see Displaying built-in Word dialog boxes.

The Add method isn't available for the Words collection. Instead, use the InsertAfter method or the InsertBefore method to add text to a Range object. The following example inserts text after the first word in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Range.Words(1).InsertAfter "New text "
```
XMLChildNodeSuggestions Collection

Multiple objects XMLChildNodeSuggestions
  XMLChildNodeSuggestion
  XMLSchemaReference

Represents a collection of XMLChildNodeSuggestion objects that represent elements that may be valid children of the specified element according to the schema. This collection is read-only.

Note Each XMLChildNodeSuggestion object in an XMLChildNodeSuggestions collection is an item in the list of allowed possible XML elements at the bottom of the XML Structure task pane.
Using the XMLChildNodeSuggestions Collection

Use the Item method to return an individual XMLChildNodeSuggestion object. Use the ChildNodeSuggestions property of the Document object to access the XMLChildNodeSuggestions collection that represents the root elements of any attached schemas. Use the ChildNodeSuggestion property of the XMLNode object to access the XMLChildNodeSuggestions collection for a specific element in a document. Use the Insert method to insert at the insertion point position the XML element associated with an XMLChildNodeSuggestion object.

The following example loops through the suggestions for the first element selected in the active document and inserts all allowed elements at the insertion point position.

Dim objSuggestion As XMLChildNodeSuggestion
Dim objNode As XMLNode

Set objNode = Selection.XMLNodes.Item(1)

For Each objSuggestion In objNode.ChildNodeSuggestions
    objSuggestion.Insert
    Selection.MoveRight
Next
XMLNamespaces Collection

A collection of XMLNamespace objects that represents the entire collection of schemas in the Schema Library. In Microsoft Word, you can access the Schema Library from the XML Schema tab in the Templates and Add-ins dialog box. The Schema Library represents schemas installed on a user's machine that a user has applied to a Word document or that a user has explicitly added to the Schema Library by using the Schema Library dialog box.
Using the XMLNamespaces Collection

Use the Item method of the XMLNamespaces collection to return an individual XMLNameSpace object. The index value of the Item method can be either a Long, which indicates the position of the schema in the Schema Library, or a String, which represents the name of the schema as returned by using the URI property (the TargetNamespace setting defined in the schema).

The following example attaches a schema named SimpleSample to the active document.

Sub ApplySampleSchema()
    Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace

    For Each objSchema In Application.XMLNamespaces
        If objSchema.URI = "SimpleSample" Then
            objSchema.AttachToDocument ActiveDocument
            Exit For
        End If
    Next
End Sub

Note The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
XMLNodes Collection

Multiple objects

XMLNodes

XMLNode

Multiple objects

A collection of XMLNode objects that represents the nodes in the tree view of the XML Structure task pane, which indicates the elements that a user has applied to a document. Each node in the tree view is an instance of an XMLNode object. The hierarchy in the tree view indicates whether a node contains child nodes.

You can return an XMLNodes collection for a selection, a range, or the entire document. The order in which the XMLNode objects appear in the XMLNodes collection is the same order in which their start or end tags appear within the specified selection, range, or document.
Using the XMLNodes Collection

Use the **Item** method of the **XMLNodes** collection to return an individual **XMLNode** object. Use the **Validate** method to verify that an XML element is valid according to the applied schemas and that any required child elements exist and are in the required order. Once you run the **Validate** method, use the **ValidationStatus** property to verify whether an element is valid and the **ValidationErrorText** property to display a message to the user as to what the user needs to fix in order to make the XML in the document conform to the XML schema rules.

The following example validates each of the XML elements in the active document and, if the element or attribute is found to be invalid against the schema, returns a message to the user explaining why the element is invalid.

```vba
Dim objNode As XMLNode

For Each objNode In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
    objNode.Validate
    If objNode.ValidationStatus <> wdXMLValidationStatusOK Then
        MsgBox objNode.ValidationErrorText(True)
    End If
Next
```

Use the **Add** method to add an XML element to a selection, a range, or the document. The following example inserts the example element from the SimpleSample schema into the active document at the insertion point or surrounding the active selection.

**Note** Because XML is case sensitive, the XML element as typed in the **Name** parameter of the **Add** method must be typed exactly as it appears in the schema referenced in the **Namespace** parameter.

```vba
Dim objNode As XMLNode
Dim intResponse As Integer

Set objNode = Selection.XMLNodes.Add("example", "SimpleSample")
objNode.Validate

If objNode.ValidationStatus < 0 Then
```
intResponse = MsgBox("This element is invalid. " & _
    "Are you sure you want to add it?", vbYesNo)
If intResponse = vbNo Then objNode.Delete
End If
XMLSchemaReferences Collection

Document \( \text{XMLSchemaReferences} \)
\( \text{XMLSchemaReference} \)

A collection of XMLSchemaReference objects that represent the unique namespaces that are attached to a document.
Using the XMLSchemaReferences Collection

Use the XMLSchemaReferences property to return a collection of schemas attached to a document. The following example loops through the schemas attached to a document. If it finds the specified schema, it reloads it; if it doesn't find the specified schema, it attaches the schema to the document.

Sub VerifySampleSchema()
    Dim objNS As XMLNamespace
    Dim objSchema As XMLSchemaReference
    Dim blnSchemaAttached As Boolean
    
    For Each objSchema In ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences
        If objSchema.NamespaceURI <> "SimpleSample" Then
            blnSchemaAttached = False
        Else
            objSchema.Reload
            blnSchemaAttached = True
            Exit For
        End If
    Next
    
    If blnSchemaAttached = False Then
        Set objNS = Application.XMLNamespaces.Item("SimpleSample")
        objNS.AttachToDocument (ActiveDocument)
    End If
End Sub

Note  The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
XSLTransforms Collection

XSLTransforms

XMLNamespace

A collection of XSLTransform objects that represent all of the Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLTs) for a specific XML namespace.
Using the XSLTransforms Collection

Use the **Add** method to add an individual **XSLTransform** object to the collection of XSLTs for a schema. The following example adds simplesample.xslt to the XSLTs for the SimpleSample schema.

```vba
Sub AddXSLT()
    Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace
    Dim objTransform As XSLTransform

    Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces("SimpleSample")
    Set objTransform = objSchema.XSLTransforms._
                     .Add("c:\schemas\simplesample.xslt")
End Sub
```

Use the **Item** method to return a single **XSLTransform** object. The following example deletes the first XSLT in the collection of XSLTs for the SimpleSample schema.

```vba
Sub DeleteTransform()
    Dim objXSLT As XSLTransform
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    Set objXSLT = Application.XMLNamespaces("SimpleSample") _
                   .XSLTransforms.Item(1)

    intResponse = MsgBox("Are you sure you want to delete the " _
                          & objXSLT.Alias & " XSL transform?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbYes Then objXSLT.Delete
End Sub
```

**Note** The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Zooms Collection Object

A collection of Zoom objects that represents the magnification options for each view (outline, normal, print layout, and so on).
Using the Zooms Collection

Use the **Zooms** property to return the **Zooms** collection. The following example sets the zoom percentage for the active window to 100 percent in Normal view.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane._.Zooms(wdNormalView).Percentage = 100
```

The **Add** method isn't available for the **Zooms** collection. The **Zooms** collection includes a single **Zoom** object for each of the various view types (outline, normal, page layout, and so on). You cannot enumerate the **Zooms** collection by using a **For Each...Next** loop.

Use **Zooms(index)**, where **index** identifies the view type, to return a single **Zoom** object. The view type specified by **index** can be one of the following **WdViewType** constants: **wdMasterView**, **wdNormalView**, **wdOutlineView**, **wdPrintPreview**, **wdPrintView**, or **wdWebView**. The following example sets the magnification for the active window so that an entire page is visible.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane._.Zooms(wdPrintView).PageFit = wdPageFitFullPage
```

You can also use the **Zoom** property of the **View** object to return a single **Zoom** object. The following example sets the zoom percentage for the active window to 110 percent.

```
```
AddIn Object

AddIns \( \rightarrow \) AddIn

Represents a single add-in, either installed or not installed. The AddIn object is a member of the AddIns collection. The AddIns collection contains all the add-ins available to Word, regardless of whether or not they're currently loaded. The AddIns collection includes global templates or Word add-in libraries (WLLs) displayed in the Templates and Add-ins dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the AddIn Object

Use **AddIns(index)**, where *index* is the add-in name or index number, to return a single **AddIn** object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown in the **Templates and Add-Ins** dialog box. The following example loads the Letter.dot template as a global template.

```vba
AddIns("Letter.dot").Installed = True
```

The index number represents the position of the add-in in the list of add-ins in the **Templates and Add-ins** dialog box. The following instruction displays the path of the first available add-in.

```vba
If Addins.Count >= 1 Then MsgBox Addins(1).Path
```

The following example creates a list of add-ins at the beginning of the active document. The list contains the name, path, and installed state of each available add-in.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
    .InsertAfter "Name" & vbTab & "Path" & vbTab & "Installed"
    .InsertParagraphAfter
    For Each oAddIn In AddIns
        .InsertAfter oAddIn.Name & vbTab & oAddIn.Path & vbTab & oAddIn.Installed
        .InsertParagraphAfter
    Next oAddIn
End With
```

Use the **Add** method to add an add-in to the list of available add-ins and (optionally) install it using the **Install** argument.

```vba
AddIns.Add FileName:="C:\Templates\Other\Letter.dot", Install:=True
```

To install an add-in shown in the list of available add-ins, use the **Installed** property.
AddIns("Letter.dot").Installed = True

**Note** Use the **Compiled** property to determine whether an **AddIn** object is a template or a WLL.
Application Object

Multiple objects

Represents the Microsoft Word application. The Application object includes properties and methods that return top-level objects. For example, the ActiveDocument property returns a Document object.
Using the Application Object

Use the Application property to return the Application object. The following example displays the user name for Word.

MsgBox Application.UserName

Many of the properties and methods that return the most common user-interface objects—such as the active document (ActiveDocument property)—can be used without the Application object qualifier. For example, instead of writing Application.ActiveDocument.PrintOut, you can write ActiveDocument.PrintOut. Properties and methods that can be used without the Application object qualifier are considered "global." To view the global properties and methods in the Object Browser, click <globals> at the top of the list in the Classes box.
Remarks

To use Automation (formerly OLE Automation) to control Word from another application, use Visual Basic's **CreateObject** or **GetObject** function to return a Word **Application** object. The following Microsoft Excel example starts Word (if it's not already running) and opens an existing document.

```vba
Set wrd = GetObject(, "Word.Application")
wrd.Visible = True
wrd.Documents.Open "C:\My Documents\Temp.doc"
Set wrd = Nothing
```
AutoCaption Object

AutoCaptions | AutoCaption

Represents a single caption that can be automatically added when items such as tables, pictures, or OLE objects are inserted into a document. The AutoCaption object is a member of the AutoCaptions collection. The AutoCaptions collection contains all the captions listed in the AutoCaption dialog box (Insert menu).
Using the AutoCaption Object

Use `AutoCaptions(index)`, where `index` is the caption name or index number, to return a single `AutoCaption` object. The caption names correspond to the items listed in the `AutoCaption` dialog box (Insert menu). You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown in the `AutoCaption` dialog box. The following example enables autocaptions for Word tables.

```
AutoCaptions("Microsoft Word Table").AutoInsert = True
```

The index number represents the position of the `AutoCaption` object in the list of items in the `AutoCaption` dialog box. The following example displays the name of the first item listed in the `AutoCaption` dialog box.

```
MsgBox AutoCaptions(1).Name
```

`AutoCaption` objects cannot be programmatically added to or deleted from the `AutoCaptions` collection.
AutoCorrect Object

Multiple objects - [AutoCorrect]

- Multiple objects

Represents the AutoCorrect functionality in Word.
Using the AutoCorrect Object

Use the AutoCorrect property to return the AutoCorrect object. The following example enables the AutoCorrect options and creates an AutoCorrect entry.

```vbnet
With AutoCorrect
    .CorrectCapsLock = True
    .CorrectDays = True
    .Entries.Add Name:="usually", Value:="usually"
End With
```

The Entries property returns the AutoCorrectEntries object that represents the AutoCorrect entries in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).
AutoCorrectEntry Object

AutoCorrectEntries ▼ AutoCorrectEntry

Represents a single AutoCorrect entry. The AutoCorrectEntry object is a member of the AutoCorrectEntries collection. The AutoCorrectEntries collection includes the entries in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the AutoCorrectEntry Object

Use Entries(index), where index is the AutoCorrect entry name or index number, to return a single AutoCorrectEntry object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown under Replace in the AutoCorrect dialog box. The following example sets the value of the AutoCorrect entry named "teh."

AutoCorrect.Entries("teh").Value = "the"

Use the Apply method to insert an AutoCorrect entry at the specified range. The following example adds an AutoCorrect entry and then inserts it in place of the selection.

AutoCorrect.Entries.Add Name:="hellp", Value:="hello"
AutoCorrect.Entries("hellp").Apply Range:=Selection.Range

Use either the Add or AddRichText method to add an AutoCorrect entry to the list of available entries. The following example adds a plain-text AutoCorrect entry for the misspelling of the word "their."

AutoCorrect.Entries.Add Name:="thier", Value:="their"

The following example creates an AutoCorrect entry named "PMO" based on the text and formatting of the selection.

AutoTextEntry Object

AutoTextEntries | AutoTextEntry

Represents a single AutoText entry. The AutoTextEntry object is a member of the AutoTextEntries collection. The AutoTextEntries collection contains all the AutoText entries in the specified template. The entries are listed on the AutoText tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the AutoTextEntry Object

Use `AutoTextEntries(index)`, where `index` is the AutoText entry name or index number, to return a single `AutoTextEntry` object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name, as it's shown on the `AutoText` tab in the `AutoCorrect` dialog box. The following example sets the value of an existing AutoText entry named "cName."

```vba
NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries("cName").Value = _
    "The Johnson Company"
```

The following example displays the name and value of the first AutoText entry in the template attached to the active document.

```vba
Set myTemplate = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
MsgBox "Name = " & myTemplate.AutoTextEntries(1).Name & vbCr _
    & "Value " & myTemplate.AutoTextEntries(1).Value
```

The following example inserts the global AutoText entry named "TheWorld" at the insertion point.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries("TheWorld").Insert _
    Where:=Selection.Range
```

Use the `Add` method to add an `AutoTextEntry` object to the `AutoTextEntries` collection. The following example adds an AutoText entry named "Blue" based on the text of the selection.

```vba
NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries.Add Name:="Blue", _
    Range:=Selection.Range
```
**Bookmark Object**

- **Bookmarks**
- **Bookmark**
- **Range**

Represents a single bookmark. The **Bookmark** object is a member of the **Bookmarks** collection. The **Bookmarks** collection includes all the bookmarks listed in the **Bookmark** dialog box (**Insert** menu).
Using the Bookmark Object

Use **Bookmarks**(index), where `index` is the bookmark name or index number, to return a single **Bookmark** object. You must exactly match the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the bookmark name. The following example selects the bookmark named "temp" in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp").Select
```

The index number represents the position of the bookmark in the **Selection** or **Range** object. For the **Document** object, the index number represents the position of the bookmark in the alphabetic list of bookmarks in the **Bookmarks** dialog box (click **Name** to sort the list of bookmarks alphabetically). The following example displays the name of the second bookmark in the **Bookmarks** collection.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(2).Name
```

Use the **Add** method to add a bookmark to a document range. The following example marks the selection by adding a bookmark named "temp."

```
```
Remarks

Use the **BookmarkID** property with a range or selection object to return the index number of the **Bookmark** object in the **Bookmarks** collection. The following example displays the index number of the bookmark named "temp" in the active document.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp").Range.BookmarkID
```

You can use predefined bookmarks with the **Bookmarks** property. The following example sets the bookmark named "currpara" to the location marked by the predefined bookmark named "\Para".

```
ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("\Para").Copy "currpara"
```

Use the **Exists** method to determine whether a bookmark already exists in the selection, range, or document. The following example ensures that the bookmark named "temp" exists in the active document before selecting the bookmark.

```
If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists("temp") = True Then
    ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp").Select
End If
```
Border Object

`Borders` `Border`

Represents a border of an object. The `Border` object is a member of the `Borders` collection.
Using the Border Object

Use Borders(index), where index identifies the border, to return a single Border object. Index can be one of the following WdBorderType constants: wdBorderBottom, wdBorderDiagonalDown, wdBorderDiagonalUp, wdBorderHorizontal, wdBorderLeft, wdBorderRight, wdBorderTop, or wdBorderVertical. Use the LineStyle property to apply a border line to a Border object. The following example applies a double-line border below the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderBottom)
    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
    .LineWidth = wdLineWidth025pt
End With
```

The following example applies a single-line border around the first character in the selection.

```vba
With Selection.Characters(1)
    .Font.Size = 36
    .Borders.Enable = True
End With
```

The following example adds an art border around each page in the first section.

```vba
For Each aBorder In ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Borders
    With aBorder
        .ArtStyle = wdArtSeattle
        .ArtWidth = 20
    End With
Next aBorder
```

Border objects cannot be added to the Borders collection. The number of members in the Borders collection is finite and varies depending on the type of object. For example, a table has six elements in the Borders collection, whereas a paragraph has four.
Break Object

Represents individual page, column, and section breaks in a page. Use the **Break** object and the related methods and properties for programmatically defining page layout in a document.
Using the Break Object

Use the **Item** method to return a specific **Break** object. The following example returns the first break in the first page of the active document.

```
Dim objBreak As Break
```
Browser Object

Represents the browser tool used to move the insertion point to objects in a document. This tool is comprised of the three buttons at the bottom of the vertical scroll bar.
Using the Browser Object

Use the `Browser` property to return the `Browser` object. The following example moves the insertion point just before the next field in the active document.

```vbnet
With Application.Browser
    .Target = wdBrowseField
    .Next
End With
```

The following example moves the insertion point to the previous table and selects it.

```vbnet
With Application.Browser
    .Target = wdBrowseTable
    .Previous
End With
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Tables(1).Select
End If
```
CalloutFormat Object

Multiple objects | CalloutFormat

Contains properties and methods that apply to line callouts.
Using the CalloutFormat Object

Use the Callout property to return a CalloutFormat object. The following example specifies the following attributes of shape three (a line callout) on the active document: the callout will have a vertical accent bar that separates the text from the callout line; the angle between the callout line and the side of the callout text box will be 30 degrees; there will be no border around the callout text; the callout line will be attached to the top of the callout text box; and the callout line will contain two segments. For this example to work, shape three must be a callout.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Callout  
  .Accent = True  
  .Angle = msoCalloutAngle30  
  .Border = False  
  .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropTop  
  .Type = msoCalloutThree  
End With
CaptionLabel Object

CaptionLabels └─CaptionLabel

Represents a single caption label. The CaptionLabel object is a member of the CaptionLabels collection. The items in the CaptionLabels collection are listed in the Label box in the Caption dialog box (Insert menu).
Using the CaptionLabel Object

Use `CaptionLabels(index)`, where `index` is the caption label name or index number, to return a single `CaptionLabel` object. The following example sets the numbering style for the Figure caption label.

```vba
CaptionLabels("Figure").NumberStyle = _
    wdCaptionNumberStyleLowercaseLetter
```

The index number represents the position of the caption label in the `CaptionLabels` collection. The following example displays the first caption label.

```vba
MsgBox CaptionLabels(1).Name
```

Use the `Add` method to add a custom caption label. The following example adds a caption label named "Photo."

```vba
CaptionLabels.Add Name:="Photo"
```
Cell Object

Multiple objects
  Cells
  Cell
  Multiple objects

Represents a single table cell. The Cell object is a member of the Cells collection. The Cells collection represents all the cells in the specified object.
Using the Cell Object

Use **Cell**(row, column), where row is the row number and column is the column number, or **Cells**(index), where index is the index number, to return a **Cell** object. The following example applies shading to the second cell in the first row.

```vba
Set myCell = ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(Row:=1, Column:=2)
myCell.Shading.Texture = wdTexture20Percent
```

The following example applies shading to the first cell in the first row.

```vba
```

Use the **Add** method to add a **Cell** object to the **Cells** collection. You can also use the **InsertCells** method of the **Selection** object to insert new cells. The following example adds a cell before the first cell in myTable.

```vba
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
myTable.Range.Cells.Add BeforeCell:=myTable.Cell(1, 1)
```

The following example sets a range (**myRange**) that references the first two cells in the first table. After the range is set, the cells are combined by the **Merge** method.

```vba
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(myTable.Cell(1, 1) _
    .Range.Start, myTable.Cell(1, 2).Range.End)
myRange.Cells.Merge
```
Remarks

Use the **Add** method with the **Rows** or **Columns** collection to add a row or column of cells.

Use the **Information** property with a **Selection** object to return the current row and column number. The following example changes the width of the first cell in the selection and then displays the cell's row number and column number.

```vba
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    With Selection.Cells(1).Width = 22
        MsgBox "Cell " & .Information(wdStartOfRangeRowNumber) & "," & "," & .Information(wdStartOfRangeColumnNumber)
    End With
End If
```
**CheckBox Object**

FormField - CheckBox

Represents a single check box form field.
Using the CheckBox Object

Use `FormFields(index)`, where `index` is index number or the bookmark name associated with the check box, to return a single `FormField` object. Use the `CheckBox` property with the `FormField` object to return a `CheckBox` object. The following example selects the check box form field named "Check1" in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Check1").CheckBox.Value = True
```

The index number represents the position of the form field in the `FormFields` collection. The following example checks the type of the first form field; if it's a check box, the check box is selected.

```
If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Type = wdFieldFormCheckBox Then
    ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).CheckBox.Value = True
End If
```

The following example determines whether the `ffield` object is valid before changing the check box size to 14 points.

```
Set ffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).CheckBox
If ffield.Valid = True Then
    ffield.AutoSize = False
    ffield.Size = 14
Else
    MsgBox "First field is not a check box"
End If
```

Use the `Add` method with the `FormFields` object to add a check box form field. The following example adds a check box at the beginning of the active document, sets the name to "Color", and then selects the check box.

```
With ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(Range:=ActiveDocument.Range _
    (Start:=0,End:=0), Type:=wdFieldFormCheckBox)
        .Name = "Color"
        .CheckBox.Value = True
End With
```
ColorFormat Object

Multiple objects

Represents the color of a one-color object or the foreground or background color of an object with a gradient or patterned fill. You can set colors to an explicit red-green-blue value by using the RGB property.
Using the ColorFormat Object

Use one of the properties listed in the following table to return a **ColorFormat** object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this property</th>
<th>With this object</th>
<th>To return a ColorFormat object that represents this</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BackColor</strong></td>
<td><strong>FillFormat</strong></td>
<td>Background fill color (used in a shaded or patterned fill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ForeColor</strong></td>
<td><strong>FillFormat</strong></td>
<td>Foreground fill color (or simply the fill color for a solid fill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BackColor</strong></td>
<td><strong>LineFormat</strong></td>
<td>Background line color (used in a patterned line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ForeColor</strong></td>
<td><strong>LineFormat</strong></td>
<td>Foreground line color (or just the line color for a solid line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ForeColor</strong></td>
<td><strong>ShadowFormat</strong></td>
<td>Shadow color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ExtrusionColor</strong></td>
<td><strong>ThreeDFormat</strong></td>
<td>Color of the sides of an extruded object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the **RGB** property to set a color to an explicit red-green-blue value. The following example adds a rectangle to the active document and then sets the foreground color, background color, and gradient for the rectangle's fill.

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument.Shapes _
  .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 90, 90, 90, 50).Fill
  .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
  .BackColor.RGB = RGB(170, 170, 170)
  .TwoColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1
End With
```
Column Object

Multiple objects

- Column
- Multiple objects

Represents a single table column. The Column object is a member of the Columns collection. The Columns collection includes all the columns in a table, selection, or range.
Using the Column Object

Use Columns(index), where index is the index number, to return a single Column object. The index number represents the position of the column in the Columns collection (counting from left to right).

The following example selects column one in table one in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns(1).Select

Use the Column property with a Cell object to return a Column object. The following example deletes the text in cell one, inserts new text, and then sorts the entire column.

With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(1, 1)
    .Range.Delete
    .Range.InsertBefore "Sales"
    .Column.Sort
End With

Use the Add method to add a column to a table. The following example adds a column to the first table in the active document, and then it makes the column widths equal.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    myTable.Columns.Add BeforeColumn:=myTable.Columns(1)
    myTable.Columns.DistributeWidth
End If
Remarks

Use the **Information** property with a **Selection** object to return the current column number. The following example selects the current column and then displays the column number in a message box.

```
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Columns(1).Select
    MsgBox "Column " & Selection.Information(wdStartOfRangeColumnNumber)
End If
```
Comment Object

- Comments
- Comment
- Range

Represents a single comment. The Comment object is a member of the Comments collection. The Comments collection includes comments in a selection, range or document.
Using the Comment Object

Use Comments(index), where index is the index number, to return a single Comment object. The index number represents the position of the comment in the specified selection, range, or document. The following example displays the author of the first comment in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Comments(1).Author

Use the Add method to add a comment at the specified range. The following example adds a comment immediately after the selection.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
   Text:="review this"

Use the Reference property to return the reference mark associated with the specified comment. Use the Range property to return the text associated with the specified comment. The following example displays the text associated with the first comment in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Comments(1).Range.Text
ConditionalStyle Object

Represents special formatting applied to specified areas of a table when the selected table is formatted with a specified table style.
Using the ConditionalStyle object

Use the `Condition` method of the `TableStyle` object to return a `ConditionalStyle` object. The `Shading` property can be used to apply shading to specified areas of a table. This example selects the first table in the active document and applies shading to alternate rows and columns. This example assumes that there is a table in the active document and that it is formatted using the Table Grid style.

```vba
Sub ApplyConditionalStyle()
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Select
        With .Styles("Table Grid").Table
            .Condition(wdOddColumnBanding).Shading _
                .BackgroundPatternColor = wdColorGray10
            .Condition(wdOddRowBanding).Shading _
                .BackgroundPatternColor = wdColorGray10
        End With
    End With
End Sub
```

Use the `Borders` property to apply borders to specified areas of a table. This example selects the first table in the active document and applies borders to the first and last row and first column. This example assumes that there is a table in the active document and that it is formatted using the Table Grid style.

```vba
Sub ApplyTableBorders()
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Select
        With .Styles("Table Grid").Table
            .Condition(wdFirstRow).Borders(wdBorderBottom) _
                .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
            .Condition(wdFirstColumn).Borders(wdBorderRight) _
                .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
            .Condition(wdLastRow).Borders(wdBorderTop) _
                .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
        End With
    End With
End Sub
```
CustomLabel Object

CustomLabels CustomLabel

Represents a custom mailing label. The CustomLabel object is a member of the CustomLabels collection. The CustomLabels collection contains all the custom mailing labels listed in the Label Options dialog box.
Using the CustomLabel Object

Use `CustomLabels(index)`, where `index` is the custom label name or index number, to return a single `CustomLabel` object. The following example creates a new document with an existing custom label layout named "My Labels."

```vba
Set ML = Application.MailingLabel
If ML.CustomLabels("My Labels").Valid = True Then
    ML.CreateNewDocument Name:="My Labels"
Else
    MsgBox "The My Labels custom label is not available"
End If
```

The index number represents the position of the custom mailing label in the `CustomLabels` collection. The following example displays the name of the first custom mailing label.

```vba
If Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels(1).Name
End If
```

**Note** `CustomLabel` objects are sorted alphabetically in the `CustomLabels` collection and their index numbers are dynamically reassigned as the contents of the collection change. For that reason, it is safer to refer to a specific `CustomLabel` object by name rather than by index number.

Use the `Add` method to create a custom label. The following example adds a custom mailing label named "My Label" and sets the page size.

```vba
Set ML = Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels.Add(Name:="My Labels", _
    DotMatrix:=False)
ML.PageSize = wdCustomLabelA4
```
CustomProperty Object

CustomProperties | CustomProperty

Represents a single instance of a custom property for a smart tag. The CustomProperty object is a member of the CustomProperties collection.
Using the CustomProperty object

Use the Item method—or Properties (Index), where index is the number of the property—of the CustomProperties collection to return a CustomProperty object. Use the Name and Value properties to return the information related to a custom property for a smart tag. This example displays a message containing the name and value of the first custom property of the first smart tag in the current document. This example assumes that the current document contains at least one smart tag and that the first smart tag has at least one custom property.

Sub SmartTagsProps()
    With ThisDocument.SmartTags(Index:=1).Properties.Item(Index:=1)
        MsgBox "Smart Tag Name: " & .Name & vbCrLf & 
                "Smart Tag Value: " & .Value
    End With
End Sub
DefaultWebOptions Object

DefaultWebOptions

Contains global application-level attributes used by Microsoft Word when you save a document as a Web page or open a Web page. You can return or set attributes either at the application (global) level or at the document level. (Note that attribute values can be different from one document to another, depending on the attribute value at the time the document was saved.) Document-level attribute settings override application-level attribute settings. Document-level attributes are contained in the WebOptions object.
Using the DefaultWebOptions Object

Use the **DefaultWebOptions** method to return the **DefaultWebOptions** object. The following example checks to see whether PNG (Portable Network Graphics) is allowed as an image format and sets the `strImageFileType` variable accordingly.

```vba
Set objAppWebOptions = Application.DefaultWebOptions
With objAppWebOptions
    If .AllowPNG = True Then
        strImageFileType = "PNG"
    Else
        strImageFileType = "JPG"
    End If
End With
```
Diagram Object

Multiple objects \[\text{Diagram} \downarrow \text{DiagramNodes}\]

Represents a single diagram in a document. The \textbf{Diagram} object is a member of the \textbf{Shapes} collection.
Using the Diagram object

Use the `Diagram` property of the `DiagramNode`, `Shape`, and `ShapeRange` objects to return a single `Diagram` object. Use the `Convert` method to change a diagram from one type to another. This example converts the first diagram in the active document into a radial diagram. This example assumes that the first shape in the active document is a diagram and not another type of shape.

```vba
Sub DiagramConvert()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Diagram(Convert msoDiagramRadial)
End Sub
```

Use the `Reverse` property to flip the order of the nodes in a diagram. This example reverses the order of the diagram nodes in the second shape in the active document. This assumes that the second shape in the active document is a diagram.

```vba
Sub DiagramReverse()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(2).Diagram.Reverse = msoTrue
End Sub
```
DiagramNode Object

Multiple objects ↑DiagramNode
              ↑Multiple objects

Represents a single diagram node within a diagram. The DiagramNode object is a member of the DiagramNodes collection.
Using the DiagramNode object

Use the **DiagramNode** property of the **Shape** or **ShapeRange** object to return a **DiagramNode** object. Use the **AddNode** method to add a node to a diagram. This example assumes the third shape in the document is a diagram and adds a node to it.

```vba
Sub AddDiagramNode()
End Sub
```

Use the **Delete** method to remove a node from a diagram. This example assumes the second shape in the document is a diagram and removes the first node from it.

```vba
Sub DeleteDiagramNode()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(2).DiagramNode.Children(1).Delete
End Sub
```
DiagramNodeChildren Collection

A collection of DiagramNode objects that represents the child nodes in a diagram.
Using the `DiagramNodeChildren` collection

Use the `Children` property to return the nodes in a `DiagramNodeChildren` collection. Use the `FirstChild` property to access the first child node in a diagram. This example deletes the first child of the second node in the first diagram in the document. This example assumes that the first shape in the active document is a diagram with at least two nodes, one with child nodes.

```vba
Sub DiagramNodeChild()
End Sub
```
Dialog Object

**Dialogs**

Represents a built-in dialog box. The **Dialog** object is a member of the **Dialogs** collection. The **Dialogs** collection contains all the built-in dialog boxes in Word. You cannot create a new built-in dialog box or add one to the **Dialogs** collection.
Using the Dialog Object

Use \texttt{Dialogs(index)}, where \texttt{index} is a \texttt{WdWordDialog} constant that identifies the dialog box, to return a single \texttt{Dialog} object. The following example displays and carries out the actions taken in the built-in \texttt{Open} dialog box (\texttt{File} menu).

\begin{Verbatim}
dlgAnswer = Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen).Show
\end{Verbatim}

The \texttt{WdWordDialog} constants are formed from the prefix "wdDialog" followed by the name of the menu and the dialog box. For example, the constant for the \texttt{Page Setup} dialog box is \texttt{wdDialogFilePageSetup}, and the constant for the \texttt{New} dialog box is \texttt{wdDialogFileNew}. For more information about working with built-in Word dialog boxes, see \texttt{Displaying built-in Word dialog boxes}.
Dictionary Object

Multiple objects of the Dictionary object represent a dictionary. Dictionary objects that represent custom dictionaries are members of the Dictionaries collection. Other dictionary objects are returned by properties of the Languages collection; these include the ActiveSpellingDictionary, ActiveGrammarDictionary, ActiveThesaurusDictionary, and ActiveHyphenationDictionary properties.
Using the Dictionary Object

Use `CustomDictionaries(index)`, where `index` is an index number or the string name for the dictionary, to return a single `Dictionary` object that represents a custom dictionary. The following example returns the first dictionary in the collection.

`CustomDictionaries(1)`

The following example returns the dictionary named "MyDictionary."

`CustomDictionaries("MyDictionary")`

Use the `ActiveCustomDictionary` property to set the custom spelling dictionary in the collection to which new words are added. If you try to set this property to a dictionary that's not a custom dictionary, an error occurs.

Use the `Add` method to add a new dictionary to the collection of active custom dictionaries. If there's no file with the name specified by `FileName`, Word creates it. The following example adds "MyCustom.dic" to the collection of custom dictionaries.

`CustomDictionaries.Add FileName:="MyCustom.dic"`
Remarks

Use the **Name** and **Path** properties to locate any of the dictionaries. The following example displays a message box that contains the full path for each dictionary.

```vba
For Each d In CustomDictionaries
    MsgBox d.Path & Application.PathSeparator & d.Name
Next d
```

Use the **LanguageSpecific** property to determine whether the specified custom dictionary can have a specific language assigned to it with the **LanguageID** property. If the dictionary is language specific, it will verify only text that's formatted for the specified language.

For each language for which proofing tools are installed, you can use the **ActiveGrammarDictionary**, **ActiveHyphenationDictionary**, **ActiveSpellingDictionary**, and **ActiveThesaurusDictionary** properties to return the corresponding **Dictionary** objects. The following example returns the full path for the active spelling dictionary used in the U.S. English version of Word.

```vba
Set myspell = Languages(wdEnglishUS).ActiveSpellingDictionary
MsgBox mySpell.Path & Application.PathSeparator & mySpell.Name
```

The **ReadOnly** property returns **True** for .lex files (built-in proofing dictionaries) and **False** for .dic files (custom spelling dictionaries).
Document Object

Multiple objects – Document

Multiple objects

Represents a document. The Document object is a member of the Documents collection. The Documents collection contains all the Document objects that are currently open in Word.
Using the Document Object

Use **Documents***(index), where *index* is the document name or index number to return a single **Document** object. The following example closes the document named "Report.doc" without saving changes.

```
Documents("Report.doc").Close SaveChanges:=wdDoNotSaveChanges
```

The index number represents the position of the document in the **Documents** collection. The following example activates the first document in the **Documents** collection.

```
Documents(1).Activate
```
Using ActiveDocument

You can use the **ActiveDocument** property to refer to the document with the focus. The following example uses the **Activate** method to activate the document named "Document 1." The example also sets the page orientation to landscape mode and then prints the document.

```vbnet
Documents("Document1").Activate
ActiveDocument.PageSetup.Orientation = wdOrientLandscape
ActiveDocument.PrintOut
```
DropCap Object

Paragraph | DropCap

Represents a dropped capital letter at the beginning of a paragraph. There is no DropCaps collection; each Paragraph object contains only one DropCap object.
Using the DropCap Object

Use the **DropCap** property to return a **DropCap** object. The following example sets a dropped capital letter for the first letter in the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap
    .Enable
    .Position = wdDropNormal
End With
```
DropDown Object

**FormField** - **DropDown**

**ListEntries**

Represents a drop-down form field that contains a list of items in a form.
Using the DropDown Object

Use `FormFields(index)`, where `index` is the index number or the bookmark name associated with the drop-down form field, to return a single `FormField` object. Use the `DropDown` property with the `FormField` object to return a `DropDown` object. The following example selects the first item in the drop-down form field named "DropDown" in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.FormFields("DropDown1").DropDown.Value = 1
```

The index number represents the position of the form field in the `FormFields` collection. The following example checks the type of the first form field in the active document. If it's a drop-down form field, the second item is selected.

```
If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Type = wdFieldFormDropDown Then
    ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).DropDown.Value = 2
End If
```

The following example determines whether form field represented by `ffield` is a valid drop-down form field before adding an item to it.

```
Set ffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).DropDown
If ffield.Valid = True Then
    ffield.ListEntries.Add Name:="Hello"
Else
    MsgBox "First field is not a drop down"
End If
```

Use the `Add` method with the `FormFields` collection to add a drop-down form field. The following example adds a drop-down form field at the beginning of the active document and then adds items to the form field.

```
Set ffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add( _
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0), _
    Type:=wdFieldFormDropDown)
With ffield
    .Name = "Colors"
    With .DropDown.ListEntries
        .Add Name:="Blue"
        .Add Name:="Green"
```
.Add Name:="Red"
End With
End With
Editor Object

**Editors** `Editor`  
**Range**

Represents a single user who has been given specific permissions to edit portions of a document. Users who can be given permissions include individual contributors and groups of users as defined for Document Workspace sites.

**Note** The permissions you assign to ranges and selections go into effect only after a document is protected. Use the **Editors** collection and the **Editor** object to assign specific permissions to sections of a document. Then use the **Protect** method to protect the document.
Using the Editor Object

Use the Add method of the Editors collection to give a specified user or group permission to modify a range or selection within a document. The following example gives the current user editing permission to modify the active selection.

Dim objEditor As Editor

Set objEditor = Selection.Editors.Add(wdEditorCurrent)
Email Object

Represent an e-mail message. There is no Emails collection; each Document object contains only one Email object.
Using the Email Object

Use the Email property to return the Email object. The Email object and its properties are valid only if the active document is an unsent forward, reply, or new e-mail message.

This example returns the name of the style associated with the current e-mail author.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Email.CurrentEmailAuthor.Style.NameLocal
```

**Note** The author style name is the same as the value returned by the UserName property.
EmailAuthor Object

Email Author

Represents the author of an e-mail message. There is no EmailAuthors collection; each Email object contains only one EmailAuthor object.
Using the EmailAuthor Object

Use the CurrentEmailAuthor property to return the EmailAuthor object. The EmailAuthor object and its properties are valid only if the active document is an unsent forward, reply, or new e-mail message.

This example returns the style associated with the current author for unsent replies, forwards, or new e-mail messages, and displays the name of the font associated with this style.

Set MyEmailStyle = _
   ActiveDocument.Email.CurrentEmailAuthor.Style
Msgbox MyEmailStyle.Font.Name
EmailOptions Object

Contains global application-level attributes used by Microsoft Word when you create and edit e-mail messages and replies.
Using the EmailOptions Object

Use the EmailOptions property to return the EmailOptions object.

This example changes the font color of the default style used to compose new e-mail messages.

Application.EmailOptions.ComposeStyle.Font.Color = _
            wdColorBrightGreen

This example sets Word to mark comments in e-mail messages with the initials "WK."

Application.EmailOptions.MarkCommentsWith = "WK"
Application.EmailOptions.MarkComments = True

This example changes the signatures Word appends to new outgoing e-mail messages and e-mail message replies.

With Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature
    .NewMessageSignature = "Signature1"
    .ReplyMessageSignature = "Reply2"
End With
EmailSignature Object

Contains information about the e-mail signatures used by Microsoft Word when you create and edit e-mail messages and replies. There is no EmailSignatures collection; each EmailOptions object contains only one EmailSignature object.
Using the EmailSignature Object

Use the EmailSignature property to return the EmailSignature object.

This example changes the signatures Word appends to new outgoing e-mail messages and e-mail message replies.

With Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature
  .NewMessageSignature = "Signature1"
  .ReplyMessageSignature = "Reply2"
End With
EmailSignatureEntry Object

EmailSignatureEntries → EmailSignatureEntry

Represents a single e-mail signature entry. The EmailSignatureEntry object is a member of the EmailSignatureEntries collection. The EmailSignatureEntries collection contains all the e-mail signature entries available to Word.
Using the EmailSignatureEntry object

Use **EmailSignatureEntries**(index), where *index* is the e-mail signature entry name or item number, to return a single **EmailSignatureEntry** object. You must match exactly the spelling (but not necessarily the capitalization) of the name. The following example uses the **Delete** method to delete the signature entry named "Jeff Smith."

```vba
Sub DeleteSignature()
    Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature.
        .EmailSignatureEntries("jeff smith").Delete
End Sub
```
Endnote Object

Endnotes ← Endnote
← Range

Represents an endnote. The Endnote object is a member of the Endnotes collection. The Endnotes collection represents the endnotes in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Endnote Object

Use **Endnotes(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Endnote** object. The index number represents the position of the endnote in the selection, range, or document. The following example applies red formatting to the first endnote in the selection.

```vba
If Selection.Endnotes.Count >= 1 Then
End If
```

Use the **Add** method to add an endnote to the **Endnotes** collection. The following example adds an endnote immediately after the selection.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
     Text:="The Willow Tree, (Lone Creek Press, 1996)."
```
EndnoteOptions Object

Multiple objects \texttt{EndnoteOptions}

Represents the properties assigned to a range or selection of endnotes in a document.
Using the EndnoteOptions object

Use the **Range** or **Selection** object to return an **EndnoteOptions** object. Using the **EndnoteOptions** object, you can assign different endnote properties to different areas of a document. For example, you may want endnotes in the introduction of a long document to be displayed as lowercase Roman numerals, while in the rest of your document they are displayed as Arabic numerals. The following example uses the **NumberingRule**, **NumberStyle**, and **StartingNumber** properties to format the endnotes in the first section of the active document.

```vba
Sub BookIntro()
    Dim rngIntro As Range

    'Sets the range as section one of the active document
    Set rngIntro = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range

    'Formats the EndnoteOptions properties
    With rngIntro.EndnoteOptions
        .NumberingRule = wdRestartSection
        .NumberStyle = wdNoteNumberStyleLowercaseRoman
        .StartingNumber = 1
    End With
End Sub
```
Envelope Object

Represented by the `Envelope` object. There is no `Envelopes` collection; each `Document` object contains only one `Envelope` object.
Using the Envelope Object

Use the Envelope property to return the Envelope object. The following example adds an envelope to a new document and sets the distance between the top of the envelope and the address to 2.25 inches.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
addr = "Michael Matey" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." & vbCrLf & "Redmond, WA 98107"
retaddr = "Cora Edmonds" & vbCrLf & "456 Erde Lane" & vbCrLf & "Redmond, WA 98107"
With myDoc.Envelope
    .Insert Address:=addr, ReturnAddress:=retaddr
    .AddressFromTop = InchesToPoints(2.25)
End With
```
Remarks

The **Envelope** object is available regardless of whether an envelope has been added to the specified document. However, an error occurs if you use one of the following properties when an envelope hasn't been added to the document: **Address**, **AddressFromLeft**, **AddressFromTop**, **FeedSource**, **ReturnAddress**, **ReturnAddressFromLeft**, **ReturnAddressFromTop**, and **UpdateDocument**.

The following example demonstrates how to use the **On Error GoTo** statement to trap the error that occurs if an envelope hasn't been added to the active document. If, however, an envelope has been added to the document, the recipient address is displayed.

```
on Error GoTo ErrorHandler
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Envelope.Address
ErrorHandler:
If Err = 5852 Then MsgBox _
    "Envelope is not in the specified document"
```

Use the **Insert** method to add an envelope to the specified document. Use the **PrintOut** method to set the properties of an envelope and print it without adding it to the document.
Field Object

Multiple objects Field

Multiple objects

Represents a field. The Field object is a member of the Fields collection. The Fields collection represents the fields in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Field Object

Use `Fields(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `Field` object. The index number represents the position of the field in the selection, range, or document. The following example displays the field code and the result of the first field in the active document.

```vbnet
If ActiveDocument.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox "Code = " & ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Code & vbCrLf _
         & "Result = " & ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Result & vbCrLf
End If
```

Use the `Add` method to add a field to the `Fields` collection. The following example inserts a DATE field at the beginning of the selection and then displays the result.

```vbnet
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myField = ActiveDocument.Fields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    Type:=wdFieldDate)
MsgBox myField.Result
```

The `wdFieldDate` constant is part of the `WdFieldType` group of constants, which includes all the various field types.
FileConverter Object

FileConverters | FileConverter

Represents a file converter that's used to open or save files. The FileConverter object is a member of the FileConverters collection. The FileConverters collection contains all the installed file converters for opening and saving files.
Using the FileConverter Object

Use FileConverters(index), where index is a class name or index number, to return a single FileConverter object. The following example displays the extensions associated with the Microsoft Excel worksheet converter.

MsgBox FileConverters("MSBiff").Extensions

The index number represents the position of the file converter in the FileConverters collection. The following example displays the format name of the first file converter.

MsgBox FileConverters(1).FormatName

You cannot create a new file converter or add one to the FileConverters collection. FileConverter objects are added during installation of Microsoft Office or by installing supplemental file converters. Use either the CanSave or CanOpen property to determine whether a FileConverter object can be used to open or save document.
Remarks

File converters for saving documents are listed in the Save As dialog box. File converters for opening documents appear in a dialog box if the Confirm conversion at Open check box is selected on the General tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).
FillFormat Object

Multiple objects \texttt{FillFormat} \texttt{ColorFormat}

Represents fill formatting for a shape. A shape can have a solid, gradient, texture, pattern, picture, or semi-transparent fill.
Using the FillFormat Object

Use the Fill property to return a FillFormat object. The following example adds a rectangle to the active document and then sets the gradient and color for the rectangle's fill.

```
With ActiveDocument.Shapes _
    .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 90, 90, 90, 80).Fill
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 128, 128)
        .OneColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1, 1
    End With
```
Remarks

Many of the properties of the **FillFormat** object are read-only. To set one of these properties, you have to apply the corresponding method.
**Find Object**

Multiple objects

Multiple objects

Represents the criteria for a find operation. The properties and methods of the **Find** object correspond to the options in the **Find and Replace** dialog box.
Using the Find Object

Use the **Find** property to return a **Find** object. The following example finds and selects the next occurrence of the word "hi."

```vba
With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .Text = "hi"
    .Execute Forward:=True
End With
```

The following example finds all occurrences of the word "hi" in the active document and replaces the word with "hello."

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRange.Find.Execute FindText:="hi", ReplaceWith:="hello", Replace:=wdReplaceAll
```
Remarks

If you've gotten to the **Find** object from the **Selection** object, the selection is changed when text matching the find criteria is found. The following example selects the next occurrence of the word "blue."

```vba
Selection.Find.Execute FindText:="blue", Forward:=True
```

If you've gotten to the **Find** object from the **Range** object, the selection isn't changed when text matching the find criteria is found, but the **Range** object is redefined. The following example locates the first occurrence of the word "blue" in the active document. If "blue" is found in the document, `myRange` is redefined and bold formatting is applied to "blue."

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRange.Find.Execute FindText:="blue", Forward:=True
If myRange.Find.Found = True Then myRange.Bold = True
```
FirstLetterException Object

FirstLetterExceptions FirstLetterException

Represents an abbreviation excluded from automatic correction. The FirstLetterException object is a member of the FirstLetterExceptions collection. The FirstLetterExceptions collection includes all the excluded abbreviations.

**Note** The first character following a period is automatically capitalized when the CorrectSentenceCaps property is set to True. The character you type following an item in the FirstLetterExceptions collection isn't capitalized.
Using the FirstLetterException Object

Use `FirstLetterExceptions(index)`, where `index` is the abbreviation or the index number, to return a single `FirstLetterException` object. The following example deletes the abbreviation "appt." from the `FirstLetterExceptions` collection.

```csharp
AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions("appt.").Delete
```

The following example displays the name of the first item in the `FirstLetterExceptions` collection.

```csharp
MsgBox AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions(1).Name
```

Use the `Add` method to add an abbreviation to the list of first-letter exceptions. The following example adds the abbreviation "addr." to this list.

```csharp
AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions.Add Name:="addr."
```
Font Object

Multiple objects

Font

Multiple objects

Contains font attributes (font name, font size, color, and so on) for an object.
Using the Font Object

Use the **Font** property to return the **Font** object. The following instruction applies bold formatting to the selection.

```vba
Selection.Font.Bold = True
```

The following example formats the first paragraph in the active document as 24point Arial and italic.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
With myRange.Font
    .Bold = True
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Size = 24
End With
```

The following example changes the formatting of the Heading 2 style in the active document to Arial and bold.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading2).Font
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Italic = True
End With
```
Remarks

You can use the **New** keyword to create a new, stand-alone **Font** object. The following example creates a **Font** object, sets some formatting properties, and then applies the **Font** object to the first paragraph in the active document.

Set myFont = New Font  
myFont.Bold = True  
myFont.Name = "Arial"  
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Font = myFont

You can also duplicate a **Font** object by using the **Duplicate** property. The following example creates a new character style with the character formatting from the selection as well as italic formatting. The formatting of the selection isn't changed.

Set aFont = Selection.Font.Duplicate  
aFont.Italic = True  
ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(Name:="Italics",  
    Type:=wdStyleTypeCharacter).Font = aFont
Footnote Object

- Footnotes
  - Footnote
  - Range

Represents a footnote positioned at the bottom of the page or beneath text. The Footnote object is a member of the Footnotes collection. The Footnotes collection represents the footnotes in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Footnote Object

Use Footnotes(index), where index is the index number, to return a single Footnote object. The index number represents the position of the footnote in the selection, range, or document. The following example applies red formatting to the first footnote in the selection.

If Selection.Footnotes.Count >= 1 Then
End If

Use the Add method to add a footnote to the Footnotes collection. The following example inserts an automatically numbered footnote immediately after the selection.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    Text:="The Willow Tree, (Lone Creek Press, 1996)."
Remarks

Footnotes positioned at the end of a document or section are considered endnotes and are included in the Endnotes collection.
FootnoteOptions Object

Multiple objects FootnoteOptions

Represents the properties assigned to a range or selection of footnotes in a document.
Using the FootnoteOptions object

Use the `Range` or `Selection` object to return a `FootnoteOptions` object. Using the `FootnoteOptions` object, you can assign different footnote properties to different areas of a document. For example, you may want footnotes in the introduction of a long document to be displayed as lowercase letters, while in the rest of your document they are displayed as asterisks. The following example uses the `NumberingRule`, `NumberStyle`, and `StartingNumber` properties to format the footnotes in the first section of the active document.

```vba
Sub BookIntro()
    Dim rngIntro As Range

    'Sets the range as section one of the active document
    Set rngIntro = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range

    'Formats the EndnoteOptions properties
    With rngIntro.FootnoteOptions
        .NumberingRule = wdRestartPage
        .NumberStyle = wdNoteNumberStyleLowerCaseLetter
        .StartingNumber = 1
    End With
End Sub
```
FormField Object

Multiple objects  ▼ FormFields
  ▼ FormField
  ▼ Multiple objects

Represents a single form field. The FormField object is a member of the FormFields collection.
Using the FormField Object

Use **FormFields** *(index)*, where *index* is a bookmark name or index number, to return a single **FormField** object. The following example sets the result of the Text1 form field to "Don Funk."

```
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Text1").Result = "Don Funk"
```

The index number represents the position of the form field in the selection, range, or document. The following example displays the name of the first form field in the selection.

```
If Selection.FormFields.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox Selection.FormFields(1).Name
End If
```

Use the **Add** method with the **FormFields** object to add a form field. The following example adds a check box at the beginning of the active document and then selects the check box.

```
Setffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(_
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0), _
    Type:=wdFieldFormCheckBox)
ffield.CheckBox.Value = True
```
Remarks

Use the CheckBox, DropDownList, and TextInput properties with the FormField object to return the CheckDown, DropDownList, and TextInput objects. The following example selects the check box named "Check1."

ActiveDocument.FormFields("Check1").CheckBox.Value = True
Frame Object

Multiple objects  Frame  Multiple objects

Represents a frame. The Frame object is a member of the Frames collection. The Frames collection includes all frames in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Frame Object

Use **Frames(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Frame** object. The index number represents the position of the frame in the selection, range, or document. The following example allows text to wrap around the first frame in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Frames(1).TextWrap = True
```

Use the **Add** method to add a frame around a range. The following example adds a frame around the first paragraph in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Frames.Add _
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
```
Remarks

You can wrap text around Shape or ShapeRange objects by using the WrapFormat property. You can position a Shape or ShapeRange object by using the Top and Left properties.
Frameset Object

Multiple objects \Frameset
\Frameset

Represents an entire frames page or a single frame on a frames page. There is no Framesets collection; each Document object or Pane object contains only one Frameset object.
Using the Frameset Object

Use the **Frameset** property to return the **Frameset** object. For properties or methods that affect all frames on a frames page, use the **Frameset** object from the **Document** object (ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset). For properties or methods that affect individual frames on a frames page, use the **Frameset** object from the **Pane** object (ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset).

This example opens a file named "Proposal.doc," creates a frames page based on the file, and adds a frame (on the left side of the page) containing a table of contents for the file.

```
Documents.Open "C:\My Documents\proposal.doc"
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.NewFrameset
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.TOCInFrameset
```

This example adds a new frame to the right of the specified frame.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset _
  .AddNewFrame wdFramesetNewRight
```

This example sets the name of the third child **Frameset** object of the frames page to "BottomFrame."

```
ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset _
  .ChildFramesetItem(3).FrameName = "BottomFrame"
```

This example links the specified frame to a local file called "Order.htm." It sets the frame to be resizable, to appear with scrollbars in a Web browser, and to be 25% as high as the active window.

```
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset
  .FrameDefaultURL = "C:\My Documents\order.htm"
  .FrameLinkToFile = True
  .FrameResizable = True
  .FrameScrollbarType = wdScrollbarTypeYes
  .HeightType = wdFramesetSizeTypePercent
  .Height = 25
End With
```
This example sets Microsoft Word to display frame borders in the specified frames page.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset _
    .FrameDisplayBorders = True
```

This example sets the frame borders on the frames page to be 6 points wide and tan.

```vba
With ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset
    .FramesetBorderColor = wdColorTan
    .FramesetBorderWidth = 6
End With
```
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see [Creating frames pages](#).
FreeformBuilder Object

FreeformBuilder

Represents the geometry of a freeform while it's being built.
Using the FreeformBuilder Object

Use the **BuildFreeform** method to return a **FreeformBuilder** object. Use the **AddNodes** method to add nodes to the freeform. Use the **ConvertToShape** method to create the shape defined in the **FreeformBuilder** object and add it to the **Shapes** collection. The following example adds a freeform with four segments to the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes
   .BuildFreeform(msoEditingCorner, 360, 200)
   .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingCorner, _
            380, 230, 400, 250, 450, 300
   .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingAuto, 480, 200
   .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 480, 400
   .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 360, 200
   .ConvertToShape
End With
```
Global Object

- Global
- Multiple objects

Contains top-level properties and methods that don't need to be preceded by the Application property. For example, the following two statements have the same result.

\[
\text{Documents(1).Content.Bold} = \text{True} \\
\text{Application.Documents(1).Content.Bold} = \text{True}
\]
**HangulAndAlphabetException Object**

The `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection includes all Hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions and corresponds to the items listed on the `Korean` tab in the `AutoCorrect Exceptions` dialog box (`AutoCorrect` command, `Tools` menu).
Using the HangulAndAlphabetException Object

Use `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions(index)`, where `index` is the Hangul or alphabet AutoCorrect exception name or the index number, to return a single `HangulAndAlphabetException` object. The following example deletes the alphabet AutoCorrect exception named "hello."

AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions("hello").Delete

The index number represents the position of the Hangul or alphabet AutoCorrect exception in the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection. The following example displays the name of the first item in the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions(1).Name

If the value of the `HangulAndAlphabetAutoAdd` property is True, words are automatically added to the list of Hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions. Use the `Add` method to add an item to the `HangulAndAlphabetExceptions` collection. The following example adds "goodbye" to the list of alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions.

AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions.Add Name:="goodbye"
Remarks

For more information on using Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries Collection Object

Multiple objects are used to store and manage multiple 

**Dictionary**

A collection of **Dictionary** objects that includes the active custom Hangul-Hanja conversion dictionaries.
Using the HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries Collection

Use the `HangulHanjaDictionaries` property to return the collection of currently active custom conversion dictionaries. The following example displays the names of all the active custom conversion dictionaries.

```vba
For Each d In HangulHanjaDictionaries
    MsgBox d.Name
Next d
```

Use the `Add` method to add a new custom conversion dictionary to the collection of active custom conversion dictionaries. If there isn't a file with the name specified by `FileName`, Microsoft Word creates it. The following example adds "Hanja1.hhd" to the collection of custom conversion dictionaries.

```vba
CustomDictionaries.Add FileName:="Hanja1.hhd"
```

Use the `ClearAll` method to unload all custom conversion dictionaries. Note, however, that this method doesn't delete the dictionary files. After you use this method, the number of custom conversion dictionaries in the collection is 0 (zero). The following example clears the custom conversion dictionaries and creates a new custom conversion dictionary file. The new dictionary is set as the active custom dictionary to which Word will automatically add any new words it encounters.

```vba
With HangulHanjaDictionaries
    .ClearAll
    .Add FileName:= "Hanja1.hhd"
    .ActiveCustomDictionary = HangulHanjaDictionaries(1)
End With
```
Remarks

You set the custom dictionary to which new words are added by using the *ActiveCustomDictionary* property. If you try to set this property to a dictionary that isn't a custom conversion dictionary, an error occurs.

The *Maximum* property returns the maximum number of simultaneous custom conversion dictionaries that the application can support. For Word, this maximum is 10.

For more information on using Word with East Asian languages, see *Word features for East Asian languages*. 
HeaderFooter Object

Represents a single header or footer. The HeaderFooter object is a member of the HeadersFooters collection. The HeadersFooters collection includes all headers and footers in the specified document section.
Using the HeaderFooter Object

Use **Headers(index)** or **Footers(index)**, where *index* is one of the **WdHeaderFooterIndex** constants (**wdHeaderFooterEvenPages**, **wdHeaderFooterFirstPage**, or **wdHeaderFooterPrimary**), to return a single **HeaderFooter** object. The following example changes the text of both the primary header and the primary footer in the first section of the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
  .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range.Text = "Header text"
  .Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range.Text = "Footer text"
End With
```

You can also return a single **HeaderFooter** object by using the **HeaderFooter** property with a **Selection** object.

**Note** You cannot add **HeaderFooter** objects to the **HeadersFooters** collection.
Remarks

Use the **DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter** property with the **PageSetup** object to specify a different first page. The following example inserts text into the first page footer in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
    .PageSetup.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True
    .Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterFirstPage) _
        .Range.InsertBefore _
        "Written by Joe Smith"
End With
```

Use the **OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter** property with the **PageSetup** object to specify different odd and even page headers and footers. If the **OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter** property is **True**, you can return an odd header or footer by using **wdHeaderFooterPrimary**, and you can return an even header or footer by using **wdHeaderFooterEvenPages**.

Use the **Add** method with the **PageNumbers** object to add a page number to a header or footer. The following example adds page numbers to the primary footer in the first section of the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.Add
End With
```
HeadingStyle Object

HeadingStyles - HeadingStyle

 Represents a style used to build a table of contents or figures. The HeadingStyle object is a member of the HeadingStyles collection.
Using the HeadingStyle Object

Use **HeadingStyles(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **HeadingStyle** object. The index number represents the position of the style in the **HeadingStyles** collection. The following example adds (at the beginning of the active document) a table of figures built from the Title style, and then displays the name of the first style in the **HeadingStyles** collection.

```vba
Set myTOF = ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Add _
    (Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0), AddedStyles:="Title")
MsgBox myTOF.HeadingStyles(1).Style
```

Use the **Add** method to add a style to the **HeadingStyles** collection. The following example adds a table of contents at the beginning of the active document and then adds the Title style to the list of styles used to build a table of contents.

```vba
Set myToc = ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add _
    (Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0), UseHeadingStyles:=True, _
    LowerHeadingLevel:=3, UpperHeadingLevel:=1)
myToc.HeadingStyles.Add Style:="Title", Level:=2
```
HorizontalLineFormat Object

InlineShape  ▼ HorizontalLineFormat

Represents horizontal line formatting.
Using the **HorizontalLineFormat** Object

Use the **HorizontalLineFormat** property to return a **HorizontalLineFormat** object. This example sets the alignment for a new horizontal line.

```vba
Selection.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLineStandard
ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).HorizontalLineFormat.Alignment = wdHorizontalLineAlignLeft
```

This example adds a horizontal line without any 3-D shading.

```vba
Selection.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLineStandard
ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).HorizontalLineFormat.NoShade = True
```

This example adds a horizontal line and sets its length to 50% of the window width.

```vba
Selection.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLineStandard
ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).HorizontalLineFormat.PercentWidth = 50
```
HTMLDivision Object

Multiple objects

Represents a single HTML division that can be added to a Web document. The HTMLDivision object is a member of the HTMLDivisions collection.
Using the HTMLDivision object

Use `HTMLDivisions(index)`, where `index` refers to the HTML division in the document, to return a single `HTMLDivision` object. Use the `Borders` property to format border properties for an HTML division. This example formats three nested divisions in the active document. This example assumes that the active document is an HTML document with at least three divisions.

```vba
Sub FormatHTMLDivisions()
    With ActiveDocument.HTMLDivisions(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderLeft)
            .Color = wdColorRed
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderTop)
            .Color = wdColorRed
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        End With
    End With
    With .HTMLDivisions(1)
        .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderRight)
            .Color = wdColorBlue
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
        End With
    End With
    With .HTMLDivisions(1)
        .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderLeft)
            .Color = wdColorBlack
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderTop)
            .Color = wdColorBlack
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
        End With
    End With
End Sub
```
HTML divisions can be nested within multiple HTML divisions. Use the
**HTMLDivisionParent** method to access a parent HTML division of the current
HTML division. This example formats the borders for two HTML divisions in
the active document. This example assumes that the active document is an
HTML document with at least two divisions.

```vba
Sub FormatHTMLDivisions()
    With ActiveDocument.HTMLDivisions(1)
        .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderLeft)
            .Color = wdColorBlue
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderRight)
            .Color = wdColorBlue
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
        End With
        With .HTMLDivisionParent
            .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
            .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
            With .Borders(wdBorderTop)
                .Color = wdColorBlack
                .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
            End With
            With .Borders(wdBorderBottom)
                .Color = wdColorBlack
                .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
            End With
        End With
    End With
End Sub
```
Hyperlink Object

Multiple objects

Represents a hyperlink. The Hyperlink object is a member of the Hyperlinks collection.
Using the Hyperlink Object

Use the **Hyperlink** property to return a **Hyperlink** object associated with a shape (a shape can have only one hyperlink). The following example activates the hyperlink associated with the first shape in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Hyperlink.Follow
```

Use **Hyperlinks(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Hyperlink** object from a document, range, or selection. The following example activates the first hyperlink in the selection.

```
If Selection.HyperLinks.Count >= 1 Then
    Selection.HyperLinks(1).Follow
End If
```
Index Object

Indexes | Index | Range

Represents a single index. The Index object is a member of the Indexes collection. The Indexes collection includes all the indexes in the specified document.
Using the Index Object

Use **Indexes(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Index** object. The index number represents the position of the **Index** object in the document. The following example updates the first index in the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocumentIndexes.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocumentIndexes(1).Update
End If
```

Use the **Add** method to create an index and add it to the **Indexes** collection. The following example creates an index at the end of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRangeCollapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
ActiveDocumentIndexes.Add Range:=myRange, Type:=wdIndexRunin
```
InlineShape Object

Multiple objects

 Represents an object in the text layer of a document. An inline shape can only be a picture, an OLE object, or an ActiveX control. InlineShape objects are treated like characters and are positioned as characters within a line of text. The InlineShape object is a member of the InlineShapes collection. The InlineShapes collection contains all the shapes in a document, range, or selection.
Using the InlineShape Object

Use `InlineShapes(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `InlineShape` object. Inline shapes don't have names. The following example activates the first inline shape in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).Activate
```
Remarks

Shape objects are anchored to a range of text but are free-floating and can be positioned anywhere on the page. You can use the ConvertToInlineShape method and the ConvertToShape method to convert shapes from one type to the other. You can convert only pictures, OLE objects, and ActiveX controls to inline shapes. Use the Type property to return the type of inline shape: picture, linked picture, embedded OLE object, linked OLE object, or ActiveX control.

When you open a document created in an earlier version of Word, pictures are converted to inline shapes.
KeyBinding Object

Multiple objects

Represents a custom key assignment in the current context. The KeyBinding object is a member of the KeyBindings collection. Custom key assignments are made in the Customize Keyboard dialog box.
Using the KeyBinding Object

Use **KeyBindings(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **KeyBinding** object. The following example displays the command associated with the first **KeyBinding** object in the **KeyBindings** collection.

```
MsgBox KeyBindings(1).Command
```

You can also use the **FindKey** property and the **Key** method to return a **KeyBinding** object.
Language Object

`Languages.Language` or `Dictionary`

Represents a language used for proofing or formatting in Microsoft Word. The `Language` object is a member of the `Languages` collection.
Using the Language object

Use **Languages(index)** to return a single **Language** object, where *index* can be the value of the **Name** property, the value of the **NameLocal** property, one of the **WdLanguageID** constants, or one of the **MsoLanguageID** constants. (For the list of valid **WdLanguageID** or **MsoLanguageID** constants, see the Object Browser in the Visual Basic Editor.)

The **Name** property returns the name of a language, whereas the **NameLocal** property returns the name of a language in the language of the user. The following example returns the string "Italiano" for **Name** and "Italian (Standard)" for **NameLocal** when it's run in the U.S. English version of Word.

```vba
Sub ShowItalianNames()
    MsgBox Languages(wdItalian).Name
    MsgBox Languages(wdItalian).NameLocal
End Sub
```
Returning the Active Proofing Dictionaries

For each language for which proofing tools are installed, you can use the `ActiveGrammarDictionary`, `ActiveHyphenationDictionary`, `ActiveSpellingDictionary`, and `ActiveThesaurusDictionary` properties to return the corresponding `Dictionary` object. The following example returns the full path for the active spelling dictionary used in the U.S. English version of Word.

```vba
Sub ShowDictionaryPath
    Set myspell = Languages(wdEnglishUS).ActiveSpellingDictionary
    MsgBox myspell.Path & Application.PathSeparator & myspell.Name
End Sub
```
Setting the Writing Style

The writing style is the set of rules used by the grammar checker. The **WritingStyleList** property returns an array of strings that represent the available writing styles for the specified language. The following example returns the list of writing styles for U.S. English.

```vba
Sub ListWritingStyles()
    WrStyles = Languages(wdEnglishUS).WritingStyleList
    For i = 1 To UBound(WrStyles)
        MsgBox WrStyles(i)
    Next i
End Sub
```

Use the **DefaultWritingStyle** property to set the default writing style you want Word to use.

```vba
Languages(wdEnglishUS).DefaultWritingStyle = "Casual"
```

You can override the default writing style with the **ActiveWritingStyle** property. This property is applied to a specified document for text marked in a specified language. The following example sets the writing style to be used for checking U.S. English, French, and German in the active document.

```vba
Sub SetWritingStyle()
    With ActiveDocument
        .ActiveWritingStyle(wdEnglishUS) = "Technical"
        .ActiveWritingStyle(wdFrench) = "Commercial"
        .ActiveWritingStyle(wdGerman) = "Technisch/Wiss"
    End With
End Sub
Remarks

You must have the proofing tools installed for each language you intend to check. For more information on working in other languages, see Language-specific information.

If you mark text as **wdNoProofing**, Word skips the marked text when running a spelling or grammar check.
LetterContent Object

Represents the elements of a letter created by the Letter Wizard.
Using the LetterContent Object

Use the **GetLetterContent** method or the **CreateLetterContent** method to return a LetterContent object. The following example retrieves and displays the letter recipient's name from the active document.

```vba
Set myLetterContent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
MsgBox myLetterContent.RecipientName
```

The following example uses the **CreateLetterContent** method to create a new LetterContent object, which is then used with the **RunLetterWizard** method.

```vba
Set myLetter = ActiveDocument._
  .CreateLetterContent(DateFormat:="July 11, 1996", _
  IncludeHeaderFooter:=False, _
  PageDesign:="C:\MSOffice\Templates\Letters & " _
  & "Faxes\Contemporary Letter.dot", _
  LetterStyle:=wdFullBlock, Letterhead:=True, _
  LetterheadLocation:=wdLetterTop, _
  LetterheadSize:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
  RecipientName:="Dave Edson", _
  RecipientAddress:="100 Main St." & vbCr _
  & "Bellevue, WA 98004", _
  Salutation:="Dear Dave,", _
  SalutationType:=wdSalutationInformal, _
  RecipientReference:="", MailingInstructions:="", _
  AttentionLine:="", _
  Subject:="End of year report", CCList:="", ReturnAddress:="", _
  SenderName:="", Closing:="Sincerely yours,", _
  SenderCompany:="", _
  SenderJobTitle:="", SenderInitials:="", EnclosureNumber:=0)
ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard _
  LetterContent:=myLetter, WizardMode:=True
Remarks

The **CreateLetterContent** method creates a **LetterContent** object; however, there are numerous required arguments. If you want to set only a few properties, use the **New** keyword to create a new, stand-alone **LetterContent** object. The following example creates a **LetterContent** object, sets some of its properties, and then uses the **LetterContent** object with the **RunLetterWizard** method to run the Letter Wizard, using the preset values as the default settings.

```vba
Set myLetter = New LetterContent
With myLetter
    .AttentionLine = "Read this"
    .EnclosureNumber = 1
    .Letterhead = True
    .LetterheadLocation = wdLetterTop
    .LetterheadSize = InchesToPoints(2)
End With
    WizardMode:=True
```

You can duplicate a **LetterContent** object by using the **Duplicate** property. The following example retrieves the letter elements in the active document and makes a duplicate copy. The example assigns the duplicate copy to **aLetter** and resets the recipient's name and address to empty strings. The **RunLetterWizard** method is used to run the Letter Wizard, using the values in the revised **LetterContent** object (**aLetter**) as the default settings.

```vba
Set aLetter = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.Duplicate
With aLetter
    .RecipientName = ""
    .RecipientAddress = ""
End With
    WizardMode:=True
```

The **SetLetterContent** method inserts the contents of the specified **LetterContent** object in a document. The following example retrieves the letter elements from the active document, changes the attention line, and then uses the **SetLetterContent** method to update the active document to reflect the change.
Set myLetterContent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
myLetterContent.AttentionLine = "Greetings"
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=myLetterContent
Line Object

Lines | Line
      | Multiple objects

Represents an individual line in a Rectangle object of type wdTextRectangle. Use the Line object and related methods and properties to programmatically define page layout in a document.
Using the Line Object

Use the Item method to return a specific Line object. The following example accesses the first line in the first rectangle in the first page of the active document.

Dim objLine As Line
Set objLine = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.
Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles(1).Lines.Item(1)

Use the LineType property to determine whether the specified line is a text line (wdTextLine) or a table row (wdTableRow). Then use the Range property to access the contents and formatting for the line. The following example creates a reference to the table if the specified line type is wdTableRow.

Dim objLine As Line
Dim objTable As Table
Set objLine = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.
Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles(1).Lines.Item(1)
If objLine.LineType = wdTableRow Then
    Set objTable = objLine.Range.Tables(1)
LineFormat Object

Multiple objects \[\text{LineFormat}\]
\[\text{ColorFormat}\]

Represents line and arrowhead formatting. For a line, the LineFormat object contains formatting information for the line itself; for a shape with a border, this object contains formatting information for the shape's border.
Using the LineFormat Object

Use the `Line` property to return a `LineFormat` object. The following example adds a blue, dashed line to the active document. There's a short, narrow oval at the line's starting point and a long, wide triangle at its end point.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddLine(100, 100, 200, 300).Line
    .DashStyle = msoLineDashDotDot
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(50, 0, 128)
    .BeginArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadShort
    .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadOval
    .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadNarrow
    .EndArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadLong
    .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
    .EndArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
End With
```
LineNumbering Object

PageSetup.LineNumbering

Represents line numbers in the left margin or to the left of each newspaper-style column.
Using the LineNumbering Object

Use the **LineNumbering** property to return the **LineNumbering** object. The following example applies line numbering to the text in the first section of the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup.LineNumbering
    .Active = True
    .CountBy = 5
    .RestartMode = wdRestartPage
End With
```

The following example applies line numbering to the pages in the current section.

```vba
Selection.PageSetup.LineNumbering.Active = True
```
LinkFormat Object

Multiple objects \textasciitilde LinkFormat

Represents the linking characteristics for an OLE object or picture.
Using the LinkFormat Object

Use the LinkFormat property for a shape, inline shape, or field to return the LinkFormat object. The following example breaks the link for the first shape on the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).LinkFormat.BreakLink
Remarks

Not all types of shapes, inline shapes, and fields can be linked to a source. Use the Type property for the Shape and InlineShape objects to determine whether a particular shape can be linked. The Type property for a Field object returns the type of field.

You can use both the Update method and the AutoUpdate property to update links. To return or set the full path for a particular link's source file, use the SourceFullName property.
List Object

A List object represents a single list format that's been applied to specified paragraphs in a document. The List object is a member of the Lists collection.
Using the List Object

Use `Lists(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `List` object. The following example returns the number of items in list one in the active document.

```vba
mycount = ActiveDocument.Lists(1).CountNumberedItems
```

To return all the paragraphs that have list formatting, use the `ListParagraphs` property. To return them as a range, use the `Range` property.
Remarks

To apply a different list format to an existing list, use the `ApplyListTemplate` method with the `List` object. To add a new list to a document, use the `ApplyListTemplate` method with the `ListFormat` object for a specified range.

Use the `CanContinuePreviousList` method to determine whether you can continue the list formatting from a list that was previously applied to the document.

Use the `CountNumberedItems` method to return the number of items in a numbered or bulleted list, including `LISTNUM` fields.

To determine whether a list contains more than one list template, use the `SingleListTemplate` property.

You can manipulate the individual `List` objects within a document, but for more precise control you should work with the `ListFormat` object.

Picture-bulleted lists are not included in the `Lists` collection and cannot be manipulated using the `List` object.
**ListEntry Object**

ListEntries←ListEntry

Represents an item in a drop-down form field. The **ListEntry** object is a member of the **ListEntries** collection. The **ListEntries** collection includes all the items in a drop-down form field.
Using the ListEntry Object

Use ListEntries(index), where index is the list entry name or the index number, to return a single ListEntry object. The index number represents the position of the entry in the drop-down form field (the first item is index number 1). The following example deletes the "Blue" entry from the drop-down form field named "Color."

ActiveDocument.FormFields("Color").DropDown_.ListEntries("Blue").Delete

The following example displays the first item in the drop-down form field named "Color."

MsgBox _
    ActiveDocument.FormFields("Color").DropDown.ListEntries(1).Name

Use the Add method to add an item to a drop-down form field. The following example inserts a drop-down form field and then adds "red," "blue," and "green" to the form field.

Set myField = _
    ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
                Type:=wdFieldFormDropDown)
With myField.DropDown.ListEntries
    .Add Name:="Red"
    .Add Name:="Blue"
    .Add Name:="Green"
End With

ListFormat Object

```
Range ListFormat
  Multiple objects
```

Represents the list formatting attributes that can be applied to the paragraphs in a range.
Using the ListFormat Object

Use the `ListFormat` property to return the `ListFormat` object for a range. The following example applies the default bulleted list format to the selection.

```
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyBulletDefault
```
Applying a List Template

An easy way to apply list formatting is to use the `ApplyBulletDefault`, `ApplyNumberDefault`, and `ApplyOutlineNumberDefault` methods, which correspond, respectively, to the first list format (excluding `None`) on each tab in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box.

To apply a format other than the default format, use the `ApplyListTemplate` method, which allows you to specify the list format (list template) you want to apply.
Returning the List or List Template

Use the List or ListTemplate property to return the list or list template from the first paragraph in the specified range.
Remarks

Use the **ListFormat** property with a **Range** object to access the list formatting properties and methods available for the specified range. The following example applies the default bullet list format to the second paragraph in the active document.

```vba
```

However, if there's already a list defined in your document, you can access a **List** object by using the **Lists** property. The following example changes the format of the list created in the preceding example to the first number format on the **Numbered** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Lists(1).ApplyListTemplate
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(2).ListTemplates(1)
```
ListGalleries Collection Object

Multiple objects ListGalleries

A collection of ListGallery objects that represent the three tabs in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box.
Using the ListGalleries Collection

Use the ListGalleries property to return the ListGalleries collection. The following example enumerates the collection of list galleries and sets each of the seven list templates (formats) back to the list template format built into Word.

For Each lg In ListGalleries
    For x = 1 To 7
        lg.Reset(x)
    Next x
Next lg

Use ListGalleries(index), where index is wdBulletGallery, wdNumberGallery, or wdOutlineNumberGallery, to return a single ListGallery object.

The following example returns the third list format (excluding None) on the Bulleted tab in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box and then applies it to the selection.

Set temp3 = ListGalleries(wdBulletGallery).ListTemplates(3)
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=temp3
Resetting a List Template in the Gallery

To see whether the specified list template contains the formatting built into Word, use the `Modified` property with the `ListGallery` object. To reset formatting to the original list format, use the `Reset` method for the `ListGallery` object.
ListGallery Object

ListGalleries  └ ListGallery
             └ ListTemplates

Represents a single gallery of list formats. The ListGallery object is a member of the ListGalleries collection. Each ListGallery object represents one of the three tabs in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box.
Using the ListGallery Object

Use `ListGalleries(index)`, where `index` is `wdBulletGallery`, `wdNumberGallery`, or `wdOutlineNumberGallery`, to return a single `ListGallery` object.

The following example returns the third list format (excluding `None`) on the Bulleted tab in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box and then applies it to the selection.

```
Set temp3 = ListGalleries(wdBulletGallery).ListTemplates(3)
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:= temp3
```
Resetting a List Template in the Gallery

To see whether the specified list template contains the formatting built into Word, use the Modified property for the ListGallery object. To reset formatting to the original list format, use the Reset method for the ListGallery object.
ListLevel Object

ListLevels ▼ ListLevel
▼ Multiple objects

Represents a single list level, either the only level for a bulleted or numbered list or one of the nine levels of an outline numbered list. The ListLevel object is a member of the ListLevels collection.
Using the ListLevel Object

Use **ListLevels(index)**, where *index* is a number from 1 through 9, to return a single **ListLevel** object. The following example sets list level one of list template one in the active document to start at 4.

```plaintext
ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(1).ListLevels(1).StartAt = 4
```
Remarks

The **ListLevel** object gives you access to all the formatting properties for the specified list level, such as the **Alignment**, **Font**, **NumberFormat**, **NumberPosition**, **NumberStyle**, and **TrailingCharacter** properties.

To apply a list level, first identify the range or list, and then use the **ApplyListTemplate** method. Each tab at the beginning of the paragraph is translated into a list level. For example, a paragraph that begins with three tabs will become a level-three list paragraph after the **ApplyListTemplate** method is used.
ListTemplate Object

Multiple objects ListTemplate, ListLevels

 Represents a single list template that includes all the formatting that defines a list. The ListTemplate object is a member of the ListTemplates collection. Each of the seven formats (excluding None) found on each of the three tabs in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box corresponds to a list template object. These predefined list templates can be accessed from the three ListGallery objects in the ListGalleries collection. Documents and templates can also contain collections of list templates.
Using the ListTemplate Object

Use `ListTemplates(index)`, where `index` is a number from 1 through 7, to return a single list template from a list gallery. The following example returns the third list format (excluding `None`) on the `Numbered` tab in the `Bullets and Numbering` dialog box.

Set `temp3 = ListGalleries(2).ListTemplates(3)`

**Note** Some properties and methods—`Convert` and `Add`, for example—won't work with list templates that are accessed from a list gallery. You can modify these list templates, but you cannot change their list gallery type (`wdBulletGallery`, `wdNumberGallery`, or `wdOutlineNumberGallery`).

The following example sets an object variable equal to the list template used in the third list in the active document, and then it applies that list template to the selection.

Set `myLt = ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(3)`
Set `Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=myLt`

Use the `Add` method to add a list template to the collection of list templates in a document or template.
Resetting a List Template in the Gallery

To see whether the specified list template contains the formatting built into Word, use the Modified property with the ListGallery object. To reset formatting to the original list format, use the Reset method for the ListGallery object.
Remarks

After you have returned a `ListTemplate` object, use `ListLevels(index)`, where `index` is a number from 1 through 9, to return a single `ListLevel` object. With a `ListLevel` object, you have access to all the formatting properties for the specified list level, such as `Alignment`, `Font`, `NumberFormat`, `NumberPosition`, `NumberStyle`, and `TrailingCharacter`.

Use the `Convert` method to convert a multiple-level list template to a single-level template.
MailingLabel Object

Represents a mailing label.
Using the MailingLabel Object

Use the `MailingLabel` property to return the `MailingLabel` object. The following example sets default mailing label options.

```vbnet
With Application.MailingLabel
    .DefaultLaserTray = wdPrinterLowerBin
    .DefaultPrintBarCode = True
End With
```

Use the `PrintOut` method to print a mailing label listed in the **Product Number** box in the **Label Options** dialog box. The following example prints a page of Avery 5162 standard address labels using the specified address.

```vbnet
addr = "Katie Jordan" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." _
      & vbCrLf & "OurTown, WA 98107"
Application.MailingLabel.PrintOut Name:="5162", Address:=addr
```
Remarks

Use the **CustomLabels** property to format or print a custom mailing label. The following example sets the number of labels across and down for the custom label named "MyLabel."

```vbnet
With Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels("MyLabel")
  .NumberAcross = 2
  .NumberDown = 5
End With
```
MailMerge Object

MailMerge

Multiple objects

Represents the mail merge functionality in Word.
Using the MailMerge Object

Use the `MailMerge` property to return the `MailMerge` object. The `MailMerge` object is always available regardless of whether the mail merge operation has begun. Use the `State` property to determine the status of the mail merge operation. The following example executes a mail merge if the active document is a main document with an attached data source.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.State = wdMainAndDataSource Then
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Execute
End If
```

The following example merges the main document with the first three data records in the attached data source and then sends the results to the printer.

```vba
Set myMerge = ActiveDocument.MailMerge
If myMerge.State = wdMainAndSourceAndHeader Or _
    myMerge.State = wdMainAndDataSource Then
    With myMerge.DataSource
        .FirstRecord = 1
        .LastRecord = 3
    End With
End If
With myMerge
    .Destination = wdSendToPrinter
    .Execute
End With
```
MailMergeDataField Object

MailMergeDataFields $\rightarrow$ MailMergeDataField

Represents a single mail merge field in a data source. The MailMergeDataField object is a member of the MailMergeDataFields collection. The MailMergeDataFields collection includes all the data fields in a mail merge data source (for example, Name, Address, and City).
Using the MailMergeDataField Object

Use **DataFields(index)**, where index is the data field name or the index number, to return a single **MailMergeDataField** object. The index number represents the position of the data field in the mail merge data source. The following example retrieves the first value from the FName field in the data source attached to the active document.

```vba
first = _
```

The following example displays the name of first field in the data source attached to the active document.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.DataFields(1).Name
```

You cannot add fields to the **MailMergeDataFields** collection. All data fields in a data source are automatically included in the **MailMergeDataFields** collection.
MailMergeDataSource Object

Multiple objects

Represents the mail merge data source in a mail merge operation.
Using the MailMergeDataSource Object

Use the **DataSource** property to return the **MailMergeDataSource** object. The following example displays the name of the data source associated with the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.Name <> "" Then _
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.Name

The following example displays the field names in the data source associated with the active document.

```vba
For Each aField In ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.FieldNames
    MsgBox aField.Name
Next aField
```

The following example opens the data source associated with Form letter.doc and determines whether the FirstName field includes the name "Kate."

```vba
With Documents("Form letter.doc").MailMerge
    .EditDataSource
        If .DataSource.FindRecord(FindText:="Kate", _
            Field:="FirstName") = True Then
            MsgBox "Data was found"
    End If
End With
```
MailMergeField Object

MailMergeFields

MailMergeField

Multiple objects

Represents a single mail merge field in a document. The MailMergeDataField object is a member of the MailMergeDataFields collection. The MailMergeDataFields collection includes all the mail merge related fields in a document.
Using the MailMergeField Object

Use **Fields(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **MailMergeField** object. The following example displays the field code of the first mail merge field in the active document.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields(1).Code
```

Use the **Add** method to add a merge field to the **MailMergeFields** collection. The following example replaces the selection with a MiddleInitial merge field.

```vba
    Name:="MiddleInitial"
```
Remarks

The MailMergeFields collection has additional methods, such as AddAsk and AddFillIn, for adding fields related to a mail merge operation.
MailMergeFieldName Object

MailMergeFieldNames.MailMergeFieldName

Represents a mail merge field name in a data source. The MailMergeFieldName object is a member of the MailMergeFieldNames collection. The MailMergeFieldNames collection includes all the data field names in a mail merge data source.
Using the MailMergeFieldName Object

Use `FieldNames(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `MailMergeFieldName` object. The index number represents the position of the field in the mail merge data source. The following example retrieves the name of the last field in the data source attached to the active document.

```vba
afirst = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.FieldNames(alast).Name
MsgBox afirst
```

You cannot add fields to the `MailMergeFieldName` collection. Field names in a data source are automatically included in the `MailMergeFieldName` collection.
MailMessage Object

Represents the active email message if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.
Using the MailMessage Object

Use the `MailMessage` property to return the `MailMessage` object. The following example validates the e-mail addresses that appear in the active e-mail message.

```
Application.MailMessage.CheckName
```
Remarks

The methods of the `MailMessage` object require that you are using Word as your e-mail editor and that an e-mail message is active. If either of these conditions isn't true, an error occurs.
**MappedDataField Object**

**MappedDataFields**

Represents a single mapped data field. The **MappedDataField** object is a member of the **MappedDataFields** collection. The **MappedDataFields** collection includes all the mapped data fields available in Microsoft Word.

A mapped data field is a field contained within Microsoft Word that represents commonly used name or address information, such as "First Name." If a data source contains a "First Name" field or a variation (such as "First_Name," "FirstName," "First," or "FName"), the field in the data source will automatically map to the corresponding mapped data field in Word. If a document or template is to be merged with more than one data source, mapped data fields make it unnecessary to reenter the fields into the document to agree with the field names in the database.
Using the MappedDataField object

Use the **MappedDataFields** property to return a **MappedDataField** object. This example returns the data source field name for the **wdFirstName** mapped data field. This example assumes the current document is a mail merge document. A blank string value returned for the **DataFieldName** property indicates that the mapped data field is not mapped to a field in the data source.

```vba
Sub MappedFieldName()

    With ThisDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        If .MappedDataFields.Item(wdFirstName).DataFieldName <> "" Then
            MsgBox "The mapped data field 'FirstName' is mapped to " & _
                .MappedDataFields(Index:=wdFirstName).DataFieldName & "."
        Else
            MsgBox "The mapped data field 'FirstName' is not " & _
                "mapped to any of the data fields in your data source."
        End If
    End With

End Sub
```
OLEFormat Object

Multiple objects ≀ OLEFormat

Represents the OLE characteristics (other than linking) for an OLE object, ActiveX control, or field.
Using the OLEFormat Object

Use the `OLEFormat` property for a shape, inline shape, or field to return the `OLEFormat` object. The following example displays the class type for the first shape on the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).OLEFormat.ClassType
Remarks

Not all types of shapes, inline shapes, and fields have OLE capabilities. Use the **Type** property for the **Shape** and **InlineShape** objects to determine what category the specified shape or inline shape falls into. The **Type** property for a **Field** object returns the type of field.

You can use the **Activate**, **Edit**, **Open**, and **DoVerb** methods to automate an OLE object.

Use the **Object** property to return an object that represents an ActiveX control or OLE object. With this object, you can use the properties and methods of the container application or the ActiveX control.
Options Object

Multiple objects

Represents application and document options in Word. Many of the properties for the Options object correspond to items in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).
Using the Options Object

Use the Options property to return the Options object. The following example sets three application options for Word.

With Options
    .AllowDragAndDrop = True
    .ConfirmConversions = False
    .MeasurementUnit = wdPoints
End With
OtherCorrectionsException Object

OtherCorrectionsExceptions  OtherCorrectionsException

Represents a single AutoCorrect exception. The OtherCorrectionsException object is a member of the OtherCorrectionsExceptions collection. The OtherCorrectionsExceptions collection includes all words that Microsoft Word won't correct automatically. This list corresponds to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions on the Other Corrections tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box (AutoCorrect command, Tools menu).
Using the OtherCorrectionsException Object

Use **OtherCorrectionsExceptions**(index), where *index* is the AutoCorrect exception name or the index number, to return a single **OtherCorrectionsException** object. The following example deletes "WTop" from the list of AutoCorrect exceptions.

```vbscript
AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions("WTop").Delete
```

The index number represents the position of the AutoCorrect exception in the **OtherCorrectionsExceptions** collection. The following example displays the name of the first item in the **OtherCorrectionsExceptions** collection.

```vbscript
MsgBox AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions(1).Name
```

If the value of the **OtherCorrectionsAutoAdd** property is **True**, words are automatically added to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions. Use the **Add** method to add an item to the **OtherCorrectionsExceptions** collection. The following example adds "TipTop" to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions.

```vbscript
AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions.Add Name:="TipTop"
```
Page Object

Pages Page

Multiple objects

Represents a page in a document. Use the Page object and the related methods and properties for programmatically defining page layout in a document.
Using the Page Object

Use the *Item* method to access a specific page in a document. The following example accesses the first page in the active document.

```vba
Dim objPage As Page
Set objPage = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow._.Panes(1).Pages.Item(1)
```

Use the *PageIndex* property to access the page number of a specified *Page* object.
PageNumber Object

PageNumbers | PageNumber

Represents a page number in a header or footer. The PageNumber object is a member of the PageNumbers collection. The PageNumbers collection includes all the page numbers in a single header or footer.
Using the PageNumber Object

Use **PageNumbers**(`index`), where `index` is the index number, to return a single **PageNumber** object. In most cases, a header or footer will contain only one page number, which is index number 1. The following example centers the first page number in the primary header in section one in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary) .PageNumbers(1).Alignment = wdAlignPageNumberCenter
```

Use the **Add** method to add a page number (a PAGE field) to a header or footer. The following example adds a page number to the primary footer in the first section and in any subsequent sections. The page number doesn't appear on the first page.

```vba
End With
```
PageSetup Object

Multiple objects

- PageSetup

Multiple objects

Represents the page setup description. The PageSetup object contains all the page setup attributes of a document (left margin, bottom margin, paper size, and so on) as properties.
Using the PageSetup Object

Use the PageSetup property to return the PageSetup object. The following example sets the first section in the active document to landscape orientation and then prints the document.

ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup.Orientation = _
          wdOrientLandscape
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

The following example sets all the margins for the document named "Sales.doc."

With Documents("Sales.doc").PageSetup
  .LeftMargin = InchesToPoints(0.75)
  .RightMargin = InchesToPoints(0.75)
  .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(1.5)
  .BottomMargin = InchesToPoints(1)
End With
**Pane Object**

Multiple objects

- Pane
  - Multiple objects

Represents a window pane. The **Pane** object is a member of the **Panes** collection. The **Panes** collection includes all the window panes for a single window.
Using the Pane Object

Use **Panes**(*index*), where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Pane** object. The following example closes the active pane.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes.Count >= 2 Then _
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Close
```

Use the **Add** method or the **Split** property to add a window pane. The following example splits the active window at 20 percent of the current window size.

```vba
```

The following example splits the active window in half.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Split = True
```

You can use the **SplitSpecial** property to show comments, footnotes, or endnotes in a separate pane.
Remarks

A window has more than one pane if the window is split or the view is not print layout view and information such as footnotes or comments are displayed. The following example displays the comments pane in normal view and then prompts to close the pane.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdNormalView
If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneComments
    response = _
    MsgBox("Do you want to close the comments pane?", vbYesNo)
    If response = vbYes Then _
        ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Close
End If
Paragraph Object

Multiple objects  ListParagraphs
    Paragraph
    Multiple objects

Represents a single paragraph in a selection, range, or document. The Paragraph object is a member of the Paragraphs collection. The Paragraphs collection includes all the paragraphs in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Paragraph Object

Use **Paragraphs(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Paragraph** object. The following example right aligns the first paragraph in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Alignment = wdAlignParagraphRight
```

Use the **Add**, **InsertParagraph**, **InsertParagraphAfter**, or **InsertParagraphBefore** method to add a new, blank paragraph to a document. The following example adds a paragraph mark before the first paragraph in the selection.

```
```

The following example also adds a paragraph mark before the first paragraph in the selection.

```
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range.InsertParagraphBefore
```
ParagraphFormat Object

Multiple objects

- Represents all the formatting for a paragraph.
Using the ParagraphFormat Object

Use the Format property to return the ParagraphFormat object for a paragraph or paragraphs. The ParagraphFormat property returns the ParagraphFormat object for a selection, range, style, Find object, or Replacement object. The following example centers the third paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Format.Alignment = _
    wdAlignParagraphCenter
```

The following example finds the next double-spaced paragraph after the selection.

```vba
With Selection.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .ParagraphFormat.LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceDouble
  .Text = ""
  .Forward = True
  .Wrap = wdFindContinue
End With
Selection.Find.Execute
```
Remarks

You can use Visual Basic’s `New` keyword to create a new, standalone `ParagraphFormat` object. The following example creates a `ParagraphFormat` object, sets some formatting properties for it, and then applies all of its properties to the first paragraph in the active document.

```vbnet
Dim myParaF As New ParagraphFormat
myParaF.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphCenter
myParaF.Borders.Enable = True
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Format = myParaF
```

You can also make a standalone copy of an existing `ParagraphFormat` object by using the `Duplicate` property. The following example duplicates the paragraph formatting of the first paragraph in the active document and stores the formatting in `myDup`. The example changes the left indent of `myDup` to 1 inch, creates a new document, inserts text into the document, and applies the paragraph formatting of `myDup` to the text.

```vbnet
Set myDup = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Format.Duplicate
myDup.LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
Documents.Add
Selection.InsertAfter "This is a new paragraph."
Selection.Paragraphs.Format = myDup
```
PictureFormat Object

Multiple objects - PictureFormat

Contains properties and methods that apply to pictures and OLE objects. The LinkFormat object contains properties and methods that apply to linked OLE objects only. The OLEFormat object contains properties and methods that apply to OLE objects whether or not they're linked.
Using the PictureFormat Object

Use the **PictureFormat** property to return a **PictureFormat** object. The following example sets the brightness, contrast, and color transformation for shape one on the active document and crops 18 points off the bottom of the shape. For this example to work, shape one must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).PictureFormat
    .Brightness = 0.3
    .Contrast = 0.7
    .ColorType = msoPictureGrayScale
    .CropBottom = 18
End With
```
**Range Object**

Multiple objects

Represents a contiguous area in a document. Each **Range** object is defined by a starting and ending character position. Similar to the way bookmarks are used in a document, **Range** objects are used in Visual Basic procedures to identify specific portions of a document. However, unlike a bookmark, a **Range** object only exists while the procedure that defined it is running.

**Note** **Range** objects are independent of the selection. That is, you can define and manipulate a range without changing the selection. You can also define multiple ranges in a document, while there can be only one selection per pane.
Using the Range Object

Use the `Range` method to return a `Range` object defined by the given starting and ending character positions. The following example returns a `Range` object that refers to the first 10 characters in the active document.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=10)
```

Use the `Range` property to return a `Range` object defined by the beginning and end of another object. The `Range` property applies to many objects (for example, `Paragraph`, `Bookmark`, and `Cell`). The following example returns a `Range` object that refers to the first paragraph in the active document.

```
Set aRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
```

The following example returns a `Range` object that refers to the second through fourth paragraphs in the active document.

```
Set aRange = ActiveDocument.Range( _
    Start:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.Start, _
```

For more information about working with `Range` objects, see [Working with Range Objects](#).
ReadabilityStatistic Object

ReadabilityStatistics ← ReadabilityStatistic

Represents one of the readability statistics for a document or range. The ReadabilityStatistic object is a member of the ReadabilityStatistics collection.
Using the ReadabilityStatistic Object

Use `ReadabilityStatistics(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `ReadabilityStatistic` object. The statistics are ordered as follows: Words, Characters, Paragraphs, Sentences, Sentences per Paragraph, Words per Sentence, Characters per Word, Passive Sentences, Flesch Reading Ease, and Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level. The following example returns the character count for the active document.

`Msgbox ActiveDocument.Content.ReadabilityStatistics(2).Value`
RecentFile Object

RecentFiles

RecentFile

Represents a recently used file. The RecentFile object is a member of the RecentFiles collection. The RecentFiles collection includes all the files that have been used recently. The items in the RecentFiles collection are displayed at the bottom of the File menu.
Using the RecentFile Object

Use `RecentFiles(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `RecentFile` object. The index number represents the position of the file on the `File` menu. The following example opens the first document in the `RecentFiles` collection.

```vba
If RecentFiles.Count >= 1 Then RecentFiles(1).Open
```

Use the `Add` method to add a file to the `RecentFiles` collection. The following example adds the active document to the list of recently-used files.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Saved = True Then
    RecentFiles.Add Document:=ActiveDocument.FullName, _
    ReadOnly:=True
End If
```
Remarks

The **SaveAs** and **Open** methods include an *AddToRecentFiles* argument that controls whether or not a file is added to the recently-used-files list when the file is opened or saved.
Rectangle Object

Rectangles

Multiple objects

Represents a portion of text or a graphic in a page. Use the Rectangle object and related methods and properties for programmatically defining page layout in a document.
Using the Rectangle Object

Use the **Item** method to return a specific **Rectangle** object. The following example accesses the first rectangle in the first page of the active document.

```vba
Dim objRectangle As Rectangle
Set objRectangle = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow._
  .Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles.Item(1)
```

Use the **RectangleType** property to determine the type of rectangle. The following example creates a **ShapeRange** object if the specified rectangle is a shape.

```vba
Dim objRectangle As Rectangle
Dim objShape As ShapeRange
Set objRectangle = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow._
  .Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles.Item(1)
If objRectangle.RectangleType = wdShapeRectangle Then
  Set objShape = objRectangle.Range.ShapeRange
End If
```
Replacement Object

Find ▶ Replacement
▶ Multiple objects

Represents the replace criteria for a find-and-replace operation. The properties and methods of the Replacement object correspond to the options in the Find and Replace dialog box.
Using the Replacement Object

Use the Replacement property to return a Replacement object. The following example replaces the next occurrence of the word "hi" with the word "hello."

```
With Selection.Find
  .Text = "hi"
  .ClearFormatting
  .Replacement.Text = "hello"
  .Replacement.ClearFormatting
  .Execute Replace:=wdReplaceOne, Forward:=True
End With
```

To find and replace formatting, set both the find text and the replace text to empty strings (""") and set the Format argument of the Execute method to True. The following example removes all the bold formatting in the active document. The Bold property is True for the Find object and False for the Replacement object.

```
With ActiveDocument.Content.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .Font.Bold = True
  .Text = ""
  With .Replacement
    .ClearFormatting
    .Font.Bold = False
    .Text = ""
  End With
  .Execute Format:=True, Replace:=wdReplaceAll
End With
```
Reviewer Object

Represent a single reviewer of a document in which changes have been tracked. The **Reviewer** object is a member of the **Reviewers** collection.
Using the Reviewer object

Use **Reviewers(index)**, where *index* is the name or number of the reviewer, to return a **Reviewer** object. Use the **Visible** property to display or hide individual reviewers in a document. The following example hides the reviewer named "Jeff Smith" and displays the reviewer named "Judy Lew." This assumes that "Jeff Smith" and "Judy Lew" are members of the **Reviewers** collection. If they are not, you will receive an error.

```vba
Sub ShowHide()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        .Reviewers("Jeff Smith").Visible = False
        .Reviewers("Judy Lew").Visible = True
    End With
End Sub
```
Revision Object

Multiple objects

Represents a change marked with a revision mark. The Revision object is a member of the Revisions collection. The Revisions collection includes all the revision marks in a range or document.
Using the Revision Object

Use **Revisions**(*index*), where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Revision** object. The index number represents the position of the revision in the range or document. The following example displays the author name for the first revision in section one of the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Revisions(1).Author

The **Add** method isn't available for the **Revisions** collection. **Revision** objects are added when change tracking is enabled. Set the **TrackRevisions** property to **True** to track revisions made to the document text. The following example enables revision tracking and then inserts "Action " before the selection.

ActiveDocument.TrackRevisions = True
Selection.InsertBefore "Action "

---
RoutingSlip Object

**Document** | **RoutingSlip**

Represents the routing slip associated with a document. You use a routing slip to send a document through an electronic mail system.
Using the RoutingSlip Object

Use the **RoutingSlip** property to return the **RoutingSlip** object. The following example routes the active document to the specified recipients, one after another.

```vbscript
ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True
With ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip
    .Subject = "Project Documentation"
    .AddRecipient "Don Funk"
    .AddRecipient "Dave Edson"
    .Delivery = wdOneAfterAnother
End With
ActiveDocument.Route
```
Remarks

The RoutingSlip object cannot be used (doesn't exist) unless the HasRoutingSlip property for the document is set to True.
Row Object

Multiple objects $\text{Row}$

Row

Multiple objects

Represents a row in a table. The Row object is a member of the Rows collection. The Rows collection includes all the rows in the specified selection, range, or table.
Using the Row Object

Use **Rows(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Row** object. The index number represents the position of the row in the selection, range, or table. The following example deletes the first row in the first table in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Delete
```

Use the **Add** method to add a row to a table. The following example inserts a row before the first row in the selection.

```
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Rows.Add BeforeRow:=Selection.Rows(1)
End If
```
Remarks

Use the **Cells** property to modify the individual cells in a **Row** object. The following example adds a table to the selection and then inserts numbers into each cell in the second row of the table.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = False Then
    Set myTable = _
    ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
                                NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=5)
    For Each aCell In myTable.Rows(2).Cells
        i = i + 1
        aCell.Range.Text = i
    Next aCell
End If
```
Section Object

Multiple objects ↓\textbf{Sections}
↓\textbf{Section}
↓Multiple objects

Represents a single section in a selection, range, or document. The \textbf{Section} object is a member of the \textbf{Sections} collection. The \textbf{Sections} collection includes all the sections in a selection, range, or document.
Using the Section Object

Use `Sections(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `Section` object. The following example changes the left and right page margins for the first section in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup
    .LeftMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
    .RightMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
End With
```

Use the `Add` method or the `InsertBreak` method to add a new section to a document. The following example adds a new section at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.Sections.Add Range:=myRange
myRange.InsertParagraphAfter
```

The following example adds a section break above the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range.InsertBreak _
    Type:=wdSectionBreakContinuous
```

**Note** The `Headers` and `Footers` properties of the specified `Section` object return a `HeadersFooters` object.
Selection Object

Multiple objects

Represents the current selection in a window or pane. A selection represents either a selected (or highlighted) area in the document, or it represents the insertion point if nothing in the document is selected. There can only be one Selection object per document window pane, and only one Selection object in the entire application can be active.
Using the Selection Object

Use the **Selection** property to return the **Selection** object. If no object qualifier is used with the **Selection** property, Word returns the selection from the active pane of the active document window. The following example copies the current selection from the active document.

`Selection.Copy`

The following example cuts the selection from the third document in the **Documents** collection. The document doesn't have to be active to access its current selection.

`Documents(3).ActiveWindow.Selection.Cut`

The following example copies the selection from the first pane of the active document and pastes it into the second pane.


The **Text** property is the default property of the **Selection** object. Use this property to set or return the text in the current selection. The following example assigns the text in the current selection to the variable `strTemp`, removing the last character if it is a paragraph mark.

```vba
Dim strTemp as String
strTemp = Selection.Text
If Right(strTemp, 1) = vbCr Then _
    strTemp = Left(strTemp, Len(strTemp) - 1)
```

The **Selection** object has various methods and properties with which you can collapse, expand, or otherwise change the current selection. The following example moves the insertion point to the end of the document and selects the last three lines.
The `Selection` object has various methods and properties with which you can edit selected text in a document. The following example selects the first sentence in the active document and replaces it with a new paragraph.

```vba
Options.ReplaceSelection = True
ActiveDocument.Sentences(1).Select
Selection.TypeText "Material below is confidential."
Selection.TypeParagraph
```

The following example cuts the last paragraph of the first document in the `Documents` collection and pastes it at the beginning of the second document.

```vba
With Documents(1)
  .Paragraphs.Last.Range.Select
  .ActiveWindow.Selection.Cut
End With

With Documents(2).ActiveWindow.Selection
  .StartOf Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove
  .Paste
End With
```

The `Selection` object has various methods and properties with which you can change the formatting of the current selection. The following example changes the font of the current selection from Times New Roman to Tahoma.

```vba
If Selection.Font.Name = "Times New Roman" Then _
  Selection.Font.Name = "Tahoma"
```

Use properties like `Flags`, `Information`, and `Type` to return information about the current selection. You could use the following example in a procedure to determine if there were anything actually selected in the active document; if not, the rest of the procedure would be skipped.

```vba
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionIP Then
  MsgBox Prompt:="You haven't selected any text! Exiting procedure"
Exit Sub
```
End If
Remarks

Even when a selection is collapsed to an insertion point, it isn't necessarily empty. For example, the Text property will still return the character to the right of the insertion point; this character also appears in the Characters collection of the Selection object. However, calling methods like Cut or Copy from a collapsed selection will cause an error.

It's possible for the user to select a region in a document that doesn't represent contiguous text (for example, when using the ALT key with the mouse). Because the behavior of such a selection can be unpredictable, you may want to include a step in your code that checks the Type property of a selection before performing any operations on it (Selection.Type = wdSelectionBlock). Similarly, selections that include table cells can also lead to unpredictable behavior. The Information property will tell you if a selection is inside a table (Selection.Information(wdWithinTable) = True). The following example determines if a selection is normal (in other words, it isn't a row or column in a table, it isn't a vertical block of text, and so forth); you could use it to test the current selection before performing any operations on it.

If Selection.Type <> wdSelectionNormal Then
  MsgBox Prompt:="Not a valid selection! Exiting procedure..."
  Exit Sub
End If

Because Range objects share many of the same methods and properties as Selection objects, using Range objects is preferable for manipulating a document when there isn't a reason to physically change the current selection. For more information on Selection and Range objects, see Working with the Selection object and Working with Range objects.
Shading Object

Multiple objects \( \text{Shading} \)

Contains shading attributes for an object.
Using the Shading Object

Use the **Shading** property to return the **Shading** object. The following example applies fine gray shading to the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Shading.Texture = wdTexture10Percent
```

The following example applies shading with different foreground and background colors to the selection.

```vba
With Selection.Shading
    .Texture = wdTexture20Percent
    .ForegroundPatternColorIndex = wdBlue
    .BackgroundPatternColorIndex = wdYellow
End With
```

The following example applies a vertical line texture to the first row in the first table in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Shading.Texture = _
    wdTextureVertical
```
ShadowFormat Object

Multiple objects - ShadowFormat
  ColorFormat

Represents shadow formatting for a shape.
Using the ShadowFormat Object

Use the Shadow property to return a ShadowFormat object. The following example adds a shadowed rectangle to the active document. The semitransparent, blue shadow is offset 5 points to the right of the rectangle and 3 points above it.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes _
    .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 50, 50, 100, 200).Shadow _
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 0, 128) _
        .OffsetX = 5 _
        .OffsetY = -3 _
        .Transparency = 0.5 _
        .Visible = True
End With
```
Shape Object

Multiple objects

Represents an object in the drawing layer, such as an AutoShape, freeform, OLE object, ActiveX control, or picture. The Shape object is a member of the Shapes collection, which includes all the shapes in the main story of a document or in all the headers and footers of a document.

A shape is always attached to an anchoring range. You can position the shape anywhere on the page that contains the anchor.

Note There are three objects that represent shapes: the Shapes collection, which represents all the shapes on a document; the ShapeRange collection, which represents a specified subset of the shapes on a document (for example, a ShapeRange object could represent shapes one and four on the document, or it could represent all the selected shapes on the document); the Shape object, which represents a single shape on a document. If you want to work with several shape at the same time or with shapes within the selection, use a ShapeRange collection.
Using the Shape Object

This section describes how to:

- Return an existing shape on a document, indexed by name or number.
- Return a shape or shapes within a selection.
- Return a newly created shape.
- Return a single shape from within a group.
- Return a newly formed group of shapes.
**Returning an existing shape on a document**

Use `Shapes(index)`, where `index` is the name or the index number, to return a single `Shape` object. The following example horizontally flips shape one on the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Flip msoFlipHorizontal
```

The following example horizontally flips the shape named "Rectangle 1" on the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Shapes("Rectangle 1").Flip msoFlipHorizontal
```

Each shape is assigned a default name when it is created. For example, if you add three different shapes to a document, they might be named "Rectangle 2," "TextBox 3," and "Oval 4." To give a shape a more meaningful name, set the `Name` property.
Returning a Shape or Shapes Within a Selection

Use `Selection.ShapeRange(index)`, where `index` is the name or the index number, to return a `Shape` object that represents a shape within a selection. The following example sets the fill for the first shape in the selection, assuming that the selection contains at least one shape.

`Selection.ShapeRange(1).Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(255, 0, 0)`

The following example sets the fill for all the shapes in the selection, assuming that the selection contains at least one shape.

`Selection.ShapeRange.Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(255, 0, 0)`
Returning a Newly Created Shape

To add a **Shape** object to the collection of shapes for the specified document and return a **Shape** object that represents the newly created shape, use one of the following methods of the **Shapes** collection: **AddCallout**, **AddCurve**, **AddLabel**, **AddLine**, **AddOleControl**, **AddOleObject**, **AddPolyline**, **AddShape**, **AddTextbox**, **AddTextEffect**, or **BuildFreeForm**. The following example adds a rectangle to the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape msoShapeRectangle, 50, 50, 100, 200
```
Returning a Single Shape from Within a Group

Use `GroupItems(index)`, where `index` is the shape name or the index number within the group, to return a `Shape` object that represents a single shape in a grouped shape.
Returning a Newly Formed Group of Shapes

Use the Group or Regroup method to group a range of shapes and return a single Shape object that represents the newly formed group. After a group has been formed, you can work with the group the same way you work with any other shape.
Anchoring and Positioning a Shape

Every Shape object is anchored to a range of text. A shape is anchored to the beginning of the first paragraph that contains the anchoring range. The shape will always remain on the same page as its anchor.

You can view the anchor itself by setting the ShowObjectAnchors property to True. The shape's Top and Left properties determine its vertical and horizontal positions. The shape's RelativeHorizontalPosition and RelativeVerticalPosition properties determine whether the position is measured from the anchoring paragraph, the column that contains the anchoring paragraph, the margin, or the edge of the page.

If the LockAnchor property for the shape is set to True, you cannot drag the anchor from its position on the page.
Formatting a Shape

Use the Fill property to return the FillFormat object, which contains all the properties and methods for formatting the fill of a closed shape. The Shadow property returns the ShadowFormat object, which you use to format a shadow. Use the Line property to return the LineFormat object, which contains properties and methods for formatting lines and arrows. The TextEffect property returns the TextEffectFormat object, which you use to format WordArt. The Callout property returns the CalloutFormat object, which you use to format line callouts. The WrapFormat property returns the WrapFormat object, which you use to define how text wraps around shapes. The ThreeD property returns the ThreeDFormat object, which you use to create 3-D shapes. You can use the PickUp and Apply methods to transfer formatting from one shape to another.

Use the SetShapesDefaultProperties method for a Shape object to set the formatting for the default shape for the document. New shapes inherit many of their attributes from the default shape.
Other Important Shape Properties

Use the `Type` property to specify the type of shape: freeform, AutoShape, OLE object, callout, or linked picture, for instance. Use the `AutoShapeType` property to specify the type of AutoShape: oval, rectangle, or balloon, for instance.

Use the `Width` and `Height` properties to specify the size of the shape.

The `TextFrame` property returns the `TextFrame` object, which contains all the properties and methods for attaching text to shapes and linking the text between text frames.
Remarks

**Shape** objects are anchored to a range of text but are free-floating and can be positioned anywhere on the page. **InlineShape** objects are treated like characters and are positioned as characters within a line of text. You can use the **ConvertToInlineShape** method and the **ConvertToShape** method to convert shapes from one type to the other. You can convert only pictures, OLE objects, and ActiveX controls to inline shapes.
ShapeNode Object

ShapeNodes \hspace{1em} \textbf{ShapeNode}

Represents the geometry and the geometry-editing properties of the nodes in a user-defined freeform. Nodes include the vertices between the segments of the freeform and the control points for curved segments. The \textbf{ShapeNode} object is a member of the \textbf{ShapeNodes} collection. The \textbf{ShapeNodes} collection contains all the nodes in a freeform.
Using the ShapeNode Object

Use **Nodes(index)**, where **index** is the node index number, to return a single **ShapeNode** object. If node one in shape three on the active document is a corner point, the following example makes it a smooth point. For this example to work, shape three must be a freeform.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3)
    If .Nodes(1).EditingType = msoEditingCorner Then
        .Nodes.SetEditingType 1, msoEditingSmooth
    End If
End With
```
ShapeRange Collection Object

Multiple objects \[\text{ShapeRange}\]
\[\text{Multiple objects}\]

Represents a shape range, which is a set of shapes on a document. A shape range can contain as few as one shape or as many as all the shapes in the document. You can include whichever shapes you want—chosen from among all the shapes in the document or all the shapes in the selection—to construct a shape range. For example, you could construct a \text{ShapeRange} collection that contains the first three shapes in a document, all the selected shapes in a document, or all the freeform shapes in a document.

\textbf{Note} Most operations that you can do with a \text{Shape} object, you can also do with a \text{ShapeRange} object that contains only one shape. Some operations, when performed on a \text{ShapeRange} object that contains more than one shape, will cause an error.
Using the ShapeRange Collection

This section describes how to:

- Return a set of shapes you specify by name or index number.
- Return a ShapeRange object within a selection or range.
Returning a Set of Shapes You Specify by Name or Index Number

Use `Shapes.Range(index)`, where `index` is the name or index number of the shape or an array that contains either names or index numbers of shapes, to return a `ShapeRange` collection that represents a set of shapes on a document. You can use Visual Basic's `Array` function to construct an array of names or index numbers. The following example sets the fill pattern for shapes one and three on the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Shapes.Range(Array(1, 3)).Fill.Patterned _
    msoPatternHorizontalBrick
```

The following example selects the shapes named "Oval 4" and "Rectangle 5" on the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Shapes.Range(Array("Oval 4", "Rectangle 5")).Select
```

Although you can use the `Range` method to return any number of shapes, it's simpler to use the `Item` method if you want to return only a single member of the collection. For example, `Shapes(1)` is simpler than `Shapes.Range(1)`.
Returning a ShapeRange Object Within a Selection or Range

Use `Selection.ShapeRange(index)`, where `index` is the name or the index number, to return a `Shape` object that represents a shape within a selection. The following example sets the fill for the first shape in the selection, assuming that the selection contains at least one shape.

```vba
Selection.ShapeRange(1).Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(255, 0, 0)
```

This example selects all the shapes in the first section of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.myRange.ShapeRange.Select
```
Aligning, Distributing, and Grouping Shapes in a ShapeRange Object

Use the **Align**, **Distribute**, or **ZOrder** method to position a set of shapes relative to each other or relative to the document.

Use the **Group**, **Regroup**, or **UnGroup** method to create and work with a single shape formed from a shape range. The **GroupItems** property for a **Shape** object returns the **GroupShapes** object, which represents all the shapes that were grouped to form one shape.
Remarks

The recorder always uses the **ShapeRange** property when recording shapes.

A **ShapeRange** object doesn't include **InlineShape** objects.
SmartTag Object

Multiple objects

- **SmartTags**
- **SmartTag**
- Multiple objects

Represents a string in a document or range that contains recognized type information. The **SmartTag** object is a member of the **SmartTags** collection. The **SmartTags** collection contains all the smart tags in a document or range of text within a document. Microsoft Word uses a recognizer file to label smart tags, and it uses an action file to execute actions related to the smart tags, such as linking to Web sites.
Using the SmartTag object

Use the **Item** method— or **SmartTags** *(index)*, where *index* represents the number of the smart tag— to return a single **SmartTag** object. This example adds custom properties to the first smart tag in the active document.

Sub NewSTProp()
    ActiveDocument.SmartTags(Index:=1).Properties _
       .Add Name:="President", Value:=True
End Sub
SmartTagAction Object

SmartTagActions \(\subseteq\) SmartTagAction

Represents a single action for a smart tag. Smart tag actions are processes that are programmed into smart tags that allow users to perform certain functions related to the smart tag. For example, one action for a smart tag might be to access a Web site, while another action inserts contact information into Microsoft Outlook, while yet another displays a map and driving directions.

Smart tag actions also relate to actions built into smart documents and to the controls in the Document Actions task pane. For example, you might have a textbox control displayed in the task pane for a smart document that performs an action when a user changes the contents of the text box.

**Note** SmartTagRecognizer, SmartTagAction, and SmartTagType objects are related in that each item that a smart tag component recognizes is a SmartTagType object. For example, "city" in the Address smart tag component is a specific SmartTagType object. The city smart tag type has related SmartTagRecognizer objects (the part of the smart tag component that recognizes smart tags of type "city" in documents) and SmartTagAction objects (the part of the smart tag component that provides the actions related to the specific smart tag type, which may include looking up a recognized city in Microsoft MapPoint on MSN). Put simply, the recognizer does the labeling, the action handler provides end-user functionality, and what ties them together is the type of smart tag they work on.
Using the SmartTagAction Object

Use the `Item` method to return an individual `SmartTagAction` object from a `SmartTagActions` collection. The following example accesses the first smart tag action in the first smart tag in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions.Item(1)
```

Note that the `Item` method is the default member for the `SmartTagAction` object. So the previous example could also be written as shown below to return the same `SmartTagAction` object.

```
ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1).TextboxText
```

Use the `Type` property to determine the type of control associated with a `SmartTagAction` object. The following example determines whether the specified smart tag action is a help control, which is help text displayed in the `Document Actions` task pane associated with a smart document; if it is, the example expands the help to show the entire help text and not just the caption for the help text.

```
Sub ExpandHelp()
    Dim wdActionType As WdSmartTagControlType
    Dim objSTAction As SmartTagAction

    Set objSTAction = ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1)

    If objSTAction.Type = wdControlHelp Then
        objSTAction.ExpandHelp = True
    End If
End Sub
```
SmartTagRecognizer Object

Represents installed components that label text with types of information. For example, the Address (English) smart tag component contains recognizers for street, city, state, and ZIP code, among other address related items. When a user activates an installed component either through code or by using the Smart Tags tab in the Auto Correct dialog box, Microsoft Word labels the text that matches these items in a document.

Note SmartTagRecognizer, SmartTagAction, and SmartTagType objects are related in that each item that a smart tag component recognizes is a SmartTagType object. For example, "city" in the Address smart tag component is a specific SmartTagType object. The city smart tag type has related SmartTagRecognizer objects (the part of the smart tag component that recognizes smart tags of type "city" in documents) and SmartTagAction objects (the part of the smart tag component that provides the actions related to the specific smart tag type, which may include looking up a recognized city in Microsoft MapPoint on MSN). Put simply, the recognizer does the labeling, the action handler provides end-user functionality, and what ties them together is the type of smart tag they work on.
Using the SmartTagRecognizer Object

Use the Item method of the SmartTagRecognizers collection to return a single SmartTagRecognizer object. Once a SmartTagRecognizer object is returned, you can determine whether smart tag recognizers are enabled for the application. The following example reloads the smart tag recognizers and action handlers for the Address smart tag type.

Sub GetSmartTagType()
    Dim objSmartTagType As SmartTagType
    Dim strSmartTagType As String

    strSmartTagType = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com" & _
                   ":office:smarttags#address"

    Set objSmartTagType = Application.SmartTagTypes._
                         .Item(strSmartTagType)

    With objSmartTagType
        .SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
        .SmartTagRecognizers.ReloadRecognizers
    End With
End Sub

Note The following example uses the Microsoft Visual Basic InStr keyword to locate the desired smart tag. In this case, the Caption property returns the string "Address (English)" to denote that it is the English version of the Address smart tag recognizer. Therefore, this code enables all Address smart tag recognizers regardless of language or location.

Sub EnableAddressSmartTags()
    Dim objRecognizer As SmartTagRecognizer
    ' Determine if smart tag recognizers are enabled.

    For Each objRecognizer In Application.SmartTagRecognizers
        If InStr(1, objRecognizer.Caption, "Address") > 0 Then
            If objRecognizer.Enabled = False Then objRecognizer.Enabled = True
        End If
    Next
End Sub
SmartTagType Object

SmartTagTypes \subseteq SmartTagType
\subseteq Multiple objects

Represents a type of smart tag. A smart tag type is a single item in a smart tag list. Smart tag lists can contain multiple smart tag types. For example, the Address smart tag list installed on English systems by default contains a name smart tag type, a street smart tag type, and a city smart tag type, to name just a few.

Note SmartTagRecognizer, SmartTagAction, and SmartTagType objects are related in that each item that a smart tag component recognizes is a SmartTagType object. For example, "city" in the Address smart tag component is a specific SmartTagType object. The city smart tag type then has related SmartTagRecognizer objects (the part of the smart tag component that recognizes smart tags of type "city" in documents) and SmartTagAction objects (the part of the smart tag component that provides the actions related to the specific smart tag type, which may include looking up a recognized city in Microsoft MapPoint on MSN). Put simply, the recognizer does the labeling, the action handler provides end-user functionality, and what ties them together is the type of smart tag they work on.
Using the SmartTagType Object

Use the **Item** method to return a specific smart tag type in a collection of smart tag types. Then use the **SmartTagRecognizers** property to return all smart tag recognizers associated with a specified type of smart tag, and use the **SmartTagActions** property to return all smart tag actions associated with a specified type of smart tag. The following example reloads the smart tag recognizers and action handlers for the Address smart tag type.

**Note** The Index parameter of the **Item** method can be either an **Integer**, representing the index position of the smart tag type, or a **String**, representing the Uniform Resource Name (URN) for the smart tag type. TheURN is case sensitive; therefore, "Address" is different from "address" in the following example.

Sub ReloadAddressActionsRecognizersUsingItemMethod()
    Dim objSmartTagType As SmartTagType
    Dim strSmartTagType As String

    strSmartTagType = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com" & 
                      ":office:smarttags#address"

    Set objSmartTagType = Application.SmartTagTypes.Item(strSmartTagType)

    With objSmartTagType
        .SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
        .SmartTagRecognizers.ReloadRecognizers
    End With
End Sub

The following example does the same as the previous, except that it uses the **FriendlyName** property to access the necessary **SmartTagType** object.

Sub ReloadAddressActionsRecognizersUsingFriendlyName()
    Dim objSmartTagType As SmartTagType
    Dim strSmartTagType As String

    For Each objSmartTagType In Application.SmartTagTypes
        If objSmartTagType.FriendlyName = "Address" Then
            With objSmartTagType
                .SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
            End With
        End If
    End For
End Sub
End With
Exit For
End If
Next
End Sub

.Sm SmartTagRecognizers.ReloadReco gnizers
SpellingSuggestion Object

SpellingSuggestions ← SpellingSuggestion

Represents a single spelling suggestion for a misspelled word. The SpellingSuggestion object is a member of the SpellingSuggestions collection. The SpellingSuggestions collection includes all the suggestions for a specified word or for the first word in the specified range.
Using the SpellingSuggestion Object

Use `GetSpellingSuggestions(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `SpellingSuggestion` object. The following example checks to see whether there are any spelling suggestions for the first word in the active document. If there are, the first suggestion is displayed in a message box.

```vbnet
If ActiveDocument.Words(1).GetSpellingSuggestions.Count <> 0 Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.Words(1).GetSpellingSuggestions.Item(1).Name
EndIf
```
Remarks

The **Count** property for the **SpellingSuggestions** object returns 0 (zero) if the word is spelled correctly or if there are no suggestions.
Style Object

Multiple objects

- Style
- Multiple objects

Represents a single built-in or user-defined style. The **Style** object includes style attributes (font, font style, paragraph spacing, and so on) as properties of the **Style** object. The **Style** object is a member of the **Styles** collection. The **Styles** collection includes all the styles in the specified document.
Using the Style Object

Use **Styles(index)**, where *index* is the style name, a **WdBuiltinStyle** constant or index number, to return a single **Style** object. You must exactly match the spelling and spacing of the style name, but not necessarily its capitalization. The following example modifies the font name of the user-defined style named "Color" in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Styles("Color").Font.Name = "Arial"
```

The following example sets the built-in Heading 1 style to not be bold.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading1).Font.Bold = False
```

The style index number represents the position of the style in the alphabetically sorted list of style names. Note that **Styles(1)** is the first style in the alphabetized list. The following example displays the base style and style name of the first style in the **Styles** collection.

```vba
MsgBox "Base style= " _
    & ActiveDocument.Styles(1).BaseStyle & vbCrLf _
    & "Style name= " & ActiveDocument.Styles(1).NameLocal
```

To apply a style to a range, paragraph, or multiple paragraphs, set the **Style** property to a user-defined or built-in style name. The following example applies the Normal style to the first four paragraphs in the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range( _
    Start:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Start, _
myRange.Style = wdStyleNormal
```

The following example applies the Heading 1 style to the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Style = wdStyleHeading1
```
The following example creates a character style named "Bolded" and applies it to the selection.

Set myStyle = ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(Name:="Bolded", _
    Type:=wdStyleTypeCharacter)
myStyle.Font.Bold = True
Selection.Range.Style = "Bolded"
Remarks

Use the OrganizerCopy method to copy styles between documents and templates. Use the UpdateStyles method to update the styles in the active document to match the style definitions in the attached template. Use the OpenAsDocument method to open a template as a document so that you can modify the template styles.
StyleSheet Object

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Using the **StyleSheet** object

Use the **Item** method or **StyleSheets(index)**, where *index* is the name or number of the style sheet, of the **StyleSheets** collection to return a **StyleSheet** object. The following example removes the second style sheet from the **StyleSheets** collection.

```vba
Sub WebStyleSheets()
    ActiveDocument.StyleSheets.Item(2).Delete
End Sub
```

Use the **Index** property to determine the precedence of cascading style sheets. The following example creates a table of attached cascading style sheets, ordered and indexed according to which style sheet is most important.

```vba
Sub CSSTable()
    Dim styCSS As StyleSheet
    With ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
        .InsertAfter "CSS Name" & vbTab & "Index"
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        For Each styCSS In ActiveDocument.StyleSheets
            .InsertAfter styCSS.Name & vbTab & styCSS.Index
            .InsertParagraphAfter
            Next styCSS
        .ConvertToTable
    End With
End Sub
```

Use the **Move** method to reorder the precedence of attached style sheets. The following example moves the most important style sheet to the least important of all attached cascading style sheets.

```vba
Sub MoveCSS()
    ActiveDocument.StyleSheets(1).Move wdStyleSheetPrecedenceLowest
End Sub
```
Subdocument Object

Subdocuments ↓ Subdocument
↓ Range

Represents a subdocument within a document or range. The Subdocument object is a member of the Subdocuments collection. The Subdocuments collection includes all the subdocuments in the a range or document.
Using the Subdocument Object

Use **Subdocuments**(index), where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Subdocument** object. The following example displays the path and file name of the first subdocument in the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).HasFile = True Then
End If
```

Use the **AddFromFile** or **AddFromRange** method to add a subdocument to a document. The following example adds a subdocument named "Setup.doc" at the end of the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.SubdocumentsExpanded = True
Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdStory
Selection.InsertParagraphBefore
ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.AddFromFile Name:="C:\Temp\Setup.doc"
```

The following example applies the Heading 1 style to the first paragraph in the selection and then creates a subdocument for the contents of the selection.

```vba
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Style = wdStyleHeading1
With ActiveDocument.Subdocuments
    .Expanded = True
    .AddFromRange Range:=Selection.Range
End With
```
SynonymInfo Object

Multiple objects SynonymInfo

Represents the information about synonyms, antonyms, related words, or related expressions for the specified range or a given string.
Using the SynonymInfo Object

Use the `SynonymInfo` property to return a `SynonymInfo` object. The `SynonymInfo` object can be returned either from a range or from Word. If it's returned from Word, you specify the lookup word or phrase and a proofing language ID. If it's returned from a range, Word uses the specified range as the lookup word. The following example returns a `SynonymInfo` object from Word.

```
temp = SynonymInfo(Word:="meant", LanguageID:=wdEnglishUS).Found
```

The following example returns a `SynonymInfo` object from a range.

```
temp = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo.Found
```

The `Found` property, used in the preceding examples, returns `True` if any information is found in the thesaurus for the specified range or for `Word`. Note, however, that this property returns `True` not only if synonyms are found but also if related words, related expressions, or antonyms are found.

Many of the properties of the `SynonymInfo` object return a `Variant` that contains an array of strings. When working with these properties, you can assign the returned array to a variable and then index the variable to see the elements in the array. In the following example, `Slist` is assigned the synonym list for the first meaning of the selected word or phrase. The `UBound` function finds the upper bound of the array, and then each element is displayed in a message box.

```
Slist = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo.SynonymList(1)
For i = 1 To UBound(Slist)
    MsgBox Slist(i)
Next i
```

You can check the value of the `MeaningCount` property to prevent potential errors in your code. The following example returns a list of synonyms for the second meaning for the word or phrase in the selection and displays these synonyms in the `Immediate` pane.

```
Set synInfo = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo
If synInfo.MeaningCount >= 2 Then
```
synList = synInfo.SynonymList(2)
For i = 1 To UBound(synList)
    Debug.Print synList(i)
Next i
Else
    MsgBox "There is no second meaning for the selection."
End If
System Object

Multiple objects System

Contains information about the computer system.
Using the System Object

Use the **System** property to return the **System** object. If the operating system is Windows, the following example makes a network connection to `\Project\Info`.

```
If System.OperatingSystem = "Windows" Then
    System.Connect Path:="\Project\Info"
End If
```

The following example displays the current screen resolution (for example, "1024 x 768").

```
horz = System.HorizontalResolution
vert = System.VerticalResolution
MsgBox "Resolution = " & horz & " x " & vert
```
Table Object

- **Tables**
- **Table**
- Multiple objects

Represents a single table. The **Table** object is a member of the **Tables** collection. The **Tables** collection includes all the tables in the specified selection, range, or document.
Using the Table Object

Use `Tables(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `Table` object. The index number represents the position of the table in the selection, range, or document. The following example converts the first table in the active document to text.

```
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).ConvertToText Separator:=wdSeparateByTabs
```

Use the **Add** method to add a table at the specified range. The following example adds a 3x4 table at the beginning of the active document.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.Tables.Add Range:=myRange, NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=4
```
TableOfAuthoritiesCategory Object

TableOfAuthoritiesCategories ▼ TableOfAuthoritiesCategory

Represents a single table of authorities category. The TableOfAuthoritiesCategories object is a member of the TableOfAuthoritiesCategories collection. The TableOfAuthoritiesCategories collection includes all 16 categories listed in the Category box on the Table of Authorities tab in the Index and Tables dialog box (Insert menu).
Using the TableOfAuthoritiesCategory Object

Use `TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(index)`, where `index` is the category name or index number, to return a single `TableOfAuthoritiesCategory` object. The following example renames the Rules category as Other Provisions.

```
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories("Rules").Name = _
   "Other Provisions"
```

The index number represents the position of the category in the Index and Tables dialog box (Insert menu). The following example displays the name of the first category in the `TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories` collection.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(1).Name
```

The `Add` method isn't available for the `TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories` collection. The collection is limited to 16 items; however, you can use the `Name` property to rename an existing category.
TableStyle Object

Style: TableStyle
Multiple objects

Represents a single style that can be applied to a table.
Using the TableStyle object

Use the **Table** property of the **Styles** object to return a **TableStyle** object. Use the **Borders** property to apply borders to an entire table. Use the **Condition** method to apply borders or shading only to specified sections of a table. This example creates a new table style and formats the table with a surrounding border. Special borders and shading are applied to the first and last rows and the last column.

```vba
Sub NewTableStyle()
    Dim styTable As Style

    Set styTable = ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(
        Name:="TableStyle 1", Type:=wdStyleTypeTable)

    With styTable.Table
        'Apply borders around table
        .Borders(wdBorderTop).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        .Borders(wdBorderBottom).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        .Borders(wdBorderLeft).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        .Borders(wdBorderRight).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle

        'Apply a double border to the heading row
        .Condition(wdFirstRow).Borders(wdBorderBottom)_.LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble

        'Apply a double border to the last column
        .Condition(wdLastColumn).Borders(wdBorderLeft)_.LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble

        'Apply shading to last row
        .Condition(wdLastRow).Shading_.BackgroundPatternColor = wdColorGray125
    End With

End Sub
```
TabStop Object

Multiple objects

TabStop

Represents a single tab stop. The TabStop object is a member of the TabStops collection. The TabStops collection represents all the custom and default tab stops in a paragraph or group of paragraphs.
Using the TabStop Object

Use **TabStops**(*index*), where *index* is the location of the tab stop (in points) or the index number, to return a single **TabStop** object. Tab stops are indexed numerically from left to right along the ruler. The following example removes the first custom tab stop from the selected paragraphs.

```
Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops(1).Clear
```

The following example adds a right-aligned tab stop positioned at 2 inches to the selected paragraphs.

```
Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops(InchesToPoints(2)) _
    .Alignment = wdAlignTabRight
```

Use the **Add** method to add a tab stop. The following example adds two tab stops to the selected paragraphs. The first tab stop is a left-aligned tab with a dotted tab leader positioned at 1 inch (72 points). The second tab stop is centered and is positioned at 2 inches.

```
With Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops
    .Add Position:=InchesToPoints(1), _
        Leader:=wdTabLeaderDots, Alignment:=wdAlignTabLeft
    .Add Position:=InchesToPoints(2), Alignment:=wdAlignTabCenter
End With
```

You can also add a tab stop by specifying a location with the **TabStops** property. The following example adds a right-aligned tab stop positioned at 2 inches to the selected paragraphs.

```
Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops(InchesToPoints(2)) _
    .Alignment = wdAlignTabRight
```

**Note** Set the **DefaultTabStop** property to adjust the spacing of default tab stops.
Task Object

Tasks - Task

Represents a single task running on the system. The Task object is a member of the Tasks collection. The Tasks collection includes all the applications that are currently running on the system.
Using the Task Object

Use `Tasks(index)`, where `index` is the application name or the index number, to return a single Task object. The following example switches to and resizes the application window for the first visible task in the Tasks collection.

```vbnet
With Tasks(1)
    If .Visible = True Then
        .Activate
        .Width = 400
        .Height = 200
    End If
End With
```

The following example restores the Calculator application window if Calculator is in the Tasks collection.

```vbnet
If Tasks.Exists("Calculator") = True Then
    Tasks("Calculator").WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
End If
```

Use Visual Basic's `Shell` function to run an executable program and add the program to the Tasks collection.
TaskPane Object

TaskPanes.TaskPane

Represents a single task pane available to Microsoft Word, which contains common tasks that users perform. The TaskPane object is a member of the TaskPanes collection.
Using the TaskPane object

Use the TaskPanes property to return a TaskPane object. Use the Visible property to display an individual task pane. This example displays the formatting task pane.

Sub FormattingPane()
    Application.TaskPanes(wdTaskPaneFormatting).Visible = True
End Sub
Template Object

Multiple objects Template
Multiple objects

Represents a document template. The Template object is a member of the Templates collection. The Templates collection includes all the available Template objects.
Using the Template Object

Use \texttt{Templates(index)} where \textit{index} is the template name or the index number, to return a single \texttt{Template} object. The following example saves the Memo2.dot template if it's in the \texttt{Templates} collection.

\begin{verbatim}
For Each aTemp In Templates
    If LCase(aTemp.Name) = "memo2.dot" Then aTemp.Save
Next aTemp
\end{verbatim}

The index number represents the position of the template in the \texttt{Templates} collection. The following example opens the first template in the \texttt{Templates} collection.

\begin{verbatim}
Templates(1).OpenAsDocument
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{Add} method isn't available for the \texttt{Templates} collection. Instead, you can add a template to the \texttt{Templates} collection by doing any of the following:

- Using the \texttt{Open} method with the \texttt{Documents} collection to open a document based on a template or a template
- Using the \texttt{Add} method with the \texttt{Documents} collection to open a new document based on a template
- Using the \texttt{Add} method with the \texttt{Addins} collection to load a global template
- Using the \texttt{AttachedTemplate} property with the \texttt{Document} object to attach a template to a document
Remarks

Use the **NormalTemplate** property to return a template object that refers to the Normal template. Use the **AttachedTemplate** property to return the template attached to the specified document.

Use the **DefaultFilePath** property to return or set the location of user or workgroup templates (that is, the folder where you want to store these templates). The following example displays the user template folder from the **File Locations** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

MsgBox Options.DefaultFilePath(wdUserTemplatesPath)
TextColumn Object

TextColumns.TextColumn

Represents a single text column. The TextColumn object is a member of the TextColumns collection. The TextColumns collection includes all the columns in a document or section of a document.
Using the TextColumn Object

Use `TextColumns(index)`, where `index` is the index number, to return a single `TextColumn` object. The index number represents the position of the column in the `TextColumns` collection (counting from left to right).

The following example sets the space after the first text column in the active document to 0.5 inch.

```vba
    InchesToPoints(0.5)
```

Use the `Add` method to add a column to the collection of columns. By default, there's one text column in the `TextColumns` collection. The following example adds a 2.5-inch-wide column to the active document.

```vba
    Width:=InchesToPoints(2.5), _
    Spacing:=InchesToPoints(0.5), EvenlySpaced:=False
```
Remarks

Use the `SetCount` method to arrange text into columns. The following example arranges the text in the active document into three columns.

```
```
TextEffectFormat Object

Multiple objects of TextEffectFormat

Contains properties and methods that apply to WordArt objects.
Using the TextEffectFormat Object

Use the **TextEffect** property to return a **TextEffectFormat** object. The following example sets the font name and formatting for shape one on the active document. For this example to work, shape one must be a WordArt object.

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).TextEffect
    .FontName = "Courier New"
    .FontBold = True
    .FontItalic = True
End With
```
TextFrame Object

Multiple objects

Represents the text frame in a Shape object. Contains the text in the text frame as well as the properties that control the margins and orientation of the text frame.
**Using the TextFrame Object**

Use the **TextFrame** property to return the **TextFrame** object for a shape. The **TextRange** property returns a **Range** object that represents the range of text inside the specified text frame. The following example adds text to the text frame of shape one in the active document.

```vba
```

**Note** Some shapes don't support attached text (lines, freeforms, pictures, and OLE objects, for example). If you attempt to return or set properties that control text in a text frame for those objects, an error occurs.

Use the **HasText** property to determine whether the text frame contains text, as shown in the following example.

```vba
For Each s In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With s.TextFrame
        If .HasText Then MsgBox .TextRange.Text
    End With
Next
```

Text frames can be linked together so that the text flows from the text frame of one shape into the text frame of another shape. Use the **Next** and **Previous** properties to link text frames. The following example creates a text box (a rectangle with a text frame) and adds some text to it. It then creates another text box and links the two text frames together so that the text flows from the first text frame into the second one.

```vba
Set myTB1 = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextbox _
        (msoTextOrientationHorizontal, 72, 72, 72, 36)myTB1.TextFrame.TextRange = _
        "This is some text. This is some more text."
Set myTB2 = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextbox _
        (msoTextOrientationHorizontal, 72, 144, 72, 36)myTB1.TextFrame.Next = myTB2.TextFrame
```

Use the **ContainingRange** property to return a **Range** object that represents the entire story that flows between linked text frames. The following example
checks the spelling of the text in TextBox 3 and of any other text that's linked to TextBox 3.

Set myStory = ActiveDocument.Shapes("TextBox 3")
    .TextFrame.ContainingRange
myStory.CheckSpelling
**TextInput Object**

`FormField < TextInput`

Represents a single text form field.
Using the TextInput Object

Use `FormFields(index)`, where `index` is either the bookmark name associated with the text form field or the index number, to return a `FormField` object. Use the `TextInput` property with the `FormField` object to return a `TextInput` object. The following example deletes the contents of the text form field named "Text1" in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Text1").TextInput.Clear
```

The index number represents the position of the form field in the `FormFields` collection. The following example checks the type of the first form field in the active document. If the form field is a text form field, the example sets "Mission Critical" as the value of the field.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Type = wdFieldFormTextInput Then
    ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Result = "Mission Critical"
End If
```

The following example determines whether the `ffield` variable represents a valid text form field in the active document before it sets the default text.

```vba
Set ffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).TextInput
If ffield.Valid = True Then
    ffield.Default = "Type your name here"
Else
    MsgBox "First field is not a text box"
End If
```

Use the `Add` method with the `FormFields` object to add a text form field. The following example adds a text form field at the beginning of the active document and then sets the name of the form field to "FirstName."

```vba
Set ffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(_
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0), _
    Type:=wdFieldFormTextInput)
ffield.Name = "FirstName"
```
TextRetrievalMode Object

Multiple objects

Represents options that control how text is retrieved from a Range object.
Using the TextRetrievalMode Object

Use the `TextRetrievalMode` property to return a `TextRetrievalMode` object. The following example displays the text of the first sentence in the active document, excluding field codes and hidden text.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sentences(1).TextRetrievalMode
  .IncludeHiddenText = False
  .IncludeFieldCodes = False
  MsgBox .Parent.Text
End With
```
Remarks

Changing the `ViewType`, `IncludeHiddentText`, or `IncludeFieldCodes` property of the `TextRetrievalMode` object doesn't change the screen display. Instead, changing one of these properties determines what text is retrieved from a `Range` object when the `Text` property is used.
ThreeDFormat Object

Multiple objects ThreeDFormat ColorFormat

Represents a shape's three-dimensional formatting.
Using The ThreeDFormat Object

Use the **ThreeD** property to return a **ThreeDFormat** object. The following example adds an oval to the active document and then specifies that the oval be extruded to a depth of 50 points and that the extrusion be purple.

```vba
Set myShape = ActiveDocument.Shapes _
    .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 90, 90, 90, 40)
With myShape.ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .Depth = 50
    ' RGB value for purple
    .ExtrusionColor.RGB = RGB(255, 100, 255)
End With
```
Remarks

You cannot apply three-dimensional formatting to some kinds of shapes, such as beveled shapes or multiple-disjoint paths. Most of the properties and methods of the ThreeDFormat object for such a shape will fail.
TwoInitialCapsException Object

TwoInitialCapsExceptions TwoInitialCapsException

Represents a single initial-capital AutoCorrect exception. The TwoInitialCapsException object is a member of the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection. The TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection includes all the items listed in the Don't correct box on the INitial CAPs tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box.
Using the TwoInitialCapsException Object

Use TwoInitialCapsExceptions(index), where index is the initial capital exception name or the index number, to return a single TwoInitialCapsException object. The following example deletes the initial-capital exception named "KMenu."

AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions("KMenu").Delete

The index number represents the position of the initial-capital exception in the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection. The following example displays the name of the first item in the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions(1).Name

If the TwoInitialCapsAutoAdd property is True, words are automatically added to the list of initial-capital exceptions. Use the Add method to add an item to the TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection. The following example adds "Industry" to the list of initial-capital exceptions.

AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions.Add Name:="INdustry"
Variable Object

Variable

Represents a variable stored as part of a document. Document variables are used to preserve macro settings in between macro sessions. The Variable object is a member of the Variables collection. The Variables collection includes all the document variables in a document or template.
Using the Variable Object

Use `Variables(index)`, where `index` is the document variable name or the index number, to return a single `Variable` object. The following example displays the value of the Temp document variable in the active document.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Variables("Temp").Value
```

The index number represents the position of the document variable in the `Variables` collection. The last variable added to the `Variables` collection is index number 1; the second-to-last variable added to the collection is index number 2, and so on. The following example displays the name of the first document variable in the active document.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Variables(1).Name
```

Use the `Add` method to add a variable to a document. The following example adds a document variable named "Temp" with a value of 12 to the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Variables.Add Name:="Temp", Value:="12"
```

If you try to add a document variable with a name that already exists in the `Variables` collection, an error occurs. To avoid this error, you can enumerate the collection before adding any new variables. If the Blue document variable already exists in the active document, the following example sets its value to 6. If this variable doesn't already exist, this example adds it to the document and sets it to 6.

```vba
For Each aVar In ActiveDocument.Variables
    If aVar.Name = "Blue" Then num = aVar.Index
Next aVar
If num = 0 Then
    ActiveDocument.Variables.Add Name:="Blue", Value:=6
Else
    ActiveDocument.Variables(num).Value = 6
End If
```
Remarks

Document variables are invisible to the user unless a DOC_VARIABLE field is inserted with the appropriate variable name. The following example adds a document variable named "Temp" to the active document and then inserts a DOC_VARIABLE field to display the value in the variable.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
    .Variables.Add Name:="Temp", Value:="12"
        Type:=wdFieldDocVariable, Text:="Temp"
End With
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = False
```

To add a document variable to a template, open the template as a document by using the `OpenAsDocument` method. The following example stores the user name (from the Options dialog box) in the template attached to the active document.

```vba
ScreenUpdating = False
With ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument
    .Variables.Add Name:="UserName", Value:=Application.UserName
    .Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
End With
```
Version Object

**Versions** — **Version**

Represents a single version of a document. The **Version** object is a member of the **Versions** collection. The **Versions** collection includes all the versions of the specified document.
Using the Version Object

Use **Versions(index)**, where *index* is the index number, to return a single **Version** object. The index number represents the position of the version in the **Versions** collection. The first version added to the **Versions** collection is index number 1. The following example displays the comment, author, and date of the first version of the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Versions.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Versions(1)
        MsgBox "Comment = " & .Comment & vbCrLf & "Author = " & _
               .SavedBy & vbCrLf & "Date = " & .Date
    End With
End If
```

Use the **Save** method to add an item to the **Versions** collection. The following example adds a version of the active document with the specified comment.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Versions.Save _
    Comment:="incorporated Judy's revisions"
```
View Object

Multiple objects

Contains the view attributes (show all, field shading, table gridlines, and so on) for a window or pane.
Using the View Object

Use the View property to return the View object. The following example sets view options for the active window.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .ShowAll = True
    .TableGridlines = True
    .WrapToWindow = False
End With
Remarks

Use the **Type** property to change the view. The following example switches the active window to normal view.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdNormalView
```

Use the **Percentage** property to change the size of the text on-screen. The following example enlarges the on-screen text to 120 percent.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Zoom.Percentage = 120
```

Use the **SeekView** property to view comments, endnotes, footnotes, or the document header or footer. The following example displays the current footer in the active window in print layout view.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageFooter
End With
```
WebOptions Object

Contains document-level attributes used by Microsoft Word when you save a document as a Web page or open a Web page. You can return or set attributes either at the application (global) level or at the document level. (Note that attribute values can be different from one document to another, depending on the attribute value at the time the document was saved.) Document-level attribute settings override application-level attribute settings. Application-level attributes are contained in the `DefaultWebOptions` object.
Using the WebOptions Object

Use the **WebOptions** property to return the **WebOptions** object. The following example checks to see whether PNG (Portable Network Graphics) is allowed as an image format and then sets the **strImageFileType** variable accordingly.

```vba
Set objAppWebOptions = ActiveDocument.WebOptions
With objAppWebOptions
    If .AllowPNG = True Then
        strImageFileType = "PNG"
    Else
        strImageFileType = "JPG"
    End If
End With
```
Window Object

Multiple objects $\xrightarrow{\text{Window}}$ Multiple objects

Represents a window. Many document characteristics, such as scroll bars and rulers, are actually properties of the window. The Window object is a member of the Windows collection. The Windows collection for the Application object contains all the windows in the application, whereas the Windows collection for the Document object contains only the windows that display the specified document.
Using the Window Object

Use `Windows(index)`, where `index` is the window name or the index number, to return a single `Window` object. The following example maximizes the Document1 window.

```
Windows("Document1").WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize
```

The index number is the number to the left of the window name on the `Window` menu. The following example displays the caption of the first window in the `Windows` collection.

```
MsgBox Windows(1).Caption
```

Use the `Add` method or the `NewWindow` method to add a new window to the `Windows` collection. Each of the following statements creates a new window for the document in the active window.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.NewWindow
NewWindow
Windows.Add
```
Remarks

A colon (:) and a number appear in the window caption when more than one window is open for a document.

When you switch the view to print preview, a new window is created. This window is removed from the Windows collection when you close print preview.
WrapFormat Object

Multiple objects \textit{WrapFormat}

Represents all the properties for wrapping text around a shape or shape range.
Using the WrapFormat Object

Use the **WrapFormat** property to return the **WrapFormat** object. The following example adds an oval to the active document and specifies that document text wrap around the left and right sides of the square that circumscribes the oval. There will be a 0.1-inch margin between the document text and the top, bottom, left side, and right side of the square.

```vba
Set myOval = _
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, 36, 36, 100, 35)
With myOval.WrapFormat
    .Type = wdWrapSquare
    .Side = wdWrapBoth
    .DistanceTop = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceBottom = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceLeft = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceRight = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
```
XMLChildNodeSuggestion Object

XMLSchemaReference

XMLChildNodeSuggestions

XMLChildNodeSuggestion

Represents a node that is a possible child element of the current element, according to the schema, but is not guaranteed to be valid. Word cannot validate the required order in which elements are supposed to appear, as well as minimum or maximum occurrence restrictions or other constraints, until after a user inserts the elements into the document.

Note Each XMLChildNodeSuggestion object is an item in the list of XML elements at the bottom of the XML Structure task pane when the List only child elements of current element check box is checked.
Using the XMLChildNodeSuggestion Object

Use the XMLSchemaReference property to access the individual schema that the node references. Use the Item method to return an individual XMLChildNodeSuggestion object from a collection of XMLChildNodeSuggestion object. The following code inserts all allowed elements into the active element.

```vba
Dim objSuggestion As XMLChildNodeSuggestion
Dim objNode As XMLNode

Set objNode = Selection.XMLParentNode

For Each objSuggestion In objNode.ChildNodeSuggestions
    objSuggestion.Insert
    Selection.MoveRight
Next
```

Use the NamespaceURI property to return the namespace for the schema referenced in an XMLChildNodeSuggestion object. Use the BaseName property to return the name of the element that represents the XMLChildNodeSuggestion object.

```vba
Dim objSuggestion As XMLChildNodeSuggestion

For Each objSuggestion In ActiveDocument.ChildNodeSuggestions
    If objSuggestion.BaseName = "example" Then
        objSuggestion.Insert
    End If
Next
```
XMLNamespace Object

XMLNamespaces - XMLNamespace
 ] Multiple objects

Represents an individual schema within the Schema Library. You can access the Schema Library from within Microsoft Word from the XML Schema tab in the Templates and Add-ins dialog box. The Schema Library represents schemas installed on a user's machine that a user has applied to a Word document or that a user has explicitly added to the Schema Library by using the Schema Library dialog box.
Using the XMLNamespace Object

Use the Item method of the XMLNamespaces collection to return an individual XMLNameSpace object. The index value of the Item method can be either a Long, which indicates the position of the schema in the Schema Library, or a String, which represents the name of the schema as returned using the URI property (the TargetNamespace setting defined in the schema).

The following example attaches a schema named SimpleSample to the active document.

Sub ApplySampleSchema()
    Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace

    For Each objSchema In Application.XMLNamespaces
        If objSchema.URI = "SimpleSample" Then
            objSchema.AttachToDocument ActiveDocument
            Exit For
        End If
    Next
End Sub

Note  The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
XMLNode Object

Multiple objects - XMLNode

- Multiple objects

Represents a single XML element applied to a document. Each XML element that has been applied to a document is displayed as a node in a tree view control in the XML Structure task pane. Each node in the tree view is an instance of an XMLNode object. The hierarchy in the tree view indicates whether a node contains child nodes.
Using the XMLNode Object

Use the **Item** method of the **XMLNodes** collection to return an individual **XMLNode** object. Use the **Validate** method to verify that an XML element is valid according to the applied schemas and that any required child elements exist and are in the required order. Once you run the **Validate** method, use the **ValidationStatus** property to verify whether an element is valid, and use the **ValidationErrorText** property to display information about what the user needs to do to make the document conform to the XML schema rules.

The following example validates each of the XML elements in the active document. If the element is found to be invalid against the schema, the example returns a message to the user explaining what the problem is.

Sub ValidateXMLElements()
    Dim objNode As XMLNode

    For Each objNode In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
        objNode.Validate
        If objNode.ValidationStatus <> wdXMLValidationStatusOK Then
            MsgBox objNode.ValidationErrorText(True)
        End If
    Next
End Sub
XMLSchemaReference Object

**Document** ← **XMLSchemaReferences**

**XMLSchemaReference**

Represents an individual schema that is attached to a document.
Using the XMLSchemaReference Object

Use the **XMLSchemaReference** property to return an **XMLSchemaReference** object for a **ChildNodeSuggestion** object. The following example inserts the suggested XML child element if the XML schema referenced is the SimpleSample schema.

```vba
Dim objSuggestion As XMLChildNodeSuggestion

For Each objSuggestion In ActiveDocument.ChildNodeSuggestions
    If objSuggestion.XMLSchemaReference = "SimpleSample" Then
        objSuggestion.Insert
    End If
Next
```

**Note** The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
XSLTransform Object

XSLTransform

Represents a single registered Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT).
Using the XSLTransform Object

Use the **Add** method of the **XSLTransforms** collection to add an individual XSLT to the list of XSLTs available for a schema. The following example adds the simplesample.xslt transformation to the XSLTs for the SimpleSample schema.

```vba
Sub AddXSLT()
    Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace
    Dim objTransform As XSLTransform

    Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces("SimpleSample")
    Set objTransform = objSchema.XSLTransforms _
        .Add("c:\schemas\simplesample.xslt")

End Sub
```

Use the **Item** method of the **XSLTransforms** collection to return a single **XSLTransform** object. The following example deletes the first XSLT in the collection of XSLTs for the SimpleSample schema.

```vba
Sub DeleteTransform()
    Dim objXSLT As XSLTransform
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    Set objXSLT = Application.XMLNamespaces("SimpleSample") _
        .XSLTransforms.Item(1)

    intResponse = MsgBox("Are you sure you want to delete the " _
        & objXSLT.Alias & " XSLT?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbYes Then objXSLT.Delete

End Sub
```

**Note** The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Zoom Object

Contains magnification options (for example, the zoom percentage) for a window or pane. The **Zoom** object is a member of the **Zooms** collection.
Using the Zoom Object

Use the **Zoom** property of the **View** object to return a single **Zoom** object. The following example sets the zoom percentage for the active window to 110 percent.

```
```

Use **Zooms(index)**, where **index** identifies the view type, to return a single **Zoom** object. The view type specified by **index** can be one of the following **WdViewType** constants: **wdMasterView**, **wdNormalView**, **wdOutlineView**, **wdPrintPreview**, **wdPrintView**, or **wdWebView**. The following example sets the magnification for the active window so that an entire page is visible.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane__
    .Zooms(wdPrintView).PageFit = wdPageFitFullPage
```

The **Add** method isn't available for the **Zooms** collection. The **Zooms** collection includes a single **Zoom** object for each of the various view types (outline, normal, page layout, and so on).
Accept Method

Accepts the specified tracked change. The revision marks are removed, and the change is incorporated into the document.

\( expression.Accept \)

\( expression \) Required. An expression that returns a Revision object.
Example

This example accepts the next tracked change found if the change type is inserted text.

Set revNext = Selection.NextRevision(Wrap:=True)
If Not (revNext Is Nothing) Then
   If revNext.Type = wdRevisionInsert Then revNext.Accept
End If

This example accepts all the tracked changes in the selection.

Dim revLoop As Revision
Dim rngSelection As Range
Set rngSelection = Selection.Range
For Each revLoop In rngSelection.Revisions
   revLoop.Accept
Next revLoop
AcceptAll Method

Accepts all the tracked changes in a document or range. The revision marks are removed, and the changes are incorporated into the document.

expression.AcceptAll

expression Required. An expression that returns a Revisions object.
Remarks

Use the AcceptAllRevisions method to accept all revisions in a document.
Example

This example accepts all the tracked changes in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Revisions.Count >= 1 Then _
ActiveDocument.Revisions.AcceptAll

This example accepts all the tracked changes in the selection.

Selection.Range.Revisions.AcceptAll
AcceptAllRevisions Method

Accepts all tracked changes in the specified document.

expression.AcceptAllRevisions

document

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example checks the main story in the active document for tracked changes, and if there are any, the example incorporates all revisions in all stories in the document.

If ActiveDocument.Revisions.Count >= 1 Then _
ActiveDocument.AcceptAllRevisions
AcceptAllRevisionsShown Method

Accepts all revisions in the specified document that are displayed on the screen.

expression.AcceptAllRevisionsShown

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

Use the `RejectAllRevisionsShown` method to reject all revisions in a specified document that are displayed on the screen.
Example

This example accepts all revisions displayed after hiding revisions made by "Jeff Smith." This example assumes that the active document was reviewed by more than one person and that the name of one of the reviewers is "Jeff Smith."

Sub AcceptAllChanges()
    Dim rev As Reviewer
    With ActiveWindow.View
        'Display all comments and revisions
        .ShowRevisionsAndComments = True
        .ShowFormatChanges = True
        .ShowInsertionsAndDeletions = True
        For Each rev In .Reviewers
            rev.Visible = True
        Next
        'Hide only the revisions/comments made by the
        'reviewer named "Jeff Smith"
        .Reviewers(Index:="Jeff Smith").Visible = False
    End With
    'Accept all revisions displayed in the active view
    ActiveDocument.AcceptAllRevisionsShown
End Sub
Activate Method

Activate method as it applies to the **Application**, **Document**, **InlineShape**, **OLEFormat**, **Pane**, **Shape**, **ShapeRange**, and **Window** objects.

Activates the specified object.

**expression.Activate**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Activate method as it applies to the **Task** object.

Activates the **Task** object.

**expression.Activate(Wait)**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Task** object.

**Wait** Optional Variant. **True** to wait until the user has activated Word before activating the task. **False** to immediately activate the task, even if Word isn't active.
Example

As it applies to the **Document** object.
This example activates the document named "Sales.doc."

Sub OpenSales()
    'Sales.doc must exist and be open but not active.
    Documents("Sales.doc").Activate
End Sub

As it applies to the **Window** object.
This example activates the next window in the **Windows** collection.

Sub NextWindow()
    'Two or more documents must be open for this statement to execute
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Next.Activate
End Sub

As it applies to the **Task** object.
This example activates the Notepad application if Notepad is in the **Tasks** collection.

Sub ActivateNotePad()
    Dim Task1  'Notepad must be open and in the Task List.
    For Each Task1 In Tasks
        If InStr(Task1.Name, "Notepad") > 0 Then
            Task1.Activate
            Task1.WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
        End If
    Next Task1
End Sub

As it applies to the **Pane** object.
This example splits the active window and then activates the first pane.
Sub SplitWindow()

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .SplitVertical = 50
    .Panes(1).Activate
End With
End Sub
ActivateAs Method

Sets the Windows registry value that determines the default application used to activate the specified OLE object.

expression.ActivateAs(ClassType)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an OLEFormat object.

ClassType  Required String. The name of the application in which an OLE object is opened. To see a list of object types that the OLE object can be activated as, click the object and then open the Convert dialog box (Edit menu, Object submenu). You can find the ClassType string by inserting an object as an inline shape and then viewing the field codes. The class type of the object follows either the word "EMBED" or the word "LINK."
Example

This example sets the first floating shape on the active document to open in Microsoft Excel, and then it activates the shape. For the example to work, this shape must be an OLE object that can be opened in Microsoft Excel.

```
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).OLEFormat
    .ActivateAs ClassType:="Excel.Sheet"
    .Activate
End With
```
Add Method

Add method as it applies to the AddIns object.

Returns an AddIn object that represents an add-in added to the list of available add-ins.

expression.Add(FileName, Install)

expression Required. An expression that returns an AddIns object.

FileName Required String. The path for the template or WLL.

Install Optional Variant. True to install the add-in. False to add the add-in to the list of add-ins but not install it. The default value is True.
Remarks

Use the **Installed** property of an add-in to see whether it's already installed.

Add method as it applies to the **AutoCorrectEntries** object.

Returns an **AutoCorrectEntry** object that represents a plain-text AutoCorrect entry added to the list of available AutoCorrect entries.

```
expression.Add(Name, Value)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrectEntries** object.

*Name* Required **String**. The text you want to have automatically replaced with the text specified by *Value*.

*Value* Required **String**. The text you want to have automatically inserted whenever the text specified by *Name* is typed.
Remarks

Use the **AddRichText** method to create a formatted AutoCorrect entry.

Add method as it applies to the **AutoTextEntries** object.

Returns an **AutoTextEntry** object that represents an AutoText entry added to the list of available AutoText entries.

```
expression.Add(Name, Range)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an **AutoTextEntries** object.

**Name**  Required **String**. The text that, when typed, initiates an AutoText entry.

**Range**  Required **Range**. A range of text that will be inserted whenever **Name** is typed.

Add method as it applies to the **Bookmarks** object.

Returns a **Bookmark** object that represents a bookmark added to a range.

```
expression.Add(Name, Range)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Bookmarks** object.

**Name**  Required **String**. The name of the bookmark. The name cannot be more than one word.

**Range**  Optional **Variant**. The range of text marked by the bookmark. A bookmark can be set to a collapsed range (the insertion point).

Add method as it applies to the **CaptionLabels** object.

Returns a **CaptionLabel** object that represents a custom caption label.

```
expression.Add(Name)
```
expression  Required. An expression that returns a **CaptionLabels** object.

**Name**  Required **String**. The name of the custom caption label.

expression.**Add**(*BeforeCell*)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Cells** object.

**BeforeCell**  Optional **Variant**. A **Cell** object that represents the cell that will appear immediately to the right of the new cell or cells.

expression.**Add**(*BeforeColumn*)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Columns** object.

**BeforeColumn**  Optional **Variant**. A **Column** object that represents the column that will appear immediately to the right of the new column.

expression.**Add**(*Range, Text*)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Comments** object.

**Range**  Required **Range** object. The range to have a comment added to it.

**Text**  Optional **Variant**. The text of the comment.
Adds a custom mailing label to the **CustomLabels** collection. Returns a **CustomLabel** object that represents the custom mailing label.

*expression*.Add(*Name, DotMatrix*)

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns a **CustomLabels** object.

*Name*   Required **String**. The name for the custom mailing labels.

*DotMatrix*   Optional **Variant**. **True** to have the mailing labels printed on a dot-matrix printer.

--- Add method as it applies to the **CustomProperties** object. 

Returns a **CustomProperty** object that represents a custom property added to a smart tag.

*expression*.Add(*Name, Value*)

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns a **CustomProperties** object.

*Name*   Required **String**. The name of the custom smart tag property.

*Value*   Required **String**. The value of the custom smart tag property

--- Add method as it applies to the **Dictionaries** and **HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries** objects. 

Returns a **Dictionary** object that represents a new custom spelling or conversion dictionary added to the collection of active custom spelling or conversion dictionaries. If a file with the name specified by **FileName** doesn't exist, Microsoft Word creates one.

*expression*.Add(*FileName*)

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

*FileName*   Required **String**. The string name of the dictionary file. If no path is specified in the string, the proofing tools path is used.
Remarks

The **Dictionaries** collection includes only the active custom spelling dictionaries. **Dictionary** objects that are derived from the **Languages** collection don't have an **Add** method. These include the **Dictionary** objects returned by the **ActiveSpellingDictionary**, **ActiveGrammarDictionary**, **ActiveThesaurusDictionary**, and **ActiveHyphenationDictionary** properties.

Use the **HangulHanjaDictionaries** property to return the collection of custom conversion dictionaries. The **HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries** collection includes only the active custom conversion dictionaries.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see **Word features for East Asian languages**.

**Add method as it applies to the Documents object.**

Returns a **Document** object that represents a new, empty document added to the collection of open documents.

```vba
expression.Add(Template, NewTemplate, DocumentType, Visible)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Documents** object.

*Template* Optional **Variant**. The name of the template to be used for the new document. If this argument is omitted, the Normal template is used.

*NewTemplate* Optional **Variant**. **True** to open the document as a template. The default value is **False**.

*DocumentType* Optional **Variant**. Can be one of the following **WdNewDocumentType** constants: **wdNewBlankDocument**, **wdNewEmailMessage**, **wdNewFrameset**, or **wdNewWebPage**. The default constant is **wdNewBlankDocument**.

*Visible* Optional **Variant**. **True** to open the document in a visible window. If this value is **False**, Microsoft Word opens the document but sets the **Visible** property of the document window to **False**. The default value is **True**.
Add method as it applies to the Editors object.

Returns an Editor object that represents a new permission for a specified user to modify a range or selection within a document.

\[ expression.Add(EditorID) \]

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

EditorID Optional Variant. Can be either a String that represents the user's e-mail alias (if in the same domain), an e-mail address, or a WdEditorType that represents a group of users.

wdEditorType can be one of the following wdEditorType constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item wdEditorCurrent Represents the current user of the document.
  \item wdEditorEditors Represents the Editors group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
  \item wdEditorEveryone Represents all users who open a document.
  \item wdEditorOwners Represents the Owners group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
\end{itemize}

Add method as it applies to the EmailSignatureEntries object.

Returns an EmailSignatureEntry object that represents a new e-mail signature entry.

\[ expression.Add(Name, Range) \]

expression Required. An expression that returns an EmailSignatureEntries object.

Name Required String. The name of the e-mail entry.

Range Required Range object. The range in the document that will be added as the signature.
Remarks

An e-mail signature is standard text that ends an e-mail message, such as your name and telephone number. Use the EmailSignatureEntries property to create and manage a collection of e-mail signatures that Microsoft Word will use when creating e-mail messages.

Add method as it applies to the Endnotes and Footnotes objects.

Returns an Endnote or Footnote object that represents an endnote or footnote added to a range.

expression.Add(Range, Reference, Text)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Range Required Range object. The range marked for the endnote or footnote. This can be a collapsed range.

Reference Optional Variant. The text for the custom reference mark. If this argument is omitted, Microsoft Word inserts an automatically-numbered reference mark.

Text Optional Variant. The text of the endnote or footnote.
Remarks

To specify a symbol for the Reference argument, use the syntax \( \{ \text{FontName} \ \text{CharNum} \} \). FontName is the name of the font that contains the symbol. Names of decorative fonts appear in the Font box in the Symbol dialog box (Insert menu). CharNum is the sum of 31 and the number corresponding to the position of the symbol you want to insert, counting from left to right in the table of symbols. For example, to specify an omega symbol (\( \omega \)) at position 56 in the table of symbols in the Symbol font, the argument would be "\{Symbol 87\}".

Add method as it applies to the Fields object.

Adds a Field object to the Fields collection. Returns the Field object at the specified range.

expression.Add(Range, Type, Text, PreserveFormatting)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Fields object.

Range  Required Range object. The range where you want to add the field. If the range isn't collapsed, the field replaces the range.

Type  Optional Variant. Can be any WdFieldType constant. For a list of valid constants, consult the Object Browser. The default value is wdFieldEmpty.

Text  Optional Variant. Additional text needed for the field. For example, if you want to specify a switch for the field, you would add it here.

PreserveFormatting  Optional Variant. True to have the formatting that's applied to the field preserved during updates.
Remarks

You cannot insert some fields (such as `wdFieldOCX` and `wdFieldFormCheckBox`) by using the `Add` method of the `Fields` collection. Instead, you must use specific methods such as the `AddOLEControl` method and the `Add` method for the `FormFields` collection.

Add method as it applies to the `FirstLetterExceptions`, `OtherCorrectionsExceptions`, and `TwoInitialCapsExceptions` objects.

Returns a `FirstLetterException`, `OtherCorrectionsExceptions`, or `TwoInitialCapsExceptions` object that represents a new exception added to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions.

```
expression.Add(Name)
```

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

`Name` Required `String`. The word with two initial capital letters that you want Microsoft Word to overlook (`FirstLetterExceptions` object), the abbreviation that you don't want Word to follow with a capital letter (`TwoInitialCapsExceptions` object), or any other word you want Word to overlook (`OtherCorrectionsExceptions` object).
Remarks

If the TwoInitialCapsAutoAdd property is True, words are automatically added to the list of initial-capital exceptions. If the FirstLetterAutoAdd property is True, abbreviations are automatically added to the list of first-letter exceptions. If the OtherCorrectionsAutoAdd property is True, words are automatically added to the list of other corrections exceptions.

Add method as it applies to the FormFields object.

Returns a FormField object that represents a new form field added at a range.

expression.Add(Range, Type)

expression Required. An expression that returns a FormFields object.

Range Required Range object. The range where you want to add the form field. If the range isn't collapsed, the form field replaces the range.

Type Required WdFieldType. The type of form field to add.

WdFieldType can be one of these WdFieldType constants.

wdFieldAddin
wdFieldAdvance
wdFieldAsk
wdFieldAuthor
wdFieldAutoNum
wdFieldAutoNumLegal
wdFieldAutoNumOutline
wdFieldAutoText
wdFieldAutoTextList
wdFieldBarCode
wdFieldComments
wdFieldCompare
wdFieldCreateDate
Security Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

Add method as it applies to the Frames object.

Returns a Frame object that represents a new frame added to a range, selection, or document.

expression.Add(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Frames object.

Range Required Range object. The range that you want the frame to surround.

Add method as it applies to the HangulAndAlphabetExceptions object.

Returns a HangulAndAlphabetException object that represents a new exception to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions.

expression.Add(Name)

expression Required. An expression that returns a HangulAndAlphabetExceptions object.

Name Required String. The word that you don't want Microsoft Word to correct automatically.
Remarks

If the **HangulAndAlphabetAutoAdd** property is set to **True**, words are automatically added to the list of hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions.

For more information on using Word with East Asian languages, see [Word features for East Asian languages](#).

---

Add method as it applies to the **HeadingStyles** object.

Returns a **HeadingStyle** object that represents a new heading style added to a document. The new heading style will be included whenever you compile a table of contents or table of figures.

```
expression.Add(Style, Level)
```

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a **HeadingStyles** object.
- **Style** Required **Variant**. The style you want to add. You can specify this argument by using either the string name for the style or a **Style** object.
- **Level** Required **Integer**. A number that represents the level of the heading.

---

Add method as it applies to the **HTMLDivisions** object.

Returns an **HTMLDivision** object that represents a new HTML division added to a Web document.

```
expression.Add(Range)
```

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns an **HTMLDivisions** object.
- **Range** Optional **Variant**. An existing HTML division around which to place the new HTML division.

---

Add method as it applies to the **Hyperlinks** object.

Returns a **Hyperlink** object that represents a new hyperlink added to a range,
selection, or document.

(expression).Add(Anchor, Address, SubAddress, ScreenTip, TextToDisplay, Target)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Hyperlinks object.

**Anchor** Required **Object**. The text or graphic that you want turned into a hyperlink.

**Address** Optional **Variant**. The address for the specified link. The address can be an e-mail address, an Internet address, or a file name. Note that Microsoft Word doesn't check the accuracy of the address.

**SubAddress** Optional **Variant**. The name of a location within the destination file, such as a bookmark, named range, or slide number.

**ScreenTip** Optional **Variant**. The text that appears as a ScreenTip when the mouse pointer is positioned over the specified hyperlink. The default value is **Address**.

**TextToDisplay** Optional **Variant**. The display text of the specified hyperlink. The value of this argument replaces the text or graphic specified by **Anchor**.

**Target** Optional **Variant**. The name of the frame or window in which you want to load the specified hyperlink.

Add method as it applies to the Indexes object.

Returns an **Index** object that represents a new index added to a document.

(expression).Add(Range, HeadingSeparator, RightAlignPageNumbers, Type, NumberOfColumns, AccentedLetters, SortBy, IndexLanguage)

expression Required. An expression that returns an **Indexes** object.

**Range** Required **Range** object. The range where you want the index to appear. The index replaces the range, if the range isn't collapsed.

**HeadingSeparator** Optional **Variant**. The text between alphabetic groups
(entries that start with the same letter) in the index. Can be one of the following \texttt{WdHeadingSeparator} constants: \texttt{wdHeadingSeparatorBlankLine}, \texttt{wdHeadingSeparatorLetter}, \texttt{wdHeadingSeparatorLetterFull}, \texttt{wdHeadingSeparatorLetterLow}, or \texttt{wdHeadingSeparatorNone}.

\textit{RightAlignPageNumbers} \quad \text{Optional Variant. True} to align page numbers with the right margin.

\textit{Type} \quad \text{Optional Variant.} Specifies whether subentries are on the same line (run-in) as the main entry or on a separate line (indented) from the main entry. Can be either of the following \texttt{WdIndexType} constants: \texttt{wdIndexIndent} or \texttt{wdIndexRunin}.

\textit{NumberOfColumns} \quad \text{Optional Variant.} The number of columns for each page of the index. Specifying 0 (zero) sets the number of columns in the index to the same number as in the document.

\textit{AccentedLetters} \quad \text{Optional Variant. True} to include separate headings for accented letters in the index (for example, words that begin with "À" and words that begin with "A" are listed under separate headings).

\textit{SortBy} \quad \text{Optional Variant.} The sorting criteria to be used for the specified index. Can be either of the following \texttt{WdIndexSortBy} constants: \texttt{wdIndexSortByStroke} or \texttt{wdIndexSortBySyllable}.

\textit{IndexLanguage} \quad \text{Optional Variant.} The sorting language to be used for the specified index. Can be any of the \texttt{WdLanguageID} constants. For the list of valid \texttt{WdLanguageID} constants, see the Object Browser in the Visual Basic Editor.
Remarks

An index is built from Index Entry (XE) fields in a document. Use the MarkEntry method to mark index entries to be included in an index.

Add method as it applies to the KeyBindings object.

Returns a KeyBinding object that represents a new shortcut key for a macro, built-in command, font, AutoText entry, style, or symbol.

expression. Add(KeyCategory, Command, KeyCode, KeyCode2, CommandParameter)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a KeyBindings object.

KeyCategory  Required WdKeyCategory. The category of the key assignment.

WdKeyCategory can be one of these WdKeyCategory constants.
wdKeyCategoryAutoText
wdKeyCategoryCommand
wdKeyCategoryDisable
wdKeyCategoryFont
wdKeyCategoryMacro
wdKeyCategoryNil
wdKeyCategoryPrefix
wdKeyCategoryStyle
wdKeyCategorySymbol

Command  Required String. The command that the specified key combination executes.

KeyCode  Required Long. A key you specify by using one of the WdKey constants.

KeyCode2  Optional Variant. A second key you specify by using one of the WdKey constants.
**CommandParameter**  Optional **Variant**. Additional text, if any, required for the command specified by **Command**. For details, see the Remarks section below.
**Remarks**

You can use the `BuildKeyCode` method to create the `KeyCode` or `KeyCode2` argument.

In the following table, the left-hand column contains commands that require a command value, and the right-hand column describes what you must do to specify `CommandParameter` for each of these commands. (The equivalent action in the Customize Keyboard dialog box (Tools menu) to specifying `CommandParameter` is selecting an item in the list box that appears when you select one of the following commands in the Commands box.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If <code>Command</code> is set to</th>
<th><code>CommandParameter</code> must be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borders, Color, or Shading</td>
<td>A number—specified as text—corresponding to the position of the setting selected in the list box that contains values, where 0 (zero) is the first item, 1 is the second item, and so on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columns</td>
<td>A number between 1 and 45—specified as text—corresponding to the number of columns you want to apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed</td>
<td>A text measurement between 0.1 point and 12.75 points specified in 0.05-point increments (72 points = 1 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanded</td>
<td>A text measurement between 0.1 point and 12.75 points specified in 0.05-point increments (72 points = 1 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileOpenFile</td>
<td>The path and file name of the file to be opened. If the path isn't specified, the current folder is used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Font Size</td>
<td>A positive text measurement, specified in 0.5-point increments (72 points = 1 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowered, Raised</td>
<td>A text measurement between 1 point and 64 points, specified in 0.5-point increments (72 points = 1 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>A string created by concatenating a <code>Chr()</code> instruction and the name of a symbol font (for example, <code>Chr(167)</code> &amp; &quot;Symbol&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add method as it applies to the `ListEntries` object.

Returns a `ListEntry` object that represents an item added to a drop-down form field.
expression.Add(Name, Index)

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListEntries object.

Name Required String. The name of the drop-down form field item.

Index Optional Variant. A number that represents the position of the item in the list.

Add method as it applies to the ListTemplates object.

Returns a ListTemplate object that represents a new list template.

eexpression.Add(OutlineNumbered, Name)

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListTemplates object.

OutlineNumbered Optional Variant. True to apply outline numbering to the new list template.

Name Optional Variant. An optional name used for linking the list template to a LISTNUM field. You cannot use this name to index the list template in the collection.
Remarks

You cannot use the Add method on ListTemplates objects returned from a ListGallery object. You can, however, modify the existing list templates in the galleries.

Add method as it applies to the MailMergeFields object.

Returns a MailMergeField object that represents a mail merge field added to the data source document.

expression.Add(Range, Name)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range Required Range object. The range where you want the field to appear. This field replaces the range, if the range isn't collapsed.

Name Required String. The name of the field.

Add method as it applies to the PageNumbers object.

Returns a PageNumber object that represents page numbers added to a header or footer in a section.

expression.Add(PageNumberAlignment, FirstPage)

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageNumbers object.

PageNumberAlignment Optional Variant. Can be any WdPageNumberAlignment constant.

wdAlignPageNumberCenter
wdAlignPageNumberInside
wdAlignPageNumberLeft
wdAlignPageNumberOutside
wdAlignPageNumberRight
**FirstPage**  Optional Variant. **False** to make the first-page header and the first-page footer different from the headers and footers on all subsequent pages in the document. If **FirstPage** is set to **False**, a page number isn't added to the first page. If this argument is omitted, the setting is controlled by the **DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter** property.
Remarks

If the LinkToPrevious property for the HeaderFooter object is set to True, the page numbers will continue sequentially from one section to next throughout the document.

Add method as it applies to the Panes object.

Returns a Pane object that represents a new pane to a window.

expression.Add(SplitVertical)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Panes object.

SplitVertical  Optional Variant. A number that represents the percentage of the window, from top to bottom, you want to appear above the split.
Remarks

This method will fail if it's applied to a window that's already been split.

Add method as it applies to the Paragraphs object.

Returns a Paragraph object that represents a new, blank paragraph added to a document.

expression.Add(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Paragraphs object.

Range Optional Variant. The range before which you want the new paragraph to be added. The new paragraph doesn't replace the range.
Remarks

If `Range` isn't specified, the new paragraph is added after the selection or range or at the end of the document, depending on `expression`.

Add method as it applies to the `RecentFiles` object.

Returns a `RecentFile` object that represents a file added to the list of recently used files.

`expression.Add(Document, ReadOnly)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `RecentFile` object.

`Document` Required `Variant`. The document you want to add to the list of recently used files. You can specify this argument by using either the string name for the document or a `Document` object.

`ReadOnly` Optional `Variant`. `True` to make the document read-only.

Add method as it applies to the `Rows` object.

Returns a `Row` object that represents a row added to a table.

`expression.Add(BeforeRow)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Rows` object.

`BeforeRow` Optional `Variant`. A `Row` object that represents the row that will appear immediately below the new row.

Add method as it applies to the `Sections` object.

Returns a `Section` object that represents a new section added to a document.

`expression.Add(Range, Start)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Sections` object.
**Range**  Optional **Variant**. The range before which you want to insert the section break. If this argument is omitted, the section break is inserted at the end of the document.

**Start**  Optional **Variant**. The type of section break you want to add. Can be one of the following **WdSectionStart** constants: **wdSectionContinuous**, **wdSectionEvenPage**, **wdSectionNewColumn**, **wdSectionNewPage**, or **wdSectionOddPage**. If this argument is omitted, a Next Page section break is added.

Add method as it applies to the **SmartTags** object.

Returns a **SmartTag** object that represents a new smart tag added to a document.

`expression.Add(Name, Range, Properties)`

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **SmartTags** object.

**Name**  Required **String**. The name of the smart tag.

**Range**  Optional **Variant**. The range to which to apply the smart tag.

**Properties**  Optional **Variant**. Properties that apply to the smart tag.

Add method as it applies to the **Styles** object.

Returns a **Style** object that represents a new user-defined style added to the list of styles.

`expression.Add(Name, Type)`

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Styles** object.

**Name**  Required **String**. The string name for the new style.

**Type**  Optional **Variant**. The style type of the new style. Can be one of the following **WdStyleType** constants: **wdStyleTypeParagraph**, **wdStyleTypeCharacter**, **wdStyleTypeList**, or **wdStyleTypeTable**.

Add method as it applies to the **StyleSheets** object.
Returns a **StyleSheet** object that represents a new style sheet added to a Web document.

```
expression.Add(FileName, LinkType, Title, Precedence)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **StyleSheets** object.

**FileName** Required **String**. The path and file name of the cascading style sheet.

**LinkType** Required **WdStyleSheetLinkType**. Indicates whether the style sheet should be added as a link or imported into the Web document.

WdStyleSheetLinkType can be one of these WdStyleSheetLinkType constants.

- **wdStyleSheetLinkTypeImported**
- **wdStyleSheetLinkTypeLinked** default

**Title** Required **String**. The name of the style sheet.

**Precedence** Required **WdStyleSheetPrecedence**. Indicates the level of importance compared to other cascading style sheets attached to the Web document.

WdStyleSheetPrecedence can be one of these WdStyleSheetPrecedence constants.

- **wdStyleSheetPrecedenceHigher**
- **wdStyleSheetPrecedenceHighest** default
- **wdStyleSheetPrecedenceLower**
- **wdStyleSheetPrecedenceLowest**

Add method as it applies to the **Tables** object.

Returns a **Table** object that represents a new, blank table added to a document.

```
expression.Add(Range, NumRows, NumColumns, DefaultTableBehavior, AutoFitBehavior)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Tables** object.
**Range**  Required **Range** object. The range where you want the table to appear. The table replaces the range, if the range isn't collapsed.

**NumRows**  Required **Long**. The number of rows you want to include in the table.

**NumColumns**  Required **Long**. The number of columns you want to include in the table.

**DefaultTableBehavior**  Optional **Variant**. Sets a value that specifies whether Microsoft Word automatically resizes cells in tables to fit the cells’ contents (AutoFit). Can be either of the following constants: **wdWord8TableBehavior** (AutoFit disabled) or **wdWord9TableBehavior** (AutoFit enabled). The default constant is **wdWord8TableBehavior**.

**AutoFitBehavior**  Optional **Variant**. Sets the AutoFit rules for how Word sizes tables. Can be one of the following **WdAutoFitBehavior** constants: **wdAutoFitContent**, **wdAutoFitFixed**, or **wdAutoFitWindow**. If **DefaultTableBehavior** is set to **wdWord8TableBehavior**, this argument is ignored.

Add method as it applies to the **TablesOfAuthorities** object.

Returns a **TableOfAuthorities** object that represents a table of authorities added to a document.

```expression.Add(Range, Category, Bookmark, Passim, KeepEntryFormatting, Separator, IncludeSequenceName, EntrySeparator, PageRangeSeparator, IncludeCategoryHeader, PageNumberSeparator)```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **TableOfAuthorities** object.

**Range**  Required **Range** object. The range where you want the table of authorities to appear. The table of authorities replaces the range, if the range isn't collapsed.

**Category**  Optional **Variant**. The category of entries you want to include in the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \c switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Values 0 through 16 correspond to the items listed in the **Category** box on the **Table of Authorities** tab in the **Index and Tables** dialog box.
(Reference command, Insert menu). The default value is 1.

**Bookmark** Optional Variant. The string name of the bookmark from which you want to collect entries for the table of authorities. If **Bookmark** is specified, the entries are collected only from the portion of the document marked by the bookmark. Corresponds to the \b switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field.

**Passim** Optional Variant. **True** to replace five or more page references to the same authority with Passim in the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \p switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. If this argument is omitted, **Passim** is assumed to be **False**.

**KeepEntryFormatting** Optional Variant. **True** to apply formatting from table of authorities entries to the entries in the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \f switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. If this argument is omitted, **KeepEntryFormatting** is assumed to be **True**.

**Separator** Optional Variant. The characters (up to five) between each sequence number and its page number in the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \d switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. If argument is omitted, a hyphen (-) is used.

**IncludeSequenceName** Optional Variant. A string that specifies the Sequence (SEQ) field identifier for the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \s switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field.

**EntrySeparator** Optional Variant. The characters (up to five) that separate each entry and its page number in the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \e switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. If this argument is omitted, no separator is used.

**PageRangeSeparator** Optional Variant. The characters (up to five) that separate the beginning and ending page numbers in each page range the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \g switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. If this argument is omitted, an en dash is used.

**IncludeCategoryHeader** Optional Variant. **True** to have the category name for each group of entries appear in the table of authorities (for example, Cases). Corresponds to the \h switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. If this argument is omitted, **IncludeCategoryHeader** is assumed to be **True**.
**PageNumberSeparator**  Optional **Variant.** The characters (up to five) that separate individual page numbers within page references in the table of authorities. Corresponds to the \l switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. If this argument is omitted, a comma and a space are used.
Remarks

A table of authorities is built from Table of Authorities Entry (TA) fields in a document. Use the `MarkCitation` method to mark citations to be included in the table of authorities.

Add method as it applies to the `TablesOfContents` object.

Returns a `TableOfContents` object that represents a table of contents added to a document.

```
expression.Add(Range, UseHeadingStyles, UpperHeadingLevel, LowerHeadingLevel, UseFields, TableID, RightAlignPageNumbers, IncludePageNumbers, AddedStyles, UseHyperlinks, HidePageNumbersInWeb, UseOutlineLevels)
```

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a `TableOfContents` object.
- **Range** Required `Range` object. The range where you want the table of contents to appear. The table of contents replaces the range, if the range isn't collapsed.
- **UseHeadingStyles** Optional Variant. `True` to use built-in heading styles to create the table of contents. The default value is `True`.
- **UpperHeadingLevel** Optional Variant. The starting heading level for the table of contents. Corresponds to the starting value used with the `\o` switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. The default value is 1.
- **LowerHeadingLevel** Optional Variant. The ending heading level for the table of contents. Corresponds to the ending value used with the `\o` switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. The default value is 9.
- **UseFields** Optional Variant. `True` if Table of Contents Entry (TC) fields are used to create the table of contents. Use the `MarkEntry` method to mark entries to be included in the table of contents. The default value is `False`.
- **TableID** Optional Variant. A one-letter identifier that's used to build a table of contents from TC fields. Corresponds to the `\f` switch for a Table of Contents.
(TOC) field. For example, "T" builds a table of contents from TC fields using the table identifier T. If this argument is omitted, TC fields aren't used.

**RightAlignPageNumbers** Optional **Variant. True** if page numbers in the table of contents are aligned with the right margin. The default value is **True**.

**IncludePageNumbers** Optional **Variant. True** to include page numbers in the table of contents. The default value is **True**.

**AddedStyles** Optional **Variant**. The string name for additional styles used to compile the table of contents (styles other than the Heading 1 – Heading 9 styles). Use the **Add** method of a **HeadingStyles** object to create new heading styles.

**UseHyperlinks** Optional **Variant. True** if entries in a table of contents should be formatted as hyperlinks when the document is being publishing to the Web. The default value is **True**.

**HidePageNumbersInWeb** Optional **Variant. True** if page numbers in a table of contents should be hidden when the document is being publishing to the Web. The default value is **True**.

**UseOutlineLevels** Optional **Variant. True** to use outline levels to create the table of contents. The default is **False**.

**Add** method as it applies to the **TablesOfFigures** object.

Returns a **TableOfFigures** object that represents a table of figures added to a document.

```vba
expression.Add(Range, Caption, IncludeLabel, UseHeadingStyles,
UpperHeadingLevel, LowerHeadingLevel, UseFields, TableID,
RightAlignPageNumbers, IncludePageNumbers, AddedStyles, UseHyperlinks,
HidePageNumbersInWeb)
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **TableOfFigures** object.

**Range** Required **Range** object. The range where you want the table of figures to appear.
**Caption**  Optional Variant. The label that identifies the items you want to include in the table of figures. Corresponds to the \c switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. The default value is "Figure."

**IncludeLabel**  Optional Variant. **True** to include the caption label and caption number in the table of figures. The default value is **True**.

**UseHeadingStyles**  Optional Variant. **True** to use built-in heading styles to create the table of figures. The default value is **False**.

**UpperHeadingLevel**  Optional Variant. The starting heading level for the table of figures, if **UseHeadingStyles** is set to **True**. Corresponds to the starting value used with the \o switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. The default value is 1.

**LowerHeadingLevel**  Optional Variant. The ending heading level for the table of figures, if **UseHeadingStyles** is set to **True**. Corresponds to the ending value used with the \o switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. The default value is 9.

**UseFields**  Optional Variant. **True** to use Table of Contents Entry (TC) fields to create the table of figures. Use the **MarkEntry** method to mark entries you want to include in the table of figures. The default value is **False**.

**TableID**  Optional Variant. A one-letter identifier that's used to build a table of figures from Table of Contents Entry (TC) fields. Corresponds to the \f switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. For example, "i" builds a table of figures for an illustration.

**RightAlignPageNumbers**  Optional Variant. **True** align page numbers with the right margin in the table of figures. The default value is **True**.

**IncludePageNumbers**  Optional Variant. **True** if page numbers are included in the table of figures. The default value is **True**.

**AddedStyles**  Optional Variant. The string name for additional styles used to compile the table of figures (styles other than the Heading 1 – Heading 9 styles).

**UseHyperlinks**  Optional Variant. **True** if entries in a table of figures should be formatted as hyperlinks when publishing to the Web. The default value is **True**.
HidePageNumbersInWeb  Optional Variant. True if page numbers in a table of figures should be hidden when publishing to the Web. The default value is True.

Add method as it applies to the TabStops object.

Returns a TabStop object that represents a custom tab stop added to a document.

expression. Add(Position, Alignment, Leader)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a TabStops object.

Position  Required Single. The position of the tab stop (in points) relative to the left margin.

Alignment  Optional Variant. The alignment of the tab stop. Can be one of the following WdTabAlignment constants: wdAlignTabBar, wdAlignTabCenter, wdAlignTabDecimal, wdAlignTabLeft, wdAlignTabList, or wdAlignTabRight. If this argument is omitted, wdAlignTabLeft is used.

Leader  Optional Variant. The type of leader for the tab stop. Can be one of the following WdTabLeader constants: wdTabLeaderDashes, wdTabLeaderDots, wdTabLeaderHeavy, wdTabLeaderLines, wdTabLeaderMiddleDot, or wdTabLeaderSpaces. If this argument is omitted, wdTabLeaderSpaces is used.

Add method as it applies to the TextColumns object.

Returns a TextColumn object that represents a new text column added to a section or document.

expression. Add(Width, Spacing, EvenlySpaced)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a TextColumns object.

Width  Optional Variant. The width of the new text column in the document, in points.

Spacing  Optional Variant. The spacing between the text columns in the document, in points.
**EvenlySpaced**  Optional **Variant. True** to evenly space all the text columns be in the document.

Returns a **Variable** object that represents a variable added to a document.

`expression.Add(Name, Value)`

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Variables** object.

**Name**  Required **String.** The name of the document variable.

**Value**  Optional **Variant.** The value for the document variable.
**Remarks**

Document variables are invisible to the user unless a DOCVARIABLE field is inserted with the appropriate variable name. If you try to add a variable with a name that already exists in the **Variables** collection, an error occurs. To avoid this error, you can enumerate the collection before adding a new variable to it.

Add method as it applies to the **Windows object**.

Returns a **Window** object that represents a new window of a document.

```vba
expression.Add(Window)
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Windows** object.

*Window*  Optional **Variant**. The **Window** object you want to open another window for. If this argument is omitted, a new window is opened for the active document.
Remarks

A colon (:) and a number appear in the window caption when more than one window is open for the document.

Add method as it applies to the XMLNamespaces object.

Returns an XMLNamespace object that represents a schema that is added to the Schema Library and made available to users in Microsoft Word.

expression.Add(Path, NamespaceURI, Alias, InstallForAllUsers)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

Path Required String. The path and file name of the schema. This may be a local file path, a network path, or an Internet address.

NamespaceURI Optional String. The namespace Uniform Resource Indicator as specified in the schema. The NamespaceURI parameter is case-sensitive and must be spelled exactly as specified in schema.

Alias Optional String. The name of the schema as it appears on the Schemas tab in the Templates and Add-ins dialog box.

InstallForAllUsers Optional Boolean. True if all users that log on to a computer can access and use the new schema. The default is False.

Add method as it applies to the XMLNodes object.

Returns an XMLNode object that represents a newly added element.

expression.Add(Name, Namespace, Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns an XMLNodes object.

Name Required String. The name of the element in the XML schema designated in the Namespace parameter. Because XML is case-sensitive, the spelling of the element specified in the Name parameter must be exactly as it
appears in the schema. If the **String** does not match any of the element names in the schema specified in the **Namespace** parameter, an error is displayed.

**Namespace**  **Required String.** The name of the schema as defined in the schema. The **Namespace** parameter is case-sensitive and must be spelled exactly as it appears in the schema. If the specified namespace cannot be found in any of the schemas attached to the document, an error is displayed.

**Range**  **Optional Range.** The range to which you want to apply the element. The default is to place the element tags at the insertion point or around the selection if a text is selected.

Add method as it applies to the **XMLSchemaReferences** object.

Returns an **XMLSchemaReference** that represents a schema applied to a document.

```
expression.Add(NamespaceURI, Alias, FileName, InstallForAllUsers)
```

**NamespaceURI**  **Optional String.** The name of the schema as defined in the schema. The **Namespace** parameter is case-sensitive and must be spelled exactly as it appears in the schema. If the specified namespace cannot be found in any of the schemas attached to the document, an error is displayed.

**Alias**  **Optional String.** The name of the schema as it appears on the **Schemas** tab in the **Templates and Add-ins** dialog box.

**FileName**  **Optional String.** The path and file name of the schema. This may be a local file path, a network path, or an Internet address.

**InstallForAllUsers**  **Optional Boolean.** **True** if all users that log on to a computer can access and use the new schema. The default is **False**.

Add method as it applies to the **XSLTransforms** object.

Returns an **XSLTransform** object that represents an Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) added to the collection of XSLTs for a
specified schema.

(expression.Add(Location, Alias, InstallForAllUsers))

expression Required. An expression that returns an XSLTransforms collection.

Location Required String. The path and file name of the XSLT. This may be a local file path, a network path, or an Internet address.

Alias Optional String. The name of the XSLT as it appears in the Schema Library.

InstallForAllUsers Optional Boolean. True if all users that log on to a computer can access and use the new schema. The default is False.
**Examples**

**As it applies to the **AddIns** object.**

This example installs a template named MyFax.dot and adds it to the list of add-ins in the **Templates and Add-ins** dialog box.

```
Sub AddTemplate()
    ' For this example to work correctly, verify that the 
    ' path is correct and the file exists.
    AddIns.Add FileName:="C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office" 
    & "\Templates\Letters & Faxes\MyFax.dot", Install:=True
End Sub
```

**As it applies to the **AutoCorrectEntries** object.**

This example adds a plain-text AutoCorrect entry for a common misspelling of the word their.

```
AutoCorrect.Entries.Add Name:="thier", Value:="their"
```

**As it applies to the **AutoTextEntries** object.**

This example adds an AutoText entry named Sample Text that contains the text in the selection. This example assumes you have text selected in the active document.

```
Sub AutoTxt()
    NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries.Add Name:="Sample Text", _ 
    Range:=Selection.Range
End Sub
```

**As it applies to the **Bookmarks** object.**

This example adds a bookmark named myplace to the selection in the active document.

```
Sub BMark()
    ' Select some text in the active document prior 
    ' to execution.
    ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Add _
```
This example adds a bookmark named mark at the insertion point.

Sub Mark()
    ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Add Name:="mark"
End Sub

This example adds a bookmark named third_para to the third paragraph in Letter.doc, and then it displays all the bookmarks for the document in the active window.

Sub ThirdPara()
    Dim myDoc As Document

    ' To best illustrate this example,
    ' Letter.doc must be opened, not active,
    ' and contain more than 3 paragraphs.
    Set myDoc = Documents("Letter.doc")
    myDoc.Bookmarks.Add Name:="third_para", _
    Range:=myDoc.Paragraphs(3).Range
    myDoc.ActiveWindow.View.ShowBookmarks = True
End Sub

As it applies to the **CaptionLabels** object.

This example adds a custom caption label named Demo Slide. To verify that the custom label is added, view the **Label** combo box in the **Caption** dialog box, accessed from the **Reference** item on the **Insert** menu.

Sub CapLbl()
    CaptionLabels.Add Name:="Demo Slide"
End Sub

As it applies to the **Columns** object.

This example creates a table with two columns and two rows in the active document and then adds another column before the first column. The width of the new column is set at 1.5 inches.

Sub AddATable()
    Dim myTable As Table
    Dim newCol As Column
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 2, 2)
Set newCol = myTable.Columns.Add(BeforeColumn:=myTable.Columns(1))
newCol.SetWidth ColumnWidth:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
RulerStyle:=wdAdjustNone
End Sub

As it applies to the Comments object.

This example adds a comment at the insertion point.

Sub AddComment()
    Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    ActiveDocument.Comments.Add _
    Range:=Selection.Range, Text:="review this"
End Sub

This example adds a comment to the third paragraph in the active document.

Sub Comment3rd()
    Dim myRange As Range

    Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range
    ActiveDocument.Comments.Add Range:=myRange, _
    Text:="original third paragraph"
End Sub

As it applies to the CustomLabels object.

This example adds a custom mailing label named Return Address, sets the page size, and then creates a page of these labels.

Sub ReturnAddrLabel()
    Dim ml As CustomLabel
    Dim addr As String

    ml.PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
    addr = "Dave Edson" & vbCr & "123 Skye St." & vbCr _
    & "Our Town, WA 98004"
    Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument Name:="Return Address", Address:=addr, ExtractAddress:=False
End Sub

As it applies to the Dictionaries and HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries objects.
This example removes all dictionaries from the list of custom spelling dictionaries and creates a new custom dictionary file. The new dictionary is assigned to be the active custom dictionary, to which new words are automatically added.

```vba
With CustomDictionaries
  .ClearAll
  .Add FileName:="c:\My Documents\MyCustom.dic"
  .ActiveCustomDictionary = CustomDictionaries(1)
End With
```

This example creates a new custom dictionary and assigns it to a variable. The new custom dictionary is then set to be used for text that's marked as French Canadian. Note that to run a spelling check for another language, you must have installed the proofing tools for that language.

```vba
Sub FrCanDic()
  Dim dicFrenchCan As Dictionary
  Set dicFrenchCan = CustomDictionaries.Add(FileName:="FrenchCanadian.dic")
  With dicFrenchCan
    .LanguageSpecific = True
    .LanguageID = wdFrenchCanadian
  End With
End Sub
```

This example removes all dictionaries from the list of custom conversion dictionaries and creates a new custom dictionary file. The new dictionary is assigned to be the active custom dictionary, to which new words are automatically added.

```vba
With HangulHanjaDictionaries
  .ClearAll
  .Add FileName:="C:\My Documents\MyCustom.hhd"
  .ActiveCustomDictionary = CustomDictionaries(1)
End With
```

As it applies to the `Documents` object.

This example creates a new document based on the Normal template.

```vba
Documents.Add
```

This example creates a new document based on the Professional Memo template.
This example creates and opens a new template, using the template attached to the active document as a model.

tmpName = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.FullName
Documents.Add Template:=tmpName, NewTemplate:=True

As it applies to the **Editors** object.

The following example gives editing permissions for the selected text to the current user.

Dim objEditor As Editor
Set objEditor = Selection.Editors.Add(wdEditorCurrent)

As it applies to the **EmailSignatureEntries** objects.

This example adds an automatically numbered footnote at the end of the selection.

Sub NewSignature()
    Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature.Execute(EmailSignatureEntries.Add( _
    Name:=ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties("Author"), _
    Range:=Selection.Range)
End Sub

As it applies to the **Endnotes** and **Footnotes** objects.

This example adds an automatically-numbered footnote at the end of the selection.

Text:= "The Willow Tree, (Lone Creek Press, 1996)."

This example adds an endnote to the third paragraph in the active document

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range
Text:= "Ibid., 314."
This example adds a footnote that uses a custom symbol for the reference mark.

```vba
    Text:= "More information in the full report.", _
    Reference:= "{{Symbol -3998}}"
```

As it applies to the **Fields** object.

This example inserts a USERNAME field at the beginning of the selection.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myField = ActiveDocument.Fields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    Type:=wdFieldUserName)
```

This example inserts a LISTNUM field at the end of the selection. The starting switch is set to begin at 3.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    Type:=wdFieldListNum, Text:="\s 3"
```

This example inserts a DATE field at the beginning of the selection and then displays the result.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myField = ActiveDocument.Fields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    Type:=wdFieldDate)
MsgBox myField.Result
```

As it applies to the **FirstLetterExceptions**, **OtherCorrectionsExceptions**, and **TwoInitialCapsExceptions** objects.

This example adds the abbreviation addr. to the list of first-letter exceptions.

```vba
AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions.Add Name:="addr."
```

This example adds MSOffice to the list of initial-capital exceptions.

```vba
AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions.Add Name:="MSOffice"
```

This example adds myCompany to the list of other corrections exceptions.

```vba
AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions.Add Name:="myCompany"
```
As it applies to the **FormFields** object.

This example adds a check box at the end of the selection, gives it a name, and then selects it.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Set ffield = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, Type:=wdFieldFormCheckBox)
With ffield
    .Name = "Check_Box_1"
    .CheckBox.Value = True
End With
```

As it applies to the **Frames** object.

This example adds a frame around the selection.

```vba
```

This example adds a frame around the third paragraph in the selection.

```vba
Set myFrame = Selection.Frames.Add(Range:=Selection.Paragraphs(3).Range)
```

As it applies to the **HangulAndAlphabetExceptions** object.

This example adds test to the list of hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions on the **Korean** tab in the **AutoCorrect Exceptions** dialog box.

```vba
AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions.Add Name:="test"
```

As it applies to the **HeadingStyles** object.

This example adds a table of contents at the beginning of the active document and then adds the Title style to the list of styles used to build a table of contents.

```vba
Set myToc = ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add(Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0), UseHeadingStyles:=True, UpperHeadingLevel:=1, LowerHeadingLevel:=3)
myToc.HeadingStyles.Add Style:="Title", Level:=2
```

As it applies to the **Hyperlinks** object.
This example turns the selection into a hyperlink to the Microsoft address on the World Wide Web.

    Address:="http:\www.microsoft.com"

This example turns the selection into a hyperlink that links to the bookmark named MyBookMark in MyFile.doc.

    Address:="C:\My Documents\MyFile.doc", SubAddress:="MyBookMark"

This example turns the first shape in the selection into a hyperlink.

ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks.Add Anchor:=Selection.ShapeRange(1), _
    Address:="http:\www.microsoft.com"

As it applies to the **Indexes** object.

This example marks an index entry, and then it creates an index at the end of the active document.

ActiveDocument.Indexes.MarkEntry _
    Range:=Selection.Range, Entry:="My Entry"
Set MyRange = ActiveDocument.Content
MyRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
ActiveDocument.Indexes.Add Range:=MyRange, Type:=wdIndexRunin

As it applies to the **KeyBindings** object.

This example adds the CTRL+ALT+W key combination to the **FileClose** command. The keyboard customization is saved in the Normal template.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add _
    KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
    Command:="FileClose", _
    KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyAlt, wdKeyW)

This example adds the ALT+F4 key combination to the Arial font and then displays the number of items in the **KeyBindings** collection. The example then clears the ALT+F4 key combination (returned it to its default setting) and redispays the number of items in the **KeyBindings** collection.
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
Set myKey = KeyBindings.Add(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryFont, _
    Command:="Arial", KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyAlt, wdKeyF4))
MsgBox KeyBindings.Count & " keys in KeyBindings collection"
myKey.Clear
MsgBox KeyBindings.Count & " keys in KeyBindings collection"

This example adds the CTRL+ALT+S key combination to the Font command with 8 points specified for the font size.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
    Command:="FontSize", _
    KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyAlt, wdKeyS), _
    CommandParameter:="8"

This example adds the CTRL+ALT+H key combination to the Heading 1 style in the active document.

CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument
KeyBindings.Add KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryStyle, _
    Command:="Heading 1", _
    KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyAlt, wdKeyH)

This example adds the CTRL+ALT+O key combination to the AutoText entry named "Hello."

CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument
KeyBindings.Add KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryAutoText, _
    Command:="Hello", _
    KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyAlt, wdKeyO)

As it applies to the ListEntries object.

This example inserts a drop-down form field in the active document and then adds the items Red, Blue, and Green to the form field.

Set myField = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(Range:= _
    Selection.Range, Type:= wdFieldFormDropDown)
With myField.DropDown.ListEntries
    .Add Name:="Red"
    .Add Name:="Blue"
    .Add Name:="Green"
End With

As it applies to the ListTemplates object.
This example adds a new, single-level list template to the active document. The example changes the numbering style for the new list template and then applies the list template to the selection.

Set myList = _
    ActiveDocument.ListTemplates.Add(OutlineNumbered:=False)
myList.ListLevels(1).NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleUpperCaseLetter
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=myList

As it applies to the **MailMergeFields** object.

This example replaces the selection with a mail merge field named MiddleInitial.

    Name:="MiddleInitial"

As it applies to the **PageNumbers** object.

This example adds a page number to the primary footer in the first section of the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.Add _
        PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberLeft, _
        FirstPage:=True
End With

This example creates and formats page numbers in the header for the active document.

Set myPgNum = ActiveDocument.Sections(1) _
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary) _
    .PageNumbers.Add(PageNumberAlignment:= _
        wdAlignPageNumberCenter, FirstPage:= True)
myPgNum.Select
With Selection.Range
    .Italic = True
    .Bold = True
End With

As it applies to the **Panes** object.

The following example splits the active window such that the top pane is 30 percent of the total window size.
As it applies to the **Paragraphs** object.

This example adds a paragraph after the selection.

```vba
Selection.Paragraphs.Add
```

This example adds a paragraph mark before the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
```

This example adds a paragraph mark before the second paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.Add
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range
```

This example adds a new paragraph mark at the end of the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.Add
```

As it applies to the **RecentFiles** object.

This example adds the active document to the list of recently used files.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Saved = True Then
    RecentFiles.Add Document:=ActiveDocument.Name
End If
```

As it applies to the **Rows** object.

This example inserts a new row before the first row in the selection.

```vba
Sub AddARow()
    If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
        Selection.Rows.Add BeforeRow:=Selection.Rows(1)
    End If
End Sub
```

This example adds a row to the first table and then inserts the text Cell into this row.

```vba
Sub CountCells()
Dim tblNew As Table
Dim rowNew As Row
Dim celTable As Cell
Dim intCount As Integer

intCount = 1
Set tblNew = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
Set rowNew = tblNew.Rows.Add(BeforeRow:=tblNew.Rows(1))
For Each celTable In rowNew.Cells
    celTable.Range.InsertAfter Text:="Cell " & intCount
    intCount = intCount + 1
Next celTable
End Sub

As it applies to the Sections object.

This example adds a Next Page section break before the third paragraph in the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range
ActiveDocument.Sections.Add Range:=myRange

This example adds a Continuous section break at the selection.

Set myRange = Selection.Range
ActiveDocument.Sections.Add Range:=myRange, _
    Start:=wdSectionContinuous

This example adds a Next Page section break at the end of the active document.

ActiveDocument.Sections.Add

As it applies to the Styles object.

This example adds a new character style named Introduction and makes it 12-point Arial, with bold and italic formatting. The example then applies the new character style to the selection.

Set myStyle = ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(Name:="Introduction", _
    Type:=wdStyleTypeCharacter)
With myStyle.Font
    .Bold = True
    .Italic = True
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Size = 12
End With
As it applies to the **Stylesheets** object.

This example adds a style sheet to the active document and places it highest in the list of style sheets attached to the document. This example assumes that you have a style sheet document named Website.css located on your C: drive.

```vba
Sub NewStylesheet()
    ActiveDocument.Stylesheets.Add _
        FileName:="c:\WebSite.css", _
        Precedence:=wdStyleSheetPrecedenceHighest, _
        LinkType:=wdStyleSheetLinkTypeLinked, _
        Title:="Test Stylesheet"
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Tables** object.

This example adds a blank table with three rows and four columns at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
ActiveDocument.Tables.Add Range:=myRange, NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=4
```

This example adds a new, blank table with six rows and ten columns at the end of the active document.

```vba
Set MyRange = ActiveDocument.Content
MyRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
ActiveDocument.Tables.Add Range:=MyRange, NumRows:=6, _
    NumColumns:=10
```

This example adds a table with three rows and five columns to a new document and then inserts data into each cell in the table.

```vba
Sub NewTable()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim tblNew As Table
    Dim intX As Integer
    Dim intY As Integer

    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    Set tblNew = docNew.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 5)
    With tblNew
        For intX = 1 To 3
```
For intY = 1 To 5
Next intY  
Next intX
.Columns.AutoFit
End With

As it applies to the **TablesOfAuthorities** object.

This example adds, at the beginning of the active document, a table of authorities that includes all categories.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add Range:=myRange, _
  Passim:= True, Category:= 0, EntrySeparator:= "", ""
```

As it applies to the **TablesOfContents** object.

This example adds a table of contents at the beginning of the active document. The table of contents is built from paragraphs styled with the Heading 1, Heading 2, and Heading 3 styles or the custom styles myStyle and yourStyle.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add _
  Range:=myRange, _
  UseFields:=False, _
  UseHeadingStyles:=True, _
  LowerHeadingLevel:=3, _
  UpperHeadingLevel:=1, _
  AddedStyles:="myStyle, yourStyle"
```

As it applies to the **TablesOfFigures** object.

This example inserts a table of figures in the active document.

```vba
```

As it applies to the **TabStops** object.

This example adds a tab stop positioned at 2.5 inches (from the left edge of the page) to the selected paragraphs.

```vba
Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops.Add Position:=InchesToPoints(2.5)
```
This example adds two tab stops to the selected paragraphs. The first tab stop is a left aligned, has a dotted leader, and is positioned at 1 inch (72 points) from the left edge of the page. The second tab stop is centered and is positioned at 2 inches from the left edge.

With Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops
    .Add Position:=InchesToPoints(1), _
        Leader:=wdTableLeaderDots, _
        Alignment:=wdAlignTabLeft
    .Add Position:=InchesToPoints(2), _
        Alignment:=wdAlignTabCenter
End With

As it applies to the TextColumns object.

This example creates a new document and then adds another 2.5-inch-wide text column to it.

Set myDoc = Documents.Add
myDoc.PageSetup.TextColumns.Add Width:=InchesToPoints(2.5), _
    Spacing:=InchesToPoints(0.5), EvenlySpaced:=False

This example adds a new text column to the active document and then evenly spaces all the text columns in the document.

    Width:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
    EvenlySpaced:=True

As it applies to the Variables object.

This example adds a variable named Temp to the active document and then inserts a DOCVARIABLE field to display the value in the Temp variable.

With ActiveDocument
    .Variables.Add Name:="Temp", Value:="12"
        Type:=wdFieldDocVariable, Text:="Temp"
End With
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = False

This example sets the value of the Blue variable to six. If this variable doesn't already exist, the example adds it to the document and sets it to six.
For Each aVar In ActiveDocument.Variables
  If aVar.Name = "Blue" Then num = aVar.Index
Next aVar
If num = 0 Then
  ActiveDocument.Variables.Add Name:="Blue", Value:=6
Else
  ActiveDocument.Variables(num).Value = 6
End If

This example stores the user name (from the Options dialog box) in the template attached to the active document.

ScreenUpdating = False
  Variables.Add Name:="UserName", Value:= Application.UserName
  .Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
End With

As it applies to the Windows object.

This example opens a new window for the document that’s displayed in the active window.

Windows.Add

This example opens a new window for MyDoc.doc.

Windows.Add Window:=Documents("MyDoc.doc").Windows(1)

As it applies to the XMLNamespaces object.

The following example adds the specified schema to the Schema Library and then attaches it to the active document. This example assumes that you have a schema named simplesample.xsd at the specified path.

Sub AddSchema()
  Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace

    Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces._
               .Add ("c:\schemas\simplesample.xsd")

    objSchema.AttachToDocument ActiveDocument
End Sub

As it applies to the XMLNodes object.
The following example adds to the selected text the example element from the first schema referenced in the active document.

Sub AddNode()
    ActiveDocument.XMLNodes.Add "example", _
        ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences(1).NamespaceURI, _
        Selection.Range
End Sub

As it applies to the XMLSchemaReferences object.

The following example attaches the specified schema to the active document. This example assumes that you have an xsd file located at the path specified in the Path parameter.

Sub AddSchema()
    Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace
    Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces _
        .Add("c:schemas\simplesample.xsd")
    objSchema.AttachToDocument ActiveDocument
End Sub

As it applies to the XSLTransforms object.

The following code adds a schema to the Schema Library and then adds an XSLT to the newly added schema.

Sub AddXSLT()
    Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace
    Dim objTransform As XSLTransform
    Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces("SimpleSample")
    Set objTransform = objSchema.XSLTransforms _
        .Add("c:schemas\simplesample.xsl")
End Sub
AddAddress Method

Adds an entry to the address book. Each entry has values for one or more tag IDs.

expression.\textit{AddAddress}(\textit{TagID}, \textit{Value})

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an \textit{Application} object.

\textit{TagID} Required \textit{String} array. The tag ID values for the new address entry. Each element in the array can contain one of the strings listed in the following table. Only the display name is required; the remaining entries are optional.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR_DISPLAY_NAME</td>
<td>Name displayed in the Address Book dialog box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_DISPLAY_NAME_PREFIX</td>
<td>Title (for example, &quot;Ms.&quot; or &quot;Dr.&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_GIVEN_NAME</td>
<td>First name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_SURNAME</td>
<td>Last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_STREET_ADDRESS</td>
<td>Street address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_LOCALITY</td>
<td>City or locality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_STATE_OR_PROVINCE</td>
<td>State or province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_POSTAL_CODE</td>
<td>Postal code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_COUNTRY</td>
<td>Country/Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_TITLE</td>
<td>Job title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_COMPANY_NAME</td>
<td>Company name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_DEPARTMENT_NAME</td>
<td>Department name within the company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_OFFICE_LOCATION</td>
<td>Office location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_PRIMARY_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Primary telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_PRIMARY_FAX_NUMBER</td>
<td>Primary fax number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_OFFICE_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Office telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_OFFICE2_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Second office telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_HOME_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Home telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_CELLULAR_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Cellular telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_BEEPER_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Beeper telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_COMMENT</td>
<td>Text included on the Notes tab for the address entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_EMAIL_ADDRESS</td>
<td>Electronic mail address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_ADDRTYPE</td>
<td>Electronic mail address type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_OTHER_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Alternate telephone number (other than home or office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_BUSINESS_FAX_NUMBER</td>
<td>Business fax number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_HOME_FAX_NUMBER</td>
<td>Home fax number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_RADIO_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Radio telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_INITIALS</td>
<td>Initials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_LOCATION</td>
<td>Location, in the format buildingnumber/roomnumber (for example, 7/3007 represents room 3007 in building 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR_CAR_TELEPHONE_NUMBER</td>
<td>Car telephone number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**  Required **String** array. The values for the new address entry. Each element corresponds to an element in the **TagID** array. For more information, see the example.
Example

This example adds an entry to the address book.

Dim tagIDArray(0 To 3) As String
Dim valueArray(0 To 3) As String

tagIDArray(0) = "PR_DISPLAY_NAME"
tagIDArray(1) = "PR_GIVEN_NAME"
tagIDArray(2) = "PR_SURNAME"
tagIDArray(3) = "PR_COMMENT"
valueArray(0) = "Kim Buhler"
valueArray(1) = "Kim"
valueArray(2) = "Buhler"
valueArray(3) = "This is a comment"

Application.AddAddress TagID:=tagIDArray(), Value:=valueArray()
AddAsk Method

Adds an ASK field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. When updated, an ASK field displays a dialog box that prompts you for text to assign to the specified bookmark.

expression.AddAsk(Range, Name, Prompt, DefaultAskText, AskOnce)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range Required Range object. The location for the ASK field.

Name Required String. The bookmark name that the response or default text is assigned to. Use a REF field with the bookmark name to display the result in a document.

Prompt Optional Variant. The text that's displayed in the dialog box.

DefaultAskText Optional Variant. The default response, which appears in the text box when the dialog box is displayed. Corresponds to the \d switch for an ASK field.

AskOnce Optional Variant. True to display the dialog box only once instead of each time a new data record is merged. Corresponds to the \o switch for an ASK field.
Example

This example adds an ASK field at the end of the active mail merge main document.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Content
rngTemp.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields.AddAsk _
  Range:=rngTemp, _
  Prompt:="Type your company name", _
  Name:="company", AskOnce:=True

This example adds an ASK field after the last mail merge field in Main.doc.

Dim colMailMergeFields As Object
Dim rngTemp As Range
Set colMailMergeFields = _
Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.Fields
Set rngTemp = Selection.Range
rngTemp.Collapse wdCollapseEnd
colMailMergeFields.AddAsk Range:=rngTemp, Name:="name", _
  Prompt:="What is your name"
AddCallout Method

AddCallout method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Adds a borderless line callout to a drawing canvas. Returns a Shape object that represents the callout and adds it to the CanvasShapes collection.

description.AddCallout(Type, Left, Top, Width, Height)

description Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object.

Type Required MsoCalloutType. The type of callout.

MsoCalloutType can be one of these MsoCalloutType constants.

msoCalloutOne Positions callout line straight down along the left edge of the callout's bounding box.
msoCalloutTwo Positions callout line diagonally down and away from the left edge of the callout's bounding box.
msoCalloutThree Positions callout line straight out and then diagonally down and away from the left edge of the callout's bounding box.
msoCalloutFour Positions callout line along the left edge of the callout's bounding box.
msoCalloutMixed A return value indicating that more than one MsoCalloutType exists in a range or selection.

Left Required Single. The position, in points, of the left edge of the callout's bounding box.

Top Required Single. The position, in points, of the top edge of the callout's bounding box.

Width Required Single. The width, in points, of the callout's bounding box.

Height Required Single. The height, in points, of the callout's bounding box.

AddCallout method as it applies to the Shapes object.
Adds a borderless line callout to a document. Returns a `Shape` object that represents the callout and adds it to the `Shapes` collection.

`expression.AddCallout(Type, Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Shapes` object.

`Type` Required `MsoCalloutType`. The type of callout.

MsoCalloutType can be one of these MsoCalloutType constants.

- `msoCalloutOne` Positions callout line straight down along the left edge of the callout box.
- `msoCalloutTwo` Positions callout line diagonally down and away from the left edge of the callout box.
- `msoCalloutThree` Positions callout line straight out and then diagonally down and away from the left edge of the callout box.
- `msoCalloutFour` Positions callout line along the left edge of the callout text box.
- `msoCalloutMixed` A return value indicating that more than one MsoCalloutType exists in a range or selection.

`Left` Required `Single`. The position, in points, of the left edge of the callout's bounding box.

`Top` Required `Single`. The position, in points, of the top edge of the callout's bounding box.

`Width` Required `Single`. The width, in points, of the callout's bounding box.

`Height` Required `Single`. The height, in points, of the callout's bounding box.

`Anchor` Optional `Variant`. A `Range` object that represents the text to which the callout is bound. If `Anchor` is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the callout is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Remarks

You can insert a greater variety of callouts, such as balloons and clouds, using the AddShape method.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example adds a callout to a newly created drawing canvas.

```vba
Sub NewCanvasCallout()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    'Add drawing canvas to the active document
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddCanvas(Left:=150, Top:=150, Width:=200, Height:=300)
    'Add callout to the drawing canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddCallout(Type:=msoCalloutTwo, Left:=100, Top:=40, Width:=150, Height:=75)
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a callout to the current document and then sets the callout angle.

```vba
Sub NewCallout()
    Dim shpCallout As Shape
    'Add callout to the current document
    Set shpCallout = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddCallout(Type:=msoCalloutTwo, Left:=InchesToPoints(1.25), Top:=36, Width:=100, Height:=25)
    'Add text to the callout
    shpCallout.TextFrame.TextRange.Text = "This is a Callout."
    'Format the angle of the callout line to 30 degrees
    shpCallout.Callout.Angle = msoCalloutAngle30
End Sub
```
AddCanvas Method

Adds a drawing canvas to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the drawing canvas and adds it to the Shapes collection.

expression.AddCanvas(Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Left Required Single. The position, in points, of the left edge of the drawing canvas, relative to the anchor.

Top Required Single. The position, in points, of the top edge of the drawing canvas, relative to the anchor.

Width Required Single. The width, in points, of the drawing canvas.

Height Required Single. The height, in points, of the drawing canvas.

Anchor Optional Variant. A Range object that represents the text to which the canvas is bound. If Anchor is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the canvas is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Example

The following example adds a drawing canvas to a new document and formats the drawing canvas so it is inline with the text; then adds two shapes to the canvas, and formats the fill and line properties.

Sub AddInlineCanvas()
Dim docNew As Document
Dim shpCanvas As Shape

Set docNew = Documents.Add

'Add a drawing canvas to the new document
Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas( _
    Left:=150, Top:=150, Width:=70, Height:=70)
shpCanvas.WrapFormat.Type = wdWrapInline

'Add shapes to drawing canvas
With shpCanvas.CanvasItems
    .AddShape msoShapeHeart, Left:=10, _
        Top:=10, Width:=50, Height:=60
    .AddLine BeginX:=0, BeginY:=0, _
        EndX:=70, EndY:=70
End With

With shpCanvas.CanvasItems(1).Fill.ForeColor _
    .RGB = RGB(Red:=255, Green:=0, Blue:=0)
End With

End Sub
AddConnector Method

Returns a **Shape** object that represents a connecting line between two shapes in a drawing canvas.

\[
expression\.AddConnector(\text{Type}, \text{BeginX}, \text{BeginY}, \text{EndX}, \text{EndY})
\]

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **CanvasShapes** object.

*Type* Required **MsoConnectorType**. The type of connector.

MsoConnectorType can be one of these MsoConnectorType constants.

- **msoConnectorCurve**
- **msoConnectorElbow**
- **msoConnectorStraight**
- **msoConnectorTypeMixed** Not used with this method.

*BeginX* Required **Single**. The horizontal position that marks the beginning of the connector.

*BeginY* Required **Single**. The vertical position that marks the beginning of the connector.

*EndX* Required **Single**. The horizontal position that marks the end of the connector.

*EndY* Required **Single**. The vertical position that marks the end of the connector.
**Example**

The following example adds a straight connector to a new canvas in a new document.

Sub AddCanvasConnector()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    'Add drawing canvas to new document
    Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas(_
        Left:=150, Top:=150, Width:=200, Height:=300)

    'Add connector to the drawing canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddConnector _
        Type:=msoConnectorStraight, BeginX:=150, _
        BeginY:=150, EndX:=200, EndY:=200
End Sub
AddCurve Method

AddCurve method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Returns a Shape object that represents a Bézier curve in a drawing canvas.

expression.AddCurve(SafeArrayOfPoints)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object..

SafeArrayOfPoints Required Variant. An array of coordinate pairs that specifies the vertices and control points of the curve. The first point you specify is the starting vertex, and the next two points are control points for the first Bézier segment. Then, for each additional segment of the curve, you specify a vertex and two control points. The last point you specify is the ending vertex for the curve. Note that you must always specify 3n + 1 points, where n is the number of segments in the curve.

AddCurve method as it applies to the Shapes object.

Returns a Shape object that represents a Bézier curve in a document.

expression.AddCurve(SafeArrayOfPoints, Anchor)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shapes object.

SafeArrayOfPoints Required Variant. An array of coordinate pairs that specifies the vertices and control points of the curve. The first point you specify is the starting vertex, and the next two points are control points for the first Bézier segment. Then, for each additional segment of the curve, you specify a vertex and two control points. The last point you specify is the ending vertex for the curve. Note that you must always specify 3n + 1 points, where n is the number of segments in the curve.

Anchor Optional Variant. A Range object that represents the text to which the curve is bound. If Anchor is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in theanchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the
anchoring range is selected automatically and the curve is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example adds a Bézier curve to a new drawing canvas.

Sub CanvasBezier()

    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Dim sngArray(1 To 7, 1 To 2) As Single

    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    'Create a new drawing canvas
    Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas(Left:=100, _
            Top:=100, Width:=300, Height:=50)

    sngArray(1, 1) = 0
    sngArray(1, 2) = 0
    sngArray(2, 1) = 50
    sngArray(2, 2) = 50
    sngArray(3, 1) = 100
    sngArray(3, 2) = 0
    sngArray(4, 1) = 150
    sngArray(4, 2) = 50
    sngArray(5, 1) = 200
    sngArray(5, 2) = 0
    sngArray(6, 1) = 250
    sngArray(6, 2) = 50
    sngArray(7, 1) = 300
    sngArray(7, 2) = 0

    'Add Bezier curve to drawing canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddCurve _
            SafeArrayOfPoints:=sngArray

End Sub

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a two-segment Bézier curve to the active document and anchors it to the second paragraph.
Sub BezierCurve()
    Dim sngArray(1 To 7, 1 To 2) As Single

    sngArray(1, 1) = 0
    sngArray(1, 2) = 0
    sngArray(2, 1) = 72
    sngArray(2, 2) = 72
    sngArray(3, 1) = 100
    sngArray(3, 2) = 40
    sngArray(4, 1) = 20
    sngArray(4, 2) = 50
    sngArray(5, 1) = 90
    sngArray(5, 2) = 120
    sngArray(6, 1) = 60
    sngArray(6, 2) = 30
    sngArray(7, 1) = 150
    sngArray(7, 2) = 90

End Sub
AddDiagram Method

Returns a Shape object that represents a newly created diagram in a document.

expression.AddDiagram(\textit{Type, Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor})

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shapes object.

\textit{Type} Required \textbf{MsoDiagramType}.

MsoDiagramType can be one of these MsoDiagramType constants.  
\textbf{msoDiagramCycle} Shows a process with a continuous cycle.  
\textbf{msoDiagramMixed} Not used with this method.  
\textbf{msoDiagramOrgChart} Shows hierarchical relationships.  
\textbf{msoDiagramPyramid} Shows foundation-based relationships.  
\textbf{msoDiagramRadial} Shows relationships of a core element.  
\textbf{msoDiagramTarget} Shows steps toward a goal.  
\textbf{msoDiagramVenn} Shows areas of overlap between elements.

\textit{Left} Required \textbf{Single}. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the diagram's bounding box relative to the anchor.

\textit{Top} Required \textbf{Single}. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the diagram's bounding box relative to the anchor.

\textit{Width} Required \textbf{Single}. The width, measured in points, of the diagram's bounding box.

\textit{Height} Required \textbf{Single}. The height, measured in points, of the diagram's bounding box.

\textit{Anchor} Optional \textbf{Variant}. A Range object that represents the text to which the diagram is bound. If Anchor is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the diagram is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Example

This example adds a pyramid chart to the current document.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)
    'Add first diagram node child to pyramid diagram

    'Add three more diagram node children to the pyramid diagram
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount
End Sub
AddFillIn Method

Adds a FILLIN field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. When updated, a FILLIN field displays a dialog box that prompts you for text to insert into the document at the location of the FILLIN field.

**Note** Use the Add method with the Fields collection object to add a FILLIN field to a document other than a mail merge main document.

`expression.AddFillIn(Range, Prompt, DefaultFillInText, AskOnce)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

`Range` Required Range object. The location for the FILLIN field.

`Prompt` Optional Variant. The text that's displayed in the dialog box.

`DefaultFillinText` Optional Variant. The default response, which appears in the text box when the dialog box is displayed. Corresponds to the \d switch for an FILLIN field.

`AskOnce` Optional Variant. True to display the prompt only once instead of each time a new data record is merged. Corresponds to the \o switch for a FILLIN field. The default value is False.
Example

This example adds a FILLIN field that prompts you for a name to insert after "Name:"

With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    .InsertAfter "Name: "
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
End With
    Prompt:="Your name?", DefaultFillInText:="Joe", AskOnce:=True
AddFromFile Method

Adds the specified subdocument to the master document at the start of the selection and returns a Subdocument object.

**Note** If the active view isn't either outline view or master document view, an error occurs.

```vba
expression.AddFromFile(Name, ConfirmConversions, ReadOnly, PasswordDocument, PasswordTemplate, Revert, WritePasswordDocument, WritePasswordTemplate)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a Subdocuments object.

**Name** Required **String**. The file name of the subdocument to be inserted into the master document.

**ConfirmConversions** Optional **Variant**. **True** to confirm file conversion in the Convert File dialog box if the file isn't in Word format.

**ReadOnly** Optional **Variant**. **True** to insert the subdocument as a read-only document.

**PasswordDocument** Optional **Variant**. The password required to open the subdocument if it's password protected.

**PasswordTemplate** Optional **Variant**. The password required to open the template attached to the subdocument if the template is password protected.

**Revert** Optional **Variant**. Controls what happens if **Name** is the file name of an open document. **True** to insert the saved version of the subdocument. **False** to insert the open version of the subdocument, which may contain unsaved changes.

**WritePasswordDocument** Optional **Variant**. The password required to save changes to the document file if it's write protected.

**WritePasswordTemplate** Optional **Variant**. The password required to save
changes to the template attached to the subdocument if the template is write protected.
Example

This example adds a subdocument named "Subdoc.doc" to the active document.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView
ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.AddFromFile _
    Name:="C:\Subdoc.doc"

This example adds a password-protected subdocument named "Subdoc.doc" to the active document on a read-only basis and sets the PasswordDocument parameter to a String variable.

    ReadOnly:=True, PasswordDocument:=strPassword
AddFromRange Method

Creates one or more subdocuments from the text in the specified range and returns a SubDocument object.

Note The range must begin with one of the built-in heading level styles (for example, Heading 1). Subdocuments are created at each paragraph formatted with the same heading format used at the beginning of the range. Subdocument files are saved when the master document is saved and are automatically named using text from the first line in the file.

expression.AddFromRange(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Subdocuments object.

Range Required Range object. The Range object used to create one or more subdocuments.
**Example**

This example creates one or more subdocuments from the selection.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView
```
AddHorizontalLine Method

Adds a horizontal line based on an image file to the current document.

expression.AddHorizontalLine(FileName, Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns an InlineShapes object.

FileName Required String. The file name of the image you want to use for the horizontal line.

Range Optional Variant. The range above which Microsoft Word places the horizontal line. If this argument is omitted, Word places the horizontal line above the current selection.
Remarks

To add a horizontal line that isn't based on an existing image file, use the **AddHorizontalLineStandard** method.
Example

This example adds a horizontal line above the current selection in the active document using a file called "ArtsyRule.gif."

Selection.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLine "C:\Art files\ArtsyRule.gif"
AddHorizontalLineStandard Method

Adds a horizontal line to the current document.

expression.AddHorizontalLineStandard(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns an InlineShapes object.

Range Optional Variant. The range above which Microsoft Word places the horizontal line. If this argument is omitted, Word places the horizontal line above the current selection.
Remarks

To add a horizontal line based on an existing image file, use the AddHorizontalLine method.
Example

This example adds a horizontal line above the fifth paragraph in the active document.

AddIf Method

Adds an IF field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. When updated, an IF field compares a field in a data record with a specified value, and then it inserts the appropriate text according to the result of the comparison.

expression.AddIf(Range, MergeField, Comparison, CompareTo, TrueAutoText, TrueText, FalseAutoText, FalseText)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range Required Range object. The location for the IF field.

MergeField Required String. The merge field name.

Comparison Required WdMailMergeComparison. The operator used in the comparison.

WdMailMergeComparison can be one of these WdMailMergeComparison constants.
- wdMergeIfEqual
- wdMergeIfGreaterThanOrEqual
- wdMergeIfIsNotBlank
- wdMergeIfLessThanOrEqual
- wdMergeIfGreaterThan
- wdMergeIfIsBlank
- wdMergeIfLessThan
- wdMergeIfNotEqual

CompareTo Optional Variant. The text to compare with the contents of MergeField.

TrueAutoText Optional Variant. The AutoText entry that's inserted if the comparison is true. If this argument is specified, TrueText is ignored.
**TrueText**  Optional **Variant.** The text that's inserted if the comparison is true.

**FalseAutoText**  Optional **Variant.** The AutoText entry that's inserted if the comparison is false. If this argument is specified, **FalseText** is ignored.

**FalseText**  Optional **Variant.** The text that's inserted if the comparison is false.
Example

This example inserts "for your personal use" if the Company merge field is blank and "for your business" if the Company merge field is not blank.

MergeField:="Company", Comparison:=wdMergeIfIsBlank, _
TrueText:="for your personal use", _
FalseText:="for your business"
AddLabel Method

AddLabel method as it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

Adds a text label to a drawing canvas. Returns a **Shapes** object that represents the drawing canvas and adds it to the **CanvasShapes** object.

expression.**AddLabel**(Orientation, Left, Top, Width, Height)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **CanvasShapes** object.

*Orientation*  Required  **MsoTextOrientation**. The orientation of the text.

MsoTextOrientation can be one of the following MsoTextOrientation constants:
- **msoTextOrientationDownward**
- **msoTextOrientationHorizontal**
- **msoTextOrientationHorizontalRotatedFarEast**
- **msoTextOrientationMixed**
- **msoTextOrientationUpward**
- **msoTextOrientationVertical**
- **msoTextOrientationVerticalFarEast**

Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

*Left*  Required  **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the label relative to the left edge of the drawing canvas.

*Top*  Required  **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the label relative to the top edge of the drawing canvas.

*Width*  Required  **Single**. The width of the label, in points.

*Height*  Required  **Single**. The height of the label, in points.

AddLabel method as it applies to the **Shapes** object.
Adds a text label to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the text label and adds it to the Shapes collection.

```
expression.AddLabel(Orientation, Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a Shapes object.

**Orientation**  Required **MsoTextOrientation**. The orientation of the text.

MsoTextOrientation can be one of the following MsoTextOrientation constants:

- msoTextOrientationDownward
- msoTextOrientationHorizontal
- msoTextOrientationHorizontalRotatedFarEast
- msoTextOrientationMixed
- msoTextOrientationUpward
- msoTextOrientationVertical
- msoTextOrientationVerticalFarEast

Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**Left**  Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the label relative to the anchor.

**Top**  Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the label relative to the anchor.

**Width**  Required **Single**. The width of the label, in points.

**Height**  Required **Single**. The height of the label, in points.

**Anchor**  Optional **Variant**. A Range object that represents the text to which the label is bound. If **Anchor** is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the label is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example adds a blue text label with the text "Hello World" to a new drawing canvas in the active document.

```vba
Sub NewCanvasTextLabel()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Dim shpLabel As Shape

    'Add a drawing canvas to the active document
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddCanvas (Left:=100, Top:=75, Width:=150, Height:=200)

    'Add a label to the drawing canvas
    Set shpLabel = shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddLabel (Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
        Left:=15, Top:=15, Width:=100, Height:=100)

    'Fill the label textbox with a color, add text to the label and format it
    With shpLabel
        With .Fill
            .BackColor.RGB = RGB(Red:=0, Green:=0, Blue:=192)
            'Make the fill visible
            .Visible = msoTrue
        End With
        With .TextFrame.TextRange
            .Text = "Hello World."
            .Bold = True
            .Font.Name = "Tahoma"
        End With
    End With
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a label that contains the text "Test Label" to a new document.

```vba
Sub NewTextLabel()
End Sub
```
Sub NewDocumentLabel
Dim docNew As Document
Dim shpLabel As Shape
Set docNew = Documents.Add
'Add label to new document
Set shpLabel = docNew.Shapes.AddLabel(Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
Left:=100, Top:=100, Width:=300, Height:=200)
'Add text to the label
shpLabel.TextFrame.TextRange = "Test Label"
End Sub
AddLine Method

AddLine method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Adds a line to a drawing canvas. Returns a Shape object that represents the line and adds it to the CanvasShapes collection.

expression.AddLine(BeginX, BeginY, EndX, EndY)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object.

**BeginX** Required Single. The horizontal position, measured in points, of the line's starting point, relative to the drawing canvas.

**BeginY** Required Single. The vertical position, measured in points, of the line's starting point, relative to the drawing canvas.

**EndX** Required Single. The horizontal position, measured in points, of the line's end point, relative to the drawing canvas.

**EndY** Required Single. The vertical position, measured in points, of the line's end point, relative to the drawing canvas.

AddLine method as it applies to the Shapes object.

Adds a line to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the line and adds it to the Shapes collection.

expression.AddLine(BeginX, BeginY, EndX, EndY, Anchor)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shapes object.

**BeginX** Required Single. The horizontal position, measured in points, of the line's starting point, relative to the anchor.

**BeginY** Required Single. The vertical position, measured in points, of the line's starting point, relative to the anchor.
**EndX**  Required **Single**. The horizontal position, measured in points, of the line's end point, relative to the anchor.

**EndY**  Required **Single**. The vertical position, measured in points, of the line's end point, relative to the anchor.

**Anchor**  Optional **Variant**. A **Range** object that represents the text to which the label is bound. If **Anchor** is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the label is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Remarks

To create an arrow, use the Line property to format a line.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example adds a purple line with an arrow to a new drawing canvas.

```vba
Sub NewCanvasLine()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Dim shpLine As Shape

    'Add new drawing canvas to the active document
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddCanvas(Left:=100, Top:=75, Width:=150, Height:=200)

    'Add a line to the drawing canvas
    Set shpLine = shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddLine(BeginX:=25, BeginY:=25, EndX:=150, EndY:=150)

    'Add an arrow to the line and sets the color to purple
    With shpLine.Line
        .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadDiamond
        .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(Red:=150, Green:=0, Blue:=255)
    End With
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a line to the active document and then formats the line as a red arrow.

```vba
Sub NewLine()
    Dim lineNew As Shape

    'Add new line to document
    Set lineNew = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddLine(Left:=100, Top:=100, Width:=60, Height:=20)

    'Format line
    With lineNew.Line
        .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadNone
        .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
    End With
End Sub
```
.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(Red:=128, Green:=0, Blue:=0)
End With
End Sub
AddMergeRec Method

Adds a MERGEREC field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. A MERGEREC field inserts the number of the current data record (the position of the data record in the current query result) during a mail merge.

expression.AddMergeRec(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range Required Range object. The location for the MERGEREC field.
Example

This example inserts text and a MERGEREC field at the beginning of the active document.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
rngTemp.InsertAfter "Record Number: "

AddMergeSeq Method

Adds a MERGESEQ field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. A MERGESEQ field inserts a number based on the sequence in which data records are merged (for example, when record 50 of records 50 to 100 is merged, MERGESEQ inserts the number 1).

expression.AddMergeSeq(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range Required Range object. The location for the MERGESEQ field.
Example

This example inserts text and a MERGESEQ field at the end of the active document.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Content
rngTemp.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
rngTemp.InsertAfter "Sequence Number: " 
AddNewFrame Method

Adds a new frame to a frames page.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{AddNewFrame(Where)} \]

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Frameset** object.

**Where**  Required \[ \text{WdFramesetNewFrameLocation} \]. Sets the location where the new frame is to be added in relation to the specified frame.

WdFramesetNewFrameLocation can be one of these constants:
- \[ \text{wdFramesetNewFrameBelow} \]
- \[ \text{wdFramesetNewFrameRight} \]
- \[ \text{wdFramesetNewFrameAbove} \]
- \[ \text{wdFramesetNewFrameLeft} \]
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example adds a new frame to the immediate right of the specified frame.

AddNext Method

Adds a NEXT field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. A NEXT field advances to the next data record so that data from more than one record can be merged into the same merge document (for example, a sheet of mailing labels).

expression.AddNext(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range Required Range object. The location for the NEXT field.
Example

This example adds a NEXT field after the third MERGEFIELD field in Main.doc.

```vba
Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.Fields(3).Select
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.Fields.AddNext _
    Range:=Selection.Range
```
AddNextIf Method

Adds a NEXTIF field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. A NEXTIF field compares two expressions, and if the comparison is true, the next data record is merged into the current merge document.

expression.AddNextIf(Range, MergeField, Comparison, CompareTo)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range  Required Range object. The location for the NEXTIF field.

MergeField  Required String. The merge field name.

Comparison  Required WdMailMergeComparison. The operator used in the comparison.

WdMailMergeComparison can be one of these WdMailMergeComparison constants.
- wdMergeIfEqual
- wdMergeIfGreaterThanOrEqual
- wdMergeIfIsNotBlank
- wdMergeIfLessThanOrEqual
- wdMergeIfGreaterThan
- wdMergeIfIsBlank
- wdMergeIfLessThan
- wdMergeIfNotEqual

CompareTo  Required String. The text to compare with the contents of MergeField.
Example

This example adds a NEXTIF field before the first MERGEFIELD field in Main.doc. If the next postal code equals 98004, the next data record is merged into the current merge document.

Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.Fields(1).Select
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.Fields.AddNextIf
    Range:=Selection.Range, MergeField:="PostalCode", __
    Comparison:=wdMergeIfEqual, CompareTo:="98004"
AddNode Method

AddNode method as it applies to the DiagramNodeChildren object.

Adds a DiagramNode object to a collection of child diagram nodes.

expression.\textbf{AddNode}(\textit{Index})

expression Required. An expression that returns a DiagramNodeChildren object.

\textit{Index} Optional Variant. The index location of where to add the new diagram node: 0 adds before all nodes, -1 adds after all nodes, and any other \textit{Index} number will add after that node in the collection.

AddNode method as it applies to the DiagramNode object.

Creates a diagram node, returning a DiagramNode object that represents the new diagram node. For conceptual diagrams, the DiagramNode object is added to the end of the shapes list.

expression.\textbf{AddNode}(\textit{Pos})

expression Required. An expression that returns a DiagramNode object.

\textit{Pos} Optional MsoRelativeNodePosition. Specifies where the node will be added, relative to the calling node.

MsoRelativeNodePosition can be one of these MsoRelativeNodePosition constants.

msoAfterLastSibling
msoAfterNode \texttt{default}
msoBeforeFirstSibling
msoBeforeNode
Example

As it applies to the **DiagramNodeChildren** object.

This example adds a pyramid chart to the current document and adds three nodes to the chart.

```vba
Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first diagram node child to the pyramid diagram

    'Add three more diagram node children to the pyramid diagram
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount
End Sub
```
AddNodes Method

Inserts a new segment at the end of the freeform that's being created, and adds the nodes that define the segment. You can use this method as many times as you want to add nodes to the freeform you're creating. When you finish adding nodes, use the `ConvertToShape` method to create the freeform you've just defined. To add nodes to a freeform after it's been created, use the `Insert` method of the `ShapeNodes` collection.

```expression.AddNodes(SegmentType, EditingType, X1, Y1, X2, Y2, X3, Y3)```

- **expression**  Required. An expression that returns a `FreeformBuilder` object.
- **SegmentType**  Required `MsoSegmentType`. The type of segment to be added.
  - `MsoSegmentLine`  `msoSegmentLine`  `msoSegmentCurve`

- **EditingType**  Required `MsoEditingType`. The editing property of the vertex. If `SegmentType` is `msoSegmentLine`, `EditingType` must be `msoEditingAuto`.
  - `MsoEditingAuto`  `msoEditingAuto`
  - `msoEditingCorner`

- **X1**  Required `Single`. If the `EditingType` of the new segment is `msoEditingAuto`, this argument specifies the horizontal distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the `EditingType` of the new node is `msoEditingCorner`, this argument specifies the horizontal distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the first control point for the new segment.

- **Y1**  Required `Single`. If the `EditingType` of the new segment is `msoEditingAuto`, this argument specifies the vertical distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the
*EditingType* of the new node is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the vertical distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the first control point for the new segment.

**X2** Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the horizontal distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the second control point for the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.

**Y2** Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the vertical distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the second control point for the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.

**X3** Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the horizontal distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.

**Y3** Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the vertical distance (in points) from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.
Example

This example adds a freeform with five vertices to the active document.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.BuildFreeform(msoEditingCorner, 360, 200)
  .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingCorner, _, 380, 230, 400, 250, 450, 300
  .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingAuto, 480, 200
  .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 480, 400
  .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 360, 200
  .ConvertToShape
End With
AddOLEControl Method

AddOLEControl method as it applies to the **InlineShapes** object.

Creates an ActiveX control (formerly known as an OLE control). Returns the **InlineShape** object that represents the new ActiveX control.

```vba
expression.AddOLEControl(ClassType, Range)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **InlineShapes** object.

**ClassType** Optional Variant. The programmatic identifier for the ActiveX control to be created.

**Range** Optional Variant. The range where the ActiveX control will be placed in the text. The ActiveX control replaces the range, if the range isn't collapsed. If this argument is omitted, the Active X control is placed automatically.

AddOLEControl method as it applies to the **Shapes** object.

Creates an ActiveX control (formerly known as an OLE control). Returns the **Shape** object that represents the new ActiveX control.

```vba
expression.AddOLEControl(ClassType, Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Shapes** object.

**ClassType** Optional Variant. The programmatic identifier for the ActiveX control to be created.

**Left** Optional Variant. The position (in points) of the left edge of the new object relative to the anchor.

**Top** Optional Variant. The position (in points) of the upper edge of the new object relative to the anchor.

**Width** Optional Variant. The width of the ActiveX control, in points.
**Height**  Optional **Variant**. The height of the ActiveX control, in points.

**Anchor**  Optional **Variant**. The range to which the ActiveX control is bound. If **Anchor** is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, however, the anchor is placed automatically and the ActiveX control is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Remarks

ActiveX controls are represented as either **Shape** objects or **InlineShape** objects in Microsoft Word. To modify the properties for an ActiveX control, you use the **Object** property of the **OLEFormat** object for the specified shape or inline shape.

For information about available ActiveX control class types, see [OLE Programmatic Identifiers](#).
Example

As it applies to the **Shape** object.

This example adds a check box to the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEControl ClassType:="Forms.CheckBox.1"
```

This example adds a combo box to the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEControl ClassType:="Forms.ComboBox.1"
```

This example adds a check box to the active document, clears the check box, and then adds a caption for it.

```vba
Set myCB = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEControl(ClassType:="Forms.CheckBox.1")
With myCB.OLEFormat.Object
  .Value = False
  .Caption = "Check if over 21"
End With
```
AddOLEObject Method

AddOLEObject method as it applies to the InlineShapes object.

Creates an OLE object. Returns the InlineShape object that represents the new OLE object.

expression.AddOLEObject(ClassType, FileName, LinkToFile, DisplayAsIcon, IconFileName, IconIndex, IconLabel, Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns a InlineShapes object.

ClassType Optional Variant. The name of the application used to activate the specified OLE object.

FileName Optional Variant. The file from which the object is to be created. If this argument is omitted, the current folder is used. You must specify either the ClassType or FileName argument for the object, but not both.

LinkToFile Optional Variant. True to link the OLE object to the file from which it was created. False to make the OLE object an independent copy of the file. If you specified a value for ClassType, the LinkToFile argument must be False. The default value is False.

DisplayAsIcon Optional Variant. True to display the OLE object as an icon. The default value is False.

IconFileName Optional Variant. The file that contains the icon to be displayed.

IconIndex Optional Variant. The index number of the icon within IconFileName. The order of icons in the specified file corresponds to the order in which the icons appear in the Change Icon dialog box (Insert menu, Object dialog box) when the Display as icon check box is selected. The first icon in the file has the index number 0 (zero). If an icon with the given index number doesn't exist in IconFileName, the icon with the index number 1 (the second icon in the file) is used. The default value is 0 (zero).
**IconLabel**  Optional **Variant**. A label (caption) to be displayed beneath the icon.

**Range**  Optional **Variant**. The range where the OLE object will be placed in the text. The OLE object replaces the range, unless the range is collapsed. If this argument is omitted, the object is placed automatically.

AddOLEObject method as it applies to the **Shapes** object.

Creates an OLE object. Returns the **Shape** object that represents the new OLE object.

```plaintext
expression.AddOLEObject(ClassType, FileName, LinkToFile, DisplayAsIcon, IconFileName, IconIndex, IconLabel, Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Shapes** object.

**ClassType**  Optional **Variant**. The name of the application used to activate the specified OLE object.

**FileName**  Optional **Variant**. The file from which the object is to be created. If this argument is omitted, the current folder is used. You must specify either the **ClassType** or **FileName** argument for the object, but not both.

**LinkToFile**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to link the OLE object to the file from which it was created. **False** to make the OLE object an independent copy of the file. If you specified a value for **ClassType**, the **LinkToFile** argument must be **False**. The default value is **False**.

**DisplayAsIcon**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to display the OLE object as an icon. The default value is **False**.

**IconFileName**  Optional **Variant**. The file that contains the icon to be displayed.

**IconIndex**  Optional **Variant**. The index number of the icon within **IconFileName**. The order of icons in the specified file corresponds to the order in which the icons appear in the **Change Icon** dialog box (Insert menu, Object dialog box) when the **Display as icon** check box is selected. The first icon in the file has the index number 0 (zero). If an icon with the given index number
doesn't exist in *IconFileName*, the icon with the index number 1 (the second icon in the file) is used. The default value is 0 (zero).

**IconLabel**  Optional **Variant.** A label (caption) to be displayed beneath the icon.

**Left**  Optional **Variant.** The position (in points) of the left edge of the new object relative to the anchor.

**Top**  Optional **Variant.** The position (in points) of the upper edge of the new object relative to the anchor.

**Width**  Optional **Variant.** The width of the OLE object, in points.

**Height**  Optional **Variant.** The height of the OLE object, in points.

**Anchor**  Optional **Variant.** The range to which the OLE object is bound. If **Anchor** is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph of the anchoring range. If **Anchor** is not specified, the anchor is placed automatically and the OLE Object is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Example

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a new floating bitmap image to the active document. The bitmap is linked to another file.

```
ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEObject FileName:="c:\my documents\MyDrawing.bmp", LinkToFile:=True
```

As it applies to the **InlineShapes** object.

This example adds a new Microsoft Excel worksheet to the active document at the second paragraph.

```
```
AddPicture Method

AddPicture method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Adds a picture to a drawing canvas. Returns a Shape object that represents the picture and adds it to the CanvasShapes collection.

expression. AddPicture(FileName, LinkToFile, SaveWithDocument, Left, Top, Width, Height)

expression   Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object.

FileName   Required String. The path and file name of the picture.

LinkToFile   Optional Variant. True to link the picture to the file from which it was created. False to make the picture an independent copy of the file. The default value is False.

SaveWithDocument   Optional Variant. True to save the linked picture with the document. The default value is False.

Left   Optional Variant. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the new picture relative to the drawing canvas.

Top   Optional Variant. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the new picture relative to the drawing canvas.

Width   Optional Variant. The width of the picture, in points.

Height   Optional Variant. The height of the picture, in points.

AddPicture method as it applies to the InlineShapes object.

Adds a picture to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the picture and adds it to the InlineShapes collection.

expression. AddPicture(FileName, LinkToFile, SaveWithDocument, Range)
expression  Required. An expression that returns an InlineShapes object.

FileName  Required String. The path and file name of the picture.

LinkToFile  Optional Variant. True to link the picture to the file from which it was created. False to make the picture an independent copy of the file. The default value is False.

SaveWithDocument  Optional Variant. True to save the linked picture with the document. The default value is False.

Range  Optional Variant. The location where the picture will be placed in the text. If the range isn't collapsed, the picture replaces the range; otherwise, the picture is inserted. If this argument is omitted, the picture is placed automatically.

AddPicture method as it applies to the Shapes object.

Adds a picture to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the picture and adds it to the Shapes collection.

eexpression.AddPicture(FileName, LinkToFile, SaveWithDocument, Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor)

eexpression  Required. An expression that returns a Shapes object.

FileName  Required String. The path and file name of the picture.

LinkToFile  Optional Variant. True to link the picture to the file from which it was created. False to make the picture an independent copy of the file. The default value is False.

SaveWithDocument  Optional Variant. True to save the linked picture with the document. The default value is False.

Left  Optional Variant. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the new picture relative to the anchor.

Top  Optional Variant. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the new picture relative to the anchor.
**Width**  Optional **Variant**. The width of the picture, in points.

**Height**  Optional **Variant**. The height of the picture, in points.

**Anchor**  Optional **Variant**. The range to which the picture is bound. If **Anchor** is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, however, the anchor is placed automatically and the picture is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example adds a picture to a newly created drawing canvas in the active document.

```vbnet
Sub NewCanvasPicture()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

    'Add a drawing canvas to the active document
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddCanvas(Left:=100, Top:=75, _
        Width:=200, Height:=300)

    'Add a graphic to the drawing canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddPicture(fileName:="C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\"
        & "Office\Bitmaps\Styles\stone.bmp", _
        LinkToFile:=False, SaveWithDocument:=True)
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a picture to the active document. The picture is linked to the original file and is saved with the document.

```vbnet
Sub NewPicture()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddPicture(fileName:="C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\"
        & "Office\Bitmaps\Styles\stone.bmp", _
        LinkToFile:=True, SaveWithDocument:=True)
End Sub
```
AddPictureBullet Method

Adds a picture bullet based on an image file to the current document. Returns an InlineShape object.

expression.AddPictureBullet(FileName, Range)

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns an InlineShapes object.
- **FileName** Required String. The file name of the image you want to use for the picture bullet.
- **Range** Optional Variant. The range to which Microsoft Word adds the picture bullet. Word adds the picture bullet to each paragraph in the range. If this argument is omitted, Word adds the picture bullet to each paragraph in the current selection.
Example

This example adds a picture bullet to each paragraph in the selected text using a file called "RedBullet.gif."

Selection.InlineShapes.AddPictureBullet _
"C:\Art files\RedBullet.gif"
AddPolyline Method

AddPolyline method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Adds an open or closed polygon to a drawing canvas. Returns a Shape object that represents the polygon and adds it to the CanvasShapes collection.

expression.AddPolyline(SafeArrayOfPoints)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object.

SafeArrayOfPoints Required Variant. An array of coordinate pairs that specifies the polyline drawing's vertices.

AddPolyline method as it applies to the Shapes object.

Adds an open or closed polygon to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the polygon and adds it to the Shapes collection.

expression.AddPolyline(SafeArrayOfPoints, Anchor)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.

SafeArrayOfPoints Required Variant. An array of coordinate pairs that specifies the polyline drawing's vertices.

Anchor Optional Variant. A Range object that represents the text to which the polyline is bound. If Anchor is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the line is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Remarks

To form a closed polygon, assign the same coordinates to the first and last vertices in the polyline drawing.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example creates a V-shaped open polyline in a new drawing canvas.

```vba
Sub NewCanvasPolyline()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Dim sngArray(1 To 3, 1 To 2) As Single

    'Creates a new document and adds a drawing canvas
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas(_
        Left:=100, Top:=75, Width:=200, Height:=300)

    'Sets the coordinates of the array
    sngArray(1, 1) = 100
    sngArray(1, 2) = 75
    sngArray(2, 1) = 150
    sngArray(2, 2) = 100
    sngArray(3, 1) = 100
    sngArray(3, 2) = 125

    'Adds a V-shaped open polyline to the drawing canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddPolyline SafeArrayOfPoints:=sngArray
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a triangle to a new document. Because the first and last points of the triangle have the same coordinates, the polygon is closed and filled.

```vba
Sub NewPolyline()
    Dim arrayTriangle(1 To 4, 1 To 2) As Single
    Dim docNew As Document

    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    'Sets the coordinates of the array
    arrayTriangle(1, 1) = 25
    arrayTriangle(1, 2) = 100
    arrayTriangle(3, 1) = 100
End Sub
```
arrayTriangle(2, 2) = 150
arrayTriangle(3, 1) = 150
arrayTriangle(3, 2) = 50
arrayTriangle(4, 1) = 25
arrayTriangle(4, 2) = 100

'Adds a closed polygon to the document
docNew.Shapes.AddPolyline SafeArrayOfPoints:=arrayTriangle
End Sub
AddRecipient Method

Adds a recipient name to the specified routing slip.

**Note** If the recipient name isn't in the global address book, an error occurs.

`expression.AddRecipient(Recipient)`

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **RoutingSlip** object.

**Recipient** Required **String**. The recipient name.
Example

This example routes the active document to two recipients, one after the other.

ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True
With ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip
    .Subject = "Status Document"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Tim O' Brien"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Karin Gallagher"
    .Delivery = wdOneAfterAnother
End With
ActiveDocument.Route
AddRichText Method

Creates a formatted AutoCorrect entry, preserving all text attributes of the specified range. Returns an AutoCorrectEntry object. The RichText property for entries added by using this method returns True. If AddRichText isn't used, inserted AutoCorrect entries conform to the current style.

expression.AddRichText(Name, Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns an AutoCorrectEntries object.

Name Required String. The text to replace automatically with Range.

Range Required Range object. The formatted text that Word will insert automatically whenever Name is typed.
Example

This example stores the selected text as a formatted AutoCorrect entry that will be inserted automatically whenever "NewText" is typed.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If

This example stores the third word in the active document as a formatted AutoCorrect entry that will be inserted automatically whenever "NewText" is typed.

AddSet Method

Adds a SET field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. A SET field defines the text of the specified bookmark.

`expression.AddSet(Range, Name, ValueText, ValueAutoText)`

- `expression` Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.
- `Range` Required Range object. The location for the SET field.
- `Name` Required String. The bookmark name that `ValueText` is assigned to.
- `ValueText` Optional Variant. The text associated with the bookmark specified by the `Name` argument.
- `ValueAutoText` Optional Variant. The AutoText entry that includes text associated with the bookmark specified by the `Name` argument. If this argument is specified, `ValueText` is ignored.
Example

This example adds a SET field at the beginning of the active document and then adds a REF field to display the text after the selection.

Dim rngTemp as Range

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)

    Name:="Name", ValueText:="Joe Smith"
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    Type:=wdFieldRef, Text:="Name"
AddShape Method

AddShape method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Adds an AutoShape to a drawing canvas. Returns a Shape object that represents the AutoShape and adds it to the CanvasShapes collection.

expression.\texttt{AddShape}(Type, Left, Top, Width, Height)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object.

\textit{Type} Required Long. The type of shape to be returned. Can be any MsoAutoShapeType constant.

MsoAutoShapeType can be one of these MsoAutoShapeType constants.

msoShapeFlowchartDirectAccessStorage
msoShapeFlowchartDocument
msoShapeFlowchartInternalStorage
msoShapeFlowchartManualInput
msoShapeFlowchartMerge
msoShapeFlowchartOffpageConnector
msoShapeFlowchartPredefinedProcess
msoShapeFlowchartProcess
msoShapeLeftBracket
msoShapeFlowchartConnector
msoShapeFlowchartData
msoShapeFlowchartDecision
msoShapeFlowchartDelay
msoShapeFlowchartDisplay
msoShapeFlowchartExtract
msoShapeFlowchartMagneticDisk
msoShapeFlowchartManualOperation
msoShapeFlowchartMultidocument
msoShapeUpDownArrow
msoShapeUpDownArrowCallout
msoShapeUpRibbon
msoShapeUTurnArrow
msoShapeVerticalScroll
msoShapeWave
msoShape16pointStar
msoShape24pointStar
msoShape32pointStar
msoShape4pointStar
msoShape5pointStar
msoShape8pointStar
msoShapeActionButtonBackorPrevious
msoShapeActionButtonBeginning
msoShapeActionButtonCustom
msoShapeActionButtonDocument
msoShapeActionButtonEnd
msoShapeActionButtonForwardorNext
msoShapeActionButtonHelp
msoShapeActionButtonHome
msoShapeActionButtonInformation
msoShapeActionButtonMovie
msoShapeActionButtonReturn
msoShapeActionButtonSound
msoShapeArc
msoShapeBalloon
msoShapeBentArrow
msoShapeBentUpArrow
msoShapeBevel
msoShapeBlockArc
msoShapeCan
msoShapeChevron
msoShapeCircularArrow
msoShapeCloudCallout
msoShapeCross
msoShapeCube
msoShapeCurvedDownArrow
msoShapeCurvedDownRibbon
msoShapeCurvedLeftArrow
msoShapeCurvedRightArrow
msoShapeCurvedUpArrow
msoShapeCurvedUpRibbon
msoShapeDiamond
msoShapeDonut
msoShapeDoubleBrace
msoShapeDoubleBracket
msoShapeDoubleWave
msoShapeDownArrow
msoShapeDownArrowCallout
msoShapeDownRibbon
msoShapeExplosion1
msoShapeExplosion2
msoShapeFlowchartAlternateProcess
msoShapeFlowchartCard
msoShapeFlowchartCollate

**Left**  Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the AutoShape.

**Top**  Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the AutoShape.

**Width**  Required **Single**. The width, measured in points, of the AutoShape.

**Height**  Required **Single**. The height, measured in points, of the AutoShape.

AddShape method as it applies to the Shapes object.
Adds an AutoShape to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the AutoShape and adds it to the Shapes collection.

expression.AddShape(<i>Type</i>, <i>Left</i>, <i>Top</i>, <i>Width</i>, <i>Height</i>, <i>Anchor</i>)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Shapes object.

<i>Type</i>  Required Long. The type of shape to be returned. Can be any MsoAutoShapeType constant.

MsoAutoShapeType can be one of these MsoAutoShapeType constants.

msoShapeFlowchartDirectAccessStorage
msoShapeFlowchartDocument
msoShapeFlowchartInternalStorage
msoShapeFlowchartManualInput
msoShapeFlowchartMerge
msoShapeFlowchartOffpageConnector
msoShapeFlowchartPredefinedProcess
msoShapeFlowchartProcess
msoShapeLeftBracket
msoShapeFlowchartConnector
msoShapeFlowchartData
msoShapeFlowchartDecision
msoShapeFlowchartDelay
msoShapeFlowchartDisplay
msoShapeFlowchartExtract
msoShapeFlowchartMagneticDisk
msoShapeFlowchartManualOperation
msoShapeFlowchartMultidocument
msoShapeFlowchartOr
msoShapeFlowchartPreparation
msoShapeFlowchartPunchedTape
msoShapeFlowchartSequentialAccessStorage
msoShapeFlowchartSort
msoShapeFlowchartStoredData
msoShapeFlowchartSummingJunction
msoShapeFlowchartTerminator
msoShapeFoldedCorner
msoShapeHeart
msoShapeHexagon
msoShapeHorizontalScroll
msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle
msoShapeLeftArrow
msoShapeLeftArrowCallout
msoShapeLeftBrace
msoShapeLeftRightArrow
msoShapeLeftRightArrowCallout
msoShapeLeftRightUpArrow
msoShapeLeftUpArrow
msoShapeLightningBolt
msoShapeLineCallout1
msoShapeLineCallout1AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout1BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout1NoBorder
msoShapeLineCallout2
msoShapeLineCallout2AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout2BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout2NoBorder
msoShapeLineCallout3
msoShapeLineCallout3AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout3BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout3NoBorder
msoShapeLineCallout4
msoShapeLineCallout4AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout4BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout4NoBorder
msoShapeMixed
msoShapeMoon
msoShapeNoSymbol
msoShapeNotchedRightArrow
msoShapeNotPrimitive
msoShapeOctagon
msoShapeOval
msoShapeOvalCallout
msoShapeParallelogram
msoShapePentagon
msoShapePlaque
msoShapeQuadArrow
msoShapeQuadArrowCallout
msoShapeRectangle
msoShapeRectangularCallout
msoShapeRegularPentagon
msoShapeRightArrow
msoShapeRightArrowCallout
msoShapeRightBrace
msoShapeRightBracket
msoShapeRightTriangle
msoShapeRoundedRectangle
msoShapeRoundedRectangularCallout
msoShapeSmileyFace
msoShapeStripedRightArrow
msoShapeSun
msoShapeTrapezoid
msoShapeUpArrow
msoShapeUpArrowCallout
msoShapeUpDownArrow
msoShapeUpDownArrowCallout
msoShapeUpRibbon
msoShapeUTurnArrow
msoShapeVerticalScroll
Left  Required Single. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the AutoShape.

Top  Required Single. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the AutoShape.

Width  Required Single. The width, measured in points, of the AutoShape.

Height  Required Single. The height, measured in points, of the AutoShape.

Anchor  Optional Variant. A Range object that represents the text to which the AutoShape is bound. If Anchor is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the AutoShape is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Remarks

To change the type of an AutoShape that you've added, set the `AutoShapeType` property.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example creates a new canvas in the active document and adds a circle to the canvas.

```vba
Sub NewCanvasShape()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Dim shpCanvasShape As Shape

    'Add a new drawing canvas to the active document
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddCanvas( _
        Left:=100, Top:=75, Width:=150, Height:=200)

    'Add a circle to the drawing canvas
    Set shpCanvasShape = shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape( _
        Type:=msoShapeOval, Left:=25, Top:=25, _
        Width:=150, Height:=150)

End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a red rectangle to a new document.

```vba
Sub NewShape()
    Dim docNew As Document

    'Create a new document and adds a shape
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    docNew.Shapes.AddShape Type:=msoShapeRectangle, _
        Left:=50, Top:=50, Width:=100, Height:=200

    'Format the shape
    docNew.Shapes(1).Fill.ForeColor _
        .RGB = RGB(Red:=200, Green:=15, Blue:=95)

End Sub
```
AddSkipIf Method

Adds a SKIPIF field to a mail merge main document. Returns a MailMergeField object. A SKIPIF field compares two expressions, and if the comparison is true, SKIPIF moves to the next data record in the data source and starts a new merge document.

expression.AddSkipIf(Range, MergeField, Comparison, CompareTo)

description  Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeFields object.

Range  Required Range object. The location for the SKIPIF field.

MergeField  Required String. The merge field name.

Comparison  Required WdMailMergeComparison. The operator used in the comparison.

WdMailMergeComparison can be one of these WdMailMergeComparison constants.

wdMergeIfEqual
wdMergeIfGreaterThanOrEqual
wdMergeIfIsNotBlank
wdMergeIfLessThanOrEqual
wdMergeIfGreaterThan
wdMergeIfIsBlank
wdMergeIfLessThan
wdMergeIfNotEqual

CompareTo  Optional Variant. The text to compare with the contents of MergeField.
Example

This example adds a SKIPIF field before the first MERGEFIELD field in Main.doc. If the next postal code equals 98040, the next data record is skipped.

Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.Fields(1).Select
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.Fields.AddSkipIf
    Range:=Selection.Range, MergeField:="PostalCode", _
    Comparison:=wdMergeIfEqual, CompareTo:="98040"
AddTextbox Method

AddTextbox method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Adds a text box to a drawing canvas. Returns a Shape object that represents the text box and adds it to the CanvasShapes collection.

expression.AddTextbox(Orientation, Left, Top, Width, Height)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object.

Orientation Required MsoTextOrientation. The orientation of the text. Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

MsoTextOrientation can be one of these MsoTextOrientation constants.

msoTextOrientationDownward
msoTextOrientationHorizontal
msoTextOrientationHorizontalRotatedFarEast
msoTextOrientationMixed
msoTextOrientationUpward
msoTextOrientationVertical
msoTextOrientationVerticalFarEast

Left Required Single. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the text box.

Top Required Single. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the text box.

Width Required Single. The width, measured in points, of the text box.

Height Required Single. The height, measured in points, of the text box.

AddTextbox method as it applies to the Shapes object.
Adds a text box to a document. Returns a Shape object that represents the text box and adds it to the Shapes collection.

expression.AddTextbox(Orientation, Left, Top, Width, Height, Anchor)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.

Orientation Required MsoTextOrientation. The orientation of the text. Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

MsoTextOrientation can be one of these MsoTextOrientation constants.

msoTextOrientationDownward
msoTextOrientationHorizontal
msoTextOrientationHorizontalRotatedFarEast
msoTextOrientationMixed
msoTextOrientationUpward
msoTextOrientationVertical
msoTextOrientationVerticalFarEast

Left Required Single. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the text box.

Top Required Single. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the text box.

Width Required Single. The width, measured in points, of the text box.

Height Required Single. The height, measured in points, of the text box.

Anchor Optional Variant. A Range object that represents the text to which the text box is bound. If Anchor is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the text box is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Example

As it applies to the **CanvasShapes** object.

This example add a textbox to a canvas in a new document.

```vba
Sub NewCanvasTextbox()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

    'Create a new document and add a drawing canvas
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas _
        (Left:=100, Top:=75, Width:=150, Height:=200)

    'Add a text box to the drawing canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddTextbox _
        Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
        Left:=1, Top:=1, Width:=100, Height:=100

End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shapes** object.

This example adds a text box that contains the text "Test" to a new document.

```vba
Sub newTextbox()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim newTextbox As Shape

    'Create a new document and add a text box
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    Set newTextbox = docNew.Shapes.AddTextbox _
        (Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
        Left:=100, Top:=100, Width:=300, Height:=200)

    'Add text to the text box
    newTextbox.TextFrame.TextRange = "Test"

End Sub
```
AddTextEffect Method

AddTextEffect method as it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

Adds a WordArt shape to a drawing canvas. Returns a Shape object that represents the WordArt and adds it to the CanvasShapes collection.

expression.AddTextEffect(PresetTextEffect, Text, FontName, FontSize, FontBold, FontItalic, Left, Top)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CanvasShapes object.

PresetTextEffect Required MsoPresetTextEffect. A preset text effect. The values of the MsoPresetTextEffect constants correspond to the formats listed in the WordArt Gallery dialog box (numbered from left to right and from top to bottom).

MsoPresetTextEffect can be one of these MsoPresetTextEffect constants.

msoTextEffect1
msoTextEffect10
msoTextEffect11
msoTextEffect12
msoTextEffect13
msoTextEffect14
msoTextEffect15
msoTextEffect16
msoTextEffect17
msoTextEffect18
msoTextEffect19
msoTextEffect2
msoTextEffect20
msoTextEffect21
msoTextEffect22
msoTextEffect23
msoTextEffect24
msoTextEffect25
msoTextEffect26
msoTextEffect27
msoTextEffect28
msoTextEffect29
msoTextEffect3
msoTextEffect30
msoTextEffect4
msoTextEffect5
msoTextEffect6
msoTextEffect7
msoTextEffect8
msoTextEffect9
msoTextEffectMixed

_text_ Required **String**. The text in the WordArt.

_fontName_ Required **String**. The name of the font used in the WordArt.

_fontSize_ Required **Single**. The size (in points) of the font used in the WordArt.

_fontBold_ Required **MsoTriState**. **MsoTrue** to bold the WordArt font.

**MsoTriState** can be one of these **MsoTriState** constants.

_msoCTrue_ Not used with this argument.

_msoFalse_ Sets the font used in the WordArt to regular.

_msoTriStateMixed_ Not used with this argument.

_msoTriStateToggle_ Not used with this argument.

_msoTrue_ Sets the font used in the WordArt to bold.

_fontItalic_ Required **MsoTriState**. **MsoTrue** to italicize the WordArt font.

**MsoTriState** can be one of these **MsoTriState** constants.

_msoCTrue_ Not used with this argument.
**msoFalse** Sets the font used in the WordArt to regular.

**msoTriStateMixed** Not used with this argument.

**msoTriStateToggle** Not used with this argument.

**msoTrue** Sets the font used in the WordArt to italic.

**Left** Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the WordArt shape relative to the left edge of the drawing canvas.

**Top** Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the WordArt shape relative to the top edge of the drawing canvas.

---

**AddTextEffect** method as it applies to the **Shapes** object.

Add a WordArt shape to a document. Returns a **Shape** object that represents the WordArt and adds it to the **Shapes** collection.

```vba
expression.AddTextEffect(PresetTextEffect, Text, FontName, FontSize, FontBold, FontItalic, Left, Top, Anchor)
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Shapes** object.

**PresetTextEffect** Required **MsoPresetTextEffect**. A preset text effect. The values of the **MsoPresetTextEffect** constants correspond to the formats listed in the **WordArt Gallery** dialog box (numbered from left to right and from top to bottom).

**MsoPresetTextEffect** can be one of these **MsoPresetTextEffect** constants.

- `msoTextEffect1`
- `msoTextEffect10`
- `msoTextEffect11`
- `msoTextEffect12`
- `msoTextEffect13`
- `msoTextEffect14`
- `msoTextEffect15`
- `msoTextEffect16`
- `msoTextEffect17`
- `msoTextEffect18`
Text  Required String. The text in the WordArt.

FontName  Required String. The name of the font used in the WordArt.

FontSize  Required Single. The size, in points, of the font used in the WordArt.

FontBold  Required MsoTriState. MsoTrue to bold the WordArt font.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue  Not used with this argument.
msoFalse  Sets the font used in the WordArt to regular.
msoTriStateMixed  Not used with this argument.
msoTriStateToggle  Not used with this argument.
**msoTrue** Sets the font used in the WordArt to bold.

**FontItalic** Required **MsoTriState**. **MsoTrue** to italicize the WordArt font.

**MsoTriState** can be one of these **MsoTriState** constants.

**msoCTrue** Not used with this argument.

**msoFalse** Sets the font used in the WordArt to regular.

**msoTriStateMixed** Not used with this argument.

**msoTriStateToggle** Not used with this argument.

**msoTrue** Sets the font used in the WordArt to italic.

**Left** Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the left edge of the WordArt shape relative to the anchor.

**Top** Required **Single**. The position, measured in points, of the top edge of the WordArt shape relative to the anchor.

**Anchor** Optional **Variant**. A **Range** object that represents the text to which the WordArt is bound. If **Anchor** is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the WordArt is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.
Remarks

When you add WordArt to a document, the height and width of the WordArt are automatically set based on the size and amount of text you specify.
Example

As it applies to the CanvasShapes object.

This example adds a drawing canvas to a new document and inserts a WordArt shape inside the canvas that contains the text "Hello, World."

Sub NewCanvasTextEffect()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

        'Create a new document and add a drawing canvas
        Set docNew = Documents.Add
        Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas( _
            Left:=100, Top:=100, Width:=150, _
            Height:=50)

        'Add WordArt shape to the drawing canvas
        shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddTextEffect _
            PresetTextEffect:=msoTextEffect20, _
            Text:="Hello, World", FontName:="Tahoma", _
            FontSize:=15, FontBold:=msoTrue, _
            FontItalic:=msoFalse, _
            Left:=120, Top:=120
    End Sub

As it applies to the Shapes object.

This example adds WordArt that contains the text "This is a test" to the active document, and then it anchors the WordArt to the first paragraph.

Sub NewTextEffect()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextEffect _
        PresetTextEffect:=msoTextEffect11, _
        Text:="This is a test", FontName:="Arial Black", _
        FontSize:=36, FontBold:=msoTrue, _
        FontItalic:=msoFalse, Left:=1, Top:=1, _
        Anchor:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
    End Sub
AddToFavorites Method

Creates a shortcut to the document or hyperlink and adds it to the Favorites folder.

expression/AddToFavorites

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document or Hyperlink object.
Example

This example creates a shortcut for each hyperlink in the active document and adds it to the Favorites folder.

For Each myHyperlink In ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks
    myHyperlink.AddToFavorites
Next myHyperlink

This example creates a shortcut to Sales.doc and adds it to the Favorites folder. If Sales.doc isn't currently open, this example opens it from the C:\Documents folder.

For Each doc in Documents
    If LCase(doc.Name) = "sales.doc" Then isOpen = True
Next doc
If isOpen <> True Then Documents.Open _
    FileName:="C:\Documents\Sales.doc"
Documents("Sales.doc").AddToFavorites
After Method

Returns the next TabStop object to the right of Position.

expression.After(Position)

expression Required. An expression that returns a TabStops collection.

Position Required Single. A location on the ruler, in points.
Example

This example changes the alignment of the first custom tab stop in the first paragraph in the active document that's more than 1 inch from the left margin.

Dim tabTemp as TabStop

Set tabTemp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops.After(InchesToPoints(1))

tabTemp.Alignment = wdAlignTabCenter
**Align Method**

Aligns the shapes in the specified range of shapes.

\[expression.\text{Align(Align, RelativeTo)}\]

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**Align**  Required **MsoAlignCmd**. Specifies the way the shapes in the specified shape range are to be aligned.

MsoAlignCmd can be one of these MsoAlignCmd constants.

- msoAlignCenters
- msoAlignMiddles
- msoAlignTops
- msoAlignBottoms
- msoAlignLefts
- msoAlignRights

**RelativeTo**  Required **Long. True** to align shapes relative to the edge of the document. **False** to align shapes relative to one another.
Example

This example aligns the left edges of all the shapes in the selection of shapes in the active document with the left edge of the leftmost shape in the range.

Set myShapeRange = Selection.ShapeRange
myShapeRange.Align msoAlignLefts, False
AppendToSpike Method

Deletes the specified range and adds the contents of the range to the Spike (a built-in AutoText entry). This method returns the Spike as an AutoTextEntry object.

$expression$.AppendToSpike($Range$)

$expression$  Required. An expression that returns an AutoTextEntries object.

$Range$  Required Range object. The range that's deleted and appended to the Spike.
Remarks

The `AppendToSpike` method is only valid for the `AutoTextEntries` collection in the Normal template.
Example

This example deletes the selection and adds its contents to the Spike in the Normal template.

If Len(Selection.Range.Text) > 1 Then
    NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries.AppendToSpike _
    Range:=Selection.Range
End If

This example clears the Spike and adds the first and third words in the active document to the Spike in the Normal template. The contents of the Spike are then inserted at the insertion point.

Dim atEntry As AutoTextEntry
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
For Each atEntry In NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries
    If atEntry.Name = "Spike" Then atEntry.Delete
Next atEntry
With NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries
    .AppendToSpike Range:=ActiveDocument.Words(3)
    .AppendToSpike Range:=ActiveDocument.Words(1)
    .Item("Spike").Insert Where:=Selection.Range
End With
Apply Method

Apply method as it applies to the AutoCorrectEntry object.

Replaces a range with the value of the specified AutoCorrect entry.

expression.Apply(Range)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an AutoCorrectEntry object.

Range  Required Range object.

Apply method as it applies to the Shape or ShapeRange object.

Applies to the specified shape formatting that has been copied using the PickUp method.

expression.Apply

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

If formatting for the `Shape` or `ShapeRange` object has not previously been copied using the `PickUp` method, using the `Apply` method generates an error.
Example

As it applies to the **AutoCorrectEntry** object.

This example adds an AutoCorrect replacement entry, then applies the "sr" AutoCorrect entry to the selected text.

AutoCorrect.Entries.Add Name:= "sr", Value:= "Stella Richards"
AutoCorrect.Entries("sr").**Apply** Selection.Range

This example applies the "sr" AutoCorrect entry to the first word in the active document.

AutoCorrect.Entries("sr").**Apply** ActiveDocument.Words(1)

As it applies to the **Shape** object.

This example copies the formatting of shape one on the active document and applies the copied formatting to shape two on the same document.

**With** ActiveDocument
  .Shapes(1).PickUp
  .Shapes(2).**Apply**
End **With**
ApplyBulletDefault Method

Adds bullets and formatting to the paragraphs in the range for the specified ListFormat object. If the paragraphs are already formatted with bullets, this method removes the bullets and formatting.

expression.ApplyBulletDefault(DefaultListBehavior)

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.

DefaultListBehavior Optional Variant. Sets a value that specifies whether Microsoft Word uses new Web-oriented formatting for better list display. Can be either of the following constants: wdWord8ListBehavior (use formatting compatible with Microsoft Word 97) or wdWord9ListBehavior (use Web-oriented formatting). For compatibility reasons, the default constant is wdWord8ListBehavior, but in new procedures you should use wdWord9ListBehavior to take advantage of improved Web-oriented formatting with respect to indenting and multilevel lists.
Example

This example adds bullets and formatting to the paragraphs in the selection. If there are already bullets in the selection, the example removes the bullets and formatting.

`Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyBulletDefault`

This example adds a bullet and formatting to, or removes them from, the second paragraph in MyDoc.doc.


This example sets the variable `myRange` to a range that includes paragraphs three through six of the active document, and then it checks to see whether the range contains list formatting. If there's no list formatting, default bullets are added.

```vba
Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
If myRange.ListFormat.ListType = wdListNoNumbering Then
    myRange.ListFormat.ApplyBulletDefault
End If
```
ApplyListTemplate Method

ApplyListTemplate method as it applies to the ListFormat object.

Applies a set of list-formatting characteristics to the specified ListFormat object

expression. ApplyListTemplate(ListTemplate, ContinuePreviousList, ApplyTo, DefaultListBehavior)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

ListTemplate  Required ListTemplate object. The list template to be applied.

ContinuePreviousList  Optional Variant. True to continue the numbering from the previous list; False to start a new list.

ApplyTo  Optional Variant. The portion of the list that the list template is to be applied to. Can be one of the following WdListApplyTo constants: wdListApplyToSelection, wdListApplyToWholeList, or wdListApplyToThisPointForward.

DefaultListBehavior  Optional Variant. Sets a value that specifies whether Microsoft Word uses new Web-oriented formatting for better list display. Can be either of the following constants: wdWord8ListBehavior (use formatting compatible with Microsoft Word 97) or wdWord9ListBehavior (use Web-oriented formatting). For compatibility reasons, the default constant is wdWord8ListBehavior, but in new procedures you should use wdWord9ListBehavior to take advantage of improved Web-oriented formatting with respect to indenting and multilevel lists.

ApplyListTemplate method as it applies to the List object.

Applies a set of list-formatting characteristics to the specified List object

expression. ApplyListTemplate(ListTemplate, ContinuePreviousList, DefaultListBehavior)
expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

ListTemplate Required ListTemplate object. The list template to be applied.

ContinuePreviousList Optional Variant. True to continue the numbering from the previous list; False to start a new list.

DefaultListBehavior Optional Variant. Sets a value that specifies whether Microsoft Word uses new Web-oriented formatting for better list display. Can be either of the following constants: wdWord8ListBehavior (use formatting compatible with Microsoft Word 97) or wdWord9ListBehavior (use Web-oriented formatting). For compatibility reasons, the default constant is wdWord8ListBehavior, but in new procedures you should use wdWord9ListBehavior to take advantage of improved Web-oriented formatting with respect to indenting and multilevel lists.
Example

As it applies to the ListFormat object.

This example sets the variable myRange to a range in the active document, and then it checks to see whether the range has list formatting. If no list formatting has been applied, the fourth outline-numbered list template is applied to the range.

Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = myDoc.Range( _
        Start:= myDoc.Paragraphs(3).Range.Start, _
If myRange.ListFormat.ListType = wdListNoNumbering Then
    myRange.ListFormat.[ApplyListTemplate] _
        ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).ListTemplates(4)
End If

As it applies to the List object.

This example sets the variable myList to the fourth list in MyDocument.doc, and then it applies the third bulleted list template to the list.

Set myList = Documents("MyDocument.doc").Lists(4)
myList.[ApplyListTemplate] _
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdBulletGallery).ListTemplates(3)

This example sets the variable myLstRange to the list formatting in the second paragraph of MyDocument.doc. The example then applies the third numbered list template from that point forward in the list.

Set myLstRange = Documents("MyDocument.doc").Paragraphs(2) _
    .Range.ListFormat
myLstRange.[ApplyListTemplate] _
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(3), _
    ApplyTo:=wdListApplyToThisPointForward
ApplyNumberDefault Method

Adds the default numbering scheme to the paragraphs in the range for the specified `ListFormat` object. If the paragraphs are already formatted as a numbered list, this method removes the numbers and formatting.

`expression.ApplyNumberDefault(DefaultListBehavior)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `ListFormat` object.

`DefaultListBehavior` Optional `Variant`. Sets a value that specifies whether Microsoft Word uses new Web-oriented formatting for better list display. Can be either of the following constants: `wdWord8ListBehavior` (use formatting compatible with Microsoft Word 97) or `wdWord9ListBehavior` (use Web-oriented formatting). For compatibility reasons, the default constant is `wdWord8ListBehavior`, but in new procedures you should use `wdWord9ListBehavior` to take advantage of improved Web-oriented formatting with respect to indenting and multilevel lists.
Example

This example numbers the paragraphs in the selection. If the selection is already a numbered list, the example removes the numbers and formatting.

`Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyNumberDefault`

This example sets the variable `myRange` to include paragraphs three through six of the active document, and then it checks to see whether the range contains list formatting. If there's no list formatting, default numbers are applied to the range.

```vba
Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = myDoc.Range(
    Start:= myDoc.Paragraphs(3).Range.Start,
If myRange.ListFormat.ListType = wdListNoNumbering Then
    myRange.ListFormat.ApplyNumberDefault
End If
```
ApplyOutlineNumberDefault Method

Adds the default outline-numbering scheme to the paragraphs in the range for
the specified ListFormat object. If the paragraphs are already formatted as an
outline-numbered list, this method removes the numbers and formatting.

expression.ApplyOutlineNumberDefault(DefaultListBehavior)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.

DefaultListBehavior  Optional Variant. Sets a value that specifies whether
Microsoft Word uses new Web-oriented formatting for better list display. Can be
either of the following constants: wdWord8ListBehavior (use formatting
compatible with Microsoft Word 97) or wdWord9ListBehavior (use Web-
oriented formatting). For compatibility reasons, the default constant is
wdWord8ListBehavior, but in new procedures you should use
wdWord9ListBehavior to take advantage of improved Web-oriented formatting
with respect to indenting and multilevel lists.
Remarks

This method doesn't remove built-in heading styles that have been applied to paragraphs.
Example

This example adds outline numbering to the paragraphs in the selection. If the selection is already an outline-numbered list, the example removes the numbers and formatting.

Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyOutlineNumberDefault

This example sets the variable myRange to include paragraphs three through six of the active document, and then it checks to see whether the range contains list formatting. If there's no list formatting, the default outline-numbered list format is applied.

Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
If myRange.ListFormat.ListType = wdListNoNumbering Then
    myRange.ListFormat.ApplyOutlineNumberDefault
End If
ApplyPageBordersToAllSections

Method

Applies the specified page-border formatting to all sections in a document.

expression.\textbf{ApplyPageBordersToAllSections}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \textbf{Borders} object.
Example

This example adds a single-line page border to all sections in the active document.

Dim borderLoop As Border

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        With borderLoop
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
            .LineWidth = wdLineWidth050pt
        End With
    Next borderLoop
    .Borders.ApplyPageBordersToAllSections
End With
ApplyPictureBullet Method

Formats a paragraph or range of paragraphs with a picture bullet.

expression.ApplyPictureBullet(FileName)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

FileName Required String. The path and file name of the picture file.
Example

This example creates a new document with a list and applies a picture bullet format to all paragraphs except the first and last.

Sub ApplyPictureBulletsToParagraphs()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim rngRange As Range
    Dim lstTemplate As ListTemplate
    Dim intPara As Integer
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Set the initial value of object variables
    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    'Add paragraphs to the new document, including eight list items
    With Selection
        .TypeText Text:="This is an introductory paragraph."
        .TypeParagraph
    End With
    Do Until intPara = 8
        With Selection
            .TypeText Text:="This is a list item."
            .TypeParagraph
        End With
        intPara = intPara + 1
    Loop
    Selection.TypeText Text:="This is a concluding paragraph."

    'Count the total number of paragraphs in the document
    intCount = docNew.Paragraphs.Count

    'Set the range to include all paragraphs in the document except the first and the last
    Set rngRange = docNew.Range( _
        Start:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.Start, _
        End:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(intCount - 1).Range.End)

    'Format the list template as a bullet
    Set lstTemplate = ListGalleries(Index:=wdBulletGallery) .ListTemplates(7)

    'Format list with a picture bullet
    lstTemplate.ListLevels(1).ApplyPictureBullet FileName:="c:\pictures\bluebullet.gif"
'Apply the list format settings to the range
rngRange.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
    ListTemplate:=lstTemplate
End Sub
ApplyTheme Method

Applies a theme to an open document.

expression.ApplyTheme(Name)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Name Required String. The name of the theme plus any theme formatting options you want to apply. The format of this string is "theme  nnn  " where theme  and  nnn  are defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theme</td>
<td>The name of the folder that contains the data for the requested theme. (The default location for theme data folders is C:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Themes.) You must use the folder name for the theme rather than the display name that appears in the Theme dialog box (Theme command, Format menu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnn</td>
<td>A three-digit string that indicates which theme formatting options to activate (1 to activate, 0 to deactivate). The digits correspond to the Vivid Colors, Active Graphics, and Background Image check boxes in the Theme dialog box (Theme command, Format menu). If this string is omitted, the default value for nnn is &quot;011&quot; (Active Graphics and Background Image are activated).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This example applies the Artsy theme to the active document and activates the Vivid Colors option.

ActiveDocument.ApplyTheme "artsy 100"
Arrange Method

Arranges all open document windows in the application workspace. Because Microsoft Word uses a Single Document Interface (SDI), this method no longer has any effect.

`expression.Arrange(ArrangeStyle)`

`expression` An expression that returns a `Windows` object.

`ArrangeStyle` Optional `Variant`. The window arrangement. Can be either of the following `WdArrangeStyle` constants: `wdIcons` or `wdTiled`. 
Example

This example arranges all open windows so that they don't overlap.

`Windows.Arrange ArrangeStyle:=wdTiled`

This example minimizes all open windows and then arranges the minimized windows.

```vbnet
Dim windowLoop As Window
For Each windowLoop In Windows
    With windowLoop
        .Activate
        .WindowState = wdWindowStateMinimize
    End With
Next windowLoop
```

`Windows.Arrange ArrangeStyle:=wdIcons`
AttachToDocument Method

Attaches an XML schema to a document.

(expression.AttachToDocument(Document))

expression Required. An expression that returns an $\text{XMLNamespace}$ object.

Document Required Document. The document to which to attach the specified XML schema.
Example

The following example adds the SimpleSample schema to the Schema Library and then attaches it to the active document.

Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace

Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces _
     .Add("c:schemas\simplesample.xsd")

objSchema.AttachToDocument ActiveDocument

Note The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
AutoFit Method

Changes the width of a table column to accommodate the width of the text without changing the way text wraps in the cells.

`expression.AutoFit`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Column` or `Columns` object.
Remarks

If the table is already as wide as the distance between the left and right margins, this method has no effect.
Example

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document and then changes the width of the first column to accommodate the width of the text.

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table

Set docNew = Documents.Add
With tableNew
    .Cell(1,1).Range.InsertAfter "First cell"
    .Columns(1).AutoFit
End With
```

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document and then changes the width of all the columns to accommodate the width of the text.

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table

Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set tableNew = docNew.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 3)
With tableNew
    .Cell(1,1).Range.InsertAfter "First cell"
    .Cell(1,2).Range.InsertAfter "This is cell (1,2)"
    .Cell(1,3).Range.InsertAfter "(1,3)"
    .Columns.AutoFit
End With
```
AutoFitBehavior Method

Determines how Microsoft Word resizes a table when the AutoFit feature is used. Word can resize the table based on the content of the table cells or the width of the document window. You can also use this method to turn off AutoFit so that the table size is fixed, regardless of cell contents or window width.

expression.AutoFitBehavior(Behavior)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Table object.

Behavior  Required WdAutoFitBehavior. How Word resizes the specified table with the AutoFit feature is used.

WdAutoFitBehavior can be one of these WdAutoFitBehavior constants.

wdAutoFitContent
wdAutoFitWindow
wdAutoFitFixed
Remarks

Setting the AutoFit behavior to `wdAutoFitContent` or `wdAutoFitWindow` sets the `AllowAutoFit` property to `True` if it's currently `False`. Likewise, setting the AutoFit behavior to `wdAutoFitFixed` sets the `AllowAutoFit` property to `False` if it's currently `True`. 
Example

This example sets the AutoFit behavior for the first table in the active document to automatically resize based on the width of the document window.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).AutoFitBehavior = wdAutoFitWindow
AutoFormat Method

AutoFormat method as it applies to the Table object.

Applies a predefined look to a table. The arguments for this method correspond to the options in the Table AutoFormat dialog box (Table menu).

expression.AutoFormat(Format, ApplyBorders, ApplyShading, ApplyFont, ApplyColor, ApplyHeadingRows, ApplyLastRow, ApplyFirstColumn, ApplyLastColumn, AutoFit)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Format  Optional Variant.

ApplyBorders  Optional Variant. True to apply the border properties of the specified format. The default value is True.

ApplyShading  Optional Variant. True to apply the shading properties of the specified format. The default value is True.

ApplyFont  Optional Variant. True to apply the font properties of the specified format. The default value is True.

ApplyColor  Optional Variant. True to apply the color properties of the specified format. The default value is True.

ApplyHeadingRows  Optional Variant. Optional Variant. True to apply the heading-row properties of the specified format. The default value is True.

ApplyLastRow  Optional Variant. True to apply the last-row properties of the specified format. The default value is False.

ApplyFirstColumn  Optional Variant. True to apply the first-column properties of the specified format. The default value is True.

ApplyLastColumn  Optional Variant. True to apply the last-column properties
of the specified format. The default value is False.

**AutoFit**  Optional Variant. True to decrease the width of the table columns as much as possible without changing the way text wraps in the cells. The default value is True.

AutoFormat method as it applies to the Document and Range objects.

Automatically formats a document. Use the Kind property to specify a document type.

*expression.AutoFormat*

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Table** object.

This example creates a 5x5 table in a new document and applies all the properties of the Colorful 2 format to the table.

Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
  NumRows:=5, NumColumns:=5)
myTable.AutoFormat Format:=wdTableFormatColorful2

This example applies all the properties of the Classic 2 format to the table in which the insertion point is currently located. If the insertion point isn't in a table, a message box is displayed.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
  Selection.Tables(1).AutoFormat Format:=wdTableFormatClassic2
Else
  MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example automatically formats the selection.

Selection.Range.AutoFormat
AutoMarkEntries Method

Automatically adds XE (Index Entry) fields to the specified document, using the entries from a concordance file.

**Note** A concordance file is a Word document that contains a two-column table, with terms to index in the first column and index entries in the second column.

`expression.AutoMarkEntries(ConcordanceFileName)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Indexes** object.

*ConcordanceFileName*  Required **String**. The concordance file name that includes a list of items to be indexed.
Example

This example adds index entries to Thesis.doc based on the entries in C:\Documents\List.doc.

Documents("Thesis.doc").Indexes.AutoMarkEntries
   ConcordanceFileName:="C:\Documents\List.doc"
AutomaticChange Method

Performs an **AutoFormat** action when there's a change suggested by the Office Assistant. If no AutoFormat action is active, this method generates an error.

`expression.AutomaticChange()`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Example

This example completes an Office Assistant AutoFormat action if one is active.

Application. *AutomaticChange*
AutomaticLength Method

Specifies that the first segment of the callout line (the segment attached to the text callout box) be scaled automatically when the callout is moved. Use the CustomLength method to specify that the first segment of the callout line retain the fixed length returned by the Length property whenever the callout is moved. Applies only to callouts whose lines consist of more than one segment (types msoCalloutThree and msoCalloutFour).

expression.AutomaticLength

expression Required. An expression that returns a CalloutFormat object.
Remarks

Applying this method sets the AutoLength property to True.
**Example**

This example toggles between an automatically scaling first segment and one with a fixed length for the callout line for the first shape on the active document. For the example to work, the first shape must be a callout.

```vba
Dim docActive as Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes(1).Callout
    If .AutoLength Then
        .CustomLength 50
    Else
        .AutomaticLength
    End If
End With
```
AutoScroll Method

Scrolls automatically through the specified pane.

**Note** This method continues to run until you stop it manually by pressing a key or clicking the mouse.

`expression.AutoScroll(Velocity)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Pane object.

`Velocity` Required Long. The speed for scrolling. Can be a number from – 100 through 100. Use – 100 for full-speed backward scrolling, and use 100 for full-speed forward scrolling.
Example

This example scrolls backward through the active window pane slowly.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.AutoScroll _
  Velocity:=-20
```

This example scrolls forward through the active window pane at full speed.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.AutoScroll _
  Velocity:=100
```
AutoSum Method

Inserts an = (Formula) field that calculates and displays the sum of the values in table cells above or to the left of the cell specified in the expression. For information about how Word determines which values to add, see the Formula method.

expression.AutoSum

expression Required. An expression that returns a Cell object.
Example

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document and sums the numbers in the first column.

Dim docNew as Document
Dim tableNew as Table
Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set tableNew = docNew.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 3)
With tableNew
    .Cell(1, 1).Range.InsertAfter "10"
    .Cell(2, 1).Range.InsertAfter "15"
    .Cell(3, 1).AutoSum
End With

This example sums the numbers above or to the left of the cell that contains the insertion point.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Cells(1).AutoSum
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
AutoSummarize Method

Creates an automatic summary of the specified document, and returns a Range object. Corresponds to the options in AutoSummarize dialog box.

`expression.AutoSummarize(Length, Mode, UpdateProperties)`

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
- **Length** Optional Variant. The length of the summary as a percentage of the total document length (the larger the number, the more detail that's included in the summary).
- **Mode** Optional Variant. Specifies the way the summary is displayed. Can be one of the following WdSummaryMode constants.
  - WdSummaryMode can be one of these WdSummaryMode constants.
  - **wdSummaryModeHighlight** Highlights the key points in the specified document and displays the AutoSummarize toolbar.
  - **wdSummaryModeInsert** Inserts a summary at the beginning of the specified document.
  - **wdSummaryModeCreateNew** Creates a new document and inserts the summary.
  - **wdSummaryModeHideAllButSummary** Hides everything except the summary and displays the AutoSummarize toolbar.
- **UpdateProperties** Optional Variant. True to update the Keyword and Comments boxes in the Properties dialog box to reflect the content of the summary for the specified document.
Example

This example creates an automatic summary of the active document by highlighting its key points.

```
ActiveDocument.AutoSummarize Length:=30, _
    Mode:=wdSummaryModeHighlight, _
    UpdateProperties:=True
```
Before Method

Returns the next TabStop object to the left of Position.

expression.Before(Position)

eexpression      Required. An expression that returns a TabStops collection.

Position      Required Single. A location on the ruler, in points.
Example

This example changes the alignment of the first custom tab stop in the first paragraph in the active document that's less than 2 inches from the left margin.

Dim tsTemp As TabStop

Set tsTemp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops.Before(InchesToPoints(2))
(tsTemp.Alignment = wdAlignTabCenter)
**BoldRun Method**

Adds the bold character format to or removes it from the current run. If the run contains a mix of bold and non-bold text, this method adds the bold character format to the entire run.

`expression.BoldRun`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example toggles the bold formatting for the current selection.

Selection. **BoldRun**
**BreakForwardLink Method**

Breaks the forward link for the specified text frame, if such a link exists.

*expression.BreakForwardLink*

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *TextFrame* object.
Remarks

Applying this method to a shape in the middle of a chain of shapes with linked text frames will break the chain, leaving two sets of linked shapes. All of the text, however, will remain in the first series of linked shapes.
Example

This example creates a new document adds a chain of three linked text boxes to it, and then breaks the link after the second text box.

Dim shapeTextbox1 As Shape
Dim shapeTextbox2 As Shape
Dim shapeTextbox3 As Shape

Documents.Add

Set shapeTextbox1 = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextbox _
    (Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
     Left:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
     Top:=InchesToPoints(0.5), _
     Width:=InchesToPoints(1), _
     Height:=InchesToPoints(0.5))
shapeTextbox1.TextFrame.TextRange = "This is some text. " _
    & "This is some more text. This is even more text."

Set shapeTextbox2 = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextbox _
    (Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
     Left:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
     Top:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
     Width:=InchesToPoints(1), _
     Height:=InchesToPoints(0.5))

Set shapeTextbox3 = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextbox _
    (Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
     Left:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
     Top:=InchesToPoints(2.5), _
     Width:=InchesToPoints(1), _
     Height:=InchesToPoints(0.5))

shapeTextbox1.TextFrame.Next = shapeTextbox2.TextFrame
shapeTextbox2.TextFrame.Next = shapeTextbox3.TextFrame
MsgBox "Textboxes 1, 2, and 3 are linked."
shapeTextbox2.TextFrame.BreakForwardLink
BreakLink Method

Breaks the link between the source file and the specified OLE object, picture, or linked field.

**Note** After you use this method, the link result won't be automatically updated if the source file is changed.

`expression.BreakLink`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `LinkFormat` object.
**Example**

This example updates and then breaks the links to any shapes that are linked OLE objects in the active document.

Dim shapeLoop As Shape

For Each shapeLoop In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With shapeLoop
        If .Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
            .LinkFormat.Update
            .LinkFormat.BreakLink
        End If
    End With
Next shapeLoop
BreakSideBySide Method

Ends side by side mode if two windows are in side by side mode. Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether the method was successful.

*expression*.**BreakSideBySide**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Windows** collection.
Example

The following example ends side by side mode.

ActiveDocument.Windows.BreakSideBySide
Show All
BuildFreeform Method

Builds a freeform object. Returns a FreeformBuilder object that represents the freeform as it is being built. Use the AddNodes method to add segments to the freeform. After you have added at least one segment to the freeform, you can use the ConvertToShape method to convert the FreeformBuilder object into a Shape object that has the geometric description you've defined in the FreeformBuilder object.

expression.BuildFreeform(EdittingType, X1, Y1)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shapes object.

EditingType The editing property of the first node. Required MsoEditingType.

MsoEditingType can be either of these MsoEditingType constants (cannot be msoEditingSmooth or msoEditingSymmetric).
msoEditingAuto
msoEditingCorner

X1, Y1 Required Single. The position (in points) of the first node in the freeform drawing relative to the upper-left corner of the document.
Example

This example adds a freeform with five vertices to the active document.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes.BuildFreeform(msoEditingCorner, 360, 200)
  .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingCorner, _, 380, 230, 400, 250, 450, 300
  .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingAuto, 480, 200
  .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 480, 400
  .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 360, 200
  .ConvertToShape
End With
BuildKeyCode Method

Returns a unique number for the specified key combination.

expression.BuildKeyCode(Arg1, Arg2, Arg3, Arg4)

expression  Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Arg1  Required WdKey. A key you specify by using one of the WdKey constants.

WdKey can be one of these WdKey constants.

wdKeyF
wdKeyF10
wdKeyF12
wdKeyF14
wdKeyF16
wdKeyF3
wdKeyF5
wdKeyF7
wdKeyF9
wdKeyH
wdKeyHyphen
wdKeyInsert
wdKeyK
wdKeyL
wdKeyM
wdKeyN
wdKeyNumeric0
wdKeyNumeric1
wdKeyNumeric2
wdKeyNumeric3
wdKeyNumeric4
wdKeyNumeric5
wdKeyNumeric5Special
wdKeyNumeric6
wdKeyNumeric7
wdKeyNumeric8
wdKeyNumeric9
wdKeyNumericAdd
wdKeyNumericDecimal
wdKeyNumericDivide
wdKeyNumericMultiply
wdKeyNumericSubtract
wdKeyO
wdKeyOpenSquareBrace
wdKeyOption
wdKeyP
wdKeyPageDown
wdKeyPageUp
wdKeyPause
wdKeyPeriod
wdKeyQ
wdKeyR
wdKeyReturn
wdKeyS
wdKeyScrollLock
wdKeySemiColon
wdKeyShift
wdKeySingleQuote
wdKeySlash
wdKeySpacebar
wdKeyT
wdKeyTab
wdKeyU
wdKeyV
wdKeyW
wdKeyX
wdKeyY
wdKeyZ
wdNoKey
wdKey0
wdKey1
wdKey2
wdKey3
wdKey4
wdKey5
wdKey6
wdKey7
wdKey8
wdKey9
wdKeyA
wdKeyAlt
wdKeyB
wdKeyBackSingleQuote
wdKeyBackSlash
wdKeyBackspace
wdKeyC
wdKeyCloseSquareBrace
wdKeyComma
wdKeyCommand
wdKeyControl
wdKeyD
wdKeyDelete
wdKeyE
wdKeyEnd
wdKeyEquals
wdKeyEsc
wdKeyF1
 wdKeyF11
 wdKeyF13
 wdKeyF15
 wdKeyF2
 wdKeyF4
 wdKeyF6
 wdKeyF8
 wdKeyG
 wdKeyHome
 wdKeyI
 wdKeyJ

 Arg2 - Arg4  Optional WdKey. A key you specify by using one of the WdKey constants.

 WdKey can be one of these WdKey constants.

 wdKeyF
 wdKeyF10
 wdKeyF12
 wdKeyF14
 wdKeyF16
 wdKeyF3
 wdKeyF5
 wdKeyF7
 wdKeyF9
 wdKeyH
 wdKeyHyphen
 wdKeyInsert
 wdKeyK
 wdKeyL
 wdKeyM
 wdKeyN
 wdKeyNumeric0
 wdKeyNumeric1
wdKeyNumeric2
wdKeyNumeric3
wdKeyNumeric4
wdKeyNumeric5
wdKeyNumeric5Special
wdKeyNumeric6
wdKeyNumeric7
wdKeyNumeric8
wdKeyNumeric9
wdKeyNumericAdd
wdKeyNumericDecimal
wdKeyNumericDivide
wdKeyNumericMultiply
wdKeyNumericSubtract
wdKeyO
wdKeyOpenSquareBrace
wdKeyOption
wdKeyP
wdKeyPageDown
wdKeyPageUp
wdKeyPause
wdKeyPeriod
wdKeyQ
wdKeyR
wdKeyReturn
wdKeyS
wdKeyScrollLock
wdKeySemiColon
wdKeyShift
wdKeySingleQuote
wdKeySlash
wdKeySpacebar
wdKeyT
wdKeyTab
wdKeyU
wdKeyV
wdKeyW
wdKeyX
wdKeyY
wdKeyZ
wdNoKey
wdKey0
wdKey1
wdKey2
wdKey3
wdKey4
wdKey5
wdKey6
wdKey7
wdKey8
wdKey9
wdKeyA
wdKeyAlt
wdKeyB
wdKeyBackSingleQuote
wdKeyBackSlash
wdKeyBackspace
wdKeyC
wdKeyCloseSquareBrace
wdKeyComma
wdKeyCommand
wdKeyControl
wdKeyD
wdKeyDelete
wdKeyE
wdKeyEnd
wdKeyEquals
wdKeyEsc
wdKeyF1
wdKeyF11
wdKeyF13
wdKeyF15
wdKeyF2
wdKeyF4
wdKeyF6
wdKeyF8
wdKeyG
wdKeyHome
wdKeyI
wdKeyJ
Example

This example assigns the ALT + F1 key combination to the Organizer command.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add KeyCode:= BuildKeyCode(Arg1:=wdKeyAlt, _
   Arg2:=wdKeyF1), KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
   Command:="Organizer"

This example removes the ALT+F1 key assignment from the Normal template.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
FindKey(BuildKeyCode(Arg1:=wdKeyAlt, Arg2:=wdKeyF1)).Clear

This example displays the command assigned to the F1 key.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
MsgBox FindKey(BuildKeyCode(Arg1:=wdKeyF1)).Command
Calculate Method

Calculates a mathematical expression within a range or selection. Returns the result as a **Single**.

`expression.Calculate`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.
Example

This example inserts a mathematical expression at the beginning of the active document, calculates the expression, and then appends the results to the range. The result is "1 + 1 = 2".

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
myRange.InsertBefore "1 + 1 "
myRange.InsertAfter "= " & myRange.Calculate

This example calculates the selected mathematical expression and displays the result.

ErrMsg "And the answer is... " & Selection.Calculate
CancelAutoInsert Method

Prevents Word from automatically adding captions to any type of item.

expression.CancelAutoInsert

expression Required. An expression that returns an AutoCaptions object.
Example

This example prevents Word from automatically adding captions to any type of item.

AutoCaptions. CancelAutoInsert
CanCheckin Method

True if Microsoft Word can check in a specified document to a server. Read/write Boolean.

expression.CanCheckin

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

To take advantage of the collaboration features built into Word, documents must be stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Portal Server.
Example

This example checks the server to see if the specified document can be checked in and, if it can be, closes the document and checks it back into the server.

Sub CheckInOut(docCheckIn As String)
    If Documents(docCheckIn).CanCheckIn = True Then
        Documents(docCheckIn).CheckIn
        MsgBox docCheckIn & " has been checked in."
    Else
        MsgBox "This file cannot be checked in " & _
               "at this time. Please try again later."
    End If
End Sub

To call the CheckInOut subroutine above, use the following subroutine and replace the "http://servername/workspace/report.doc" file name with an actual file located on a server mentioned in the Remarks section above.

Sub CheckDocInOut()
    Call CheckInOut (docCheckIn:="http://servername/workspace/report.doc"
End Sub
CanCheckOut Method

**True** if Microsoft Word can check out a specified document from a server. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.CanCheckOut(FileName)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*FileName*  Required **String**. The server path and name of the document.
Remarks

To take advantage of the collaboration features built into Word, documents must be stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Portal Server.
Example

This example verifies that a document is not being edited by another user and that it can be checked out. If the document can be checked out, it copies the document to the local computer for editing.

Sub CheckInOut(docCheckOut As String)
    If Documents.CanCheckOut(docCheckOut) = True Then
        Documents.CheckOut docCheckOut
    Else
        MsgBox "You are unable to check out this document at this time."
    End If
End Sub

To call the CheckInOut subroutine, use the following subroutine and replace the "http://servername/workspace/report.doc" file name with an actual file located on a server mentioned in the Remarks section above.

Sub CheckDocInOut()
    Call CheckInOut (docCheckIn:="http://servername/workspace/report.doc")
End Sub
CanContinuePreviousList Method

Returns a WdContinue constant (wdContinueDisabled, wdResetList, or wdContinueList) that indicates whether the formatting from the previous list can be continued.

expression.CanContinuePreviousList(ListTemplate)

expression Required. An expression that returns a List or ListFormat object.

ListTemplate Required ListTemplate object. A list template that's been applied to previous paragraphs in the document.
Remarks

This method returns the state of the **Continue previous list** and **Restart numbering** options in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box for a specified list format. To change the settings of these options, set the **ContinuePreviousList** argument of the [ApplyListTemplate](#) method.
Example

This example checks to see whether numbering from a previous list is disabled. If it isn't disabled, the current list template is applied with numbering set to continue from the previous list. The selection must be within the second list, or this example creates an error.

Dim lfTemp As ListFormat
Dim intContinue As Integer

Set lfTemp = Selection.Range.ListFormat

intContinue = lfTemp.CanContinuePreviousList( _
    ListTemplate:=lfTemp.ListTemplate)
If intContinue <> wdContinueDisabled Then
    lfTemp.ApplyListTemplate _
    ListTemplate:=lfTemp.ListTemplate, _
    ContinuePreviousList:=True
End If
CanvasCropBottom Method

Crops a percentage of the height of a drawing canvas from the bottom of the canvas.

*expression*.**CanvasCropBottom**(Increment)

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**Increment** Required **Single**. The amount in percentage points of a drawing canvas's height that you want remaining after the canvas is cropped. Entering 0.9 as the increment crops ten percent of the canvas's height from the bottom. Entering 0.1 crops ninety percent of the canvas's height from the bottom.
Remark

Use the CanvasCropTop method to crop from the top.
Example

This example crops twenty-five percent of the drawing canvas's height from the bottom of the first canvas in the active document, assuming the first shape in the active document is a drawing canvas. If not, you will need to add a drawing canvas to the document using the AddCanvas method.

Sub CropCanvasBottom()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    shpCanvas.CanvasCropBottom Increment:=0.75
End Sub
CanvasCropLeft Method

Crops a percentage of the width of a drawing canvas from the left side of the canvas.

expression.CanvasCropBottom(Increment)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.

Increment Required Single. The amount in percentage points of the drawing canvas's width that you want remaining after the canvas is cropped. Entering 0.9 as the increment crops ten percent of the canvas's width from the left. Entering 0.1 crops ninety percent of the canvas's width from the left.
Remark

Use the `CanvasCropRight` method to crop from the right side of a drawing canvas.
Example

This example crops twenty-five percent of the drawing canvas's width from the left side of the first canvas in the active document, assuming the first shape in the active document is a drawing canvas. If not, you will need to add a drawing canvas to the document using the AddCanvas method.

Sub CropCanvasLeft()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    shpCanvas.CanvasCropLeft Increment:=0.75
End Sub
CanvasCropRight Method

Crops a percentage of the width of a drawing canvas from the right side of the canvas.

expression.CanvasCropBottom(Increment)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.

Increment Required Single. The amount in percentage points of the canvas's width that you want remaining after the canvas is cropped. Entering 0.9 as the increment crops ten percent of the canvas's width from the right. Entering 0.1 crops ninety percent of the canvas's width from the right.
Remark

Use the `CanvasCropLeft` method to crop from the left side of a drawing canvas.
Example

This example crops twenty-five percent of the drawing canvas's width from the right side of the first canvas in the active document, assuming the first shape in the active document is a drawing canvas. If not, you will need to add a drawing canvas to the document using the AddCanvas method.

Sub CropCanvasRight()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    shpCanvas.CanvasCropRight Increment:=0.75
End Sub
CanvasCropTop Method

Crops a percentage of the height of a drawing canvas from the top of the canvas.

expression.CanvasCropBottom(Increment)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.

Increment Required Single. The amount in percentage points of a canvas's height that you want remaining after the canvas is cropped. Entering 0.9 as the increment crops ten percent of the canvas's height from the top. Entering 0.1 crops ninety percent of the canvas's height from the top.
Remark

Use the `CanvasCropBottom` method to crop from the bottom.
Example

This example crops twenty-five percent of the drawing canvas's height from the top of the first canvas in the active document, assuming the first shape in the active document is a drawing canvas. If not, you will need to add a drawing canvas to the document using the AddCanvas method.

Sub CropCanvasTop()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    shpCanvas.CanvasCropTop Increment:=0.75
End Sub
Cell Method

Returns a Cell object that represents a cell in a table.

expression.Cell(Row, Column)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Table object.

Row Required Long. The number of the row in the table to return. Can be an integer between 1 and the number of rows in the table.

Column Required Long. The number of the cell in the table to return. Can be an integer between 1 and the number of columns in the table.
Example

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document and inserts text into the first and last cells in the table.

Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table

Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set tableNew = docNew.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 3)

With tableNew
  .Cell(1, 1).Range.InsertAfter "First cell"
End With

This example deletes the first cell from the first table in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
  ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(1, 1).Delete
End If
CentimetersToPoints Method

Converts a measurement from centimeters to points (1 cm = 28.35 points). Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

expression.CentimetersToPoints(Centimeters)

description Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Centimeters Required Single. The centimeter value to be converted to points.
Example

This example adds a centered tab stop to all the paragraphs in the selection. The tab stop is positioned at 1.5 centimeters from the left margin.

```
Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops.Add _
    Position:=CentimetersToPoints(1.5), _
    Alignment:=wdAlignTabCenter
```

This example sets a first-line indent of 2.5 centimeters for the first paragraph in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).FirstLineIndent = _
    CentimetersToPoints(2.5)
```
ChangeFileOpenDirectory Method

Sets the folder in which Word searches for documents. The specified folder's contents are listed the next time the Open dialog box (File menu) is displayed.

**Note** Word searches the specified folder for documents until the user changes the folder in the Open dialog box or the current Word session ends. Use the DefaultFilePath property to change the default folder for documents in every Word session.

```plaintext
expression.ChangeFileOpenDirectory(Path)
```

*expression* **Optional.** An expression that returns an Application object.

*Path** **Required String.** The path to the folder in which Word searches for documents.
Example

This example changes the folder in which Word searches for documents, and then opens a file named "Test.doc."

`ChangeFileOpenDirectory "C:\Documents"
Documents.Open FileName:="Test.doc"

This example changes the folder in which Word searches for documents, and then displays the Open dialog box.

`ChangeFileOpenDirectory "C:\"
Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen).Show`
Check Method

Simulates the mail merge operation, pausing to report each error as it occurs.

expression.Check

expression  Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.
Example

This example checks the active document for mail merge errors.

Dim intState As Integer

intState = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.State
If intState = wdMainAndDataSource Or _
    intState = wdMainAndSourceAndHeader Then
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Check
End If
CheckConsistency Method

Searches all text in a Japanese language document and displays instances where character usage is inconsistent for the same words.

expression.CheckConsistency

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example checks the consistency of Japanese characters in the active document.

ActiveDocument.CheckConsistency
CheckGrammar Method

CheckGrammar method as it applies to the Application object.

Checks a string for grammatical errors. Returns a Boolean to indicate whether the string contains grammatical errors. True if the string contains no errors.

expression.CheckGrammar(String)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

String Required String. The string you want to check for grammatical errors.

CheckGrammar method as it applies to the Document and Range objects.

Begins a spelling and grammar check for the specified document or range. If the document or range contains errors, this method displays the Spelling and Grammar dialog box (Tools menu), with the Check grammar check box selected. When applied to a document, this method checks all available stories (such as headers, footers, and text boxes).

expression.CheckGrammar

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document or Range object.
Example

As it applies to the **Document** object.

This example begins a spelling and grammar check for all stories in the active document.

ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example begins a spelling and grammar check on section two in MyDocument.doc.

Set Range2 = Documents("MyDocument.doc").Sections(2).Range
Range2.CheckGrammar

This example begins a spelling and grammar check on the selection.

Selection.Range.CheckGrammar

As it applies to the **Application** object.

This example displays the result of a grammar check on the selection.

strPass = Application.CheckGrammar(String:=Selection.Text)
MsgBox "Selection is grammatically correct: " & strPass
CheckName Method

Validates the e-mail addresses that appear in the **To**, **Cc**, and **Bcc** lines in the active e-mail message. This method is available only if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.

**Note** If the names cannot be validated, the **Check Names** dialog box is displayed.

*expression*.CheckName

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **MailMessage** object.
Example

This example validates the e-mail addresses that appear in the active e-mail message.

Application.MailMessage.CheckName
CheckNewSmartTags Method

Accesses the Microsoft Office Web site for available smart tag recognizer and action files.

expression.CheckNewSmartTags

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

The CheckNewSmartTags method is equivalent to clicking the More Smart Tags button on the Smart Tags tab of the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).
Example

This example displays the Office Web site for smart tags.

Sub GetNewSmartTagFiles()
    ThisDocument.CheckNewSmartTags
End Sub
CheckOut Method

Copies a specified document from a server to a local computer for editing.

expression.CheckOut(fileName)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

fileName  Required String. The name of the file to check out.
Remarks

To take advantage of the collaboration features built into Word, documents must be stored on a Microsoft SharePoint Portal Server.
Example

This example verifies that a document is not checked out by another user and that it can be checked out. If the document can be checked out, it copies the document to the local computer for editing.

Sub CheckInOut(docCheckOut As String)
    If Documents.CanCheckOut(docCheckOut) = True Then
        Documents.CheckOut docCheckOut
    Else
        MsgBox "You are unable to check out this document at this time."
    End If
End Sub

To call the CheckInOut subroutine above, use the following subroutine and replace the "http://servername/workspace/report.doc" file name with an actual file located on a server mentioned in the Remarks section above.

Sub CheckDocInOut()
    Call CheckInOut (docCheckIn:="http://servername/workspace/report.doc")
End Sub
CheckSpelling Method

CheckSpelling method as it applies to the Application and Global objects.

Checks a string for spelling errors. Returns a Boolean to indicate whether the string contains spelling errors. True if the string has no spelling errors.


expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application or Global object.

Word  Required String. The text whose spelling is to be checked.

CustomDictionary  Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of the custom dictionary.

IgnoreUppercase  Optional Variant. True if capitalization is ignored. If this argument is omitted, the current value of the IgnoreUppercase property is used.

MainDictionary  Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of the main dictionary.

CustomDictionary2 – CustomDictionary10  Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of an additional custom dictionary. You can specify as many as nine additional dictionaries.

CheckSpelling method as it applies to the Document and Range objects.

Begins a spelling check for the specified document or range. If the document or range contains errors, this method displays the Spelling and Grammar dialog box (Tools menu), with the Check grammar check box cleared. For a
document, this method checks all available stories (such as headers, footers, and text boxes).


expression Required. An expression that returns a Document or Range object.

CustomDictionary Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of the custom dictionary.

IgnoreUppercase Optional Variant. True if capitalization is ignored. If this argument is omitted, the current value of the IgnoreUppercase property is used.

AlwaysSuggest Optional Variant. True for Microsoft Word to always suggest alternative spellings. If this argument is omitted, the current value of the SuggestSpellingCorrections property is used.

CustomDictionary2 – CustomDictionary10 Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of an additional custom dictionary. You can specify as many as nine additional dictionaries.
**Example**

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example begins a spelling check on all available stories of the active document.

```vba
Set range2 = Documents("MyDocument.doc").Sections(2).Range
range2.CheckSpelling IgnoreUpperCase:=False, _
    CustomDictionary2:="MyTechnical.Dic"
```
CheckSynonyms Method

Displays the **Thesaurus** dialog box, which lists alternative word choices, or synonyms, for the text in the specified range.

`expression.CheckSynonyms`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** object.
Example

This example displays the Thesaurus dialog box with synonyms for the selected text.

Selection.Range.CheckSynonyms

This example displays the Thesaurus dialog box with synonyms for the first word in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Words(1).CheckSynonyms
CleanString Method

Removes nonprinting characters (character codes 1 – 29) and special Word characters from the specified string or changes them to spaces (character code 32), as described in the "Remarks" section. Returns the result as a string.

`expression.CleanString(String)`

`expression`  Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

`String`  Required String. The source string.
## Remarks

The following characters are converted as described in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 (beep)</td>
<td>Removed unless preceded by character 13 (paragraph), then converted to character 9 (tab).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 (line feed)</td>
<td>Converted to character 13 (paragraph) unless preceded by character 13, then removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 (paragraph)</td>
<td>Unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 (optional hyphen)</td>
<td>Removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160 (nonbreaking space)</td>
<td>Converted to character 32 (space).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172 (optional hyphen)</td>
<td>Removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176 (nonbreaking space)</td>
<td>Converted to character 32 (space).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182 (paragraph mark)</td>
<td>Removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183 (bullet)</td>
<td>Converted to character 32 (space).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This example removes nonprinting characters from the selected text and inserts the result into a new document.

```vba
Dim strClean As String
Dim docNew As Document

strClean = Application.CleanString(Selection.Text)
Set docNew = Documents.Add
docNew.Content.InsertAfter strClean
```

This example removes nonprinting characters from the selected field code and then displays the result.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = True
ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Select
MsgBox Application.CleanString(Selection.Text)
```
Clear Method

**DropCap** object: Removes the dropped capital letter formatting.

**KeyBinding** object: Removes the key binding from the **KeyBindings** collection and resets a built-in command to its default key assignment.

**ListEntries** object: Removes all items from a drop-down form field.

**TabStop** object: Removes the specified custom tab stop.

**TextInput** object: Deletes the text from the specified text form field.

`expression.Clear`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

As it applies to the TabStop object.

This example clears the first custom tab in the first paragraph of the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops(1).Clear

As it applies to the TextInput object.

This example protects the document for forms and deletes the text from the first form field if the field is a text form field.

ActiveDocument.Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyFormFields, NoReset:=True
If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Type = wdFieldFormTextInput Then
 ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).TextInput.Clear
End If

As it applies to the ListEntries object.

This example removes all items from the form field named "Colors" in Sales.doc.


As it applies to the DropCap object.

This example removes dropped capital letter formatting from the first letter in the active document.

Set drop = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap
If Not (drop Is Nothing) Then drop.Clear

As it applies to the KeyBinding object.
This example removes the ALT+F1 key assignment from the Normal template.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
FindKey(BuildKeyCode(Arg1:=wdKeyAlt, Arg2:=wdKeyF1)).Clear
ClearAll Method

**TabStops** object: Clears all the custom tab stops from the specified paragraphs.

**KeyBindings** object: Clears all the customized key assignments and restores the original Microsoft Word shortcut key assignments.

**Dictionaries** or **HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries** object: Unloads all of the custom or conversion dictionaries.

`expression.ClearAll`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

To clear an individual tab stop, use the `Clear` method of the `TabStop` object. The `ClearAll` method doesn't clear the default tab stops. To manipulate the default tab stops, use the `DefaultTabStop` property for the document.

After applying the `ClearAll` method to the `KeyBindings` object, the keys assignments in the specified template or document are reset to the default settings. Use the `CustomizationContext` property to specify a document or template context prior to using the `ClearAll` method.

The `ClearAll` method when used on a `Dictionaries` or `HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries` object does not delete the custom or conversion dictionary files. After using this method, the number of custom or conversion dictionaries in the collection is 0 (zero).
Example

As it applies to the **TabStop** object.

This example clears all the custom tab stops in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.TabStops.ClearAll

As it applies to the **KeyBindings** object.

This example clears the customized key assignments in the Normal template.
The key assignments are reset to the default settings.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.ClearAll

As it applies to the **Dictionaries** object.

This example unloads all of the custom dictionaries.

CustomDictionaries.ClearAll
ClearAllFuzzyOptions Method

Clears all nonspecific search options associated with Japanese text.

expression.ClearAllFuzzyOptions

expression Required. An expression that returns a `Find` object.
Remarks

This method sets the following properties to False:

- MatchFuzzyAY
- MatchFuzzyBV
- MatchFuzzyCase
- MatchFuzzyDash
- MatchFuzzyDZ
- MatchFuzzyHF
- MatchFuzzyHiragana
- MatchFuzzyIterationMark
- MatchFuzzyKanji
- MatchFuzzyKiKu
- MatchFuzzyOldKana
- MatchFuzzyProlongedSoundMark
- MatchFuzzyPunctuation
- MatchFuzzySmallKana
- MatchFuzzySpace
- MatchFuzzyTC
- MatchFuzzyZJ
Example

This example clears all nonspecific search options before executing a search in the selected range. If the word "バイオリン" is formatted as bold, the entire paragraph will be selected and copied to the Clipboard.

With Selection.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .ClearAllFuzzyOptions
  .Font.Bold = True
  .Execute FindText:="バイオリン", Format:=True, Forward:=True
  If .Found = True Then
      .Parent.Expand Unit:=wdParagraph
      .Parent.Copy
  End If
End With
ClearFormatting Method

Removes text and paragraph formatting from a selection or from the formatting specified in a find or replace operation.

expression.ClearFormatting

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

To ensure that formatting isn't included as criteria in a find or replace operation, use this method before carrying out the operation.
Example

As it applies to the Selection object.

This example removes all text and paragraph formatting from the active document.

Sub ClrFmtg()
    ActiveDocument.Select
    Selection.ClearFormatting
End Sub

This example removes all text and paragraph formatting from the second through the fourth paragraphs of the active document.

Sub ClrFmtg2()
    Selection.ClearFormatting
End Sub

As it applies to the Replacement object.

This example clears formatting from the find or replace criteria before replacing the word "Inc." with "incorporated" throughout the active document.

Sub ClrFmtgReplace()
    Dim rngTemp As Range
    Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Content
    With rngTemp.Find
        .ClearFormatting
        .Replacement.ClearFormatting
        .MatchWholeWord = True
        .Execute FindText:="Inc.", ReplaceWith:="incorporated", Replace:=wdReplaceAll
    End With
End Sub
End With

End Sub

As it applies to the **Find** object.

This example removes formatting from the find criteria before searching through the selection. If the word "Hello" with bold formatting is found, the entire paragraph is selected and copied to the Clipboard.

Sub ClrFmtgFind()
    With Selection.Find
        .ClearFormatting
        .Font.Bold = True
        If .Found = True Then
            .Parent.Expand Unit:=wdParagraph
            .Parent.Copy
        End If
    End With
End Sub
CloneNode Method

Clones a specified diagram node. Returns a DiagramNode object that represents the clone.

expression.CloneNode(copyChildren, TargetNode, Pos)

eexpression Required. An expression that returns a DiagramNode object.

copyChildren Required Boolean. True to clone the diagram node's children as well.

TargetNode Optional DiagramNode object. The node where the new node will be placed.

Pos Optional MsoRelativeNodePosition. If TargetNode is specified, indicates where the node will be added relative to TargetNode.

MsoRelativeNodePosition can be one of these MsoRelativeNodePosition constants.

msoAfterLastSibling
msoAfterNode default
msoBeforeFirstSibling
msoBeforeNode
Example

The following example creates a diagram and clones the most recently created node.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram(
        Type:=msoDiagramPyramid,
        Left:=10,
        Top:=15,
        Width:=400,
        Height:=475)

    'Add child node to the diagram

    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Apply automatic formatting to the diagram
    dgnNode.Diagram.AutoFormat = msoTrue

    'Clone the most recently created child node
    dgnNode.CloneNode CopyChildren:=False
End Sub
Close Method

Close method as it applies to the **Document** and **Documents** objects.

Closes the specified document or documents.

```
expression.Close(SaveChanges, OriginalFormat, RouteDocument)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**SaveChanges** Optional **Variant**. Specifies the save action for the document. Can be one of the following **WdSaveOptions** constants: `wdDoNotSaveChanges`, `wdPromptToSaveChanges`, or `wdSaveChanges`.

**OriginalFormat** Optional **Variant**. Specifies the save format for the document. Can be one of the following **WdOriginalFormat** constants: `wdOriginalDocumentFormat`, `wdPromptUser`, or `wdWordDocument`.

**RouteDocument** Optional **Variant**. `True` to route the document to the next recipient. If the document doesn't have a routing slip attached, this argument is ignored.

Close method as it applies to the **MailMergeDataSource**, **Pane**, and **Task** objects.

Closes the specified Mail Merge data source, pane, or task.

```
expression.Close
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Close method as it applies to the **Window** object.

Closes the specified window.

```
expression.Close(SaveChanges, RouteDocument)
```
expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

SaveChanges  Optional Variant. Specifies the save action for the document. Can be one of the following WdSaveOptions constants: wdDoNotSaveChanges, wdPromptToSaveChanges, or wdSaveChanges.

RouteDocument  Optional Variant. True to route the document to the next recipient. If the document doesn't have a routing slip attached, this argument is ignored.
Example

As it applies to the Document object.

This example prompts the user to save the active document before closing it. If the user clicks Cancel, error 4198 (command failed) is trapped and a message is displayed.

On Error GoTo errorHandler
ActiveDocument.Close _
    SaveChanges:=wdPromptToSaveChanges, _
    OriginalFormat:=wdPromptUser
errorHandler:
If Err = 4198 Then MsgBox "Document was not closed"

As it applies to the Pane object.

This example closes the active pane if the active window is split.

If ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes.Count >= 2 Then _
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Close

As it applies to the Task object.

This example activates Microsoft Excel and then closes it.

For Each myTask In Tasks
    If InStr(myTask.Name, "Microsoft Excel") > 0 Then
        myTask.Activate
        myTask.Close
    End If
Next myTask

As it applies to the Window object.

This example closes the active window of the active document and saves it.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
ClosePrintPreview Method

Switches the specified document from print preview to the previous view. If the specified document isn't in print preview, an error occurs.

expression.ClosePrintPreview

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example switches the active window from print preview to normal view.

If ActiveDocument.PrintPreview = True Then _
    ActiveDocument.ClosePrintPreview
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdNormalView
CloseUp Method

Removes any spacing before the specified paragraphs.

`expression.CloseUp`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph, Paragraphs, or ParagraphFormat object.
Remarks

The following two statements are equivalent:

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).CloseUp
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).SpaceBefore = 0
Example

This example removes any space before the first paragraph in the selection.

Selection.Paragraphs(1).CloseUp

This example changes the Heading 1 style in the active document so that there's no space before Heading 1 paragraphs.

**Collapse Method**

Collapses a range or selection to the starting or ending position. After a range or selection is collapsed, the starting and ending points are equal.

\[ \text{expression} \text{.Collapse}\left( \text{Direction} \right) \]

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *Range* or *Selection* object.

*Direction*  Optional *Variant*. The direction in which to collapse the range or selection. Can be either of the following *WdCollapseDirection* constants: *wdCollapseEnd* or *wdCollapseStart*. The default value is *wdCollapseStart*. 
Remarks

If you use `wdCollapseEnd` to collapse a range that refers to an entire paragraph, the range is located after the ending paragraph mark (the beginning of the next paragraph). However, you can move the range back one character by using the `MoveEnd` method after the range is collapsed, as shown in the following example.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
myRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
myRange.MoveEnd Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=-1
```
Example

This example collapses the selection to an insertion point at the beginning of the previous selection.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart

This example sets myRange equal to the contents of the active document, collapses myRange, and then inserts a 2x2 table at the end of the document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
ActiveDocument.Tables.Add Range:=myRange, NumRows:=2, NumColumns:=2
CollapseOutline Method

Collapses the text under the selection or the specified range by one heading level.

**Note** If the document isn't in outline or master document view, an error occurs.

*expression*.**CollapseOutline(Range)**

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.

**Range**       Optional **Range** object. The range of paragraphs to be collapsed. If this argument is omitted, the entire selection is collapsed.
Example

This example applies the Heading 2 style to the second paragraph in the active document, switches the active window to outline view, and collapses the text under the second paragraph in the document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Style = wdStyleHeading2
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdOutlineView
End With
```

This example collapses every heading in the document by one level.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdOutlineView
    .CollapseOutline Range:=ActiveDocument.Content
End With
```
Compare Method

Displays revision marks that indicate where the specified document differs from another document.

expression.Compare(Name, AuthorName, CompareTarget,
DetectFormatChanges, IgnoreAllComparisonWarnings, AddToRecentFiles)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Name  Required String. The name of the document with which the specified document is compared.

AuthorName  Optional Variant. The reviewer name associated with the differences generated by the comparison. If unspecified, the value defaults to the author name of the revised document or the string "Comparison" if no author information is present.

CompareTarget  Optional Variant. The target document for the comparison. Can be any WdCompareTarget constant.

WdCompareTarget can be one of these WdCompareTarget constants.

wdCompareTargetNew Places comparison differences in a new document.
wdCompareTargetSelected Places comparison differences in the target document.

DetectFormatChanges  Optional Boolean. True (default) for the comparison to include detection of format changes.

IgnoreAllComparisonWarnings  Optional Variant. True compares the documents without notifying a user of problems. The default value is False.

AddToRecentFiles  Optional Variant. True adds the document to the list of recently used files on the File menu.
Example

This example compares the active document with the document named "FirstRev.doc" in the Draft folder and places the comparison differences in a new document.

Sub CompareDocument()
    ActiveDocument.Compare Name:="C:\Draft\FirstRev.doc", _
    CompareTarget:=wdCompareTargetNew
End Sub
CompareSideBySideWith Method

Opens two windows in side by side mode. Returns a Boolean.

expression.\texttt{CompareSideBySideWith}**(Document)**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*Document*  Required Variant. The document to view in side by side windows.
Remarks

You cannot use the `CompareSideBySideWith` method with the `Application` object or the `ActiveDocument` property.
Example

The following example places two new documents in adjacent windows.

Dim objDoc1 As Word.Document
Dim objDoc2 As Word.Document

Set objDoc1 = Documents.Add
Set objDoc2 = Documents.Add

objDoc2.Activate
objDoc2.Windows.[CompareSideBySideWith] objDoc1
Windows.ResetPositionsSideBySide
ComputeStatistics Method

**ComputeStatistics method as it applies to the Range object.**

Returns a statistic based on the contents of the specified range. **Long.**

expression.**ComputeStatistics(Statistic)**

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**Statistic** Required **WdStatistic**.

WdStatistic can be one of these WdStatistic constants.

- **wdStatisticCharacters**
- **wdStatisticCharactersWithSpaces**
- **wdStatisticFarEastCharacters**
- **wdStatisticLines**
- **wdStatisticPages**
- **wdStatisticParagraphs**
- **wdStatisticWords**

**ComputeStatistics method as it applies to the Document object.**

Returns a statistic based on the contents of the specified document. **Long.**

expression.**ComputeStatistics(Statistic, IncludeFootnotesAndEndnotes)**

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**Statistic** Required **WdStatistic**.

WdStatistic can be one of these WdStatistic constants.

- **wdStatisticCharacters**
- **wdStatisticCharactersWithSpaces**
- **wdStatisticFarEastCharacters**
IncludeFootnotesAndEndnotes  Optional Variant. True to include footnotes and endnotes when computing statistics. If this argument is omitted, the default value is False.
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example displays the number of words and characters in the first paragraph of Report.doc.

```vba
Set myRange = Documents("Report.doc").Paragraphs(1).Range
wordCount = myRange.ComputeStatistics(Statistic:=wdStatisticWords)
charCount = myRange.ComputeStatistics(Statistic:=wdStatisticCharacters)
MsgBox "The first paragraph contains " & wordCount & " words and a total of " & charCount & " characters."
```

As it applies to the **Document** object.

This example displays the number of words in the active document, including footnotes.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.ComputeStatistics(Statistic:=wdStatisticWords, IncludeFootnotesAndEndnotes:=True) & " words"
```
Condition Method

Returns a ConditionalStyle object that represents special style formatting for a portion of a table.

`expression.Condition(ConditionCode)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

`ConditionCode` Required WdConditionCode. The area of the table to which to apply the formatting.

WdConditionCode can be one of these WdConditionCode constants.

- `wdEvenColumnBanding` Applies formatting to even-numbered columns.
- `wdEvenRowBanding` Applies formatting to even-numbered rows.
- `wdFirstColumn` Applies formatting to the first column in a table.
- `wdFirstRow` Applies formatting to the first row in a table.
- `wdLastColumn` Applies formatting to the last column in a table.
- `wdLastRow` Applies formatting to the last row in a table.
- `wdNECell` Applies formatting to the last cell in the first row.
- `wdNWCell` Applies formatting to the first cell in the first row.
- `wdOddColumnBanding` Applies formatting to odd-numbered columns.
- `wdOddRowBanding` Applies formatting to odd-numbered rows.
- `wdSECell` Applies formatting to the last cell in the table.
- `wdSWCell` Applies formatting to first cell in the last row of the table.
Example

This example selects the first table in the active document and adds a 20 percent shading to odd-numbered columns.

Sub TableStylesTest()
    With ActiveDocument
        'Select the table to which the conditional formatting will apply
        .Tables(1).Select

        'Specify the conditional formatting
        .Styles("Table Grid").Table _
            .Condition(wdOddColumnBanding).Shading _
            .BackgroundPatternColor = wdColorGray20
    End With
End Sub
Connect Method

Establishes a connection to a network drive.

**Security**  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{Connect(Path, Drive, Password)} \]

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *System* object.

*Path*  Required *String*. The path for the network drive (for example, "\Project\Info").

*Drive*  Optional *Variant*. A number corresponding to the letter you want to assign to the network drive, where 0 (zero) corresponds to the first available drive letter, 1 corresponds to the second available drive letter, and so on. If this argument is omitted, the next available letter is used.

*Password*  Optional *Variant*. The password, if the network drive is protected with a password.
Remarks

Use the **Dialogs** property with the **wdDialogConnect** constant to display the **Connect To Network Drive** dialog box. The following example displays the **Connect To Network Drive** dialog box, with a preset path shown.

```vba
With Dialogs(wdDialogConnect)
    .Path = "\\Marketing\Public"
    .Show
End With
```
**Example**

This example establishes a connection to a network drive (\Project\Info) protected with the password contained in the `String` variable, and then assigns the network drive to the next available drive letter.

```vbnet
System.Connect Path:="\Project\Info", Password:=strPassword
```

This example establishes a connection to a network drive (\Team1\Public) and assigns the network drive to the third available drive letter.

```vbnet
System.Connect Path:="\Team1\Public", Drive:=2
```
Convert Method

Convert method as it applies to the **Diagram** object.

Converts a diagram of one type into a diagram of another type.

`expression.Convert(Type)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Diagram** object.

`Type` Required **MsoDiagramType**. The type of diagram to which to convert.

MsoDiagramType can be one of these MsoDiagramType constants.

- **msoDiagramCycle** Shows a process with a continuous cycle.
- **msoDiagramMixed** Not used with this method.
- **msoDiagramOrgChart** Shows hierarchical relationships.
- **msoDiagramPyramid** Shows foundation-based relationships.
- **msoDiagramRadial** Shows relationships of a core element.
- **msoDiagramTarget** Shows steps toward a goal.
- **msoDiagramVenn** Shows areas of overlap between elements.

Convert method as it applies to the **Endnotes and Footnotes** objects.

Converts endnotes to footnotes, or vice versa.

`expression.Convert`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Convert method as it applies to the **ListTemplate** object.

Converts a multiple-level list to a single-level list, or vice versa.

`expression.Convert(Level)`
expression    Required. An expression that returns a ListTemplate object.

Level    Optional Variant. The level to use for formatting the new list. When converting a multiple-level list to a single-level list, this argument can be a number from 1 through 9. When converting a single-level list to a multiple-level list, 1 is the only valid value. If this argument is omitted, 1 is the default value.
Remarks

You cannot use the Convert method on a list template that is derived from the ListGalleries collection.
Example

As it applies to the **Diagram** object.

This example creates a pyramid diagram and then converts it into a radial diagram.

```vba
Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram( _
        Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add four child nodes to the diagram
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    With dgnNode.Diagram
        'Automatically formats the diagram
        AutoFormat = msoTrue
        'Converts the diagram from a pyramid to a radial diagram
        Convert Type:=msoDiagramRadial
    End With
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Endnotes** object.

This example converts all endnotes in the active document to footnotes.

```vba
Set endDocEndnotes = ActiveDocument.Endnotes
If endDocEndnotes.Count > 0 Then myEndnotes.Convert
```
As it applies to the **Footnotes** object.

This example converts the footnotes in the selection to endnotes.

If `Selection.Footnotes.Count > 0` Then `Selection.Footnotes.Convert`

As it applies to the **ListTemplate** object.

This example converts the first list template in the active document. If the list template is multiple-level, it becomes single-level, or vice versa.

`ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(1).Convert`
ConvertHangulAndHanja Method

Converts the specified range from hangul to hanja or vice versa.

expression.ConvertHangulAndHanja(ConversionsMode, FastConversion, CheckHangulEnding, EnableRecentOrdering, CustomDictionary)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

ConversionsMode Optional Variant. Sets the direction for the conversion between hangul and hanja. Can be either of the following WdMultipleWordConversionsMode constants: wdHangulToHanja or wdHanjaToHangul. The default value is the current value of the MultipleWordConversionsMode property.

FastConversion Optional Variant. True if Microsoft Word automatically converts a word with only one suggestion for conversion. The default value is the current value of the HangulHanjaFastConversion property.

CheckHangulEnding Optional Variant. True if Word automatically detects hangul endings and ignores them. The default value is the current value of the CheckHangulEndings property. This argument is ignored if the ConversionsMode argument is set to wdHanjaToHangul.

EnableRecentOrdering Optional Variant. True if Word displays the most recently used words at the top of the suggestions list. The default value is the current value of the EnableHangulHanjaRecentOrdering property.

CustomDictionary Optional Variant. The name of a custom hangul-hanja conversion dictionary. Use this argument in order to use a custom dictionary with hangul-hanja conversions not contained in the main dictionary.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example converts the current selection from hangul to hanja.

```
Selection.Range.ConvertHangulAndHanja _
    ConversionsMode:=wdHangulToHanja, _
    FastConversion:=True, _
    EnableRecentOrdering:= True
```
ConvertNumbersToText Method

Changes the list numbers and LISTNUM fields in the specified Document, List, or ListFormat object to text.

expression.ConvertNumbersToText(NumberType)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

NumberType Optional Variant. The type of number to be converted. Can be any of the following WdNumberType constant.

WdNumberType can be one of these WdNumberType constants.

wdNumberParagraph
wdNumberListNum Default value for LISTNUM fields.
wdNumberAllNumbers Default value for all other cases.
Remarks

There are two types of numbers: preset numbers (wdNumberParagraph), which you can add to paragraphs by selecting a template in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box; and LISTNUM fields (wdNumberListNum), which allow you to add more than one number per paragraph.

The `ConvertNumbersToText` method is useful if you want to work with a document in another application and that application doesn't recognize list formatting or LISTNUM fields.

After you've converted list numbers to text, you can no longer manipulate them in a list.
Example

As it applies to the **Document** object.

This example converts the list numbers and LISTNUM fields in the active document to text.

`ActiveDocument.ConvertNumbersToText`

As it applies to the **List** object.

This example converts the numbers in the first list to text.

`ActiveDocument.Lists(1).ConvertNumbersToText`

As it applies to the **ListFormat** object.

This example converts the preset numbers in `myRange` to text without affecting any LISTNUM fields.

```vba
Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = _
myRange.ListFormat.ConvertNumbersToText wdNumberParagraph
```
ConvertTo Method

Converts the specified OLE object from one class to another, making it possible for you to edit the object in a different server application, or changing how the object is displayed in the document.

expression.ConvertTo(ClassType, DisplayAsIcon, IconFileName, IconIndex, IconLabel)

equation  Required. An expression that returns an OLEFormat object.

ClassType  Optional Variant. The name of the application used to activate the OLE object. You can see a list of the available applications in the Object type box on the Create New tab in the Object dialog box (Insert menu). You can find the ClassType string by inserting an object as an inline shape and then viewing the field codes. The class type of the object follows either the word "EMBED" or the word "LINK."

DisplayAsIcon  Optional Variant. True to display the OLE object as an icon. The default value is False.

IconFileName  Optional Variant. The file that contains the icon to be displayed.

IconIndex  Optional Variant. The index number of the icon within IconFileName. The order of icons in the specified file corresponds to the order in which the icons appear in the Change Icon dialog box (Insert menu, Object dialog box) when the Display as icon check box is selected. The first icon in the file has the index number 0 (zero). If an icon with the given index number doesn't exist in IconFileName, the icon with the index number 1 (the second icon in the file) is used. The default value is 0 (zero).

IconLabel  Optional Variant. A label (caption) to be displayed beneath the icon.
Example

This example creates a new document, then inserts an embedded Word document with some text. Then, the embedded document is converted to a Word Picture.

Dim objEmbedded As Object

Documents.Add

Set objEmbedded = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEObject(ClassType:= "Word.Document")
objEmbedded.Activate
Selection.TypeText "Test"
objEmbedded.OLEFormat.OLEFormat.ConvertTo ClassType:="Word.Picture"
ConvertToFrame Method

Converts the specified shape to a frame. Returns a Frame object that represents the new frame.

expression.ConvertToFrame

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shape or ShapeRange object.
Remarks

Shapes that don't support attached text cannot be converted to frames. For pictures, OLE objects, and ActiveX controls, use the `ConvertToInlineShape` method.

If you use this method on a `ShapeRange` object that contains more than one shape, an error occurs.

In Word 97 and later, frames have been replaced by text boxes.
Example

This example creates a text box using the selected text, and then it converts the text box to a frame.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.CreateTextbox
    Selection.ShapeRange.ConvertToFrame
End If
ConvertToInlineShape Method

Converts the specified shape in the drawing layer of a document to an inline shape in the text layer. You can convert only shapes that represent pictures, OLE objects, or ActiveX controls. This method returns an InlineShape object that represents the picture or OLE object.

`expression.ConvertToInlineShape`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Shape or ShapeRange object.
Remarks

Shapes that support attached text cannot be converted to inline shapes. For these shapes, use the ConvertToFrame method.

If you use this method on a ShapeRange object that contains more than one shape, an error occurs.
Example

This example converts each picture in MyDoc.doc to an inline shape.

For Each s In Documents("MyDoc.doc").Shapes
    If s.Type = msoPicture Then
        s.ConvertToInlineShape
    End If
Next s
Show All
ConvertToShape Method

ConvertToShape method as it applies to the FreeformBuilder object.

Creates a shape that has the geometric characteristics of the specified object. Returns a Shape object that represents the new shape.

expression.ConvertToShape(Anchor)

expression Required. An expression that returns a FreeformBuilder object.

Anchor Optional Variant. A Range object that represents the text to which the shape is bound. If Anchor is specified, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph in the anchoring range. If this argument is omitted, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the shape is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.

ConvertToShape method as it applies to the InlineShape object.

Converts an inline shape to a free-floating shape. Returns a Shape object that represents the new shape.

expression.ConvertToShape

expression Required. An expression that returns an InlineShapes object.
Remarks

You must apply the `AddNodes` method to a `FreeformBuilder` object at least once before you use the `ConvertToShape` method.
Example

As applies to the **InlineShape** object.

This example converts the first inline shape in the active document to a floating shape.

ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).`ConvertToShape`

As applies to the **FreeFormBuilder** object.

This example adds a freeform with five vertices to `myDocument`.

Set `myDocument` = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.BuildFreeform(msoEditingCorner, 360, 200)
  .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingCorner, _
    380, 230, 400, 250, 450, 300
  .AddNodes msoSegmentCurve, msoEditingAuto, 480, 200
  .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 480, 400
  .AddNodes msoSegmentLine, msoEditingAuto, 360, 200
  .`ConvertToShape`
End With
ConvertToTable Method

Converts text within a range or selection to a table. Returns the table as a Table object.

expression.ConvertToTable(Separator, NumRows, NumColumns, InitialColumnWidth, Format, ApplyBorders, ApplyShading, ApplyFont, ApplyColor, ApplyHeadingRows, ApplyLastRow, ApplyFirstColumn, ApplyLastColumn, AutoFit, AutoFitBehavior, DefaultTableBehavior)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

Separator Optional Variant. Specifies the character used to separate text into cells. Can be a character or one of the following WdTableFieldSeparator constant. If this argument is omitted, the value of the DefaultTableSeparator property is used.

WdTableFieldSeparator can be one of these WdTableFieldSeparator constants.

wdSeparateByCommas
wdSeparateByDefaultListSeparator
wdSeparateByParagraphs
wdSeparateByTabs

NumRows Optional Variant. The number of rows in the table. If this argument is omitted, Microsoft Word sets the number of rows, based on the contents of the range or selection.

NumColumns Optional Variant. The number of columns in the table. If this argument is omitted, Word sets the number of columns, based on the contents of the range or selection.

InitialColumnWidth Optional Variant. The initial width of each column, in points. If this argument is omitted, Word calculates and adjusts the column width so that the table stretches from margin to margin.

Format Optional Variant. Specifies one of the predefined formats listed in the
Table AutoFormat dialog box (Table menu). Can be one of the 
WdTableFormat constants.

Can be one of the following WdTableFormat constants:

- wdTableFormat3DEffects1
- wdTableFormat3DEffects2
- wdTableFormat3DEffects3
- wdTableFormatClassic1
- wdTableFormatClassic2
- wdTableFormatClassic3
- wdTableFormatClassic4
- wdTableFormatColorful1
- wdTableFormatColorful2
- wdTableFormatColorful3
- wdTableFormatColumns1
- wdTableFormatColumns2
- wdTableFormatColumns3
- wdTableFormatColumns4
- wdTableFormatColumns5
- wdTableFormatContemporary
- wdTableFormatElegant
- wdTableFormatGrid1
- wdTableFormatGrid2
- wdTableFormatGrid3
- wdTableFormatGrid4
- wdTableFormatGrid5
- wdTableFormatGrid6
- wdTableFormatGrid7
- wdTableFormatGrid8
- wdTableFormatList1
- wdTableFormatList2
- wdTableFormatList3
- wdTableFormatList4
wdTableFormatList5
wdTableFormatList6
wdTableFormatList7
wdTableFormatList8
wdTableFormatNone
wdTableFormatProfessional
wdTableFormatSimple1
wdTableFormatSimple2
wdTableFormatSimple3
wdTableFormatSubtle1
wdTableFormatSubtle2
wdTableFormatWeb1
wdTableFormatWeb2
wdTableFormatWeb3

**ApplyBorders**  Optional **Variant. True** to apply the border properties of the specified format.

**ApplyShading**  Optional Variant. True to apply the shading properties of the specified format.

**ApplyFont**  Optional Variant. True to apply the font properties of the specified format.

**ApplyColor**  Optional Variant. True to apply the color properties of the specified format.

**ApplyHeadingRows**  Optional Variant. True to apply the heading-row properties of the specified format.

**ApplyLastRow**  Optional Variant. True to apply the last-row properties of the specified format.

**ApplyFirstColumn**  Optional Variant. True to apply the first-column properties of the specified format.

**ApplyLastColumn**  Optional Variant. True to apply the last-column properties
of the specified format.

**AutoFit**  Optional **Variant.** True to decrease the width of the table columns as much as possible without changing the way text wraps in the cells.

**AutoFitBehavior**  Optional **Variant.** Sets the AutoFit rules for how Word sizes a table. Can be one of the following **WdAutoFitBehavior** constant. If **DefaultTableBehavior** is **wdWord8TableBehavior**, this argument is ignored.

WdAutoFitBehavior can be one of these WdAutoFitBehavior constants.

- **wdAutoFitContent**
- **wdAutoFitFixed**
- **wdAutoFitWindow**

**DefaultTableBehavior**  Optional **Variant.** Sets a value that specifies whether Microsoft Word automatically resizes cells in a table to fit the contents (AutoFit). Can be one of the following **WdDefaultTableBehavior** constant.

WdDefaultTableBehavior can be one of these WdDefaultTableBehavior constants.

- **wdWord8TableBehavior** Disables AutoFit. Default.
- **wdWord9TableBehavior** Enables AutoFit.
**Example**

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example converts the first three paragraphs in the active document to a table.

```vba
Set aDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = aDoc.Range(Start:=aDoc.Paragraphs(1).Range.Start, _
    End:=aDoc.Paragraphs(3).Range.End)
myRange.ConvertToTable Separator:=wdSeparateByParagraphs
```

As it applies to the **Selection** object.

This example inserts text at the insertion point and then converts the comma-delimited text to a table with formatting.

```vba
With Selection
    .Collapse
    .InsertBefore "one, two, three"
    .InsertParagraphAfter
    .InsertAfter "one, two, three"
    .InsertParagraphAfter
End With
Set myTable = _
    Selection.ConvertToTable(Separator:=wdSeparateByCommas, _
        Format:=wdTableFormatList8)
```
ConvertToText Method

Converts a table to text and returns a **Range** object that represents the delimited text.

`expression.ConvertToText(Separator, NestedTables)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Row**, **Rows**, or **Table** object.

**Separator** Optional **Variant**. The character that delimits the converted columns (paragraph marks delimit the converted rows). Can be any following **WdTableFieldSeparator** constants.

WdTableFieldSeparator can be one of these WdTableFieldSeparator constants.

- `wdSeparateByCommas`
- `wdSeparateByDefaultListSeparator`
- `wdSeparateByParagraphs`
- `wdSeparateByTabs` Default.

**NestedTables** Optional **Variant**. **True** if nested tables are converted to text. This argument is ignored if **Separator** is not `wdSeparateByParagraphs`. The default value is **True**.
Remarks

When you apply the `ConvertToText` method to a `Table` object, the object is deleted. To maintain a reference to the converted contents of the table, you must assign the `Range` object returned by the `ConvertToText` method to a new object variable. In the following example, the first table in the active document is converted to text and then formatted as a bulleted list.

```vba
Dim tableTemp As Table
Dim rngTemp As Range

Set tableTemp = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
Set rngTemp = _
    tableTemp.ConvertToText(Separator:=wdSeparateByParagraphs)

rngTemp.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdBulletGallery).ListTemplates(1)
```
Example

This example creates a table and then converts it to text by using tabs as separator characters.

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table
Dim intTemp As Integer
Dim cellLoop As Cell
Dim rngTemp As Range

Set docNew = Documents.Add
    NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=3)

intTemp = 1

For Each cellLoop In tableNew.Range.Cells
    cellLoop.Range.InsertAfter "Cell " & intTemp
    intTemp = intTemp + 1
Next cellLoop

MsgBox "Click OK to convert table to text."
Set rngTemp = __
    tableNew.ConvertToText(Separator:=wdSeparateByTabs)

This example converts the table that contains the selection to text, with spaces between the columns.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Tables(1).ConvertToText Separator:=" "
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
```
ConvertVietDoc Method

Reconverts a Vietnamese document to Unicode using a code page other than the default.

expression.ConvertVietDoc(CodePageOrigin)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

CodePageOrigin Required Long. The original code page used to encode the document.
Remarks

Use the **ConvertVietDoc** method if you want a document to be viewable on another computer or platform.
Example

This example converts the active document from the Vietnamese ABC code page to Unicode. This example assumes that the active document is encoded using the Vietnamese ABC code page.

Sub ConvertToVietCodePage()
End Sub
Copy Method

Copy method as it applies to the **Bookmark** object.

Sets the bookmark specified by the *Name* argument to the location marked by another bookmark, and returns a **Bookmark** object. **Bookmark** object.

```
expression.Copy(Name)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

*Name* Required **String**. The name of the new bookmark.

Copy method as it applies to the **Field**, **FormField**, **Frame**, **MailMergeField**, **PageNumber**, **Range**, and **Selection** objects.

Copies the specified object to the Clipboard.

```
expression.Copy
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Selection** object.

This example copies the contents of the selection into a new document.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Copy
    Documents.Add.Content.Paste
End If

As it applies to the **Bookmark** object.

This example sets the Book2 bookmark to the location marked by the Book1 bookmark.

ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("Book1").Copy Name:="Book2"

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example sets the Selection bookmark to the \Sel predefined bookmark in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("\Sel").Copy Name:="Selection"

This example copies the first paragraph in the active document and pastes it at the end of the document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Copy
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range _
    (Start:=ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1, _
     End:=ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1)
myRange.Paste

This example copies the comments in the active document to the Clipboard.

If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
ActiveDocument.StoryRanges(wdCommentsStory).Copy
End If
CopyAsPicture Method

The **CopyAsPicture** method works the same way as the **Copy** method for **Range** and **Selection** objects.

```
expression.CopyAsPicture
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.
Example

This example copies the contents of the active document as a picture and pastes it as a picture at the end of the document.

Sub CopyPasteAsPicture()
    ActiveDocument.Content.Select
    With Selection
        .CopyAsPicture
        .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
        .PasteSpecial DataType:=wdPasteMetafilePicture
    End With
End Sub
CopyFormat Method

Copies the character formatting of the first character in the selected text. If a paragraph mark is selected, Word copies paragraph formatting in addition to character formatting.

**Note**  You can apply the copied formatting to another selection by using the **PasteFormat** method.

`expression.CopyFormat`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Example

This example copies the formatting of the first paragraph to the second paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Select
Selection.CopyFormat
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.Select
Selection.PasteFormat

This example collapses the selection and copies its character formatting to the next word.

With Selection
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
  .CopyFormat
  .Next(Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1).Select
  .PasteFormat
End With
CopyStylesFromTemplate Method

Copies styles from the specified template to a document.

expression.CopyStylesFromTemplate(Template)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Template Required String. The template file name.
Remarks

When styles are copied from a template to a document, like-named styles in the document are redefined to match the style descriptions in the template. Unique styles from the template are copied to the document. Unique styles in the document remain intact.
Example

This example copies the styles from the active document's template to the document.

ActiveDocument.**CopyStylesFromTemplate**
   Template:=ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.FullName

This example copies the styles from the Sales96.dot template to Sales.doc.

Documents("Sales.doc").**CopyStylesFromTemplate**
   Template:="C:\MSOffice\Templates\Sales96.dot"
CountNumberedItems Method

Returns the number of bulleted or numbered items and LISTNUM fields in the specified Document, List, or ListFormat object.

expression.CountNumberedItems(NumberType, Level)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

NumberType Optional Variant. The type of numbers to be counted. Can be one of the following WdNumberType constants: wdNumberParagraph, wdNumberListNum, or wdNumberAllNumbers. The default value is wdNumberAllNumbers.

Level Optional Variant. A number that corresponds to the numbering level you want to count. If this argument is omitted, all levels are counted.
Remarks

Bulleted items are counted when either `wdNumberParagraph` or `wdNumberAllNumbers` (the default) is specified for `NumberType`.

There are two types of numbers: preset numbers (`wdNumberParagraph`), which you can add to paragraphs by selecting a template in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box; and LISTNUM fields (`wdNumberListNum`), which allow you to add more than one number per paragraph.
Example

As applies to the **ListFormat** object.

This example formats the current selection as a list, using the second numbered list template. The example then counts the numbered and bulleted items and LISTNUM fields in the active document and displays the result in a message box.

```vba
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(2)
Msgbox ActiveDocument.CountNumberedItems
```

This example counts the number of first-level numbered or bulleted items in the active document.

```vba
Msgbox ActiveDocument.Content.ListFormat.CountNumberedItems(Level:=1)
```

This example counts the number of LISTNUM fields in the variable `myRange`. The result is displayed in a message box.

```vba
Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = _
numfields = myRange.ListFormat.CountNumberedItems(wdNumberListNum)
Msgbox numfields
```

As applies to the **List** object.
This example displays a message box that reports the number of items in each list in MyLetter.

```vba
i = 1
Set myDoc = Documents("MyLetter.doc")
For Each li In myDoc.Lists
    MsgBox "List " & i & " has " _ & li.CountNumberedItems & " items."
    i = i + 1
Next li
```
CreateAutoTextEntry Method

Adds a new AutoTextEntry object to the AutoTextEntries collection, based on the current selection.

expression.CreateAutoTextEntry(Name, StyleName)

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.

*Name*   Required String. The text the user must type to call the new AutoText entry.

*StyleName*   Required String. The category in which the new AutoText entry will be listed on the AutoText menu.
Example

This example creates a new AutoText entry named "handdel" under the category "Mailing Instructions," given "HAND DELIVERY" as the currently selected text.

Selection.CreateAutoTextEntry "handdel", _
"Mailing Instructions"
CreateDataSource Method

Creates a Microsoft Word document that uses a table to store data for a mail merge. The new data source is attached to the specified document, which becomes a main document if it's not one already.

**Security**  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.

```
expression.CreateDataSource(Name, PasswordDocument,
WritePasswordDocument, HeaderRecord, MSQuery, SQLStatement,
SQLStatement1, Connection, LinkToSource)
```

**expression**: Required. An expression that returns a **MailMerge** object.

**Name**  Optional **Variant**. The path and file name for the new data source.

**PasswordDocument**  Optional **Variant**. The password required to open the new data source.

**WritePasswordDocument**  Optional **Variant**. The password required to save changes to the data source.

**HeaderRecord**  Optional **Variant**. Field names for the header record. If this argument is omitted, the standard header record is used: "Title, FirstName, LastName, JobTitle, Company, Address1, Address2, City, State, PostalCode, Country, HomePhone, WorkPhone." To separate field names, use the list separator specified in **Regional Settings** in **Control Panel**.

**MSQuery**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to launch Microsoft Query, if it's installed. The **Name**, **PasswordDocument**, and **HeaderRecord** arguments are ignored.

**SQLStatement**  Optional **Variant**. Defines query options for retrieving data.

**SQLStatement1**  Optional **Variant**. If the query string is longer than 255 characters, **SQLStatement** specifies the first portion of the string, and
**SQLStatement1** specifies the second portion.

**Connection**  Optional **Variant**. A range within which the query specified by **SQLStatement** will be performed. How you specify the range depends on how data is retrieved. For example:

- When retrieving data through ODBC, you specify a connection string.
- When retrieving data from Microsoft Excel using dynamic data exchange (DDE), you specify a named range.

**Security** Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

- When retrieving data from Microsoft Access, you specify the word "Table" or "Query" followed by the name of a table or query.

**LinkToSource**  Optional **Variant. True** to perform the query specified by **Connection** and **SQLStatement** each time the main document is opened.
Example

This example creates a new data source document named "Data.doc" and attaches the data source to the active document. The new data source includes a five-column table that has the field names specified by the `HeaderRecord` argument.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.MailMerge.CreateDataSource _
    Name:="C:\Documents\Data.doc", _
    HeaderRecord:="Name, Address, City, State, Zip"
```
CreateHeaderSource Method

Creates a Microsoft Word document that stores a header record that's used in place of the data source header record in a mail merge. This method attaches the new header source to the specified document, which becomes a main document if it's not one already.

**Note** The new header source uses a table to arrange mail merge field names.

**Security** Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.

```vbnet
expression.CreateHeaderSource(Name, PasswordDocument, WritePasswordDocument, HeaderRecord)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a `MailMerge` object.

*Name* Required `String`. The path and file name for the new header source.

*PasswordDocument* Optional `Variant`. The password required to open the new header source.

*WritePasswordDocument* Optional `Variant`. The password required to save changes to the new header source.

*HeaderRecord* Optional `Variant`. A string that specifies the field names for the header record. If this argument is omitted, the standard header record is used: "Title, FirstName, LastName, JobTitle, Company, Address1, Address2, City, State, PostalCode, Country, HomePhone, WorkPhone." To separate field names in Windows, use the list separator specified in `Regional Settings` in `Control Panel`.

Example

This example creates a header source with five field names and attaches the new header source named "Header.doc" to the active document.

ActiveDocument.MailMerge.CreateHeaderSource Name:="Header.doc", _
    HeaderRecord:="Name, Address, City, State, Zip"

This example creates a header source for the document named "Main.doc" (with the standard header record) and opens the data source named "Data.doc."

With Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge
    .CreateHeaderSource Name:="Fields.doc"
    .OpenDataSource Name:="C:\Documents\Data.doc"
End With
CreateLetterContent Method

Creates and returns a **LetterContent** object based on the specified letter elements. **LetterContent** object.

```vba
expression.CreateLetterContent(DateFormat, IncludeHeaderFooter, PageDesign, LetterStyle, Letterhead, LetterheadLocation, LetterheadSize, RecipientName, RecipientAddress, Salutation, SalutationType, RecipientReference, MailingInstructions, AttentionLine, Subject, CCLlist, ReturnAddress, SenderName, Closing, SenderCompany, SenderJobTitle, SenderInitials, EnclosureNumber, InfoBlock, RecipientCode, RecipientGender, ReturnAddressShortForm, SenderCity, SenderCode, SenderGender, SenderReference)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**DateFormat**  Required **String**. The date for the letter.

**IncludeHeaderFooter**  Required **Boolean**. **True** to include the header and footer from the page design template.

**PageDesign**  Required **String**. The name of the template attached to the document.

**LetterStyle**  Required **WdLetterStyle**. The document layout.

WdLetterStyle can be one of these WdLetterStyle constants.

- `wdFullBlock`
- `wdModifiedBlock`
- `wdSemiBlock`

**Letterhead**  Required **Boolean**. **True** to reserve space for a preprinted letterhead.

**LetterheadLocation**  Required **WdLetterheadLocation**. The location of the preprinted letterhead.
WdLetterheadLocation can be one of these WdLetterheadLocation constants.
wdLetterBottom
wdLetterLeft
wdLetterRight
wdLetterTop

*LetterheadSize* Required **Single**. The amount of space (in points) to be reserved for a preprinted letterhead.

*RecipientName* Required **String**. The name of the person who'll be receiving the letter.

*RecipientAddress* Required **String**. The mailing address of the person who'll be receiving the letter.

*Salutation* Required **String**. The salutation text for the letter.

*SalutationType* Required **WdSalutationType**. The salutation type for the letter.

WdSalutationType can be one of these WdSalutationType constants.
wdSalutationFormal
wdSalutationOther
wdSalutationBusiness
wdSalutationInformal

*RecipientReference* Required **String**. The reference line text for the letter (for example, "In reply to:").

*MailingInstructions* Required **String**. The mailing instruction text for the letter (for example, "Certified Mail").

*AttentionLine* Required **String**. The attention line text for the letter (for example, "Attention:").

*Subject* Required **String**. The subject text for the specified letter.

*CCList* Required **String**. The names of the carbon copy (CC) recipients for the letter.
**ReturnAddress**  Required **String**. The text of the return mailing address for the letter.

**SenderName**  Required **String**. The name of the person sending the letter.

**Closing**  Required **String**. The closing text for the letter.

**SenderCompany**  Required **String**. The company name of the person creating the letter.

**SenderJobTitle**  Required **String**. The job title of the person creating the letter.

**SenderInitials**  Required **String**. The initials of the person creating the letter.

**EnclosureNumber**  Required **Long**. The number of enclosures for the letter.

**InfoBlock**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**RecipientCode**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**RecipientGender**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**ReturnAddressShortForm**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**SenderCity**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**SenderCode**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
**SenderGender**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**SenderReference**  Optional **Variant**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

The following example uses the `CreateLetterContent` method to create a new `LetterContent` object in the active document and then uses this object with the `RunLetterWizard` method.

```vba
Set myLetter = ActiveDocument._
  .CreateLetterContent(DateFormat:="July 31, 1996", _
  IncludeHeaderFooter:=False, PageDesign:="", _
  LetterStyle:=wdFullBlock, Letterhead:=True, _
  LetterheadLocation:=wdLetterTop, _
  LetterheadSize:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
  RecipientName:="Dave Edson", _
  RecipientAddress:="436 SE Main St." & vbCr & "Bellevue, WA 98004", _
  Salutation:="Dear Dave,", _
  SalutationType:=wdSalutationInformal, _
  AttentionLine:="", MailingInstructions:="", _
  AttentionLine:="", Subject:="End of year report", _
  CCList:="", ReturnAddress:="", _
  SenderName:="", Closing:="Sincerely yours,", _
  SenderCompany:="", SenderJobTitle:="", _
  SenderInitials:="", EnclosureNumber:=0)
ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=myLetter
```
CreateNewDocument Method

CreateNewDocument method as it applies to the MailingLabel object.

Creates a new label document using either the default label options or ones that you specify. Returns a Document object that represents the new document.

expression.CreateNewDocument(Name, Address, AutoText, ExtractAddress, LaserTray, PrintEPostageLabel, Vertical)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Name  Optional Variant. The mailing label name.

Address  Optional Variant. The text for the mailing label.

AutoText  Optional Variant. The name of the AutoText entry that includes the mailing label text.

ExtractAddress  Optional Variant. True to use the address text marked by the user-defined bookmark named "EnvelopeAddress" instead of using the Address argument.

LaserTray  Optional Variant. The laser printer tray. Can be one of the following WdPaperTray constants.

WdPaperTray can be any one of the following WdPaperTray constants:

wdPrinterAutomaticSheetFeed
wdPrinterDefaultBin
wdPrinterEnvelopeFeed
wdPrinterFormSource
wdPrinterLargeCapacityBin
wdPrinterLargeFormatBin
wdPrinterLowerBin
wdPrinterManualFeed
wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed
wdPrinterMiddleBin
wdPrinterOnlyBin
wdPrinterPaperCassette
wdPrinterSmallFormatBin
wdPrinterTractorFeed
wdPrinterUpperBin

PrintEPostageLabel Optional Variant. True to print postage using an Internet e-postage vendor.

Vertical Optional Variant. True formats text vertically on the label. Used for Asian-language mailing labels.

CreateNewDocument method as it applies to the Hyperlink object.

Creates a new document linked to the specified hyperlink.

expression. CreateNewDocument(FileName, EditNow, Overwrite)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

FileName Required String. The file name of the specified document.

EditNow Required Boolean. True to have the specified document open immediately in its associated editing environment. The default value is True.

Overwrite Required Boolean. True to overwrite any existing file of the same name in the same folder. False if any existing file of the same name is preserved and the FileName argument specifies a new file name. The default value is False.
Example

As it applies to the **MailingLabel** object.

This example creates a new Avery 2160 minilabel document using a predefined address.

```vba
addr = "Dave Edson" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." _
     & vbCrLf & "Our Town, WA 98004"
Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument _
    Name:="2160 mini", Address:=addr, ExtractAddress:=False
```

This example creates a new Avery 5664 shipping-label document using the selected text as the address.

```vba
addr = Selection.Text
Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument _
    Name:="5664", Address:=addr, _
    LaserTray:=wdPrinterUpperBin
```

This example creates a new self-adhesive-label document using the EnvelopeAddress bookmark text as the address.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists("EnvelopeAddress") = True Then
    Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument _
        Name:="Self Adhesive Tab 1 1/2"", ExtractAddress:=True
End If
```

As it applies to the **Hyperlink** object.

This example creates a new document based on the new hyperlink in the first document and then loads the new document into Microsoft Word for editing. The document is called “Overview.doc,” and it overwrites any file of the same name in the `\Server1\Annual` folder.

```vba
With Documents(1)
    Set objHyper = _
            Address:="\\Server1\Annual\Overview.doc")
```
FileName:="\Server1\Annual\Overview.doc", _
EditNow:=True, Overwrite:=True
End With
CreateTextbox Method

Adds a default-size text box around the selection. If the selection is an insertion point, this method changes the pointer to a cross-hair pointer so that the user can draw a text box.

expression.CreateTextbox

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Remarks

Using this method is equivalent to clicking the Text Box button on the Drawing toolbar. A text box is a rectangle with an associated text frame.
Example

This example adds a text box around the selection and then changes the text box's line style.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
  Selection.CreateTextbox
  Selection.ShapeRange(1).Line.DashStyle = msoLineDashDot
End If
CustomDrop Method

Sets the vertical distance (in points) from the edge of the text bounding box to the place where the callout line attaches to the text box. This distance is measured from the top of the text box unless the **AutoAttach** property is set to **True** and the text box is to the left of the origin of the callout line (the place that the callout points to), in which case the drop distance is measured from the bottom of the text box.

```
expression.CustomDrop(Drop)
```

- **expression**: Required. An expression that returns a **CalloutFormat** object.
- **Drop**: Required **Single**. The drop distance, in points.
Remarks

If the PresetDrop method was previously used to set the drop for the specified callout, use the statement PresetDrop msoCalloutDropCustom before using the CustomDrop method so that the custom drop setting takes effect.
Example

This example cancels any preset drop that's been set for the first shape in the active document, sets the custom drop distance to 14 points, and specifies that the drop distance always be measured from the top. For the example to work, the first shape must be a callout.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes(1).Callout
    .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropCustom
    .CustomDrop 14
    .AutoAttach = False
End With
CustomLength Method

Specifies that the first segment of the callout line (the segment attached to the text callout box) retain a fixed length whenever the callout is moved. Use the AutomaticLength method to specify that the first segment of the callout line be scaled automatically whenever the callout is moved. Applies only to callouts whose lines consist of more than one segment (types msoCalloutThree and msoCalloutFour).

expression.CustomLength(Length)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CalloutFormat object.

Length Required Single. The length of the first segment of the callout, in points.
Remarks

Applying this method sets the **AutoLength** property to **False** and sets the **Length** property to the value specified for the **Length** argument.
Example

This example toggles between an automatically scaling first segment and one with a fixed length for the callout line for the first shape on the active document. For the example to work, the first shape must be a callout.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes(1).Callout
  If .AutoLength Then
    .CustomLength 50
  Else
    .AutomaticLength
  End If
End With
Cut Method

Removes the specified object from the document and places it on the Clipboard.

`expression.Cut`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a Field, FormField, Frame, MailMergeField, PageNumber, Range, or Selection object.
Remarks

If *expression* returns a **Range** or **Selection** object, the contents of the object are cut to the Clipboard but the collapsed object remains in the document.
Example

This example cuts the first field in the active document and pastes the field at the insertion point.

If ActiveDocument.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
  ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Cut
  Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
  Selection.Paste
End If

This example cuts the first word in the first paragraph and pastes the word at the end of the paragraph.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
  .Words(1).Cut
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
  .Move Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=-1
  .Paste
End With

This example cuts the contents of the selection and pastes them into a new document.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
  Selection.Cut
  Documents.Add.Content.Paste
End If
DataForm Method

Displays the Data Form dialog box, in which you can add, delete, or modify data records.

Note You can use this method with a mail merge main document, a mail merge data source, or any document that contains data delimited by table cells or separator characters.

expression.DataForm

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example displays the **Data Form** dialog box if the active document is a mail merge document.

```
If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.State <> wdNormalDocument Then
    ActiveDocument.DataForm
End If
```

This example creates a table in a new document and then displays the **Data Form** dialog box.

```
Set aDoc = Documents.Add
With aDoc
    .Tables.Add Range:=aDoc.Content, NumRows:=2, NumColumns:=2
    .Tables(1).Cell(1, 1).Range.Text = "Name"
    .Tables(1).Cell(1, 2).Range.Text = "Age"
    .DataForm
End With
```
DDEExecute Method

Sends a command or series of commands to an application through the specified dynamic data exchange (DDE) channel.

**Security**  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

`expression.DDEExecute(Channel, Command)`

**expression**  Optional. An expression that returns an **Application** object.

**Channel**  Required **Long**. The channel number returned by the **DDEInitiate** method.

**Command**  Required **String**. A command or series of commands recognized by the receiving application (the DDE server). If the receiving application cannot perform the specified command, an error occurs.
**Example**

This example creates a new worksheet in Microsoft Excel. The XLM macro instruction to create a new worksheet is `New(1)`.

```vba
Dim lngChannel As Long
lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[New(1)]"
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
```

This example runs the Microsoft Excel macro named "Macro1" in Personal.xls.

```vba
Dim lngChannel As Long
lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[Run(" & Chr(34) & "'Personal.xls!Macro1" & Chr(34) & ")"]"
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
```
DDEInitiate Method

Opens a dynamic data exchange (DDE) channel to another application, and returns the channel number.

Security Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

expression.DDEInitiate(App, Topic)

expression Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

App Required String. The name of the application.

Topic Required String. The name of a DDE topic— for example, the name of an open document— recognized by the application to which you're opening a channel.
Remarks

If it's successful, the **DDEInitiate** method returns the number of the open channel. All subsequent DDE functions use this number to specify the channel.
Example

This example initiates a DDE conversation with the System topic and opens the Microsoft Excel workbook Sales.xls. The example terminates the DDE channel, initiates a channel to Sales.xls, and then inserts text into cell R1C1.

Dim lngChannel As Long

lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[OPEN(" & Chr(34) & "C:\Sales.xls" & Chr(34) & ")]
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="Sales.xls")
DDEPoke Channel:=lngChannel, Item:="R1C1", Data:="1996 Sales"
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
DDEPoke Method

Uses an open dynamic data exchange (DDE) channel to send data to an application.

Security  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

expression.DDEPoke(Channel, Item, Data)

expression  Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Channel  Required Long. The channel number returned by the DDEInitiate method.

Item  Required String. The item within a DDE topic to which the specified data is to be sent.

Data  Required String. The data to be sent to the receiving application (the DDE server).
Remarks

If the DDEPoke method isn't successful, an error occurs.
Example

This example opens the Microsoft Excel workbook Sales.xls and inserts "1996 Sales" into cell R1C1.

Dim lngChannel As Long

lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[OPEN(" & Chr(34) _ & "C:\Sales.xls" & Chr(34) & ")]"
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="Sales.xls")
**DDEPoke** Channel:=lngChannel, Item:="R1C1", Data:="1996 Sales"
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
# DDERequest Method

Uses an open dynamic data exchange (DDE) channel to request information from the receiving application, and returns the information as a string.

**Security**  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

`expression.DDERequest(Channel, Item)`

- **expression** Optional. An expression that returns an `Application` object.
- **Channel** Required `Long`. The channel number returned by the `DDEInitiate` method.
- **Item** Required `String`. The item to be requested.
Remarks

When you request information from the topic in the server application, you must specify the item in that topic whose contents you're requesting. In Microsoft Excel, for example, cells are valid items, and you refer to them by using either the "R1C1" format or named references.

Microsoft Excel and other applications that support DDE recognize a topic named "System." Three standard items in the System topic are described in the following table. Note that you can get a list of the other items in the System topic by using the SysItems item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item in System topic</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SysItems</td>
<td>Returns a list of all the items in the System topic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topics</td>
<td>Returns a list of all the available topics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formats</td>
<td>Returns a list of all the Clipboard formats supported by Word.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This example opens the Microsoft Excel workbook Book1.xls and retrieves the contents of cell R1C1.

Dim lngChannel As Long
lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[OPEN(" & Chr(34) _
& "C:\Documents\Book1.xls" & Chr(34) & ")]"
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="Book1.xls")
MsgBox DDERequest(Channel:=lngChannel, Item:="R1C1")
DDETerminateAll

This example opens a channel to the System topic in Microsoft Excel and then uses the Topics item to return a list of available topics. The example inserts the topic list, which includes all open workbooks, after the selection.

Dim lngChannel As Long
Dim strTopicList As String
lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
strTopicList = DDERequest(Channel:=lngChannel, Item:="Topics")
Selection.InsertAfter strTopicList
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel
DDETerminate Method

Closes the specified dynamic data exchange (DDE) channel to another application.

**Security**  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

`expression.DDETerminate(Channel)`

*expression*  Optional. An expression that returns an `Application` object.

*Channel*  Required `Long`. The channel number returned by the `DDEInitiate` method.
Example

This example creates a new workbook in Microsoft Excel and then terminates the DDE conversation.

Dim lngChannel As Long

lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[New(1)]"
**DDETerminate** Channel:=lngChannel
DDETerminateAll Method

Closes all dynamic data exchange (DDE) channels opened by Word. This method doesn't close channels opened to Word by client applications. Using this method is the same as using the DDETerminate method for each open channel.

Security Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

expression.DDETerminateAll

expression Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

If you interrupt a macro that opens a DDE channel, you may inadvertently leave a channel open. Open channels aren't closed automatically when a macro ends, and each open channel uses system resources. For this reason, it's a good idea to use this method when you're debugging a macro that opens one or more DDE channels.
Example

This example opens the Microsoft Excel workbook Book1.xls, inserts text into cell R2C3, saves the workbook, and then terminates all DDE channels.

Dim lngChannel As Long

lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="System")
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[OPEN(" & Chr(34) & 
  "C:\Documents\Book1.xls" & Chr(34) & "]"
DDETerminate Channel:=lngChannel

lngChannel = DDEInitiate(App:="Excel", Topic:="Book1.xls")
DDEPoke Channel:=lngChannel, Item:="R2C3", Data:="Hello World"
DDEExecute Channel:=lngChannel, Command:="[Save]"
DDETerminateAll
**DecreaseSpacing Method**

Decreases the spacing before and after paragraphs in six-point increments.

*expression*.DecreaseSpacing

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a `Paragraphs` object.
Example

This example decreases the before and after spacing of a paragraph or selection of paragraphs by six points each time the procedure is run. If the before and after spacing are both zero, the procedure will do nothing.

Sub DecreaseParaSpacing()
    Selection.Paragraphs.DecreaseSpacing
End Sub
DefaultWebOptions Method

Returns the DefaultWebOptions object that contains global application-level attributes used by Microsoft Word whenever you save a document as a Web page or open a Web page.

expression.DefaultWebOptions

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example checks to see whether the default setting for document encoding is Western, and then it sets the string strDocEncoding accordingly.

Dim strDocEncoding As String

If Application.DefaultWebOptions.Encoding = msoEncodingWestern Then
    strDocEncoding = "Western"
Else
    strDocEncoding = "Other"
End If
Delete Method

Delete method as it applies to the Cell and Cells objects.

Deletes a table cell or cells and optionally controls how the remaining cells are shifted.

expression.Delete(ShiftCells)

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**ShiftCells** Optional Variant. The direction in which the remaining cells are to be shifted. Can be any **WdDeleteCells** constant. If omitted, cells to the right of the last deleted cell are shifted left.

WdDeleteCells can be one of these WdDeleteCells constants.

- wdDeleteCellsEntireColumn
- wdDeleteCellsEntireRow
- wdDeleteCellsShiftLeft
- wdDeleteCellsShiftUp

Delete method as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.

Deletes the specified number of characters or words. This method returns a **Long** value that indicates the number of items deleted, or it returns 0 (zero) if the deletion was unsuccessful.

expression.Delete(Unit, Count)

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**Unit** Optional Variant. The unit by which the collapsed range or selection is to be deleted. Can be one of the following **WdUnits** constants: **wdCharacter** (default) or **wdWord**.

**Count** Optional Variant. The number of units to be deleted. To delete units
after the range or selection, collapse the range or selection and use a positive number. To delete units before the range or selection, collapse the range or selection and use a negative number.

Delete method as it applies to the ShapeNodes object.

Deletes the specified object.

expression.Delete(\textit{Index})

\textit{expression} \hspace{1em} \text{Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{ShapeNodes} object.}

\textbf{Index} \hspace{1em} \text{Required \texttt{Long}. The number of the shape node to delete.}

Delete method as it applies to all other objects in the Applies To list.

Deletes the specified object.

expression.Delete

\textit{expression} \hspace{1em} \text{Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.}
Example

As it applies to the **Cell** object.

This example deletes the first cell in the first table of the active document.

Sub DeleteCells()
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    intResponse = MsgBox("Are you sure you want " & _
                         "to delete the cells?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(1, 1).Delete
    End If
End Sub

As it applies to the **Range** and **Selection** objects.

This example selects and deletes the contents of the active document.

Sub DeleteSelection()
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    intResponse = MsgBox("Are you sure you want to " & _
                          "delete the contents of the document?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        ActiveDocument.Content.Select
        Selection.Delete
    End If
End Sub

As it applies to the **Bookmark** object.

If a bookmark named "temp" exists in the active document, this example deletes the bookmark.

Sub DeleteBookmark()
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    Dim strBookmark As String

    strBookmark = "temp"
intResponse = MsgBox("Are you sure you want to delete " & "the bookmark named " & strBookmark & "?", vbYesNo)

If intResponse = vbYes Then
    If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists(Name:=strBookmark) Then
        ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(Index:=strBookmark).Delete
    End If
End If
End Sub
DeleteAll Method

Deletes all editing permissions in a document for a specific user.

expression.DeleteAll

expression    Required. An expression that returns an Editor object.
Example

The following example deletes all editing permissions for the first user in the Editors collection in the active document.

Dim objEditor As Editor
Set objEditor = Selection.Editors(1)

objEditor.DeleteAll
DeleteAllComments Method

Deletes all comments from the Comments collection in a document.

expression.DeleteAllComments

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the Add method for the Comments object to add a comment to a document.
Example

This example deletes all comments in the active document. This example assumes you have comments in active document.

Sub DelAllComments()
    ActiveDocument.DeleteAllComments
End Sub
DeleteAllCommentsShown Method

Deletes all revisions in a specified document that are displayed on the screen.

$expression.DeleteAllCommentsShown$

$expression$  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example hides all comments made by "Jeff Smith" and deletes all other displayed comments.

Sub HideDeleteComments()
    Dim rev As Reviewer
    With ActiveWindow.View
        'Display all comments and revisions
        .ShowRevisionsAndComments = True
        .ShowFormatChanges = True
        .ShowInsertionsAndDeletions = True

        For Each rev In .Reviewers
            rev.Visible = True
        Next

        'Hide only the revisions/comments made by the
        'reviewer named "Jeff Smith"
        .Reviewers(Index:="Jeff Smith").Visible = False
    End With

    'Delete all comments displayed in the active view
    ActiveDocument.DeleteAllCommentsShown
End Sub
DeleteAllEditableRanges Method

Deletes permissions in all ranges for which the specified user or group of users has permission to modify.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{DeleteAllEditableRanges}(\text{EditorID}) \]

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

\textit{EditorID} Optional Variant. Can be either a String that represents the user's e-mail alias (if in the same domain), an e-mail address, or a \textit{WdEditorType} constant that represents a group of users. If omitted, no permissions are deleted from a document.

\textit{wdEditorType} can be one of the following \textit{wdEditorType} constants.

\textit{wdEditorCurrent} Represents the current user of the document.
\textit{wdEditorEditors} Represents the Editors group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
\textit{wdEditorEveryone} Represents all users who open a document.
\textit{wdEditorOwners} Represents the Owners group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
Remarks

You can also use the **DeleteAll** method for the **Editor** object to delete permissions in all ranges for which a specified user or group of users has permission to modify.
**Example**

The following example deletes all permissions in all ranges for the current user.

`ActiveDocument.DeleteAllEditableRanges wdEditorCurrent`
DeleteAllInkAnnotations Method

Deletes all handwritten ink annotations in a document.

expression.DeleteAllInkAnnotations

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

To work with ink annotations, you must be running Microsoft Word on a tablet computer. For more information on adding handwritten ink annotations to a document, see "Mark up a document with ink annotations" in Microsoft Word Help.
Example

The following example deletes all handwritten ink annotations in the active document.

ActiveDocument.DeleteAllInkAnnotations
DetectLanguage Method

Analyzes the specified text to determine the language that it is written in.

`expression.DetectLanguage`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Document`, `Range`, or `Selection` object.
Remarks

The results of the `DetectLanguage` method are stored in the `LanguageID` property on a character-by-character basis. To read the `LanguageID` property, you must first specify a selection or range of text.

When applied to a `Document` object, the `DetectLanguage` method checks all available text in the document (headers, footers, text boxes, and so forth). If the specified text contains a partial sentence, the selection or range is extended to the end of the sentence.

If the `DetectLanguage` method has already been applied to the specified text, the `LanguageDetected` property is set to `True`. To reevaluate the language of the specified text, you must first set the `LanguageDetected` property to `False`.

For more information about automatic language detection, see About automatic language detection.
Example

This example checks the active document to determine the language it’s written in and then displays the result.

With ActiveDocument
    If .LanguageDetected = True Then
        x = MsgBox("This document has already " & "been checked. Do you want to check " & "it again?", vbYesNo)
        If x = vbYes Then
            .LanguageDetected = False
            .DetectLanguage
        End If
    Else
        .DetectLanguage
    End If
    If .Range.LanguageID = wdEnglishUS Then
        MsgBox "This is a U.S. English document."
    Else
        MsgBox "This is not a U.S. English document."
    End If
End With
Disable Method

Removes the specified key combination if it's currently assigned to a command. After you use this method, the key combination has no effect. Using this method is the equivalent to clicking the Remove button in the Customize Keyboard dialog box (Tools menu).

Note Use the Clear method with a KeyBinding object to reset a built-in command to its default key assignment. You don't need to remove or rebind a KeyBinding object before adding it elsewhere.

expression.Disable

expression Required. An expression that returns a KeyBinding object.
Example

This example removes the CTRL+SHIFT+B key assignment. This key combination is assigned to the **Bold** command by default.

```vba
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
FindKey(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyShift, wdKeyB)).Disable
```

This example assigns the CTRL+SHIFT+O key combination to the **Organizer** command. The example then uses the **Disable** method to remove the CTRL+SHIFT+O key combination and displays a message.

```vba
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyO, _
    wdKeyControl, wdKeyShift), _
    KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, Command:="Organizer"
With FindKey(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyO, wdKeyControl, wdKeyShift))
    MsgBox .Command & " is assigned to CTRL+Shift+O"
    .Disable
    If .Command = "" Then MsgBox _
        "Nothing is assigned to CTRL+Shift+O"
End With
```

This example removes all key assignments for the global macro named "Macro1."

```vba
Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
For Each kbLoop In KeysBoundTo _
    (KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryMacro, Command:="Macro1")
    kbLoop.Disable
Next kbLoop
```
Display Method

Displays the specified built-in Word dialog box until either the user closes it or the specified amount of time has passed. Returns a Long that indicates which button was clicked to close the dialog box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>The Close button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The OK button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
<td>The Cancel button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 0 (zero)</td>
<td>A command button: 1 is the first button, 2 is the second button, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** Any actions initiated or settings specified while a dialog box is displayed using this method aren't carried out. Use the Show method to display a dialog box and carry out actions or apply settings.

`expression.Display(TimeOut)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a Dialog object.

**TimeOut** Optional Variant. The amount of time that Word will wait before closing the dialog box automatically. One unit is approximately 0.001 second. Concurrent system activity may increase the effective time value. If this argument is omitted, the dialog box is closed when the user closes it.
Example

This example displays the **About** dialog box.

Dim dlgAbout As Dialog

Set dlgAbout = Dialogs(wdDialogHelpAbout)
dlgAbout.Display

This example displays the **Zoom** dialog box for approximately nine seconds.

Dialogs(wdDialogViewZoom).Display  TimeOut:=9000
DisplayMoveDialog Method

Displays the Move dialog box, in which the user can specify a new location for the active e-mail message in an available message store. This method is available only if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.

expression.DisplayMoveDialog

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMessage object.
Example

This example displays the Move dialog box for the active e-mail message.

Application.MailMessage.DisplayMoveDialog
DisplayProperties Method

Displays the Properties dialog box for the active e-mail message. This method is available only if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.

`expression.DisplayProperties`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `MailMessage` object.
Example

This example displays the **Properties** dialog box for the active e-mail message.

Application.MailMessage.DisplayProperties
DisplaySelectNamesDialog Method

Displays the Select Names dialog box, in which the user can add addresses to the To:, Cc:, and Bcc: lines in the active, unsent e-mail message. This method is available only if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.

expression.DisplaySelectNamesDialog

expression  Required. An expression that returns a MailMessage object.
Example

This example displays the Select Names dialog box for the active e-mail message.

Application.MailMessage.DisplaySelectNamesDialog
Distribute Method

Evenly distributes the shapes in the specified range of shapes. You can specify whether you want to distribute the shapes horizontally or vertically and whether you want to distribute them over the entire page or just over the space they originally occupy.

expression.Distribute(Distribute, RelativeTo)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Distribute Required MsoDistributeCmd.

MsoDistributeCmd can be one of these MsoDistributeCmd constants.

msoDistributeHorizontally
msoDistributeVertically

RelativeTo Required Long. True to distribute the shapes evenly over the entire horizontal or vertical space on the page. False to distribute them within the horizontal or vertical space that the range of shapes originally occupies.
Example

This example defines a shape range that contains all the AutoShapes on the active document and then horizontally distributes the shapes in this range.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes
    numShapes = .Count
    If numShapes > 1 Then
        numAutoShapes = 0
        ReDim autoShpArray(1 To numShapes)
        For i = 1 To numShapes
            If .Item(i).Type = msoAutoShape Then
                numAutoShapes = numAutoShapes + 1
                autoShpArray(numAutoShapes) = .Item(i).Name
            End If
        Next
        If numAutoShapes > 1 Then
            ReDim Preserve autoShpArray(1 To numAutoShapes)
            Set asRange = .Range(autoShpArray)
            asRange.Distribute msoDistributeHorizontally, False
        End If
    End If
End With
```
**DistributeHeight Method**

Adjusts the height of the specified rows or cells so that they're equal.

`expression.DistributeHeight`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Cells** or **Rows** object.
Example

This example adjusts the height of the rows in the first table in the active document so that they're equal.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.DistributeHeight

This example adjusts the height of the first three rows in the first table so that they're equal.

Dim rngTemp As Range

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    rngTemp.Rows.DistributeHeight
End If
DistributeWidth Method

Adjusts the width of the specified columns or cells so that they're equal.

expression.DistributeWidth

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Cells or Columns object.
Example

This example adjusts the width of the columns in the first table in the active document so that they're equal.

`ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns.DistributeWidth`

This example adjusts the height of the selected cells.

```vba
If Selection.Cells.Count >= 2 Then
    Selection.Cells.DistributeWidth
End If
```
DoClick Method

Clicks the specified field. If the field is a GOTOBUTTON field, this method moves the insertion point to the specified location or selects the specified bookmark. If the field is a MACROBUTTON field, this method runs the specified macro. If the field is a HYPERLINK field, this method jumps to the target location.

expression.DoClick

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Field object.
Example

If the first field in the selection is a GOTOBUTTON field, this example clicks it (the insertion point is moved to the specified location, or the specified bookmark is selected).

Dim fldTemp

Set fldTemp = Selection.Fields(1)
If fldTemp.Type = wdFieldGoToButton Then fldTemp.DoClick
DoVerb Method

Requests that an OLE object perform one of its available verbs—the actions an OLE object takes to activate its contents. Each OLE object supports a set of verbs that pertain to that object.

`expression.DoVerb(VerbIndex)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an OLEFormat object.

*VerbIndex* Optional Variant. The verb that the OLE object should perform. If this argument is omitted, the default verb is sent. If the OLE object does not support the requested verb, an error will occur. Can be any WdOLEVerb constant.

WdOLEVerb can be one of these WdOLEVerb constants.

- **wdOLEVerbPrimary** Performs the verb that is invoked when the user double-clicks the object.
- **wdOLEVerbShow** Shows the object to the user for editing or viewing. Use it to show a newly inserted object for initial editing.
- **wdOLEVerbOpen** Opens the object in a separate window.
- **wdOLEVerbHide** Removes the object's user interface from view.
- **wdOLEVerbUIActivate** Activates the object in place and displays any user-interface tools that the object needs, such as menus or toolbars.
- **wdOLEVerbInPlaceActivate** Runs the object and installs its window, but doesn't install any user-interface tools.
- **wdOLEVerbDiscardUndoState** Forces the object to discard any undo state that it might be maintaining; note that the object remains active, however.
Example

This example sends the default verb to the server for the first floating OLE object on the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).OLEFormat.DoVerb
Duplicate Method

Creates a duplicate of the specified Shape or ShapeRange object, adds the new range of shapes to the Shapes collection at a standard offset from the original shapes, and then returns the new Shape object.

expression.Duplicate

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shape or ShapeRange object.
Example

This example creates a duplicate of shape one on the active document and then changes the fill for the new shape.

```
Set newShape = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Duplicate
With newShape
    .Fill.PresetGradient msoGradientVertical, 1, msoGradientGold
End With
```
Edit Method

Opens the specified OLE object for editing in the application it was created in.

`expression.Edit`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an `OLEFormat` object.
Example

This example opens (for editing) the first embedded OLE object (defined as a shape) on the active document.

Dim shapesAll As Shapes
Set shapesAll = ActiveDocument.Shapes
If shapesAll.Count >= 1 Then
  If shapesAll(1).Type = msoEmbeddedOLEObject Then
    shapesAll(1).OLEFormat.Edit
  End If
End If

This example opens (for editing) the first linked OLE object (defined as an inline shape) in the active document.

Dim colIS As InlineShapes
Set colIS = ActiveDocument.InlineShapes
If colIS.Count >= 1 Then
  If colIS(1).Type = wdInlineShapeLinkedOLEObject Then
    colIS(1).OLEFormat.Edit
  End If
End If
EditDataSource Method

Opens or switches to the mail merge data source.

expression.EditDataSource

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.
Remarks

If the data source is a Word document, this method opens the data source (or activates the data source if it's already open).

If Word is accessing the data through dynamic data exchange (DDE)— using an application such as Microsoft Excel or Microsoft Access— this method displays the data source in that application.

Security  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

If Word is accessing the data through open database connectivity (ODBC), this method displays the data in a Word document. Note that if Microsoft Query is installed, a message appears, providing the option to display Microsoft Query instead of converting data.
Example

This example opens or activates the data source attached to the document named "Sales.doc."

Documents("Sales.doc").MailMerge.EditDataSource

This example opens or activates the attached data source if the data source is a Word document.

Dim dsMain As MailMergeDataSource

Set dsMain = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
If dsMain.Type = wdMergeInfoFromWord Then
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.EditDataSource
End If
EditHeaderSource Method

Opens the header source attached to a mail merge main document, or activates the header source if it's already open.

**Note** If the mail merge main document doesn't have a header source, this method causes an error.

*expression*.EditHeaderSource

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **MailMerge** object.
Example

This example attaches a header source to the active document and then opens the header source.

With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
    .MainDocumentType = wdFormLetters
    .OpenHeaderSource Name:="C:\Documents\Header.doc"
    .EditHeaderSource
End With

This example opens the header source if the active document has an associated header file attached to it.

Dim mmTemp As MailMerge
Set mmTemp = ActiveDocument.MailMerge
If mmTemp.State = wdMainAndSourceAndHeader Or _
    mmTemp.State = wdMainAndHeader Then
    mmTemp.EditHeaderSource
End If
EditMainDocument Method

Activates the mail merge main document associated with the specified header source or data source document.

**Note** If the main document isn't open, an error occurs. Use the **Open** method if the main document isn't currently open.

`expression>EditMainDocument`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **MailMerge** object.
Example

This example attempts to activate the main document associated with the active data source document. If the main document isn't open, the **Open** dialog box is displayed, with a message in the status bar.

```vba
Sub ActivateMain()
    On Error GoTo errorHandler
    Documents("Data.doc").MailMerge.EditMainDocument
    Exit Sub

errorhandler:
    If Err = 4605 Then StatusBar = "Main document is not open"
    Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen).Show
End Sub
```
EditType Method

Sets options for the specified text form field.

expression.EditType(Type, Default, Format, Enabled)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a TextInput object.

Type  Required WdTextFormFieldType. The text box type.

WdTextFormFieldType can be one of these WdTextFormFieldType constants.
wdCalculationText
wdCurrentDateText
wdCurrentTimeText
wdDateTimeText
wdNumberText
wdRegularText

Default  Optional Variant. The default text that appears in the text box.

Format  Optional Variant. The formatting string used to format the text, number, or date (for example, "0.00," "Title Case," or "M/d/yy"). For more examples of formats, see the list of formats for the specified text form field type in the Text Form Field Options dialog box.

Enabled  Optional Variant. True to enable the form field for text entry.
Example

This example adds a text form field named "Today" at the beginning of the active document. The **EditType** method is used to set the type to **wdCurrentDateText** and set the date format to "M/d/yy."

```vba
With ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add (_
    Range:=ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0), _
    Type:=wdFieldFormTextInput)
    .Name = "Today"
    .TextInput.EdtType Type:=wdCurrentDateText, _
    Format:="M/d/yy", Enabled:=False
End With
```
Enable Method

Formats the first character in the specified paragraph as a dropped capital letter.

`expression.Enable`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **DropCap** object.
Example

This example formats the first paragraph in the selection to begin with a dropped capital letter.

With Selection.Paragraphs(1).DropCap .Enable .LinesToDrop = 2 .FontName = "Arial"
End With
EndKey Method

Moves or extends the selection to the end of the specified unit. This method returns an integer that indicates the number of characters the selection or active end was actually moved, or it returns 0 (zero) if the move was unsuccessful.

**Note** This method corresponds to functionality of the END key.

```expression.EndKey(Unit, Extend)```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a *Selection* object.

*Unit* Optional *Variant*. The unit by which the selection is to be moved or extended. *WdUnits*.

Can be one of the following *WdUnits* constants:

- `wdStory`
- `wdColumn`
- `wdLine`
- `wdRow`. The default value is `wdLine`.

*Extend* Optional *Variant*. Specifies the way the selection is moved. *WdMovementType*.

Can be one of the following *WdMovementType* constants:

- `wdMove`
- `wdExtend`.

If the value of this argument is `wdMove`, the selection is collapsed to an insertion point and moved to the end of the specified unit. If it's `wdExtend`, the end of the selection is extended to the end of the specified unit. The default value is `wdMove`. 
Example

This example moves the selection to the end of the current line and assigns the number of characters moved to the pos variable.

\[
pos = \text{Selection.}\text{EndKey(Unit:=wdLine, Extend:=wdMove)}\]

This example moves the selection to the beginning of the current table column and then extends the selection to the end of the column.

\[
\text{If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then} \\
\quad \text{Selection.HomeKey Unit:=wdColumn, Extend:=wdMove} \\
\quad \text{Selection.}\text{EndKey Unit:=wdColumn, Extend:=wdExtend} \\
\text{End If}
\]

This example moves the selection to the end of the current story. If the selection is in the main text story, the example moves the selection to the end of the document.

\[
\text{Selection.}\text{EndKey Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove}
\]
EndOf Method

Moves or extends the ending character position of a range or selection to the end of the nearest specified text unit. This method returns a value that indicates the number of character positions the range or selection was moved or extended (movement is forward in the document).

expression.EndOf(Unit, Extend)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Unit Optional Variant. The unit by which to move the ending character position. WdUnits.

Can be one of the following WdUnits constants:

wdCharacter
wdWord
wdSentence
wdParagraph
wdSection
wdStory
wdCell
wdColumn
wdRow
wdTable.

If expression returns a Selection object, wdLine can also be used. The default
value is **wdWord**.

*Extend*  Optional Variant, **WdMovementType**.

Can be either of the following **WdMovementType** constants:

**wdMove**

**wdExtend**

If **wdMove**, both ends of the range or selection object are moved to the end of the specified unit. If **wdExtend** is used, the end of the range or selection is extended to the end of the specified unit. The default value is **wdMove**.
Remarks

If the both the starting and ending positions for the range or selection are already at the end of the specified unit, this method doesn't move or extend the range or selection. For example, if the selection is at the end of a word and the trailing space, the following instruction doesn't change the selection (char equals 0 (zero)).

```
char = Selection.EndOf(Unit:=wdWord, Extend:=wdMove)
```
Example

This example extends the selection to the end of the paragraph.

charmoved = Selection.EndOf(Unit:=wdParagraph, Extend:=wdExtend)
If charmoved = 0 Then MsgBox "Selection unchanged"

This example moves myRange to the end of the first word in the selection (after the trailing space).

Set myRange = Selection.Characters(1)
myRange.EndOf Unit:=wdWord, Extend:=wdMove

This example adds a table, selects the first cell in row two, and then extends the selection to the end of the column.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=myRange, NumRows:=5, NumColumns:=3)
myTable.Cell(2, 1).Select
Selection.EndOf Unit:=wdColumn, Extend:=wdExtend
EndReview Method

Terminates a review of a file that has been sent for review using the `SendForReview` method or that has been automatically placed in a review cycle by sending a document to another user in an e-mail message.

```expression.EndReview```

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Remarks

When executed, the EndReview method displays a message asking the user whether to end the review.
**Example**

This example terminates the review of the active document. This example assumes the active document part of a review cycle.

Sub EndDocRev()
    ActiveDocument.EndReview
End Sub
EscapeKey Method

Cancels a mode such as extend or column select (equivalent to pressing the ESC key).

expression.EscapeKey

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Example

This example turns on and then cancels extend mode.

With Selection
    .ExtendMode = True
    .EscapeKey
End With
Execute Method

Execute method as it applies to the Find object.

Runs the specified find operation. Returns True if the find operation is successful. Boolean.

expression.Execute(FindText, MatchCase, MatchWholeWord, MatchWildcards, MatchSoundsLike, MatchAllWordForms, Forward, Wrap, Format, ReplaceWith, Replace, MatchKashida, MatchDiacritics, MatchAlefHamza, MatchControl)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Find object.

FindText  Optional Variant. The text to be searched for. Use an empty string (""") to search for formatting only. You can search for special characters by specifying appropriate character codes. For example, "^p" corresponds to a paragraph mark and "^t" corresponds to a tab character. For a list of special characters you can use, see Find and replace text or other items.

MatchCase  Optional Variant. True to specify that the find text be case sensitive. Corresponds to the Match case check box in the Find and Replace dialog box (Edit menu).

MatchWholeWord  Optional Variant. True to have the find operation locate only entire words, not text that's part of a larger word. Corresponds to the Find whole words only check box in the Find and Replace dialog box.

MatchWildcards  Optional Variant. True to have the find text be a special search operator. Corresponds to the Use wildcards check box in the Find and Replace dialog box.

MatchSoundsLike  Optional Variant. True to have the find operation locate words that sound similar to the find text. Corresponds to the Sounds like check box in the Find and Replace dialog box.

MatchAllWordForms  Optional Variant. True to have the find operation locate
all forms of the find text (for example, "sit" locates "sitting" and "sat").
Corresponds to the **Find all word forms** check box in the **Find and Replace**
dialog box.

**Forward**  
Optional **Variant. True** to search forward (toward the end of the
document).

**Wrap**  
Optional **Variant.** Controls what happens if the search begins at a point
other than the beginning of the document and the end of the document is reached
(or vice versa if **Forward** is set to **False**). This argument also controls what
happens if there's a selection or range and the search text isn't found in the
selection or range. Can be one of the following **WdFindWrap** constants.

WdFindWrap can be one of these WdFindWrap constants.

- **wdFindAsk** After searching the selection or range, Microsoft Word displays a
  message asking whether to search the remainder of the document.
- **wdFindContinue** The find operation continues if the beginning or end of the
  search range is reached.
- **wdFindStop** The find operation ends if the beginning or end of the search range
  is reached.

**Format**  
Optional **Variant. True** to have the find operation locate formatting in
addition to or instead of the find text.

**ReplaceWith**  
Optional **Variant.** The replacement text. To delete the text
specified by the **Find** argument, use an empty string (""). You specify special
characters and advanced search criteria just as you do for the **Find** argument. To
specify a graphic object or other nontext item as the replacement, move the item
to the Clipboard and specify "^c" for **ReplaceWith**.

**Replace**  
Optional **Variant.** Specifies how many replacements are to be made:
one, all, or none. Can be any **WdReplace** constant.

WdReplace can be one of these WdReplace constants.

- **wdReplaceAll**
- **wdReplaceNone**
- **wdReplaceOne**
**MatchKashida**  Optional **Variant. True** if find operations match text with matching kashidas in an Arabic language document. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**MatchDiacritics**  Optional **Variant. True** if find operations match text with matching diacritics in a right-to-left language document. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**MatchAlefHamza**  Optional **Variant. True** if find operations match text with matching Alef Hamzas in an Arabic language document. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**MatchControl**  Optional **Variant. True** if find operations match text with matching bidirectional control characters in a right-to-left language document. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Remarks

If `MatchWildcards` is `True`, you can specify wildcard characters and other advanced search criteria for the `FindText` argument. For example, "*(ing)" finds any word that ends in "ing."

To search for a symbol character, type a caret (^), a zero (0), and then the symbol's character code. For example, "^0151" corresponds to an em dash (—).

Unless otherwise specified, replacement text inherits the formatting of the text it replaces in the document. For example, if you replace the string "abc" with "xyz," occurrences of "abc" with bold formatting are replaced with the string "xyz" with bold formatting.

Also, if `MatchCase` is `False`, occurrences of the search text that are uppercase will be replaced with an uppercase version of the replacement text regardless of the case of the search and replacement text. Using the previous example, occurrences of "ABC" are replaced with "XYZ."

Execute method as it applies to the **Dialog** and **KeyBinding** objects.

**Dialog** object: Applies the current settings of a Microsoft Word dialog box.

**KeyBinding** object: Runs the command associated with the specified key combination.

`expression.Execute`  
`expression`  
Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Execute method as it applies to the **MailMerge** object.

Performs the specified mail merge operation.

`expression.Execute(Pause)`  
`expression`  
Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
**Pause**  Optional **Variant.** **True** for Microsoft Word pause and display a troubleshooting dialog box if a mail merge error is found. **False** to report errors in a new document.
Example

As it applies to the **Find** object.

This example finds and selects the next occurrence of the word "library."

```
With Selection.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .MatchWholeWord = True
  .MatchCase = False
  .Execute FindText:="library"
End With
```

This example finds all occurrences of the word "hi" in the active document and replaces each occurrence with "hello."

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRange.Find.Execute FindText:"hi", _
  ReplaceWith:"hello", Replace:=wdReplaceAll
```

As it applies to the **Dialog** object.

The following example enables the **Keep with next** check box on the **Line and Page Breaks** tab in the **Paragraph** dialog box.

```
With Dialogs(wdDialogFormatParagraph)
  .KeepWithNext = 1
  .Execute
End With
```

As it applies to the **KeyBinding** object.

This example assigns the CTRL+SHIFT+C key combination to the **FileClose** command and then executes the key combination (the document is closed).

```
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
Keybindings.Add KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, _
  wdKeyShift, wdKeyC), KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
  Command:="FileClose"
```
FindKey(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyShift, wdKeyC)).**Execute**

As it applies to the **MailMerge** object.

This example executes a mail merge if the active document is a main document with an attached data source.

Set `myMerge = ActiveDocument.MailMerge`
If `myMerge.State = wdMainAndDataSource` Then `MyMerge.Execute`
**Exists Method**

Determines whether the specified bookmark or task exists. Returns **True** if the bookmark or task exists.

`expression.Exists(Name)`

*expression*  An expression that returns a **Bookmarks** or **Tasks** object.

*Name*  Required **String**. A bookmark or task name.
Example

This example determines whether the bookmark named "start" exists in the active document. If the bookmark exists, it's deleted.

If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists("start") = True Then
    ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("start").Delete
End If

This example determines whether the Windows Calculator program is running (if the task exists). If Calculator isn't running, the Shell statement starts it. If Calculator is running, the application is activated.

If Tasks.Exists("Calculator") = False Then
    Shell "Calc.exe"
Else
    Tasks("Calculator").Activate
End If
Tasks("Calculator").WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
ExitWindows Method

Closes all open applications, quits Microsoft Windows, and logs the current user off. This method doesn't save changes to open Word documents; however, it does prompt you to save changes to open documents in other Windows-based applications.

expression.ExitWindows

expression Required. An expression that returns a Tasks object.
Example

This example saves all open Word documents, quits Word, and then quits Microsoft Windows.

Documents.Save NoPrompt:=True, _
    OriginalFormat:=wdOriginalDocumentFormat
Tasks.ExitWindows
Expand Method

Expands the specified range or selection. Returns the number of characters added to the range or selection. **Long**

*expression*.Expand(*Unit*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*Unit*  Optional **Variant**. The unit by which to expand the range. **WdUnits**.

Can be one of the following **WdUnits** constants:

- **wdCharacter**
- **wdWord**
- **wdSentence**
- **wdParagraph**
- **wdSection**
- **wdStory**
- **wdCell**
- **wdColumn**
- **wdRow**
- **wdTable**.

If *expression* represents a **Selection** object, **wdLine** can also be used. The default value is **wdWord**.
**Example**

This example creates a range that refers to the first word in the active document, and then it expands the range to reference the first paragraph in the document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(1)
myRange.Expand Unit:=wdParagraph
```

This example capitalizes the first character in the selection and then expands the selection to include the entire sentence.

```vba
With Selection
    .Characters(1).Case = wdTitleSentence
    .Expand Unit:=wdSentence
End With
```
ExpandOutline Method

Expands the text under the selection or the specified range by one heading level.

**Note** If the document isn't in outline or master document view, an error occurs.

`expression.ExpandOutline(Range)`

- `expression` Required. An expression that returns a `View` object.
- `Range` Optional `Range` object. The range of paragraphs to be expanded. If this argument is omitted, the entire selection is expanded.
Example

This example expands every heading in the document by one level.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
  .Type = wdOutlineView
  .ExpandOutline Range:=ActiveDocument.Content
End With
```

This example expands the active paragraph in the Document2 window.

```vba
With Windows("Document2")
  .Activate
  .View.Type = wdOutlineView
  .View.ExpandOutline
End With
```
Extend Method

Turns extend mode on (sets the `ExtendMode` property to `True`), or if extend mode is already on, extends the selection to the next larger unit of text. The progression of selected units of text is as follows: word, sentence, paragraph, section, entire document.

If *Character* is specified, extends the selection forward through the next instance of the specified character. The selection is extended by moving the active end of the selection.

```
expression.Extend(Character)
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*Character*  Optional *Variant*. The character through which the selection is extended. This argument is case sensitive and must evaluate to a *String* or an error occurs. Also, if the value of this argument is longer than a single character, Microsoft Word ignores the command entirely.
Example

This example collapses the current selection to an insertion point and then selects the current sentence.

With Selection
  ' Collapse current selection to insertion point.
  .Collapse
  ' Turn extend mode on.
  .Extend
  ' Extend selection to word.
  .Extend
  ' Extend selection to sentence.
  .Extend
End With

Here is an example that accomplishes the same task without the \texttt{Extend} method.

With Selection
  ' Collapse current selection.
  .Collapse
  ' Expand selection to current sentence.
  .Expand Unit:=wdSentence
End With

This example makes the end of the selection active and extends the selection through the next instance of a capital "R".

With Selection
  .StartIsActive = False
  .Extend Character:="R"
End With
FindRecord Method

Searches the contents of the specified mail merge data source for text in a particular field. Returns True if the search text is found. Boolean.

Note  Corresponds to the Find Record button on the Mail Merge toolbar.

expression.FindRecord(FindText, Field)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeDataSource object.

FindText  Required String. The text to be looked for.

Field  Required Variant. The name of the field to be searched.
Remarks

The FindRecord method does a forward search only. Therefore, if the active record is not the first record in the data source and the record for which you are searching is before the active record, the FindRecord method will return no results. To ensure that the entire data source is searched, set the ActiveRecord property to wdFirstRecord.
Example

This example displays a merge document for the first data record in which the FirstName field contains "Joe." If the data record is found, the number of the record is stored in the numRecord variable.

Dim dsMain As MailMergeDataSource
Dim numRecord As Integer

ActiveDocument.MailMerge.ViewMailMergeFieldCodes = False
Set dsMain = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
If dsMain.FindRecord(FindText:="Joe", _
    Field:="FirstName") = True Then
    numRecord = dsMain.ActiveRecord
End If
FitText Method

Adjusts the size of the text in the nodes in a diagram to fit within the boundaries of the nodes.

Note This method functions only in Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2003.

expression.FitText

expression Required. An expression that returns a Diagram object.
FitToPages Method

Decreases the font size of text just enough so that the document will fit on one fewer pages. An error occurs if Word is unable to reduce the page count by one.

expression.FitToPages

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example attempts to reduce the page count of the active document by one page.

On Error GoTo errhandler
ActiveDocument.FitToPages
errhandler:
If Err = 5538 Then MsgBox "Fit to pages failed"

This example attempts to reduce the page count of each open document by one page.

For Each doc In Documents
    doc.FitToPages
Next doc
**Flip Method**

Flips a shape horizontally or vertically.

```
expression.Flip(FlipCmd)
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.

*FlipCmd*  Required [MsoFlipCmd]. The flip orientation.

MsoFlipCmd can be one of these MsoFlipCmd constants.

- msoFlipHorizontal
- msoFlipVertical
Example

This example adds a triangle to the active document, duplicates the triangle, and then flips the duplicate triangle vertically and makes it red.

Sub FlipShape()
    With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape( _
        Type:=msoShapeRightTriangle, Left:=150, _
        Top:=150, Width:=50, Height:=50).Duplicate
        .Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(Red:=255, Green:=0, Blue:=0)
        .Flip msoFlipVertical
    End With
End Sub
Follow Method

Displays a cached document associated with the specified Hyperlink object, if it's already been downloaded. Otherwise, this method resolves the hyperlink, downloads the target document, and displays the document in the appropriate application.

**Note** If the hyperlink uses the file protocol, this method opens the document instead of downloading it.

expression.Follow(NewWindow, AddHistory, ExtraInfo, Method, HeaderInfo)

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a Hyperlink object.

**NewWindow** Optional Variant. True to display the target document in a new window. The default value is False.

**AddHistory** Optional Variant. This argument is reserved for future use.

**ExtraInfo** Optional Variant. A string or byte array that specifies additional information for HTTP to use to resolve the hyperlink. For example, you can use ExtraInfo to specify the coordinates of an image map, the contents of a form, or a FAT file name. The string is either posted or appended, depending on the value of Method. Use the ExtraInfoRequired property to determine whether extra information is required.

**Method** Optional Variant. Specifies the way additional information for HTTP is handled. Can be any MsoExtraInfoMethod constant.

Enumerated type can be one of these enumerated type constants.

msoMethodGet ExtraInfo is a string that's appended to the address.
msoMethodPost ExtraInfo is posted as a string or a byte array.

**HeaderInfo** Optional Variant. A string that specifies header information for the HTTP request. The default value is an empty string. You can combine several header lines into a single string by using the following syntax: "string1  " & vbCrLf & "string2  ". The specified string is automatically converted into ANSI
characters. Note that the `HeaderInfo` argument may overwrite default HTTP header fields.
Example

This example follows the first hyperlink in Home.doc.

Documents("Home.doc").HyperLinks(1).Follow

This example inserts a hyperlink to www.msn.com and then follows the hyperlink.

Dim hypTemp As Hyperlink
With Selection
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
  .InsertAfter "MSN "
  .Previous
End With

Set hypTemp = ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks.Add(_
  Address:="http://www.msn.com", _
  Anchor:=Selection.Range)
hypTemp. Follow NewWindow:=False, AddHistory:=True
FollowHyperlink Method

Displays a cached document, if it's already been downloaded. Otherwise, this method resolves the hyperlink, downloads the target document, and displays the document in the appropriate application.

**Note** If the hyperlink uses the file protocol, this method opens the document instead of downloading it.

expression.FollowHyperlink(Address, SubAddress, NewWindow, AddHistory, ExtraInfo, Method, HeaderInfo)

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

*Address* Required **String**. The address of the target document.

*SubAddress* Optional **Variant**. The location within the target document. The default value is an empty string.

*NewWindow* Optional **Variant**. **True** to display the target location in a new window. The default value is **False**.

*AddHistory* Optional **Variant**. **True** to add the link to the current day's history folder.

*ExtraInfo* Optional **Variant**. A string or a byte array that specifies additional information for HTTP to use to resolve the hyperlink. For example, you can use *ExtraInfo* to specify the coordinates of an image map, the contents of a form, or a FAT file name. The string is either posted or appended, depending on the value of *Method*. Use the **ExtraInfoRequired** property to determine whether extra information is required.

*Method* Optional **Variant**. Specifies the way additional information for HTTP is handled. **MsoExtraInfoMethod**.

Can be one of the following **MsoExtraInfoMethod** constants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


**msoMethodGet** *ExtraInfo* is a string that's appended to the address. **msoMethodPost** *ExtraInfo* is posted as a string or a byte array.

**HeaderInfo** Optional **Variant**. A string that specifies header information for the HTTP request. The default value is an empty string. You can combine several header lines into a single string by using the following syntax: "*string1* " & vbCr & "*string2* ". The specified string is automatically converted into ANSI characters. Note that the **HeaderInfo** argument may overwrite default HTTP header fields.
Example

This example follows the specified URL address and displays the Microsoft home page in a new window.

ActiveDocument.FollowHyperlink _
    Address:="http://www.Microsoft.com", _
    NewWindow:=True, AddHistory:=True

This example displays the HTML document named "Default.htm."

ActiveDocument.FollowHyperlink Address:="file:C:\Pages\Default.htm"
Formula Method

Inserts an \( = \text{(Formula)} \) field that contains the specified formula into a table cell.

\[ \text{expression} \cdot \text{Formula} (\text{Formula}, \text{NumFormat}) \]

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Cell** object.

**Formula**  Optional **Variant**. The mathematical formula you want the \( = \text{(Formula)} \) field to evaluate. Spreadsheet-type references to table cells are valid. For example, "=SUM(A4:C4)" specifies the first three values in the fourth row. For more information about the \( = \text{(Formula)} \) field, see Field codes: \( = \text{(Formula)} \) field.

**NumFormat**  Optional **Variant**. A format for the result of the \( = \text{(Formula)} \) field. For information about the types of formats you can apply, see Numeric Picture (\#) field switch.
Remarks

*Formula* is optional as long as there is at least one cell that contains a value above or to the left of the cell that contains the insertion point. If the cells above the insertion point contain values, the inserted field is `=SUM(ABOVE)`; if the cells to the left of the insertion point contain values, the inserted field is `=SUM(LEFT)`. If both the cells above the insertion point and the cells to the left of the insertion point contain values, Microsoft Word uses the following rules to determine which SUM function to insert:

- If the cell immediately above the insertion point contains a value, Word inserts `=SUM(ABOVE)`.  
- If the cell immediately above the insertion point doesn't contain a value and the cell immediately to the left of it does, Word inserts `=SUM(LEFT)`.  
- If neither adjoining cell contains a value, Word inserts `=SUM(ABOVE)`.  
- If you don't specify *Formula* and all the cells above and to the left of the insertion point are empty, the result of the field is an error.
Example

This example creates a 3x3 table at the beginning of the active document and then averages the numbers in the first column.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(myRange, 3, 3)
With myTable
    .Cell(1, 1).Range.InsertAfter "100"
    .Cell(2, 1).Range.InsertAfter "50"
    .Cell(3, 1).Formula Formula:="=Average(Above)"
End With

This example inserts a formula at the insertion point that determines the largest number in the cells above the selected cell.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Cells(1).Formula Formula:="=Max(Above)"
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
Forward Method

Opens a new e-mail message with an empty To: line for forwarding the active message. This method is available only if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.

expression.**Forward**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **MailMessage** object.
Example

This example opens a new e-mail message for forwarding the active message.

Application.MailMessage.Forward
GetAddress Method

Returns an address from the default address book.

*expression*.GetAddress(*Name, AddressProperties, UseAutoText, DisplaySelectDialog, SelectDialog, CheckNamesDialog, RecentAddressesChoice, UpdateRecentAddresses*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

*Name*  Optional Variant. The name of the addressee, as specified in the Search Name dialog box in the address book.

*AddressProperties*  Optional Variant. If *UseAutoText* is True, this argument denotes the name of an AutoText entry that defines a sequence of address book properties. If *UseAutoText* is False or omitted, this argument defines a custom layout. Valid address book property names or sets of property names are surrounded by angle brackets ("<" and ">") and separated by a space or a paragraph mark (for example, "<PR_GIVEN_NAME> <PR_SURNAME>" & vbCr & "<PR_OFFICE_TELEPHONE_NUMBER>").

If this argument is omitted, default AutoText entry named "AddressLayout" is used. If "AddressLayout" hasn't been defined, the following address layout definition is used: "<PR_GIVEN_NAME> <PR_SURNAME>" & vbCr & "<PR_STREET_ADDRESS>" & vbCr & "<PR_LOCALITY>" & "," & "<PR_STATE_OR_PROVINCE>" & "<PR_COUNTRY>".

For a list of the valid address book property names, see the AddAddress method.

*UseAutoText*  Optional Variant. True if *AddressProperties* specifies the name of an AutoText entry that defines a sequence of address book properties; False if it specifies a custom layout.

*DisplaySelectDialog*  Optional Variant. Specifies whether the Select Name dialog box is displayed, as shown in the following table.
### Value | Result
--- | ---
0 (zero) | The **Select Name** dialog box isn't displayed.
1 or omitted | The **Select Name** dialog box is displayed.
2 | The **Select Name** dialog box isn't displayed, and no search for a specific name is performed. The address returned by this method will be the previously selected address.

**SelectDialog** Optional **Variant**. Specifies how the **Select Name** dialog box should be displayed (that is, in what mode), as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Display mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero) or omitted</td>
<td>Browse mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compose mode, with only the To: box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Compose mode, with both the To: and CC: boxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CheckNamesDialog** Optional **Variant**. **True** to display the **Check Names** dialog box when the value of the **Name** argument isn't specific enough.

**RecentAddressesChoice** Optional **Variant**. **True** to use the list of recently used return addresses.

**UpdateRecentAddresses** Optional **Variant**. **True** to add an address to the list of recently used addresses; **False** to not add the address. If **SelectDialog** is set to 1 or 2, this argument is ignored.
**Example**

This example sets the variable `strAddress` to John Smith's address, moves the insertion point to the beginning of the document, and inserts the address. The inserted address will include the default address book properties.

```
Dim strAddress

strAddress = Application.GetAddress(Name:="John Smith", _
    CheckNamesDialog:=True)
ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0).InsertAfter strAddress
```

The following example returns John Smith's address, using the "My Address Layout" AutoText entry as the layout definition. "My Address Layout" is defined in the active template and contains a set of address properties assigned to the `text$` variable. The example also adds John Smith's address to the list of recently used addresses.

```
Dim TagIDArray(0 To 3) As String
Dim ValueArray(0 To 3) As String
Dim strAddress As String

TagIDArray(0) = "PR_DISPLAY_NAME"
TagIDArray(1) = "PR_GIVEN_NAME"
TagIDArray(2) = "PR_SURNAME"
TagIDArray(3) = "PRCOMMENT"
ValueArray(0) = "Display_Name"
ValueArray(1) = "John"
ValueArray(2) = "Smith"
ValueArray(3) = "This is a comment"

Application.AddAddress TagID:=TagIDArray(), Value:=ValueArray()
strAddress = Application.GetAddress(Name:="John Smith", _
    UpdateRecentAddresses:=True)
```
GetCrossReferenceItems Method

Returns an array of items that can be cross-referenced based on the specified cross-reference type. The array corresponds to the items listed in the For which box in the Cross-reference dialog box (Insert menu).

**Note** An item returned by this method can be used as the ReferenceWhich argument for the InsertCrossReference method.

```vba
expression.GetCrossReferenceItems(ReferenceType)
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**ReferenceType** Required Variant. The type of item you want to insert a cross-reference to. **WdReferenceType**.

Can be one of the following **WdReferenceType** constants.

- wdRefTypeBookmark
- wdRefTypeEndnote
- wdRefTypeFootnote
- wdRefTypeHeading
- wdRefTypeNumberedItem.

**Example**

This example displays the name of the first bookmark in the active document that can be cross-referenced.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Count >= 1 Then
    myBookmarks = ActiveDocument.GetCrossReferenceItems( _
        wdRefTypeBookmark)
    MsgBox myBookmarks(1)
End If
```
This example uses the **GetCrossReferenceItems** method to retrieve a list of headings that can be cross-referenced and then inserts a cross-reference to the page that includes the heading "Introduction."

```vba
myHeadings = _
    ActiveDocument.GetCrossReferenceItems(wdRefTypeHeading)
For i = 1 To Ubound(myHeadings)
    If Instr(LCase$(myHeadings(i)), "introduction") Then
        Selection.InsertCrossReference _
        ReferenceType:=wdRefTypeHeading, _
        ReferenceKind:=wdPageNumber, ReferenceItem:=i
        Selection.InsertParagraphAfter
    End If
Next i
```
GetDefaultTheme Method

Returns a String that represents the name of the default theme plus the theme formatting options Microsoft Word uses for new documents, e-mail messages, or Web pages.

\[expression.\text{GetDefaultTheme}(DocumentType)\]

\textit{expression} \hspace{1em} \textbf{Required.} An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

\textbf{DocumentType} \hspace{1em} \textbf{Required} The type of new document for which you want to retrieve the default theme name. \textit{WdDocumentMedium}.

WdDocumentMedium can be one of these WdDocumentMedium constants.

\textit{wdEmailMessage}
\textit{wdDocument}
\textit{wdWebPage}
Remarks

You can also use the ThemeName property to return and set the default theme for new e-mail messages.
Example

This example displays the name of the theme Word uses for new Web pages.

MsgBox Application.GetDefaultTheme(wdWebPage)
GetLetterContent Method

Retrieves letter elements from the specified document and returns a LetterContent object.

expression.GetLetterContent

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example displays the salutation and recipient name from the letter in the active document.


This example retrieves letter elements from the active document, changes the list of carbon copy (CC) recipients by setting the CCList property, and then uses the SetLetterContent method to update the active document to reflect the changes.

Set myLetterContent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
With myLetterContent
  .CCList = "J. Burns, L. Scarpaczyk, K. Wong"
  .RecipientName = "Amy Anderson"
  .RecipientAddress = "123 Main" & vbCr & "Bellevue, WA 98004"
  .LetterStyle = wdFullBlock
End With
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=myLetterContent
GetPoint Method

Returns the screen coordinates of the specified range or shape.

expression.GetPoint(ScreenPixelsLeft, ScreenPixelsTop, ScreenPixelsWidth, ScreenPixelsHeight, obj)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Window object.

ScreenPixelsLeft  Required Long. The variable name to which you want Microsoft Word to return the value for the left edge of the object.

ScreenPixelsTop  Required Long. The variable name to which you want Word to return the value for the top edge of the object.

ScreenPixelsWidth  Required Long. The variable name to which you want Word to return the value for the width of the object.

ScreenPixelsHeight  Required Long. The variable name to which you want Word to return the value for the height of the object.

obj  Required Object. A Range or Shape object.
Remarks

If the entire range or shape isn't visible on the screen, an error occurs.
Example

This example examines the current selection and returns its screen coordinates.

Dim pLeft As Long
Dim pTop As Long
Dim pWidth As Long
Dim pHeight As Long

ActiveWindow.GetPoint pLeft, pTop, pWidth, pHeight, _
    Selection.Range
MsgBox "Left = " & pLeft & vbCrLf _
    & "Top = " & pTop & vbCrLf _
    & "Width = " & pWidth & vbCrLf _
    & "Height = " & pHeight
GetSpellingSuggestions Method

GetSpellingSuggestions method as it applies to the Range object.

Returns a SpellingSuggestions collection that represents the words suggested as spelling replacements for the first word in the specified range.


expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

CustomDictionary Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of the custom dictionary.

IgnoreUppercase Optional Variant. True to ignore words in all uppercase letters. If this argument is omitted, the current value of the IgnoreUppercase property is used.

MainDictionary Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of the main dictionary. If you don't specify a main dictionary, Microsoft Word uses the main dictionary that corresponds to the language formatting of the first word in the range.

SuggestionMode Optional Variant. Specifies the way Word makes spelling suggestions. Can be one of the following WdSpellingWordType constants. The default value is WdSpellword.

WdSpellingWordType can be one of these WdSpellingWordType constants. wdAnagram wdSpellword wdWildcard
CustomDictionary2 – CustomDictionary10  Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of an additional custom dictionary. You can specify as many as nine additional dictionaries.

GetSpellingSuggestions method as it applies to the Application and Global objects.

Returns a SpellingSuggestions collection that represents the words suggested as spelling replacements for a given word.


expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Word  Required String. The word whose spelling is to be checked.

CustomDictionary  Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of the custom dictionary.

IgnoreUppercase  Optional Variant. True to ignore words in all uppercase letters. If this argument is omitted, the current value of the IgnoreUppercase property is used.

MainDictionary  Optional Variant. Either an expression that returns a Dictionary object or the file name of the main dictionary. If you don't specify a main dictionary, Microsoft Word uses the main dictionary that corresponds to the language formatting of Word or of the first word in the range.

SuggestionMode  Optional Variant. Specifies the way Word makes spelling suggestions. Can be one of the following WdSpellingWordType constants. The default value is WdSpellword.

WdSpellingWordType can be one of these WdSpellingWordType constants. wdAnagram
wdSpellword
**wdWildcard**

**CustomDictionary2 – CustomDictionary10** Optional **Variant**. Either an expression that returns a **Dictionary** object or the file name of an additional custom dictionary. You can specify as many as nine additional dictionaries.
Remarks

If the word is spelled correctly, the **Count** property of the **SpellingSuggestions** object returns 0 (zero).
Example

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example looks for the alternate spelling suggestions for the first word in the selection. If there are suggestions, the example runs a spelling check on the selection.

```vba
If Selection.Range.GetSpellingSuggestions.Count = 0 Then
    MsgBox "No suggestions."
Else
    Selection.Range.CheckSpelling
End If
```

As it applies to the **Global** object.

This example looks for the alternate spelling suggestions for the word "?ook." Suggestions include replacements for the ? wildcard character. Any suggested spellings are displayed in message boxes.

```vba
Sub DisplaySuggestions()
    Dim sugList As SpellingSuggestions
    Dim sug As SpellingSuggestion
    Dim strSugList As String
    Set sugList = GetSpellingSuggestions(Word:="lrok", _
        SuggestionMode:=wdSpellword)
    If sugList.Count = 0 Then
        MsgBox "No suggestions."
    Else
        For Each sug In sugList
            strSugList = strSugList & vbTab & sug.Name & vbCrLf
        Next sug
        MsgBox "The suggestions for this word are: " _
            & vbCrLf & strSugList
    End If
End Sub
```
GoBack Method

Moves the insertion point among the last three locations where editing occurred in the active document (the same as pressing SHIFT+F5).

\[ expression . GoBack \]

\[ expression \] Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example opens the most recently used file and then moves the insertion point to the location where editing last occurred.

RecentFiles(1).Open
Application.GoBack
GoForward Method

Moves the insertion point forward among the last three locations where editing occurred in the active document.

expression.GoForward

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example moves the insertion point to the next location where editing occurred.

Application. **GoForward**
GoTo Method

**Document** or **Range** object: Returns a **Range** object that represents the start position of the specified item, such as a page, bookmark, or field.

**Selection** object: Moves the insertion point to the character position immediately preceding the specified item, and returns a **Range** object (except for the wdGoToGrammaticalError, wdGoToProofreadingError, or wdGoToSpellingError constant).

`expression.GoTo(What, Which, Count, Name)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*What* Optional **Variant**. The kind of item to which the range or selection is moved. Can be one of the **WdGoToItem** constants.

WdGoToItem can be one of these WdGoToItem constants.

- wdGoToBookmark
- wdGoToComment
- wdGoToEndnote
- wdGoToEquation
- wdGoToField
- wdGoToFootnote
- wdGoToGrammaticalError
- wdGoToGraphic
- wdGoToHeading
- wdGoToLine
- wdGoToObject
- wdGoToPage
- wdGoToPercent
- wdGoToProofreadingError
- wdGoToRevision
**wdGoToSection**
**wdGoToSpellingError**
**wdGoToTable**

**Which**  Optional  **Variant**. The item to which the range or selection is moved. Can be one of the  **WdGoToDirection**  constants. The following examples are functionally equivalent; they both move the selection to the first heading in the document.

**WdGoToDirection** can be one of these  **WdGoToDirection**  constants.
**wdGoToAbsolute**
**wdGoToFirst**
**wdGoToLast**
**wdGoToNext**
**wdGoToPrevious**
**wdGoToRelative**

```vba
Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToHeading, Which:=wdGoToFirst
Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToHeading, Which:=wdGoToAbsolute, Count:=1
```

**Count**  Optional  **Variant**. The number of the item in the document. The default value is 1. The following example moves the selection to the fourth line in the document.

```vba
Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToLine, Which:=wdGoToAbsolute, Count:=4
```

Only positive values are valid. To specify an item that precedes the range or selection, use  **wdGoToPrevious**  as the  **Which** argument and specify a  **Count** value. The following example moves the selection up two lines.

```vba
Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToLine, Which:=wdGoToPrevious, Count:=2
```

**Name**  Optional  **Variant**. If the  **What** argument is  **wdGoToBookmark**,  **wdGoToComment**,  **wdGoToField**, or  **wdGoToObject**, this argument specifies a name. The following example moves to the next DATE field.

```vba
Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToField, Name:="Date"
```
Remarks

When you use the GoTo method with the wdGoToGrammaticalError, wdGoToProofreadingError, or wdGoToSpellingError constant, the Range that's returned includes any grammar error text or spelling error text.
Example

This example moves the selection to the first cell in the next table.

Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToTable, Which:=wdGoToNext

This example moves the insertion point just before the fifth endnote reference mark in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Endnotes.Count >= 5 Then
    Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToEndnote, _
    Which:=wdGoToAbsolute, Count:=5
End If

This example sets R1 equal to the first footnote reference mark in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Footnotes.Count >= 1 Then
    Set R1 = ActiveDocument.GoTo(What:=wdGoToFootnote, _
    Which:=wdGoToFirst)
    R1.Expand Unit:=wdCharacter
End If

This example moves the selection down four lines.

Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToLine, Which:=wdGoToRelative, Count:=4

This example moves the selection back two pages.

Selection.GoTo What:=wdGoToPage, Which:=wdGoToPrevious, Count:=2
GoToEditableRange Method

Returns a **Range** object that represents an area of a document that can be modified by the specified user or group of users.

*expression*.GoToEditableRange(*EditorID*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*EditorID*  Optional **Variant**. Can be either a **String** that represents the user's e-mail alias (if in the same domain), an e-mail address, or a **WdEditorType** constant that represents a group of users. If omitted, selects all ranges for which all users have permissions to edit.

**WdEditorType** can be one of the following **WdEditorType** constants.

- **WdEditorCurrent**  Represents the current user of the document.
- **WdEditorEditors**  Represents the Editors group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
- **WdEditorEveryone**  Represents all users who open a document.
- **WdEditorOwners**  Represents the Owners group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
Remarks

You can also use the `NextRange` property of the `Editor` object to return the next range for which the user has permission to modify.
Example

The following example goes to the next range for which the current user has permission to modify.

Selection.GotoEditableRange wdEditorCurrent
GoToNext Method

GoToNext method as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.

Returns a Range object that refers to the start position of the next item or location specified by the What argument. If you apply this method to the Selection object, the method moves the selection to the specified item (except for the wdGoToGrammaticalError, wdGoToProofreadingError, and wdGoToSpellingError constants). Range object.

**Note** When you use this method with the wdGoToGrammaticalError, wdGoToProofreadingError, or wdGoToSpellingError constant, the Range object that's returned includes any grammar error text or spelling error text.

expression.GoToNext(What)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**What** Required **WdGoToItem**.

WdGoToItem can be one of these WdGoToItem constants.

wdGoToComment
wdGoToEquation
wdGoToFootnote
wdGoToGraphic
wdGoToLine
wdGoToPage
wdGoToProofreadingError
wdGoToSpellingError
wdGoToBookmark
wdGoToEndnote
wdGoToField
wdGoToGrammaticalError
wdGoToHeading
GoToNext method as it applies to the MailMessage object.

Displays the next mail message if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.

expression.GoToNext

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

This example adds a bookmark at the top of page 2 in the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(1).GoToNext(What:=wdGoToPage)

This example moves to the next field and selects it.

With Selection
    Set myRange = .GoToNext(What:=wdGoToField)
    .MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Extend:=wdExtend
    .Fields(1).Select
End With
GoToPrevious Method

GoToPrevious method as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.

Returns a Range object that refers to the start position of the previous item or location specified by the What argument. If applied to a Selection object, GoToPrevious moves the selection to the specified item. Range object.

expression.GoToPrevious(What)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

What Required The item that the specified range or selection is to be moved to. WdGoToItem.

WdGoToItem can be one of these WdGoToItem constants.

wdGoToComment
wdGoToEquation
wdGoToFootnote
wdGoToGraphic
wdGoToLine
wdGoToPage
wdGoToProofreadingError
wdGoToSpellingError
wdGoToBookmark
wdGoToEndnote
wdGoToField
wdGoToGrammaticalError
wdGoToHeading
wdGoToObject
wdGoToPercent
wdGoToSection
wdGoToTable
GoToPrevious method as it applies to the MailMessage object.

Displays the previous mail message if you are using Word as your e-mail editor.

expression.GoToPrevious

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
**Example**

This example moves to the previous field in the active document.

```
Selection.GoToPrevious What:=wdGoToField
```

This example creates a range that references the last footnote reference marker in the active document.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words.Last _
     .GoToPrevious(What:=wdGoToFootnote)
myRange.Expand Unit:=wdCharacter
```
Group Method

Groups the shapes in the specified range. Returns the grouped shapes as a single Shape object.

expression.Group

description Required. An expression that returns a ShapeRange object.
Remarks

Because a group of shapes is treated as a single shape, grouping and ungrouping shapes changes the number of items in the Shapes collection and changes the index numbers of items that come after the affected items in the collection.
Example

This example adds two shapes to myDocument, groups the two new shapes, sets the fill for the group, rotates the group, and sends the group to the back of the drawing layer.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes
    .AddShape(msoShapeCan, 50, 10, 100, 200).Name = "shpOne"
    .AddShape(msoShapeCube, 150, 250, 100, 200).Name = "shpTwo"
    With .Range(Array("shpOne", "shpTwo")).Group
        .Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureBlueTissuePaper
        .Rotation = 45
        .ZOrder msoSendToBack
    End With
End With


Grow Method

Increases the font size to the next available size. If the selection or range contains more than one font size, each size is increased to the next available setting.

expression.Grow

expression Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Example

This example increases the font size of the fourth word in a new document.

Dim rngTemp As Range

Set rngTemp = Documents.Add.Content
rngTemp.InsertAfter "This is a test of the Grow method."
MsgBox "Click OK to increase the font size of the fourth word."
rngTemp.Words(4).Font.Grow

This example increases the font size of the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.Grow
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
Help Method

Displays on-line Help information.

\textit{expression}\texttt{.Help(\textit{HelpType})}

\textit{expression} An expression that returns a \texttt{Application} object.

\textit{HelpType} Required \texttt{Variant}. The on-line Help topic or window. Can be any of these \texttt{WdHelpType} constants.

Enumerated type can be one of these enumerated type constants.

\texttt{wdHelp} Displays the \textit{Help Topics} dialog box.
\texttt{wdHelpAbout} Displays the \textit{About Microsoft Word} dialog box (\textit{Help} menu).
\texttt{wdHelpActiveWindow} Displays Help describing the command associated with the active view or pane.
\texttt{wdHelpContents} Displays the \textit{Help Topics} dialog box.
\texttt{wdHelpHWP} Displays Help topics for AreA Hangul users.
\texttt{wdHelpIchitaro} Displays Help topics for Ichitaro users.
\texttt{wdHelpIndex} Displays the Help Topics dialog box.
\texttt{wdHelpPE2} Displays Help topics for IBM Personal Editor 2 users.
\texttt{wdHelpPSSHelp} Displays product support information.
\texttt{wdHelpSearch} Displays the \textit{Help Topics} dialog box.
\texttt{wdHelpUsingHelp} Displays a list of Help topics that describe how to use Help.
**Remarks**

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example displays the Help Topics dialog box.

```Help HelpType:=wdHelp```

This example displays a list of Help topics that describe how to use Help.

```Help HelpType:=wdHelpUsingHelp```
**HelpTool Method**

Changes the pointer from an arrow to a question mark, indicating that you'll get context-sensitive Help information about the next command or screen element you click. If you click text, Word displays a box describing current paragraph and character formats. Pressing ESC turns the pointer back to an arrow.

\[
expression.\text{HelpTool}() \]

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an \textbf{Application} object.
Example

This example changes the mouse pointer from an arrow to a question mark.

Application. HelpTool
**HomeKey Method**

Moves or extends the selection to the beginning of the specified unit. This method returns an integer that indicates the number of characters the selection was actually moved, or it returns 0 (zero) if the move was unsuccessful.

**Note** This method corresponds to functionality of the HOME key.

`expression.HomeKey(Unit, Extend)`

- **expression** An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
- **Unit** Optional **Variant**. The unit by which the selection is to be moved or extended. **WdUnits**.

Can be one of the following **WdUnits** constants.

- **wdStory**
- **wdColumn**
- **wdLine**
- **wdRow**

The default value is **wdLine**.

- **Extend** Optional **Variant**. Specifies the way the selection is moved. **WdMovementType**.

Can be one of the following **WdMovementType** constants.

- **wdMove**
- **wdExtend**

If the value of this argument is **wdMove**, the selection is collapsed to an insertion point and moved to the beginning of the specified unit. If it's
**wdExtend**, the beginning of the selection is extended to the beginning of the specified unit. The default value is **wdMove**.
Example

This example moves the selection to the beginning of the current story. If the selection is in the main text story, the selection is moved to the beginning of the document.

`Selection.HomeKey  Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove`

This example moves the selection to the beginning of the current line and assigns the number of characters moved to the `pos` variable.

`pos = Selection.HomeKey(Unit:=wdLine, Extend:=wdMove)`

If `pos = 0` Then `StatusBar = "Selection was not moved"`
**HTMLDivisionParent Method**

Returns an [HTMLDivision](#) object that represents a parent division of the current HTML division.

```
expression.HTMLDivisionParent(LevelsUp)
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*LevelsUp*  Optional [Long](#). The number of parent divisions to count back to return the desired division. If the *LevelsUp* argument is omitted, the HTML division returned is one level up from the current HTML division.
Example

This example formats the borders for two HTML divisions in the active document. This example assumes that the active document is an HTML document with at least two divisions.

Sub FormatHTMLDivisions()
    With ActiveDocument.HTMLDivisions(1)
        .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderLeft)
            .Color = wdColorBlue
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderRight)
            .Color = wdColorBlue
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
        End With
    End With
    With .HTMLDivisionParent
        .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderTop)
            .Color = wdColorBlack
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderBottom)
            .Color = wdColorBlack
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
        End With
    End With
End Sub
InchesToPoints Method

Converts a measurement from inches to points (1 inch = 72 points). Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

`expression.InchesToPoints(Inches)`

`expression` Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

`Inches` Required Single. The inch value to be converted to points.
Example

This example sets the space before for the selected paragraphs to 0.25 inch.

\[
\text{Selection.ParagraphFormat.SpaceBefore} = \text{InchesToPoints}(0.25)
\]

This example prints each open document after setting the left and right margins to 0.65 inch.

```
Dim docLoop As Document

For Each docLoop in Documents
    With docLoop
        .PageSetup.LeftMargin = InchesToPoints(0.65)
        .PageSetup.RightMargin = InchesToPoints(0.65)
        .PrintOut
    End With
Next docLoop
```
IncreaseSpacing Method

Increases the spacing before and after paragraphs in six-point increments.

expression.IncreaseSpacing

expression    Required. An expression that returns a Paragraphs object.
Example

This example increases the before and after spacing of a paragraph or selection of paragraphs by six points each time the procedure is run.

Sub IncreaseParaSpacing()
    Selection.Paragraphs.IncreaseSpacing
End Sub
IncrementBrightness Method

Changes the brightness of the picture by the specified amount. Use the Brightness property to set the absolute brightness of the picture.

expression.IncrementBrightness(Increment)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a PictureFormat object.

Increment  Required Single. Specifies how much to change the value of the Brightness property for the picture. A positive value makes the picture brighter; a negative value makes the picture darker.
Remarks

You cannot adjust the brightness of a picture past the upper or lower limit for the **Brightness** property. For example, if the **Brightness** property is initially set to 0.9 and you specify 0.3 for the *Increment* argument, the resulting brightness level will be 1.0, which is the upper limit for the **Brightness** property, instead of 1.2.
Example

This example creates a duplicate of the first shape on the active document and then moves and darkens the duplicate. For the example to work, the first shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes(1).Duplicate
    .PictureFormat.IncrementBrightness -0.2
    .IncrementLeft 50
    .IncrementTop 50
End With
IncrementContrast Method

Changes the contrast of the picture by the specified amount. Use the Contrast property to set the absolute contrast for the picture.

expression.IncrementContrast(Increment)

expression Required. An expression that returns a PictureFormat object.

Increment Required Single. Specifies how much to change the value of the Contrast property for the picture. A positive value increases the contrast; a negative value decreases the contrast.
Remarks

You cannot adjust the contrast of a picture past the upper or lower limit for the Contrast property. For example, if the Contrast property is initially set to 0.9 and you specify 0.3 for the Increment argument, the resulting contrast level will be 1.0, which is the upper limit for the Contrast property, instead of 1.2.
Example

This example increases the contrast for all embedded OLE objects on the active document that aren't already set to maximum contrast.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim shapeLoop As Shape

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

For Each shapeLoop In docActive.Shapes
    If shapeLoop.Type = msoEmbeddedOLEObject Then
        shapeLoop.PictureFormat.IncrementContrast 0.1
    End If
Next shapeLoop
IncrementLeft Method

Moves the specified shape horizontally by the specified number of points.

`expression.IncrementLeft(Increment)`

- **expression**: Required. An expression that returns a `Shape` object.
- **Increment**: Required `Single`. Specifies how far the shape is to be moved horizontally, in points. A positive value moves the shape to the right; a negative value moves it to the left.
Example

This example duplicates shape one on myDocument, sets the fill for the duplicate, moves it 70 points to the right and 50 points up, and rotates it 30 degrees clockwise.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).Duplicate
    .Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureGranite
    .IncrementLeft 70
    .IncrementTop -50
    .IncrementRotation 30
End With
```
IncrementOffsetX Method

Changes the horizontal offset of the shadow by the specified number of points. Use the OffsetX property to set the absolute horizontal shadow offset.

expression.IncrementOffsetX(Increment)

expression Required. An expression that returns a ShadowFormat object.

Increment Required Single. Specifies how far the shadow offset is to be moved horizontally, in points. A positive value moves the shadow to the right; a negative value moves it to the left.
Example

This example moves the shadow on the third shape in the active document to the left by 3 points.

`ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Shadow.IncrementOffsetX -3`
IncrementOffsetY Method

Changes the vertical offset of the shadow by the specified number of points. Use the OffsetY property to set the absolute vertical shadow offset.

\[expression.\text{IncrementOffsetY}(\text{Increment})\]

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **ShadowFormat** object.

**Increment**  Required **Single**. Specifies how far the shadow offset is to be moved vertically, in points. A positive value moves the shadow down; a negative value moves it up.
Example

This example moves the shadow on the third shape in the active document up by 3 points.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Shadow.**IncrementOffsetY** -3
IncrementRotation Method

Changes the rotation of the specified shape around the z-axis by the specified number of degrees. Use the Rotation property to set the absolute rotation of the shape.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{IncrementRotation}(\text{Increment}) \]

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a Shape object.

**Increment** Required Single. Specifies how far the shape is to be rotated horizontally, in degrees. A positive value rotates the shape clockwise; a negative value rotates it counterclockwise.
Remarks

To rotate a three-dimensional shape around the x-axis or the y-axis, use the `IncrementRotationX` method or the `IncrementRotationY` method.
Example

This example duplicates shape one on myDocument, sets the fill for the duplicate, moves it 70 points to the right and 50 points up, and rotates it 30 degrees clockwise.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).Duplicate
    .Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureGranite
    .IncrementLeft 70
    .IncrementTop -50
    .IncrementRotation 30
End With
IncrementRotationX Method

Changes the rotation of the specified shape around the x-axis by the specified number of degrees. Use the RotationX property to set the absolute rotation of the shape around the x-axis.

\textit{expression.IncrementRotationX(Increment)}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \textbf{ThreeDFormat} object.

\textit{Increment} Required \textbf{Single}. Specifies how much (in degrees) the rotation of the shape around the x-axis is to be changed. Can be a value from $-90$ through $90$. A positive value tilts the shape up; a negative value tilts it down.
Remarks

You cannot adjust the rotation around the x-axis of the specified shape past the upper or lower limit for the RotationX property (90 degrees to –90 degrees). For example, if the RotationX property is initially set to 80 and you specify 40 for the Increment argument, the resulting rotation will be 90 (the upper limit for the RotationX property) instead of 120.

To change the rotation of a shape around the y-axis, use the IncrementRotationY method. To change the rotation around the z-axis, use the IncrementRotation method.
Example

This example tilts the first shape on the active document up 10 degrees. The first shape must be an extruded shape for you to see the effect of this code.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD.IncrementRotationX 10
IncrementRotationY Method

Changes the rotation of the specified shape around the y-axis by the specified number of degrees. Use the RotationY property to set the absolute rotation of the shape around the y-axis.

expression.IncrementRotationY(Increment)

expression Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.

Increment Required Single. Specifies how much (in degrees) the rotation of the shape around the y-axis is to be changed. Can be a value from – 90 through 90. A positive value tilts the shape to the left; a negative value tilts it to the right.
Remarks

To change the rotation of a shape around the x-axis, use the `IncrementRotationX` method. To change the rotation around the z-axis, use the `IncrementRotation` method.

You cannot adjust the rotation around the y-axis of the specified shape past the upper or lower limit for the `RotationY` property (90 degrees to –90 degrees). For example, if the `RotationY` property is initially set to 80 and you specify 40 for the `Increment` argument, the resulting rotation will be 90 (the upper limit for the `RotationY` property) instead of 120.
Example

This example tilts the first shape on the active document 10 degrees to the right. The first shape must be an extruded shape for you to see the effect of this code.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD.IncrementRotationY -10
IncrementTop Method

Moves the specified shape vertically by the specified number of points.

expression.IncrementTop(Increment)

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Shape** object.

**Increment**  Required **Single**. Specifies how far the shape object is to be moved vertically, in points. A positive value moves the shape down; a negative value moves it up.
Example

This example duplicates shape one on myDocument, sets the fill for the duplicate, moves it 70 points to the right and 50 points up, and rotates it 30 degrees clockwise.

```vbnet
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).Duplicate
    .Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureGranite
    .IncrementLeft 70
    .IncrementTop -50
    .IncrementRotation 30
End With
```
Indent Method

Indents one or more paragraphs by one level.

**Note** Using this method is equivalent to clicking the Increase Indent button on the Formatting toolbar.

*expression*.Indent

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph or Paragraphs object.
Example

This example indents all the paragraphs in the active document twice, and then it removes one level of the indent for the first paragraph.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs
    .Indent
    .Indent
End With
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Outdent
IndentCharWidth Method

Indents one or more paragraphs by a specified number of characters.

`expression.IndentCharWidth(Count)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph, Paragraphs, or ParagraphFormat object.

*Count* Required Integer. The number of characters by which the specified paragraphs are to be indented.
Remarks

Using this method is equivalent to clicking the Increase Indent button on the Formatting toolbar.
Example

This example indents the first paragraph of the active document by 10 characters.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1)
  .IndentCharWidth 10
End With
**IndentFirstLineCharWidth Method**

Indents the first line of one or more paragraphs by a specified number of characters.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{IndentFirstLineCharWidth}(\text{Count}) \]

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Paragraph**, **Paragraphs**, or **ParagraphFormat** object.

*Count*  Required **Integer**. The number of characters by which the first line of each specified paragraph is to be indented.
**Example**

This example indents the first line of the first paragraph in the active document by 10 characters.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1)
    .IndentFirstLineCharWidth 10
End With
```
InRange Method

Returns **True** if the range or selection to which the method is applied is contained in the range specified by the **Range** argument.

```
expression.InRange(Range)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.

**Range**  Required **Range** object. The range to which you want to compare **expression**.
Remarks

This method determines whether the range or selection returned by *expression* is contained in the specified *Range* by comparing the starting and ending character positions, as well as the *story* type.
Example

This example determines whether the selection is contained in the first paragraph in the active document.

\[
\text{status} = \text{Selection.InRange(ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range)}
\]

This example sets myRange equal to the first word in the active document. If myRange isn't contained in the selection, myRange is selected.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(1)
If myRange.InRange(Selection.Range) = False Then myRange.Select

This example displays a message if the selection is in the footnote story.

If Selection.InRange(ActiveDocument._.StoryRanges(wdFootnotesStory)) Then
   MsgBox "Selection in footnotes"
End If
Insert Method

Insert method as it applies to the AutoTextEntry object.

Inserts the AutoText entry in place of the specified range. Returns a Range object that represents the AutoText entry.

\textit{expression}.Insert(\textit{Where}, \textit{RichText})

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an AutoTextEntry object.

\textit{Where} Required Range object. The location for the AutoText entry.

\textit{RichText} Optional Variant. True to insert the AutoText entry with its original formatting.
Remarks

If you don't want to replace the range, use the Collapse method before using this method.

Insert method as it applies to the Envelope object.

Inserts an envelope as a separate section at the beginning of the specified document.

expression.Insert(ExtractAddress, Address, AutoText, OmitReturnAddress, ReturnAddress, ReturnAutoText, PrintBarCode, PrintFIMA, Size, Height, Width, FeedSource, AddressFromLeft, AddressFromTop, ReturnAddressFromLeft, ReturnAddressFromTop, DefaultFaceUp, DefaultOrientation, PrintEPostage, Vertical, RecipientNamefromLeft, RecipientNamefromTop, RecipientPostalfromLeft, RecipientPostalfromTop, SenderNamefromLeft, SenderNamefromTop, SenderPostalfromLeft, SenderPostalfromTop)

expression   Required. An expression that returns an Envelope object.

ExtractAddress  Optional Variant. True to use the text marked by the EnvelopeAddress bookmark (a user-defined bookmark) as the recipient's address.

Address  Optional Variant. A string that specifies the recipient's address (ignored if ExtractAddress is True).

AutoText  Optional Variant. A string that specifies an AutoText entry to use for the address. If specified, Address is ignored.

OmitReturnAddress  Optional Variant. True to not insert a return address.

ReturnAddress  Optional Variant. A string that specifies the return address.

ReturnAutoText  Optional Variant. A string that specifies an AutoText entry to use for the return address. If specified, ReturnAddress is ignored.
**PrintBarCode**  Optional Variant. **True** to add a POSTNET bar code. For U.S. mail only.

**PrintFIMA**  Optional Variant. **True** to add a Facing Identification Mark (FIMA) for use in presorting courtesy reply mail. For U.S. mail only.

**Size**  Optional Variant. A string that specifies the envelope size. The string must match one of the sizes listed in the **Envelope size** box in the **Envelope Options** dialog box (for example, "Size 10" or "C4").

**Height**  Optional Variant. The height of the envelope, measured in points, when the **Size** argument is set to "Custom size."

**Width**  Optional Variant. The width of the envelope, measured in points, when the **Size** argument is set to "Custom size."

**FeedSource**  Optional Variant. **True** to use the **FeedSource** property of the **Envelope** object to specify which paper tray to use when printing the envelope.

**AddressFromLeft**  Optional Variant. The distance, measured in points, between the left edge of the envelope and the recipient's address.

**AddressFromTop**  Optional Variant. The distance, measured in points, between the top edge of the envelope and the recipient's address.

**ReturnAddressFromLeft**  Optional Variant. The distance, measured in points, between the left edge of the envelope and the return address.

**ReturnAddressFromTop**  Optional Variant. The distance, measured in points, between the top edge of the envelope and the return address.

**DefaultFaceUp**  Optional Variant. **True** to print the envelope face up, **False** to print it face down.

**DefaultOrientation**  Optional Variant. The orientation for the envelope. Can be any **WdEnvelopeOrientation** constant.

- wdLeftPortrait
- wdCenterPortrait
- wdRightPortrait
wdLeftLandscape
wdCenterLandscape
wdRightLandscape
wdLeftClockwise
wdCenterClockwise
wdRightClockwise

**PrintEPostage** Optional **Variant. True** to insert postage from an Internet postage vendor.

**Vertical** Optional **Variant. True** to print vertical text on the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes. Default is **False**.

**RecipientNamefromLeft** Optional **Variant.** Position of the recipient's name, measured in points from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.

**RecipientNamefromTop** Optional **Variant.** Position of the recipient's name, measured in points from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.

**RecipientPostalfromLeft** Optional **Variant.** Position of the recipient's postal code, measured in points from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.

**RecipientPostalfromTop** Optional **Variant.** Position of the recipient's postal code, measured in points from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.

**SenderNamefromLeft** Optional **Variant.** Position of the sender's name, measured in points from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.

**SenderNamefromTop** Optional **Variant.** Position of the sender's name, measured in points from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.

**SenderPostalfromLeft** Optional **Variant.** Position of the sender's postal code, measured in points from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.

**SenderPostalfromTop** Optional **Variant.** Position of the sender's postal code, measured in points from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian envelopes.
Insert method as it applies to the **ShapeNodes** object.

Inserts a node into a freeform shape.

**expression**.Insert(Index, SegmentType, EditingType, X1, Y1, X2, Y2, X3, Y3)

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **ShapeNodes** object.

**Index**  Required **Long**. The number of the shape node after which to insert a new node.

**SegmentType**  Required **MsoSegmentType**. The type of line that connects the inserted node to the neighboring nodes.

MsoSegmentType can be one of these MsoSegmentType constants.

- **msoSegmentLine**
- **msoSegmentCurve**

**EditingType**  Required **MsoEditingType**. The editing property of the inserted node.

MsoEditingType can be one of these MsoEditingType constants.

- **msoEditingAuto**
- **msoEditingCorner**
- **msoEditingSmooth**
- **msoEditingSymmetric**

**X1**  Required **Single**. If the **EditingType** of the new segment is **msoEditingAuto**, this argument specifies the horizontal distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the **EditingType** of the new node is **msoEditingCorner**, this argument specifies the horizontal distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the first control point for the new segment.

**Y1**  Required **Single**. If the **EditingType** of the new segment is **msoEditingAuto**, this argument specifies the vertical distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the **EditingType** of the new node is **msoEditingCorner**, this
argument specifies the vertical distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the first control point for the new segment.

**X2**  Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the horizontal distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the second control point for the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.

**Y2**  Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the vertical distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the second control point for the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.

**X3**  Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the horizontal distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.

**Y3**  Optional Single. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingCorner*, this argument specifies the vertical distance, measured in points, from the upper-left corner of the document to the end point of the new segment. If the *EditingType* of the new segment is *msoEditingAuto*, don't specify a value for this argument.

Insert method as it applies to the `XMLChildNodeSuggestion` object.

Inserts an `XMLNode` object that represents an XML element node.

`expression.Insert(Range)`

**Range**  Optional Variant. The text range around which to place the opening and closing XML elements.
Example

As it applies to the AutoTextEntry object.

This example inserts the formatted AutoText entry named "one" after the selection.

Sub InsertAutoTextEntry()
    ActiveDocument.Content.Select
    Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries("one").Insert _
End Sub

As it applies to the Envelope object.

This example adds a Size 10 envelope to the active document by using the addresses stored in the strAddr and strReturnAddr variables.

Sub InsertEnvelope()
    Dim strAddr As String
    Dim strReturnAddr As String
    strAddr = "Max Benson" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." _
        & vbCrLf & "OurTown, WA 98107"
    strReturnAddr = "Paul Borm" & vbCrLf & "456 Erde Lane" _
        & vbCrLf & "OurTown, WA 98107"
    ActiveDocument.Envelope.Insert Address:=strAddr, _
        ReturnAddress:=strReturnAddr, Size:="Size 10"
End Sub

As it applies to the ShapeNodes object.

This example selects the third shape in the active document, checks whether the shape is a Freeform object, and if it is, inserts a node.

Sub InsertShapeNode()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Select
    With Selection.ShapeRange
        If .Type = msoFreeform Then
            .Nodes.Insert _
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Else
    MsgBox "This shape is not a Freeform object."
End If
End With
End Sub
InsertAfter Method

Inserts the specified text at the end of a range or selection. After this method is applied, the range or selection expands to include the new text.

`expression.InsertAfter(Text)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *Selection* or *Range* object.

*Text*  Required *String*. The text to be inserted.
Remarks

You can insert characters such as quotation marks, tab characters, and nonbreaking hyphens by using the Visual Basic `Chr` function with the `InsertAfter` method. You can also use the following Visual Basic constants: `vbCr`, `vbLf`, `vbCrLf` and `vbTab`.

If you use this method with a range or selection that refers to an entire paragraph, the text is inserted after the ending paragraph mark (the text will appear at the beginning of the next paragraph). To insert text at the end of a paragraph, determine the ending point and subtract 1 from this location (the paragraph mark is one character), as shown in the following example.

```vba
Set doc = ActiveDocument
Set rngRange = _
    doc.Range(doc.Paragraphs(1).Start, _
    doc.Paragraphs(1).End - 1)
rngRange.InsertAfter _
    " This is now the last sentence in paragraph one."
```

However, if the range or selection ends with a paragraph mark that also happens to be the end of the document, Microsoft Word inserts the text before the final paragraph mark rather than creating a new paragraph at the end of the document.

Also, if the range or selection is a bookmark, Word inserts the specified text but does not extend the range or selection or the bookmark to include the new text.
**Example**

This example inserts text at the end of the active document. The `Content` property returns a `Range` object.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Content.InsertAfter "end of document"
```

This example inserts text at the end of the selection and then collapses the selection to an insertion point.

```vba
With Selection
    .InsertAfter "appended text"
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
End With
```

This example inserts text from an input box as the second paragraph in the active document.

```vba
response = InputBox("Type some text")
With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
    .InsertAfter "1." & Chr(9) & response
    .InsertParagraphAfter
End With
```
InsertAutoText Method

Attempts to match the text in the specified range or the text surrounding the range with an existing AutoText entry name. If any such match is found, InsertAutoText inserts the AutoText entry to replace that text. If a match cannot be found, an error occurs.

**Note** You can use the Insert method with an AutoTextEntry object to insert a specific AutoText entry.

`expression.InsertAutoText`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a Range object.
Example

This example inserts an AutoText entry that matches the text around a selection.

```
Documents.Add
Selection.TypeText "Best w"
Selection.Range.InsertAutoText
```

This example inserts an AutoText entry with a name that matches the first word in the active document.

```
Documents.Add
Selection.TypeText "In "
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(1)
myRange.InsertAutoText
```
InsertBefore Method

Inserts the specified text before the specified selection or range. After the text is inserted, the selection or range is expanded to include the new text. If the selection or range is a bookmark, the bookmark is also expanded to include the next text.

expression.InsertBefore(Text)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

Text  Required String. The text to be inserted.
Remarks

You can insert characters such as quotation marks, tab characters, and nonbreaking hyphens by using the Visual Basic **Chr** function with the **InsertBefore** method. You can also use the following Visual Basic constants: **vbCr**, **vbLf**, **vbCrLf** and **vbTab**.
Example

This example inserts the text "Hamlet" (enclosed in quotation marks) before the selection and then collapses the selection.

With Selection
    .InsertBefore Chr(34) & "Hamlet" & Chr(34) & Chr(32)
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
End With

This example inserts the text "Introduction" as a separate paragraph at the beginning of the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Content
    .InsertParagraphBefore
    .InsertBefore "Introduction"
End With

This example inserts all the font names in the FontNames collection into a new document.

Documents.Add
For Each aFont In FontNames
    With Selection
        .InsertBefore aFont
        .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
        .TypeParagraph
    End With
Next aFont
Show All
InsertBreak Method

Inserts a page, column, or section break.

expression.InsertBreak(Type)

description

Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

Type Optional Variant. The type of break to be inserted. WdBreakType

Can be one of the following WdBreakType constants.

wdPageBreak
wdColumnBreak
wdSectionBreakNextPage
wdSectionBreakContinuous
wdSectionBreakEvenPage
wdSectionBreakOddPage
wdLineBreak
wdLineBreakClearLeft
wdLineBreakClearRight
wdTextWrappingBreak

The default value is wdPageBreak.
Remarks

When you insert a page or column break, the range or selection is replaced by the break. If you don't want to replace the range or selection, use the Collapse method before using the InsertBreak method. When you insert a section break, the break is inserted immediately preceding the Range or Selection object.

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example inserts a continuous section break immediately preceding the selection.

Selection.InsertBreak Type:=wdSectionBreakContinuous

This example inserts a page break immediately following the second paragraph in the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range
With myRange
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
  .InsertBreak Type:=wdPageBreak
End With
InsertCaption Method

Inserts a caption immediately preceding or following the specified range or selection.

`expression.InsertCaption(Label, Title, TitleAutoText, Position, ExcludeLabel)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Range` or `Selection` object.

`Label` Required `Variant`. The caption label to be inserted.

`WdCaptionLabelID` Can be a string or one of the following `WdCaptionLabelID` constants.

`wdCaptionEquation`

`wdCaptionFigure`

`wdCaptionTable`

If the label hasn't yet been defined, an error occurs. Use the `Add` method with the `CaptionLabels` object to define new caption labels.

`Title` Optional `Variant`. The string to be inserted immediately following the label in the caption (ignored if `TitleAutoText` is specified).

`TitleAutoText` Optional `Variant`. The AutoText entry whose contents you want to insert immediately following the label in the caption (overrides any text specified by `Title`).

`Position` Optional `Variant`. Specifies whether the caption will be inserted above or below the `Selection` or `Range` object. `WdCaptionPosition`

Can be either of the following `WdCaptionPosition` constants.

`wdCaptionPositionAbove`

`wdCaptionPositionBelow`. 
ExcludeLabel Optional Variant. True does not include the text label, as defined in the Label parameter. False includes the specified label.
Example

This example inserts a caption below the first table in the active document.

`ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Range.InsertCaption _
    Label:=wdCaptionTable, _
    Position:=wdCaptionPositionBelow`

This example inserts a Figure caption at the insertion point.

`Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.InsertCaption Label:="Figure", _
    Title:="/ Sales Results", Position:=wdCaptionPositionBelow`
InsertCells Method

Adds cells to an existing table. The number of cells inserted is equal to the number of cells in the selection.

**Note**  You can also insert cells by using the **Add** method of the **Cells** object.

```
expression.InsertCells(ShiftCells)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.

**ShiftCells**  Optional **WdInsertCells**.

Can be one of the following **WdInsertCells** constants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdInsertCellsEntireColumn</td>
<td>Inserts an entire column to the left of the column that contains the selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdInsertCellsEntireRow</td>
<td>Inserts an entire row above the row that contains the selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdInsertCellsShiftDown</td>
<td>Inserts new cells above the selected cells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdInsertCellsShiftRight</td>
<td>Insert new cells to the left of the selected cells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This example inserts new cells to the left of the selected cells, and then it surrounds the selected cells with a red, single-line border.

If Selection.Cells.Count >= 1 Then
    Selection.InsertCells ShiftCells:=wdInsertCellsShiftRight
    For Each aBorder In Selection.Borders
        aBorder.LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        aBorder.ColorIndex = wdRed
    Next aBorder
End If
**InsertColumns Method**

Inserts columns to the left of the column that contains the selection. If the selection isn't in a table, an error occurs.

**Note** The number of columns inserted is equal to the number of columns selected. You can also insert columns by using the Add method of the Columns object.

`expression.InsertColumns`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Example

This example inserts new columns to the left of the column that contains the selection. The number of columns inserted is equal to the number of columns selected.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    With Selection
        .InsertColumns
            .Shading.Texture = wdTexture10Percent
    End With
End If
**InsertColumnsRight Method**

Inserts columns to the right of the current selection.

`expression.InsertColumnsRight`

`expression`    Required. An expression that returns a *Selection* object.
Remarks

Microsoft Word inserts as many columns as there are in the current selection.

In order to use this method, the current selection must be in a table.
Example

This example selects the second column in the first table and inserts a new column to the right of it.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns(2).Select
Selection.InsertColumnsRight
Show All
InsertCrossReference Method

Inserts a cross-reference to a heading, bookmark, footnote, or endnote, or to an item for which a caption label is defined (for example, an equation, figure, or table).

expression.InsertCrossReference(ReferenceType, ReferenceKind, ReferenceItem, InsertAsHyperlink, IncludePosition, SeparateNumbers, SeparatorString)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**ReferenceType** Required **Variant**. The type of item for which a cross-reference is to be inserted. Can be any **WdReferenceType** or **WdCaptionLabelID** constant or a user defined caption label.

WdReferenceType can be one of these WdReferenceType constants.
- **wdRefTypeBookmark**
- **wdRefTypeEndnote**
- **wdRefTypeFootnote**
- **wdRefTypeHeading**
- **wdRefTypeNumberedItem**

WdCaptionLabelID can be one of these WdCaptionLabelID constants.
- **wdCaptionEquation**
- **wdCaptionFigure**
- **wdCaptionTable**

**ReferenceKind** Required **WdReferenceKind**. The information to be included in the cross-reference.

WdReferenceKind can be one of these WdReferenceKind constants.
- **wdContentText**
- **wdEndnoteNumber**
wdEndnoteNumberFormatted
wdEntireCaption
wdFootnoteNumber
wdFootnoteNumberFormatted
wdNumberFullContext
wdNumberNoContext
wdNumberRelativeContext
wdOnlyCaptionText
wdOnlyLabelAndNumber
wdPageNumber
wdPosition

ReferenceItem  Required Variant. If ReferenceType is wdRefTypeBookmark, this argument specifies a bookmark name. For all other ReferenceType values, this argument specifies the item number or name in the Reference type box in the Cross-reference dialog box. Use the GetCrossReferenceItems method to return a list of item names that can be used with this argument.

InsertAsHyperlink  Optional Variant. True to insert the cross-reference as a hyperlink to the referenced item.

IncludePosition  Optional Variant. True to insert "above" or "below," depending on the location of the reference item in relation to the cross-reference.

SeparateNumbers  Optional Variant. True to use a separator to separate the numbers from the associated text. (Use only if the ReferenceType parameter is set to wdRefTypeNumberedItem and the ReferenceKind parameter is set to wdNumberFullContext.)

SeparatorString  Optional Variant. Specifies the string to use as a separator if the SeparateNumbers parameter is set to True.
Remarks

If you specify **wdPageNumber** for the value of **ReferenceKind**, you may need to repaginate the document in order to see the correct cross-reference information.
Example

This example inserts at the beginning of the active document a cross-reference to the page that includes the first bookmark in the document.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
myBookmarks = ActiveDocument.GetCrossReferenceItems(wdRefTypeBookmark)
With myRange
    .InsertBefore "Page "
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .InsertCrossReference ReferenceType:=wdRefTypeBookmark,
        ReferenceKind:=wdPageNumber, ReferenceItem:=myBookmarks(1)
End With
```

This example inserts a sentence that contains two cross-references: one cross-reference to heading text, and another one to the page where the heading text appears.

```
With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    .InsertBefore "For more information, see "
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .InsertCrossReference ReferenceType:=wdRefTypeHeading,
        ReferenceKind:=wdContentText, ReferenceItem:=1
    .InsertAfter " on page "
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .InsertCrossReference ReferenceType:=wdRefTypeHeading,
        ReferenceKind:=wdPageNumber, ReferenceItem:=1
    .InsertAfter "."
End With
```
**InsertDatabase Method**

Retrieves data from a data source (for example, a separate Microsoft Word document, a Microsoft Excel worksheet, or a Microsoft Access database) and inserts the data as a table in place of the specified range.

`expression.InsertDatabase(Format, Style, LinkToSource, Connection, SQLStatement, SQLStatement1, PasswordDocument, PasswordTemplate, WritePasswordDocument, WritePasswordTemplate, DataSource, From, To, IncludeFields)`

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Range** object.

**Format** Optional **Variant**. A format listed in the **Formats** box in the Table AutoFormat dialog box (**Table** menu). Can be any of the **WdTableFormat** constants. A border is applied to the cells in the table by default.

**Style** Optional **Variant**. The attributes of the AutoFormat specified by **Format** that are applied to the table. Use the sum of any combination of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Auto Fit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Heading Rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Last Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>First Column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Last Column</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LinkToSource** Optional **Variant**. **True** to establish a link between the new table and the data source.
Connection Optional Variant. A range within which to perform the query specified by SQLStatement. How you specify the range depends on how data is retrieved. For example:

- When retrieving data through Open Database Connectivity (ODBC), you specify a connection string.
- When retrieving data from Microsoft Excel by using dynamic data exchange (DDE), you specify a named range or "Entire Spreadsheet."

Security Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

- When retrieving data from Microsoft Access, you specify the word "Table" or "Query" followed by the name of a table or query.

SQLStatement Optional String. An optional query string that retrieves a subset of the data in a primary data source to be inserted into the document.

SQLStatement1 Optional String. If the query string is longer than 255 characters, SQLStatement denotes the first portion of the string and SQLStatement1 denotes the second portion.

PasswordDocument Optional Variant. The password (if any) required to open the data source. (See Remarks below.)

PasswordTemplate Optional Variant. If the data source is a Word document, this argument is the password (if any) required to open the attached template. (See Remarks below.)

WritePasswordDocument Optional Variant. The password required to save changes to the document. (See Remarks below.)

WritePasswordTemplate Optional Variant. The password required to save changes to the template. (See Remarks below.)

DataSource Optional Variant. The path and file name of the data source.

From Optional Variant. The number of the first data record in the range of records to be inserted.
To   Optional Variant. The number of the last data record in the range of records to be inserted.

IncludeFields   Optional Variant. True to include field names from the data source in the first row of the new table.
Remarks

Security  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.

Security  Avoid using the built-in system administrator (sa) logon account. Instead, make system administrators members of the sysadmin fixed server role, and have them use their own accounts to log on. Use sa only when there is no other way to log on. To prevent unauthorized access through the sa logon account, you should assign that account a strong, unique password.

Security  When possible, use Windows Authentication (also referred to as a trusted connection), which uses a Windows user account to connect to SQL Server. When a user connects through a Windows user account, SQL Server uses information in the Windows operating system to validate the account name and password. Before you can use Windows Authentication, a server administrator must configure SQL Server to use this mode of authentication. If Windows Authentication is not available, avoid saving users' logon information. It is more secure for users to enter their logon information each time they log on.
Example

This example inserts a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet named "Data.xls" after the selection. The **Style** value (191) is a combination of the numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and 128.

```vba
With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .Range.InsertDatabase _! Format:=wdTableFormatSimple2, Style:=191, _
    LinkToSource:=False, Connection:="Entire Spreadsheet", _
    DataSource:="C:\MSOffice\Excel\Data.xls"
End With
```
InsertDateTime Method

Inserts the current date or time, or both, either as text or as a TIME field.

expression.InsertDateTime(DateTimeFormat, InsertAsField, InsertAsFullWidth, DateLanguage, CalendarType)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

DateTimeFormat Optional Variant. The format to be used for displaying the date or time, or both. If this argument is omitted, Microsoft Word uses the short-date style from the Windows Control Panel (Regional Settings icon).

InsertAsField Optional Variant. True to insert the specified information as a TIME field. The default value is True.

InsertAsFullWidth Optional Variant. True to insert the specified information as double-byte digits. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

DateLanguage Optional Variant. Sets the language in which to display the date or time. Can be either of the following WdDateLanguage constants: wdDateLanguageBidi or wdDateLanguageLatin. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

CalendarType Optional Variant. Sets the calendar type to use when displaying the date or time. Can be either of the following WdCalendarTypeBi constants: wdCalendarTypeBidi or wdCalendarTypeGregorian. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example inserts a TIME field for the current date. A possible result might be "November 18, 1999."

```vba
Selection.InsertDateTime DateTimeFormat:="MMMM dd, yyy", _ InsertAsField:=True
```

This example inserts the current date at the end of the active document. A possible result might be "01/12/99."

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Content.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .InsertDateTime DateTimeFormat:="MM/dd/yy", _ InsertAsField:=False
End With
```

This example inserts a TIME field for the current date in the footer for the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range _ .InsertDateTime DateTimeFormat:="MMMM dd, yyy", _ InsertAsField:=True
```
InsertFile Method

Inserts all or part of the specified file.

expression.InsertFile(FileName, Range, ConfirmConversions, Link, Attachment)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

FileName Required String. The path and file name of the file to be inserted. If you don't specify a path, Word assumes the file is in the current folder.

Range Optional Variant. If the specified file is a Word document, this parameter refers to a bookmark. If the file is another type (for example, a Microsoft Excel worksheet), this parameter refers to a named range or a cell range (for example, R1C1:R3C4).

ConfirmConversions Optional Variant. True to have Word prompt you to confirm conversion when inserting files in formats other than the Word Document format.

Link Optional Variant. True to insert the file by using an INCLUDETEXT field.

Attachment Optional Variant. True to insert the file as an attachment to an e-mail message.
**Example**

This example uses an INCLUDETEXT field to insert the TEST.DOC file at the insertion point.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Selection.InsertFile FileName:="C:\TEST.DOC", Link:=True
```

This example creates a new document and then inserts the contents of each text file in the C:\TMP folder into the new document.

```vba
Documents.Add
ChDir "C:\TMP"
myName = Dir("*.TXT")
While myName <> ""
    With Selection
        .InsertFile FileName:=myName, ConfirmConversions:=False
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        .InsertBreak Type:=wdSectionBreakNextPage
        .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    End With
    myName = Dir()
Wend
```
InsertFormula Method

Inserts an = (Formula) field that contains a formula at the selection.

**Note**  The formula replaces the selection, if the selection isn't collapsed.

`expression`.Formula(*Formula*, *NumberFormat*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.

*Formula*  Optional `Variant`. The mathematical formula you want the = (Formula) field to evaluate. Spreadsheet-type references to table cells are valid. For example, "=SUM(A4:C4)" specifies the first three values in the fourth row. For more information about the = (Formula) field, see Field codes: = (Formula) field.

*NumberFormat*  Optional `Variant`. A format for the result of the = (Formula) field. For information about the types of formats you can apply, see Numeric Picture (\#) field switch.
Remarks

If you're using a spreadsheet application, such as Microsoft Excel, embedding all or part of a worksheet in a document is often easier than using the = (Formula) field in a table.

The *Formula* argument is optional only if the selection is in a cell and there's at least one cell that contains a value above or to the left of the cell that contains the insertion point. If the cells above the insertion point contain values, the inserted field is {=SUM(ABOVE)}; if the cells to the left of the insertion point contain values, the inserted field is {=SUM(LEFT)}. If both the cells above the insertion point and the cells to the left of it contain values, Microsoft Word uses the following rules to determine which SUM function to insert:

- If the cell immediately above the insertion point contains a value, Word inserts {=SUM(ABOVE)}.
- If the cell immediately above the insertion point doesn't contain a value but the cell immediately to the left of the insertion point does, Word inserts {=SUM(LEFT)}.
- If neither cell immediately above the insertion point nor the cell immediately below it contains a value, Word inserts {=SUM(ABOVE)}.
- If you don't specify *Formula* and all the cells above and to the left of the insertion point are empty, using the = (Formula) field causes an error.
Example

This example creates a table with three rows and three columns at the beginning of the active document and then calculates the average of all the numbers in the first column.

```vba
Set MyRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(MyRange, 3, 3)
With myTable
    .Cell(1, 1).Range.InsertAfter "100"
    .Cell(2, 1).Range.InsertAfter "50"
    .Cell(3, 1).Select
End With
Selection.InsertFormula Formula:="=Average(Above)"
```

The example inserts a formula field that's subtracted from a value represented by the bookmark named "GrossSales." The result is formatted with a dollar sign.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.InsertFormula Formula:="=GrossSales-45,000.00", _
    NumberFormat:="$#,##0.00"
```
**InsertParagraph Method**

Replaces the specified range or selection with a new paragraph.

**Note** After this method has been used, the range or selection is the new paragraph.

\[ expression.InsertParagraph \]

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.
Remarks

If you don't want to replace the range or selection, use the Collapse method before using this method. The InsertParagraphAfter method inserts a new paragraph following a Range or Selection object.
Example

This example inserts a new paragraph at the beginning of the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
With myRange
    .InsertParagraph
    .InsertBefore "Dear Sirs,"
End With

This example collapses the selection and then inserts a paragraph mark at the insertion point.

With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    .InsertParagraph
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
End With
InsertParagraphAfter Method

Inserts a paragraph mark after a range or selection.

**Note** After this method is applied, the range or selection expands to include the new paragraph.

`expression.InsertParagraphAfter`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.
Example

This example inserts a new paragraph after the current paragraph.

With Selection
    .Move Unit:=wdParagraph
    .InsertParagraphAfter
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
End With

This example inserts text as a new paragraph at the beginning of the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
With myRange
    .InsertBefore "Title"
    .ParagraphFormat.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphCenter
    .InsertParagraphAfter
End With

This example inserts a paragraph at the end of the active document. The Content property returns a Range object.

ActiveDocument.Content.InsertParagraphAfter
**InsertParagraphBefore Method**

Inserts a new paragraph before the specified selection or range.

**Note** After this method is applied, the range or selection expands to include the new paragraph.

`expression.InsertParagraphBefore`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a *Selection* or *Range* object.
**Example**

This example inserts a new paragraph at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0).InsertParagraphBefore
```

This example inserts the text "Hello" as a new paragraph before the selection.

```vba
With Selection
  .InsertParagraphBefore
  .InsertBefore "Hello"
End With
```
InsertRows Method

Inserts the specified number of new rows above the row that contains the selection. If the selection isn't in a table, an error occurs.

**Note** You can also insert rows by using the Add method of the Rows object.

```
expression.InsertRows(NumRows)
```

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
- **NumRows** Optional Variant. The number of rows to be added.
Example

This example inserts two new rows above the row that contains the selection, and then it removes the borders from the new rows.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.InsertRows NumRows:=2
    Selection.Borders.Enable = False
End If
InsertRowsAbove Method

Inserts rows above the current selection.

expression.InsertRowsAbove

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Remarks

Microsoft Word inserts as many rows as there are in the current selection.

In order to use this method, the current selection must be in a table.
Example

This example selects the second row in the first table and inserts a new row above it.

`ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(2).Select` Selection. `InsertRowsAbove`
InsertRowsBelow Method

Inserts rows below the current selection.

`expression.InsertRowsBelow`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Remarks

Microsoft Word inserts as many rows as there are in the current selection.

In order to use this method, the current selection must be in a table.
Example

This example selects the second row in the first table and inserts a new row below it.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(2).Select
Selection.InsertRowsBelow
InsertStyleSeparator Method

Inserts a special hidden paragraph mark that allows Microsoft Word to join paragraphs formatted using different paragraph styles, so lead-in headings can be inserted into a table of contents.

\textit{expression}.\texttt{InsertStyleSeparator}

\textit{expression}  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example inserts a style separator after every paragraph formatted with the built-in "Heading 4" style.

**Note** The paragraph count is inside the **Do...Loop** because when Word inserts the style separator, the two paragraphs become one paragraph, so the paragraph count for the document changes as the procedure runs.

```vba
Sub InlineHeading()
    Dim intCount As Integer
    Dim intParaCount As Integer

    intCount = 1

    With ThisDocument
        Do
            'Look for all paragraphs formatted with "Heading 4" style
            If .Paragraphs(Index:=intCount).Style = "Heading 4" Then
                .Paragraphs(Index:=intCount).Range.Select

                'Insert a style separator if paragraph
                'is formatted with a "Heading 4" style
                Selection.InsertStyleSeparator
            End If
            intCount = intCount + 1
            intParaCount = .Paragraphs.Count
        Loop Until intCount = intParaCount
    End With
End Sub
```
InsertSymbol Method

Inserts a symbol in place of the specified range or selection.

**Note** If you don't want to replace the range or selection, use the **Collapse** method before you use this method.

`expression.InsertSymbol(CharacterNumber, Font, Unicode, Bias)`

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.

- **CharacterNumber** Required **Long**. The character number for the specified symbol. This value will always be the sum of 31 and the number that corresponds to the position of the symbol in the table of symbols (counting from left to right). For example, to specify a delta character at position 37 in the table of symbols in the Symbol font, set **CharacterNumber** to 68.

- **Font** Optional **Variant**. The name of the font that contains the symbol.

- **Unicode** Optional **Variant**. **True** to insert the unicode character specified by **CharacterNumber**; **False** to insert the ANSI character specified by **CharacterNumber**. The default value is **False**.

- **Bias** Optional **Variant**. Sets the font bias for symbols. This argument is useful for setting the correct font bias for East Asian characters. Can be one of the following **WdFontBias** constants: **wdFontBiasDefault**, **wdFontBiasDontCare**, or **wdFontBiasFareast**. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example inserts a double-headed arrow at the insertion point.

With Selection
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
  .InsertSymbol CharacterNumber:=171, _
    Font:="Symbol", Unicode:=False
End With

This example inserts a bullet and a tab stop at the beginning of the first paragraph in the selection.

Set myRange = Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range
With myRange
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
  .InsertSymbol CharacterNumber:=183, _
    Font:="Symbol", Unicode:=False
  .MoveStart Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=1
  .InsertAfter vbTab
End With
InsertXML Method

Inserts the specified XML text into the specified range or selection. If the specified range or selection contains text, the InsertXML method replaces the existing text.

\( expression.\text{InsertXML}(XML, \text{Transform}) \)

- \( expression \) Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
- \( XML \) Required \textit{String}. The XML text to insert.
- \( Transform \) Optional \textit{Variant}. The transform to apply to the inserted XML text.
Remarks

Use the **InsertXML** method to insert text marked up with either arbitrary XML or Word XML. The XML must be well formed. If it uses Word XML, then it must also be valid according to the Word XML schema. For more information on the Word XML schema, please refer to the Word XML Content Development Kit, which you can find on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.

If the specified XML text cannot be inserted into the specified range or selection, an error message is displayed.
Example

The following example adds the specified schema to the Schema Library, attaches the newly added schema to the active document, and then inserts an XML element with accompanying text.

ActiveDocument.Range.InsertXML
    XML:="<example> This is an example. </example>"

If the elementFormDefault setting in the schema is set to "qualified", the XML text specified in the XML parameter must contain the necessary namespace reference. In this case, the XML text passed in for the XML parameter in the preceding example would need to be the following, where "namespace" is the target namespace of the schema.

ActiveDocument.Range.InsertXML
    "<example xmlns="namespace"> This is an example. </example>"

You can specify the target namespace whether the elementFormDefault setting is specified in the schema or not. Specifying the namespace can alleviate any possible errors in code where the target namespace is required.
InstallManifest Method

Installs the specified XML expansion pack on the user's computer, making an XML smart document solution available to one or more users.

\(expression.\text{InstallManifest}(\text{Path, InstallForAllUsers})\)

\(expression\)  Required. An expression that returns an \(\text{XMLNamespaces}\) collection.

\textbf{Path}  Required \textbf{String}. The path and file name of the XML expansion pack.

\textbf{InstallForAllUsers}  Optional \textbf{Boolean}. \textbf{True} installs the XML expansion pack and makes it available to all users on a machine. \textbf{False} makes the XML expansion pack available for the current user only. Default is \textbf{False}. 
Remarks

For security purposes, you cannot install an unsigned manifest. For more information on manifests, see the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK) on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example installs the SimpleSample smart document solution on the user's computer and makes it available only to the current user.

```xml
  <InstallManifest>
    "http://smartdocuments/simplesample/manifest.xml"
  </InstallManifest>
</Application>
```

Note The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK.
InStory Method

True if the selection or range to which this method is applied is in the same story as the range specified by the Range argument.

Note  A range can belong to only one story.

expression.InStory(Range)

equation  Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

Range  Required Range object. The Range object whose story is compared with the story that contains expression.
Example

This example determines whether the selection is in the same story as the first paragraph in the active document. The message box displays "False" because the selection is in the primary header story and the first paragraph is in the main text story.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageHeader
End With
same = Selection.InStory(ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range)
MsgBox same
```

This example determines whether Range1 and Range2 are in the same story. If they are, bold formatting is applied to Range1.

```vba
Set Range1 = Selection.Words(1)
Set Range2 = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=20, End:=100)
If Range1.InStory(Range:=Range2) = True Then
    Range1.Font.Bold = True
End If
```
**IsEqual Method**

**True** if the selection or range to which this method is applied is equal to the range specified by the **Range** argument. This method compares the starting and ending character positions, as well as the story type. If all three of these items are the same for both objects, the objects are equal.

`expression.IsEqual(Range)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.

**Range**  Required **Range** object. The **Range** object that's compared with `expression`.
Example

This example compares the selection with the second paragraph in the active document. If the selection isn't equal to the second paragraph, the second paragraph is selected.

If Selection.**isEqual**(ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range) = False Then
    ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.Select
End If

This example compares Range1 with Range2 to determine whether they're equal. If the two ranges are equal, the content of Range1 is deleted.

Set Range1 = Selection.Words(1)
Set Range2 = ActiveDocument.Words(3)
If Range1.**isEqual**(Range:=Range2) = True Then
    Range1.Delete
End If
ItalicRun Method

Adds the italic character format to or removes it from the current run. If the run contains a mix of italic and non-italic text, this method adds the italic character format to the entire run.

expression.ItalicRun

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example toggles the italic formatting for the current selection.

Selection. *ItalicRun*
Item Method

- **Item method as it applies to the Borders object.**

  Returns a border in a range or selection.

  $expression.Item(Index)$

  $expression$ Required. An expression that returns a **Borders** object.

  $Index$ Required **WdBorderType**. The border to be returned.

  WdBorderType can be one of these WdBorderType constants.
  - `wdBorderBottom`
  - `wdBorderDiagonalDown`
  - `wdBorderDiagonalUp`
  - `wdBorderHorizontal`
  - `wdBorderLeft`
  - `wdBorderRight`
  - `wdBorderTop`
  - `wdBorderVertical`

- **Item method as it applies to the Dialogs object.**

  Returns a dialog in Microsoft Word.

  $expression.Item(Index)$

  $expression$ Required. An expression that returns a **Dialogs** object.

  $Index$ Required **WdWordDialog**. A constant that specifies the dialog.

  WdWordDialog can be one of these WdWordDialog constants.
  - `wdDialogMailMergeInsertSet`
  - `wdDialogConnect`
wdDialogConsistencyChecker
wdDialogControlRun
wdDialogConvertObject
wdDialogCopyFile
wdDialogCreateAutoText
wdDialogDocumentStatistics
wdDialogDrawAlign
wdDialogDrawSnapToGrid
wdDialogEditAutoText
wdDialogEditCreatePublisher
wdDialogEditFind
wdDialogEditFrame
wdDialogEditGoTo
wdDialogEditGoToOld
wdDialogEditLinks
wdDialogEditObject
wdDialogEditPasteSpecial
wdDialogEditPublishOptions
wdDialogEditReplace
wdDialogEditStyle
wdDialogEditSubscribeOptions
wdDialogEditSubscribeTo
wdDialogEditTOACategory
wdDialogEmailOptions
wdDialogFileDocumentLayout
wdDialogFileFind
wdDialogFileMacCustomPageSetupGX
wdDialogFileMacPageSetup
wdDialogFileMacPageSetupGX
wdDialogFileNew
wdDialogFileOpen
wdDialogFilePageSetup
wdDialogFilePrint
wdDialogFilePrintOneCopy
wdDialogFilePrintSetup
wdDialogFileRoutingSlip
wdDialogFileSaveAs
wdDialogFileSaveVersion
wdDialogFileSummaryInfo
wdDialogFileVersions
wdDialogFitText
wdDialogFontSubstitution
wdDialogFormatAddrFonts
wdDialogFormatBordersAndShading
wdDialogFormatBulletsAndNumbering
wdDialogFormatCallout
wdDialogFormatChangeCase
wdDialogFormatColumns
wdDialogFormatDefineStyleBorders
wdDialogFormatDefineStyleFont
wdDialogFormatDefineStyleFrame
wdDialogFormatDefineStyleLang
wdDialogFormatDefineStylePara
wdDialogFormatDefineStyleTabs
wdDialogFormatDrawingObject
wdDialogFormatDropCap
wdDialogFormatEncloseCharacters
wdDialogFormatFont
wdDialogFormatFrame
wdDialogFormatPageNumber
wdDialogFormatParagraph
wdDialogFormatPicture
wdDialogFormatRetAddrFonts
wdDialogFormatSectionLayout
wdDialogFormatStyle
wdDialogFormatStyleGallery
wdDialogFormatStylesCustom
wdDialogFormatTabs
wdDialogFormatTheme
wdDialogFormFieldHelp
wdDialogFormFieldOptions
wdDialogFrameSetProperties
wdDialogHelpAbout
wdDialogHelpWordPerfectHelp
wdDialogHelpWordPerfectHelpOptions
wdDialogHorizontalInVertical
wdDialogIMESetDefault
wdDialogInsertAddCaption
wdDialogInsertAutoCaption
wdDialogInsertBookmark
wdDialogInsertBreak
wdDialogInsertCaption
wdDialogInsertCaptionNumbering
wdDialogInsertCrossReference
wdDialogInsertDatabase
wdDialogInsertDateTime
wdDialogInsertField
wdDialogInsertFile
wdDialogInsertFootnote
wdDialogInsertFormField
wdDialogInsertHyperlink
wdDialogInsertIndex
wdDialogInsertIndexAndTables
wdDialogInsertMergeField
wdDialogInsertNumber
wdDialogInsertObject
wdDialogInsertPageNumbers
wdDialogInsertPicture
wdDialogInsertSubdocument
Returns an Editor object that represents a specific user or a group of users who have been given permission to edit a portion of a document.

expression.Item(Index)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Editors collection.

Index Required Variant. Can be either a String that represents the user's e-mail alias (if in the same domain), an e-mail address, or a WdEditorType constant that represents a group of users.

WdEditorType can be one of the following WdEditorType constants.

WdEditorCurrent Represents the current user of the document.
WdEditorEditors Represents the Editors group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
WdEditorEveryone Represents all users who open a document.
WdEditorOwners Represents the Owners group for documents that use Information Rights Management.

Returns a header or footer in a range or selection.
expression.Item(Index)

expression Required. An expression that returns a **HeadersFooters** object.

**Index** Required **WdHeaderFooterIndex**. A constant that specifies the header or footer in the selection.

WdHeaderFooterIndex can be one of these WdHeaderFooterIndex constants.

- **wdHeaderFooterEvenPages**
- **wdHeaderFooterFirstPage**
- **wdHeaderFooterPrimary**

Item method as it applies to the **ListGalleries** object.

Returns the type of list (bulleted, numbered or outline) from the list template gallery.

expression.Item(Index)

expression Required. An expression that returns a **ListGalleries** object.

**Index** Required **WdListGalleryType**. A constant that specifies the type of list.

WdListGalleryType can be one of these WdListGalleryType constants.

- **wdBulletGallery**
- **wdNumberGallery**
- **wdOutlineNumberGallery**

Item method as it applies to the **MappedDataFields** object.

Returns a specified mapped data field.

expression.Item(Index)

expression Required. An expression that returns a **MappedDataFields** object.

**Index** Required **WdMappedDataFields**. The specified mapped data field.
WdMappedDataFields can be one of these WdMappedDataFields constants:

- `wdAddress1`
- `wdAddress2`
- `wdBusinessFax`
- `wdBusinessPhone`
- `wdCity`
- `wdCompany`
- `wdCountryRegion`
- `wdCoutesyTitle`
- `wdEmailAddress`
- `wdFirstName`
- `wdHomeFax`
- `wdHomePhone`
- `wdJobTitle`
- `wdLastName`
- `wdMiddleName`
- `wdNickname`
- `wdPostalCode`
- `wdSpouseCourtesyTitle`
- `wdSpouseFirstName`
- `wdSpouseLastName`
- `wdSpouseMiddleName`
- `wdSpouseNickname`
- `wdState`
- `wdSuffix`
- `wdUniqueIdentifier`
- `wdWebPageURL`

[Item method as it applies to the StoryRanges object.

Returns a single story of a range or selection as a Range object.]

`expression.Item(Index)`
**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **StoryRanges** object.

**Index**  Required **WdStoryType**. The specified story type.

WdStoryType can be one of these WdStoryType constants:
- wdCommentsStory
- wdEndnotesStory
- wdEvenPagesFooterStory
- wdEvenPagesHeaderStory
- wdFirstPageFooterStory
- wdFirstPageHeaderStory
- wdFootnotesStory
- wdMainTextStory
- wdPrimaryFooterStory
- wdPrimaryHeaderStory
- wdTextFrameStory

**expression.Item(Index)**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **TaskPanes** object.

**Index**  Required **WdTaskPanes**. The specified task pane.

WdTaskPanes can be one of these WdTaskPanes constants:
- wdTaskPaneFormatting
- wdTaskPaneInspector
- wdTaskPaneMailMerge
- wdTaskPaneSearch
- wdTaskPaneTranslate

**Item method as it applies to the **TaskPanes** object.**

Returns the specified task pane as a **TaskPane** object.

**expression.Item(Index)**
Returns the specified `Zoom` object.

`expression.Item(Index)`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Zooms` object.

`Index`  Required `WdViewType`. The specified zoom type.

`WdViewType` can be one of these `WdViewType` constants:
- `wdMasterView`
- `wdNormalView`
- `wdOutlineView`
- `wdPrintPreview`
- `wdPrintView`
- `wdWebView`

DWORD method as it applies to all other objects in the Applies To list.

Returns an individual object in a collection.

`expression.Item(Index)`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the above list.

`Index`  Required `Variant` or `Long`. The individual object to be returned.

For the following `objects`, `Index` can be a `Variant` indicating the ordinal position or a string representing the name of the individual object.

- `AddIns`
- `AutoCaptions`
- `AutoCorrectEntries`
- `AutoTextEntries`
- `Bookmarks`
- `CanvasShapes`
- `CaptionLabels`
For the following objects, Index can be a Long indicating the ordinal position of the individual object.

**Tasks**
**Templates**
**TwoInitialCapsExceptions**
**Variables**
**Windows**
**XMLChildNodeSuggestions**
**XMLNamespaces**
**XMLSchemaReferences**
**XSLTransforms**

**Adjustments**
**Breaks**
**Cells**
**Characters**
**Columns**
**Comments**
**Endnotes**
**Fields**
**FontNames**
**Footnotes**
**Frames**
**HeadingStyles**
**HTMLDivisions**
**Indexes**
**InlineShapes**
**KeyBindings**
**KeysBoundTo**
**Lines**
**Lists**
**ListLevels**
**ListParagraphs**
MailMergeFields
PageNumbers
Pages
Panes
Paragraphs
ProofreadingErrors
RecentFiles
Rectangles
Revisions
Rows
Sections
Sentences
SpellingSuggestions
Subdocuments
Tables
TablesOfAuthorities
TablesOfContents
TablesOfFigures
TextColumns
Versions
Words
XMLNodes
Example

**As it applies to the Bookmarks object.**

This example selects the bookmark named "temp" in the active document.

```vba
Sub BookmarkItem()
    If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists("temp") = True Then
        ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Item("temp").Select
    End If
End Sub
```

**As it applies to the Borders object.**

This example inserts a double border above the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
Sub BorderItem()
    ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders.Item(wdBorderTop).LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
End Sub
```

**As it applies to the Dialogs object.**

This example displays the Page Setup dialog.

```vba
Sub DialogItem()
End Sub
```

**As it applies to the Documents object.**

This example displays the name of the first document in the **Documents** collection.

```vba
Sub DocumentItem()
    If Documents.Count >= 1 Then
        MsgBox Documents.Item(1).Name
    End If
End Sub
```
As it applies to the **HeadersFooters** object.

This example creates and formats a first page header in the active document.

```vba
Sub HeadFootItem()
    ActiveDocument.PageSetup.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True
    With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers _
        .Item(wdHeaderFooterFirstPage).Range
            .InsertBefore "Sales Report"
        With .Font
            .Bold = True
            .Size = "15"
            .Color = wdColorBlue
        End With
        .Paragraphs.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphCenter
    End With
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **ListEntries** object.

This example clears all the items from the drop-down form field named "Colors" and then adds two color names. The **Item** method is used to display the first color in the drop-down form field.

```vba
Sub ListEntryItem()
    Dim d As DropDown
    Set d = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add _
        (Range:=Selection.Range, _
        Type:=wdFieldFormDropDown).DropDown
    With d.ListEntries
        .Add Name:="Black"
        .Add Name:="Green"
    End With
    MsgBox d.ListEntries.Item(1).Name
End Sub
```
Key Method

Returns a **KeyBinding** object that represents the specified custom key combination. If the key combination doesn't exist, this method returns **Nothing**.

`expression.Key(KeyCode, KeyCode2)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **KeyBindings** or **KeysBoundTo** object.

**KeyCode** Required *Long*. A key you specify by using one of the **WdKey** constants.

**KeyCode2** Optional *Variant*. A second key you specify by using one of the **WdKey** constants.
Remarks

You can use the BuildKeyCode method to create the KeyCode or KeyCode2 argument.
Example

This example assigns the ALT+F4 key combination to the Arial font and then displays the number of items in the `KeyBindings` collection. The example then clears the key combinations (returns it to its default setting) and redispalyes the number of items in the `KeyBindings` collection.

```vba
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyAlt, wdKeyF4), _
    KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryFont, Command:="Arial"
MsgBox KeyBindings.Count & " keys in KeyBindings collection"
KeyBindings.Key(KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyAlt, wdKeyF4)).Clear
MsgBox KeyBindings.Count & " keys in KeyBindings collection"
```

This example assigns the CTRL+SHIFT+U key combination to the macro named "Macro1" in the active document. The example uses the `Key` property to return a `KeyBinding` object so that Word can retrieve and display the command name.

```vba
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument
KeyBindings.Add KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, _
    wdKeyShift, wdKeyU), KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryMacro, _
    Command:="Macro1"
MsgBox KeyBindings.Key(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, _
    wdKeyShift, wdKeyU)).Command
```

This example determines whether the CTRL+SHIFT+A key combination is part of the `KeyBindings` collection.

```vba
Dim kbTemp As KeyBinding
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
Set kbTemp = KeyBindings.Key(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, _
    wdKeyShift, wdKeyA))
If (kbTemp Is Nothing) Then MsgBox _
    "Key is not in the KeyBindings collection"
```
Keyboard Method

Returns or sets the keyboard language and layout settings.

`expression.Keyboard(LangId)`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an `Application` object.

`LangId`  Optional `Long`. The language and layout combination to which Microsoft Word sets the keyboard. If this argument is omitted, the method returns the current language and layout setting.
Remarks

Microsoft Windows tracks keyboard language and layout settings using a variable type called an input language handle, often referred to as an HKL. The low word of the handle is a language ID, and the high word is a handle to a keyboard layout.
Example

This example assigns the current keyboard language and layout setting to a variable.

Dim lngKeyboard As Long
lngKeyboard = Application.\[Bold\]Keyboard
KeyboardBidi Method

Sets the keyboard language to a right-to-left language and the text entry direction to right-to-left.

`expression.KeyboardBidi`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example configures the keyboard for right-to-left language entry.

Application. KeyboardBidi
KeyboardLatin Method

Sets the keyboard language to a left-to-right language and the text entry direction to left-to-right.

expression.KeyboardLatin

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example configures the keyboard for left-to-right language entry.

Application. KeyboardLatin
KeyString Method

Returns the key combination string for the specified keys (for example, CTRL+SHIFT+A).

`expression.KeyString(KeyCode, KeyCode2)`

`expression` Optional. An expression that returns an `Application` object.

`KeyCode` Required `Long`. A key you specify by using one of the `WdKey` constants.

`KeyCode2` Optional `Variant`. A second key you specify by using one of the `WdKey` constants.
Remarks

You can use the `BuildKeyCode` method to create the `KeyCode` or `KeyCode2` argument.
Example

This example displays the key combination string (CTRL+SHIFT+A) for the following *WdKey* constants: *wdKeyControl*, *wdKeyShift*, and *wdKeyA*.

```
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
MsgBox **KeyString**(KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, _
    wdKeyShift, wdKeyA))
```
LabelOptions Method

Displays the Label Options dialog box.

\textit{expression.LabelOptions}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{MailingLabel} object.
Remarks

The **LabelOptions** method works only if the document is the main document of a mailing labels mail merge.
Example

This example determines if the current document is a Mailing Label document and, if it is, displays the **Label Options** dialog box.

Sub LabelOps()
    If ThisDocument.MailMerge._
        .MainDocumentType = wdMailingLabels Then
        Application.MailingLabel.LabelOptions
    End If
End Sub
LargeScroll Method

Scrolls a window or pane by the specified number of screens. This method is equivalent to clicking just before or just after the scroll boxes on the horizontal and vertical scroll bars.

\[ \text{expression} \text{.LargeScroll}(\text{Down, Up, ToRight,ToLeft}) \]

- **expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Pane** or **Window** object.
- **Down**  Optional **Variant**. The number of screens to scroll the window down.
- **Up**  Optional **Variant**. The number of screens to scroll the window up.
- **ToRight**  Optional **Variant**. The number of screens to scroll the window to the right.
- **ToLeft**  Optional **Variant**. The number of screens to scroll the window to the left.
Remarks

If *Down* and *Up* are both specified, the window is scrolled by the difference of the arguments. For example, if *Down* is 2 and *Up* is 4, the window is scrolled up two screens. Similarly, if *ToLeft* and *ToRight* are both specified, the window is scrolled by the difference of the arguments.

Any of these arguments can be a negative number. If no arguments are specified, the window is scrolled down one screen.
Example

This example scrolls the active window down one screen.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.LargeScroll Down:=1

This example splits the active window and then scrolls up two screens and to the right one screen.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .Split = True
    .LargeScroll Up:=2, ToRight:=1
End With
LinesToPoints Method

Converts a measurement from lines to points (1 line = 12 points). Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

expression.LinesToPoints(Lines)

expression  Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Lines  Required Single. The line value to be converted to points.
Example

This example sets the paragraph line spacing in the selection to three lines.

With Selection.ParagraphFormat
  .LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceMultiple
  .LineSpacing = LinesToPoints(3)
End With
**LinkToListTemplate Method**

Links the specified style to a list template so that the style's formatting can be applied to lists.

```vba
expression.LinkToListTemplate(ListTemplate, ListLevelNumber)
```

- **expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Style** object.
- **ListTemplate**  Required **ListTemplate** object. The list template that the style is to be linked to.
- **ListLevelNumber**  Optional **Variant**. An integer corresponding to the list level that the style is to be linked to. If this argument is omitted, then the level of the style is used.
Example

This example creates a new list template and then links heading styles 1 through 9 to levels 1 through 9. The new list template is then applied to the document. Any paragraphs formatted as heading styles will assume the numbering from the list template.

```
Dim ltTemp As ListTemplate
Dim intLoop As Integer

Set ltTemp = _
    ActiveDocument.ListTemplates.Add(OutlineNumbered:=True)

For intLoop = 1 To 9
    With ltTemp.ListLevels(intLoop)
        .NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleArabic
        .NumberPosition = InchesToPoints(0.25 * (intLoop - 1))
        .TextPosition = InchesToPoints(0.25 * intLoop)
        .NumberFormat = "%" & intLoop & "."
    End With
    With ActiveDocument.Styles("Heading " & intLoop)
        .LinkToListTemplate ListTemplate:=ltTemp
    End With
Next intLoop

ActiveDocument.Content.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
    ListTemplate:=ltTemp
```
ListCommands Method

Creates a new document and then inserts a table of Word commands along with their associated shortcut keys and menu assignments.

expression.ListCommands(ListAllCommands)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

ListAllCommands  Required Boolean. True to include all Word commands and their assignments (whether customized or built-in). False to include only commands with customized assignments.
Example

This example creates a new document that lists all Word commands along with their associated shortcut keys and menu assignments. The example then prints and closes the new document without saving changes.

Application.ListCommands ListAllCommands:=True
With ActiveDocument
    .PrintOut
    .Close SaveChanges:=wdDoNotSaveChanges
End With
ListIndent Method

Increases the list level of the paragraphs in the range for the specified ListFormat object, in increments of one level.

expression.ListIndent

expression    Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.
**Example**

This example indents each paragraph in the first list in document one by one level.

Documents(1).Lists(1).Range.ListFormat.ListIndent

This example formats paragraphs four through eight in the active document as an outline-numbered list, and then it indents the paragraphs one level.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim rngTemp As Range

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
Set rngTemp = docActive.Range(Start:=docActive.Paragraphs(4).Range.Start,
                              End:=docActive.Paragraphs(8).Range.End)

With rngTemp.ListFormat
    .ApplyOutlineNumberDefault.ListIndent
End With
ListOutdent Method

Decreases the list level of the paragraphs in the range for the specified ListFormat object, in increments of one level.

expression.ListOutdent

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.
Example

This example reduces the indent of each paragraph in first list in the active document by one level.

ActiveDocument.Lists(1).Range.ListFormat.ListOutdent

This example formats paragraphs four through eight in the active document as an outline-numbered list, indents the paragraphs one level, and then removes the indent from the first paragraph in the list.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim rngTemp As Range

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
Set rngTemp = _
    docActive.Range(_
        End:=docActive.Paragraphs(8).Range.End)

With rngTemp.ListFormat
    .ApplyOutlineNumberDefault
    .ListIndent
End With

LookupNameProperties Method

**LookupNameProperties method as it applies to the Application object.**

Looks up a name in the global address book list and displays the **Properties** dialog box, which includes information about the specified name. If this method finds more than one match, it displays the **Check Names** dialog box.

`expression.LookupNameProperties(Name)`

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
- **Name** Required **String**. A name in the global address book.

**LookupNameProperties method as it applies to the Range object.**

Looks up a name in the global address book list and displays the **Properties** dialog box, which includes information about the specified name. If this method finds more than one match, it displays the **Check Names** dialog box.

`expression.LookupNameProperties`  

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Range** object.
Example

As it applies to the Application object.

This example looks up the name Don Funk in the address book and displays the Properties dialog box for Don Funk.

Application.LookupNameProperties Name:="Don Funk"

As it applies to the Range object.

This example looks up the selected name in the address book and displays the Properties dialog box for that person.

Selection.Range.LookupNameProperties
LtrPara Method

Sets the reading order and alignment of the specified paragraphs to left-to-right.

*expression*.LtrPara

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Remarks

For all selected paragraphs, this method sets the reading order to left-to-right. If a paragraph with a right-to-left reading order is also right-aligned, this method reverses its reading order and sets its paragraph alignment to left-aligned.

Use the **ReadingOrder** property to change the reading order without affecting paragraph alignment.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the reading order and alignment of the current selection to left-to-right if the selection is styled as "Normal."

If Selection.Style = "Normal" Then _
    Selection.LtrPara
LtrRun Method

Sets the reading order and alignment of the specified run to left-to-right.

\textit{expression}.LtrRun

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \textbf{Selection} object.
Remarks

For the specified run, this method sets the reading order to left-to-right. If a paragraph in the run with a right-to-left reading order is also right-aligned, this method reverses its reading order and sets its paragraph alignment to left-aligned.

Use the **ReadingOrder** property to change the reading order without affecting paragraph alignment.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the reading order and alignment of the specified run to left-to-right if the selection is styled as "Normal."

If Selection.Style = "Normal" Then _
   Selection.LtrRun
MakeCompatibilityDefault Method

Sets the compatibility options on the **Compatibility** tab in the **Options** dialog box (Tools menu) as the default settings for new documents.

**expression**.MakeCompatibilityDefault

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
Example

This example sets a few compatibility options for the active document and then makes the current compatibility options the default settings.

With ActiveDocument
  .Compatibility(wdSuppressSpBfAfterPgBrk) = True
  .Compatibility(wdExpandShiftReturn) = True
  .Compatibility(wdUsePrinterMetrics) = True
  .Compatibility(wdNoLeading) = False
  .MakeCompatibilityDefault
End With
ManualHyphenation Method

Initiates manual hyphenation of a document, one line at a time. The user is prompted to accept or decline suggested hyphenations.

`expression.ManualHyphenation`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example starts manual hyphenation of the active document.

ActiveDocument.ManualHyphenation

This example sets hyphenation options and then starts manual hyphenation of MyDoc.doc.

With Documents("MyDoc.doc")
  .HyphenationZone = InchesToPoints(0.25)
  .HyphenateCaps = False
  .ManualHyphenation
End With
MarkAllCitations Method

Inserts a TA (Table of Authorities Entry) field after all instances of the ShortCitation text.

expression.MarkAllCitations(ShortCitation, LongCitation, LongCitationAutoText, Category)

expression Required. An expression that returns a TablesOfAuthorities object.

ShortCitation Required String. The short citation for the entry as it will appear in the Mark Citation dialog box (Insert menu, Index and Tables command).

LongCitation Optional Variant. The long citation string for the entry as it will appear in the table of authorities.

LongCitationAutoText Optional Variant. The AutoText entry name that contains the text of the long citation as it will appear in the table of authorities.

Category Optional Variant. The category number to be associated with the entry: 1 corresponds to the first category in the Category box in the Mark Citation dialog box, 2 corresponds to the second category, and so on.
Example

This example marks all instances of "Forrester v. Craddock" in the active document with a TA field that references the "Forrester v. Craddock, 51 Wn. 2d 315 (1957)" citation.

ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.MarkAllCitations _
  ShortCitation:="Forrester v. Craddock", Category:=1, _
  LongCitation:="Forrester v. Craddock, 51 Wn. 2d 315 (1957)"
MarkAllEntries Method

 Inserts an XE (Index Entry) field after all instances of the text in Range.

 `expression.MarkAllEntries(Range, Entry, EntryAutoText, CrossReference, CrossReferenceAutoText, BookmarkName, Bold, Italic)`

 `expression` Required. An expression that returns an Indexes object.

 `Range` Required Range object. The range whose text is marked with an XE field throughout the document.

 `Entry` Optional Variant. The text you want to appear in the index, in the form `MainEntry[:Subentry]`.

 `EntryAutoText` Optional Variant. The AutoText entry that contains the text you want to appear in the index (if this argument is specified, Entry is ignored).

 `CrossReference` Optional Variant. A cross-reference that will appear in the index.

 `CrossReferenceAutoText` Optional Variant. The name of the AutoText entry that contains the text for a cross-reference (if this argument is specified, CrossReference is ignored).

 `BookmarkName` Optional Variant. The bookmark name that marks the range of pages you want to appear in the index. If this argument is omitted, the number of the page that contains the XE field appears in the index.

 `Bold` Optional Variant. True to add bold formatting to page numbers for index entries.

 `Italic` Optional Variant. True to add italic formatting to page numbers for index entries.
Example

This example marks the selected text with TA fields throughout the active document and then updates the first index in the document. The entry text in the index matches the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    ActiveDocument.Indexes.MarksAllEntries _
        Range:=Selection.Range, _
        Entry:=Selection.Range.Text, Italic:=True
    ActiveDocument.Indexes(1).Update
End If
MarkCitation Method

Inserts a TA (Table of Authorities Entry) field and returns the field as a **Field** object.

\[ expression.MarkCitation(Range, ShortCitation, LongCitation, LongCitationAutoText, Category) \]

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **TablesOfAuthorities** object.

**Range** Required **Range** object. The location of the table of authorities entry. The TA field is inserted after **Range**.

**ShortCitation** Required **String**. The short citation for the entry as it will appear in the **Mark Citation** dialog box (Insert menu, Index and Tables command).

**LongCitation** Optional **Variant**. The long citation for the entry as it will appear in the table of authorities.

**LongCitationAutoText** Optional **Variant**. The name of the AutoText entry that contains the text of the long citation as it will appear in the table of authorities.

**Category** Optional **Variant**. The category number to be associated with the entry: 1 corresponds to the first category in the **Category** box in the **Mark Citation** dialog box, 2 corresponds to the second category, and so on.
Example

This example inserts a table of authorities entry (a TA field) that references the selected text. The long citation text is set to "Forrester v. Craddock" and the category is set to Other Cases.

```vba
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.MarkCitation _
    Range:=Selection.Range, ShortCitation:=Selection.Range.Text, _
    LongCitation:="Forrester v. Craddock", Category:=1
```

This example inserts a table of authorities entry that references the selected text. The entry text that appears in the table of authorities is the text typed into the input box and the category is set to Other Authorities.

```vba
Dim strCitation As String

strCitation = InputBox("Type citation text")
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.MarkCitation _
    Range:=Selection.Range, ShortCitation:=Selection.Range.Text, _
    LongCitation:=strCitation, Category:=3
```
MarkEntry Method

MarkEntry method as it applies to the Indexes object.

Inserts an XE (Index Entry) field after the specified range. The method returns a Field object representing the XE field.

expression. MarkEntry(Range, Entry, EntryAutoText, CrossReference, CrossReferenceAutoText, BookmarkName, Bold, Italic, Reading)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Indexes object.

Range  Required Range object. The location of the entry. The XE field is inserted after Range.

Entry  Optional Variant. The text that appears in the index. To indicate a subentry, include the main entry text and the subentry text, separated by a colon (:) (for example, "Introduction: The Product").

EntryAutoText  Optional Variant. The AutoText entry name that includes text for the index, table of figures, or table of contents (Entry is ignored).

CrossReference  Optional Variant. A cross-reference that will appear in the index (for example, "See Apples").

CrossReferenceAutoText  Optional Variant. The AutoText entry name that contains the text for a cross-reference (CrossReference is ignored).

BookmarkName  Optional Variant. The name of the bookmark that marks the range of pages you want to appear in the index. If this argument is omitted, the number of the page containing the XE field appears in the index.

Bold  Optional Variant. True to add bold formatting to the entry page numbers in the index.

Italic  Optional Variant. True to add italic formatting to the entry page numbers in the index.
Optional Variant. True shows an index entry in the right location when indexes are sorted phonetically (East Asian languages only).

MarkEntry method as it applies to the TablesOfContents and TablesOfFigures objects.

Inserts a TC (Table of Contents Entry) field after the specified range. The method returns a Field object representing the TC field.

expression . MarkEntry( Range , Entry , EntryAutoText , TableID , Level )

expression Required. An expression that returns a TablesOfContents or TablesOfFigures object.

Range Required Range object. The location of the entry. The TC field is inserted after Range.

Entry Optional Variant. The text that appears in the table of contents or table of figures. To indicate a subentry, include the main entry text and the subentry text, separated by a colon (:) (for example, "Introduction:The Product").

EntryAutoText Optional Variant. The AutoText entry name that includes text for the index, table of figures, or table of contents (Entry is ignored).

TableID Optional Variant. A one-letter identifier for the table of figures or table of contents item (for example, "i" for an "illustration").

Level Optional Variant. A level for the entry in the table of contents or table of figures.
Example

As it applies to the **Indexes object**.

This example inserts an index entry after the selection in the active document. The subentry text is the text from the selection.

```vba
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Entry:="Introduction:" & Selection.Range.Text, Italic:=True
End If
```

As it applies to the **Table of Contents object**.

This example inserts a table of contents entry that references the selected text. The text typed in the input box appears in the table of contents. A table of contents that uses fields is then added at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
entryText = InputBox("Type entry text")
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.MarkEntry _
    Range:=Selection.Range, Entry:=entryText
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add _
    Range:=myRange, UseFields:=True, _
    UseHeadingStyles:=False
```
Merge Method

 Merge method as it applies to the Subdocuments object.

Merges the specified subdocuments of a master document into a single subdocument.

expression.\textbf{Merge}(FirstSubdocument, LastSubdocument)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

\textbf{FirstSubdocument} Optional \textbf{Variant}. The path and file name of the original document you want to merge revisions with.

\textbf{LastSubdocument} Optional \textbf{Variant}. The last subdocument in a range of subdocuments to be merged.

 Merge method as it applies to the Cell object.

Merges the specified table cell with another cell. The result is a single table cell.

expression.\textbf{Merge}(\textbf{MergeTo})

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

\textbf{MergeTo} Required \textbf{Cell} object. The cell to be merged with.

 Merge method as it applies to the Document object.

Merges the changes marked with revision marks from one document to another.

expression.\textbf{Merge}(\textbf{Name}, \textbf{MergeTarget}, \textbf{DetectFormatChanges}, \textbf{UseFormattingFrom}, \textbf{AddToRecentFiles})

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

\textbf{Name} Required \textbf{String}. 
**MergeTarget**  Optional **WdMergeTarget**.

WdMergeTarget can be one of these WdMergeTarget constants.  
- **wdMergeTargetCurrent** default
- **wdMergeTargetSelected**
- **wdMergeTargetNew**

**DetectFormatChanges**  Optional **Boolean**.

**UseFormattingFrom**  Optional **WdUseFormattingFrom**.

WdUseFormattingFrom can be one of these WdUseFormattingFrom constants.  
- **wdFormattingFromPrompt** default
- **wdFormattingFromCurrent**
- **wdFormattingFromSelected**

**AddToRecentFiles**  Optional **Boolean**.

Merge method as it applies to the **Cells object**.

Merges the specified table cells with one another. The result is a single table cell.

**expression**.**Merge**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Cell** object.

This example merges the first two cells in table one in the active document with one another and then removes the table borders.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).
        .Cell(Row:=1, Column:=1).Merge _
        MergeTo:=.Cell(Row:=1, Column:=2)
    .Borders.Enable = False
    End With
End If
```

As it applies to the **Document** object.

This example merges changes from Sales1.doc into Sales2.doc (the active document).

```vba
If InStr(1, ActiveDocument.Name, "sales2.doc", 1) Then
    ActiveDocument.Merge FileName:="C:\Docs\Sales1.doc"
```

As it applies to the **Cells** object.

This example merges the cells in row one of the selection into a single cell and then applies shading to the row.

```vba
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Set myrow = Selection.Rows(1)
    myrow.Cells.Merge
    myrow.Shading.Texture = wdTexture10Percent
End If
```

As it applies to the **Subdocuments** object.

This example merges the first and second subdocuments in the active document into one subdocument.
If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Count >= 2 Then
    Set aDoc = ActiveDocument
    aDoc.Subdocuments.Merge _
        FirstSubdocument:=aDoc.Subdocuments(1), _
        LastSubdocument:=aDoc.Subdocuments(2)
End If
**MillimetersToPoints Method**

Converts a measurement from millimeters to points (1 mm = 2.85 points). Returns the converted measurement as a *Single*.

*expression*.MillimetersToPoints(*Millimeters*)

*expression*  Optional. An expression that returns an *Application* object.

*Millimeters*  Required *Single*. The millimeter value to be converted to points.
Example

This example sets the hyphenation zone in the active document to 8.8 millimeters.

ActiveDocument.HyphenationZone = MillimetersToPoints(8.8)

This example expands the spacing of the selected characters to 2.8 points.

Selection.Font.Spacing = MillimetersToPoints(1)
**ModifyEnclosure Method**

Adds, modifies, or removes an enclosure around the specified character or characters.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{ModifyEnclosure}(\text{Style, Symbol, EnclosedText}) \]

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a *Range* object.

**Style** Required *Variant*. The style of the enclosure. Can be any *WdEncloseStyle* constant.

*WdEncloseStyle* can be one of these *WdEncloseStyle* constants.
- *wdEncloseStyleLarge*
- *wdEncloseStyleNone*
- *wdEncloseStyleSmall*

**Symbol** Optional *Variant*. The symbol in which to enclose the specified range. Can be any *WdEnclosureType* constant.

*WdEnclosureType* can be one of these *WdEnclosureType* constants.
- *wdEnclosureCircle* Default.
- *wdEnclosureDiamond*
- *wdEnclosureSquare*
- *wdEnclosureTriangle*

**EnclosedText** Optional *Variant*. The characters that you want to enclose. If you include this argument, Microsoft Word replaces the specified range with the enclosed characters. If you don't specify text to enclose, Microsoft Word encloses all text in the specified range.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example replaces the current selection with the number 25 enclosed in a circle.

Selection.Range.ModifyEnclosure wdEncloseStyleLarge, _
wdEnclosureCircle, "25"
Move Method

Move method as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.

Collapses the specified range or selection to its start or end position and then moves the collapsed object by the specified number of units. This method returns a Long value that indicates the number of units by which the object was actually moved, or it returns 0 (zero) if the move was unsuccessful.

expression.Move(Unit, Count)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Unit Optional Variant. The unit by which the collapsed range or selection is to be moved. Can be one of the following WdUnits constants: wdCharacter, wdWord, wdSentence, wdParagraph, wdSection, wdStory, wdCell, wdColumn, wdRow, or wdTable. If expression returns a Selection object, you can also use wdLine. The default value is wdCharacter.

Count Optional Variant. The number of units by which the specified range or selection is to be moved. If Count is a positive number, the object is collapsed to its end position and moved forward in the document by the specified number of units. If Count is a negative number, the object is collapsed to its start position and moved backward by the specified number of units. The default value is 1. You can also control the collapse direction by using the Collapse method before using the Move method. If the range or selection is in the middle of a unit or isn't collapsed, moving it to the beginning or end of the unit counts as moving it one full unit.
Remarks

The start and end positions of a collapsed range or selection are equal.

Applying the Move method to a range doesn't rearrange text in the document. Instead, it redefines the range to refer to a new location in the document.

If you apply the Move method to any range other than a Range object variable (for example, Selection.Paragraphs(3).Range.Move), the method has no effect.

Moving a Selection object collapses the selection and moves the insertion point either forward or backward in the document.

Move method as it applies to the Application and Task objects.

Positions a task window or the active document window.

expression.Move(Left, Top)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Left Required Long. The horizontal screen position of the specified window.

Top Required Long. The vertical screen position of the specified window.

Move method as it applies to the StyleSheet object.

Moves a style sheet's order of precedence.

expression.Move(Precedence)

expression Required. An expression that returns a StyleSheet object.

Precedence Required WdStyleSheetPrecedence. The precedence level.

WdStyleSheetPrecedence can be one of these WdStyleSheetPrecedence constants.
wdStyleSheetPrecedenceHigher
wdStyleSheetPrecedenceHighest
wdStyleSheetPrecedenceLower
wdStyleSheetPrecedenceLowest
Example

As it applies to the **Application** object.

This example starts the Calculator application (Calc.exe) and uses the **Move** method to reposition the application window.

```
Shell "Calc.exe"
With Tasks("Calculator")
    .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    .Move Top:=50, Left:=50
End With
```

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example sets Range1 to the first paragraph in the active document and then moves the range forward three paragraphs. After this macro is run, the insertion point is positioned at the beginning of the fourth paragraph.

```
Set Range1 = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
With Range1
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    .Move Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=3
    .Select
End With
```

As it applies to the **Selection** object.

This example moves the selection two words to the right and positions the insertion point after the second word's trailing space. If the move is unsuccessful, a message box indicates that the selection is at the end of the document.

```
If Selection.StoryType = wdMainTextStory Then
    wUnits = Selection.Move(Unit:=wdWord, Count:=2)
    If wUnits < 2 Then _
        MsgBox "Selection is at the end of the document"
End If
```
This example moves the selection forward three cells in the table.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Move Unit:=wdCell, Count:=3
End If
MoveDown Method

Moves the selection down and returns the number of units it's been moved.

**Note** The **wdWindow** constant can be used to move to the top or bottom of the active window. Regardless of the value of **Count** (greater than 1 or less than –1), the **wdWindow** constant moves only one unit. Use the **wdScreen** constant to move more than one screen.

*expression*.MoveDown(*Unit*, *Count*, *Extend*)

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.

*Unit* Optional **WdUnits**. The unit by which the selection is to be moved.

Can be one of the following **WdUnits** constants.

- **wdLine**
- **wdParagraph**
- **wdWindow**
- **wdScreen**

The default value is **wdLine**.

*Count* Optional **Variant**. The number of units the selection is to be moved. The default value is 1.

*Extend* Optional **Variant**. Can be either **wdMove** or **wdExtend**. If **wdMove** is used, the selection is collapsed to the end point and moved down. If **wdExtend** is used, the selection is extended down. The default value is **wdMove**.
Example

This example extends the selection down one line.

```
Selection.MoveDown Unit:=wdLine, Count:=1, Extend:=wdExtend
```

This example moves the selection down three paragraphs. If the move is successful, "Company" is inserted at the insertion point.

```
unitsMoved = Selection.MoveDown(Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=3, Extend:=wdMove)
If unitsMoved = 3 Then Selection.Text = "Company"
```

This example displays the current line number, moves the selection down three lines, and displays the current line number again.

```
MsgBox "Line " & Selection.Information(wdFirstCharacterLineNumber)
Selection.MoveDown Unit:=wdLine, Count:=3, Extend:=wdMove
MsgBox "Line " & Selection.Information(wdFirstCharacterLineNumber)
```
**MoveEnd Method**

Moves the ending character position of a range or selection. This method returns an integer that indicates the number of units the range or selection actually moved, or it returns 0 (zero) if the move was unsuccessful.

`expression.MoveEnd(Unit, Count)`

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.

**Unit**  Optional **WdUnits**. The unit by which to move the ending character position.

Can be one of the following **WdUnits** constants

- wdCharacter
- wdWord
- wdSentence
- wdParagraph
- wdSection
- wdStory
- wdCell
- wdColumn
- wdRow
- wdTable.

If `expression` returns a **Selection** object, **wdLine** can also be used. The default value is **wdCharacter**.
**Count**  Optional **Variant**. The number of units to move. If this number is positive, the ending character position is moved forward in the document. If this number is negative, the end is moved backward. If the ending position overtakes the starting position, the range collapses and both character positions move together. The default value is 1.
Example

This example moves the end of the selection one character backward (the selection size is reduced by one character). A space is considered a character.

`Selection.MoveEnd Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=-1`

This example moves the end of the selection to the end of the line (the selection is extended to the end of the line).

`Selection.MoveEnd Unit:=wdLine, Count:=1`

This example sets `myRange` to be equal to the second word in the active document. The `MoveEnd` method is used to move the ending position of `myRange` (a range object) forward one word. After this macro is run, the second and third words in the document are selected.

```wscript
If ActiveDocument.Words.Count >= 3 Then
  Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(2)
  With myRange
    .MoveEnd Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1
    .Select
  End With
End If
```
**MoveEndUntil Method**

Moves the end position of the specified range or selection until any of the specified characters are found in the document. If the movement is forward in the document, the range or selection is expanded.
Remarks

This method returns the number of characters by which the end position of the specified range or selection was moved, as a Long value. If Count is greater than 0 (zero), this method returns the number of characters moved plus 1. If Count is less than 0 (zero), this method returns the number of characters moved minus 1. If no Cset characters are found, the range or selection isn't changed and the method returns 0 (zero). If the end position is moved backward to a point that precedes the original start position, the start position is set to the new ending position.

expression.MoveEndUntil(Cset, Count)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

Cset Required Variant. One or more characters. This argument is case sensitive.

Count Optional Variant. The maximum number of characters by which the specified range or selection is to be moved. Can be a number or either the wdForward or wdBackward constant. If Count is a positive number, the range or selection is moved forward in the document. If it's a negative number, the range or selection is moved backward. The default value is wdForward.
Example

This example extends the selection forward in the document until the letter "a" is found. The example then expands the selection by one character to include the letter "a".

With Selection
   .MoveEndUntil Cset:="a", Count:=wdForward
   .MoveRight Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=1, Extend:=wdExtend
End With

This example extends the selection forward in the document until a tab is found. If a tab character isn't found in the next 100 characters, the selection isn't moved.

char = Selection.MoveEndUntil(Cset:=vbTab, Count:=100)
If char = 0 Then StatusBar = "Selection not moved"
MoveEndWhile Method

Moves the ending character position of a range or selection while any of the specified characters are found in the document.
Remarks

While any character in `Cset` is found, the end position of the specified range or selection is moved. This method returns the number of characters that the end position of the range or selection moved as a `Long` value. If no `Cset` characters are found, the range or selection isn't changed and the method returns 0 (zero). If the end position is moved backward to a point that precedes the original start position, the start position is set to the new end position.

`expression.MoveEndWhile(Cset, Count)`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Range` or `Selection` object.

`Cset`  Required `Variant`. One or more characters. This argument is case sensitive.

`Count`  Optional `Variant`. The maximum number of characters by which the range or selection is to be moved. Can be a number or either the `wdForward` or `wdBackward` constant. If `Count` is a positive number, the range or selection is moved forward in the document. If it's a negative number, the range or selection is moved backward. The default value is `wdForward`. 
**Example**

This example moves the end position of the selection forward while the space character is found.

`Selection.MoveEndWhile Cset:=" ", Count:=wdForward`

This example moves the end position of the selection forward while *Count* is less than or equal to 10 and any letter from "a" through "h" is found.

`Selection.MoveEndWhile Cset:="abcdefgh", Count:=10`
MoveLeft Method

Moves the selection to the left and returns the number of units it's been moved.

\( \text{expression}.\text{MoveLeft(Unit, Count, Extend)} \)

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Selection} object.

\textit{Unit} Optional \texttt{WdUnits}. The unit by which the selection is to be moved.

Can be one of the following \texttt{WdUnits} constants.

\texttt{wdCell}

\texttt{wdCharacter}

\texttt{wdWord}

\texttt{wdSentence}

The default value is \texttt{wdCharacter}.

\textit{Count} Optional \texttt{Variant}. The number of units the selection is to be moved.

The default value is 1.

\textit{Extend} Optional \texttt{Variant}. Can be either \texttt{wdMove} or \texttt{wdExtend}. If \texttt{wdMove} is used, the selection is collapsed to the end point and moved to the left. If \texttt{wdExtend} is used, the selection is extended to the left. The default value is \texttt{wdMove}. 
Remarks

When the Unit is `wdCell`, the `Extend` argument will only be `wdMove`. 
Example

This example moves the selection one character to the left. If the move is successful, \textit{MoveLeft} returns 1.

\texttt{If Selection.MoveLeft = 1 Then MsgBox "Move was successful"}

This example enables field shading for the selected field, inserts a DATE field, and then moves the selection left to select the field.

\texttt{ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.FieldShading = _}
\texttt{  wdFieldShadingWhenSelected}
\texttt{With Selection}
\texttt{  .Fields.Add Range:=Selection.Range, Type:=wdFieldDate}
\texttt{  .MoveLeft Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1}
\texttt{End With}

This example moves the selection to the previous table cell.

\texttt{If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then}
\texttt{  Selection.MoveLeft Unit:=wdCell, Count:=1, Extend:=wdMove}
\texttt{End If}
MoveNode Method

Moves a diagram node and any of its child nodes within a diagram.

expression.MoveNode(TargetNode, Pos)

expression Required. An expression that returns a DiagramNode object.

TargetNode Required DiagramNode object. The diagram node where the specified node will be moved.

Pos Required MsoRelativeNodePosition. Specifies where the node will be added relative to TargetNode.

MsoRelativeNodePosition can be one of these MsoRelativeNodePosition constants.

msoAfterLastSibling
msoAfterNode
msoBeforeFirstSibling
msoBeforeNode
**Example**

The following example moves the second diagram node of a newly-created diagram to the last node.

```vbnet
Sub MoveDiagramNode()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
         Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add four child nodes to the pyramid diagram

    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Move the second node after the fourth node
    dgnNode.Diagram.Nodes(2).MoveNode _
        TargetNode:=dgnNode.Diagram.Nodes(4), _
        Pos:=msoAfterLastSibling

End Sub
```
MoveRight Method

Moves the selection to the right and returns the number of units it's been moved.

(expression.MoveRight(Unit, Count, Extend))

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.

Unit Optional WdUnits. The unit by which the selection is to be moved. Can be one of the following WdUnits constants.

wdCell

wdCharacter

wdWord

wdSentence

The default value is wdCharacter.

Count Optional Variant. The number of units the selection is to be moved. The default value is 1.

Extend Optional Variant. Can be either wdMove or wdExtend. If wdMove is used, the selection is collapsed to the end point and moved to the right. If wdExtend is used, the selection is extended to the right. The default value is wdMove.
Remarks

When the *Unit* is *wdCell*, the *Extend* argument will only be *wdMove*. 
Example

This example moves the selection before the previous field and then selects the field.

With Selection
    Set MyRange = .GoTo(wdGoToField, wdGoToPrevious)
    .MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1, Extend:=wdExtend
    If Selection.Fields.Count = 1 Then Selection.Fields(1).Update
End With

This example moves the selection one character to the right. If the move is successful, `MoveRight` returns 1.

If Selection.MoveRight = 1 Then MsgBox "Move was successful"

This example moves the selection to the next table cell.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdCell, Count:=1, Extend:=wdMove
End If
MoveStart Method

Moves the start position of the specified range or selection. This method returns an integer that indicates the number of units by which the start position or the range or selection actually moved, or it returns 0 (zero) if the move was unsuccessful.

(expression).MoveStart(Unit, Count)

expression   Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.

Unit   Optional WdUnits. The unit by which start position of the specified range or selection is to be moved.

Can be one of the following WdUnits constants.

wdCharacter
wdWord
wdSentence
wdParagraph
wdSection
wdStory
wdCell
wdColumn
wdRow
wdTable

If expression   returns a Selection object, you can also use wdLine. The default value is wdCharacter.
**Count**  Optional **Variant.** The maximum number of units by which the specified range or selection is to be moved. If **Count** is a positive number, the start position of the range or selection is moved forward in the document. If it's a negative number, the start position is moved backward. If the start position is moved forward to a position beyond the end position, the range or selection is collapsed and both the start and end positions are moved together. The default value is 1.
Example

This example moves the start position of the selection one character forward (the selection size is reduced by one character). Note that a space is considered a character.

Selection.MoveStart Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=1

This example moves the start position of the selection to the beginning of the line (the selection is extended to the start of the line).

Selection.MoveStart Unit:=wdLine, Count:=-1

This example sets myRange to be equal to the second word in the active document. The example uses the MoveStart method to move the start position of myRange (a Range object) backward one word. After this macro is run, the first and second words in the document are selected.

If ActiveDocument.Words.Count >= 2 Then
    Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(2)
    With myRange
        .MoveStart Unit:=wdWord, Count:=-1
        .Select
        End With
    End If
MoveStartUntil Method

Moves the start position of the specified range or selection until one of the specified characters is found in the document. If the movement is backward through the document, the range or selection is expanded.
Remarks

This method returns the number of characters by which the start position of the specified range or selection moved, as a **Long** value. If **Count** is greater than 0 (zero), this method returns the number of characters moved plus 1. If **Count** is less than 0 (zero), this method returns the number of characters moved minus 1. If no **Cset** characters are found, the specified range or selection isn't changed and the method returns 0 (zero). If the start position is moved forward to a point beyond the end position, the range or selection is collapsed and both the start and end positions are moved together.

```plaintext
expression.MoveNextUntil(Cset, Count)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an object in the **Applies To** list.

**Cset**  Required **Variant**. One or more characters. This argument is case sensitive.

**Count**  Optional **Variant**. The maximum number of characters by which the specified range or selection is to be moved. Can be a number or either the **wdForward** or **wdBackward** constant. If **Count** is a positive number, the range or selection is moved forward in the document. If it's a negative number, the range or selection is moved backward. The default value is **wdForward**.
Example

This example extends the selection backward until a capital "I" is found.

Selection.MoveStartUntil Cset:="I", Count:=wdBackward

If there's a dollar sign character ($) in the first paragraph in the selection, this example moves myRange just before the dollar sign.

Set myRange = Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range
leng = myRange.End - myRange.Start
myRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
myRange.MoveStartUntil Cset:="$", Count:=leng
MoveStartWhile Method

Moves the start position of the specified range or selection while any of the specified characters are found in the document.
Remarks

While any character in Cset is found, the start position of the range or selection is moved. This method returns the number of characters that the start position of the range or selection moved as a Long value. If not Cset characters are found, the range or selection isn't changed and the method returns 0 (zero). If the start position is moved forward to a position beyond the original end position, the end position is set to the new start position.

(expression.MoveStartWhile(Cset, Count))

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Cset Required Variant. One or more characters. This argument is case sensitive.

Count Optional Variant. The maximum number of characters by which the specified range or selection is to be moved. Can be a number or either the wdForward or wdBackward constant. If Count is a positive number, the range or selection is moved forward in the document. If it's a negative number, the range or selection is moved backward. The default value is wdForward.
Example

This example moves the start position of the selection backward through the document while the space character is found.

```
Selection.MoveStartWhile Cset:=" ", Count:=wdBackward
```

This example moves the start position of the selection backward through the document while `Count` is less than or equal to 10 and any letter from "a" through "h" is found.

```
Selection.MoveStartWhile Cset:="abcdefgh", Count:=-10
```
MoveUntil Method

Moves the specified range or selection until one of the specified characters is found in the document.

expression.MoveUntil(Cset, Count)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Range of Selection object.

Cset  Required Variant. One or more characters. If any character in Cset is found before the Count value expires, the specified range or selection is positioned as an insertion point immediately before that character. This argument is case sensitive.

Count  Optional Variant. The maximum number of characters by which the specified range or selection is to be moved. Can be a number or either the wdForward or wdBackward constant. If Count is a positive number, the range or selection is moved forward in the document, beginning at the end position. If it's a negative number, the range or selection is moved backward, beginning at the start position. The default value is wdForward.
Remarks

This method returns the number of characters by which the specified range or selection was moved, as a **Long** value. If **Count** is greater than 0 (zero), this method returns the number of characters moved plus one. If **Count** is less than 0 (zero), this method returns the number of characters moved minus one. If no **Cset** characters are found, the range or selection isn't not changed and the method returns 0 (zero).
Example

This example moves `myRange` forward through the next 100 characters in the document until the character "t" is found.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(1)
myRange.MoveUntil Cset:="t", Count:=100
```

This example moves the selection forward to the end of the active paragraph and then displays the number of characters by which the selection was moved.

```vba
x = Selection.MoveUntil(Cset:=Chr$(13), Count:=wdForward)
MsgBox x-1 & " character positions were moved"
```
MoveUp Method

Moves the selection up and returns the number of units it's been moved.

**Note** The wdWindow constant can be used to move to the top or bottom of the active window. Regardless of the value of Count (greater than 1 or less than – 1), the wdWindow constant moves only one unit. Use the wdScreen constant to move more than one screen.

```expression.MoveUp(Unit, Count, Extend)```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an object in the Applies To list.

*Unit* Optional Variant. The unit by which to move the selection. Can be one of the following WdUnits constants: wdLine, wdParagraph, wdWindow or wdScreen. The default value is wdLine.

*Count* Optional Variant. The number of units the selection is to be moved. The default value is 1.

*Extend* Optional Variant. Can be either wdMove or wdExtend. If wdMove is used, the selection is collapsed to the end point and moved up. If wdExtend is used, the selection is extended up. The default value is wdMove.
Example

This example moves the selection to the beginning of the previous paragraph.

Selection.MoveRight
Selection.MoveUp Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=2, Extend:=wdMove

This example displays the current line number, moves the selection up three lines, and displays the current line number again.

MsgBox "Line " & Selection.Information(wdFirstCharacterLineNumber)
Selection.MoveUp Unit:=wdLine, Count:=3, Extend:=wdMove
MsgBox "Line " & Selection.Information(wdFirstCharacterLineNumber)
MoveWhile Method

Moves the specified range or selection while any of the specified characters are found in the document.
Remarks

While any character in Cset is found, the specified range or selection is moved. The resulting Range or Selection object is positioned as an insertion point after whatever Cset characters were found. This method returns the number of characters by which the specified range or selection was moved, as a Long value. If no Cset characters are found, the range or selection isn't changed and the method returns 0 (zero).

`expression.MoveWhile(Cset, Count)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

`Cset` Required Variant. One or more characters. This argument is case sensitive.

`Count` Optional Variant. The maximum number of characters by which the specified range or selection is to be moved. Can be a number or either the wdForward or wdBackward constant. If `Count` is a positive number, the specified range or selection is moved forward in the document, beginning at the end position. If it's a negative number, the range or selection is moved backward, beginning at the start position. The default value is wdForward.
Example

This example moves the selection after consecutive tabs.

`Selection.MoveWhile Cset:=vbTab, Count:=wdForward`

This example moves aRange while any of the following (uppercase or lowercase) letters are found: "a", "t", or "i".

`Set aRange = ActiveDocument.Characters(1)`
`aRange.MoveWhile Cset:="atiATI", Count:=wdForward`
MSInfo Method

Starts the Microsoft System Information application if it's not running, or switches to it if it's already running.

expression.MSInfo

expression Required. An expression that returns a System object.
Example

This example starts or switches to the Microsoft System Information application.

System.MSInfo
New Method

Inserts an empty, 1-inch-square Word picture object surrounded by a border. This method returns the new graphic as an InlineShape object.

expression.New(Range)

expression Required. An expression that returns an InlineShapes object.

Range Required Range object. The location of the new graphic.
Example

This example inserts a new, empty picture in the active document and applies a shadow border around the picture.

Dim ishapeNew As InlineShape

Set ishapeNew = _

ishapeNew.Borders.Shadow = True
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = False
NewFrameset Method

Creates a new frames page based on the specified pane.

`expression.NewFrameset`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a Pane object.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example opens a document named "Temp.doc" and then creates a new frames page whose only frame contains "Temp.doc".

Documents.Open "C:\Documents\Temp.doc"
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.NewFrameset
NewWindow Method

Opens a new window with the same document as the specified window. Returns a Window object.

**Note** A colon (:) and a number appear in the window caption when more than one window is open for a document.

`expression.NewWindow`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an Application or Window object.
Remarks

If the `NewWindow` method is used with the `Application` object, a new window is opened for the active window. The following two instructions are functionally equivalent.

```
Set myWindow = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.NewWindow
Set myWindow = NewWindow
```
**Example**

This example posts a message that indicates the number of windows that exist before and after you open a new window for Document1.

```vba
MsgBox Windows.Count & " windows open"
Windows("Document1").NewWindow
MsgBox Windows.Count & " windows open"
```

This example opens a new window, arranges all the open windows, closes the new window, and then rearranges the open windows.

```vba
Set myWindow = NewWindow
Windows.Arrange ArrangeStyle:=wdTiled
myWindow.Close
Windows.Arrange ArrangeStyle:=wdTiled
```
Next Method

Next method as it applies to the Paragraph object.

Returns a Paragraph object that represents the next paragraph.

expression.Next(Count)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph object.

Count  Optional Variant. The number of paragraphs by which you want to move ahead. The default value is one.

Next method as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.

Returns a Range object that represents the specified unit relative to the specified selection or range.

expression.Next(Unit, Count)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Unit  Optional Variant. The type of units by which to count. Can be any WdUnits constant.

WdUnits can be one of these WdUnits constants.

wdCharacter Default.

wdWord
wdSentence
wdParagraph
wdSection
wdStory
wdCell
wdColumn
wdRow
**wdTable**

**wdLine** Can be used if *expression* returns a **Selection** object.

**Count**  Optional **Variant**. The number of units by which you want to move ahead. The default value is one.
Remarks

If the Range or Selection is just before the specified Unit, the Range or Selection is moved to the following unit. For example, if the Selection is just before a word, the following instruction moves the Selection forward to the following word.

Selection.Next(Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1).Select

Next method as it applies to the Browser object.

Moves the selection to the next item indicated by the browser target. Use the Target property to change the browser target.

expression.Next

expression Required. An expression that returns a Browser object.
Example

As it applies to the **Browser** object.

This example moves the insertion point just before the next comment reference marker in the active document.

```vba
With Application.Browser
    .Target = wdBrowseComment
    .Next
End With
```

As it applies to the **Paragraph** object

This example inserts a number and a tab before the first nine paragraphs in the active document.

```vba
For n = 0 To 8
    Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Next(Count:=n).Range
    myRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    myRange.InsertAfter n + 1 & vbTab
Next n
```

This example selects the paragraph following the current selection.

```vba
Selection.Next(Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=1).Select
```
NextCitation Method

Finds and selects the next instance of the text specified by *ShortCitation*.

expression.NextCitation(ShortCitation)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *TablesOfAuthorities* object.

*ShortCitation*  Required *String*. The text of the short citation.
Example

This example selects the next citation in the active document that begins with "in re".

`ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.NextCitation _
ShortCitation:="in re"`
NextField Method

Selects the next field. If a field is found, this method returns a Field object; if not, it returns Nothing.

expression.NextField

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Example

This example updates the next field in the selection.

If Not (Selection.NextField Is Nothing) Then
    Selection.Fields.Update
End If

This example selects the next field in the selection, and if a field is found, displays a message in the status bar.

Set myField = Selection.NextField
If Not (myField Is Nothing) Then StatusBar = "Field found"
NextHeaderFooter Method

If the selection is in a header, this method moves to the next header within the current section (for example, from an odd header to an even header) or to the first header in the following section. If the selection is in a footer, this method moves to the next footer.

**Note**  If the selection is in the last header or footer in the last section of the document, or if it's not in a header or footer at all, an error occurs.

*expression*.NextHeaderFooter

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example displays the first page header in the active document and then switches to the next header. The document needs to be at least two pages long.

`ActiveDocument.PageSetup.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True`  
`With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View`  
`  .Type = wdPrintView`  
`  .SeekView = wdSeekFirstPageHeader`  
`  .NextHeaderFooter`  
End With
NextNode Method

Returns the next DiagramNode object in a collection of diagram nodes.

expression.NextNode

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `PrevNode` method to return the previous `DiagramNode` object in a collection of diagram nodes.
**Example**

This example creates an organization chart and adds child nodes to the middle diagram node.

```vba
Sub AddChildrenToMiddle()
    Dim dgnRoot As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim dgnNext As DiagramNode
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add organization chart to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram(Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, Left:=10, _
    Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add four child nodes to organization chart
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnRoot.Children.AddNode
    Next

    'Access the node immediately following the first diagram node and add three child nodes
    Set dgnNext = dgnRoot.Children.Item(1).NextNode
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNext.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount

End Sub
```
NextRevision Method

Locates and returns the next tracked change as a Revision object. The changed text becomes the current selection. Use the properties of the resulting Revision object to see what type of change it is, who made it, and so forth. Use the methods of the Revision object to accept or reject the change.

expression.NextRevision(Wrap)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.

Wrap Optional Variant. True to continue searching for a revision at the beginning of the document when the end of the document is reached. The default value is False.
Remarks

If there are no tracked changes to be found, the current selection remains unchanged.
Example

This example rejects the next tracked change found after the fifth paragraph in the active document. The `revTemp` variable is set to `Nothing` if a change is not found.

```vba
Dim rngTemp As Range
Dim revTemp As Revision

If ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.Count >= 5 Then
    Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(5).Range
    rngTemp.Select
    Set revTemp = Selection.NextRevision(Wrap:=False)
    If Not (revTemp Is Nothing) Then revTemp.Reject
End If
```

This example accepts the next tracked change found if the change type is inserted text.

```vba
Dim revTemp As Revision

Set revTemp = Selection.NextRevision(Wrap:=True)
If Not (revTemp Is Nothing) Then
    If revTemp.Type = wdRevisionInsert Then revTemp.Accept
End If
```

This example finds the next revision after the current selection made by the author of the document.

```vba
Dim revTemp As Revision
Dim strAuthor As String

strAuthor = ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyAuthor)

Do While True
    Set revTemp = Selection.NextRevision(Wrap:=False)
    If Not (revTemp Is Nothing) Then
        If revTemp.Author = strAuthor Then
            MsgBox Prompt:="Another revision by " & strAuthor & "!
        Exit Do
        End If
    Else
        MsgBox Prompt:="No more revisions!"
```
Exit Do
End If
Loop
NextSubdocument Method

Moves the range or selection to the next subdocument. If there isn't another subdocument, an error occurs.

```
expression.NextSubdocument
```

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.
Example

This example switches the active document to master document view and selects the first subdocument.

If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView
    Selection.HomeKey unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove
        Selection.NextSubdocument
End If
OneColorGradient Method

Sets the specified fill to a one-color gradient.

expression.\texttt{OneColorGradient(Style, Variant, Degree)}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{FillFormat} object.

\textit{Style} Required \texttt{MsoGradientStyle}. The gradient style.

\texttt{MsoGradientStyle} can be one of these \texttt{MsoGradientStyle} constants.
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{msoGradientDiagonalDown}
\item \texttt{msoGradientDiagonalUp}
\item \texttt{msoGradientFromCenter}
\item \texttt{msoGradientFromCorner}
\item \texttt{msoGradientFromTitle} Used only in Microsoft PowerPoint.
\item \texttt{msoGradientHorizontal}
\item \texttt{msoGradientMixed}
\item \texttt{msoGradientVertical}
\end{itemize}

\textit{Variant} Required \texttt{Long}. The gradient variant. Can be a value from 1 to 4, corresponding to the four variants on the \texttt{Gradient} tab in the \texttt{Fill Effects} dialog box. If \textit{Style} is \texttt{msoGradientFromCenter}, this argument can be either 1 or 2.

\textit{Degree} Required \texttt{Single}. The gradient degree. Can be a value from 0.0 (dark) to 1.0 (light).
Example

This example adds a rectangle with a one-color gradient fill to the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 90, 90, 90, 80).Fill .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 128, 128) .OneColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1, 1 End With
OnTime Method

Starts a background timer that runs a macro at a specified time.

expression.OnTime(When, Name, Tolerance)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

**When** Required Variant. The time at which the macro is to be run. Can be a string that specifies a time (for example, "4:30 pm" or "16:30"), or it can be a serial number returned by a function such as TimeValue or TimeSerial (for example, TimeValue("2:30 pm") or TimeSerial(14, 30, 00)). You can also include the date (for example, "6/30 4:15 pm" or TimeValue("6/30 4:15 pm").

Use the sum of the return values of the Now function and either the TimeValue or TimeSerial function to set a timer to run a macro a specified amount of time after the statement is run. For example, use Now+TimeValue("00:05:30") to run a macro 5 minutes and 30 seconds after the statement is run.

**Name** Required String. The name of the macro to be run. Use the complete macro path to ensure that the correct macro is run (for example, "Project.Module1.Macro1"). For the macro to run, the document or template must be available both when the OnTime instruction is run and when the time specified by **When** arrives. For this reason, it's best to store the macro in Normal.dot or another global template that's loaded automatically.

**Tolerance** Optional Variant. The maximum time (in seconds) that can elapse before a macro that wasn't run at the time specified by **When** is canceled. Macros may not always run at the specified time. For example, if a sort operation is under way or a dialog box is being displayed, the macro will be delayed until Word has completed the task. If this argument is 0 (zero) or omitted, the macro is run regardless of how much time has elapsed since the time specified by **When**.
Remarks

Word can maintain only one background timer set by OnTime. If you start another timer before an existing timer runs, the existing timer is canceled.
**Example**

This example runs the macro named "Macro1" in the current module at 3:55 P.M.

```
Application.OnTime When:="15:55:00", Name:="Macro1"
```

This example runs the macro named "Macro1" 15 seconds from the time the example is run. The macro name includes the project and module name.

```
Application.OnTime When:=Now + TimeValue("00:00:15"), _
    Name:="Project1.Module1.Macro1"
```

This example runs the macro named "Start" at 1:30 P.M. The macro name includes the project and module name.

```
Application.OnTime When:=TimeValue("1:30 pm"), _
    Name:="VBAProj.Module1.Start"
```
Open Method

Open method as it applies to the **Documents** object.

Opens the specified document and adds it to the **Documents** collection. Returns a **Document** object.

**Security** Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.

expression.**Open**(FileName, ConfirmConversions, ReadOnly, AddToRecentFiles, PasswordDocument, PasswordTemplate, Revert, WritePasswordDocument, WritePasswordTemplate, Format, Encoding, Visible, OpenConflictDocument, OpenAndRepair, DocumentDirection, NoEncodingDialog)

expression Required. An expression that returns a **Documents** object.

**FileName** Required **Variant**. The name of the document (paths are accepted).

**ConfirmConversions** Optional **Variant**. **True** to display the Convert File dialog box if the file isn't in Microsoft Word format.

**ReadOnly** Optional **Variant**. **True** to open the document as read-only. **Note** This argument doesn't override the read-only recommended setting on a saved document. For example, if a document has been saved with read-only recommended turned on, setting the **ReadOnly** argument to **False** will not cause the file to be opened as read/write.

**AddToRecentFiles** Optional **Variant**. **True** to add the file name to the list of recently used files at the bottom of the **File** menu.

**PasswordDocument** Optional **Variant**. The password for opening the document.
**PasswordTemplate**  Optional **Variant**. The password for opening the template.

**Revert**  Optional **Variant**. Controls what happens if **FileName** is the name of an open document. **True** to discard any unsaved changes to the open document and reopen the file. **False** to activate the open document.

**WritePasswordDocument**  Optional **Variant**. The password for saving changes to the document.

**WritePasswordTemplate**  Optional **Variant**. The password for saving changes to the template.

**Format**  Optional **Variant**. The file converter to be used to open the document. Can be one of the following **WdOpenFormat** constants.

WdOpenFormat can be one of these WdOpenFormat constants.

- wdOpenFormatAllWord
- wdOpenFormatAuto  The default value.
- wdOpenFormatDocument
- wdOpenFormatEncodedText
- wdOpenFormatRTF
- wdOpenFormatTemplate
- wdOpenFormatText
- wdOpenFormatUnicodeText
- wdOpenFormatWebPages

To specify an external file format, apply the **OpenFormat** property to a **FileConverter** object to determine the value to use with this argument.

**Encoding**  Optional **Variant**. The document encoding (code page or character set) to be used by Microsoft Word when you view the saved document. Can be any valid **MsoEncoding** constant. For the list of valid **MsoEncoding** constants, see the Object Browser in the Visual Basic Editor. The default value is the system code page.

**Visible**  Optional **Variant**. **True** if the document is opened in a visible window. The default value is **True**.
OpenConflictDocument  Optional Variant. Specifies whether to open the conflict file for a document with an offline conflict.

OpenAndRepair  Optional Variant. True to repair the document to prevent document corruption.


WdDocumentDirection can be one of these WdDocumentDirection constants.
wdLeftToRight default
wdRightToLeft

NoEncodingDialog  Optional Variant. True to skip displaying the Encoding dialog box that Word displays if the text encoding cannot be recognized. The default value is False.

Open method as it applies to the OLEFormat object.

Open

expression  Required. An expression that returns an OLEFormat object.

Open method as it applies to the RecentFile, Subdocument, and Version objects.

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
**Example**

As it applies to the **Documents** object.

This example opens MyDoc.doc as a read-only document.

```vba
Sub OpenDoc()
    Documents.Open FileName:="C:\MyFiles\MyDoc.doc", ReadOnly:=True
End Sub
```

This example opens Test.wp using the WordPerfect 6.x file converter.

```vba
Sub OpenDoc2()
    Dim fmt As Variant
    fmt = Application.FileConverters("WordPerfect6x").OpenFormat
    Documents.Open FileName:="C:\MyFiles\Test.wp", Format:=fmt
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **RecentFiles** object.

This example opens each document in the **RecentFiles** collection.

```vba
Sub OpenRecentFiles()
    Dim rFile As RecentFile
    For Each rFile In RecentFiles
        rFile.Open
    Next rFile
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Version** object.

This example opens the most recent version of Report.doc.

```vba
Sub OpenVersion()
    Dim mydoc As Document
    Set mydoc = Documents.Open("C:\MyFiles\Report.doc")
    If mydoc>Versions.Count > 0 Then
        mydoc>Versions(mydoc>Versions.Count).Open
    Else
        MsgBox "There are no saved versions for this document."
    End If
End Sub
```
End If
End Sub
OpenAsDocument Method

Opens the specified template as a document and returns a Document object.

**Note** Opening a template as a document allows the user to edit the contents of the template. This may be necessary if a property or method (the Styles property, for example) isn't available from the Template object.

`expression.OpenAsDocument()`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Template object.
Example

This example opens the template attached to the active document, displays a message box if the template contains anything more than a single paragraph mark, and then closes the template.

Dim docNew As Document

Set docNew = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument

If docNew.Content.Text <> Chr(13) Then
    MsgBox "Template is not empty"
Else
    MsgBox "Template is empty"
End If

docNew.Close SaveChanges:=wdDoNotSaveChanges

This example saves a copy of the Normal template as "Backup.dot."

Dim docNew As Document

Set docNew = NormalTemplate.OpenAsDocument

With docNew
    .SaveAs FileName:="Backup.dot"
    .Close SaveChanges:=wdDoNotSaveChanges
End With

This example changes the formatting of the Heading 1 style in the template attached to the active document. The **UpdateStyles** method updates the styles in the active document.

Dim docNew As Document

Set docNew = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument

With docNew.Styles(wdStyleHeading1).Font
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Size = 16
    .Bold = False
End With

docNew.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
ActiveDocument.UpdateStyles
OpenDataSource Method

Attaches a data source to the specified document, which becomes a main
document if it's not one already.

expression.OpenDataSource(Name, Format, ConfirmConversions, ReadOnly,
LinkToSource, AddToRecentFiles, PasswordDocument, PasswordTemplate,
Revert, WritePasswordDocument, WritePasswordTemplate, Connection,
SQLStatement, SQLStatement1, OpenExclusive)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.

Name Required String. The data source file name. You can specify a
Microsoft Query (.qry) file instead of specifying a data source, a connection
string, and a query string.

Format Optional Variant. The file converter used to open the document. Can
be one of the WdOpenFormat constants. To specify an external file format, use
the OpenFormat property with the FileConverter object to determine the value
to use with this argument.

WdOpenFormat can be one of these WdOpenFormat constants.
wdOpenFormatAllWord
wdOpenFormatAuto Default.
wdOpenFormatDocument
wdOpenFormatEncodedText
wdOpenFormatRTF
wdOpenFormatTemplate
wdOpenFormatText
wdOpenFormatUnicodeText
wdOpenFormatWebPages
wdOpenFormatXML

ConfirmConversions Optional Variant. True to display the Convert File
dialog box if the file isn't in Microsoft Word format.
**ReadOnly**  Optional **Variant. True** to open the data source on a read-only basis.

**LinkToSource**  Optional **Variant. True** to perform the query specified by **Connection** and **SQLStatement** each time the main document is opened.

**AddToRecentFiles**  Optional **Variant. True** to add the file name to the list of recently used files at the bottom of the **File** menu.

**PasswordDocument**  Optional **Variant.** The password used to open the data source. (See Remarks below.)

**PasswordTemplate**  Optional **Variant.** The password used to open the template. (See Remarks below.)

**Revert**  Optional **Variant.** Controls what happens if **Name** is the file name of an open document. **True** to discard any unsaved changes to the open document and reopen the file; **False** to activate the open document.

**WritePasswordDocument**  Optional **Variant.** The password used to save changes to the document. (See Remarks below.)

**WritePasswordTemplate**  Optional **Variant.** The password used to save changes to the template. (See Remarks below.)

**Connection**  Optional **Variant.** A range within which the query specified by **SQLStatement** is to be performed. (See Remarks below.) How you specify the range depends on how data is retrieved. For example:

- When retrieving data through Open Database Connectivity (ODBC), you specify a connection string.
- When retrieving data from Microsoft Excel using dynamic data exchange (DDE), you specify a named range.

**Security**  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

- When retrieving data from Microsoft Access, you specify the word "Table" or "Query" followed by the name of a table or query.
**SQLStatement**  Optional **Variant**. Defines query options for retrieving data. (See Remarks below.)

**SQLStatement1**  Optional **Variant**. If the query string is longer than 255 characters, **SQLStatement** specifies the first portion of the string, and **SQLStatement1** specifies the second portion. (See Remarks below.)

**OpenExclusive**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to open exclusively.
Remarks

To determine the ODBC connection and query strings, set query options manually, and use the **QueryString** property to return the connection string. The following table includes some commonly used SQL keywords.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSN</td>
<td>The name of the ODBC data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UID</td>
<td>The user logon ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PWD</td>
<td>The user-specified password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBQ</td>
<td>The database file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIL</td>
<td>The file type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Security**  Avoid using the built-in system administrator (sa) logon account. Instead, make system administrators members of the sysadmin fixed server role, and have them use their own accounts to log on. Use sa only when there is no other way to log on. To prevent unauthorized access through the sa logon account, you should assign that account a strong, unique password.

**Security**  When possible, use Windows Authentication (also referred to as a trusted connection), which uses a Windows user account to connect to SQL Server. When a user connects through a Windows user account, SQL Server uses information in the Windows operating system to validate the account name and password. Before you can use Windows Authentication, a server administrator must configure SQL Server to use this mode of authentication. If Windows Authentication is not available, avoid saving users' logon information. It is more secure for users to enter their logon information each time they log on.

**Security**  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.
**Example**

This example creates a new main document and attaches the Orders table from a Microsoft Access database named "Northwind.mdb."

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Set docNew = Documents.Add

With docNew.MailMerge
    .MainDocumentType = wdFormLetters
    .OpenDataSource
        Name:="C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office" & "\Office\Samples\Northwind.mdb", _
        LinkToSource:=True, AddToRecentFiles:=False, _
        Connection:="TABLE Orders"
End With
```

This example creates a new main document and attaches the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet named “Names.xls.” The **Connection** argument retrieves data from the range named "Sales."

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Set docNew = Documents.Add

With docNew.MailMerge
    .MainDocumentType = wdCatalog
    .OpenDataSource Name:="C:\Documents\Names.xls", _
        ReadOnly:=True, _
        Connection:="Sales"
End With
```

This example uses ODBC to attach the Microsoft Access database named "Northwind.mdb" to the active document. The **SQLStatement** argument selects the records in the Customers table.

```vba
Dim strConnection As String

With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
    .MainDocumentType = wdFormLetters
    strConnection = "DSN=MS Access Databases;" _
        & "DBQ=C:\Northwind.mdb;" _
        & "FIL=RedISAM;"
```
.OpenDataSource Name:="C:\NorthWind.mdb", _
   Connection:=strConnection, _
   SQLStatement:="SELECT * FROM Customers"
End With
OpenHeaderSource Method

Attaches a mail merge header source to the specified document.

expression.OpenHeaderSource(Name, Format, ConfirmConversions, ReadOnly, AddToRecentFiles, PasswordDocument, PasswordTemplate, Revert, WritePasswordDocument, WritePasswordTemplate, OpenExclusive)

eexpression Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.

Name Required String. The file name of the header source.

Format Optional Variant. The file converter used to open the document. Can be one of the following WdOpenFormat constants. To specify an external file format, use the OpenFormat property with a FileConverter object to determine the value to use with this argument.

WdOpenFormat can be one of these WdOpenFormat constants.

wdOpenFormatAllWord
wdOpenFormatAuto Default.
wdOpenFormatDocument
wdOpenFormatEncodedText
wdOpenFormatRTF
wdOpenFormatTemplate
wdOpenFormatText
wdOpenFormatUnicodeText
wdOpenFormatWebPages
wdOpenFormatXML

ConfirmConversions Optional Variant. True to display the Convert File dialog box if the file isn't in Microsoft Word format.

ReadOnly Optional Variant. True to open the header source on a read-only basis.
**AddToRecentFiles**  Optional **Variant.** **True** to add the file name to the list of recently used files at the bottom of the **File** menu.

**PasswordDocument**  Optional **Variant.** The password required to open the header source document. (See Remarks below.)

**PasswordTemplate**  Optional **Variant.** The password required to open the header source template. (See Remarks below.)

**Revert**  Optional **Variant.** Controls what happens if **Name** is the file name of an open document. **True** to discard any unsaved changes to the open document and reopen the file; **False** to activate the open document.

**WritePasswordDocument**  Optional **Variant.** The password required to save changes to the document data source. (See Remarks below.)

**WritePasswordTemplate**  Optional **Variant.** The password required to save changes to the template data source. (See Remarks below.)

**OpenExclusive**  Optional **Variant.** **True** to open exclusively.
Remarks

When a header source is attached, the first record in the header source is used in place of the header record in the data source.

Security   Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.
Example

This example sets the active document as a main document for form letters, and then it attaches the header source named "Header.doc" and the data document named "Names.doc."

With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
  .MainDocumentType = wdFormLetters
  .OpenHeaderSource Name:="C:\Documents\Header.doc", _
      Revert:=False, AddToRecentFiles:=False
  .OpenDataSource Name:="C:\Documents\Names.doc"
End With
OpenOrCloseUp Method

If spacing before the specified paragraphs is 0 (zero), this method sets spacing to 12 points. If spacing before the paragraphs is greater than 0 (zero), this method sets spacing to 0 (zero).

`expression.OpenOrCloseUp`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Paragraph`, `Paragraphs`, or `ParagraphFormat` object.
Example

This example toggles the formatting of the first paragraph in the active document to either add 12 points of space before the paragraph or leave no space before it.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).OpenOrCloseUp
OpenUp Method

Sets spacing before the specified paragraphs to 12 points.

`expression.OpenUp`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Paragraph**, **Paragraphs**, or **ParagraphFormat** object.
Remarks

The following two statements are equivalent:

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).OpenUp
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).SpaceBefore = 12
**Example**

This example changes the formatting of the second paragraph in the active document to leave 12 points of space before the paragraph.

`ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).OpenUp`
Options Method

Displays the Envelope Options dialog box.

expression.Options

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Envelope object.
Remarks

The **Options** method works only if the document is the main document of an envelope mail merge.
Example

This example checks that the active document is an envelope mail merge main document, and if it is, displays the **Envelope Options** dialog box.

Sub EnvelopeOptions()
    If ThisDocument.MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
        ActiveDocument.Envelope.Options
    End If
End Sub
OrganizerCopy Method

Copies the specified AutoText entry, toolbar, style, or macro project item from the source document or template to the destination document or template.

expression.OrganizerCopy(Source, Destination, Name, Object)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

Source Required String. The document or template file name that contains the item you want to copy.

Destination Required String. The document or template file name to which you want to copy an item.

Name Required String. The name of the AutoText entry, toolbar, style, or macro you want to copy.

Object Required WdOrganizerObject. The kind of item you want to copy.

WdOrganizerObject can be one of these WdOrganizerObject constants.

wdOrganizerObjectAutoText
wdOrganizerObjectCommandBars
wdOrganizerObjectProjectItems
wdOrganizerObjectStyles
Example

This example copies all the AutoText entries in the template attached to the active document to the Normal template.

Dim atEntry As AutoTextEntry
For Each atEntry In _
    ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries
        Application.OrganizerCopy _
        Source:=ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.FullName, _
        Destination:=NormalTemplate.FullName, Name:=atEntry.Name, _
        Object:=wdOrganizerObjectAutoText
Next atEntry

If the style named "SubText" exists in the active document, this example copies the style to C:\Templates\Template1.dot.

Dim styleLoop As Style
For Each styleLoop In ActiveDocument.Styles
    If styleLoop = "SubText" Then
        Application.OrganizerCopy Source:=ActiveDocument.Name, _
        Destination:="C:\Templates\Template1.dot", _
        Name:="SubText", _
        Object:=wdOrganizerObjectStyles
    End If
Next styleLoop
Show All
OrganizerDelete Method

Deletes the specified style, AutoText entry, toolbar, or macro project item from a document or template.

expression.OrganizerDelete(Source, Name, Object)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

Source Required String. The file name of the document or template that contains the item you want to delete.

Name Required String. The name of the style, AutoText entry, toolbar, or macro you want to delete.

Object Required WdOrganizerObject. The kind of item you want to copy.

WdOrganizerObject can be one of these WdOrganizerObject constants.
wdOrganizerObjectAutoText
wdOrganizerObjectCommandBars
wdOrganizerObjectProjectItems
wdOrganizerObjectStyles
Example

This example deletes the toolbar named "Custom 1" from the Normal template.

Dim cbLoop As CommandBar

For Each cbLoop In CommandBars
    If cbLoop.Name = "Custom 1" Then
        Application.OrganizerDelete Source:=NormalTemplate.Name,
        Name:="Custom 1",
        Object:=wdOrganizerObjectCommandBars
    End If
Next cbLoop

This example prompts the user to delete each AutoText entry in the template attached to the active document. If the user clicks the Yes button, the AutoText entries are deleted.

Dim atEntry As AutoTextEntry
Dim intResponse As Integer

For Each atEntry In _
    ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries
    intResponse = _
    MsgBox("Do you want to delete the " & atEntry.Name _
    & " AutoText entry?", vbYesNoCancel)
    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        With ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
            Application.OrganizerDelete _
            Source:=.Path & "\" & .Name,
            Name:=atEntry.Name,
            Object:=wdOrganizerObjectAutoText
        End With
    ElseIf intResponse = vbCancel Then
        Exit For
    End If
Next atEntry
OrganizerRename Method

Renames the specified style, AutoText entry, toolbar, or macro project item in a document or template.

expression.OrganizerRename(Source, Name, NewName, Object)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

Source  Required String. The file name of the document or template that contains the item you want to rename.

Name  Required String. The name of the style, AutoText entry, toolbar, or macro you want to rename.

NewName  Required String. The new name for the item.

Object  Required WdOrganizerObject. The kind of item you want to copy.

WdOrganizerObject can be one of these WdOrganizerObject constants.

wdOrganizerObjectAutoText
wdOrganizerObjectCommandBars
wdOrganizerObjectProjectItems
wdOrganizerObjectStyles
**Example**

This example changes the name of the style named "SubText" in the active document to "SubText2."

Dim styleLoop as Style

For Each styleLoop In ActiveDocument.Styles
    If styleLoop.NameLocal = "SubText" Then
        Application.OrganizerRename _
            Source:=ActiveDocument.Name, Name:="SubText", _
            NewName:="SubText2", _
            Object:=wdOrganizerObjectStyles
    End If
Next styleLoop

This example changes the name of the macro module named "Module1" in the attached template to "Macros1."

Dim dotTemp As Template

dotTemp = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.Name
Application.OrganizerRename Source:=dotTemp, Name:="Module1", _
            NewName:="Macros1", Object:=wdOrganizerObjectProjectItems
Outdent Method

Removes one level of indent for one or more paragraphs.

Note Using this method is equivalent to clicking the Decrease Indent button on the Formatting toolbar.

expression.Outdent

expression Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph or Paragraphs object.
Example

This example indents all the paragraphs in the active document twice, and then it removes one level of the indent for the first paragraph.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs
    .Indent
    .Indent
End With
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Outdent
OutlineDemote Method

Applies the next heading level style (Heading 1 through Heading 8) to the specified paragraph or paragraphs. For example, if a paragraph is formatted with the Heading 2 style, this method demotes the paragraph by changing the style to Heading 3.

expression.OutlineDemote

expression    Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph or Paragraphs object.
Example

This example demotes the selected paragraphs.
Selection.Paragraphs.OutlineDemote

This example demotes the third paragraph in the active document.
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).OutlineDemote
OutlineDemoteToBody Method

Demotes the specified paragraph or paragraphs to body text by applying the Normal style.

expression.OutlineDemoteToBody

expression Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph or Paragraphs object.
Example

This example demotes the selected paragraphs to body text by applying the Normal style.

Selection.Paragraphs.OutlineDemoteToBody

This example switches the active window to outline view and demotes the first paragraph in the selection to body text.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdOutlineView
Selection.Paragraphs(1).OutlineDemoteToBody
OutlinePromote Method

Applies the previous heading level style (Heading 1 through Heading 8) to the specified paragraph or paragraphs. For example, if a paragraph is formatted with the Heading 2 style, this method promotes the paragraph by changing the style to Heading 1.

*expression*.OutlinePromote

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Paragraph** or **Paragraphs** object.
Example

This example promotes the selected paragraphs.

Selection.Paragraphs.**OutlinePromote**

This example switches the active window to outline view and promotes the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdOutlineView
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).**OutlinePromote**
PageScroll Method

Scrolls through the specified pane or window page by page.

\( \text{expression}.\text{PageScroll}(\text{Down}, \text{Up}) \)

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Window** or **Pane** object.

**Down**  Optional **Variant**. The number of pages to be scrolled down. If this argument is omitted, this value is assumed to be 1.

**Up**  Optional **Variant**. The number of pages to be scrolled up.
Remarks

The PageScroll method is available only if you're in print layout view or web layout view. This method doesn't affect the position of the insertion point.

If Down and Up are both specified, the window is scrolled by the difference of the arguments. For example, if Down is 2 and Up is 4, the window is scrolled up two pages.
Example

This example scrolls down three pages in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.PageScroll Down:=3

This example scrolls up one page in the active pane.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.PageScroll Up:=1

This example scrolls down one page in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.PageScroll
Paste Method

Inserts the contents of the Clipboard at the specified range or selection. If you don't want to replace the contents of the range or selection, use the Collapse method before using this method.

`expression.Paste`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.
Remarks

When this method is used with a range object, the range expands to include the contents of the Clipboard. When this method is used with a selection object, the selection doesn't expand to include the Clipboard contents; instead, the selection is positioned after the pasted Clipboard contents.
Example

This example copies and pastes the first table in the active document into a new document.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Range.Copy
    Documents.Add.Content.Paste
End If

This example copies the first paragraph in the document and pastes it at the insertion point.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Copy
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.Paste

This example copies the selection and pastes it at the end of the document.

If Selection.Type <> wdSelectionIP Then
    Selection.Copy
    Set Range2 = ActiveDocument.Content
    Range2Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    Range2.Paste
End If
PasteAndFormat Method

Pastes the selected table cells and formats them as specified.

expression.PasteAndFormat(Type)

type

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Type Required **WdRecoveryType**. The type of formatting to use when pasting the selected table cells.

WdRecoveryType can be one of these WdRecoveryType constants.

- **wdChart** Pastes a Microsoft Excel chart as an embedded OLE object.
- **wdChartLinked** Pastes an Excel chart and links it to the original Excel spreadsheet.
- **wdChartPicture** Pastes an Excel chart as a picture.
- **wdFormatOriginalFormatting** Preserves original formatting of the pasted material.
- **wdFormatPlainText** Pastes as plain, unformatted text.
- **wdFormatSurroundingFormattingWithEmphasis** Matches the formatting of the pasted text to the formatting of surrounding text.
- **wdListCombineWithExistingList** Merges a pasted list with neighboring lists.
- **wdListContinueNumbering** Continues numbering of a pasted list from the list in the document.
- **wdListRestartNumbering** Restarts numbering of a pasted list.
- **wdSingleCellTable** Pastes a single cell table as a separate table.
- **wdSingleCellText** Pastes a single cell as text.
- **wdTableAppendTable** Merges pasted cells into an existing table by inserting the pasted rows between the selected rows.
- **wdTableInsertAsRows** Inserts a pasted table as rows between two rows in the target table.
- **wdTableOriginalFormatting** Pastes an appended table without merging table styles.
wdTableOverwriteCells Pastes table cells and overwrites existing table cells.
Example

This example pastes a selected Microsoft Excel chart as a picture. This example assumes that the Clipboard contains an Excel chart.

Sub PasteChart()
    Selection.PasteAndFormat Type:=wdChartPicture
End Sub
PasteAppendTable Method

Merges pasted cells into an existing table by inserting the pasted rows between the selected rows. No cells are overwritten.

expression.**PasteAppendTable**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example pastes table cells by inserting rows into the current table at the insertion point. This example assumes that the Clipboard contains a collection of table cells.

Sub PasteAppend
    Selection.PasteAppendTable
End Sub
PasteAsNestedTable Method

Pastes a cell or group of cells as a nested table into the selected range.

expression PasteAsNestedTable

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.
Remarks

You can use **PasteAsNestedTable** only if the Clipboard contains a cell or group of cells and the selected range is a cell or group of cells in the current document.
Example

This example pastes the contents of the Clipboard into the third cell of the first table in the active document.

`ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Cells(3).Range .PasteAsNestedTable`
**PasteExcelTable Method**

Pastes and formats a Microsoft Excel table.

`expression.PasteExcelTable(LinkedToExcel, WordFormatting, RTF)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

*LinkedToExcel*  Required Boolean. **True** links the pasted table to the original Excel file so that changes made to the Excel file are reflected in Microsoft Word.

*WordFormatting*  Required Boolean. **True** formats the table using the formatting in the Word document. **False** formats the table according to the original Excel file.

*RTF*  Required Boolean. **True** pastes the Excel table using Rich Text Format (RTF). **False** pastes the Excel table as HTML.
Example

This example pastes an Excel table into the active document. The parameters specify that the pasted table is linked to the Excel file, retains the original Excel formatting, and is pasted as RTF. This example assumes that the Clipboard contains an Excel table.

Sub PasteExcelFormatted()
    Selection.PasteExcelTable _
        LinkedToExcel:=True, _
        WordFormatting:=False, _
        RTF:=True
End Sub
PasteFormat Method

Applies formatting copied with the CopyFormat method to the selection. If a paragraph mark was selected when the CopyFormat method was used, Word applies paragraph formatting in addition to character formatting.

expression.PasteFormat

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Example

This example copies the paragraph and character formatting from the first paragraph in the selection to the next paragraph in the selection.

With Selection
    .Paragraphs(1).Range.Select
    .CopyFormat
    .Paragraphs(1).Next.Range.Select
        .PasteFormat
End With

This example collapses the selection and copies the character formatting to the next word.

With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    .CopyFormat
    .Next(Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1).Select
        .PasteFormat
End With
PasteSpecial Method

Inserts the contents of the Clipboard. Unlike with the Paste method, with PasteSpecial you can control the format of the pasted information and (optionally) establish a link to the source file (for example, a Microsoft Excel worksheet).

**Note** If you don't want to replace the contents of the specified range or selection, use the Collapse method before you use this method. When you use this method, the range or selection doesn't expand to include the contents of the Clipboard.

```
expression.PasteSpecial(IconIndex, Link, Placement, DisplayAsIcon, DataType, IconFileName, IconLabel)
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**IconIndex** Optional Variant. If DisplayAsIcon is True, this argument is a number that corresponds to the icon you want to use in the program file specified by IconFilename. Icons appear in the Change Icon dialog box (Insert menu, Object command, Create New tab): 0 (zero) corresponds to the first icon, 1 corresponds to the second icon, and so on. If this argument is omitted, the first (default) icon is used.

**Link** Optional Variant. True to create a link to the source file of the Clipboard contents. The default value is False.

**Placement** Optional Variant. Can be either of the following WdOLEPlacement constants: wdFloatOverText or wdInLine. The default value is wdInLine.

**DisplayAsIcon** Optional Variant. Optional Variant. True to display the link as an icon. The default value is False.

**DataType** Optional Variant. A format for the Clipboard contents when they're inserted into the document. WdPasteDataType.
Can be one of the following **WdPasteDataType** constants

- wdPasteBitmap
- wdPasteDeviceIndependentBitmap
- wdPasteEnhancedMetafile
- wdPasteHTML
- wdPasteHyperlink
- wdPasteMetafilePicture
- wdPasteOLEObject
- wdPasteRTF
- wdPasteShape
- wdPasteText

The default format varies, depending on the contents of the Clipboard.

**IconFileName**  Optional **Variant**. If **DisplayAsIcon** is **True**, this argument is the path and file name for the file in which the icon to be displayed is stored.

**IconLabel**  Optional **Variant**. If **DisplayAsIcon** is **True**, this argument is the text that appears below the icon.
**Example**

This example inserts the Clipboard contents at the insertion point as unformatted text.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.Range.PasteSpecial DataType:=wdPasteText
```

This example copies the selected text and pastes it into a new document as a hyperlink. The source document must first be saved for this example to work.

```vba
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Copy
    Documents.Add.Content.PasteSpecial Link:=True, _
    DataType:=wdPasteHyperlink
End If
```
Patterned Method

Sets the specified fill to a pattern.

\textit{expression.\textbf{Patterned}(\textit{Pattern})}

\textit{expression}  Required. An expression that returns a \textbf{FillFormat} object.

\textit{Pattern}  Required \textbf{MsoPatternType}. The pattern to be used for the specified fill.

\textbf{MsoPatternType} can be one of these \textbf{MsoPatternType} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern10Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern25Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern40Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern5Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern70Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern80Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDarkDownwardDiagonal}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDarkUpwardDiagonal}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDashedDownwardDiagonal}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern20Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern30Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern50Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern60Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern75Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPattern90Percent}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDarkHorizontal}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDarkVertical}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDashedHorizontal}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDashedUpwardDiagonal}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDashedVertical}
  \item \textbf{msoPatternDiagonalBrick}
\end{itemize}
msoPatternDivot
msoPatternDottedDiamond
msoPatternDottedGrid
msoPatternHorizontalBrick
msoPatternLargeCheckerBoard
msoPatternLargeConfetti
msoPatternLargeGrid
msoPatternLightDownwardDiagonal
msoPatternLightHorizontal
msoPatternLightUpwardDiagonal
msoPatternLightVertical
msoPatternMixed
msoPatternNarrowHorizontal
msoPatternNarrowVertical
msoPatternOutlinedDiamond
msoPatternPlaid
msoPatternShingle
msoPatternSmallCheckerBoard
msoPatternSmallConfetti
msoPatternSmallGrid
msoPatternSolidDiamond
msoPatternSphere
msoPatternTrellis
msoPatternWave
msoPatternWeave
msoPatternWideDownwardDiagonal
msoPatternWideUpwardDiagonal
msoPatternZigZag
Remarks

Use the **BackColor** and **ForeColor** properties to set the colors used in the pattern.
Example

This example adds an oval with a patterned fill to the active document.

Sub FillPattern()
    With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape (msoShapeOval, 60, 60, 80, 40).Fill
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
        .BackColor.RGB = RGB(0, 0, 255)
        .Patterned = msoPatternDarkVertical
    End With
End Sub
PhoneticGuide Method

Adds phonetic guides to the specified range.

expression.PhoneticGuide(Text, Alignment, Raise, FontSize, FontName)

expression    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Text    Required String. The phonetic text to add.

Alignment    Optional WdPhoneticGuideAlignmentType. The alignment of the added phonetic text.

WdPhoneticGuideAlignmentType can be one of these WdPhoneticGuideAlignmentType constants.

wdPhoneticGuideAlignmentCenter Microsoft Word centers phonetic text over the specified range. This is the default value.

wdPhoneticGuideAlignmentLeft Word left-aligns phonetic text with the specified range.

wdPhoneticGuideAlignmentOneTwoOne Word adjusts the inside and outside spacing of the phonetic text in a 1:2:1 ratio.

wdPhoneticGuideAlignmentRight Word right-aligns phonetic text with the specified range.

wdPhoneticGuideAlignmentRightVertical Word aligns the phonetic text on the right side of vertical text.

wdPhoneticGuideAlignmentZeroOneZero Word adjusts the inside and outside spacing of the phonetic text in a 0:1:0 ratio.

Raise    Optional Long. The distance (in points) from the top of the text in the specified range to the top of the phonetic text. If no value is specified, Microsoft Word automatically sets the phonetic text at an optimum distance above the specified range.

FontSize    Optional Long. The font size to use for the phonetic text. If no value is specified, Word uses a font size 50 percent smaller than the text in the
specified range.

**FontName**  Optional **String**. The name of the font to use for the phonetic text. If no value is specified, Word uses the same font as the text in the specified range.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example adds a phonetic guide to the selected phrase "tres chic."

Alignment:=wdPhoneticGuideAlignmentCenter, _
Raise:=11, FontSize:=7
PicasToPoints Method

Converts a measurement from picas to points (1 pica = 12 points). Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

expression.PicasToPoints(Picas)

expression Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Picas Required Single. The pica value to be converted to points.
Example

This example adds line numbers to the active document and sets the distance between the line numbers and the document text to 4 picas.

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup.LineNumbering
    .Active = True
    .DistanceFromText = PicasToPoints(4)
End With

This example sets the first-line indent for the selected paragraphs to 3 picas.

Selection.ParagraphFormat.FirstLineIndent = PicasToPoints(3)
PickUp Method

Copies the formatting of the specified shape. Use the **Apply** method to apply the copied formatting to another shape.

```
expression.PickUp
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Shape** or **ShapeRange** object.
Example

This example copies the formatting of shape one on myDocument and then applies the copied formatting to shape two.

```
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument
    .Shapes(1).PickUp
    .Shapes(2).Apply
End With
```
PixelsToPoints Method

Converts a measurement from pixels to points. Returns the converted measurement as a `Single`.

`expression.PixelsToPoints(Pixels, fVertical)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Application` object.

`Pixels` Required `Single`. The pixel value to be converted to points.

`fVertical` Optional `Variant`. `True` to convert vertical pixels; `False` to convert horizontal pixels.
**Example**

This example displays the height and width in points of an object measured in pixels.

MsgBox "320x240 pixels is equivalent to " _
   & PixelsToPoints(320, False) & "x" _
   & PixelsToPoints(240, True) _
   & " points on this display."
PointsToCentimeters Method

Converts a measurement from points to centimeters (1 centimeter = 28.35 points). Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

expression.PointsToCentimeters(Points)

expression  Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Points  Required Single. The measurement, in points.
Example

This example converts a measurement of 30 points to the corresponding number of centimeters.

MsgBox PointsToCentimeters(30) & " centimeters"

This example converts the value of the variable sngData (a measurement in points) to centimeters, inches, lines, millimeters, or picas, depending on the value of the variable intUnit (a value from 1 through 5 that indicates the resulting unit of measurement).

Function ConvertPoints(ByVal intUnit As Integer, _
                       sngData As Single) As Single
    Select Case intUnit
        Case 1
            ConvertPoints = PointsToCentimeters(sngData)
        Case 2
            ConvertPoints = PointsToInches(sngData)
        Case 3
            ConvertPoints = PointsToLines(sngData)
        Case 4
            ConvertPoints = PointsToMillimeters(sngData)
        Case 5
            ConvertPoints = PointsToPicas(sngData)
        Case Else
            Error 5
    End Select
End Function
PointsToInches Method

Converts a measurement from points to inches (1 inch = 72 points). Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

(expression).PointsToInches(Points)

expression  Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Points  Required Single. The measurement, in points.
Example

This example converts the measurement of the top margin for the active document to inches and displays the result in a message box.

MsgBox PointsToInches(ActiveDocument.Sections(1)_ .PageSetup.TopMargin)

This example converts the value of the variable sngData (a measurement in points) to centimeters, inches, lines, millimeters, or picas, depending on the value of the variable intUnit (a value from 1 through 5 that indicates the resulting unit of measurement).

Function ConvertPoints(ByVal intUnit As Integer, _
 sngData As Single) As Single

  Select Case intUnit
    Case 1
      ConvertPoints = PointsToCentimeters(sngData)
    Case 2
      ConvertPoints = PointsToInches(sngData)
    Case 3
      ConvertPoints = PointsToLines(sngData)
    Case 4
      ConvertPoints = PointsToMillimeters(sngData)
    Case 5
      ConvertPoints = PointsToPicas(sngData)
    Case Else
      Error 5
  End Select

End Function
PointsToLines Method

Converts a measurement from points to lines (1 line = 12 points). Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

expression.PointsToLines(Points)

expression  Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Points  Required Single. The measurement, in points.
Example

This example converts the line spacing value of the first paragraph in the selection from points to lines.

MsgBox **PointsToLines** (Selection.Paragraphs(1).LineSpacing) _
 & " lines"

This example converts the value of the variable sngData (a measurement in points) to centimeters, inches, lines, millimeters, or picas, depending on the value of the variable intUnit (a value from 1 through 5 that indicates the resulting unit of measurement).

Function ConvertPoints(ByVal intUnit As Integer, _
 sngData As Single) As Single

Select Case intUnit
  Case 1
    ConvertPoints = PointsToCentimeters(sngData)
  Case 2
    ConvertPoints = PointsToInches(sngData)
  Case 3
    ConvertPoints = **PointsToLines** (sngData)
  Case 4
    ConvertPoints = PointsToMillimeters(sngData)
  Case 5
    ConvertPoints = PointsToPicas(sngData)
  Case Else
    Error 5
End Select

End Function
**PointsToMillimeters Method**

Converts a measurement from points to millimeters (1 millimeter = 2.835 points). Returns the converted measurement as a *Single*.

*expression*.PointsToMillimeters(*Points*)

*expression*  Optional. An expression that returns an *Application* object.

*Points*  Required *Single*. The measurement, in points.
Example

This example converts 72 points to the corresponding number of millimeters.

MsgBox **PointsToMillimeters**(72) & " millimeters"

This example converts the value of the variable `sngData` (a measurement in points) to centimeters, inches, lines, millimeters, or picas, depending on the value of the variable `intUnit` (a value from 1 through 5 that indicates the resulting unit of measurement).

Function **ConvertPoints**(ByVal `intUnit` As Integer, _
    `sngData` As Single) As Single

    Select Case `intUnit`
        Case 1
            ConvertPoints = PointsToCentimeters(`sngData`)
        Case 2
            ConvertPoints = PointsToInches(`sngData`)
        Case 3
            ConvertPoints = PointsToLines(`sngData`)
        Case 4
            ConvertPoints = **PointsToMillimeters**(``sngData``)
        Case 5
            ConvertPoints = PointsToPicas(`sngData`)
        Case Else
            Error 5
    End Select

End Function
PointsToPicas Method

Converts a measurement from points to picas (1 pica = 12 points). Returns the converted measurement as a **Single**.

```vba
expression.PointsToPicas(Points)
```

- **expression**  Optional. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
- **Points**  Required **Single**. The measurement, in points.
Example

This example converts 36 points to the corresponding number of picas.

MsgBox **PointsToPicas**(36) & " picas"

This example converts the value of the variable sngData (a measurement in points) to centimeters, inches, lines, millimeters, or picas, depending on the value of the variable intUnit (a value from 1 through 5 that indicates the resulting unit of measurement).

Function ConvertPoints(ByVal intUnit As Integer, _
    sngData As Single) As Single

    Select Case intUnit
        Case 1
            ConvertPoints = PointsToCentimeters(sngData)
        Case 2
            ConvertPoints = PointsToInches(sngData)
        Case 3
            ConvertPoints = PointsToLines(sngData)
        Case 4
            ConvertPoints = PointsToMillimeters(sngData)
        Case 5
            ConvertPoints = **PointsToPicas**(sngData)
        Case Else
            Error 5
    End Select

End Function
PointsToPixels Method

Converts a measurement from points to pixels. Returns the converted measurement as a Single.

```vbnet
expression.PointsToPixels(Points, fVertical)
```

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an `Application` object.

`Points`  Required `Single`. The point value to be converted to pixels.

`fVertical`  Optional `Variant`. `True` to return the result as vertical pixels; `False` to return the result as horizontal pixels.
Example

This example displays the height and width in pixels of an object measured in points.

MsgBox "180x120 points is equivalent to " _
     & PointsToPixels(180, False) & "x" _
     & PointsToPixels(120, True) _
     & " pixels on this display."
Post Method

Posts the specified document to a public folder in Microsoft Exchange. This method displays the Send to Exchange Folder dialog box so that a folder can be selected.

expression.Post

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example displays the **Send to Exchange Folder** dialog box so that the active document can be posted to a public folder.

ActiveDocument.Post
PresentIt Method

Opens PowerPoint with the specified Word document loaded.

expression.PresentIt

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example sends a copy of the document named "MyPresentation.doc" to PowerPoint.

Documents("MyPresentation.doc").PresentIt
PresetDrop Method

Specifies whether the callout line attaches to the top, bottom, or center of the callout text box or whether it attaches at a point that's a specified distance from the top or bottom of the text box.

expression.PresetDrop(DropType)

expression Required. An expression that returns a CalloutFormat object.

DropType Required MsoCalloutDropType. The starting position of the callout line relative to the text bounding box. If you specify msoCalloutDropCustom, the values of the Drop and AutoAttach properties and the relative positions of the callout text box and callout line origin (the place that the callout points to) are used to determine where the callout line attaches to the text box.

MsoCalloutDropType can be one of these MsoCalloutDropType constants.

msoCalloutDropCenter
msoCalloutDropMixed
msoCalloutDropBottom
msoCalloutDropCustom
msoCalloutDropTop
**Example**

This example specifies that the callout line attach to the top of the text bounding box for the first shape on the active document. For the example to work, the first shape must be a callout.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Callout.PresetDrop msoCalloutDropTop
```

This example toggles between two preset drops for the first shape on the active document. For the example to work, the first shape must be a callout.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Callout
    If .DropType = msoCalloutDropTop Then
        .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropBottom
    ElseIf .DropType = msoCalloutDropBottom Then
        .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropTop
    End If
End With
```
**PresetGradient Method**

Sets the specified fill to a preset gradient.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{PresetGradient(Style, Variant, PresetGradientType)} \]

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **FillFormat** object.

**Style** Required **MsoGradientStyle**. The gradient style.

MsoGradientStyle can be one of these MsoGradientStyle constants.
- `msoGradientDiagonalDown`
- `msoGradientDiagonalUp`
- `msoGradientFromCenter`
- `msoGradientFromCorner`
- `msoGradientFromTitle` Only used in Microsoft PowerPoint.
- `msoGradientHorizontal`
- `msoGradientMixed`
- `msoGradientVertical`

**Variant** Required **Long**. The gradient variant. Can be a value from 1 to 4, corresponding to the four variants on the **Gradient** tab in the **Fill Effects** dialog box. If **Style** is `msoGradientFromCenter`, this argument can be either 1 or 2.

**PresetGradientType** Required **MsoPresetGradientType**. The gradient type.

MsoPresetGradientType can be one of these MsoPresetGradientType constants.
- `msoGradientBrass`
- `msoGradientChrome`
- `msoGradientDaybreak`
- `msoGradientEarlySunset`
- `msoGradientFog`
- `msoGradientGoldII`
- `msoGradientLateSunset`
msoGradientMoss
msoGradientOcean
msoGradientPeacock
msoGradientRainbowII
msoGradientSilver
msoGradientWheat
msoPresetGradientMixed
msoGradientCalmWater
msoGradientChromeII
msoGradientDesert
msoGradientFire
msoGradientGold
msoGradientHorizon
msoGradientMahogany
msoGradientNightfall
msoGradientParchment
msoGradientRainbow
msoGradientSapphire
Example

This example adds a rectangle with a preset gradient fill to the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(_
    msoShapeRectangle, 90, 90, 140, 80).Fill.PresetGradient _
    msoGradientHorizontal, 1, msoGradientBrass
PresetTextured Method

Sets the specified fill to a preset texture.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{PresetTextured}(\text{PresetTexture}) \]

expression Required. An expression that returns a FillFormat object.

PresetTexture Required MsoPresetTexture. The preset texture.

MsoPresetTexture can be one of these MsoPresetTexture constants.

msoPresetTextureMixed
msoTextureBouquet
msoTextureCanvas
msoTextureDenim
msoTextureGranite
msoTextureMediumWood
msoTextureOak
msoTexturePapyrus
msoTexturePinkTissuePaper
msoTextureRecycledPaper
msoTextureStationery
msoTextureWaterDroplets
msoTextureWovenMat
msoTextureBlueTissuePaper
msoTextureBrownMarble
msoTextureCork
msoTextureFishFossil
msoTextureGreenMarble
msoTextureNewsprint
msoTexturePaperBag
msoTextureParchment
msoTextureParchment
msoTexturePurpleMesh
Example

This example adds a rectangle with a green-marble textured fill to the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeCan, 90, 90, 40, 80) .Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureGreenMarble
Previous Method

**Previous method as it applies to the Browser object.**

For the `Browser` object, moves the selection to the previous item indicated by the browser target. Use the `Target` property to change the browser target.

```expression.Previous```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

---

**Previous method as it applies to the Paragraph object.**

Returns the previous paragraph as a `Paragraph` object.

```expression.Previous(Count)```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**Count**  Optional `Variant`. The number of paragraphs by which you want to move back. The default value is 1.

---

**Previous method as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.**

Returns a `Range` object relative to the specified selection or range.

**Note**  If the `Range` or `Selection` is just after the specified `Unit`, the `Range` or `Selection` is moved to the previous unit. For example, if the `Selection` is just after a word (before the trailing space), the following instruction moves the `Selection` backwards to the previous word.

```Selection.Previous(Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1).Select```

```expression.Previous(Unit, Count)```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Unit  Optional Variant. **WdUnits**

Can be one of the following **WdUnits** constants.

- **wdCharacter**
- **wdWord**
- **wdSentence**
- **wdParagraph**
- **wdSection**
- **wdStory**
- **wdCell**
- **wdColumn**
- **wdRow**
- **wdTable**

If expression returns a **Selection** object, **wdLine** can also be used. The default value is **wdCharacter**.

**Count**  Optional Variant. The number of units by which you want to move back. The default value is 1.
**Example**

- **As it applies to the Browser object.**

This example moves the insertion point into the first cell (the cell in the upper-left corner) of the previous table.

```vba
With Application.Browser
    .Target = wdBrowseTable
    .Previous
End With
```

- **As it applies to the Paragraph object.**

This example selects the paragraph that precedes the selection in the active document.

```vba
Selection.Previous(Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=1).Select
```

- **As it applies to the Range object.**

This example applies bold formatting to the first word in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Words(2).Previous(Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1).Bold = True
```
**PreviousField Method**

Selects the previous field. If a field is found, this method returns a **Field** object; if not, it returns **Nothing**.

`expression.PreviousField`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Example

This example updates the previous field (the field immediately preceding the selection).

If Not (Selection.**PreviousField** Is Nothing) Then
    Selection.Fields.Update
End If

This example selects the previous field, and if a field is found, displays a message in the status bar.

Set myField = Selection.**PreviousField**
If Not (myField Is Nothing) Then StatusBar = "Field found"
PreviousHeaderFooter Method

If the selection is in a header, this method moves to the previous header within the current section (for example, from an even header to an odd header) or to the last header in the previous section. If the selection is in a footer, this method moves to the previous footer.

**Note** If the selection is in the first header or footer in the first section of the document, or if it's not in a header or footer at all, an error occurs.

`expression.PreviousHeaderFooter`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Example

This example inserts an even section break, switches the active window to print layout view, displays the current header, and then switches to the previous header.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.InsertBreak Type:=wdSectionBreakEvenPage
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
  .Type = wdPrintView
  .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageHeader
  .PreviousHeaderFooter
End With
PreviousRevision Method

Locates and returns the previous tracked change as a Revision object.

expression.PreviousRevision(Wrap)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.

Wrap  Optional Variant. True to continue searching for a revision at the end of the document when the beginning of the document is reached. The default value is False.
Example

This example selects the last tracked change in the first section in the active document and displays the date and time of the change.

```
Selection.EndOf Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove
Set myRev = Selection.PreviousRevision
If Not (myRev Is Nothing) Then MsgBox myRev.Date
```

This example rejects the previous tracked change found if the change type is deleted or inserted text. If the tracked change is a style change, the change is accepted.

```
Set myRev = Selection.PreviousRevision(Wrap:=True)
If Not (myRev Is Nothing) Then
    Select Case myRev.Type
    Case wdRevisionDelete
        myRev.Reject
    Case wdRevisionInsert
        myRev.Reject
    Case wdRevisionStyle
        myRev.Accept
    End Select
End If
```
PreviousSubdocument Method

Moves the range or selection to the previous subdocument. If there isn't another subdocument, an error occurs.

evaluation.**PreviousSubdocument**

evaluation Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.
**Example**

This example switches the active document to master document view and selects the previous subdocument.

If `ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Count >= 1` Then  
   `ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView`  
   `Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove`  
   `Selection.PreviousSubdocument`  
End If
**PrevNode Method**

Returns a `DiagramNode` object that represents the previous diagram node in a collection of diagram nodes.

`expression`.PrevNode

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `DiagramNode` object.
Remarks

Use the `NextNode` method to return the next `DiagramNode` object in a collection of diagram nodes.
**Example**

This example adds child nodes to the first child node in a newly-created diagram.

```
Sub AddToPrevNode()
    Dim dgnRoot As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim dgnPrev As DiagramNode
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add organizational chart to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, _
         Left:=10, _
         Top:=15, _
         Width:=400, _
         Height:=475)

    'Add first diagram node

    'Add three child nodes off the first diagram node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnRoot.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Access the node immediately preceding the second
    'diagram node and add three child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnPrev.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount

End Sub
```
PrintOut Method

PrintOut method as it applies to the Application, Document, and Window objects.

Prints all or part of the specified document.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{PrintOut}(\text{Background, Append, Range, OutputFileName, From, To, Item, Copies, Pages, PageType, PrintToFile, Collate, FileName, ActivePrinterMacGX, ManualDuplexPrint, PrintZoomColumn, PrintZoomRow, PrintZoomPaperWidth, PrintZoomPaperHeight}) \]

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

\textit{Background} Optional Variant. Set to True to have the macro continue while Microsoft Word prints the document.

\textit{Append} Optional Variant. Set to True to append the specified document to the file name specified by the \textit{OutputFileName} argument. False to overwrite the contents of \textit{OutputFileName}.

\textit{Range} Optional Variant. The page range. Can be any WdPrintOutRange constant.

\textit{OutputFileName} Optional Variant. If PrintToFile is True, this argument specifies the path and file name of the output file.

\textit{From} Optional Variant. The starting page number when Range is set to \textit{wdPrintFromFileTo}.
To  Optional Variant. The ending page number when Range is set to wdPrintFromTo.

Item  Optional Variant. The item to be printed. Can be any WdPrintOutItem constant.

wdPrintAutoTextEntries
wdPrintComments
wdPrintDocumentContent
wdPrintDocumentWithMarkup
wdPrintEnvelope
wdPrintKeyAssignments
wdPrintMarkup
wdPrintProperties
wdPrintStyles

Copies  Optional Variant. The number of copies to be printed.

Pages  Optional Variant. The page numbers and page ranges to be printed, separated by commas. For example, "2, 6-10" prints page 2 and pages 6 through 10.

PageType  Optional Variant. The type of pages to be printed. Can be any WdPrintOutPages constant.

wdPrintAllPages
wdPrintEvenPagesOnly
wdPrintOddPagesOnly

PrintToFile  Optional Variant. True to send printer instructions to a file. Make sure to specify a file name with OutputFileName.

Collate  Optional Variant. When printing multiple copies of a document, True to print all pages of the document before printing the next copy.

FileName  Optional Variant. The path and file name of the document to be printed. If this argument is omitted, Word prints the active document. (Available only with the Application object.)
**ActivePrinterMacGX**  Optional **Variant**. This argument is available only in Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition. For additional information about this argument, consult the language reference Help included with Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition.

**ManualDuplexPrint**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to print a two-sided document on a printer without a duplex printing kit. If this argument is **True**, the **PrintBackground** and **PrintReverse** properties are ignored. Use the **PrintOddPagesInAscendingOrder** and **PrintEvenPagesInAscendingOrder** properties to control the output during manual duplex printing. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**PrintZoomColumn**  Optional **Variant**. The number of pages you want Word to fit horizontally on one page. Can be 1, 2, 3, or 4. Use with the **PrintZoomRow** argument to print multiple pages on a single sheet.

**PrintZoomRow**  Optional **Variant**. The number of pages you want Word to fit vertically on one page. Can be 1, 2, or 4. Use with the **PrintZoomColumn** argument to print multiple pages on a single sheet.

**PrintZoomPaperWidth**  Optional **Variant**. The width to which you want Word to scale printed pages, in twips (20 twips = 1 point; 72 points = 1 inch).

**PrintZoomPaperHeight**  Optional **Variant**. The height to which you want Word to scale printed pages, in twips (20 twips = 1 point; 72 points = 1 inch).

**PrintOut** method as it applies to the **Envelope** object.

Prints an envelope without adding the envelope to the active document.

```expression PrintOut(ExtractAddress, Address, AutoText, OmitReturnAddress, ReturnAddress, ReturnAutoText, PrintBarcode, PrintFIMA, Size, Height, Width, FeedSource, AddressFromLeft, AddressFromTop, ReturnAddressFromLeft, ReturnAddressFromTop, DefaultFaceUp, DefaultOrientation, PrintEPostage, Vertical, RecipientNameFromLeft, RecipientNameFromTop, RecipientPostalFromLeft, RecipientPostalFromTop, SenderNameFromLeft, SenderNameFromTop, SenderPostalFromLeft, SenderPostalFromTop) ```
expression  Required. An expression that returns an Envelope object.

ExtractAddress  Optional Variant. True to use the text marked by the "EnvelopeAddress" bookmark (a user-defined bookmark) as the recipient's address.

Address  Optional Variant. A string that specifies the recipient's address (ignored if ExtractAddress is True).

AutoText  Optional Variant. The name of the AutoText entry that includes a recipient's address.

OmitReturnAddress  Optional Variant. True to omit the return address.

ReturnAddress  Optional Variant. A string that specifies the return address.

ReturnAutoText  Optional Variant. The name of the AutoText entry that includes a return address.

PrintBarCode  Optional Variant. True to add a POSTNET bar code. For U.S. mail only.

PrintFIMA  Optional Variant. True to add a Facing Identification Mark (FIMA) for use in presorting courtesy reply mail. For U.S. mail only.

Size  Optional Variant. A string that specifies the envelope size. The string should match one of the sizes listed on the left side of the Envelope size box in the Envelope Options dialog box (for example, "Size 10").

Height  Optional Variant. The height of the envelope (in points) when the Size argument is set to "Custom size."

Width  Optional Variant. The width of the envelope (in points) when the Size argument is set to "Custom size."

FeedSource  Optional Variant. True to use the FeedSource property of the Envelope object to specify which paper tray to use when printing the envelope.

AddressFromLeft  Optional Variant. The distance (in points) between the left edge of the envelope and the recipient's address.
**AddressFromTop**  Optional **Variant**. The distance (in points) between the top edge of the envelope and the recipient's address.

**ReturnAddressFromLeft**  Optional **Variant**. The distance (in points) between the left edge of the envelope and the return address.

**ReturnAddressFromTop**  Optional **Variant**. The distance (in points) between the top edge of the envelope and the return address.

**DefaultFaceUp**  Optional **Variant**. True to print the envelope face up; False to print it face down.

**DefaultOrientation**  Optional **Variant**. The orientation of the envelope. Can be any **WdEnvelopeOrientation** constant.

- **wdLeftPortrait**
- **wdCenterPortrait**
- **wdRightPortrait**
- **wdLeftLandscape**
- **wdCenterLandscape**
- **wdRightLandscape**
- **wdLeftClockwise**
- **wdCenterClockwise**
- **wdRightClockwise**

**PrintEPostage**  Optional **Variant**. True to print postage using an Internet e-postage vendor.

**Vertical**  Optional **Variant**. True prints text vertically on the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

**RecipientNamefromLeft**  Optional **Variant**. The position of the recipient's name, measured in points, from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

**RecipientNamefromTop**  Optional **Variant**. The position of the recipient's name, measured in points, from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.
**RecipientPostalfromLeft** Optional **Variant**. The position of the recipient's postal code, measured in points, from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

**RecipientPostalfromTop** Optional **Variant**. The position of the recipient's postal code, measured in points, from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

**SenderNamefromLeft** Optional **Variant**. The position of the sender's name, measured in points, from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

**SenderNamefromTop** Optional **Variant**. The position of the sender's name, measured in points, from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

**SenderPostalfromLeft** Optional **Variant**. The position of the sender's postal code, measured in points, from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

**SenderPostalfromTop** Optional **Variant**. The position of the sender's postal code, measured in points, from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian-language envelopes.

---

**PrintOut method as it applies to the MailingLabel object.**

Prints a label or a page of labels with the same address.

```expression.PrintOut(Name, Address, ExtractAddress, LaserTray, SingleLabel, Row, Column, PrintEPostageLabel, Vertical)```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **MailingLabel** object.

**Name** Optional **Variant**. The mailing label name.

**Address** Optional **Variant**. The text for the label address.

**ExtractAddress** Optional **Variant**. **True** to use the text marked by the "EnvelopeAddress" bookmark (a user-defined bookmark) as the label text. If this argument is specified, **Address** and **AutoText** are ignored.
LaserTray  Optional Variant. The laser printer tray to be used. Can be any WdPaperTray constant.

wdPrinterAutomaticSheetFeed
wdPrinterDefaultBin
wdPrinterEnvelopeFeed
wdPrinterFormSource
wdPrinterLargeCapacityBin
wdPrinterLargeFormatBin
wdPrinterLowerBin
wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed
wdPrinterManualFeed
wdPrinterMiddleBin
wdPrinterOnlyBin
wdPrinterPaperCassette
wdPrinterSmallFormatBin
wdPrinterTractorFeed
wdPrinterUpperBin

SingleLabel  Optional Variant. True to print a single label; False to print an entire page of the same label.

Row  Optional Variant. The label row for a single label. Not valid if SingleLabel is False.

Column  Optional Variant. The label column for a single label. Not valid if SingleLabel is False.

PrintEPostageLabel  Optional Variant. True to print postage using an Internet e-postage vendor.

Vertical  Optional Variant. True prints text vertically on the label. Used for Asian-language mailing labels.
Example

As it applies to the Application, Document, and Window objects.

This example prints the current page of the active document.

ActiveDocument.PrintOut Range:=wdPrintCurrentPage

This example prints all the documents in the current folder. The Dir function is used to return all file names that have the file name extension ".doc".

adoc = Dir("*.DOC")
Do While adoc <> ""
   Application.PrintOut FileName:=adoc
   adoc = Dir()
Loop

This example prints the first three pages of the document in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.PrintOut 
   Range:=wdPrintFromTo, From:="1", To:="3"

This example prints the comments in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then 
   ActiveDocument.PrintOut Item:=wdPrintComments 
End If

This example prints the active document, fitting six pages on each sheet.

ActiveDocument.PrintOut PrintZoomColumn:=3, 
   PrintZoomRow:=2

This example prints the active document at 75% of actual size.

ActiveDocument.PrintOut 
   PrintZoomPaperWidth:=0.75 * (8.5 * 1440), 
   PrintZoomPaperHeight:=0.75 * (11 * 1440)
As it applies to the **Envelope** object.

This example prints an envelope using the user address as the return address and a predefined recipient address.

```vba
recep = "Don Funk" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." & vbCrLf & "OurTown, WA 98107"
ActiveDocument.Envelope.PrintOut Address:=recep, 
ReturnAddress:=Application.UserAddress, 
Size:="Size 10", PrintBarCode:=True
```

As it applies to the **MailingLabel** object.

This example prints a page of Avery 5664 mailing labels, using the specified address.

```vba
addr = "Jane Doe" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." 
& vbCrLf & "OurTown, WA 98107"
Application.MailingLabel.PrintOut Name:="5664", Address:=addr
```
PrintPreview Method

Switches the view to print preview.

**Note** In addition to using the `PrintPreview` method, you can set the `PrintPreview` property to `True` or `False` to switch to or from print preview, respectively. You can also change the view by setting the `Type` property for the `View` object to `wdPrintPreview`.

```plaintext
expression.PrintPreview
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an `Document` object.
Example

This example switches the active document to print preview if it's currently in some other view.

If Application.PrintPreview = False Then
    ActiveDocument.PrintPreview
End If
ProductCode Method

Returns the Microsoft Word globally unique identifier (GUID) as a **String**.

*expression*.ProductCode

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Example

This example displays the GUID for Microsoft Word.

MsgBox Application.ProductCode
Protect Method

Helps to protect the specified document from changes. When a document is protected, users can make only limited changes, such as adding annotations, making revisions, or completing a form.

**Note** If the document is already protected when you use this method, an error occurs.

```
expression.Protect(Type, NoReset, Password, UseIRM, EnforceStyleLock)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a [Document](#) object.

*Type* Required. The protection type for the specified document. [WdProtectionType](#).

WdProtectionType can be one of these WdProtectionType constants.

- `wdAllowOnlyComments`
- `wdAllowOnlyFormFields`
- `wdAllowOnlyReading`
- `wdAllowOnlyRevisions`
- `wdNoProtection`

*NoReset* Optional Variant. False to reset form fields to their default values. True to retain the current form field values if the specified document is protected. If *Type* isn't `wdAllowOnlyFormFields`, the *NoReset* argument is ignored.

*Password* Optional Variant. The password required to remove protection from the specified document. (See Remarks below.)

*UseIRM* Optional Variant. Specifies whether to use Information Rights Management (IRM) when protecting the document from changes.

*EnforceStyleLock* Optional Variant. Specifies whether formatting restrictions are enforced in a protected document.
Remarks

Security  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.
Example

This example protects the active document for forms without resetting the contents of the form fields.

If ActiveDocument.ProtectionType = wdNoProtection Then
    ActiveDocument.Protect _
        Type:=wdAllowOnlyFormFields, NoReset:=True
End If

This example protects Monthly Report.doc so that only comments can be added to it. The password is required to unprotect the document.

Set myDoc = Documents("Monthly Report.doc")
myDoc.Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyComments, Password:=strPassword
**PutFocusInMailHeader Method**

Places the insertion point in the **To** line of the mail header if the document in the active window is an e-mail document.

`expression.PutFocusInMailHeader`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Remarks

For best results, use the **PutFocusInMailHeader** method with the **EnvelopeVisible** property. When the **EnvelopeVisible** property is set to **True**, the **PutFocusInMailHeader** method will place the insertion point in the mail header.
Example

The following example displays the mail header for the active document and then place the insertion point in the To line of the mail header.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.EnvelopeVisible = True
Application.PutFocusInMailHeader
Quit Method

Quits Microsoft Word and optionally saves or routes the open documents.

expression.Quit(SaveChanges, Format, RouteDocument)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

SaveChanges  Optional Variant. Specifies whether Word saves changed documents before quitting. Can be one of the WdSaveOptions constants.

WdSaveOptions can be one of these WdSaveOptions constants.
wdDoNotSaveChanges
wdPromptToSaveChanges
wdSaveChanges

OriginalFormat  Optional Variant. Specifies the way Word saves documents whose original format was not Word Document format. Can be one of the WdOriginalFormat constants.

WdOriginalFormat can be one of these WdOriginalFormat constants.
wdOriginalDocumentFormat
wdPromptUser
wdWordDocument

RouteDocument  Optional Variant. True to route the document to the next recipient. If the document doesn't have a routing slip attached, this argument is ignored.
Example

This example quits Word and prompts the user to save each document that has changed since it was last saved.

Application.Quit SaveChanges:=wdPromptToSaveChanges

This example prompts the user to save all documents. If the user clicks the Yes button, all documents are saved in the Word format before Word quits.

Dim intResponse As Integer

intResponse = _
    MsgBox("Do you want to save all documents?", vbYesNo)
If intResponse = vbYes Then Application.Quit _
    SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges, OriginalFormat:=wdWordDocument
Range Method

Range method as it applies to the Document object.

Returns a Range object by using the specified starting and ending character positions.

expression.Range(Start, End)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Start  Optional Variant. The starting character position.

End  Optional Variant. The ending character position.

Range method as it applies to the CanvasShapes, GroupShapes, and Shapes objects.

Returns a ShapeRange object.

expression.Range(Index)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Index  Required Variant. Specifies which shapes are to be included in the specified range. Can be an integer that specifies the index number of a shape within the Shapes collection, a string that specifies the name of a shape, or a Variant array that contains integers or strings.
Remarks

Character position values begin with 0 (zero) at the beginning of the document. All characters are counted, including nonprinting characters. Hidden characters are counted even if they're not displayed. If you don't specify starting and ending character positions for the Range method, the entire document is returned as a Range object.

ShapeRange objects don't include InlineShape objects. An InlineShape object is equivalent to a character and is positioned as a character within a range of text. Shape objects are anchored to a range of text (the selection, by default), but they can be positioned anywhere on the page. A Shape object will always appear on the same page as the range it's anchored to.

Most operations that you can do with a Shape object you can also do with a ShapeRange object that contains a single shape. Some operations, when performed on a ShapeRange object that contains multiple shapes, produce an error.
Example

As it applies to the Document object.

This example applies bold formatting to the first 10 characters in the active document.

Sub DocumentRange()
    ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=10).Bold = True
End Sub

This example creates a range that starts at the beginning of the active document and ends at the cursor position, and then it changes all characters within that range to uppercase.

Sub DocumentRange2()
    Dim r As Range
    Set r = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=Selection.End)
    r.Case = wdUpperCase
End Sub

This example creates and sets the variable myRange to paragraphs three through six in the active document, and then it right-aligns the paragraphs in the range.

Sub DocumentRange3()
    Dim aDoc As Document
    Dim myRange As Range
    Set aDoc = ActiveDocument
    If aDoc.Paragraphs.Count >= 6 Then
        Set myRange = aDoc.Range(aDoc.Paragraphs(2).Range.Start, _
                                 aDoc.Paragraphs(4).Range.End)
        myRange.Paragraphs.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphRight
    End If
End Sub

As it applies to the CanvasShapes, GroupShapes, and Shapes objects.

This example sets the fill foreground color to purple for the first shape in the active document.
This example applies a shadow to a variable shape in the active document.

Sub ShpRange2(strShpName As String)
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.Range(strShpName).Shadow.Type = msoShadow6
End Sub

To call the preceding subroutine, enter the following code into a standard code module.

Sub CallShpRange2()
    Dim shpArrow As Shape
    Dim strName As String

    Set shpArrow = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(Type:=msoShapeLeftArrow,
        Left:=200, Top:=400, Width:=50, Height:=75)

    shpArrow.Name = "myShape"
    strName = shpArrow.Name
    ShpRange2 strShpName:=strName
End Sub

This example selects shapes one and three in the active document.

Sub SelectShapeRange()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.Range(Array(1, 3)).Select
End Sub

This example selects and deletes the shapes in the first shape in the active document. This example assumes that the first shape is a canvas shape.

Sub CanvasShapeRange()
    Dim rngCanvasShapes As Range
    Set rngCanvasShapes = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).CanvasItems.Range
    rngCanvasShapes.Select
    rngCanvasShapes.Delete
End Sub
RangeFromPoint Method

Returns the **Range** or **Shape** object that is located at the point specified by the screen position coordinate pair. If no range or shape is located at the coordinate pair specified, the method returns **Nothing**.

*expression*.RangeFromPoint(*x*, *y*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Window** object.

*x*  Required **Long**. The horizontal distance (in pixels) from the left edge of the screen to the point.

*y*  Required **Long**. The vertical distance (in pixels) from the top of the screen to the point.
Example

This example creates a new document and adds a five-point star. It then obtains the screen location of the shape and calculates where the center of the shape is. Using these coordinates, the example uses the `RangeFromPoint` method to return a reference to the shape and change its fill color.

```
Dim pLeft As Long
Dim pTop As Long
Dim pWidth As Long
Dim pHeight As Long
Dim newShape As Object
Dim newDoc As New Document

With newDoc
    .Shapes.AddShape msoShape5pointStar, _, 288, 100, 100, 72
    .ActiveWindow.GetPoint pLeft, pTop, _, pWidth, pHeight, .Shapes(1)
    Set newShape = .ActiveWindow.RangeFromPoint(pLeft + pWidth * 0.5, pTop + pHeight * 0.5)
    newShape.Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(80, 160, 130)
End With
```
Rebind Method

Changes the command assigned to the specified key binding.

expression.Rebind(KeyCategory, Command, CommandParameter)

expression Required. An expression that returns a KeyBinding object.

**KeyCategory** Required WdKeyCategory. The key category of the specified key binding.

WdKeyCategory can be one of these WdKeyCategory constants.
- wdKeyCategoryAutoText
- wdKeyCategoryCommand
- wdKeyCategoryDisable
- wdKeyCategoryFont
- wdKeyCategoryMacro
- wdKeyCategoryNil
- wdKeyCategoryPrefix
- wdKeyCategoryStyle
- wdKeyCategorySymbol

**Command** Required String. The name of the specified command.

**CommandParameter** Optional Variant. Additional text, if any, required for the command specified by Command. For information about values for this argument, see the Add method for the KeyBindings object.
**Example**

This example reassigns the CTRL+SHIFT+S key binding to the **FileSaveAs** command.

```vba
Dim kbTemp As KeyBinding
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
Set kbTemp = _
    FindKey(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyShift, wdKeyS))
kbTemp.Rebind KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
    Command:="FileSaveAs"
```

This example rebinds all keys assigned to the macro named "Macro1" to the macro named "ReportMacro."

```vba
Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
For Each kbLoop In _
    KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryMacro, _
        Command:="Macro1")
    kbLoop.Rebind KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryMacro, _
        Command:="ReportMacro"
Next kbLoop
```
RecheckSmartTags Method

Removes smart tags recognized by the grammar checker and rechecks the document content against all smart tag recognizers.

expression.RecheckSmartTags

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example removes the existing smart tags in the active document and rechecks the document content against the smart tag recognizers selected on the **Smart Tags** tab of the **AutoCorrect** dialog box.

```vba
Sub SmartTagRecheck()
    ActiveDocument.RecheckSmartTags
End Sub
```
Redo Method

Redoes the last action that was undone (reverses the *Undo* method). Returns *True* if the actions were redone successfully.

*expression*.Redo(*Times*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *Document* object.

*Times*  Optional *Variant*. The number of actions to be redone.
Example

This example redoes the last two actions in the Sales.doc redo list.

Documents("Sales.doc").Redo 2

This example redoes the last action in the active document. If the action is successfully redone, a message is displayed in the status bar.

On Error Resume Next
If ActiveDocument.Redo = False Then __
    StatusBar = "Redo was unsuccessful"
Reject Method

Rejects the specified tracked change. The revision marks are removed, leaving the original text intact.

**Note** Formatting changes cannot be rejected.

*expression*.Reject

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a Revision object.
Example

This example rejects the next tracked change found in the active document.

Dim revNext As Revision
If ActiveDocument.Revisions.Count >= 1 Then
    Set revNext = Selection.NextRevision
    If Not (revNext Is Nothing) Then revNext.Reject
End If

This example rejects the tracked changes in the first paragraph.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Dim revLoop As Revision
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
For Each revLoop In rngTemp.Revisions
    revLoop.Reject
Next revLoop

This example rejects the first tracked change in the selection.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = Selection.Range
If rngTemp.Revisions.Count >= 1 Then _
    rngTemp.Revisions(1).Reject
RejectAll Method

Rejects all the tracked changes in a range. The revision marks are removed, leaving the original text intact.

expression.RejectAll

expression Required. An expression that returns a Revisions object.
Remarks

Use the `RejectAllRevisions` method to reject all revisions in a document. Formatting changes cannot be rejected.
Example

This example rejects all the tracked changes in the active document.
ActiveDocument.Revisions.RejectAll

This example rejects all the tracked changes in the selection.
Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = Selection.Range
rngTemp.Revisions.RejectAll
RejectAllRevisions Method

Rejects all tracked changes in the specified document.

*expression*.RejectAllRevisions

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example checks the main story in active document for tracked changes, and if there are any, the example rejects all revisions in all stories in the document.

If ActiveDocument.Revisions.Count >= 1 Then _
    ActiveDocument.RejectAllRevisions
RejectAllRevisionsShown Method

Rejects all revisions in a document that are displayed on the screen.

expression.RejectAllRevisionsShown

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example hides revisions made by Jeff Smith and rejects all remaining revisions that are displayed.

Sub RejectAllChanges()
    Dim rev As Reviewer
    With ActiveWindow.View
        'Show all revisions in the document
        .ShowRevisionsAndComments = True
        .ShowFormatChanges = True
        .ShowInsertionsAndDeletions = True

        For Each rev In .Reviewers
            rev.Visible = True
        Next

        'Hide revisions made by "Jeff Smith"
        .Reviewers(Index:="Jeff Smith").Visible = False
    End With

    'Reject all revisions displayed in the active view
    ActiveDocument.RejectAllRevisionsShown
End Sub
Reload Method

Reloads a cached document by resolving the hyperlink to the document and downloading it.

**Note** This method reloads the document asynchronously; that is, statements following the **Reload** method in your procedure may execute before the document is actually reloaded. Because of this, you may get unexpected results from using this method in your macros.

*expression*.Reload

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
Example

This example opens and reloads the hyperlink to the address "main" on a local intranet.

With ActiveDocument
  .FollowHyperlink Address:="http://main"
  .Reload
End With
ReloadActions Method

Forces a reload of all smart tag actions related to a specific smart tag.

expression.ReloadActions

expression  Required. An expression that returns a SmartTagActions collection.
Example

The following example reloads the smart tag actions for each smart tag in the active document.

Sub ReloadSmartTagActions()
    Dim objAction As SmartTagAction
    Dim objSmartTag As SmartTag

    For Each objSmartTag In ActiveDocument.SmartTags
        objSmartTag.SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
    Next
End Sub
ReloadAll Method

Reloads all smart tag actions and recognizers installed on a user's computer.

expression.ReloadAll

expression Required. An expression that returns a SmartTagTypes collection.
Example

The following example reloads all smart tag actions and recognizers installed on the user's computer.

Application.SmartTagTypes.ReloadAll
ReloadAs Method

Reloads a document based on an HTML document, using the specified document encoding.

expression.ReloadAs(Encoding)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Encoding  Required MsoEncoding.

MsoEncoding can be one of these MsoEncoding constants.
  msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatin1
  msoEncodingOEMNordic
  msoEncodingOEMTurkish
  msoEncodingSimplifiedChineseAutoDetect
  msoEncodingT61
  msoEncodingTaiwanEten
  msoEncodingTaiwanTCA
  msoEncodingTaiwanWang
  msoEncodingTraditionalChineseAutoDetect
  msoEncodingTurkish
  msoEncodingUnicodeLittleEndian
  msoEncodingUTF7
  msoEncodingVietnamese
  msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtended
  msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseLatinExtendedAndJapanese
  msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtendedAndKorean
  msoEncodingEBCDICMultilingualROECELatin2
  msoEncodingEBCDICSerbianBulgarian
  msoEncodingEBCDICThai
  msoEncodingEBCDICTurkishLatin5
**Example**

This example reloads the current document with Cyrillic encoding.

`ActiveDocument.ReloadAs msoEncodingCyrillic`
ReloadRecognizers Method

Reloads all recognizers installed on a user's computer.

expression.REloadRecognizers

expression Required. An expression that returns a SmartTagRecognizers object.
Example

The following example reloads all recognizers installed on a user's computer.

Application.SmartTagRecognizers.ReloadRecognizers
Relocate Method

In outline view, moves the paragraphs within the specified range after the next visible paragraph or before the previous visible paragraph. Body text moves with a heading only if the body text is collapsed in outline view or if it's part of the range.

expression.Relocate(Direction)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Direction  Required WdRelocate. The direction of the move.

Can be either of the following WdRelocate constants.
wdRelocateUp
wdRelocateDown
Example

This example moves the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs in the active document below the next (sixth) paragraph.

theStart = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range.Start
theEnd = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(5).Range.End
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=theStart, End:=theEnd)
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdOutlineView
myRange.Relocate Direction:=wdRelocateDown

This example moves the first paragraph in the selection above the previous paragraph.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdOutlineView
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range.Relocate Direction:=wdRelocateUp
RemoveChild Method

Removes the specified child element from the specified element.

expression.RemoveChild(ChildElement)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an XMLNode object.

ChildElement  Required XMLNode. The child element to be removed.
Example

The following example removes the first child from the first element in the active document.

ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(1).RemoveChild
    ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(1).ChildNodes(1)
RemoveLockedStyles Method

Purges a document of locked styles when formatting restrictions have been applied in a document.

expression.RemoveLockedStyles

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

The following example purges the locked styles in the active document.

ActiveDocument.RemoveLockedStyles
RemoveNumbers Method

Removes numbers or bullets from the specified Document, List, or ListFormat object.

expression.RemoveNumbers(NumberType)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

NumberType Optional WdNumberType. The type of number to be removed.

Can be one of the following WdNumberType constants.
wdNumberParagraph
wdNumberListNum
wdNumberAllNumbers
The default value is wdNumberAllNumbers
Remarks

When this method is applied to a List object, it removes numbers only from paragraphs in the specified list, skipping over any interleaved numbers from other lists. If this method is applied to the ListFormat object for a range of text, all numbers from all lists in the range are removed.
Example

As it applies to the **ListFormat** object.

This example removes the bullets or numbers from any numbered paragraphs in the selection.

```vba
Selection.Range.ListFormat.RemoveNumbers
```

This example removes the LISTNUM fields from the selection.

```vba
Selection.Range.ListFormat.RemoveNumbers wdNumberListNum
```

As it applies to the **Document** object.

This example removes the numbers from the beginning of any numbered paragraphs in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.RemoveNumbers wdNumber Paragraph
```

This example removes the bullets or numbers from the third list in MyDocument.doc.

```vba
If Documents("MyDocument.doc").Lists.Count >= 3 Then
    Documents("MyDocument.doc").Lists(3).RemoveNumbers
End If
```
RemoveSmartTags Method

Removes all smart tag information from a document.

expression.RemoveSmartTags

document

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example removes all smart tag information from the active document.

Sub SmartTagRemove()
    ActiveDocument.RemoveSmartTags
End Sub
Show All
RemoveTheme Method

Removes the active theme from the current document.

expression.RemoveTheme

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example removes the active theme from the current document.

ActiveDocument.RemoveTheme
Repaginate Method

Repaginates the entire document.

`expression.Repaginate`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
**Example**

This example repaginates the active document if it's changed since the last time it was saved.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Saved = False Then ActiveDocument.Repaginate
```

This example repaginates all open documents.

```vba
For Each doc In Documents
    doc.Repaginate
Next doc
```
Repeat Method

Repeats the most recent editing action one or more times. Returns True if the commands were repeated successfully.

Note Using this method is the equivalent to using the Repeat command on the Edit menu.

expression.Repeat(Times)

evaluation Optional. An expression that returns an Application object.

Times Optional Variant. The number of times you want to repeat the last command.
**Example**

This example inserts the text "Hello" followed by two paragraphs (the second typing action is repeated once).

```vba
Selection.TypeText "Hello"
Selection.TypeParagraph
Repeat
```

This example repeats the last command three times (if it can be repeated).

```vba
On Error Resume Next
If Repeat(3) = True Then StatusBar = "Action repeated"
```
ReplaceNode Method

Replaces a target diagram node with the source diagram node. The target diagram node is deleted, and the source diagram node, including any of its child nodes, are moved to where the target diagram node was.

\( \text{expression}.\text{ReplaceNode(}\text{TargetNode}\text{)} \)

\textit{expression}  Required. An expression that returns a \textit{DiagramNode} object.

\textit{TargetNode}  Required \textit{DiagramNode} object. The diagram node to be replaced.
Example

The following example replaces the fourth diagram node of a newly-created diagram with the second node.

Sub Replace()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first child node to diagram

    'Add three more child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Replace fourth node with the second node
    dgnNode.Diagram.Nodes(2).ReplaceNode _
        TargetNode:=dgnNode.Diagram.Nodes(4)
End Sub
Reply Method

Opens a new e-mail message— with the sender's address on the To: line— for replying to the active message.

expression.Reply

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMessage object.
**Example**

This example opens a new e-mail message for replying to the active message.

Application.MailMessage.Reply
ReplyAll Method

Opens a new e-mail message— with the sender’s and all other recipients' addresses on the To: and Cc: lines, as appropriate— for replying to the active message.

(expression).ReplyAll

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMessage object.
Example

This example opens a new e-mail message for replying to the active message.

Application.MailMessage.ReplyAll
ReplyWithChanges Method

Sends an e-mail message to the author of a document that has been sent out for review, notifying them that a reviewer has completed review of the document.

\[ expression.ReplyWithChanges(ShowMessage) \]

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

*ShowMessage*  Optional **Variant**. **True** to display the message prior to sending, **False** to automatically send the message without displaying it first. The default value is **True**.
Remarks

Use the **SendForReview** method to start a collaborative review of a document. If the **ReplyWithChanges** method is executed on a document that is not part of a collaborative review cycle, Microsoft Word displays an error message.
Example

This example sends a message notifying the author that a reviewer has completed a review, without first displaying the e-mail message to the reviewer. This example assumes that the current document is part of a collaborative review cycle.

Sub ReplyMsg()
    ThisDocument.ReplyWithChanges ShowMessage:=False
End Sub
Reset Method

Reset method as it applies to the ListGallery object.

Resets the list template specified by Index for the specified list gallery to the built-in list template format.

expression.Reset(Index)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Index Required Long.

Reset method as it applies to the Font, InlineShape, Paragraph, ParagraphFormat, Paragraphs, and RoutingSlip objects.

Font object: Removes manual character formatting (formatting not applied using a style). For example, if you manually format a word as bold and the underlying style is plain text (not bold), the Reset method removes the bold format.

Paragraph, Paragraphs, or ParagraphFormat object: Removes manual paragraph formatting (formatting not applied using a style). For example, if you manually right align a paragraph and the underlying style has a different alignment, the Reset method changes the alignment to match the formatting of the underlying style.

RoutingSlip object: Resets the routing slip so that a new routing can be initiated with the same recipient list and delivery information. The routing must be completed before you use this method.

InlineShape object: Removes changes that were made to an inline shape.

expression.Reset

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
As it applies to the Font object.

This example removes manual formatting from the selection.

Selection.Font.Reset

As it applies to the Paragraph object.

This example removes manual paragraph formatting from the second paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Reset

As it applies to the RoutingSlip object.

This example prepares the active document to be rerouted to the same recipients as in the previous routing settings.

If ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True Then
    ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip.Reset
End If

As it applies to the InlineShape object.

This example inserts a picture as an inline shape, changes the brightness, and then resets the picture to its original brightness.

Set aInLine = ActiveDocument.InlineShapes.AddPicture _
            (FileName:="C:\Windows\Bubbles.bmp", Range:=Selection.Range)
aInLine.PictureFormat.Brightness = 0.5
MsgBox "Changing brightness back"
aInLine.Reset

As it applies to the ListGalleries object.
This example sets the fourth format listed on the **Numbered** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box back to the built-in numbering format, and then it applies the list template to the selection.

```vba
ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).Reset(4)
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
  ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(2).ListTemplates(4)
```

This example resets all the list templates in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box back to the built-in formats.

```vba
For Each lg In ListGalleries
  For i = 1 To 7
    lg.Reset Index:=i
    Next i
  Next lg
```
ResetContinuationNotice Method

Resets the footnote or endnote continuation notice to the default notice. The default notice is blank (no text).

expression.ResetContinuationNotice

expression Required. An expression that returns an Endnotes or Footnotes object.
Example

This example resets the endnote continuation notice for the active document.

ActiveDocument.Endnotes.ResetContinuationNotice

This example resets the footnote continuation notice and sets the starting number for footnote reference marks to 2 in Sales.doc.

With Documents("Sales.doc").Sections(1).Range.Footnotes
  .ResetContinuationNotice
  .NumberingRule = wdRestartContinuous
  .StartingNumber = 2
End With
ResetContinuationSeparator Method

Resets the footnote or endnote continuation separator to the default separator. The default separator is a long horizontal line that separates document text from notes continued from the previous page.

\textit{expression.ResetContinuationSeparator}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an Endnotes or Footnotes object.
Example

This example resets the footnote continuation separator to the default separator line.

ActiveDocument.Footnotes.ResetContinuationSeparator

This example resets the endnote continuation separator for the first section in each open document.

Dim docLoop As Document
For Each docLoop In Documents	docLoop.Sections(1).Range.Endnotes_.ResetContinuationSeparator
Next docLoop
ResetFormFields Method

Clears all form fields in a document, preparing the form to be filled in again.

*expression*.**ResetFormFields**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `ResetFormFields` method to clear fields when a document's fields are not locked. To clear fields when a document's fields are locked, use the `Protect` method.
Example

This example clears the fields in the active document. This example assumes that the active document contains form fields.

Sub ClearFormFields()
    ActiveDocument.ResetFormFields
End Sub
ResetIgnoreAll Method

Clears the list of words that were previously ignored during a spelling check. After you run this method, previously ignored words are checked along with all the other words.

\textit{expression}.\texttt{ResetIgnoreAll}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an \texttt{Application} object.
Remarks

In order for the `ResetIgnoreAll` method to work, you must first set the `SpellingChecked` property to `False`. 
**Example**

This example clears the list of words that were ignored during a previous spelling check and then begins a new spelling check on the active document.

```plaintext
Application.ResetIgnoreAll
ActiveDocument.SpellingChecked = False
ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling
```
ResetPositionsSideBySide Method

Resets two document windows that are in the Compare side by side with view mode. Corresponds to the Reset Window Position button on the Compare Side by Side toolbar.

expression.ResetPositionsSideBySide

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `ResetPositionsSideBySide` method to reset the display of two documents. For example, if a user minimizes or maximizes one of the two document windows being compared, the `ResetPositionsSideBySide` method resets the display so that the two windows are displayed side by side again.
Example

The following example places two documents that were previously placed in side-by-side windows in adjacent windows.

Windows. ResetPositionsSideBySide
ResetRotation Method

Resets the extrusion rotation around the x-axis and the y-axis to 0 (zero) so that the front of the extrusion faces forward. This method doesn't reset the rotation around the z-axis.

expression.ResetRotation

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.
Remarks

To set the extrusion rotation around the x-axis and the y-axis to anything other than 0 (zero), use the **RotationX** and **RotationY** properties of the **ThreeDFormat** object. To set the extrusion rotation around the z-axis, use the **Rotation** property of the **Shape** object that represents the extruded shape.
Example

This example resets the rotation around the x-axis and the y-axis to 0 (zero) for the extrusion of the first shape on the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD.ResetRotation
ResetSeparator Method

Resets the footnote or endnote separator to the default separator. The default separator is a short horizontal line that separates document text from notes.

`expression.ResetSeparator`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an Endnotes or Footnotes object.
Example

This example resets the footnote separator to the default separator line.

`ActiveDocument.Footnotes.ResetSeparator`

This example resets the endnote separator for the notes in the document where the selection is located.

`Selection.Endnotes.ResetSeparator`
Resize Method

Sizes the Word application window or the specified task window. If the window is maximized or minimized, an error occurs.

**Note** Use the [Width](#) or [Height](#) property to set the window width and height independently.

```expression.Resize(Width, Height)```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an [Application](#) or [Task](#) object.

**Width** Required [Long](#). The width of the window, in points.

**Height** Required [Long](#). The height of the window, in points.
Example

This example resizes the Microsoft Excel application window to 6 inches wide by 4 inches high.

If Tasks.Exists("Microsoft Excel") = True Then
  With Tasks("Microsoft Excel")
    .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    .Resize Width:=InchesToPoints(6), Height:=InchesToPoints(4)
  End With
End If

This example resizes the Word application window to 7 inches wide by 6 inches high.

With Application
  .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
  .Resize Width:=InchesToPoints(7), Height:=InchesToPoints(6)
End With
Route Method

Routes the specified document, using the document's current routing slip.
Remarks

If the document doesn't have a routing slip, an error occurs. Use the `HasRoutingSlip` property to determine whether there's a routing slip attached to the document. Routing a document sets the `Routed` property to `True`.

`expression.Route`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Example

If the active document has a routing slip attached to it, this example routes the document.

If ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True Then ActiveDocument.Route

This example routes Feedback.doc to two recipients, one after the other.

Documents("Feedback.doc").HasRoutingSlip = True
With Documents("Feedback.doc").RoutingSlip
    .Subject = "Your feedback please..."
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Tad Orman"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="David Simpson"
    .Delivery = wdOneAfterAnother
End With
Documents("Status.doc").Route
**RtlPara Method**

Sets the reading order and alignment of the specified paragraphs to right-to-left.

`expression.RtlPara`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Remarks

For all selected paragraphs, this method sets the reading order to right-to-left. If a paragraph with a left-to-right reading order is also left-aligned, this method reverses its reading order and sets its paragraph alignment to right-aligned.

Use the **ReadingOrder** property to change the reading order without affecting paragraph alignment.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the reading order and alignment of the current selection to right-to-left if the selection isn't styled as "Normal."

If Selection.Style <> "Normal" Then _
   Selection.RtlPara
**RtlRun Method**

Sets the reading order and alignment of the specified run to right-to-left.

`expression.RtlRun`

*expression*  
Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Remarks

For the specified run, this method sets the reading order to right-to-left. If a paragraph in the run with a left-to-right reading order is also left-aligned, this method reverses its reading order and sets its paragraph alignment to right-aligned.

Use the `ReadingOrder` property to change the reading order without affecting paragraph alignment.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the reading order and alignment of the specified run to right-to-left if the selection isn't styled as "Normal."

If Selection.Style <> "Normal" Then _
    Selection.RtlRun
Run Method

Runs a Visual Basic macro.

expression.Run(MacroName, varg1, varg2, varg3, varg4, varg5, varg6, varg7, varg8, varg9, varg10, varg11, varg12, varg13, varg14, varg15, varg16, varg17, varg18, varg19, varg20, varg21, varg22, varg23, varg24, varg25, varg26, varg27, varg28, varg29, varg30)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

MacroName Required String. The name of the macro. Can be any combination of template, module, and macro name. For example, the following statements are all valid.

Application.Run "Normal.Module1.MAIN"
Application.Run "'My Document.doc'!ThisModule.ThisProcedure"

If you specify the document name, your code can only run macros in documents related to the current context— not just any macro in any document.

varg1...varg30 Optional Variant. Macro parameter values. You can pass up to 30 parameter values to the specified macro.
Remarks

Although Visual Basic code can call a macro directly (without this method being used), this method is useful when the macro name is stored in a variable (for more information, see the example for this topic). The following statements are functionally equivalent.

 Normal.Module2.Macro1
 Call Normal.Module2.Macro1
 Application.Run MacroName:="Normal.Module2.Macro1"
Example

This example prompts the user to enter a template name, module name, macro name, and parameter value, and then it runs that macro.

Dim strTemplate As String
Dim strModule As String
Dim strMacro As String
Dim strParameter As String

strTemplate = InputBox("Enter the template name")
strModule = InputBox("Enter the module name")
strMacro = InputBox("Enter the macro name")
strParameter = InputBox("Enter a parameter value")
Application.Run MacroName:=strTemplate & "." & strModule & "." & strMacro, 
  varg1:=strParameter
RunAutoMacro Method

Runs an auto macro that's stored in the specified document. If the specified auto macro doesn't exist, nothing happens.

**Note** Use the Run method to run any macro.

`expression.RunAutoMacro(Which)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

`Which` Required `WdAutoMacros`.

WdAutoMacros can be one of these WdAutoMacros constants.
- `wdAutoExec`
- `wdAutoNew`
- `wdAutoClose`
- `wdAutoExit`
- `wdAutoOpen`
- `wdAutoSync`
Example

This example runs the AutoOpen macro in the active document.

ActiveDocument.RunAutoMacro Which:=wdAutoOpen
RunLetterWizard Method

Runs the Letter Wizard on the specified document.

\textit{expression}.\texttt{RunLetterWizard}(*LetterContent*, *WizardMode*)

\textit{expression}   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

\textit{LetterContent}   Optional \texttt{Variant}. A \texttt{LetterContent} object. Any filled properties in the \texttt{LetterContent} object show up as prefilled elements in the Letter Wizard dialog boxes. If this argument is omitted, the \texttt{GetLetterContent} method is automatically used to get a \texttt{LetterContent} object from the specified document.

\textit{WizardMode}   Optional \texttt{Variant}. \texttt{True} to display the Letter Wizard dialog box as a series of steps with a Next, Back, and Finish button. \texttt{False} to display the Letter Wizard dialog box as if it were opened from the Tools menu (a properties dialog box with an OK button and a Cancel button). The default value is \texttt{True}. 
Remarks

Use the `CreateLetterContent` method to return a `LetterContent` object, given various letter element properties. Use the `GetLetterContent` method to return a `LetterContent` object based on the contents of the specified document. You can use the resulting `LetterContent` object with the `RunLetterWizard` method to preset elements in the `Letter Wizard` dialog box.
Example

This example creates a new **LetterContent** object, sets several properties for it, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the **RunLetterWizard** method.

```
Set myContent = New LetterContent
With myContent
    .Salutation = "Hello"
    .SalutationType = wdSalutationOther
    .SenderName = Application.UserName
    .SenderInitials = Application.UserInitials
End With
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard _
    LetterContent:=myContent, WizardMode:=True
```

The following example uses the **CreateLetterContent** method to create a new **LetterContent** object in the active document, and then it uses this object with the **RunLetterWizard** method.

```
Set myLetter = ActiveDocument _
    .CreateLetterContent(DateFormat:="July 31, 1999", _
        IncludeHeaderFooter:=False, _
        PageDesign:="C:\MSOffice\Templates" _
        & "$\Letters & Faxes\Contemporary Letter.dot", _
        LetterStyle:=wdFullBlock, Letterhead:=True, _
        LetterheadLocation:=wdLetterTop, _
        LetterheadSize:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
        RecipientName:="Dave Edson", _
        RecipientAddress:="436 SE Main St." _
        & vbCr & "Bellevue, WA 98004", _
        Salutation:="Dear Dave,", _
        SalutationType:=wdSalutationInformal, _
        AttentionLine:="", MailingInstructions:="", _
        AttentionLine:="", Subject:="End of year report", _
        CCList:="", ReturnAddress:="", SenderName:="", _
        Closing:="Sincerely yours," , SenderCompany:="", _
        SenderJobTitle:="", SenderInitials:="", _
        EnclosureNumber:=0)
ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=myLetter
```
Save Method

Save method as it applies to the Versions object.

Saves a version of the specified document with a comment.

expression.Save(Comment)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Comment Optional Variant.

Save method as it applies to the Documents object.

Saves all the documents in the Documents collection. If a document hasn't been saved before, the Save As dialog box prompts the user for a file name.

expression.Save(NoPrompt, OriginalFormat)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

NoPrompt Optional Variant. True to have Word automatically save all documents. False to have Word prompt the user to save each document that has changed since it was last saved.

OriginalFormat Optional Variant. Specifies the way the documents are saved. WdOriginalFormat

Can be one of the following WdOriginalFormat constants

wdOriginalDocumentFormat
wdPromptUserX
wdWordDocument

Save method as it applies to the Document and Template objects.

Saves the specified document or template. If the document or template hasn't
been saved before, the **Save As** dialog box prompts the user for a file name.

`expression.Save`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the Document object.

This example saves the active document if it's changed since it was last saved.

If ActiveDocument.Saved = False Then ActiveDocument.Save

This example saves each document in the Documents collection without first prompting the user.

Documents.Save NoPrompt:=True, _
     OriginalFormat:=wdOriginalDocumentFormat

As it applies to the Version object.

If Sales.doc is open, this example saves a version of Sales.doc, with a comment.

For Each doc in Documents
    If Instr(1, doc.Name, "Sales.doc", 1) > 0 Then
        doc.Versions.Save Comment:="Minor changes to intro"
    End If
Next doc
SaveAs Method

Saves the specified document with a new name or format. Some of the arguments for this method correspond to the options in the Save As dialog box (File menu).

expression.SaveAs(FileName, FileFormat, LockComments, Password, AddToRecentFiles, WritePassword, ReadOnlyRecommended, EmbedTrueTypeFonts, SaveNativePictureFormat, SaveFormsData, SaveAsAOCELetter, Encoding, InsertLineBreaks, AllowSubstitutions, LineEnding, AddBiDiMarks)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

FileName Optional Variant. The name for the document. The default is the current folder and file name. If the document has never been saved, the default name is used (for example, Doc1.doc). If a document with the specified file name already exists, the document is overwritten without the user being prompted first.

FileFormat Optional Variant. The format in which the document is saved. Can be any WdSaveFormat constant. To save a document in another format, specify the appropriate value for the SaveFormat property of the FileConverter object.

WdSaveFormat can be one of these WdSaveFormat constants.


wdFormatDOSText Saves text without formatting. Converts all section breaks, page breaks, and new line characters to paragraph marks. Uses the ANSI character set. Use this format to share documents between Word and DOS-based programs.

wdFormatDOSTextLineBreaks Saves text without formatting. Converts all line breaks, section breaks, and page breaks to paragraph marks. Use this format when you want to maintain line breaks, for example, when transferring documents to an electronic mail system.

wdFormatEncodedText Saves as an encoded text file. Use the Encoding
argument to specify the code page to use.

`wdFormatFilteredHTML` Saves text with HTML tags with minimal cascading style sheet formatting. The resulting document can be viewed in a Web browser.

`wdFormatHTML` Saves all text and formatting with HTML tags so that the resulting document can be viewed in a Web browser.

`wdFormatRTF` Saves all formatting. Converts formatting to instructions that other programs, including compatible Microsoft programs, can read and interpret.

`wdFormatTemplate` Saves as a Word template.

`wdFormatText` Saves text without formatting. Converts all section breaks, page breaks, and new line characters to paragraph marks. Uses the ANSI character set. Use this format if the destination program cannot read any of the other available file formats.

`wdFormatTextLineBreaks` Saves text without formatting. Converts all line breaks, section breaks, and page breaks to paragraph marks. Use this format when you want to maintain line breaks, for example, when transferring documents to an electronic mail system.


`wdFormatWebArchive` Saves the text, images, and formatting as a single-file Web page.

`wdFormatXML` Saves text and formatting using Extensible Markup Language (XML) and the Word XML schema.

**Other File Types** To save in a file type for which there isn't a constant, use the `FileConverters` object to obtain the `SaveFormat` property; then set the `FileFormat` argument to the value of the `SaveFormat` property.

`LockComments` Optional Variant. `True` to lock the document for comments. The default is `False`.

`Password` Optional Variant. A password string for opening the document. (See Remarks below.)

`AddToRecentFiles` Optional Variant. `True` to add the document to the list of recently used files on the `File` menu. The default is `True`. 
**WritePassword**  Optional **Variant**. A password string for saving changes to the document. (See Remarks below.)

**ReadOnlyRecommended**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to have Microsoft Word suggest read-only status whenever the document is opened. The default is **False**.

**EmbedTrueTypeFonts**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to save TrueType fonts with the document. If omitted, the **EmbedTrueTypeFonts** argument assumes the value of the [EmbedTrueTypeFonts](#) property.

**SaveNativePictureFormat**  Optional **Variant**. If graphics were imported from another platform (for example, Macintosh), **True** to save only the Windows version of the imported graphics.

**SaveFormsData**  Optional **Variant**. **True** to save the data entered by a user in a form as a data record.

**SaveAsAOCELetter**  Optional **Variant**. If the document has an attached mailer, **True** to save the document as an AOCE letter (the mailer is saved).

**Encoding**  Optional **MsoEncoding**. The code page, or character set, to use for documents saved as encoded text files. The default is the system code page.

MsoEncoding can be one of these MsoEncoding constants.

- `msoEncodingArabic`
- `msoEncodingArabicASMO`
- `msoEncodingArabicAutoDetect` Not used with this method.
- `msoEncodingArabicTransparentASMO`
- `msoEncodingAutoDetect` Not used with this method.
- `msoEncodingBaltic`
- `msoEncodingCentralEuropean`
- `msoEncodingCyrillic`
- `msoEncodingCyrillicAutoDetect` Not used with this method.
- `msoEncodingEBCDICArabic`
- `msoEncodingEBCDICDenmarkNorway`
- `msoEncodingEBCDICFinlandSweden`
- `msoEncodingEBCDICFrance`
msoEncodingEBCDICGermany
msoEncodingEBCDICGreek
msoEncodingEBCDICGreekModern
msoEncodingEBCDICHebrew
msoEncodingEBCDICIcelandic
msoEncodingEBCDICInternational
msoEncodingEBCDICItaly
msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtended
msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtendedAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseLatinExtendedAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtended
msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtendedAndKorean
msoEncodingEBCDICLatinAmericaSpain
msoEncodingEBCDICMultilingualROECELatin2
msoEncodingEBCDICRussian
msoEncodingEBCDICSerbianBulgarian
msoEncodingEBCDICSimplifiedChineseExtendedAndSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEBCDICThai
msoEncodingEBCDICTurkish
msoEncodingEBCDICTurkishLatin5
msoEncodingEBCDICUnitedKingdom
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanada
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingEUCChineseSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEUCJapanese
msoEncodingEUCKorean
msoEncodingEUCTaiwaneseTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingEuropa3
msoEncodingExtAlphaLowercase
msoEncodingGreek
msoEncodingGreekAutoDetect Not used with this method.
msoEncodingHebrew
msoEncodingHZGBSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingIA5German
msoEncodingIA5IRV
msoEncodingIA5Norwegian
msoEncodingIA5Swedish
msoEncodingISO2022CNsimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingISO2022CNSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingISO2022CP037
msoEncodingISO2022CP1000
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02011989
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02021984
msoEncodingISO2022JPNohalfwidthKatakana
msoEncodingISO2022KR
msoEncodingISO6937NonSpacingAccent
msoEncodingISO885915Latin9
msoEncodingISO88591Latin1
msoEncodingISO88592CentralEurope
msoEncodingISO88593Latin3
msoEncodingISO88594Baltic
msoEncodingISO88595Cyrillic
msoEncodingISO88596Arabic
msoEncodingISO88597Greek
msoEncodingISO88598Hebrew
msoEncodingISO88599Turkish
msoEncodingJapaneseAutoDetect Not used with this method.
msoEncodingJapaneseShiftJIS
msoEncodingKOI8R
msoEncodingKOI8U
msoEncodingKorean
msoEncodingKoreanAutoDetect Not used with this method.
msoEncodingKoreanJohab
msoEncodingMacArabic
msoEncodingMacCroatia
msoEncodingMacCyrillic
msoEncodingMacGreek1
msoEncodingTaiwanTeleText
msoEncodingTaiwanWang
msoEncodingThai
msoEncodingTraditionalChineseAutoDetect Not used with this method.
msoEncodingTraditionalChineseBig5
msoEncodingTurkish
msoEncodingUnicodeBigEndian
msoEncodingUnicodeLittleEndian
msoEncodingUSASCII
msoEncodingUTF7
msoEncodingUTF8
msoEncodingVietnamese
msoEncodingWestern

InsertLineBreaks Optional Variant. If the document is saved as a text file, True to insert line breaks at the end of each line of text.

AllowSubstitutions Optional Variant. If the document is saved as a text file, True allows Word to replace some symbols with text that looks similar. For example, displaying the copyright symbol as (c). The default is False.

LineEnding Optional Variant. The way Word marks the line and paragraph breaks in documents saved as text files. Can be any WdLineEndingType constant.

WdLineEndingType can be one of these WdLineEndingType constants.
wdCRLF Default.
wdCROnly
wdLFCR Not used with this method.
wdLFOnly Not used with this method.
wdLSPS Not used with this method.

AddBiDiMarks Optional Variant. True adds control characters to the output file to preserve bi-directional layout of the text in the original document.
Remarks

**Security**  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.
**Example**

This example saves the active document as Test.rtf in rich-text format (RTF).

```vba
Sub SaveAsRTF()
    ActiveDocument.SaveAs FileName:="Text.rtf", FileFormat:=wdFormatRTF
End Sub
```

This example saves the active document in text-file format with the file extension ".txt".

```vba
Sub SaveAsTextFile()
    Dim strDocName As String
    Dim intPos As Integer

    'Find position of extension in filename
    strDocName = ActiveDocument.Name
    intPos = InStrRev(strDocName, ".")

    If intPos = 0 Then
        'If the document has not yet been saved
        'Ask the user to provide a filename
        strDocName = InputBox("Please enter the name " & _
                          "of your document.")
    Else
        'Strip off extension and add ".txt" extension
        strDocName = Left(strDocName, intPos - 1)
        strDocName = strDocName & ".txt"
    End If

    'Save file with new extension
    ActiveDocument.SaveAs FileName:=strDocName, FileFormat:=wdFormatText
End Sub
```

This example loops through all the installed converters, and if it finds the WordPerfect 6.0 converter, it saves the active document using the converter.

```vba
Sub SaveWithConverter()
    Dim cnvWrdPrf As FileConverter
```
'Look for WordPerfect file converter
'And save document using the converter
'For the FileFormat converter value
For Each cnvWrdPrf In Application.FileConverters
   If cnvWrdPrf.ClassName = "WrdPrfctWin" Then
      ActiveDocument.SaveAs FileName:="MyWP.doc", FileFormat:=cnvWrdPrf.SaveFormat
   End If
Next cnvWrdPrf
End Sub

This example illustrates a procedure that saves a document with a password.

Sub SaveWithPassword(docCurrent As Document, strPWD As String)
   With docCurrent
      .SaveAs WritePassword:=strPWD
   End With
End Sub
ScaleHeight Method

Scales the height of the shape by a specified factor. For pictures and OLE objects, you can indicate whether you want to scale the shape relative to the original size or relative to the current size. Shapes other than pictures and OLE objects are always scaled relative to their current height.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{ScaleHeight}(\text{Factor}, \text{RelativeToOriginalSize}, \text{Scale}) \]

\text{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

\text{Factor} Required Single. Specifies the ratio between the height of the shape after you resize it and the current or original height. For example, to make a rectangle 50 percent larger, specify 1.5 for this argument.

\text{RelativeToOriginalSize} Required MsoTriState. True to scale the shape relative to its original size. False to scale it relative to its current size. You can specify True for this argument only if the specified shape is a picture or an OLE object.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item msoCTrue
  \item msoFalse
  \item msoTriStateMixed
  \item msoTriStateToggle
  \item msoTrue
\end{itemize}

\text{Scale} Optional MsoScaleFrom. The part of the shape that retains its position when the shape is scaled.

MsoScaleFrom can be one of these MsoScaleFrom constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item msoScaleFromBottomRight
  \item msoScaleFromTopLeft default
  \item msoScaleFromMiddle
\end{itemize}
Example

This example scales all pictures and OLE objects on myDocument to 175 percent of their original height and width, and it scales all other shapes to 175 percent of their current height and width.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
    Select Case s.Type
        Case msoEmbeddedOLEObject, msoLinkedOLEObject, _
            msoOLEControlObject, _
            msoLinkedPicture, msoPicture
            s.ScaleHeight 1.75, True
            s.ScaleWidth 1.75, True
        Case Else
            s.ScaleHeight 1.75, False
            s.ScaleWidth 1.75, False
    End Select
Next
ScaleWidth Method

Scales the width of the shape by a specified factor. For pictures and OLE objects, you can indicate whether you want to scale the shape relative to the original size or relative to the current size. Shapes other than pictures and OLE objects are always scaled relative to their current width.

expression.ScaleWidth(Factor,RelativeToOriginalSize,Scale)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Factor Required Single. Specifies the ratio between the width of the shape after you resize it and the current or original width. For example, to make a rectangle 50 percent larger, specify 1.5 for this argument.

RelativeToOriginalSize Required MsoTriState. True to scale the shape relative to its original size. False to scale it relative to its current size. You can specify True for this argument only if the specified shape is a picture or an OLE object.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue
msoFalse
msoTriStateMixed
msoTriStateToggle
msoTrue

Scale Optional MsoScaleFrom. The part of the shape that retains its position when the shape is scaled.

MsoScaleFrom can be one of these MsoScaleFrom constants.

msoScaleFromBottomRight
msoScaleFromTopLeft default
msoScaleFromMiddle
Example

This example scales all pictures and OLE objects on myDocument to 175 percent of their original height and width, and it scales all other shapes to 175 percent of their current height and width.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
    Select Case s.Type
        Case msoEmbeddedOLEObject, msoLinkedOLEObject, _, msoOLEControlObject, _, msoLinkedPicture, msoPicture
            s.ScaleHeight 1.75, True
            s.ScaleWidth 1.75, True
        Case Else
            s.ScaleHeight 1.75, False
            s.ScaleWidth 1.75, False
    End Select
Next
ScreenRefresh Method

Updates the display on the monitor with the current information in the video memory buffer. You can use this method after using the ScreenUpdating property to disable screen updates.

expression.ScreenRefresh

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

*ScreenRefresh* turns on screen updating for just one instruction and then immediately turns it off. Subsequent instructions don't update the screen until screen updating is turned on again with the *ScreenUpdating* property.
Example

This example turns off screen updating, opens Test.doc, inserts text, refreshes the screen, and then closes the document (with changes saved).

Dim rngTemp As Range

ScreenUpdating = False
Documents.Open FileName:="C:\DOCS\TEST.DOC"

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)

rngTemp.InsertBefore "new"
Application.ScreenRefresh
ActiveDocument.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
ScreenUpdating = True
ScrollIntoView Method

Scrolls through the document window so the specified range or shape is displayed in the document window.

*expression*.ScrollIntoView(*Obj, Start*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *Window* object.

*Obj*  Required *Object*. A *Range* or *Shape* object.

*Start*  Optional *Boolean*. *True* if the top left corner of the range or shape appears at the top left corner of the document window. *False* if the bottom right corner of the range or shape appears at the bottom right corner of the document window. The default value is *True*. 
Remarks

If the range or shape is larger than the document window, the *Start* argument specifies which portion of the range or shape displays or gets initial focus. This method cannot be used with outline view.
Example

This example scrolls through the active document so that the current selection is visible in the document window.

`ActiveWindow.ScrollIntoView Selection.Range, True`
Select Method

Select method as it applies to the Shape and ShapeRange objects.

Selects the specified object.

expression.Select(Replace)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Replace Optional Variant. If adding a shape, True replaces the selection. False adds the new shape to the selection.

Select method as it applies to all other objects in the Applies To list.

Selects the specified object.

Note After using this method, use the Selection property to work with the selected items. For more information, see Working with the Selection object.

expression.Select

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example selects the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
Sub SelectParagraph()
    ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Select
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Row** object.

This example selects row one in table one of Report.doc.

```vba
Documents("Report.doc").Tables(1).Rows(1).Select
```

As it applies to the **Field** object.

This example updates and selects the first field in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.FieldShading = _
    wdFieldShadingWhenSelected
If ActiveDocument.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Fields(1)
        Update
        .Select
    End With
End If
```
SelectAll Method

Selects all the shapes in the main story, in a canvas, or in headers and footers of a document.

expression.SelectAll

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This method doesn't select InlineShape objects.
Example

This example selects all the shapes in the active document.

Sub SelectAllShapes()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.SelectAll
End Sub

This example selects all the shapes in the headers and footers of the active document and adds a red shadow to each shape.

Sub SelectAllHeaderShapes()
    With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
        .View.Type = wdPrintView
        .ActivePane.View.SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageHeader
    End With

    ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Shapes
        With Selection.ShapeRange.Shadow
            .Type = msoShadow10
            .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(220, 0, 0)
        End With
    End With
End Sub

This example selects and deletes all the shapes inside the first canvas of the active document.

Sub SelectCanvasShapes()
    Dim s As Shape
    Set s = ActiveDocument.Shapes.Range(1)
    s.CanvasItems.SelectAll
    Selection.Delete
End Sub
SelectAllEditableRanges Method

Selects all ranges for which the specified user or group of users has permission to modify.

\[ expression.SelectAllEditableRanges(EditorID) \]

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

- **EditorID** Optional **Variant**. Can be either a **String** that represents the user's e-mail alias (if in the same domain), an e-mail address, or a **WdEditorType** constant that represents a group of users. If omitted, only ranges for which all users have permissions will be selected.

- **wdEditorType** can be one of the following **wdEditorType** constants.

  - **wdEditorCurrent** Represents the current user of the document.
  - **wdEditorEditors** Represents the Editors group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
  - **wdEditorEveryone** Represents all users who open a document.
  - **wdEditorOwners** Represents the Owners group for documents that use Information Rights Management.
Example

The following example selects all ranges for which the current user has permission to modify.

ActiveDocument.SelectAllEditableRanges wdEditorCurrent
SelectCell Method

Selects the entire cell containing the current selection. To use this method, the current selection must be contained within a single cell.

expression.SelectCell

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Example

This example selects the entire cell containing the current selection.

Selection.SelectCell
SelectColumn Method

Selects the column that contains the insertion point, or selects all columns that contain the selection. If the selection isn't in a table, an error occurs.

`expression.SelectColumn`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Example

This example collapses the selection to the ending point and then selects the column that contains the insertion point.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
If Selection.Information(wdWithinTable) = True Then
    Selection.SelectColumn
End If
SelectCurrentAlignment Method

Extends the selection forward until text with a different paragraph alignment is encountered.

`expression.SelectCurrentAlignment`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Remarks

There are four types of paragraph alignment: left, centered, right, and justified.
Example

This example positions the insertion point at the beginning of the first paragraph after the current paragraph that doesn't have the same alignment as the current paragraph. If the alignment is the same from the selection to the end of the document, the example moves the selection to the end of the document and displays a message.

Selection.SelectCurrentAlignment
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
If Selection.End = ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1 Then
   MsgBox "No change in alignment found."
End If
SelectCurrentColor Method

Extends the selection forward until text with a different color is encountered.

`expression.SelectCurrentColor`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Example

This example extends the selection from the beginning of the document to the first character formatted with a different color and then displays the number of characters in the resulting selection.

```
Selection.HomeKey Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove
Selection.SelectCurrentColor
n = Len(Selection.Text)
MsgBox "Contiguous characters with the same color: " & n
```
SelectCurrentFont Method

Extends the selection forward until text in a different font or font size is encountered.

\textit{expression.SelectCurrentFont}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Selection} object.
**Example**

This example extends the selection until text in a different font or font size is encountered. The example uses the `Grow` method to increase the size of the selected text to the next available font size.

```vbnet
With Selection
  .SelectCurrentFont
  .Font.Grow
End With
```
SelectCurrentIndent Method

Extends the selection forward until text with different left or right paragraph indents is encountered.

\textit{expression}.SelectCurrentIndent

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Selection} object.
Example

This example jumps to the beginning of the first paragraph in the document that has different indents than the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
With Selection
  .HomeKey Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove
  .SelectCurrentIndent
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
End With
```

This example determines whether all the paragraphs in the active document are formatted with the same left and right indents and then displays a message box indicating the result.

```vba
With Selection
  .HomeKey Unit:=wdStory, Extend:=wdMove
  .SelectCurrentIndent
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
End With
If Selection.End = ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1 Then
  MsgBox "All paragraphs share the same left " _
  & "and right indents."
Else
  MsgBox "Not all paragraphs share the same left " _
  & "and right indents."
End If
```
SelectCurrentSpacing Method

Extends the selection forward until a paragraph with different line spacing is encountered.

```
expression.SelectCurrentSpacing
```

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Example

This example selects all consecutive paragraphs that have the same line spacing and changes the line spacing to single spacing.

With Selection
    .SelectCurrentSpacing
    .ParagraphFormat.Space1
End With
SelectCurrentTabs Method

Extends the selection forward until a paragraph with different tab stops is encountered.

```
expression.SelectCurrentTabs
```

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.
Example

This example selects the second paragraph in the active document and then extends the selection to include all other paragraphs that have the same tab stops.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range
myRange.Select
Selection.SelectCurrentTabs
```

This example selects paragraphs that have the same tab stops and retrieves the position of the first tab stop. The example moves the selection to the next range of paragraphs that have the same tab stops. The example then adds the tab stop setting from the first group of paragraphs to the current selection.

```vba
With Selection
  .SelectCurrentTabs
  pos = .Paragraphs.TabStops(1).Position
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
  .SelectCurrentTabs
  .Paragraphs.TabStops.Add Position:=pos
End With
```
SelectNodes Method

Returns an `XMLNodes` collection that represents all the nodes that match the `XPath` parameter in the order in which they appear in the document or range.

```csharp
expression.SelectNodes(XPath, PrefixMapping, FastSearchSkippingTextNodes)
```

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
- **XPath** Required `String`. A valid XPath string. For more information on XPath, see the XPath reference documentation on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
- **PrefixMapping** Optional `Variant`. Provides the prefix in the schema against which to perform the search. Use the `PrefixMapping` parameter if your `XPath` parameter uses names to search for elements.
- **FastSearchSkippingTextNodes** Optional `Boolean`. `True` skips all text nodes while searching for the specified node. `False` includes text nodes in the search. Default value is `False`. 
Remarks

Setting the *FastSearchSkippingTextNodes* parameter to *True* diminishes performance, because Microsoft Word searches all nodes in a document against the text contained in the node.
Example

The following example returns a collection of all book elements in the active document.

Dim objElements As XMLNodes
Dim strElement As String
Dim strPrefix As String

strElement = "/x:catalog/x:book"
strPrefix = "xmlns:x="" & ActiveDocument .XMLSchemaReferences(1).NamespaceURI & """

Set objElements = ActiveDocument .SelectNodes(strElement, strPrefix)
SelectNumber Method

Selects the number or bullet in a list.

expression.SelectNumber

expression Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph object.
Remarks

If the `SelectNumber` method is called from a paragraph, selection, or range that does not contain a list, an error message is displayed.
Example

This example selects the bullet or number for the list that contains the selected paragraph in the active document, and then it increases the font size of the bullet or number to 17 points. This example assumes that the first paragraph in the selection is formatted as a bulleted or numbered list.

Sub SelectParaNumber()
    With Selection
        .Paragraphs(1).SelectNumber
        .Font.Size = 17
    End With
End Sub
SelectRow Method

Selects the row that contains the insertion point, or selects all rows that contain the selection. If the selection isn't in a table, an error occurs.

`expression.SelectRow`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Example

This example collapses the selection to the starting point and then selects the column that contains the insertion point.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
If Selection.Information(wdWithinTable) = True Then
    Selection.SelectRow
End If
```
SelectSingleNode Method

Returns an **XMLNode** object that represents the first node that matches the **XPath** parameter in the specified document.

```
expression.SelectSingleNode(XPath, PrefixMapping, FastSearchSkippingTextNodes)
```

- **expression**   Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

- **XPath**   Required **String**. A valid XPath string. For more information on XPath, see the XPath reference documentation on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.

- **PrefixMapping**   Optional **Variant**. Provides the prefix in the schema against which to perform the search. Use the **PrefixMapping** parameter if your **XPath** parameter uses names to search for elements.

- **FastSearchSkippingTextNodes**   Optional **Boolean**. **True** skips all text nodes while searching for the specified node. **False** includes text nodes in the search. Default value is **False**.
Remarks

Setting the `FastSearchSkippingTextNodes` parameter to `True` diminishes performance because Microsoft Word searches all nodes in a document against the text contained in the node.
Example

The following example returns the first title element found in the active document that is a child element of the book element.

Dim objElement As XMLNode
Dim strElement As String
Dim strPrefix As String

strElement = "/x:catalog/x:book/x:title"
strPrefix = "xmlns:x="" & ActiveDocument._
            .XMLSchemaReferences(1).NamespaceURI & """

Set objElement = ActiveDocument_
                .SelectSingleNode(strElement, strPrefix)
SendFax Method

SendFax method as it applies to the **Document** object.

Sends the specified document as a fax, without any user interaction.

*expression*.**SendFax**(*Address*, *Subject*)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

*Address*  Required **String**. The recipient's fax number.

*Subject*  Optional **Variant**. The text for the subject line. The character limit is 255.

SendFax method as it applies to the **Application** object.

Starts the Fax Wizard.

*expression*.**SendFax**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Example

As it applies to the **Document** object.

This example sends the active document as a fax.

```
ActiveDocument.SendFax Address:="12065551234", Subject:="Important Fax"
```

As it applies to the **Application** object.

This example starts the Fax Wizard.

```
Application.SendFax
```
SendFaxOverInternet Method

Sends a document to a fax service provider, who faxes the document to one or more specified recipients.

expression.**SendFaxOverInternet**(Recipients, Subject, ShowMessage)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

**Recipients**  Optional Variant. A String that represents the fax numbers and e-mail addresses of the people to whom to send the fax. Separate multiple recipients with a semicolon.

**Subject**  Optional Variant. A String that represents the subject line for the faxed document.

**ShowMessage**  Optional Variant. True displays the fax message before sending it. False sends the fax without displaying the fax message.
Remarks

Using the `SendFaxOverInternet` method requires that a fax service is enabled on a user's computer. If a fax service is not enabled, the `SendFaxOverInternet` method will cause a runtime error.

The format used for specifying fax numbers in the `Recipients` parameter is either `recipientsfaxnumber@usersfaxprovider` or `recipientsname@recipientsfaxnumber`. You can access the user's fax provider information using the following registry path:

```
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\11.0\Common\Services\Fax
```

Use the FaxAddress key value at this registry location to determine the format to use for a user. If this registry entry does not exist, no fax service is available.
Example

The following example sends a fax to the fax service provider, who will fax the message to the recipient.

ActiveDocument.SendFaxOverInternet _
"14255550101@consolidatedmessenger.com", _
"For your review", True
SendForReview Method

Sends a document in an e-mail message for review by the specified recipients.

expression.SendForReview(Recipients, Subject, ShowMessage, IncludeAttachment)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Recipients Optional Variant. A string that lists the people to whom to send the message. These can be unresolved names and aliases in an e-mail phone book or full e-mail addresses. Separate multiple recipients with a semicolon (;). If left blank and ShowMessage is False, you will receive an error message and the message will not be sent.

Subject Optional Variant. A string for the subject of the message. If left blank, the subject will be: Please review "filename ".

ShowMessage Optional Variant. A Boolean value that indicates whether the message should be displayed when the method is executed. The default value is True. If set to False, the message is automatically sent to the recipients without first showing the message to the sender.

IncludeAttachment Optional Variant. A Boolean value that indicates whether the message should include an attachment or a link to a server location. The default value is True. If set to False, the document must be stored at a shared location.
Remarks

The `SendForReview` method starts a collaborative review cycle. Use the `EndReview` method to end a review cycle.
Example

This example automatically sends the current document as an attachment in an e-mail message to the specified recipients.

Sub WebReview()
    ThisDocument.SendForReview _
    Recipients:="someone@example.com; amy jones", _
    Subject:="Please review this document.", _
    ShowMessage:=False, _
    IncludeAttachment:=True
End Sub
SendMail Method

Opens a message window for sending the specified document through Microsoft Exchange.

Note Use the SendMailAttach property to control whether the document is sent as text in the message window or as an attachment.

expression.SendMail

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
**Example**

This example sends the active document as an attachment to a mail message.

```csharp
Options.SendMailAttach = True
ActiveDocument.SendMail
```
**SendWindowMessage Method**

Sends a Windows message and its associated parameters to the specified task.

*expression*.SendWindowMessage(*Message*, *wParam*, *lParam*)

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns a Task object.

*Message*    Required Long. A hexadecimal number that corresponds to the message you want to send. If you have the Microsoft Platform Software Development Kit, you can look up the name of the message in the header files (Winuser.h, for example) to find the associated hexadecimal number (precede the hexadecimal value with &h).

*wParam*, *lParam*    Required Long. Parameters appropriate for the message you’re sending. For information about what these values represent, see the reference topic for that message in the documentation included with the Microsoft Platform Software Development Kit. To retrieve the appropriate values, you may need to use the Spy utility (which comes with the kit).
Example

If Notepad is running, this example displays the **About** dialog box (in Notepad) by sending a WM_COMMAND message to Notepad. The **SendWindowMessage** method is used to send the WM_COMMAND message (111 is the hexadecimal value for WM_COMMAND), with the parameters 11 and 0. The Spy utility was used to determine the **wParam** and **lParam** values.

```vbnet
Dim taskLoop As Task
For Each taskLoop In Tasks
    If InStr(taskLoop.Name, "Notepad") > 0 Then
        taskLoop.Activate
        taskLoop.SendWindowMessage &h111, 11, 0
    End If
Next taskLoop
```
SetAllErrorFlags Method

Marks all records in a mail merge data source as containing invalid data in an address field.

```
expression.SetAllErrorFlags(Invalid, InvalidComment)
```

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a `MailMergeDataSource` object.

- **Invalid** Required `Boolean`. `True` marks all records in the data source of a mail merge as invalid.

- **InvalidComment** Required `String`. Text describing the invalid setting.
Remarks

You can individually mark data source records that contain invalid data in an address field by using the `InvalidAddress` and `InvalidComments` properties.
Example

This example marks all records in the data source as containing an invalid address field, sets a comment as to why it is invalid, and excludes all records from the mail merge.

Sub FlagAllRecords()
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        .SetAllErrorFlags Invalid:=True, InvalidComment:= _
            "All records in the data source have only 5-" _
            & "digit zip codes. Need 5+4 digit zip codes."
        .SetAllIncludedFlags Included:=False
    End With
End Sub
SetAllFuzzyOptions Method

Activates all nonspecific search options associated with Japanese text.

\textit{expression.SetAllFuzzyOptions}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \textbf{Find} object.
Remarks

This method sets the following properties to True:

- MatchFuzzyAY
- MatchFuzzyBV
- MatchFuzzyByte
- MatchFuzzyCase
- MatchFuzzyDash
- MatchFuzzyDZ
- MatchFuzzyHF
- MatchFuzzyHiragana
- MatchFuzzyIterationMark
- MatchFuzzyKanji
- MatchFuzzyKiKu
- MatchFuzzyOldKana
- MatchFuzzyProlongedSoundMark
- MatchFuzzyPunctuation
- MatchFuzzySmallKana
- MatchFuzzySpace
- MatchFuzzyTC
- MatchFuzzyZJ
Example

This example activates all nonspecific options before executing a search in the selected range. If the word "バイオリン" is formatted as bold, the entire paragraph is selected and copied to the Clipboard.

With Selection.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .SetAllFuzzyOptions
  .Font.Bold = True
  .Execute FindText:="バイオリン", Format:=True, Forward:=True
  If .Found = True Then
    .Parent.Expand Unit:=wdParagraph
    .Parent.Copy
  End If
End With
SetAll Included Flags Method

**True** to include all data source records in a mail merge.

\[ \text{expression} \cdot \text{SetAllIncludedFlags} (\text{Included}) \]

**Included** Required **Boolean**. **True** to include all data source records in a mail merge. **False** to exclude all data source records from a mail merge.
Remarks

You can set individual records in a data source to be included in or excluded from a mail merge using the **Included** property.
**Example**

This example marks all records in the data source as containing an invalid address field, sets a comment as to why it is invalid, and excludes all records from the mail merge.

Sub FlagAllRecords()
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        .SetAllErrorFlags Invalid:=True, InvalidComment:= _
            "All records in the data source have only 5-" _
            & "digit zip codes. Need 5+4 digit zip codes."
        .SetAllIncludedFlags Included:=False
    End With
End Sub
SetAsTemplateDefault Method

**Font** object: Sets the specified font formatting as the default for the active document and all new documents based on the active template. The default font formatting is stored in the Normal style.

**PageSetup** object: Sets the specified page setup formatting as the default for the active document and all new documents based on the active template.

`expression.SetAsTemplateDefault`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Font or PageSetup object.
Example

This example sets the character formatting in the selection as the default.

Selection.Font.SetAsTemplateDefault

This example changes the left and right margin settings for the active document and then sets the page setup formatting as the default.

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup
    .LeftMargin = InchesToPoints(1)
    .RightMargin = InchesToPoints(1)
    .SetAsTemplateDefault
End With
SetCMYK Method

Sets a cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) color value.

expression.SetCMYK(Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**Cyan** Required **Long**. A number that represents the cyan component of the color. Can be any number from 0 to 255.

**Magenta** Required **Long**. A number that represents the magenta component of the color. Can be any number from 0 to 255.

**Yellow** Required **Long**. A number that represents the yellow component of the color. Can be any number from 0 to 255.

**Black** Required **Long**. A number that represents the black component of the color. Can be any number from 0 to 255.
Example

This example adds a shape to the active document and sets the CMYK fill and line colors for the specified shape.

Sub SetCMYKColor()
    Dim shpHeart As Shape

    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape _
        (Type:=msoShapeHeart, Left:=100, Top:=100, _
         Width:=100, Height:=100)
    With shpHeart
        .Fill.ForeColor.SetCMYK Cyan:=0, _
            Magenta:=255, Yellow:=100, Black:=0
        .Line.ForeColor.SetCMYK Cyan:=0, _
            Magenta:=255, Yellow:=100, Black:=20
    End With
End Sub
SetCount Method

Arranges text into the specified number of text columns.

**Note**  You can also use the `Add` method of the `TextColumns` object to add a single column to the `TextColumns` collection.

`expression.SetCount(NumColumns)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `TextColumns` object.

*NumColumns*  Required `Long`. The number of columns the text is to be arranged into.
Example

This example arranges the text in the active document into two columns of equal width.


This example arranges the text in the first section of Brochure.doc into three columns of equal width.

Documents("Brochure.doc").Sections(1) .PageSetup.TextColumns.SetCount NumColumns:=3
SetDefaultTableStyle Method

Specifies the table style to use for newly created tables in a document.

```
expression.SetDefaultTableStyle(Style, SetInTemplate)
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.

**Style** Required `Variant`. A string specifying the name of the style.

**SetInTemplate** Required `Boolean`. `True` to save the table style in the template attached to the document.
Example

This example checks to see if the default table style used in the active document is named Table Normal and, if it is, changes the default table style to TableStyle1. This example assumes that you have a table style named TableStyle1.

Sub TableDefaultStyle()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .DefaultTableStyle = "Table Normal" Then
            .SetDefaultTableStyle _
                Style:="TableStyle1", SetInTemplate:=True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
SetDefaultTheme Method

Sets a default theme for Microsoft Word to use with new documents, e-mail messages, or Web pages.

(expression.SetDefaultTheme(Name, DocumentType))

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

Name  Required String. The name of the theme you want to assign as the default theme plus any theme formatting options you want to apply. The format of this string is "theme nnn " where theme and nnn are defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>String</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theme</td>
<td>The name of the folder that contains the data for the requested theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(The default location for theme data folders is C:\Program Files\Common Files\Microsoft Shared\Themes.) You must use the folder name for the theme rather than the display name that appears in the Theme dialog box (Theme command, Format menu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnn</td>
<td>A three-digit string that indicates which theme formatting options to activate (1 to activate, 0 to deactivate). The digits correspond to the Vivid Colors, Active Graphics, and Background Image check boxes in the Theme dialog box (Theme command, Format menu). If this string is omitted, the default value for nnn is &quot;011&quot; (Active Graphics and Background Image are activated).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DocumentType  Required WdDocumentMedium. The type of new document to which you are assigning a default theme.

WdDocumentMedium can be one of these WdDocumentMedium constants.

wdEmailMessage
wdDocument
wdWebPage
Remarks

Setting a default theme will not apply that theme to the blank document automatically created when you start Word. Any new documents you create after that will have the default theme.

You can also use the ThemeName property to return and set the default theme for new e-mail messages.
Example

This example specifies that Microsoft Word use the Blueprint theme for all new e-mail messages.

Application.SetDefaultTheme "blueprint", wdEmailMessage

This example specifies that Word use the Expedition theme with Active Graphics for all new Web pages.

Application.SetDefaultTheme "expedition 010", wdWebPage
SetEditingType Method

Sets the editing type of the node specified by **Index**. If the node is a control point for a curved segment, this method sets the editing type of the node adjacent to it that joins two segments. Note that, depending on the editing type, this method may affect the position of adjacent nodes.

`expression.SetEditingType(Index, EditingType)`

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a **ShapeNodes** object.
- **Index** Required **Long**. The node whose editing type is to be set.
- **EditingType** Required **MsoEditingType**. The editing property of the vertex.

MsoEditingType can be one of these MsoEditingType constants.
- msoEditingAuto
- msoEditingCorner
- msoEditingSmooth
- msoEditingSymmetric
Example

This example changes all corner nodes to smooth nodes in the third shape on the active document. The third shape must be a freeform drawing.

Dim lngLoop As lngLoop

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes
  For lngLoop = 1 To .Count
    If .Item(lngLoop).EditingType = msoEditingCorner Then
      .SetEditingType lngLoop, msoEditingSmooth
    End If
  Next lngLoop
End With
SetExtrusionDirection Method

Sets the direction that the extrusion's sweep path takes away from the extruded shape.

`expression.SetExtrusionDirection(PresetExtrusionDirection)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `ThreeDFormat` object.

`PresetExtrusionDirection` Required `MsoPresetExtrusionDirection`.

`MsoPresetExtrusionDirection` can be one of these `MsoPresetExtrusionDirection` constants.

- `msoExtrusionTop`
- `msoExtrusionTopRight`
- `msoExtrusionBottom`
- `msoExtrusionBottomLeft`
- `msoExtrusionBottomRight`
- `msoExtrusionLeft`
- `msoExtrusionNone`
- `msoExtrusionRight`
- `msoExtrusionTopLeft`
- `msoPresetExtrusionDirectionMixed`
Remarks

This method sets the PresetExtrusionDirection property to the direction specified by the PresetExtrusionDirection argument.
Example

This example specifies that the extrusion for the first shape on the active document extend toward the top of the shape and that the lighting for the extrusion come from the left.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD
  .Visible = True
  .SetExtrusionDirection msoExtrusionTop
  .PresetLightingDirection = msoLightingLeft
End With
SetFocus Method

Sets the focus of the specified document window to the body of an e-mail message. If the document isn't an e-mail message, this method has no effect.

(expression).SetFocus

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Window object.
Example

This example makes the header of an e-mail message visible and sets the focus to the body of the message.

ActiveWindow.EnvelopeVisible = True
ActiveWindow.SetFocus
SetHeight Method

SetHeight method as it applies to the Row and Rows objects.

Sets the height of table rows.

expression.SetHeight(RowHeight, HeightRule)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

RowHeight  Required Single. The height of the row or rows, in points.

HeightRule  Required WdRowHeightRule. The rule for determining the height of the specified rows.

WdRowHeightRule can be one of these WdRowHeightRule constants.
    wdRowHeightAtLeast
    wdRowHeightExactly
    wdRowHeightAuto

SetHeight method as it applies to the Cell and Cells objects.

Sets the height of table cells.

expression.SetHeight(RowHeight, HeightRule)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

RowHeight  Required Variant. The height of the row or rows, in points.

HeightRule  Required WdRowHeightRule. The rule for determining the height of the specified cells.

WdRowHeightRule can be one of these WdRowHeightRule constants.
    wdRowHeightAtLeast
    wdRowHeightExactly
**wdRowHeightAuto**

Note: Setting the `SetHeight` property of a `Cell` or `Cells` object automatically sets the property for the entire row.
Example

As it applies to the **Rows** object.

This example creates a table and then sets a fixed row height of 0.5 inch (36 points) for the first row.

```vba
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set aTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, NumRows:=3, _
  NumColumns:=3)
aTable.Rows(1).SetHeight RowHeight:=InchesToPoints(0.5), _
  HeightRule:=wdRowHeightExactly
```

As it applies to the **Cells** object.

This example sets the row height of the selected cells to at least 18 points.

```vba
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
  Selection.Cells.SetHeight RowHeight:=18, _
    HeightRule:=wdRowHeightAtLeast
Else
  MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
```
SetLeftIndent Method

Sets the indentation for a row or rows in a table.

expression.SetLeftIndent(LeftIndent, RulerStyle)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Row or Rows object.

LeftIndent Required Single. The distance (in points) between the current left edge of the specified row or rows and the desired left edge.

RulerStyle Required WdRulerStyle. Controls the way Word adjusts the table when the left indent is changed.

WdRulerStyle can be one of these WdRulerStyle constants.

wdAdjustNone Adjusts the left edge of row or rows, preserving the width of all columns by shifting them to the left or right. This is the default value.

wdAdjustSameWidth Adjusts the left edge of the first column, preserving the position of the right edge of the table by setting the widths of all the cells in the specified row or rows to the same value.

wdAdjustFirstColumn Adjusts the left edge of the first column only, preserving the positions of the other columns and the right edge of the table.

wdAdjustProportional Adjusts the left edge of the first column, preserving the position of the right edge of the table by proportionally adjusting the widths of all the cells in the specified row or rows.
Remarks

The **WdRulerStyle** behavior described above applies to left-aligned tables. The **WdRulerStyle** behavior for center- and right-aligned tables can be unexpected; in these cases, the **SetLeftIndent** method should be used with care.
**Example**

This example creates a table in a new document and indents the first row 0.5 inch (36 points). When you change the left indent, the cell widths are adjusted to preserve the right edge of the table.

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table

Set docNew = Documents.Add
    NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=3)

tableNew.Rows(1).SetLeftIndent LeftIndent:=InchesToPoints(0.5), _
    RulerStyle:=wdAdjustSameWidth

This example indents the first row in table one in the active document 18 points, and it narrows the width of the first column to preserve the position of the right edge of the table.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.SetLeftIndent LeftIndent:=18, _
        RulerStyle:=wdAdjustFirstColumn
End If
```
SetLetterContent Method

Inserts the contents of the specified LetterContent object into a document.

expression.SetLetterContent(LetterContent)

expression    Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

LetterContent    Required LetterContent object. The LetterContent object that includes the various elements of the letter.
Remarks

This method is similar to the RunLetterWizard method except that it doesn't display the Letter Wizard dialog box. The method adds, deletes, or restyles letter elements in the specified document based on the contents of the LetterContent object.
Example

This example retrieves the Letter Wizard elements from the active document, changes the attention line text, and then uses the `SetLetterContent` method to update the active document to reflect the changes.

```vba
Set myLetterContent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
myLetterContent.AttentionLine = "Greetings"
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=myLetterContent
```
SetPasswordEncryptionOptions Method

Sets the options Microsoft Word uses for encrypting documents with passwords.

\[ \text{expression}.\text{SetPasswordEncryptionOptions}(\text{PasswordEncryptionProvider}, \text{PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm}, \text{PasswordEncryptionKeyLength}, \text{PasswordEncryptionFileProperties}) \]

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**PasswordEncryptionProvider** Required **String**. The name of the encryption provider.

**PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm** Required **String**. The name of the encryption algorithm. Word supports stream-encrypted algorithms.

**PasswordEncryptionKeyLength** Required **Long**. The encryption key length. Must be a multiple of 8, starting at 40.

**PasswordEncryptionFileProperties** Optional **Variant**. **True** for Word to encrypt file properties. Default is **True**.
Remarks

For enhanced security, do not use Weak Encryption (XOR) (also called "OfficeXor") or "Office97/2000 Compatible" (also called "OfficeStandard") algorithms.
Example

This example sets the password encryption to a stronger encryption if the password encryption algorithm in use is "OfficeXor" or "OfficeStandard."

Sub PasswordSettings()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm = "OfficeXor" Or _
           .PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm = "OfficeStandard" Then
            .SetPasswordEncryptionOptions _
                PasswordEncryptionProvider:="Microsoft RSA SChannel"
                PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm:="RC4", _
                PasswordEncryptionKeyLength:=56, _
                PasswordEncryptionFileProperties:=True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
SetPosition Method

Sets the location of the node specified by Index. Note that, depending on the editing type of the node, this method may affect the position of adjacent nodes.

expression.SetPosition(Index, X1, Y1)

expression Required. An expression that returns a ShapeNodes object.

Index Required Long. The node whose position is to be set.

X1, Y1 Required Single. The position (in points) of the new node relative to the upper-left corner of the document.
Example

This example moves node two in the third shape on the active document to the right 200 points and down 300 points. The third shape must be a freeform drawing.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes
    pointsArray = .Item(2).Points
    currXvalue = pointsArray(1, 1)
    currYvalue = pointsArray(1, 2)
    .SetPosition 2, currXvalue + 200, currYvalue + 300
End With
SetRange Method

Sets the starting and ending character positions for the range or selection.

**Note** Character position values start at the beginning of the story, with the first value being 0 (zero). All characters are counted, including nonprinting characters. Hidden characters are counted even if they're not displayed.

equation.SetRange(Start, End)

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** or **Selection** object.

*Start*  Required **Long**. The starting character position of the range or selection.

*End*  Required **Long**. The ending character position of the range or selection.
Remarks

The **SetRange** method redefines the starting and ending positions of an existing **Selection** or **Range** object. This method differs from the **Range** method, which is used to create a range, given a starting and ending position.
**Example**

This example selects the first 10 characters in the document.

```
Selection.SetRange Start:=0, End:=10
```

This example uses `SetRange` to redefine `myRange` to refer to the first three paragraphs in the active document.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
```

This example uses `SetRange` to redefine `myRange` to refer to the area starting at the beginning of the document and ending at the end of the current selection.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
myRange.InsertAfter "Hello 
myRange.SetRange Start:=myRange.Start, End:=Selection.End
```

This example extends the selection to the end of the document.

```
```
SetSegmentType Method

Sets the segment type of the segment that follows the node specified by *Index*. If the node is a control point for a curved segment, this method sets the segment type for that curve. Note that this may affect the total number of nodes by inserting or deleting adjacent nodes.

`expression.SetSegmentType(Index, SegmentType)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a `ShapeNodes` object.

*Index* Required *Long*. The node whose segment type is to be set.

*SegmentType* Required `MsoSegmentType`. Specifies if the segment is straight or curved.

MsoSegmentType can be one of these MsoSegmentType constants.

`msoSegmentLine`
`msoSegmentCurve`
Example

This example changes all straight segments to curved segments in the third shape on the active document. The third shape must be a freeform drawing.

Dim lngLoop As Long

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes
    lngLoop = 1
    While lngLoop <= .Count
        If .Item(lngLoop).SegmentType = msoSegmentLine Then
            .SetSegmentType lngLoop, msoSegmentCurve
        End If
        lngLoop = lngLoop + 1
    Wend
End With
SetShapesDefaultProperties Method

Applies the formatting of the specified shape to a default shape for that document. New shapes inherit many of their attributes from the default shape.

expression.SetShapesDefaultProperties

description

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shape or ShapeRange object.
Remarks

Using this method is equivalent to using the **Set AutoShape Defaults** command on the **Draw** menu on the **Drawing** toolbar.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument, formats the rectangle's fill, applies the rectangle's formatting to the default shape, and then adds another (smaller) rectangle to the document. The second rectangle has the same fill as the first one.

```vba
Set mydocument = ActiveDocument
With mydocument.Shapes
    With .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 5, 5, 80, 60)
        With .Fill
            .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 0, 255)
            .BackColor.RGB = RGB(0, 204, 255)
            .Patterned msoPatternHorizontalBrick
        End With
        ' Sets formatting for default shapes
        SetShapesDefaultProperties
    End With
    ' New shape has default formatting
    .AddShape msoShapeRectangle, 90, 90, 40, 30
End With
```
SetThreeDFormat Method

Sets the preset extrusion format. Each preset extrusion format contains a set of preset values for the various properties of the extrusion.

expression.SetThreeDFormat(PresetThreeDFormat)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.

PresetThreeDFormat  Required MsoPresetThreeDFormat. Specifies a preset extrusion format that corresponds to one of the options (numbered from left to right, top to bottom) displayed when you click the 3-D button on the Drawing toolbar.

MsoPresetThreeDFormat can be one of these MsoPresetThreeDFormat constants. Note that specifying msoPresetThreeDFormatMixed for this argument causes an error.

msoThreeD1
msoThreeD11
msoThreeD13
msoThreeD15
msoThreeD17
msoThreeD19
msoThreeD20
msoThreeD4
msoThreeD6
msoThreeD8
msoPresetThreeDFormatMixed
msoThreeD10
msoThreeD12
msoThreeD14
msoThreeD16
msoThreeD18
msoThreeD2
msOThreeD3
msOThreeD5
msOThreeD7
msOThreeD9
Remarks

This method sets the `PresetThreeDFormat` property to the format specified by the `PresetThreeDFormat` argument.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and sets its extrusion format to 3D Style 12.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
    30, 30, 50, 25).ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .SetThreeDFormat msoThreeD12
End With
SetValidationError Method

Changes the validation error text displayed to a user for a specified node and forces Word to report a node as invalid.

`expression.SetValidationError(Status, ErrorText, ClearedAutomatically)`

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
- **Status** Required [WdXMLValidationStatus]. Specifies whether to set the validation status error text (`wdXMLValidationStatusCustom`) or to clear the validation status error text (`wdXMLValidationStatusOK`).

  WdXMLValidationStatus can be one of the following

  WdXMLValidationStatusCustom
  WdXMLValidationStatusOK

- **ErrorText** Optional Variant. The text displayed to the user. Leave blank when the Status parameter is set to `wdXMLValidationStatusOK`.

- **ClearedAutomatically** Optional Boolean. True automatically clears the error message as soon as the next validation event occurs on the specified node. False requires running the SetValidationError method with a Status parameter of `wdXMLValidationStatusOK` to clear the custom error text.
Remarks

To set custom error text, use the `wdXMLValidationStatusCustom` constant.
Example

The following example

Dim objNode As XMLNode

Set objNode = ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(1)
objNode.SetValidationError wdXMLValidationStatusCustom, _
"Error Text", True
SetWidth Method

Sets the width of columns or cells in a table.

`expression.SetWidth(ColumnWidth, RulerStyle)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

`ColumnWidth` Required **Single**. The width of the specified column or columns, in points.

`RulerStyle` Required **WdRulerStyle**. Controls the way Word adjusts cell widths.

WdRulerStyle can be one of these WdRulerStyle constants.

**wdAdjustNone** Sets the width of all selected cells or columns to the specified value. Word preserves the width of all non-selected columns, shifting them to the right or left as necessary. This is the default value.

**wdAdjustSameWidth** Sets the width of the cells in the first column only to the specified value. Word preserves the right edge of the table by adjusting the width of all other cells or columns to the same value.

**wdAdjustFirstColumn** Sets the width of the cells in the first column only to the specified value. If there is more than one column, Word preserves the right edge of the table and the positions of the other columns.

**wdAdjustProportional** Sets the width of the cells in the first column only to the specified value. If multiple columns are selected, Word preserves the right edge of the table and the positions of the non-selected columns by proportionally adjusting the width of the other selected columns. If only one cell or column is selected, Word preserves the right edge of the table by proportionally adjusting the width of the other cells or columns.
Remarks

The **WdRulerStyle** behavior described above applies to left-aligned tables. The **WdRulerStyle** behavior for center- and right-aligned tables can be unexpected; in these cases, the **SetWidth** method should be used with care.
Example

This example creates a table in a new document and sets the width of the first cell in the second row to 1.5 inches. The example preserves the widths of the other cells in the table.

```vba
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = _
    newDoc.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, NumRows:=3, _
    NumColumns:=3)
myTable.Cell(2,1).SetWidth _
    ColumnWidth:=InchesToPoints(1.5), _
    RulerStyle:=wdAdjustNone
```

This example sets the width of the cell that contains the insertion point to 36 points. The example also narrows the first column to preserve the position of the right edge of the table.

```vba
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Cells(1).SetWidth ColumnWidth:=36, _
        RulerStyle:=wdAdjustFirstColumn
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
```
SetWPHelpOptions Method

Sets the options for the WordPerfect Help feature.

expression.SetWPHelpOptions(CommandKeyHelp, DocNavigationKeys, MouseSimulation, DemoGuidance, DemoSpeed, HelpType)

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Options object.

CommandKeyHelp  Optional Variant. True to display instructions or demonstrate a Word equivalent when a WordPerfect® for DOS key combination is pressed. WordPerfect Help is displayed in the status bar.

DocNavigationKeys  Optional Variant. True to make the arrow keys and the PAGE UP, PAGE DOWN, HOME, END, and ESC keys function as they would in WordPerfect.

MouseSimulation  Optional Variant. True to have the pointer move to each option that WordPerfect Help selects during demonstrations.

DemoGuidance  Optional Variant. True to display help text when user input is required during WordPerfect Help demonstrations.

DemoSpeed  Optional Variant. The speed of WordPerfect Help demonstrations. Can be one of the following values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HelpType  Optional Variant. Specifies whether WordPerfect Help displays help text or demonstrates the WordPerfect command. Can be either 0 (zero), for Help text, or 1, for a demonstration.
Example

This example sets the WordPerfect Help options.

Options.SetWPHelpOptions _
  CommandKeyHelp:=True, _
  DocNavigationKeys:=True, _
  MouseSimulation:=True, _
  DemoGuidance:=True, _
  DemoSpeed:=0, _
  HelpType:=0
Show Method

Displays and carries out actions initiated in the specified built-in Word dialog box. Returns a `Long` that indicates which button was clicked to close the dialog box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>The Close button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The OK button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
<td>The Cancel button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 0 (zero)</td>
<td>A command button: 1 is the first button, 2 is the second button, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** Use the `Display` method to display a dialog box but not have any actions carried out or settings applied when the dialog box is closed.

`expression.Show(TimeOut)`

- `expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Dialog` object.

- `TimeOut` Optional `Variant`. The amount of time that Word will wait before closing the dialog box automatically. One unit is approximately 0.001 second. Concurrent system activity may increase the effective time value. If this argument is omitted, the dialog box is closed when the user dismisses it.
Example

This example displays the **Find and Replace** dialog box with the word "Blue" preset in the **Find what** text box.

```vba
With Dialogs(wdDialogEditFind)
    .Find = "Blue"
    .Show
End With
```

This example displays and carries out any action initiated in the **Open** dialog box. The file name is set to *.* so that all file names are displayed.

```vba
With Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen)
    .Name = "*.*"
    .Show
End With
```

This example displays and carries out any action initiated in the **Zoom** dialog box. If there are no actions initiated for approximately 9 seconds, the dialog box is closed.

```vba
Dialogs(wdDialogViewZoom).Show TimeOut:=9000
```
ShowAllHeadings Method

Toggles between showing all text (headings and body text) and showing only headings.

**Note**  This method generates an error if the view isn't outline view or master document view.

`expression.ShowAllHeadings`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `View` object.
Example

This example uses the **ShowHeading** method to show all headings (without any body text) and then toggles the display to show all text (headings and body text) in outline view.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdOutlineView
    .ShowHeading 9
    .ShowAllHeadings
End With
```
ShowClipboard Method

Displays the Clipboard task pane.

`expression.ShowClipboard`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example shows the **Clipboard** task pane.

Application. **ShowClipboard**
ShowHeading Method

Shows all headings up to the specified heading level and hides subordinate headings and body text.

**Note** This method generates an error if the view isn't outline view or master document view.

```
expression.ShowHeading(Level)
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a View object.

*Level*  Required Long. The outline heading level (a number from 1 to 9).
Example

This example switches the active window to outline view and displays all text that's formatted with the Heading 1 style. Body text and all other types of headings are hidden.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdOutlineView
    .ShowHeading 1
End With

This example switches the window for Document1 to outline view and displays all text that's formatted with the Heading 1, Heading 2, or Heading 3 style.

With Windows("Document1").View
    .Type = wdOutlineView
    .ShowHeading 3
End With
ShowMe Method

Displays the Office Assistant or the Help window when there's more information available. If additional information isn't available, this method generates a message that no associated Help topic exists.

expression.ShowMe()

expression  An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example completes a TipWizard Show Me action if one's available.
ShowWizard Method

Displays the Mail Merge Wizard in a document.

expression.ShowWizard(InitialState, ShowDocumentStep, ShowTemplateStep, ShowDataStep, ShowWriteStep, ShowPreviewStep, ShowMergeStep)

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.

InitialState Required Variant. The number of the Mail Merge Wizard step to display.

ShowDocumentStep Optional Variant. True keeps the "Select document type" step in the sequence of mail merge steps. False removes step one.

ShowTemplateStep Optional Variant. True keeps the "Select starting document" step in the sequence of mail merge steps. False removes step two.

ShowDataStep Optional Variant. True keeps the "Select recipients" step in the sequence of mail merge steps. False removes step three.

ShowWriteStep Optional Variant. True keeps the "Write your letter" step in the sequence of mail merge steps. False removes step four.

ShowPreviewStep Optional Variant. True keeps the "Preview your letters" step in the sequence of mail merge steps. False removes step five.

ShowMergeStep Optional Variant. True keeps the "Complete the merge" step in the sequence of mail merge steps. False removes step six.
Example

This example checks if the Mail Merge Wizard is already displayed and, if it is, moves to the Mail Merge Wizard's sixth step and removes the fifth step from the Wizard.

Sub ShowMergeWizard()
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
        If .WizardState > 0 Then
            .ShowWizard InitialState:=6, ShowPreviewStep:=False
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Shrink Method

**Font** object: Decreases the font size to the next available size. If the selection or range contains more than one font size, each size is decreased to the next available setting.

**Selection** object: Shrinks the selection to the next smaller unit of text. The progression is as follows: entire document, section, paragraph, sentence, word, insertion point.

`expression.Shrink`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

As it applies to the **Font** object.

This example inserts a line of increasingly smaller Z's in a new document.

Set myRange = Documents.Add.Content
myRange.Font.Size = 45
For Count = 1 To 5
    myRange.InsertAfter "Z"
    For Count2 = 1 to 3
        myRange.Characters(Count).Font.Shrink
    Next Count2
Next Count

As it applies to the **Selection** object.

This example reduces the font size of the selected text by one size.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.Shrink
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
**ShrinkDiscontiguousSelection Method**

Deselects all but the most recently selected text when a selection contains multiple, unconnected selections.

`expression.ShrinkDiscontiguousSelection`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
**Example**

This example deselects all but the most recently selected text and formats with bold and small caps the text remaining in the selection. This example assumes there are multiple selections in the document.

```vba
Sub ShrinkMultipleSelection()
    With Selection
        .ShrinkDiscontiguousSelection
        .Font.Bold = True
        .Font.SmallCaps = True
    End With
End Sub
```
SmallScroll Method

 Scrolls a window or pane by the specified number of lines. This method is equivalent to clicking the scroll arrows on the horizontal and vertical scroll bars.

expression.SmallScroll(Down, Up, ToRight, ToLeft)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Pane or Window object.

Down Optional Variant. The number of lines to scroll the window down. A "line" corresponds to the distance scrolled by clicking the down scroll arrow on the vertical scroll bar once.

Up Optional Variant. The number of lines to scroll the window up. A "line" corresponds to the distance scrolled by clicking the up scroll arrow on the vertical scroll bar once.

ToRight Optional Variant. The number of lines to scroll the window to the right. A "line" corresponds to the distance scrolled by clicking the right scroll arrow on the horizontal scroll bar once.

ToLeft Optional Variant. The number of lines to scroll the window to the left. A "line" corresponds to the distance scrolled by clicking the left scroll arrow on the horizontal scroll bar once.
Remarks

If *Down* and *Up* are both specified, the window is scrolled by the difference of the arguments. For example, if *Down* is 3 and *Up* is 6, the window is scrolled up three lines. Similarly, if *ToLeft* and *ToRight* are both specified, the window is scrolled by the difference of the arguments.

Any of these arguments can be a negative number. If no arguments are specified, the window is scrolled down by one line.
Example

This example scrolls the active window down one line.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.SmallScroll Down:=1

This example splits the active window and then scrolls up and over to the left.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
  .Split = True
  .SmallScroll Up:=5, ToLeft:=5
End With
SmartTagsByType Method

Returns a `SmartTags` collection that represents all the smart tags installed on a user's computer of the type specified in the `Name` parameter.

`expression.SmartTagsByType(Name)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `SmartTags` collection.

`Name` Required `String`. The name of the smart tag type.
Example

The following example reloads smart tag actions for all Address smart tags in the active document.

Sub GetSmartTagsByType()
    Dim objSmartTag As SmartTag
    Dim objSmartTags As SmartTags
    Dim strSmartTagName As String

    strSmartTagName = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com" & _
                      ":office:smarttags#address"

    Set objSmartTags = ActiveDocument.SmartTags .SmartTagsByType(strSmartTagName)

    For Each objSmartTag In objSmartTags
        objSmartTag.SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
    Next
End Sub
Solid Method

Sets the specified fill to a uniform color. Use this method to convert a gradient, textured, patterned, or background fill back to a solid fill.

`expression.Solid`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `FillFormat` object.
Example

This example converts all fills on the active document to uniform red fills.

Dim shapeLoop As Shape

For Each shapeLoop In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With shapeLoop.Fill
        .Solid
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(255, 0, 0)
    End With
Next
Sort Method

Sort method as it applies to the **Column** object.

Sorts the specified table column.

```
expression.Sort(ExcludeHeader, SortFieldType, SortOrder, CaseSensitive, BidiSort, IgnoreThe, IgnoreKashida, IgnoreDiacritics, IgnoreHe, LanguageID)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Column** object.

**ExcludeHeader** Optional **Variant**. **True** to exclude the first row or paragraph header from the sort operation. The default value is **False**.

**SortFieldType** Optional **Variant**. The sort type for the column. Can be one of the **WdSortFieldType** constants.

- **wdSortFieldAlphanumeric** Default
- **wdSortFieldDate**
- **wdSortFieldJapanJIS**
- **wdSortFieldKoreaKS**
- **wdSortFieldNumeric**
- **wdSortFieldStroke**
- **wdSortFieldSyllable**

**SortOrder** Optional **Variant**. The sorting order to use for the column. Can be one **WdSortOrder** constant.

- **wdSortOrderAscending** Default
- **wdSortOrderDescending**

**CaseSensitive** Optional **Variant**. **True** to sort with case sensitivity. The default value is **False**.
**BidiSort**  Optional **Variant. True** to sort based on right-to-left language rules. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreThe**  Optional **Variant. True** to ignore the Arabic character *alef lam* when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreKashida**  Optional **Variant. True** to ignore kashidas when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreDiacritics**  Optional **Variant. True** to ignore bidirectional control characters when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreHe**  Optional **Variant. True** to ignore the Hebrew character *he* when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**LanguageID**  Optional **Variant. Optional Variant. LanguageID**. Specifies the sorting language. Can be one of the **WdLanguageID constants.** Refer to the Object Browser for a list of the **WdLanguageID constants.**
Remarks

If you want to sort paragraphs within a table cell, include only the paragraphs and not the end-of-cell mark; if you include the end-of-cell mark in a selection or range and then attempt to sort the paragraphs, Word displays a message stating that it found no valid records to sort.

Sort method as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.

Sorts the paragraphs in the specified range or selection.

expression.Sort(ExcludeHeader, FieldNumber, SortFieldType, SortOrder, FieldNumber2, SortFieldType2, SortOrder2, FieldNumber3, SortFieldType3, SortOrder3, SortColumn, Separator, CaseSensitive, BidiSort, IgnoreThe, IgnoreKashida, IgnoreDiacritics, IgnoreHe, LanguageID)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

ExcludeHeader Optional Variant. True to exclude the first row or paragraph header from the sort operation. The default value is False.

FieldNumber, FieldNumber2, FieldNumber3 Optional Variant. The fields to sort by. Microsoft Word sorts by FieldNumber, then by FieldNumber2, and then by FieldNumber3.

SortFieldType, SortFieldType2, SortFieldType3 Optional Variant. The respective sort types for FieldNumber, FieldNumber2, and FieldNumber3. Can be one of the WdSortFieldType constants.

wdSortFieldAlphanumeric
wdSortFieldDate
wdSortFieldJapanJIS
wdSortFieldKoreaKS
wdSortFieldNumeric
wdSortFieldStroke
wdSortFieldSyllable
The default value is `wdSortFieldAlphanumeric`. Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**SortOrder, SortOrder2, SortOrder3** Optional **Variant**. The sorting order to use when sorting `FieldNumber`, `FieldNumber2`, and `FieldNumber3`. Can be one of the `WdSortOrder` constants.

- `wdSortOrderAscending` Default.
- `wdSortOrderDescending`

**SortColumn** Optional **Variant**. `True` to sort only the column specified by the `Range` or `Selection` object.

**Separator** Optional **Variant**. The type of field separator. Can be one of the `WdSortSeparator` constants.

- `wdSortSeparateByCommas` Default.
- `wdSortSeparateByDefaultTableSeparator`
- `wdSortSeparateByTabs`

**CaseSensitive** Optional **Variant**. `True` to sort with case sensitivity. The default value is `False`.

**BidiSort** Optional **Variant**. `True` to sort based on right-to-left language rules. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreThe** Optional **Variant**. `True` to ignore the Arabic character `alef lam` when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreKashida** Optional **Variant**. `True` to ignore kashidas when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreDiacritics** Optional **Variant**. `True` to ignore bidirectional control
characters when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreHe**  Optional Variant. **True** to ignore the Hebrew character he when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**LanguageID**  Optional Variant. **LanguageID** Optional Variant. Specifies the sorting language. Can be one of the **WdLanguageID** constants. Refer to the Object Browser for a list of the **WdLanguageID** constants.

**SubFieldNumber, SubFieldNumber2, SubFieldNumber3**  Optional Variant. (Applies to the Selection object only.)

Sort method as it applies to the **Table** object.

`Sort(ExcludeHeader, FieldNumber, SortFieldType, SortOrder, FieldNumber2, SortFieldType2, SortOrder2, FieldNumber3, SortFieldType3, SortOrder3, CaseSensitive, BidiSort, IgnoreThe, IgnoreKashida, IgnoreDiacritics, IgnoreHe, LanguageID)`

expression Required. An expression that returns a **Table** object.

**ExcludeHeader**  Optional Variant. **True** to exclude the first row or paragraph header from the sort operation. The default value is **False**.

**FieldNumber, FieldNumber2, FieldNumber3** Optional Variant. The fields to sort by. Microsoft Word sorts by **FieldNumber**, then by **FieldNumber2**, and then by **FieldNumber3**.

**SortFieldType, SortFieldType2, SortFieldType3** Optional Variant. The respective sort types for **FieldNumber**, **FieldNumber2**, and **FieldNumber3**. Can be one of the **WdSortFieldType** constants.

**wdSortFieldAlphanumeric**
wdSortFieldDate
wdSortFieldJapanJIS
wdSortFieldKoreaKS
wdSortFieldNumeric
wdSortFieldStroke
wdSortFieldSyllable

The default value is **wdSortFieldAlphanumeric**. Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

*SortOrder, SortOrder2, SortOrder3* Optional **Variant**. The sorting order to use when sorting **FieldNumber**, **FieldNumber2**, and **FieldNumber3**. Can be one **WdSortOrder** constant.

**wdSortOrderAscending** Default.

**wdSortOrderDescending**

**CaseSensitive** Optional **Variant**. **True** to sort with case sensitivity. The default value is **False**.

**BidSort** Optional **Variant**. **True** to sort based on right-to-left language rules. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreThe** Optional **Variant**. **True** to ignore the Arabic character *alef lam* when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreKashida** Optional **Variant**. **True** to ignore kashidas when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreDiacritics** Optional **Variant**. **True** to ignore bidirectional control characters when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example)
that you’ve selected or installed.

**IgnoreHe**  Optional Variant. **True** to ignore the Hebrew character *he* when sorting right-to-left language text. This argument may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

**LanguageID**  Optional Variant. Specifies the sorting language. Can be one of the **WdLanguageID** constants. Refer to the Object Browser for a list of the **WdLanguageID** constants.
**Example**

As it applies to the **Table** object.

This example sorts the first table in the active document, excluding the heading row.

```vba
Sub NewTableSort()
    ActiveDocument.Tables(Index:=1).Selection.Sort ExcludeHeader:=True
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Range** or **Selection** object.

This example inserts three lines of text into a new document and then sorts the lines in ascending alphanumerical order.

```vba
Sub NewParagraphSort()
    Dim newDoc As Document
dim newDoc
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
newDoc.Content.InsertAfter "pear" & Chr(13) & "zucchini" & Chr(13) & "apple" & Chr(13)
newDoc.Content.Sort SortOrder:=wdSortOrderAscending
End Sub
```
SortAscending Method

Sorts paragraphs or table rows in ascending alphanumeric order. The first paragraph or table row is considered a header record and isn't included in the sort. Use the Sort method to include the header record in a sort.

**Note** This method offers a simplified form of sorting intended for mail merge data sources that contain columns of data. For most sorting tasks, use the Sort method.

`expression.SortAscending`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Range, Selection, or Table object.
Example

This example sorts the table that contains the selection in ascending order.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Tables(1).SortAscending
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
SortDescending Method

Sorts paragraphs or table rows in descending alphanumeric order. The first paragraph or table row is considered a header record and isn't included in the sort. Use the Sort method to include the header record in a sort.

**Note** This method offers a simplified form of sorting intended for mail-merge data sources that contain columns of data. For most sorting tasks, use the Sort method.

`expression.SortDescending`

- `expression` Required. An expression that returns a Range, Selection, or Table object.
Example
This example creates a 5x5 table in a new document, inserts text into each cell,
and then sorts the table in descending alphanumeric order.
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = _
newDoc.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, NumRows:=5, _
NumColumns:=5)
For iRow = 1 To myTable.Rows.Count
For iCol = 1 To myTable.Columns.Count
Set MyRange = myTable.Rows(iRow).Cells(iCol).Range
MyRange.InsertAfter "Cell" & Str$(iRow) & "," & Str$(iCol)
Next iCol
Next iRow
MsgBox "Click OK to sort in descending order."
myTable.SortDescending

This example sorts the table that contains the insertion point in descending
alphanumeric order.
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
Selection.Tables(1).SortDescending
Else
MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If


Space1 Method

Single-spaces the specified paragraphs. The exact spacing is determined by the font size of the largest characters in each paragraph.

expression.Space1

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph, Paragraphs, or ParagraphFormat object.
Remarks

The following two statements are equivalent:

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Space1
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceSingle
Example

This example changes the first paragraph in the active document to single spacing.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Space1
**Space15 Method**

Formats the specified paragraphs with 1.5-line spacing. The exact spacing is determined by adding 6 points to the font size of the largest character in each paragraph.

`expression.Space15`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Paragraph**, **Paragraphs**, or **ParagraphFormat** object.
Remarks

The following two statements are equivalent:

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Space15
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpace1pt5
Example

This example changes the first paragraph in the active document to 1.5-line spacing.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Space15
Space2 Method

Double-spaces the specified paragraphs. The exact spacing is determined by adding 12 points to the font size of the largest character in each paragraph.

expression.Space2

expression Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph, Paragraphs, or ParagraphFormat object.
Remarks

The following two statements are equivalent:

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Space2
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceDouble
Example

This example changes the first paragraph in the selection to double spacing.

Selection.Paragraphs(1).Space2
Split Method

Split method as it applies to the Cell object.

Splits a single table cell into multiple cells.

expression.Split(NumRows, NumColumns)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Cell object.

NumRows Optional Variant. The number of rows that the cell or group of cells is to be split into.

NumColumns Optional Variant. The number of columns that the cell or group of cells is to be split into.

Split method as it applies to the Cells object.

Splits a range of table cells.

expression.Split(NumRows, NumColumns, MergeBeforeSplit)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Cells object.

NumRows Optional Variant. The number of rows that the cell or group of cells is to be split into.

NumColumns Optional Variant. The number of columns that the cell or group of cells is to be split into.

MergeBeforeSplit Optional Variant. True to merge the cells with one another before splitting them.

Split method as it applies to the Subdocument object.

Divides an existing subdocument into two subdocuments at the same level in master document view or outline view. The division is at the beginning of the
specified range. If the active document isn't in either master document or outline view, or if the range isn't at the beginning of a paragraph in a subdocument, an error occurs.

```
expression.Split(Range)
```

**expression**   Required. An expression that returns a **Subdocument** object.

**Range**   Required **Range** object. The range that, when the subdocument is split, becomes a separate subdocument.

Split method as it applies to the **Table** object.

Inserts an empty paragraph immediately above the specified row in the table, and returns a **Table** object that contains both the specified row and the rows that follow it.

```
expression.Split(BeforeRow)
```

**expression**   Required. An expression that returns a **Table** object.

**BeforeRow**   Required **Variant**. The row that the table is to be split before. Can be a row number or a **Row** object.
Example

As it applies to the **Cell** object.

This example splits the first cell in the first table into two cells.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(1, 1).Split NumColumns:=2

As it applies to the **Cells** object.

This example merges the selected cells into a single cell and then splits the cell into three cells in the same row.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
  Selection.Cells.Split NumRows:=1, NumColumns:=3, _
  MergeBeforeSplit:= True
End If

As it applies to the **Subdocument** object.

This example splits the selection from an existing subdocument into a separate subdocument.


As it applies to the **Table** object.

This example creates a 5x5 table in the active document and splits it before the third row. Shading is applied to the cells in the resulting table (the new 3x5
table).

Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    NumColumns:=5, NumRows:=5)
myTable.Split(BeforeRow:=myTable.Rows(3)).Shading _
    .Texture = wdTexture10Percent
SplitTable Method

Inserts an empty paragraph above the first row in the selection. If the selection isn't in the first row of the table, the table is split into two tables.

**Note** If the selection isn't in a table, an error occurs.

`expression.SplitTable`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
Example

If the selection is in a table, this example splits the table.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.SplitTable
End If

This example splits the first table in the active document between the first and second rows.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(2).Select
Selection.SplitTable
StartOf Method

Moves or extends the start position of the specified range or selection to the beginning of the nearest specified text unit. This method returns a Long that indicates the number of characters by which the range or selection was moved or extended. The method returns a negative number if the movement is backward through the document.

expression.StartOf(Unit, Extend)

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Unit  Optional WdUnits. The unit by which the start position of the specified range or selection is to be moved.

WdUnits can be one of these WdUnits constants.
wdCell
wdCharacter
wdColumn
wdParagraph
wdRow
wdSection
wdSentence
wdStory
wdTable
wdWord

If expression returns a Selection object, you can also use wdLine. The default value is wdWord.

Extend  Optional WdMovement.

WdMovementType can be one of these WdMovementType constants.
wdMove
**wdExtend**
If you use **wdMove**, both ends of the range or selection are moved to the beginning of the specified unit. If you use **wdExtend**, the beginning of the range or selection is extended to the beginning of the specified unit. The default value is **wdMove**.
Remarks

If the beginning of the specified range or selection is already at the beginning of the specified unit, this method doesn't move or extend the range or selection. For example, if the selection is at the beginning of a line, the following example returns 0 (zero) and doesn't change the selection.

char = Selection.StartOf(Unit:=wdLine, Extend:=wdMove)
Example

This example selects the text from the insertion point to the beginning of the line. The number of characters selected is stored in `charmoved`.


This example moves the selection to the beginning of the paragraph.

This example moves `myRange` to the beginning of the second sentence in the document (`myRange` is collapsed and positioned at the beginning of the second sentence). The example uses the `Select` method to show the location of `myRange`.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sentences(2)
myRange.Select
```
SubstituteFont Method

Sets font-mapping options, which are reflected in the Font Substitution dialog box (Compatibility tab, Options dialog box, Tools menu).

expression.SubstituteFont(UnavailableFont, SubstituteFont)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.

UnavailableFont Required String. The name of a font not available on your computer that you want to map to a different font for display and printing.

SubstituteFont Required String. The name of a font available on your computer that you want to substitute for the unavailable font.
Example

This example substitutes Courier for CustomFont1.

Application.SubstituteFont UnavailableFont:= "CustomFont1", _
            SubstituteFont:= "Courier"
SwapNode Method

Swaps the target diagram node with the source diagram node. Any child diagram nodes are moved along with their corresponding root nodes.

`expression.SwapNode(TargetNode)`

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a `DiagramNode` object.

**TargetNode** Required `DiagramNode` object. The node with which to swap.

**Pos** Optional `MsoRelativeNodePosition`. The position of the node relative to the node with which it is being swapped.

`MsoRelativeNodePosition` can be one of the following `MsoRelativeNodePosition` constants.

- msoAfterLastSibling
- msoAfterNode
- msoBeforeFirstSibling
- msoBeforeNode
Example

The following example swaps two nodes in a newly created diagram.

Sub SwapNode()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Object
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add organizational chart to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first node to organizational chart

    'Add three child nodes to the first node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Add three child nodes to the first child node
    'of the first node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
    Next intCount

    'Swap the first and third child nodes that were just created
    dgnNode.Children.Item(1).SwapNode _
        TargetNode:=dgnNode.Children.Item(3)
End Sub
SwapWithEndnotes Method

Converts all footnotes in a document to endnotes and vice versa.

**Note** To convert a range of footnotes to endnotes, use the **Convert** method.

`expression.SwapWithEndnotes`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Footnotes** object.
Example

This example converts the footnotes in the active document to endnotes and converts the endnotes to footnotes.

ActiveDocument.Footnotes.SwapWithEndnotes
SwapWithFootnotes Method

Converting all endnotes in a document to footnotes and vice versa.

**Note** To convert a range of endnotes to footnotes, use the `Convert` method.

`expression.SwapWithFootnotes`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Endnotes` object.
Example

This example converts the endnotes in the active document to footnotes and converts the footnotes to endnotes.

ActiveDocument.Endnotes.SwapWithFootnotes
TabHangingIndent Method

Sets a hanging indent to a specified number of tab stops. Can be used to remove tab stops from a hanging indent if the value of Count is a negative number.

eexpression.TabHangingIndent(Count)

eexpression Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph, Paragraphs, or ParagraphFormat object.

Count Required Integer. The number of tab stops to indent (if positive) or the number of tab stops to remove from the indent (if negative).
**Example**

This example sets a hanging indent to the second tab stop for the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabHangingIndent(2)
```

This example moves the hanging indent back one tab stop for the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabHangingIndent(-1)
```
TabIndent Method

Sets the left indent for the specified paragraphs to a specified number of tab stops. Can also be used to remove the indent if the value of Count is a negative number.

expression.TabIndent(Count)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph, Paragraphs, or ParagraphFormat object.

Count  Required Integer. The number of tab stops to indent (if positive) or the number of tab stops to remove from the indent (if negative).
Example

This example indents the first paragraph in the active document to the second tab stop.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabIndent(2)

This example moves the indent of the first paragraph in the active document back one tab stop.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabIndent(-1)
TCSCConverter Method

Converts the specified range from Traditional Chinese to Simplified Chinese or vice versa.

expression.TCSCConverter(WdTCSCConverterDirection, CommonTerms, UseVariants)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

WdTCSCConverterDirection Optional WdTCSCConverterDirection. WdTCSCConverterDirection can be one of these WdTCSCConverterDirection constants.

wdTCSCConverterDirectionAuto default Converts in the appropriate direction based on the detected language of the specified range.

wdTCSCConverterDirectionSCTC Converts from Simplified Chinese to Traditional Chinese.

wdTCSCConverterDirectionTCSC Converts from Traditional Chinese to Simplified Chinese.

CommonTerms Optional Boolean. True if Microsoft Word converts common expressions intact rather than converting on a character-by-character basis.

UseVariants Optional Boolean. True if Word uses Taiwan, Hong Kong SAR, and Macao SAR character variants. Can only be used if translating from Simplified Chinese to Traditional Chinese.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example converts the current selection from Simplified Chinese to Traditional Chinese. It converts common expressions intact and uses regional character variants.

Selection.Range.TCSCConverter _
   wdTCSCConverterDirectionSCTC, True, True
TOCInFrameset Method

Creates a table of contents based on the specified document and puts it in a new frame on the left side of the frames page.

expression.TOCTFrameset

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Pane object.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example opens a file named "Proposal.doc", creates a frames page based on the file, and adds a frame (on the left side of the page) containing a table of contents for the file.

```
Documents.Open "C:\Documents\Proposal.doc"
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.NewFrameset
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.TOCInFrameset
```
ToggleCharacterCode Method

Switches a selection between a Unicode character and its corresponding hexadecimal value.

*expression*. **ToggleCharacterCode**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Example

This example enters the hex value "20ac" at the cursor position and toggles that value to its corresponding Unicode character.

Sub ToggleCharCase()
    Selection.TypeText Text:="20ac"
    Selection.ToggleCharacterCode
End Sub
ToggleFormsDesign Method

Toggles form design mode on or off. When Word is in form design mode, the Control Toolbox toolbar is displayed. You can use this toolbar to insert ActiveX controls such as command buttons, scroll bars, and option buttons. In form design mode, event procedures don't run, and when you click an embedded control, the control's sizing handles appear.

`expression.ToggleFormsDesign`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example switches to form design mode if the Control Toolbox toolbar isn't currently displayed.

If CommandBars("Control Toolbox").Visible = False Then
    ActiveDocument.ToggleFormsDesign
End If
**ToggleHeader Method**

Toggles the display of the header in the active e-mail message.

`expression.ToggleHeader`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `MailMessage` object.
Example

This example toggles the display of the header in the active e-mail message.

Application.MailMessage.ToggleHeader
ToggleKeyboard Method

Switches the keyboard language setting between right-to-left and left-to-right languages.

expression.ToggleKeyboard

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example asks the user whether to switch the keyboard language setting between right-to-left and left-to-right languages.

\[
x = \text{MsgBox("Switch the keyboard language setting?", vbYesNo)}
\]
\[
\text{If } x = \text{vbYes Then Application.ToggleKeyboard}
\]
TogglePortrait Method

Switches between portrait and landscape page orientations for a document or section.

expression.TogglePortrait

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Remarks

If the specified sections have different page orientations, an error occurs.
Example

This example changes the page orientation for the active document.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.TogglePortrait

This example changes the page orientation for all the sections in the selection. If the initial orientation of each section is not the same as the orientation of the other sections, an error occurs.

Selection.PageSetup.TogglePortrait
**ToggleShowAllReviewers Method**

Shows or hides all comments in a document that contains comments and tracked changes.

expression.**ToggleShowAllReviewers**

expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Window** object
Example

The following example shows all comments in the active document. This example assumes that there are comments in the document.

Application.ActiveWindow.ToggleShowAllReviewers
ToggleShowCodes Method

Toggles the display of the fields between field codes and field results.

**Note**  Use the ShowCodes property to control the display of an individual field.

`expression.ToggleShowCodes`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a Fields object.
Example

This example toggles the display of fields in the selection (the equivalent of pressing SHIFT+F9).

Selection.Fields.ToggleShowCodes

This example toggles the display of fields in the active document (the equivalent of pressing ALT+F9).

ActiveDocument.Fields.ToggleShowCodes
**ToggleVerticalText Method**

Switches the text flow in the specified WordArt from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa.

`expression.ToggleVerticalText`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `TextEffectFormat` object.
Remarks

Using the `ToggleVerticalText` method swaps the values of the `Width` and `Height` properties of the `Shape` object that represents the WordArt and leaves the `Left` and `Top` properties unchanged.

The `Flip` method and `Rotation` property of the `Shape` object and the `RotatedChars` property and `ToggleVerticalText` method of the `TextEffectFormat` object all affect the character orientation and the direction of text flow in a `Shape` object that represents WordArt. You may have to experiment to find out how to combine the effects of these properties and methods to get the result you want.
**Example**

This example adds WordArt that contains the text "Test" to the active document and switches from horizontal text flow (the default for the specified WordArt style, **msoTextEffect1**) to vertical text flow.

```vba
Dim newWordArt As Shape

Set newWordArt = _
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextEffect(
        PresetTextEffect:=msoTextEffect1, Text:="Test", _
        FontName:="Arial Black", FontSize:=36, FontBold:=False, _
        FontItalic:=False, Left:=100, Top:=100)
newWordArt.TextEffect.ToggleVerticalText
```
TransferChildren Method

Moves the child nodes of the source diagram node to the target (receiving) diagram node.

expression.**TransferChildren(ReceivingNode)**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **DiagramNode** object.

**ReceivingNode** Required **DiagramNode** object. The node to which to transfer the child nodes.
Example

The following example transfers the child nodes of a newly-created diagram from one node to another.

Sub TransferChildNodes()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add organizational chart to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram (_
        Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first node to organizational chart

    'Add three child nodes to first node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Add three child nodes to the first child node
    'of the first node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
    Next intCount

    'Move the child nodes of the first child node
    'so they become child nodes of the third child node
    dgnNode.Children.Item(1).TransferChildren _
        ReceivingNode:=dgnNode.Children.Item(3)
End Sub
TransformDocument Method

Applies the specified Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) file to the specified document and replaces the document with the results.

expression.TransformDocument(Path, DataOnly)

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Path Required String. The path for the XSLT to use.

DataOnly Optional Boolean. True applies the transformation only to the data in the document, excluding Microsoft Word XML. False applies the transform to the entire document, including Word XML. Default value is True.
Example

The following example transforms the active document using the specified XSLT file.

```csharp
ActiveDocument.TransformDocument("c:\schemas\simplesample.xslt")
```
TwoColorGradient Method

Sets the specified fill to a two-color gradient.

expression.TwoColorGradient(Style, Variant)

expression Required. An expression that returns a FillFormat object.

Style Required MsoGradientStyle. The gradient style.

MsoGradientStyle can be one of these MsoGradientStyle constants.

msoGradientDiagonalDown
msoGradientDiagonalUp
msoGradientFromCenter
msoGradientFromCorner
msoGradientFromTitle Used only in Microsoft PowerPoint.
msoGradientHorizontal
msoGradientMixed
msoGradientVertical

Variant Required Long. The gradient variant. Can be a value from 1 to 4, corresponding to the four variants on the Gradient tab in the Fill Effects dialog box. If Style is msoGradientFromCenter, this argument can be either 1 or 2.
Example

This example adds a rectangle with a two-color gradient fill to the active document and sets the background and foreground color for the fill.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
  0, 0, 40, 80).Fill
  .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
  .BackColor.RGB = RGB(0, 170, 170)
  .TwoColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1
End With
**TypeBackspace Method**

Deletes the character preceding a collapsed selection (an insertion point). If the selection isn't collapsed to an insertion point, the selection is deleted.

**Note** This method corresponds to functionality of the BACKSPACE key.

`expression.TypeBackspace`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Example

This example deletes the character preceding the insertion point (the collapsed selection).

With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .TypeBackspace
End With

This example extends the selection to the end of the current paragraph (including the paragraph mark) and then deletes the selection.

With Selection
    .EndOf Unit:=wdParagraph, Extend:=wdExtend
    .TypeBackspace
End With
**TypeParagraph Method**

 Inserts a new, blank paragraph. If the selection isn't collapsed to an insertion point, it's replaced by the new paragraph. Use the `InsertParagraphAfter` or `InsertParagraphBefore` method to insert a new paragraph without deleting the contents of the selection.

**Note**  This method corresponds to the functionality of the ENTER key.

*expression*.TypeParagraph

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.
**Example**

This example collapses the selection to its end and then inserts a new paragraph following it.

With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .TypeParagraph
End With
**TypeText Method**

Inserts the specified text. If the `ReplaceSelection` property is `True`, the selection is replaced by the specified text. If `ReplaceSelection` is `False`, the specified text is inserted before the selection.

`expression.TypeText(Text)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `Selection` object.

*Text*  Required `String`. The text to be inserted.
Example

If *Typing replaces selection* is selected on the **Edit** tab in the **Options** dialog box, this example collapses the selection before inserting "Hello." This technique prevents existing document text from being replaced.

```vba
If Options.ReplaceSelection = True Then
    Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    Selection.TypeText Text:="Hello"
End If
```

This example inserts "Title" followed by a new paragraph.

```vba
Options.ReplaceSelection = False
With Selection
    .TypeText Text:="Title"
    .TypeParagraph
End With
```
Undo Method

Undoes the last action or a sequence of actions, which are displayed in the Undo list. Returns True if the actions were successfully undone.

expression.Undo(Times)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Times  Optional Variant. The number of actions to be undone.
Example

This example undoes the last two actions taken in Sales.doc.

Documents("Sales.doc").Undo 2

This example undoes the last action. If the action is successfully undone, a message is displayed in the status bar.

On Error Resume Next
If ActiveDocument.Undo = False Then  
   StatusBar = "Undo was unsuccessful"
UndoClear Method

Clears the list of actions that can be undone for the specified document. Corresponds to the list of items that appears when you click the arrow beside the Undo button on the Standard toolbar.

**Note** Include this method at the end of a macro to keep Visual Basic actions from appearing in the Undo box (for example, "VBA-Selection.InsertAfter").

`expression.UndoClear`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Example

This example clears the list of actions that can be undone for the active document.

`ActiveDocument.UndoClear`
Ungroup Method

Ungroups any grouped shapes in the specified shape or range of shapes. Disassembles pictures and OLE objects within the specified shape or range of shapes. Returns the ungrouped shapes as a single ShapeRange object.

expression. Ungroup

expression Required. An expression that returns a ShapeRange object.
Remarks

Because a group of shapes is treated as a single object, grouping and ungrouping shapes changes the number of items in the Shapes collection and changes the index numbers of items that come after the affected items in the collection.
Example

This example ungroups any grouped shapes and disassembles any pictures or OLE objects on myDocument.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
    s.UnGroup
Next

This example ungroups any grouped shapes on myDocument without disassembling pictures or OLE objects on the document.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
    If s.Type = msoGroup Then s.UnGroup
Next
**Unlink Method**

**Field** object: Replaces the specified field with its most recent result.

**Fields** object: Replaces all the fields in the **Fields** collection with their most recent results.

*expression.Unlink*

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Field** or **Fields** object.
Remarks

When you unlink a field, it's current result is converted to text or a graphic and can no longer be updated automatically. Note that some fields—such as XE (Index Entry) fields and SEQ (Sequence) fields—cannot be unlinked.
Example

This example unlinks the first field in "Sales.doc."

Documents("Sales.doc").Fields(1).Unlink

This example updates and unlinks all the fields in the first section in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Fields
   .Update
   .Unlink
End With
Unload Method

Unloads all loaded add-ins and, depending on the value of the RemoveFromList argument, removes them from the AddIns collection.

expression.Unload(RemoveFromList)

expression Required. An expression that returns an AddIns object.

RemoveFromList Required Boolean. True to remove the unloaded add-ins from the AddIns collection (the names are removed from the Templates and Add-ins dialog box). False to leave the unloaded add-ins in the collection.

If the Autoload property for an unloaded add-in returns True, Unload cannot remove that add-in from the AddIns collection, regardless of the value of RemoveFromList.
Remarks

To unload a single template or WLL, set the Installed property of the AddIn object to False. To remove a single template or WLL from the AddIns collection, apply the Delete method to the AddIn object.
Example

This example unloads all the add-ins listed in the **Templates and Add-ins** dialog box. The add-in names remain in the **AddIns** collection.

If `AddIns.Count > 0` Then `AddIns.UnLoad` RemoveFromList:=False
Update Method

Update method as it applies to the **Field** object.

Updates the result of the field object. When applied to a **Field** object, returns **True** if the field is updated successfully.

`expression.Update`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Update method as it applies to the **Fields** object.

Updates the result of the fields object. When applied to a **Fields** collection, returns 0 (zero) if no errors occur when the fields are updated, or returns a **Long** that represents the index of the first field that contains an error.

`expression.Update`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Update method as it applies to the **Dialog, Index, LinkFormat, TableOfAuthorities, TableOfContents, and TableOfFigures** objects.

Updates the values shown in a built-in Microsoft Word dialog box, updates the specified link, or updates the entries shown in specified index, table of authorities, table of figures or table of contents.

**Note**  Use the **UpdatePageNumbers** method to update the page numbers of items in a table of contents or figures.

`expression.Update`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Fields** object.

This example updates all the fields in the active document. A return value of 0 (zero) indicates that the fields were updated without error.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Fields.Update = 0 Then
    MsgBox "Update Successful"
Else
    MsgBox "Field " & ActiveDocument.Fields.Update & ", has an error"
End If
```

This example updates any fields in the active document that aren't updated automatically.

```vba
For Each afield In ActiveDocument.Fields
    If afield.LinkFormat.AutoUpdate = False Then
        afield.LinkFormat.Update
    Next afield
```

As it applies to the **TableOfFigures** object.

This example updates the first table of figures in the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.TableOfFigures(1).Update
End If
```

As it applies to the **Field** object.

This example updates the first field in the active document and displays a message in the status bar indicating whether or not the field was updated successfully.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Update = True Then
    StatusBar = "Field updated"
Else
```
As it applies to the **Dialog** object.

This example returns a **Dialog** object that refers to the Font dialog box. The font applied to the Selection object is changed to Arial, the dialog values are updated, and the Font dialog box is displayed.

```vba
StatusBar = "Error, field not updated"
End If

Set myDialog = Dialogs(wdDialogFormatFont)
Selection.Font.Name = "Arial"
myDialog.Update
myDialog.Show
```
UpdateAutoFormat Method

Updates the table with the characteristics of a predefined table format. For example, if you apply a table format with AutoFormat and then insert rows and columns, the table may no longer match the predefined look. **UpdateAutoFormat** restores the format.

`expression.UpdateAutoFormat`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Table** object.
Example

This example creates a table, applies a predefined format to it, adds a row, and then reapplies the predefined format.

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table

Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set tableNew = docNew.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 5, 5)

With tableNew
    .AutoFormat Format:=wdTableFormatColumns1
End With
MsgBox "Click OK to reapply autoformatting."

tableNew.UpdateAutoFormat

This example restores the predefined format to the table that contains the insertion point.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Tables(1).UpdateAutoFormat
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
```
UpdateDocument Method

Updates the envelope in the document with the current envelope settings.

Note If you use this property before an envelope has been added to the document, an error occurs.

expression.UpdateDocument

expression Required. An expression that returns an Envelope object.
Example

This example formats the envelope in Report.doc to use a custom envelope size (4.5 inches by 7.5 inches).

Sub UpdateEnvelope()
    On Error GoTo errhandler
    With Documents("Report.doc").Envelope
        .DefaultHeight = InchesToPoints(4.5)
        .DefaultWidth = InchesToPoints(7.5)
        UpdateDocument
    End With
    Exit Sub
errhandler:
    If Err = 5852 Then _
        MsgBox "Report.doc doesn't include an envelope"
End Sub

This example adds an envelope to the active document, using predefined addresses. The default envelope bar code and Facing Identification Mark (FIMA) settings are set to True, and the envelope in the active document is updated.

Dim strAddress As String
Dim strReturn As String

strAddress = "Darlene Rudd" & vbCr & "1234 E. Main St." _
& vbCr & "Our Town, WA  98004"
strReturn = "Patricia Reed" & vbCr & "N. 33rd St." _
& vbCr & "Other Town, WA  98040"
ActiveDocument.Envelope.Insert _
    Address:=strAddress, ReturnAddress:=strReturn
With ActiveDocument.Envelope
    .DefaultPrintBarCode = True
    .DefaultPrintFIMA = True
    UpdateDocument
End With
**UpdatePageNumbers Method**

Updates the page numbers for items in the specified table of contents or table of figures.

`expression.UpdatePageNumbers`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `TableOfContents` or `TableOfFigures` object.
Example

This example updates all tables of figures in Sales.doc.

Dim tofLoop As TableOfFigures

For Each tofLoop In Documents("Sales.doc").TablesOfFigures
tофLoop.UpdatePageNumbers
Next tofLoop

This example inserts a page break at the insertion point and then updates the page numbers for the first table of contents in the active document.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.InsertBreak Type:=wdPageBreak
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1).UpdatePageNumbers
**UpdateSource Method**

Saves the changes made to the results of an INCLUDETEXT field back to the source document.

**Note** The source document must be formatted as a Word document.

`expression.UpdateSource`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a *Field* or *Fields* object.
Example

This example updates the INCLUDETEXT fields in the active document.

Dim fldLoop As Field

For Each fldLoop In ActiveDocument.Fields
    If fldLoop.Type = wdFieldIncludeText Then _
        fldLoop.UpdateSource
Next fldLoop
UpdateStyles Method

Copies all styles from the attached template into the document, overwriting any existing styles in the document that have the same name.

`expression.UpdateStyles`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Example

This example copies the styles from the attached template into each open document, and then it closes each document.

For Each aDoc In Documents
   aDoc.UpdateStyles
   aDoc.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
Next aDoc

This example changes the formatting of the Heading 1 style in the template attached to the active document. The **UpdateStyles** method updates the styles in the active document, including the Heading 1 style.

Set aDoc = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument
With aDoc.Styles(wdStyleHeading1).Font
   .Name = "Arial"
   .Bold = False
End With
aDoc.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
ActiveDocument.UpdateStyles
**UpdateSummaryProperties Method**

Updates the keyword and comment text in the **Properties** dialog box (File menu) to reflect the AutoSummary content for the specified document.

`expression.UpdateSummaryProperties`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
Example

This example highlights key points in the active document and updates the summary information in the Properties dialog box (File menu).

With ActiveDocument
    .AutoSummarize Length:=wd25Percent, _
        Mode:=wdSummaryModeHighlight
    .UpdateSummaryProperties
End With
**UseDefaultFolderSuffix Method**

Sets the folder suffix for the specified document to the default suffix for the language support you have selected or installed.

*expression*.UseDefaultFolderSuffix

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `WebOptions` object.
Remarks

Microsoft Word uses the folder suffix when you save a document as a Web page, use long file names, and choose to save supporting files in a separate folder (that is, if the UseLongFileNames and OrganizeInFolder properties are set to True).

The suffix appears in the folder name after the document name. For example, if the document is called "Doc1" and the language is English, the folder name is Doc1_files. The available folder suffixes are listed in the FolderSuffix property topic.
Example

This example sets the folder suffix for the active document to the default suffix.

ActiveDocument.WebOptions.UseDefaultFolderSuffix
UserPicture Method

Fills the specified shape with one large image. If you want to fill the shape with small tiles of an image, use the UserTextured method.

`expression.UserPicture(PictureFile)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a FillFormat object.

*PictureFile* Required *String*. The name of the picture file.
Example

This example adds two rectangles to the active document. The rectangle on the left is filled with one large image of the picture in Tiles.bmp; the rectangle on the right is filled with many small tiles of the picture in Tiles.bmp.

Sub Pic()
    With ActiveDocument.Shapes
        .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 0, 0, 200, 100).Fill _
        .UserPicture "C:\Windows\Tiles.bmp"
        .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 300, 0, 200, 100).Fill _
        .UserTextured "C:\Windows\Tiles.bmp"
    End With
End Sub
UserTextured Method

Fills the specified shape with small tiles of an image. If you want to fill the shape with one large image, use the UserPicture method.

```
expression.UserTextured(TextureFile)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a FillFormat object.

**TextureFile**  Required String. The name of the picture file.
Example

This example adds two rectangles to the active document. The rectangle on the left is filled with one large image of the picture in Tiles.bmp; the rectangle on the right is filled with many small tiles of the picture in Tiles.bmp

Sub Texture()
    With ActiveDocument.Shapes
        .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 0, 0, 200, 100).Fill_
            UserPicture "C:\Windows\Tiles.bmp"
        .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 300, 0, 200, 100).Fill_
            UserTextured "C:\Windows\Tiles.bmp"
    End With
End Sub
Validate Method

Verifies an individual XML element or the entire document against the attached XML schema or schemas.

`expression.Validate()`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the Validate method with the ValidationStatus and ValidationErrorText properties to determine if an XML element is valid against the applied schema and what error text to display to the user. Use the SetValidationError method to override the schema violations with custom validation errors.

When you run the Validate method, Word populates the XMLSchemaViolations collection with the XML nodes that have validation errors.
Example

The following example checks each element and attribute in the active document and displays a message containing the elements and attributes that do not pass validation according to the schema and a description of why.

Dim objNode As XMLNode
Dim strValid As String

For Each objNode In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
    objNode.Validate
    If objNode.ValidationStatus <> wdXMLValidationStatusOK Then
        strValid = strValid & objNode.BaseName & vbTab & _
                   objNode.ValidationErrorText & vbCrLf
    End If
Next

MsgBox "The following elements do not validate against " & _
       "the schema." & vbCrLf & vbCrLf & strValid & vbCrLf & _
       "You should fix these elements before continuing."
ValidLinkTarget Method

Determines whether the text frame of one shape can be linked to the text frame of another shape. Returns True if TargetTextFrame is a valid target. Returns False if TargetTextFrame already contains text or is already linked, or if the shape doesn't support attached text.

expression.(ValidLinkTarget(TargetTextFrame))

expression  Required. An expression that returns a TextFrame object.

TargetTextFrame  Required TextFrame object. The target text frame that you'd like to link the text frame returned by expression to.
Example

This example checks to see whether the text frames for the first and second shapes in the active document can be linked to one another. If so, the example links the two text frames.

Dim textFrame1 As TextFrame  ' Make sure to import TextFrame type if not imported already
Dim textFrame2 As TextFrame

Set textFrame1 = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).TextFrame
Set textFrame2 = ActiveDocument.Shapes(2).TextFrame
If textFrame1.ValidLinkTarget(textFrame2) = True Then
    textFrame1.Next = textFrame2
End If
**ViewCode Method**

Displays the code window for the selected ActiveX control in the specified document.

**Note** This method is available only from outside of Word.

*expression*.ViewCode

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
ViewPropertyBrowser Method

Displays the property window for the selected ActiveX control in the specified document.

**Note**  This method is available only from outside of Word.

`expression.ViewPropertyBrowser`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
WebPagePreview Method

Displays a preview of the current document as it would look if saved as a Web page.

*expression*.WebPagePreview

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example displays the current document as it would appear if saved as a Web page.

ActiveDocument.WebPagePreview
WholeStory Method

Expands a range or selection to include the entire story.

expression.WholeStory

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range or Selection object.
Remarks

The following instructions, where myRange is a valid **Range** object, are functionally equivalent:

```plaintext
myRange.WholeStory
myRange.Expand Unit:=wdStory
```
Example

This example expands `myRange` to include the entire story and then applies the Arial font to the range.

```vba
Set myRange = Selection.Range
myRange.WholeStory
myRange.Font.Name = "Arial"
```

This example expands `myRange` to include the entire comments story (`wdCommentsStory`) and then copies the comments into a new document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Comments(1).Range
    myRange.WholeStory
    myRange.Copy
    Documents.Add.Content.Paste
End If
```
ZOrder Method

Moves the specified shape in front of or behind other shapes in the collection (that is, changes the shape's position in the z-order).

expression.ZOrder(ZOrderCmd)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

ZOrderCmd Required MsoZOrderCmd. Specifies where to move the specified shape relative to the other shapes.

MsoZOrderCmd can be one of these MsoZOrderCmd constants.

msBringForward
msBringInFrontOfText
msBringToFront
msSendBackward
msSendBehindText
msSendToBack
Remarks

Use the `ZOrderPosition` property to determine a shape's current position in the z-order.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and then places the oval as second from the back in the z-order if there is at least one other shape on the document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(Type:=msoShapeOval, Left:=100, _
    Top:=100, Width:=100, Height:=300)
    While .ZOrderPosition > 2
        .ZOrder msoSendBackward
    Wend
End With
```
Accent Property

True if a vertical accent bar separates the callout text from the callout line. Read/write MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue
msoFalse
msoTriStateMixed
msoTriStateToggle
msoTrue
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and a callout that points to the oval. The callout text won't have a border, but it will have a vertical accent bar that separates the text from the callout line.

Dim shapeCallout As Shape

With ActiveDocument.Shapes
  .AddShape msoShapeOval, 180, 200, 280, 130
  Set shapeCallout = .AddCallout(msoCalloutTwo, 420, 170, 170, 40)

  With shapeCallout
    .TextFrame.TextRange.Text = "My oval"
    .Callout.Accent = msoTrue
    .Callout.Border = msoFalse
  End With
End With
**AccentedLetters Property**

**True** if the specified index contains separate headings for accented letters (for example, words that begin with "À" are under one heading and words that begin with "A" are under another). Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example formats the first index in the active document in a single column, with the appropriate letter preceding each alphabetic group and separate headings for accented letters.

If ActiveDocument.Indexes.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Indexes(1)
        .HeadingSeparator = wdHeadingSeparatorLetter
        .NumberOfColumns = 1
        .AccentedLetters = True
    End With
End If
Show All
Active Property

Active property as it applies to the LineNumbering object.

True if line numbering is active for the specified document, section, or sections. Read/write Long.

expression.Active

description

expression Required. An expression that returns a LineNumbering object.

Active property as it applies to the Selection object.

True if the selection in the specified window or pane is active. Read-only Boolean.

expression.Active

description

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.

Active property as it applies to the Window object.

True if the specified window is active. Read-only Boolean.

expression.Active

description

expression Required. An expression that returns a Window object.
Example

As it applies to the **LineNumbering** object.

This example activates line numbering for the first section in the selection.

```vba
Sub CountByFive()
    With Selection.Sections(1).PageSetup.LineNumbering
        .Active = True
        .CountBy = 5
        .StartingNumber = 1
    End With
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Selection** object.

This example splits the active window into two panes and activates the selection in the first pane, if it isn't already active.

```vba
Sub SplitWindow()
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Split = True
    If ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Selection .Active = False Then
        ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Activate
    End If
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Window** object.

This example activates the first window in the **Windows** collection, if the window isn't currently active.

```vba
Sub ActiveWin()
    If Windows(1).Active = False Then Windows(1).Activate
End Sub
```
ActiveCustomDictionary Property

Returns or sets a Dictionary object that represents the custom dictionary to which words will be added. Read/write.
Example

This example displays the full path and file name of the active custom dictionary.

Set dicCustom = Application.CustomDictionaries.**ActiveCustomDictionary**
MsgBox dicCustom.Path & Application.PathSeparator & dicCustom.Name

This example clears all existing custom dictionaries, adds a custom dictionary named "Home.dic," and then loads the new dictionary.

Dim dicCustom As Dictionary
Application.CustomDictionaries.ClearAll

Set dicCustom = Application.CustomDictionaries._
    .Add(FileName:="C:\Program Files" _
          & "\Microsoft Office\Office\Home.dic")
Application.CustomDictionaries.**ActiveCustomDictionary** = dicCustom
ActiveDocument Property

Returns a Document object that represents the active document (the document with the focus). If there are no documents open, an error occurs. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the name of the active document, or if there are no documents open, it displays a message.

If Application.Documents.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.Name
Else
    MsgBox "No documents are open"
End If

This example collapses the selection to an insertion point and then creates a range for the next five characters in the selection.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=Selection.Start, _
    End:=Selection.Start + 5)

This example inserts texts at the beginning of the active document and then prints the document.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
With rngTemp
    .InsertBefore "Company Report"
    .Font.Name = "Arial"
    .Font.Size = 24
    .InsertParagraphAfter
End With
ActiveDocument.PrintOut
ActiveGrammarDictionary Property

Returns a Dictionary object that represents the active grammar dictionary for the specified language. Read-only.
Remarks

If there's no grammar dictionary installed for the specified language, this property returns Nothing.
Example

This example displays the full path and file name of the active grammar dictionary.

Dim lngLanguage As Long
Dim dicGrammar As Dictionary

lngLanguage = Selection.LanguageID
Set dicGrammar = Languages(lngLanguage).ActiveGrammarDictionary
MsgBox dicGrammar.Path & Application.PathSeparator & dicGrammar.Name
ActiveHyphenationDictionary Property

Returns a Dictionary object that represents the active hyphenation dictionary for the specified language. Read-only.
Remarks

If there's no hyphenation dictionary installed for the specified language, this property returns **Nothing**.
Example

This example displays the full path and file name of the active hyphenation dictionary.

Dim lngLanguage As Long
Dim dicHyphen As Dictionary

lngLanguage = Selection.LanguageID
Set dicHyphen = Languages(lngLanguage).ActiveHyphenationDictionary
If dicHyphen Is Nothing Then
    MsgBox "No hyphenation dictionary installed!"
Else
    MsgBox dicHyphen.Path & Application.PathSeparator & dicHyphen.Name
End If
ActivePane Property

Returns a Pane object that represents the active pane for the specified window. Read-only.
Example

This example splits the active window and then activates the next pane after the active pane.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .Split = True
    .ActivePane.Next.Activate
    MsgBox "Pane " & .ActivePane.Index & " is active"
End With
```

This example activates the first window and displays tabs in the active pane.

```vba
With Application.Windows(1)
    .Activate
    .ActivePane.View.ShowTabs = True
End With
```
ActivePrinter Property

Returns or sets the name of the active printer. Read/write String.
Example

This example displays the name of the active printer.

MsgBox "The name of the active printer is " & ActivePrinter

This example makes a network HP LaserJet IIISi printer the active printer.
Application.ActivePrinter = "HP LaserJet IIISi on \printers\laser"

This example makes a local HP LaserJet 4 printer on LPT1 the active printer.
Application.ActivePrinter = "HP LaserJet 4 local on LPT1:"
ActiveRecord Property

Returns or sets the active mail merge data record. Can be either a valid data record number in the query result or one of the following read/write WdMailMergeActiveRecord constants.

WdMailMergeActiveRecord can be one of these WdMailMergeActiveRecord constants.

- wdLastRecord
- wdNoActiveRecord
- wdFirstRecord
- wdNextRecord
- wdPreviousRecord

Note  The active data record number is the position of the record in the query result produced by the current query options; as such, this number isn't necessarily the position of the record in the data source.
Example

This example hides the mail merge field codes in the active document so that the merge data is visible in the main document. The active record is then advanced to the next record in the data source.

If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.MainDocumentType <> _wdNotAMergeDocument Then
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
        .ViewMailMergeFieldCodes = False
        .DataSource.ActiveRecord = wdNextRecord
    End With
End If

This example returns the numerical position of the active data record from Main2.doc.

Dim intRecordNumber as Integer

If Documents("Main2.doc").MailMerge.State = _wdMainAndDataSource Or _wdMainAndDataSourceAndHeader Then
    intRecordNumber = Documents("Main2.doc").MailMerge.DataSource.ActiveRecord
End If
ActiveSpellingDictionary Property

Returns a Dictionary object that represents the active spelling dictionary for the specified language.

expression.ActiveSpellingDictionary

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Language object.
Remarks

If there's no spelling dictionary installed for the specified language, this property returns *Nothing*. 
Example

This example returns the full path and file name of the active spelling dictionary.

Dim lngLanguage As Long
Dim dicSpelling As Dictionary
lngLanguage = Selection.LanguageID
Set dicSpelling = Languages(lngLanguage).ActiveSpellingDictionary
If dicSpelling Is Nothing Then
    MsgBox "No spelling dictionary installed!"
Else
    MsgBox dicSpelling.Path & Application.PathSeparator & dicSpelling.Name
End If
ActiveTheme Property

Returns the name of the active theme plus the theme formatting options for the specified document. Returns "none" if the document doesn't have an active theme. Read-only String.
Remarks

For an explanation of the value returned by this property, see the *Name* argument of the *ApplyTheme* method. The value returned by this property may not correspond to the theme's display name. To return a theme's display name, use the *ActiveThemeDisplayName* property.
Example

This example applies a theme and then displays the name of the active theme plus the theme formatting options for the current document.

Sub CheckTheme()
    ActiveDocument.ApplyTheme "artsy 100"
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.\texttt{ActiveTheme}
End Sub
ActiveThemeDisplayName Property

Returns the display name of the active theme for the specified document. Returns "none" if the document doesn't have an active theme. Read-only String.
Remarks

A theme's display name is the name that appears in the Theme dialog box. This name may not correspond to the string you would use to set a default theme or to apply a theme to a document.
Example

This example returns the display name of the active theme for the current document.

Sub DisplayThemeName()
    ActiveDocument.ApplyTheme "artsy 100"
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.ActiveThemeDisplayname
End Sub
ActiveThesaurusDictionary Property

Returns a Dictionary object that represents the active thesaurus dictionary for the specified language.

expression.ActiveThesaurusDictionary

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Language object.
Remarks

If there's no thesaurus dictionary installed for the specified language, this property returns **Nothing**.
Example

This example returns the full path and file name of the active thesaurus dictionary.

```vba
Dim lngLanguage As Long
Dim dicThesaurus As Dictionary

lngLanguage = Selection.LanguageID
Set dicThesaurus = Languages(lngLanguage).ActiveThesaurusDictionary
If dicThesaurus Is Nothing Then
    MsgBox "No thesaurus dictionary installed!"
Else
    MsgBox dicThesaurus.Path & Application.PathSeparator & dicThesaurus.Name
End If
```
ActiveWindow Property

Returns a Window object that represents the active window (the window with the focus). If there are no windows open, an error occurs. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the caption text for the active window.

Sub WindowCaption()
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.**ActiveWindow**.Caption
End Sub

This example opens a new window for the active window of the active document and then tiles all the windows.

Sub WindowTiled()
    Dim wndTileWindow As Window

    Set wndTileWindow = ActiveDocument.**ActiveWindow**.NewWindow
    Windows.Arrange ArrangeStyle:=wdTiled
End Sub

This example splits the first document window.

Sub WindowSplit()
    Documents(1).**ActiveWindow**.Split = True
End Sub
ActiveWritingStyle Property

Returns or sets the writing style for a specified language in the specified document. Read/write String.

**Note**  The **WritingStyleList** property returns an array of the names of the available writing styles.

```
expression.ActiveWritingStyle(LanguageID)
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

**LanguageID**  Required **Variant**. The language to set the writing style for in the specified document. Can be either a string or one of the following **WdLanguageID** constants.

WdLanguageID can be one of these WdLanguageID constants.

- wdAfrikaans
- wdAlbanian
- wdArabic
- wdArabicAlgeria
- wdArabicBahrain
- wdArabicEgypt
- wdArabicIraq
- wdArabicJordan
- wdArabicKuwait
- wdArabicLebanon
- wdArabicLibya
- wdArabicMorocco
- wdArabicOman
- wdArabicQatar
- wdArabicSyria
- wdArabicTunisia
- wdArabicUAE
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example sets the writing style used for French, German, and U.S. English for the active document. You must have the grammar files installed for French, German, and U.S. English to run this example.

With ActiveDocument
    .ActiveWritingStyle(wdFrench) = "Commercial"
    .ActiveWritingStyle(wdGerman) = "Technisch/Wiss"
    .ActiveWritingStyle(wdEnglishUS) = "Technical"
End With

This example returns the writing style for the language of the selection.

Sub WhichLanguage()
    Dim varLang As Variant
    varLang = Selection.LanguageID
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.ActiveWritingStyle(varLang)
End Sub
ActiveXControl Property

Returns an Object that represents an ActiveX control displayed in the Document Actions task pane.

expression.ActiveXControl

expression  Required. An expression that returns a SmartTagAction object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, see the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example accesses the ActiveX control for the first smart tag in the active document. This example assumes that the first smart tag action for the specified smart tag is an ActiveX control.

Dim objControl As Object

Set objControl = ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1).ActiveXControl
AddBiDirectionalMarksWhenSavingTextFile Property

**True** if Microsoft Word adds bidirectional control characters when saving a document as a text file. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.AddBiDirectionalMarksWhenSavingTextFile

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Saving text files with bidirectional control characters preserves right-to-left and left-to-right properties and the order of neutral characters.

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets Word to add bidirectional control characters when saving a document as a text file.

Options. `AddBiDirectionalMarksWhenSavingTextFile = True`
AddControlCharacters Property

True if Microsoft Word adds bidirectional control characters when cutting and copying text. Read/write Boolean.

expression.AddControlCharacters

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets Word to add bidirectional control characters when cutting and copying text.

Options.\texttt{AddControlCharacters} = True
AddHebDoubleQuote Property

**True** if Microsoft Word encloses number formats in double quotation marks ("). Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.AddHebDoubleQuote`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets Word to enclose number formats in double quotation marks (").

Options.\AddHebDoubleQuote = True
**AddIns Property**

Returns an **AddIns** collection that represents all available add-ins, regardless of whether they're currently loaded. The **AddIns** collection includes the global templates and Word add-in libraries (WLLs) listed in the **Templates and Add-ins** dialog box (**Tools** menu). Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example returns the total number of add-ins.

Dim intAddIns as Integer

intAddIns = AddIns.Count

This example displays the name of each add-in in the Addins collection.

Dim addinLoop as AddIn

For Each addinLoop In AddIns
    MsgBox addinLoop.Name
Next addinLoop
Address Property

Address property as it applies to the Envelope object.

Returns the envelope delivery address as a Range object. Read-only.

expression.Address

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Note An error occurs if you use this property when there hasn't been an envelope added to the specified document.

Address property as it applies to the Hyperlink object.

Returns or sets the address (for example, a file name or URL) of the specified hyperlink. Read/write String.

expression.Address

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Envelope** object.

This example displays the delivery address if an envelope has been added to the document; otherwise, it displays a message.

On Error GoTo errhandler
addr = ActiveDocument.Envelope.Address.Text
MsgBox Prompt:=addr, Title:="Delivery Address"
errhandler:
If Err = 5852 Then MsgBox "Insert an envelope into the document"

As it applies to the **Hyperlink** object.

This example adds a hyperlink to the selection in the active document, sets the address, and then displays the address in a message box.

Set aHLink = ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks.Add( _
    Anchor:=Selection.Range, _
    Address:="http://forms")
MsgBox "The hyperlink goes to " & aHLink.Address

If the active document includes hyperlinks, this example inserts a list of the hyperlink destinations at the end of the document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument._
    .Range(Start:=ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1)
Count = 0
For Each aHyperlink In ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks
    Count = Count + 1
    With myRange
        .InsertAfter "Hyperlink #" & Count & vbCrLf
        .InsertAfter aHyperlink.Address
        .InsertParagraphAfter
    End With
Next aHyperlink
AddressFromLeft Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the left edge of the envelope and the delivery address. Read/write Single.

Note If you use this property before an envelope has been added to the document, an error occurs.
Example

This example creates a new document and adds an envelope with a predefined delivery address and return address. The example then sets the distance between the left edge of the envelope and the delivery address to 3.75 inches.

Dim strAddress As String
Dim strReturn As String

strAddress = "James Allard" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." & vbCrLf & "Our Town, WA 98004"
strReturn = "Rich Andrews" & vbCrLf & "123 Main" & vbCrLf & "Other Town, WA 98004"

With Documents.AddEnvelope
  .Insert Address:=strAddress, ReturnAddress:=strReturn
  .AddressFromLeft = InchesToPoints(3.75)
End With
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
AddressFromTop Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the top edge of the envelope and the delivery address. Read/write Single.

Note If you use this property before an envelope has been added to the document, an error occurs.
**Example**

This example creates a new document and adds an envelope with a predefined delivery address and return address. The example then sets the distance between the top edge of the envelope and the delivery address to 1.75 inches and sets the distance between the left edge of the envelope and the delivery address is set to 3.75 inches.

```vba
Dim strAddress As String
Dim strReturn As String
strAddress = "Michael Bunney" & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." & vbCrLf & "Our Town, WA 98040"
strReturn = "Kate Dresen" & vbCrLf & "123 Main" & vbCrLf & "Other Town, WA 98040"

With Documents.Add.Envelope
    .Insert Address:=strAddress, ReturnAddress:=strReturn
    .AddressFromTop = InchesToPoints(1.75)
    .AddressFromLeft = InchesToPoints(3.75)
End With

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
```
AddressStyle Property

Returns a Style object that represents the delivery address style for the envelope. Read-only

Note If an envelope is added to the document, text formatted with the Envelope Address style is automatically updated.
Example

This example modifies the font formatting associated with the Envelope Address style.

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument.Envelope.AddressStyle.Font
    .Bold = False
    .Name = "Times New Roman"
    .Size = 16
End With
```
AddSpaceBetweenFarEastAndAlpha Property

True if Microsoft Word is set to automatically add spaces between Japanese and Latin text for the specified paragraphs. This property returns wdUndefined if it’s set to True for only some of the specified paragraphs. Read/write Long.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically add spaces between Japanese and Latin text for the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).AddSpaceBetweenFarEastAndAlpha = True
AddSpaceBetweenFarEastAndDigit Property

**True** if Microsoft Word is set to automatically add spaces between Japanese text and numbers for the specified paragraphs. This property returns **wdUndefined** if it’s set to **True** for only some of the specified paragraphs. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically add spaces between Japanese text and numbers for the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).AddSpaceBetweenFarEastAndDigit = True
Adjustments Property

Adjustments property as it applies to the Shape object.

Returns an Adjustments object that contains adjustment values for all the adjustments in the specified Shape object that represents an AutoShape or WordArt. Read-only.

Adjustments property as it applies to the ShapeRange object.

Returns an Adjustments object that contains adjustment values for all the adjustments in the specified ShapeRange object that represents an AutoShape or WordArt. Read-only.
Example

As it applies to the Shape object.

This example sets to 0.25 the value of adjustment one on shape three on myDocument.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
myDocument.Shapes(3).Adjustments(1) = 0.25
Alias Property

Returns a String that represents the friendly name for the specified object.

expression.Alias

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example displays the friendly name for the first schema attached to the active document.

MsgBox Application.XMLNamespaces(1).Alias
Alignment Property

Alignment property as it applies to the `HorizontalLineFormat` object.

Returns or sets a `WdHorizontalAlignment` constant that represents the alignment for the specified horizontal line. Read/write.

WdHorizontalAlignment can be one of these `WdHorizontalAlignment` constants.
- `wdHorizontalAlignmentAlignCenter`
- `wdHorizontalAlignmentAlignRight`
- `wdHorizontalAlignmentAlignLeft`

`expression.Alignment`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `HorizontalLineFormat` object.

Alignment property as it applies to the `ListLevel` object.

Returns or sets a `WdListLevelAlignment` constant that represents the alignment for the list level of the list template. Read/write.

WdListLevelAlignment can be one of these `WdListLevelAlignment` constants.
- `wdListLevelAlignLeft`
- `wdListLevelAlignCenter`
- `wdListLevelAlignRight`

`expression.Alignment`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `ListLevel` object.

Alignment property as it applies to the `PageNumber` object.

Returns or sets a `WdPageNumberAlignment` constant that represents the
alignment for the page number. Read/write.

WdPageNumberAlignment can be one of these WdPageNumberAlignment constants.

wdAlignPageNumberInside
wdAlignPageNumberOutside
wdAlignPageNumberCenter
wdAlignPageNumberLeft
wdAlignPageNumberRight

expression.Alignment

expression  Required. An expression that returns a PageNumber object.

Alignment property as it applies to the Paragraph, ParagraphFormat, and Paragraphs objects.

Returns or sets a WdParagraphAlignment constant that represents the alignment for the specified paragraphs. Read/write.

WdParagraphAlignment can be one of these WdParagraphAlignment constants.

wdAlignParagraphCenter
wdAlignParagraphDistribute
wdAlignParagraphJustify
wdAlignParagraphJustifyHi
wdAlignParagraphJustifyLow
wdAlignParagraphJustifyMed
wdAlignParagraphLeft
wdAlignParagraphRight
wdAlignParagraphThaiJustify

expression.Alignment

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Paragraph, ParagraphFormat, or Paragraphs object.
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

Alignment property as it applies to the Row, Rows, and TableStyle objects.

Returns or sets a **WdRowAlignment** constant that represents the alignment for the specified rows. Read/write.

WdRowAlignment can be one of these WdRowAlignment constants.  
`wdAlignRowLeft`  
`wdAlignRowCenter`  
`wdAlignRowRight`

```
expression.Alignment
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Row**, **Rows**, or **TableStyle** object.

Alignment property as it applies to the TabStop object.

Returns or sets a **WdTabAlignment** constant that represents the alignment for the specified tab stop. Read/write.

WdTabAlignment can be one of these WdTabAlignment constants.  
`wdAlignTabBar`  
`wdAlignTabCenter`  
`wdAlignTabDecimal`  
`wdAlignTabLeft`  
`wdAlignTabList`  
`wdAlignTabRight`

```
expression.Alignment
```
expression Required. An expression that returns a TabStop object.

Alignment property as it applies to the TextEffectFormat object.

Returns or sets an MsoTextEffectAlignment constant that represents the alignment for the specified text effect. Read/write.

MsoTextEffectAlignment can be one of these MsoTextEffectAlignment constants.
- msoTextEffectAlignmentCentered
- msoTextEffectAlignmentLeft
- msoTextEffectAlignmentLetterJustify
- msoTextEffectAlignmentMixed
- msoTextEffectAlignmentRight
- msoTextEffectAlignmentStretchJustify
- msoTextEffectAlignmentWordJustify

expression.Alignment

expression Required. An expression that returns a TextEffectFormat object.
Example

As it applies to the **Paragraph** object.

This example right-aligns the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
Sub AlignParagraph()
    ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Alignment = wdAlignParagraphRight
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Rows** object.

This example centers all the rows in the first table of the active document.

```vba
Sub CenterRows()
    ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.Alignment = wdAlignRowCenter
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **TabStop** object.

This example centers the first tab stop in the first paragraph of the active document.

```vba
Sub CenterTabStop()
    ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops(1).Alignment = wdAlignTabCenter
End Sub
```
AllCaps Property

*True* if the font is formatted as all capital letters. Returns *True, False*, or *wdUndefined* (a mixture of *True* and *False*). Can be set to *True, False*, or *wdToggle* (reverses the current setting). Read/write *Long*. 
Remarks

Setting `AllCaps` to `True` sets `SmallCaps` to `False`, and vice versa.
Example

This example checks the third paragraph in the active document for text formatted as all capital letters.

If ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range.Font.AllCaps = True Then
    MsgBox "Text is all caps."
Else
    MsgBox "Text is not all caps."
End if

This example formats the selected text as all capital letters.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.AllCaps = True
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
AllowAccentedUppercase Property

**True** if accents are retained when a French language character is changed to uppercase. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

This property affects only text that's been marked as standard French. For all other languages, accents are always retained even if the AllowAccentedUppercase property is set to False.

If you change a character back to lowercase after an accent mark has been stripped from it, the accent won't reappear.
Example

This example sets Word to remove accent marks when characters in French text are changed to uppercase.

Options.AllowAccentedUppercase = False

This example returns the status of the Allow accented uppercase in French option on the Edit tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim blnUppercaseAccents as Boolean

blnUppercaseAccents = Options.AllowAccentedUppercase
AllowAutoFit Property

Allows Microsoft Word to automatically resize cells in a table to fit their contents. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.AllowAutoFit`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the first table in the active document to automatically resize based on its contents.

Sub AllowFit()
    ActiveDocument.Tables(1).AllowAutoFit = True
End Sub
AllowBreakAcrossPage Property

Sets or returns a Long indicating whether lines in the rows of tables formatted with a specified style break across pages. **True** to break the lines in table rows across page breaks. **False** to keep the lines in a row of a table all on the same page. The default setting is **True**. Read/write.

*expression*.AllowBreakAcrossPage

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats rows in tables formatted with the "Table Grid" style to not break at page breaks.

Sub DontSplitRows()
    ActiveDocument.Styles("Table Grid")
        .Table.AllowBreakAcrossPage = False
End Sub
AllowBreakAcrossPages Property

**True** if the text in a table row or rows are allowed to split across a page break. Can be **True, False** or **wd Undefined** (only some of the specified text is allowed to split). Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.AllowBreakAcrossPages

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **TableStyle** object.
Example

This example creates a new document with a 5x5 table and prevents the third row of the table from being split during pagination.

Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table

Set docNew = Documents.Add
    NumRows:=5, NumColumns:=5)

tableNew.Rows(3).AllowBreakAcrossPages = False

This example determines whether the rows in the current table can be split across pages. If the insertion point isn't in a table, a message box is displayed.

Dim lngAllowBreak as Long

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
If Selection.Tables.Count = 0 Then
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
Else
    lngAllowBreak = Selection.Rows.AllowBreakAcrossPages
End If
AllowClickAndTypeMouse Property

**True** if Click and Type functionality is enabled. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.allowClickAndTypeMouse

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on Click and Type, see About Click and Type.
Example

This example checks to determine whether Click and Type functionality is enabled. If it isn't enabled, the example sets this functionality based on the user's choice.

If Options.AllowClickAndTypeMouse = False Then
  x = MsgBox("Do you want to use Click and Type?", _
           vbYesNo)
  If x = vbYes Then
    Options.AllowClickAndTypeMouse = True
    MsgBox "Click and Type enabled!"
  End If
End If
AllowCombinedAuxiliaryForms Property

True if Microsoft Word ignores auxiliary verb forms when checking spelling in a Korean language document. Read/write Boolean.

expression.AllowCombinedAuxiliaryForms

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example asks the user whether Microsoft Word should ignore auxiliary verb forms when checking spelling in a Korean language document.

If Options.AllowCombinedAuxiliaryForms = False Then
    x = MsgBox("Do you want to ignore auxiliary " _
        & "verb forms when checking spelling?", _
        vbYesNo)
    If x = vbYes Then
        Options.AllowCombinedAuxiliaryForms = True
        MsgBox "Auxiliary verb forms will be ignored!"
    End If
End If
AllowCompoundNounProcessing Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores compound nouns when checking spelling in a Korean language document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.AllowCompoundNounProcessing

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example asks the user whether Microsoft Word should ignore compound nouns when checking spelling in a Korean language document.

If Options.AllowCompoundNounProcessing = False Then
    x = MsgBox("Do you want to ignore compound " _ & "nouns when checking spelling?", _
    vbYesNo)
    If x = vbYes Then
        Options.AllowCompoundNounProcessing = True
        MsgBox "Compound nouns will be ignored!"
    End If
End If
AllowDragAndDrop Property

**True** if dragging and dropping can be used to move or copy a selection. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example turns on the drag-and-drop editing feature.

Options.AllowDragAndDrop = True

This example returns the status the Drag-and-Drop text editing option on the Edit tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim blnDragAndDrop as Boolean
blnDragAndDrop = Options.AllowDragAndDrop
AllowFastSave Property

**True** if Word saves only changes to a document. When reopening the document, Word uses the saved changes to reconstruct the document. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

The *AllowFastSave* and *CreateBackup* properties cannot be set to *True* concurrently.
Example

This example sets Word to save the complete document, and then it saves the active document.

Options.AllowFastSave = False
ActiveDocument.Save

This example returns the current status of the Allow fast saves option on the Save tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim blnFastSave as Boolean
blnFastSave = Options.AllowFastSave
AllowOverlap Property

**Rows** object: Returns or sets a value that specifies whether the specified rows can overlap other rows. Returns **wdUndefined** if the specified rows include both overlapping rows and nonoverlapping rows. Can be set to either **True** or **False**. Read/write **Long**. Setting **AllowOverlap** to **True** also sets **WrapAroundText** to **True**, and setting **WrapAroundText** to **False** also sets **AllowOverlap** to **False**.

**WrapFormat** object: Returns or sets a value that specifies whether a given shape can overlap other shapes. Can be set to either **True** or **False**. Read/write **Long**.
Remarks

Because HTML doesn't support overlapping tables or shapes, **AllowOverlap** is ignored in Web layout view.
Example

This example specifies that text wraps around the selected table and that the table doesn’t overlap any other wrapped tables.

Selection.Rows.WrapAroundText = True
Selection.Rows.AllowOverlap = False

This example specifies that the first shape in the active document can overlap other shapes.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).WrapFormat.AllowOverlap = True
AllowPageBreaks Property

Allows Microsoft Word to break the specified table across pages. Read/write Boolean.

`expression.AllowPageBreaks`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the second table in the active document to break across pages.

Sub BreakRow()
    ActiveDocument.Tables(2).AllowPageBreaks = True
End Sub
AllowPixelUnits Property

True if Microsoft Word uses pixels as the default unit of measurement for HTML features that support measurements. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Word to allow pixels as the default unit of measurement for HTML features.

Options.AllowPixelUnits = True
AllowPNG Property

**True** if PNG (Portable Network Graphics) is allowed as an image format when you save a document as a Web page. **False** if PNG is not allowed as an output format. The default value is **False**. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

If you save images in the PNG format and if the Web browsers you are targeting support the PNG format, you might improve the image quality or reduce the size of those image files, and therefore decrease the download time.
Example

This example enables PNG as an output format for the active document.

ActiveDocument.WebOptions.AllowPNG = True

Alternatively, PNG can be enabled as the global default for the application for newly created documents.

Application.DefaultWebOptions.AllowPNG = True
AllowReadingMode Property

True indicates that Microsoft Word opens documents in Reading Layout view. Corresponds to the Allow starting in Reading Layout check box on the General tab of the Options dialog box.

expression.AllowReadingMode

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

The following example toggles the Allow starting in Reading Layout check box.

Sub ToggleReadingMode()
    If Options.AllowReadingMode = True Then
        Options.AllowReadingMode = False
    Else
        Options.AllowReadingMode = True
    End If
End Sub
AllowSaveAsXMLWithoutValidation

Property

Returns a Boolean that represents whether Microsoft Word validates the XML in a document upon saving the document. Corresponds to the Allow saving as XML even if not valid check box in the XML Options dialog box. True saves without validating the document. False validates the document before saving it.

Note If the document is not valid, it cannot be saved as XML if this option is set to False.

expression.AllowSaveAsXMLWithoutValidation

expression Required. An expression that returns an XMLSchemaReferences collection.
Example

The following example allows saving the active document without validating it.

ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences _
  .AllowSaveAsXMLWithoutValidation = True
Show All
AlternativeText Property

Returns or sets the alternative text associated with a shape in a Web page. Read/write String.
Example

The following example sets the alternative text for the selected shape in the active window. The selected shape is a picture of a mallard duck.

ActiveWindow.Selection.ShapeRange .AlternativeText = "This is a mallard duck."
AlwaysInFront Property

True if page borders are displayed in front of the document text. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example adds a graphical page border in front of text in the first section in the active document.

Dim borderLoop as Border

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .Borders.AlwaysInFront = True
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        With borderLoop
            .ArtStyle = wdArtPeople
            .ArtWidth = 15
        End With
    Next borderLoop
End With
AlwaysSaveInDefaultEncoding

**Property**

**True** if the default encoding is used when you save a Web page or plain text document, independent of the file's original encoding when opened. **False** if the original encoding of the file is used. The default value is **False**. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

The **Encoding** property can be used to set the default encoding.
**Example**

This example sets the encoding to the default encoding. The encoding is used when you save the document as a Web page.

```
Application.DefaultWebOptions._
    .AlwaysSaveInDefaultEncoding = True
```
Anchor Property

Returns a Range object that represents the anchoring range for the specified shape or shape range. Read-only.
Remarks

All Shape objects are anchored to a range of text but can be positioned anywhere on the page that contains the anchor. If you specify the anchoring range when you create a shape, the anchor is positioned at the beginning of the first paragraph that contains the anchoring range. If you don't specify the anchoring range, the anchoring range is selected automatically and the shape is positioned relative to the top and left edges of the page.

The shape will always remain on the same page as its anchor. If the LockAnchor property for the shape is set to True, you cannot drag the anchor from its position on the page.

If you use this property on a ShapeRange object that contains more than one shape, an error occurs.
Example

This example selects the paragraph that the first shape in the active document is anchored to.

Angle Property

Returns or sets the angle of the callout line. If the callout line contains more than one line segment, this property returns or sets the angle of the segment that is farthest from the callout text box. Read/write MsoCalloutAngleType.

MsoCalloutAngleType can be one of these MsoCalloutAngleType constants.

- msoCalloutAngle45
- msoCalloutAngle90
- msoCalloutAngleMixed
- msoCalloutAngle30
- msoCalloutAngle60
- msoCalloutAngleAutomatic
Remarks

If you set the value of this property to anything other than `msoCalloutAngleAutomatic`, the callout line maintains a fixed angle as you drag the callout.
**Example**

This example sets the callout angle to 90 degrees for a callout named "co1" on the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Shapes("co1").Callout.Angle = msoCalloutAngle90
```
AnimateScreenMovements Property

True if Word animates mouse movements, uses animated cursors, and animates actions such as background saving and find and replace operations. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Word to animate movements on the screen.

Options.AnimateScreenMovements = True

This example returns the current status of the Provide feedback with animation option on the General tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAnimation as Boolean blnAnimation = Options.AnimateScreenMovements
Animation Property

Returns or sets the type of animation applied to the font. Read/write **WdAnimation**.

WdAnimation can be one of these WdAnimation constants.
- **wdAnimationBlinkingBackground**
- **wdAnimationLasVegasLights**
- **wdAnimationMarchingRedAnts**
- **wdAnimationShimmer**
- **wdAnimationMarchingBlackAnts**
- **wdAnimationNone**
- **wdAnimationSparkleText**

*expression*.Animation

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example animates the text in a new document.

Dim docNew As Document
Set docNew = Documents.Add

With docNew.Content
    .InsertAfter "This is a test of animation."
    .Font.**Animation** = wdAnimationLasVegasLights
End With

This example animates the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.**Animation** = wdAnimationShimmer
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
AnswerWizard Property

Returns an **AnswerWizard** object that contains the files used by the online Help search engine.

*expression*.**AnswerWizard**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example resets the Answer Wizard file list.

Sub AnswerWizardReset()
    Application.\textit{AnswerWizard}.ResetFileList
End Sub
**AntonymList Property**

Returns a list of antonyms for the word or phrase. The list is returned as an array of strings. Read-only **Variant**.

`expression.AntonymList`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **SynonymInfo** object.
Remarks

The **AntonymList** property is a property of the **SynonymInfo** object, which can be returned from either a range or the application. If this object is returned from the application, you specify the word to look up and the language to use. When the object is returned from a range, the range is looked up using the language of the range.
Example

This example returns a list of antonyms for the word "big" in U.S. English.

```vba
Dim arrayAntonyms As Variant
Dim intLoop As Integer

arrayAntonyms = SynonymInfo(Word:="big", _
    LanguageID:=wdEnglishUS).AntonymList
For intLoop = 1 To UBound(arrayAntonyms)
    MsgBox arrayAntonyms(intLoop)
Next intLoop
```

This example returns a list of antonyms for the word or phrase in the selection and displays them in the Immediate window in the Visual Basic Editor.

```vba
Dim arrayAntonyms As Variant
Dim intLoop As Integer

arrayAntonyms = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo.AntonymList
If UBound(arrayAntonyms) <> 0 Then
    For intLoop = 1 To UBound(arrayAntonyms)
        Debug.Print arrayAntonyms(intLoop) & Str(intLoop)
    Next intLoop
Else
    MsgBox "No antonyms were found."
End If
```

This example returns a list of antonyms, if there are any, for the third word in the active document.

```vba
Dim rngTemp As Range
Dim arrayAntonyms As Variant
Dim intLoop As Integer

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Words(3)
arrayAntonyms = rngTemp.SynonymInfo.AntonymList
If UBound(arrayAntonyms) = 0 Then
    MsgBox "There are no antonyms for the third word."
Else
    For intLoop = 1 To UBound(arrayAntonyms)
        MsgBox arrayAntonyms(intLoop)
    Next intLoop
```
Next intLoop
End If
Application Property

Used without an object qualifier, this property returns an Application object that represents the Microsoft Word application. Used with an object qualifier, this property returns an Application object that represents the creator of the specified object. When used with an OLE Automation object, it returns the object's application.

expression.Application

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Visual Basic's **CreateObject** and **GetObject** functions give you access to an OLE Automation object from a Visual Basic for Applications project.
Example

This example displays scroll bars, screen tips, and the status bar for Microsoft Word.

With Application
  .DisplayScrollBars = True
  .DisplayScreenTips = True
  .DisplayStatusBar = True
End With

This example displays the Microsoft Excel startup path if Excel is running.

If Tasks.Exists(Name:="Microsoft Excel") = True Then
  Set myobject = GetObject("", "Excel.Application")
  MsgBox myobject.Application.StartupPath
  Set myobject = Nothing
End If
ApplyFarEastFontsToAscii Property

**True** if Microsoft Word applies East Asian fonts to Latin text. Read/write Boolean.

`expression.ApplyFarEastFontsToAscii`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
**Remarks**

This property applies only when you have selected an East Asian language for editing. If this property is **False** and you apply an East Asian font to a specified range, Word will not apply the font to any Latin text in the range.

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see [Word features for Asian languages](#).
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to apply East Asian fonts to Latin text.

Options.\texttt{ApplyFarEastFontsToAscii} = \texttt{True}
ApplyStyleFirstColumn Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to apply first-column formatting to the first column of the specified table. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ApplyStyleFirstColumn`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Table** object.
Remarks

The specified table style must contain first-column formatting in order to apply this formatting to a table.
Example

This example formats the second table in the active document with the table style "Table Style 1" and removes formatting for the first and last rows and the first and last columns. This example assumes that a table style named "Table Style 1" exists and that it contains first column formatting.

Sub TableStyles()
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(2)
        .Style = "Table Style 1"
        .ApplyStyleFirstColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleHeadingRows = False
        .ApplyStyleLastColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleLastRow = False
    End With
End Sub
ApplyStyleHeadingRows Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to apply heading-row formatting to the first row of the selected table. Read/write **Boolean**.

\[expression\].\textit{ApplyStyleHeadingRows}

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Table** object.
Remarks

The specified table style must contain heading-row formatting in order to apply this formatting to a table.
Example

This example formats the second table in the active document with the table style "Table Style 1" and removes formatting for the first and last rows and the first and last columns. This example assumes that a table style named "Table Style 1" exists and that it contains heading-row formatting.

Sub TableStyles()
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(2)
        .Style = "Table Style 1"
        .ApplyStyleFirstColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleHeadingRows = False
        .ApplyStyleLastColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleLastRow = False
    End With
End Sub
ApplyStyleLastColumn Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to apply last-column formatting to the last column of the specified table. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ApplyStyleLastColumn`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Table** object.
Remarks

The specified table style must contain last-column formatting in order to apply this formatting to a table.
Example

This example formats the second table in the active document with the table style "Table Style 1" and removes formatting for the first and last rows and the first and last columns. This example assumes that a table style named "Table Style 1" exists and that it contains last-column formatting.

Sub TableStyles()
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(2)
        .Style = "Table Style 1"
        .ApplyStyleFirstColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleHeadingRows = False
        .ApplyStyleLastColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleLastRow = False
    End With
End Sub
ApplyStyleLastRow Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to apply last-row formatting to the last row of the specified table. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ApplyStyleLastRow`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Table** object.
Remarks

The specified table style must contain last-row formatting in order to apply this formatting to a table.
Example

This example formats the second table in the active document with the table style "Table Style 1" and removes formatting for the first and last rows and the first and last columns. This example assumes that a table style named "Table Style 1" exists and that it contains last-row formatting.

Sub TableStyles()
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(2)
        .Style = "Table Style 1"
        .ApplyStyleFirstColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleHeadingRows = False
        .ApplyStyleLastColumn = False
        .ApplyStyleLastRow = False
    End With
End Sub
**ArabicMode Property**

Returns or sets the mode for the Arabic spelling checker. Read/write **WdAraSpeller**.

WdAraSpeller can be one of these WdAraSpeller constants.

- **wdBoth** The spelling checker uses spelling rules regarding both Arabic words ending with the letter yaa and Arabic words beginning with an *alef hamza*.
- **wdInitialAlef** The spelling checker uses spelling rules regarding Arabic words beginning with an *alef hamza*.
- **wdFinalYaa** The spelling checker uses spelling rules regarding Arabic words ending with the letter yaa.
- **wdNone** The spelling checker ignores spelling rules regarding either Arabic words ending with the letter yaa or Arabic words beginning with an *alef hamza*.

`expression.ArabicMode`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the spelling checker to ignore spelling rules regarding Arabic words beginning with an \textit{alef hamza}.

Options. \texttt{ArabicMode} = \texttt{wdInitialAlef}
ArabicNumeral Property

Returns or sets the numeral style for an Arabic language document. Read/write \texttt{WdArabicNumeral}. \par

\texttt{WdArabicNumeral} can be one of these \texttt{WdArabicNumeral} constants. \par
\texttt{wdNumeralArabic} \par
\texttt{wdNumeralHindi} \par
\texttt{wdNumeralContext} \par
\texttt{wdNumeralSystem} \par

\textit{expression}.\texttt{ArabicNumeral} \par

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an \texttt{Options} object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the numeral style to Hindi.

Options.\texttt{ArabicNumeral} = \texttt{wdNumeralHindi}
ArbitraryXMLSupportAvailable Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether Microsoft Word accepts custom XML schemas. **True** indicates that Word accepts custom XML schemas.

*expression*.ArbitraryXMLSupportAvailable

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

Microsoft Office Standard Edition 2003 includes XML support using the Word XML schema, but it does not provide support for custom XML schemas. Support for custom XML schemas is available only in the stand-alone release of Office Word 2003 and in Office Professional Edition 2003. Use the `ArbitraryXMLSupportAvailable` property to determine which release is installed.
Example

The following code displays a message if the installed version of Word does not support custom XML schemas.

If Application.ArbitraryXMLSupportAvailable = False Then
    MsgBox "Custom XML schemas are not " & _
    "supported in this version of Microsoft Word."
ArtStyle Property

Returns or sets the graphical page-border design for a document. Read/write WdPageBorderArt.

WdPageBorderArt can be one of these WdPageBorderArt constants.

- wdArtSeattle
- wdArtSharksTeeth
- wdArtSkyrocket
- wdArtSnowflakes
- wdArtSouthwest
- wdArtStars3D
- wdArtStarsShadowed
- wdArtSun
- wdArtTornPaper
- wdArtTrees
- wdArtTriangles
- wdArtTribal2
- wdArtTribal4
- wdArtTribal6
- wdArtTwistedLines2
- wdArtWaveline
- wdArtWeavingBraid
- wdArtWeavingStrips
- wdArtWoodwork
- wdArtZanyTriangles
- wdArtZigZagStitch
- wdArtCirclesLines
- wdArtClassicalWave
- wdArtCompass
- wdArtConfettiGrays
- wdArtConfettiStreamers
wdArtCornerTriangles
wdArtCouponCutoutDots
wdArtCreaturesButterfly
wdArtCreaturesInsects
wdArtScaredCat
wdArtShadowedSquares
wdArtShorebirdTracks
wdArtSnowflakeFancy
wdArtSombrero
wdArtStars
wdArtStarsBlack
wdArtStarsTop
wdArtSwirligig
wdArtTornPaperBlack
wdArtTriangleParty
wdArtTribal1
wdArtTribal3
wdArtTribal5
wdArtTwistedLines1
wdArtVine
wdArtWeavingAngles
wdArtWeavingRibbon
wdArtWhiteFlowers
wdArtXIllusions
wdArtZigZag
wdArtChristmasTree
wdArtCirclesRectangles
wdArtClocks
wdArtConfetti
wdArtConfettiOutline
wdArtConfettiWhite
wdArtCouponCutoutDashes
wdArtCrazyMaze
wdArtCreaturesFish
wdArtCreaturesLadyBug
wdArtCrossStitch
wdArtCup
wdArtDecoArch
wdArtDecoArchColor
wdArtDecoBlocks
wdArtDiamondsGray
wdArtDoubleD
wdArtDoubleDiamonds
wdArtEarth1
wdArtEarth2
wdArtEclipsingSquares1
wdArtEclipsingSquares2
wdArtEggsBlack
wdArtFans
wdArtFilm
wdArtFirecrackers
wdArtFlowersBlockPrint
wdArtFlowersDaisies
wdArtFlowersModern1
wdArtFlowersModern2
wdArtFlowersPansy
wdArtFlowersRedRose
wdArtFlowersRoses
wdArtFlowersTeacup
wdArtFlowersTiny
wdArtGems
wdArtGingerbreadMan
wdArtGradient
wdArtHandmade1
wdArtHandmade2
wdArtHeartBalloon
wdArtHeartGray
wdArtHearts
wdArtHeebieJeebies
wdArtHolly
wdArtHouseFunky
wdArtHypnotic
wdArtIceCreamCones
wdArtLightBulb
wdArtLightning1
wdArtLightning2
wdArtMapleLeaf
wdArtMapleMuffins
wdArtMapPins
wdArtMarquee
wdArtMarqueeToothed
wdArtMoons
wdArtMosaic
wdArtMusicNotes
wdArtNorthwest
wdArtOvals
wdArtPackages
wdArtPalmsBlack
wdArtPalmsColor
wdArtPaperClips
wdArtPapyrus
wdArtPartyFavor
wdArtPartyGlass
wdArtPencils
wdArtPeople
wdArtPeopleHats
wdArtPeopleWaving
wdArtPoinsettias
wdArtPostageStamp
expression.ArtStyle

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a border of black dots around each page in first section in the selection.

Dim borderLoop As Border
For Each borderLoop In Selection.Sections(1).Borders
    With borderLoop
        .ArtStyle = wdArtBasicBlackDots
        .ArtWidth = 6
    End With
Next borderLoop

This example adds a picture border around each page in section one in the active document.

Dim borderLoop As Border
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .Borders.AlwaysInFront = True
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        With borderLoop
            .ArtStyle = wdArtPeople
            .ArtWidth = 15
        End With
    Next borderLoop
End With
ArtWidth Property

Returns or sets the width (in points) of the specified graphical page border. Read/write Long.
**Example**

This example adds a 6-point dotted border around each page in the first section in the selection.

Dim borderLoop As Border

For Each borderLoop In Selection.Sections(1).Borders
    With borderLoop
        .ArtStyle = wdArtBasicBlackDots
        .ArtWidth = 6
    End With
Next borderLoop
Assistant Property

Returns an Assistant object that represents the Microsoft Office Assistant.

expression.Assistant

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the Office Assistant.

**Assistant.Visible = True**

This example displays the Office Assistant and moves it to the upper-left region of the screen.

**With Assistant**
* .Visible = True
  * .Move xLeft:=100, yTop:=100
End With

This example displays the Office Assistant with a custom message in a balloon.

**With Assistant**
* .Visible = True
  * Set bln = .NewBalloon
    **With bln**
    * .Mode = msoModeAutoDown
    * .Text = "Hello"
    * .Button = msoButtonSetNone
    * .Show
End With
End With
AttachedTemplate Property

Returns a Template object that represents the template attached to the specified document. To set this property, specify either the name of the template or an expression that returns a Template object. Read/write Variant.
Example

This example displays the name and path of the template attached to the active document.

```vba
Set myTemplate = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
MsgBox myTemplate.Path & Application.PathSeparator & myTemplate.Name
```

This example inserts the contents of the Spike (a built-in AutoText entry) at the beginning of document one.

```vba
Set myRange = Documents(1).Range(0, 0)
Documents(1).AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries("Spike") .Insert myRange
```

This example attaches the template "Letter.dot" to the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate = "C:\Templates\Letter.dot"
```
AttentionLine Property

Returns or sets the attention line text for a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.
Example

This example retrieves the Letter Wizard elements from the active document. If the attention line isn't blank, the example displays the text in a message box.

If ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.AttentionLine <> "" Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.AttentionLine
End If

This example retrieves the Letter Wizard elements from the active document, changes the attention line text, and then uses the SetLetterContent method to update the document to reflect the changes.

Dim lcTemp As LetterContent
Set lcTemp = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
lcTemp.AttentionLine = "Greetings"
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=lcTemp
Attributes Property

Returns an XMLNodes collection that represents the attributes for the specified element. All XMLNode objects in the XMLNodes collection returned by using the Attributes property have a NodeType property value of wdXMLNodeAttribute.

expression.Attributes

expression  Required. An expression that returns an XMLNode object.
Example

The following example adds the author attribute to the book element in the active document and then sets the value of the attribute.

Sub AddIDAttribute()
    Dim objElement As XMLNode
    Dim objAttribute As XMLNode

    For Each objElement In ActiveDocument(XMLNodes
        If objElement.NodeType = wdXMLNodeElement Then
            If objElement.BaseName = "book" Then

                Set objAttribute = objElement.Attributes
                .Add("author", objElement.NamespaceURI)

                objAttribute.NodeValue = "David Barber"

            Exit For
        End If
    End If
Next
End Sub
Author Property

Author property as it applies to the Comment object.

Returns or sets the author name for a comment. Read/write String.

expression.Author

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

Changing the author for one comment will change the author for all comments in a document.

**Author property as it applies to the Revision object.**

Returns the name of the user who made the specified tracked change. Read-only String.

`expression.Author`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Comment** object.

This example sets the author name and initials for the first comment in the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Comments(1)
        .Author = "Joe Smith"
        .Initial = "JAS"
    End With
End If
```

This example returns the author name for the first comment in the selection.

```vba
Dim strAuthor as String
If Selection.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    strAuthor = Selection.Comments(1).Author
```

As it applies to the **Revision** object.

This example displays the author name for the first tracked change in the first selected section.

```vba
Dim rngSection as Range
Set rngSection = Selection.Sections(1).Range
MsgBox "Revisions made by " & rngSection.Revisions(1).Author
```
AutoAdjustRightIndent Property

**True** if Microsoft Word is set to automatically adjust the right indent for the specified paragraphs if you’ve specified a set number of characters per line. Returns **wdUndefined** if the **AutoAdjustRightIndent** property is set to **True** for only some of the specified paragraphs. Read/write **Long**.
**Example**

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically adjust the right indent for the selected paragraphs if you’ve specified a set number of characters per line.

```vbnet
With Selection.ParagraphFormat
    .AutoAdjustRightIndent = True
End With
```
AutoAttach Property

**True** if the place where the callout line attaches to the callout text box changes depending on whether the origin of the callout line (where the callout points to) is to the left or right of the callout text box. Read/write [MsoTriState](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/microsoft.office.interop.msoconstant17(mv=110).aspx).

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

- `msoCTrue`
- `msoFalse`
- `msoTriStateMixed`
- `msoTriStateToggle`
- `msoTrue`
Remarks

When the value of this property is **True**, the drop value (the vertical distance from the edge of the callout text box to the place where the callout line attaches) is measured from the top of the text box when the text box is to the right of the origin, and it's measured from the bottom of the text box when the text box is to the left of the origin. When the value of this property is **False**, the drop value is always measured from the top of the text box, regardless of the relative positions of the text box and the origin. Use the **CustomDrop** method to set the drop value, and use the **Drop** property to return the drop value.

Setting this property affects a callout only if it has an explicitly set drop value — that is, if the value of the **DropType** property is **msoCalloutDropCustom**. By default, callouts have explicitly set drop values when they're created.
Example

This example adds two callouts to the active document. If you drag the text box for each of these callouts to the left of the callout line origin, the place on the text box where the callout line attaches will change for the automatically attached callout.

Dim docActive as Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes
    With .AddCallout(msoCalloutTwo, 100, 170, 200, 50)
        .TextFrame.TextRange.Text = "auto-attached"
        .Callout.AutoAttach = msoTrue
    End With
    With .AddCallout(msoCalloutTwo, 100, 350, 200, 50)
        .TextFrame.TextRange.Text = "not auto-attached"
        .Callout.AutoAttach = msoFalse
    End With
End With
AutoCaptions Property

Returns an AutoCaptions collection that represents the captions that are automatically added when items such as tables and pictures are inserted into a document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the name of each item that automatically gets a caption when inserted into the document.

Dim captionLoop as AutoCaption

For Each captionLoop In AutoCaptions
    If captionLoop.AutoInsert Then MsgBox captionLoop.Name
Next captionLoop
AutoCorrect Property

Returns an AutoCorrect object that contains the current AutoCorrect options, entries, and exceptions. Read-only.
Example

This example adds an AutoCorrect replacement entry. After this code runs, every instance of "sr" that's typed in a document will automatically be replaced with "Stella Richards."

\[\text{AutoCorrect}.\text{Entries}.\text{Add Name:=} \text{"sr"}, \text{Value:=} \text{"Stella Richards"}\]

This example deletes the specified AutoCorrect entry if it exists.

\[
\text{Dim strInput as String}
\text{Dim aceLoop as AutoCorrectEntry}
\text{Dim blnMatch as Boolean}
\text{Dim intConfirm as Integer}
\]

\[\text{blnMatch = False}\]
\[\text{strInput} = \text{InputBox("Enter the AutoCorrect entry to delete.")}\]
\[\text{Dim aceLoop in AutoCorrect.Entries}\]
\[\text{With aceLoop}\]
\[\text{If .Name = strInput Then}\]
\[\text{blnMatch = True}\]
\[\text{intConfirm = _}\]
\[\text{MsgBox("Are you sure you want to delete " & _ .Name, 4)}\]
\[\text{If intConfirm = vbYes Then}\]
\[\text{.Delete}\]
\[\text{End If}\]
\[\text{End If}\]
\[\text{End With}\]
\[\text{Next aceLoop}\]
\[\text{If blnMatch <> True Then}\]
\[\text{MsgBox "There was no AutoCorrect entry: " & strInput}\]
\[\text{End If}\]
AutoCorrectEmail Property

Returns an AutoCorrect object that represents automatic corrections made to e-mail messages.

expression.AutoCorrectEmail

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.
Example

This example adds AutoCorrect entries for e-mail messages. After this code runs, every instance of "allways," "hte," and "hwen" that's typed in an e-mail message will be replaced with "always," "the," and "when," respectively.

Sub AutoCorrectEMailAddress()
    With Application.AutoCorrectEmail
        .Entries.Add Name:="allways", Value:="always"
        .Entries.Add Name:="hte", Value:="the"
        .Entries.Add Name:="hwen", Value:="when"
    End With
End Sub
AutoCreateNewDrawings Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to draw newly created shapes in a [drawing canvas](#). Read/write **Boolean**.

$expression.AutoCreateNewDrawings$

$expression$ Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

The **AutoCreateNewDrawings** property only affects shapes as they are added from within Word. If shapes are added through Visual Basic for Applications code, they are added as specified in the code regardless of whether this option is set to **True** or **False**.
Example

This example sets Word to add newly created shapes directly to the document and not within a drawing canvas.

Sub NewDrawings()
    Application.Options.AutoCreateNewDrawings = False
End Sub
Show All
AutoFormat Property

Sets or returns an MsoTriState constant specifying the automatic formatting state for a diagram. Read/write.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

- **msoCTrue** Not used for this property.
- **msoFalse** Disables automatic formatting.
- **msoTriStateMixed** Not used for this property.
- **msoTriStateToggle** Not used for this property.
- **msoTrue** Formats a diagram to format automatically.

`expression.AutoFormat`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Diagram object.
Example

This example creates a diagram in the current document and turns on automatic formatting for the diagram.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add a pyramid diagram to current document and first child node
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add three child node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Enable automatic formatting for the diagram and convert
    'it to a radial diagram
    With dgnNode.Diagram
        .AutoFormat = msoTrue
        .Convert Type:=msoDiagramRadial
    End With
End Sub
AutoFormatApplyBulletedLists Property

**True** if characters (such as asterisks, hyphens, and greater-than signs) at the beginning of list paragraphs are replaced with bullets from the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box (**Format** menu) when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example replaces any characters used at the beginning of list paragraphs in the current selection with bullets.

Options.AutoFormatApplyBulletedLists = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat

This example returns the status of the Automatic bulleted lists option on the AutoFormat tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatApplyBulletedLists
AutoFormatApplyFirstIndents Property

**True** if Microsoft Word replaces a space entered at the beginning of a paragraph with a first-line indent when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.AutoFormatApplyFirstIndents`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to replace a space entered at the beginning of a paragraph with a first-line indent and automatically formats the selected range.

Options.AutoFormatApplyFirstIndents = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
AutoFormatApplyHeadings Property

**True** if styles are automatically applied to headings when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.
**Example**

This example applies the Heading 1 through Heading 9 styles to headings in the current selection.

```vba
Options.AutoFormatApplyHeadings = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
```

This example returns the status of the **Headings** option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vba
Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatApplyHeadings
```
AutoFormatApplyLists Property

**True** if styles are automatically applied to lists when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example applies styles to any lists in the current selection.

Options.AutoFormatApplyLists = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat

This example returns the status of the Lists option on the AutoFormat tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatApplyLists
AutoFormatApplyOtherParas Property

True if styles are automatically applied to paragraphs that aren't headings or list items when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write Boolean.
**Example**

This example automatically applies styles to paragraphs in the current selection.

```vba
Options.AutoFormatApplyOtherParas = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
```

This example returns the status of the **Other paragraphs** option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vba
Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatApplyOtherParas
```
AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyBorders Property

True if a series of three or more hyphens (-), equal signs (=), or underscore characters (_) are automatically replaced by a specific border line when the ENTER key is pressed. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

Hyphens (-) are replaced by a 0.75-point line, equal signs (=) are replaced by a 0.75-point double line, and underscore characters (_) are replaced by a 1.5-point line.
Example

This example causes sequences of three or more hyphens (-), equal signs (=), or underscore characters (_) to be transformed into borders.

Options. **AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyBorders** = True

This example returns the current setting for the **Borders** option on the **AutoFormat As You Type** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (Tools menu).

MsgBox Options. **AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyBorders**
AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyBulleted Property

**True** if bullet characters (such as asterisks, hyphens, and greater-than signs) are replaced with bullets from the **Bullets And Numbering** dialog box (**Format** menu) as you type. Read/write **Boolean**.
**Example**

This example causes characters to be replaced with bullets when typed in a list.

Options.AUTOFORMATASYOUTYPEAPPLYBULLETEDLISTS = True

This example returns the status of the **Automatic bulleted lists** option on the **AutoFormat As You Type** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AUTOFORMATASYOUTYPEAPPLYBULLETEDLISTS
AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyClosings Property

True for Microsoft Word to automatically apply the Closing style to letter closings as you type. Read/write Boolean.

expression.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyClosings

description Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, see Automatically correct text as you type in another language.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically apply the Closing style to letter closings as you type.

Sub AutoClosings()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyClosings = True
End Sub
AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyDates Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to automatically apply the Date style to dates as you type. Read/write.

*expression*.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyDates

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, see Automatically correct text as you type in another language.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically apply the Date style to dates as you type.

Sub AutoApplyDates()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyDates = True
End Sub
**AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyFirstInd Property**

**True** for Microsoft Word to automatically replace a space entered at the beginning of a paragraph with a first-line indent. Read/write.

*expression*.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyFirstIndents

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, see "Automatically correct text as you type in another language."
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically replace a space entered at the beginning of a paragraph with a first-line indent as you type.

Sub ApplyFirstIndents()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyFirstIndents = True
End Sub
AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyHeading Property

True if styles are automatically applied to headings as you type. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically apply the Heading1 through Heading 9 styles to headings as you type.

Options.**AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyHeadings** = True

This example returns the status of the **Headings** option on the **AutoFormat As You Type** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.**AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyHeadings**
AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyNumber

Property

**True** if paragraphs are automatically formatted as numbered lists with a numbering scheme from the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box (**Format** menu), according to what's typed. For example, if a paragraph starts with "1.1" and a tab character, Word automatically inserts "1.2" and a tab character after the ENTER key is pressed. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example causes lists to be automatically numbered as you type.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyNumberedLists = True

This example returns the status of the Automatic numbered lists option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyNumberedLists
AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyTables Property

**True** if Word automatically creates a table when you type a plus sign, a series of hyphens, another plus sign, and so on, and then press ENTER. The plus signs become the column borders, and the hyphens become the column widths. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically create tables as you type.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyTables = True

This example returns the status of the Tables option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyTables
AutoFormatAsYouTypeAutoLetterWizard Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to automatically start the Letter Wizard when the user enters a letter salutation or closing. Read/write.

*expression*.AutoFormatAsYouTypeAutoLetterWizard

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, see "Automatically correct text as you type in another language."
**Example**

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically start the Letter Wizard when the user enters a letter salutation or closing.

```vba
Sub AutoLetterWizard()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouType.AutoLetterWizard = True
End Sub
```
AutoFormatAsYouTypeDefineStyles Property

*True* if Word automatically creates new styles based on manual formatting. Read/write *Boolean*. 
Example

This example sets Word to automatically create styles as you type.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeDefineStyles = True

This example returns the status of the Define styles based on your formatting option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeDefineStyles
**AutoFormatAsYouTypeDeleteAutoSpaces Property**

**True** for Microsoft Word to automatically delete spaces inserted between Japanese and Latin text as you type. Read/write.

*expression*. **AutoFormatAsYouTypeDeleteAutoSpaces**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, see Automatically correct text as you type in another language.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically delete spaces inserted between Japanese and Latin text as you type.

Sub AutoDeleteSpaces()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeDeleteAutoSpaces = True
End Sub
AutoFormatAsYouTypeFormatListItem Property

True if Word repeats character formatting applied to the beginning of a list item to the next list item. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically repeat character formatting at the beginning of list items.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeFormatListItemBeginning = True

This example returns the status of the Format beginning of list item like the one before it option in the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Options menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = _
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeFormatListItemBeginning
AutoFormatAsYouTypeInsertClosings Property

True for Microsoft Word to automatically insert the corresponding memo closing when the user enters a memo heading. Read/write.

expression.AutoFormatAsYouTypeInsertClosings

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, see Automatically correct text as you type in another language.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically insert the corresponding memo closing when the user enters a memo heading.

Sub AutoInsertClosings()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeInsertClosings = True
End Sub
**AutoFormatAsYouTypeInsertOvers Property**

*True* for Microsoft Word to automatically insert "以上" when the user enters "記" or "案". Read/write *Boolean*.

`expression.AutoFormatAsYouTypeInsertOvers`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an *Options* object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically insert "以上" when the user enters "記" or "案".

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeInsertOvers = True
AutoFormatAsYouTypeMatchParenth Property

True for Microsoft Word to automatically correct improperly paired parentheses. Read/write.

expression.AutoFormatAsYouTypeMatchParentheses

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, see Automatically correct text as you type in another language.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically correct improperly paired parentheses as you type.

Sub AutoMatchParentheses()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeMatchParentheses = True
End Sub
AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceFarEastDashes Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to automatically correct long vowel sounds and dashes. Read/write.

*expression*.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceFarEastDashes

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on Japanese AutoFormat options, [Automatically correct text as you type in another language](https://example.com).
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically correct long vowel sounds and dashes as you type.

Sub AutoFarEastDashes()
    Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceFarEastDashes = True
End Sub
AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceFractions Property

**True** if typed fractions are replaced with fractions from the current character set as you type. For example, "1/2" is replaced with "½." Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example turns off the automatic replacement of typed fractions.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceFractions = False

This example returns the status of the Fractions (1/2) with fraction character (½) option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceFractions
**AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceHyperProperty**

*True* if e-mail addresses, server and share names (also known as UNC paths), and Internet addresses (also known as URLs) are automatically changed to hyperlinks as you type. Read/write *Boolean*. 
Remarks

Word changes any text that looks like an e-mail address, UNC, or URL to a hyperlink. Word doesn't check the validity of the hyperlink.
Example

This example enables Word to automatically replace any Internet or network paths with hyperlinks when the paths are typed.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceHyperlinks = True

This example returns the status of the Internet and network paths with hyperlinks option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceHyperlinks
AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceOrdinal Property

**True** if the ordinal number suffixes "st", "nd", "rd", and "th" are replaced with the same letters in superscript as you type. For example, "1st" is replaced with "1" followed by "st" formatted as superscript. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example turns on the automatic replacement of ordinals with superscript letters.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceOrdinals = True

This example returns the status of the Ordinals (1st) with superscript option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceOrdinals
AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplacePlainText Property

True if manual emphasis characters are automatically replaced with character formatting as you type. For example, "*bold*" is changed to "bold" and "_underline_" is changed to "underline." Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example turns on the replacement of manual emphasis characters with character formatting.

Options.**AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplacePlainTextEmphasis** = True

This example returns the status of the *Bold* and _underline_ with real formatting option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = _
    Options.**AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplacePlainTextEmphasis**
AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceQuotes

Property

**True** if straight quotation marks are automatically changed to smart (curly) quotation marks as you type. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example turns on the automatic replacement of straight quotation marks with smart (curly) quotation marks as you type.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceQuotes = True

This example returns the status of the Straight quotes with smart quotes option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatReplaceQuotes
AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceSymbols Property

**True** if two consecutive hyphens (--) are replaced with an en dash (–) or an em dash (—) as you type. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note**  If the hyphens are typed with leading and trailing spaces, Word replaces the hyphens with an en dash; if there are no trailing spaces, the hyphens are replaced with an em dash.
Example

This example turns on the replacement of hyphens with symbols as you type.

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceSymbols = True

This example returns the status of the Symbol characters (--) with symbols (— ) option on the AutoFormat As You Type tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceSymbols
AutoFormatDeleteAutoSpaces Property

**True** if spaces inserted between Japanese and Latin text will be deleted when Microsoft Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.AutoFormatDeleteAutoSpaces`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically delete spaces between Japanese and Latin text, and then it formats the current selection.

Options.AutoFormatDeleteAutoSpaces = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
**AutoFormatMatchParentheses Property**

*True* if improperly paired parentheses are corrected when Microsoft Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write *Boolean*.

**expression.AutoFormatMatchParentheses**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an *Options* object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically correct pairs of parentheses, and then it formats the current selection.

Options.\texttt{AutoFormatMatchParentheses} = \texttt{True}
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
AutoFormatOverride Property

Returns or sets a **Boolean** that represents whether automatic formatting options override formatting restrictions in a document where formatting restrictions are in effect.

`expression.AutoFormatOverride`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following specifies that automatic formatting will override formatting restrictions in a protected document.

ActiveDocument.AutoFormatOverride = True
AutoFormatPlainTextWordMail Property

**True** if Word automatically formats plain-text e-mail messages when you open them in Word. Read/write **Boolean**.
**Example**

This example sets Word to automatically format any plain-text e-mail messages that are opened.

```
Options.AutoFormatPlainTextWordMail = True
```

This example returns the status of the **Plain text WordMail documents** option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```
Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatPlainTextWordMail
```
AutoFormatPreserveStyles Property

**True** if previously applied styles are preserved when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.
**Example**

This example sets Word to preserve existing styles and to format headings, lists, and other paragraphs with styles when formatting automatically. Word then formats the current selection automatically.

```vba
With Options
    .AutoFormatPreserveStyles = True
    .AutoFormatApplyHeadings = True
    .AutoFormatApplyLists = True
    .AutoFormatApplyOtherParas = True
End With
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
```

This example returns the status of the **Styles** option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vba
Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatPreserveStyles
```
AutoFormatReplaceFarEastDashes Property

**True** if long vowel sound and dash use is corrected when Microsoft Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.AutoFormatReplaceFarEastDashes

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically correct the use of long vowel sounds and dashes, and then it formats the current selection.

Options.AutoFormatReplaceFarEastDashes = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
AutoFormatReplaceFractions Property

True if typed fractions are replaced with fractions from the current character set when Word formats a document or range automatically. For example, "1/2" is replaced with "½." Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example turns on the replacement of typed fractions, and then it formats the current selection automatically.

Options.AutoFormatReplaceFractions = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat

This example returns the status of the Fractions (1/2) with fraction character (½) option on the AutoFormat tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatReplaceFractions
AutoFormatReplaceHyperlinks Property

True if e-mail addresses, server and share names (also known as UNC paths), and Internet addresses (also known as URLs) are automatically formatted whenever Word AutoFormats a document or range. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

Word changes any text that looks like an e-mail address, UNC, or URL to a hyperlink. Word doesn't check the validity of the hyperlink.
**Example**

This example enables replacement of any Internet or network paths with hyperlinks, and then it formats the selection automatically.

```vba
Options.AutoFormatReplaceHyperlinks = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
```

This example returns the status of the **Internet and network paths with hyperlinks** option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vba
Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatReplaceHyperlinks
```
AutoFormatReplaceOrdinals Property

True if the ordinal number suffixes "st", "nd", "rd", and "th" are replaced with the same letters in superscript when Word formats a document or range automatically. For example, "1st" is replaced with "1" followed by "st" formatted as superscript. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example turns on the automatic replacement of ordinals with superscript, and then it formats the current selection automatically.

Options.AutoFormatReplaceOrdinals = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat

This example returns the status of the **Ordinals (1st) with superscript** option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatReplaceOrdinals
**AutoFormatReplacePlainTextEmphasis Property**

*True* if manual emphasis characters are replaced with character formatting when Word formats a document or range automatically. For example, "*bold*" is changed to "**bold**" and "_underline_" is changed to "underline." Read/write *Boolean*. 
Example

This example turns on the replacement of manual emphasis characters with character formatting

Options.AutoFormatReplacePlainTextEmphasis = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat

This example returns the status of the *Bold* and _underline_ with real formatting option on the AutoFormat tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatReplacePlainTextEmphasis
AutoFormatReplaceQuotes Property

**True** if straight quotation marks are automatically changed to smart (curly) quotation marks when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example turns on the automatic replacement of straight quotation marks with smart (curly) quotation marks, and then it formats the current selection automatically.

Options.AutoFormatReplaceQuotes = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat

This example returns the status of the *Straight quotes with smart quotes* option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean

blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatReplaceQuotes
AutoFormatReplaceSymbols Property

**True** if two consecutive hyphens (--) are replaced by an en dash (–) or an em dash (—) when Word formats a document or range automatically. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example turns on the replacement of hyphens with symbols, and then it formats the current selection automatically.

```vba
Options.AutoFormatReplaceSymbols = True
Selection.Range.AutoFormat
```

This example returns the status of the **Symbol characters (--) with symbols (— )** option on the **AutoFormat** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vba
Dim blnAutoFormat as Boolean
blnAutoFormat = Options.AutoFormatReplaceSymbols
```
AutoFormatType Property

Returns the type of automatic formatting that's been applied to the specified table. Read-only Long. Can be one of the following WdTableFormat constants.

WdTableFormat can be one of these WdTableFormat constants.
wdTableFormat3DEffects1
wdTableFormat3DEffects2
wdTableFormat3DEffects3
wdTableFormatClassic1
wdTableFormatClassic2
wdTableFormatClassic3
wdTableFormatClassic4
wdTableFormatColorful1
wdTableFormatColorful2
wdTableFormatColorful3
wdTableFormatColumns1
wdTableFormatColumns2
wdTableFormatColumns3
wdTableFormatColumns4
wdTableFormatColumns5
wdTableFormatColumns6
wdTableFormatColumns7
wdTableFormatColumns8
wdTableFormatList1
Note  Use the AutoFormat method to apply automatic formatting to a table.
Example

This example formats the first table in the active document to use the Classic 1 AutoFormat if the current format is Simple 1, Simple 2, or Simple 3.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    If ActiveDocument.Tables(1).AutoFormatType <= wdTableFormatSimple3 Then
        ActiveDocument.Tables(1).AutoFormat Format:=wdTableFormatClassic1
    End If
End If
AutoHyphenation Property

True if automatic hyphenation is turned on for the specified document. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example turns on automatic hyphenation, with a hyphenation zone of 0.25 inch. Words in all capital letters aren't hyphenated.

With ActiveDocument
    .HyphenationZone = InchesToPoints(0.25)
    .HyphenateCaps = False
    .AutoHyphenation = True
End With
AutoInsert Property

**True** if a caption is automatically added when the item is inserted into a document. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example enables Word to add captions to tables automatically. Then the example collapses the selection to an insertion point, and inserts a table. A caption is automatically added to the new table.

AutoCaptions("Microsoft Word Table").AutoInsert = True
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    NumRows:=2, NumColumns:=2
AutoKeyboardSwitching Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically switches the keyboard language to match what you’re typing at any given time. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.AutoKeyboardSwitching`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

To use this property, you must have the `CheckLanguage` property set to `True`.

For more information on using Word with multiple languages, see [Troubleshoot Multilingual Text and Automatic Language Detection](#).
Example

This example asks the user to choose whether or not to enable automatic keyboard switching for multilingual documents.

```vba
x = MsgBox("Enable automatic keyboard switching?", vbYesNo)
If x = vbYes Then
    Application.CheckLanguage = True
    Options.AutoKeyboardSwitching = True
    MsgBox "Automatic keyboard switching enabled!"
End If
```
AutoLayout Property

Returns or sets an \texttt{MsoTriState} constant that determines the automatic positioning of the nodes and connectors in a diagram. Read/write.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
\texttt{msoCTrue} Not used for this property.
\texttt{msoFalse} Disables automatic layout.
\texttt{msoTriStateMixed} Not used for this property.
\texttt{msoTriStateToggle} Not used for this property.
\texttt{msoTrue} Automatically positions nodes and connectors in a diagram.

\texttt{expression.AutoLayout}

\texttt{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Diagram} object.
Example

This example creates a diagram in the current document and automatically positions the nodes and connectors.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add a pyramid diagram to current document and first child node
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram(
        Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add three child node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Enable automatic positioning of the diagram nodes
    'and convert diagram to a radial diagram
    With dgnNode.Diagram
        .AutoLayout = msoTrue
        .Convert Type:=msoDiagramRadial
    End With
End Sub
AutoLength Property

MsoTrue to automatically sets the length of the callout line. Read-only MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
- msoCTrue Not used with this property.
- msoFalse To set the length of the callout line manually.
- msoTriStateMixed Not used with this property.
- msoTriStateToggle Not used with this property.
- msoTrue To automatically set the length of the callout line.

expression.AutoLength

type expression  Required. An expression that returns a CalloutFormat object.
Remarks

Use the **AutomaticLength** method to set this property to **msoTrue**, and use the **CustomLength** method to set this property to **msoFalse**.
Example

This example creates a new document and adds a callout to the new document, and then sets the length of the callout manually.

Sub AutoCalloutLength()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCallout As Shape
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    Set shpCallout = docNew.Shapes.AddCallout(Type:=msoCalloutFour,
        Left:=15, Top:=15, Width:=150, Height:=200)
    With shpCallout.Callout
        If .AutoLength = msoTrue then
            .CustomLength 50
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Autoload Property

**True** if the specified add-in is automatically loaded when Word is started. Add-ins located in the Startup folder in the Word program folder are automatically loaded. Read-only **Boolean**.
Example

This example displays the name of each add-in that is automatically loaded when Word is started.

Dim addinLoop as AddIn
Dim blnFound as Boolean

blnFound = False

For Each addinLoop In AddIns
    With addinLoop
        If .Autoload = True Then
            MsgBox .Name
            blnFound = True
        End If
    End With
Next addinLoop

If blnFound <> True Then _
    MsgBox "No add-ins were loaded automatically."

This example determines whether the add-in named "Gallery.dot" was automatically loaded.

Dim addinLoop as AddIn

For Each addinLoop In AddIns
    If InStr(LCase$(addinLoop.Name), "gallery.dot") > 0 Then
        If addinLoop.Autoload = True Then MsgBox "Autoload"
    End If
Next addinLoop
AutomaticallyUpdate Property

**True** if the style is automatically redefined based on the selection. **False** if Word prompts for confirmation before redefining the style based on the selection. A style can be redefined when it's applied to a selection that has the same style but different manual formatting. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example creates a style named "Style1" that can be redefined without the need for confirmation.

Dim docNew as Document
Dim styleNew as Style

Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set styleNew = docNew.Styles.Add("Style1")

With styleNew
    .BaseStyle = docNew.Styles(wdStyleNormal)
    .ParagraphFormat.LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceDouble
    .AutomaticallyUpdate = True
End With
AutomaticValidation Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether Microsoft Word will validate the XML in a document as a user types. Corresponds to the **Validate document against attached schemas** check box in the **XML Options** dialog box. **True** indicates that Word performs real-time validation. **False** disables real-time validation.

*expression*.AutomaticValidation

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **XMLSchemaReferences** collection.
Example

The following example disables validation of XML for the active document.

```
ActiveDocument/XMLSchemaReferences _
   .AutomaticValidation = False
```
AutomationSecurity Property

Returns or sets an **MsoAutomationSecurity** constant that represents the security setting Microsoft Word uses when programmatically opening files.

**MsoAutomationSecurity** can be one of these **MsoAutomationSecurity** constants.

- **msoAutomationSecurityByUI**  Uses the security setting specified in the Security dialog box.
- **msoAutomationSecurityForceDisable**  Disables all macros in all files opened programmatically without showing any security alerts.
- **msoAutomationSecurityLow**  Enables all macros. This is the default value of the property.

`expression.AutomationSecurity`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The default setting of the AutomationSecurity property is msoAutomationSecurityLow. Therefore, to avoid changing the users security settings or breaking solutions that rely on the default setting, you should be careful to set this property back to its original setting after programmatically opening a file.

Setting ScreenUpdating to False does not affect alerts and will not affect security warnings. The DisplayAlerts setting will not apply to security warnings. For example, if the user sets DisplayAlerts equal to False and AutomationSecurity to msoAutomationSecurityByUI, while the user is on Medium security level, then there will be security warnings while the macro is running. This allows the macro to trap file open errors, while still showing the security warning if the file open succeeds.
**Example**

This example changes the setting to disable macros, displays the Open dialog box, and then sets the AutomationSecurity property back to its original setting.

```vbnet
Sub Security()
    Dim lngAutomation As MsoAutomationSecurity

    With Application
        lngAutomation = .AutomationSecurity
        With .FileDialog(msoFileDialogOpen)
            .Show
            .Execute
        End With
        .AutomationSecurity = lngAutomation
    End With
End Sub
```
AutoShapeType Property

Returns or sets the shape type for the specified Shape or ShapeRange object, which must represent an AutoShape other than a line or freeform drawing. Read/write MsoAutoShapeType.

MsoAutoShapeType can be one of these MsoAutoShapeType constants.

- msoShape24pointStar
- msoShape4pointStar
- msoShape8pointStar
- msoShapeActionButtonBeginning
- msoShapeActionButtonDocument
- msoShapeActionButtonForwardorNext
- msoShapeActionButtonHome
- msoShapeActionButtonMovie
- msoShapeActionButtonSound
- msoShapeBalloon
- msoShapeBentUpArrow
- msoShapeBlockArc
- msoShapeChevron
- msoShapeCloudCallout
- msoShapeCube
- msoShapeCurvedDownRibbon
- msoShapeCurvedRightArrow
- msoShapeCurvedUpRibbon
- msoShapeDonut
- msoShapeDoubleBracket
- msoShapeDownArrow
- msoShapeDownRibbon
- msoShapeExplosion2
- msoShapeFlowchartCard
- msoShapeFlowchartConnector
msoShapeLeftRightUpArrow
msoShapeLeftUpArrow
msoShapeLightningBolt
msoShapeLineCallout1
msoShapeLineCallout1AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout1BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout1NoBorder
msoShapeLineCallout2
msoShapeLineCallout2AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout2BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout2NoBorder
msoShapeLineCallout3
msoShapeLineCallout3AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout3BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout3NoBorder
msoShapeLineCallout4
msoShapeLineCallout4AccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout4BorderandAccentBar
msoShapeLineCallout4NoBorder
msoShapeMixed
msoShapeMoon
msoShapeNoSymbol
msoShapeNotchedRightArrow
msoShapeNotPrimitive
msoShapeOctagon
msoShapeOval
msoShapeOvalCallout
msoShapeParallelogram
msoShapePentagon
msoShapePlaque
msoShapeQuadArrowCallout
msoShapeRectangularCallout
msoShapeRightArrow
expression.AutoShapeType

description

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

When you change the type of a shape, the shape retains its size, color, and other attributes.
Example

This example replaces all 16-point stars with 32-point stars in the active document.

Sub ReplaceAutoShape()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpStar As Shape
    Set docNew = ActiveDocument
    For Each shpStar In docNew.Shapes
        If shpStar.AutoShapeType = msoShape16pointStar Then
            shpStar.AutoShapeType = msoShape32pointStar
        End If
    Next
End Sub
AutoSize Property

AutoSize property as it applies to the CheckBox object.

**True** sizes the check box or text frame according to the font size of the surrounding text. **False** sizes the check box or text frame according to the **Size** property. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression**.AutoSize

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **CheckBox** object.

AutoSize property as it applies to the TextFrame object.

Returns or sets a **Long** that represents whether a text frame is sized automatically. Read/write.

**expression**.AutoSize

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **TextFrame** object.
Example

This example sets the size of the check box named "Check1" to Auto and then selects the check box.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.FormFields("Check1").CheckBox
    .AutoSize = True
    .Value = True
End With
```
AutoTextEntries Property

Returns an **AutoTextEntries** collection that represents all the AutoText entries in the specified template. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example deletes the AutoText entry named "Hello" if the entry exists in the attached template.

Dim atEntry As AutoTextEntry

For Each atEntry In ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries
    If atEntry.Name = "asdf" Then atEntry.Delete
    Debug.Print atEntry.Name
Next atEntry

This example adds an AutoText entry named "Temp" to the Normal template. The contents of the AutoText entry (the first word in the document) are then displayed in a message box.

Dim atEntry As AutoTextEntry

Set atEntry = NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries.Add(Name:="Temp", Range:=ActiveDocument.Words(1))

MsgBox atEntry.Value

This example stores the contents of the selection as an AutoText entry named "Address" in the attached template.

If Len(Selection.Text) > 1 Then
End If
AutoUpdate Property

**True** if the specified link is updated automatically when the container file is opened or when the source file is changed. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example updates any shapes in the active document that are linked OLE objects if Word isn't set to update links automatically.

Dim shapeLoop as Shape

For Each shapeLoop In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With shapeLoop
        If .Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
            If .LinkFormat.AutoUpdate = False Then
                .LinkFormat.Update
            End If
        End If
    End With
Next s

This example updates any fields in the active document that aren't updated automatically.

Dim fieldLoop as Field

For Each fieldLoop In ActiveDocument.Fields
    If fieldLoop.LinkFormat.AutoUpdate = False Then
        fieldLoop.LinkFormat.Update
    Next fieldLoop
AutoVersion Property

Returns or sets the state of the option for automatically saving document versions. Can be one of the following read/write \textit{WdAutoVersions} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item WdAutoVersions can be one of these WdAutoVersions constants.
  \item \texttt{wdAutoVersionOff}
  \item \texttt{wdAutoVersionOnClose}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression.\texttt{AutoVersion}}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

\textbf{Note} When the \texttt{AutoVersion} property is set to \texttt{wdAutoVersionOnClose}, a document version is automatically saved when the document is closed.
Example

This example disables the option to save a document version automatically when the active document is closed.


This example displays a message in the status bar if the option to save a document version automatically is active for Report.doc.

If Documents("Report.doc").Versions.AutoVersion = _
    wdAutoVersionOnClose Then
    StatusBar = "A version will be automatically saved"
End If
AutoWordSelection Property

True if dragging selects one word at a time instead of one character at a time. Read/write Boolean.
**Example**

This example sets Word to select individual characters instead of entire words when you select by dragging.

Options.**AutoWordSelection** = False

This example returns the status of the *When selecting, automatically select entire word* option on the *Edit* tab in the *Options* dialog box.

Dim blnAutoSelect as Boolean

blnAutoSelect
= Options.**AutoWordSelection**
BackColor Property

Returns or sets a ColorFormat object that represents the background color for the specified fill or patterned line. Read/write.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to the active document and then sets the foreground color, background color, and gradient for the rectangle's fill.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
         90, 90, 90, 50).Fill
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
    .BackColor.RGB = RGB(170, 170, 170)
    .TwoColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1
End With

This example adds a patterned line to the active document.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(10, 100, 250, 0).Line
    .Weight = 6
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 0, 255)
    .BackColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
    .Pattern = msoPatternDarkDownwardDiagonal
End With
Background Property

Returns a **Shape** object that represents the background image for the specified document. Read-only.

**Note** Backgrounds are visible only in web layout view.
Example

This example sets the background color for web layout view to light gray for the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdWebView
With ActiveDocument.Background.Fill
  .Visible = True
  .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(192, 192, 192)
End With

This example sets the background bitmap image of web layout view to Bubbles.bmp.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdWebView
ActiveDocument.Background.Fill.UserPicture _
  PictureFile:="C:\Windows\Bubbles.bmp"
**BackgroundOpen Property**

*True* for Microsoft Word to open Web documents in the background. Read/write *Boolean*.

*expression*.**BackgroundOpen**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

While Microsoft Word is opening a large Web document in the background, users can continue to type and choose commands in another document. However, until the Web document is fully opened, Word Visual Basic for Applications functions are disabled for the document being opened.
Example

This example toggles between opening large Web documents in the background and not opening them in the background.

Sub BackOpen()
    If Options.BackgroundOpen = False Then
        Options.BackgroundOpen = True
    Else
        Options.BackgroundOpen = False
    End If
End Sub
BackgroundPatternColor Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color that's applied to the background of the Shading object. Can be any valid WdColor constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's RGB function. Read/write.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

- wdColorGray625
- wdColorGray70
- wdColorGray80
- wdColorGray875
- wdColorGray95
- wdColorIndigo
- wdColorLightBlue
- wdColorLightOrange
- wdColorLightYellow
- wdColorOliveGreen
- wdColorPaleBlue
- wdColorPlum
- wdColorRed
- wdColorRose
- wdColorSeaGreen
- wdColorSkyBlue
- wdColorTan
- wdColorTeal
- wdColorTurquoise
- wdColorViolet
- wdColorWhite
- wdColorYellow
- wdColorAqua
- wdColorAutomatic
- wdColorBlack
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression. BackgroundPatternColor

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Shading object.
Example

This example applies turquoise background shading to the first paragraph in the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
myRange.Shading.BackgroundPatternColor = _
    wdColorTurquoise

This example adds a table at the insertion point and then applies light gray background shading to the first cell.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myTable = _
    ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
        NumRows:=2, NumColumns:=2)
myTable.Cell(1, 1).Shading.BackgroundPatternColor = _
    wdColorGray25
**BackgroundPatternColorIndex Property**

Returns or sets the color that's applied to the background of the `Shading` object. Read/write `WdColorIndex`.

WdColorIndex can be one of these WdColorIndex constants.

- `wdAuto`
- `wdBlack`
- `wdBlue`
- `wdBrightGreen`
- `wdByAuthor`
- `wdDarkBlue`
- `wdDarkRed`
- `wdDarkYellow`
- `wdGray25`
- `wdGray50`
- `wdGreen`
- `wdNoHighlight`
- `wdPink`
- `wdRed`
- `wdTeal`
- `wdTurquoise`
- `wdViolet`
- `wdWhite`
- `wdYellow`

`expression.BackgroundPatternColorIndex`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example applies cyan background shading to the first paragraph in the active document.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
rngTemp.Shading.BackgroundPatternColorIndex = wdTurquoise

This example adds a table at the insertion point and then applies light gray background shading to the first cell.

Dim tableNew As Table
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
NumRows:=2, NumColumns:=2)
tableNew.Cell(1, 1).Shading.BackgroundPatternColorIndex = _
wdGray25
BackgroundPrintingStatus Property

Returns the number of print jobs in the background printing queue. Read-only Long.
Example

This example returns the number of Word print jobs currently queued up for background printing.

Dim lngStatus As Long

If Options.PrintBackground = True Then
    lngStatus = Application.BackgroundPrintingStatus
End If

If the number of print jobs is greater than 0 (zero), this example displays a message in the status bar.

If Application.BackgroundPrintingStatus > 0 Then
    StatusBar = Application.BackgroundPrintingStatus & " print jobs are queued up"
End If
BackgroundSave Property

True if Word saves documents in the background. When Word is saving in the background, users can continue to type and to choose commands. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example allows users to continue working in a document while Word is saving it.

Options. BackgroundSave = True

This example returns the current status of the Allow background saves option on the Save tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim blnAutoSave As Boolean

blnAutoSave = Options.BackgroundSave
BackgroundSavingStatus Property

Returns the number of files queued up to be saved in the background. Read-only Long.
Example

This example displays in the status bar the number of documents currently being saved.

Options.BackgroundSave = True
Documents.Add
ActiveDocument.SaveAs
    While Application.BackgroundSavingStatus <> 0
        StatusBar = "Documents remaining to save: " _
        & Application.BackgroundSavingStatus
        DoEvents
    Wend
BaseName Property

Returns a **String** that represents the name of the element without any prefix.

expression.BaseName

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example adds the author attribute to the book element in the active document and then sets the value of the attribute.

Sub AddIDAttribute()
    Dim objElement As XMLNode
    Dim objAttribute As XMLNode

    For Each objElement In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
        If objElement.NodeType = wdXMLNodeElement Then
            If objElement.BaseName = "book" Then


                objAttribute.NodeValue = "David Barber"

            Exit For
        End If
    End If
Next
End Sub
**BaseStyle Property**

Returns or sets an existing style on which you can base the formatting of another style. To set this property, specify either the local name of the base style, an integer or a `wdBuiltinStyle` constant, or an object that represents the base style. Read/write `Variant`.

For a list of the `wdBuiltinStyle` constants, see the `Style` property.
Example

This example creates a new document and then adds a new paragraph style named "myHeading." It assigns Heading 1 as the base style for the new style. A left indent of 1 inch (72 points) is then specified for the new style.

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Dim styleNew As Style

Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set styleNew = docNew.Styles.Add("NewHeading1")
With styleNew
    .BaseStyle = docNew.Styles(wdStyleHeading1)
    .ParagraphFormat.LeftIndent = 72
End With
```

This example returns the base style that's used for the Body Text paragraph style.

```vba
Dim styleBase As Style

styleBase = ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleBodyText).BaseStyle
MsgBox styleBase
```
BeginArrowheadLength Property

Returns or sets the length of the arrowhead at the beginning of the specified line. Read/write `MsoArrowheadLength`.

MsoArrowheadLength can be one of these MsoArrowheadLength constants. `msoArrowheadLengthMixed` `msoArrowheadShort` `msoArrowheadLengthMedium` `msoArrowheadLong`

`expression.BeginArrowheadLength`  

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example adds a line to the active document. There's a short, narrow oval on the line's starting point and a long, wide triangle on its end point.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(100, 100, 200, 300).Line
    .BeginArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadShort
    .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadOval
    .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadNarrow
    .EndArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadLong
    .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
    .EndArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
End With
BeginArrowheadStyle Property

Returns or sets the style of the arrowhead at the beginning of the specified line. Read/write MsoArrowheadStyle.

MsoArrowheadStyle can be one of these MsoArrowheadStyle constants.
- msoArrowheadNone
- msoArrowheadOval
- msoArrowheadStyleMixed
- msoArrowheadDiamond
- msoArrowheadOpen
- msoArrowheadStealth
- msoArrowheadTriangle

expression.BeginArrowheadStyle

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a line to the active document. There's a short, narrow oval on the line's starting point and a long, wide triangle on its end point.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(100, 100, 200, 300).Line
  .BeginArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadShort
  .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadOval
  .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadNarrow
  .EndArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadLong
  .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
  .EndArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
End With
BeginArrowheadWidth Property

Returns or sets the width of the arrowhead at the beginning of the specified line. Read/write `MsoArrowheadWidth`.

MsoArrowheadWidth can be one of these MsoArrowheadWidth constants. 
- `msoArrowheadNarrow`
- `msoArrowheadWidthMedium`
- `msoArrowheadWide`
- `msoArrowheadWidthMixed`

`expression.BeginArrowheadWidth`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a line to the first document. There's a short, narrow oval on the line's starting point and a long, wide triangle on its end point.

Dim docFirst As Document

Set docFirst =
Documents(1)
With docFirst.Shapes.AddLine(100, 100, 200, 300).Line
  .BeginArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadShort
  .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadOval
  .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadNarrow
  .EndArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadLong
  .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
  .EndArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
End With
**Black Property**

Sets or returns a `Long` that represents the black component of a CMYK color. Read-only.

`expression.Black`

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates a new shape, then retrieves the four CMYK values from an existing shape in the active document, and then sets the CMYK fill color of the new shape to the same CMYK values.

Sub ReturnAndSetCMYK()
    Dim lngCyan As Long
    Dim lngMagenta As Long
    Dim lngYellow As Long
    Dim lngBlack As Long
    Dim shpHeart As Shape
    Dim shpStar As Shape

    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    Set shpStar = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape _
        (Type:=msoShape5pointStar, Left:=200, _
        Top:=100, Width:=150, Height:=150)

    'Get current shapes CMYK colors
    With shpHeart.Fill.ForeColor
        lngCyan = .Cyan
        lngMagenta = .Magenta
        lngYellow = .Yellow
        lngBlack = .Black
    End With

    'Set new shape to current shapes CMYK colors
    shpStar.Fill.ForeColor.SetCMYK _
        Cyan:=lngCyan, Magenta:=lngMagenta, _
        Yellow:=lngYellow, Black:=lngBlack
End Sub
BlueScreen Property

*True* if Word displays text as white characters on a blue background. Read/write *Boolean*.
Example

This example asks users whether they want white text on a blue background and presents Yes and No buttons for their response.

If MsgBox("Do you want white on blue?", 36, _
    "BlueScreen?") = vbYes Then
    Options.BlueScreen = True
Else
    Options.BlueScreen = False
End If
Bold Property

True if the font or range is formatted as bold. Returns True, False or wdUndefined (a mixture of True and False). Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.
Example

This example formats the sixth word in a new document as bold.

```vba
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myRange = newDoc.Content
myRange.InsertAfter "This is a test of bold."
myRange.Words(6).Bold = True
```

This example makes the entire selection bold if part of the selection is formatted as bold.

```vba
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    If Selection.Font.Bold = wdUndefined Then
        Selection.Font.Bold = True
    Else
        MsgBox "You need to select some text."
    End If
Else
End If
```

This example toggles the bold format for the selected text.

```vba
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Range.Bold = wdToggle
End If
```

This example makes the first paragraph in the active document bold.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Bold = True
```
BoldBi Property

**True** if the font or range is formatted as bold. Returns **True, False** or **wdUndefined** (for a mixture of bold and non-bold text). Can be set to **True, False**, or **wdToggle**. Read/write **Long**.

**expression.BoldBi**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The **BoldBi** property applies to text in a right-to-left language.

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example makes the first paragraph in the active right-to-left language document bold.

`ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Bold = True`
**BookFoldPrinting Property**

*True* for Microsoft Word to print a document in a series of booklets so the printed pages can be folded and read as a book. Read/write *Boolean*.

*expression*.BookFoldPrinting

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a *PageSetup* object.
**Example**

This example turns the active document into a booklet that prints in four-page increments.

```vba
Sub Booklet()
    With PageSetup
        .BookFoldPrinting = True
        .BookFoldPrintingSheets = 4
    End With
End Sub
```
BookFoldPrintingSheets Property

Returns or sets a Long which represents the number of pages for each booklet. Read/write Boolean.

expression.BookFoldPrintingSheets

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Example

This example turns the active document into a booklet that will print in sixteen-page booklets.

Sub Booklet()
    With PageSetup
        .BookFoldPrinting = True
        .BookFoldPrintingSheets = 16
    End With
End Sub
BookFoldRevPrinting Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to reverse the printing order for book fold printing of bidirectional or Asian language documents. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression.**BookFoldRevPrinting

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **PageSetup** object.
Example

This example switches from left-to-right book printing to right-to-left book printing for a bidirectional or Asian language document that will print in sixteen-page increments.

Sub BookletRev()
    With PageSetup
        .BookFoldRevPrinting = True
        .BookFoldPrintingSheets = 16
    End With
End Sub
Bookmark Property

Returns or sets the name of the bookmark from which to collect table of authorities entries. Read/write String.
Remarks

The **Bookmark** property corresponds to the `\b` switch for a TOA (Table of Authorities) field.
Example

If a table of authorities exists in the active document, the entries are collected from the area defined by the bookmark named "area."

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1).Bookmark = "area"
End If
**BookmarkID Property**

Returns the number of the bookmark that encloses the beginning of the specified selection or range; returns 0 (zero) if there's no corresponding bookmark. The number corresponds to the position of the bookmark in the document—1 for the first bookmark, 2 for the second one, and so on. Read-only **Long**.
Example

This example displays the number of the bookmark that encloses the beginning of the selection.

MsgBox "Bookmark " & Selection.BookmarkID

This example adds a bookmark named "temp" at the beginning of the document if there's not already a bookmark set for that location.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
If myRange.BookmarkID = 0 Then
End If
Bookmarks Property

Returns a `Bookmarks` collection that represents all the bookmarks in a document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example retrieves the starting and ending character positions for the first bookmark in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(1)
  BookStart = .Start
  BookEnd = .End
End With

This example uses the aMarks() array to store the name of each bookmark contained in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Count >= 1 Then
  ReDim aMarks(ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Count - 1)
  i = 0
  For Each aBookmark In ActiveDocument.Bookmarks
    aMarks(i) = aBookmark.Name
    i = i + 1
  Next aBookmark
End If

This example applies bold formatting to the first range of bookmarked text in the selection.

If Selection.Bookmarks.Count >= 1 Then
  Selection.Bookmarks(1).Range.Bold = True
End If
Border Property

Returns or sets whether the text in the specified callout is surrounded by a border. Read/write \texttt{MsoTriState}.

\texttt{MsoTriState} can be one of these \texttt{MsoTriState} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{msoCTrue}
  \item \texttt{msoFalse}
  \item \texttt{msoTriStateMixed}
  \item \texttt{msoTriStateToggle}
  \item \texttt{msoTrue} The text in the specified callout is surrounded by a border.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{expression.Border}

\texttt{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Read/write \texttt{Long}.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and a callout that points to the oval. The callout text won't have a border, but it will have a vertical accent bar that separates the text from the callout line.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes
    .AddShape msoShapeOval, 180, 200, 280, 130
    With .AddCallout(msoCalloutTwo, 420, 170, 170, 40)
        .TextFrame.TextRange.Text = "My oval"
        With .Callout
            .Accent = True
            .Border = False
        End With
    End With
End With
Borders Property

Returns a **Borders** collection that represents all the borders for the specified object.

*expression*.**Borders**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example applies inside and outside borders to the first table in the active document.

Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
With myTable.Borders
   .InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
   .OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
End With

This example applies a border around the first character in the selection. If nothing is selected, the border is applied to the first character after the insertion point.

Selection.Characters(1).Borders.Enable = True

This example applies a bottom border below all centered paragraphs in the active document.

For Each para In ActiveDocument.Paragraphs
   If para.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphCenter Then
      para.Borders(wdBorderBottom).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
      para.Borders(wdBorderBottom).LineWidth = wdLineWidth300pt
   End If
Next para

This example adds a border around all the pages in the current section.

For Each aBorder In Selection.Sections(1).Borders
   aBorder.ArtStyle = wdArtBasicBlackDots
   aBorder.ArtWidth = 6
Next aBorder
BottomMargin Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the bottom edge of the page and the bottom boundary of the body text. Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets the bottom margin to 72 points (1 inch) and the top margin to 2 inches for the active document. The **InchesToPoints** method is used to convert inches to points.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.PageSetup
    .BottomMargin = 72
    .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(2)
End With
```

This example sets the bottom margin to 2.5 inches for all the sections in the current selection.

```vba
Selection.PageSetup.BottomMargin = InchesToPoints(2.5)
```

This example returns the bottom margin for section 1 in the selection. The **PointsToInches** method is used to convert the result to inches.

```vba
Dim sngMargin As Single
sngMargin = Selection.Sections(1).PageSetup.BottomMargin
MsgBox PointsToInches(sngMargin) & " inches"
```
**BottomPadding Property**

Returns or sets the amount of space (in points) to add below the contents of a single cell or all the cells in a table. Read/write **Single**.

*expression*.**BottomPadding**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The setting of the `BottomPadding` property for a single cell overrides the setting of the `BottomPadding` property for the entire table.
**Example**

This example sets the bottom padding for the first table in the active document to 40 pixels.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).BottomPadding = _ PixelsToPoints(40, True)
```
Breaks Property

Returns a Breaks collection that represents the breaks on a page. The Breaks collection includes page, column, and section breaks.

expression.Breaks

expression Required. An expression that returns a Page object.
Remarks

Use the Breaks collection and the related objects and properties to programmatically define page layout in a document.
Example

The following example returns the breaks on the first page in the active document.

Dim objBreaks As Breaks

Set objBreaks = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow .Panes(1).Pages(1).Breaks
Brightness Property

Returns or sets the brightness of the specified picture or OLE object. The value for this property must be a number from 0.0 (dimmest) to 1.0 (brightest). Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets the brightness for the first shape on the active document. The first shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
docActive.Shapes(1).PictureFormat.Brightness = 0.3
BrowseExtraFileTypes Property

Set this property to "text/html" to allow hyperlinked HTML files to be opened in Microsoft Word (instead of the default Internet browser). Read/write String.
**Example**

This example allows hyperlinked HTML files to be opened in Word (instead of the default Internet browser).

```
Application.BrowseExtraFileTypes = "text/html"
```

Browser Property

Returns a Browser object that represents the Select Browse Object tool on the vertical scroll bar. Read-only.
Example

This example moves to the next footnote reference mark in the active document.

With Application.Browser
    .Target = wdBrowseFootnote
    .Next
End With

This example moves to the next field in the active document. The text from the initial selection to the next field is formatted as bold.

Selection.ExtendMode = True
With Application.Browser
    .Target = wdBrowseField
    .Next
End With
With Selection
    .Font.Bold = True
    .ExtendMode = False
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
End With
BrowserLevel Property

As it applies to the DefaultWebOptions object.

Returns or sets a WdBrowserLevel that represents the level of the Web browser for which you want to target new Web pages created in Microsoft Word. Read/write.

WdBrowserLevel can be one of these WdBrowserLevel constants.
wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer6
wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer5
wdBrowserLevelV4

expression.BrowserLevel

expression Required. An expression that returns a DefaultWebOptions object.
Remarks

After you set the **BrowserLevel** property on the **DefaultWebOptions** object, the **BrowserLevel** property of any new Web pages you create in Word will be the same as the global setting.

As it applies to the **WebOptions** object.

Returns or sets **WdBrowserLevel** that represents the level of Web browser at which you want to target the specified Web page. This property is ignored if the **OptimizeForBrowser** property is set to **False**. Read/write.

WdBrowserLevel can be one of these WdBrowserLevel constants.

- **wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer6**
- **wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer5**
- **wdBrowserLevelV4**

**expression.BrowserLevel**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **WebOptions** object.
Example

As it applies to the **DefaultWebOptions** object.

This example sets Word to optimize new Web pages for Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 and creates a Web page based on this setting.

```vbnet
With Application.DefaultWebOptions
    .BrowserLevel = wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer5
    .OptimizeForBrowser = True
End With
```

Documents.Add DocumentType:=wdNewWebPage

---

As it applies to the **WebOptions** object.

This example creates a new Web page and optimizes it for Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.

```vbnet
Documents.Add DocumentType:=wdNewWebPage
With ActiveDocument.WebOptions
    .BrowserLevel = wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer5
    .OptimizeForBrowser = True
End With
```
**BrowseWidth Property**

Returns the width (in points) of the area in which text wraps in the specified pane. Read-only **Long**.

**Note**  This property works only when you're in web layout view.
Build Property

Returns the version and build number of the Word application. Read-only String.
Example

This example displays the version and build number of Word.

MsgBox Prompt:=Application.Build, _
    Title:="Microsoft Word Version"
**BuiltIn Property**

True if the specified object is one of the built-in styles or caption labels in Word. Read-only **Boolean**.
Remarks

You can specify built-in styles across all languages by using the `WdBuiltinStyle` constants or within a language by using the style name for the language version of Word. For example, if you specify U.S. English in your Microsoft Office language settings, the following statements are equivalent:

```vba
ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading1)
ActiveDocument.Styles("Heading 1")
```
Example

This example checks all the styles in the active document. When it finds a style that isn't built in, it displays the name of the style.

Dim styleLoop As Style

For Each styleLoop in ActiveDocument.Styles
    If styleLoop.BuiltIn = False Then
        MsgBox styleLoop.NameLocal
    End If
Next styleLoop

This example checks all the caption labels that have been created in the application. When it finds a caption label that isn't built in, it displays the name of the label.

Dim clLoop As CaptionLabel

For Each clLoop in CaptionLabels
    If clLoop.BuiltIn = False Then
        MsgBox clLoop.Name
    End If
Next clLoop
BuiltInDictionary Property

Returns a Dictionary object that represents the main dictionary Microsoft Word uses during conversion between Hangul and Hanja.

expression.BuiltinDictionary

expression Required. An expression that returns a HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example displays the full path for the main Hangul-Hanja conversion dictionary.

With HangulHanjaDictionaries.BuiltinDictionary
    MsgBox .Path & Application.PathSeparator & .Name
End With
**BuiltInDocumentProperties Property**

Returns a [DocumentProperties](#) collection that represents all the built-in document properties for the specified document.

*expression*.**BuiltInDocumentProperties**

*expression*    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Remarks**

To return a single *DocumentProperty* object that represents a specific built-in document property, use *BuiltinDocumentProperties*(index), where *index* is a *WdBuiltInProperty* constant. For a list of valid constants, consult the Microsoft Visual Basic Object Browser. For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).

If Microsoft Word doesn't define a value for one of the built-in document properties, reading the *Value* property for that document property generates an error.

Use the *CustomDocumentProperties* property to return the collection of custom document properties.
Example

This example inserts a list of built-in properties at the end of the active document.

Sub ListProperties()
    Dim rngDoc As Range
    Dim proDoc As DocumentProperty
    Set rngDoc = ActiveDocument.Content
    rngDoc.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    For Each proDoc In ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties
        With rngDoc
            .InsertParagraphAfter
            .InsertAfter proDoc.Name & " = "
            On Error Resume Next
            .InsertAfter proDoc.Value
        End With
    Next
End Sub

This example displays the number of words in the active document.

Sub DisplayTotalWords()
    Dim intWords As Integer
    intWords = ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyWo
    MsgBox "This document contains " & intWords & " words."
End Sub
ButtonFieldClicks Property

Returns or sets the number of clicks (either one or two) required to run a GOTOBUTTON or MACROBUTTON field. Read/write Long.
Example

This example sets the number of clicks required to run a MACROBUTTON or GOTOBUTTON field to one.

Options. **ButtonFieldClicks** = 1
CalculateOnExit Property

**True** if references to the specified form field are automatically updated whenever the field is exited. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

A REF field can be used to reference the contents of a form field. For example, {REF SubTotal} references the form field marked by the SubTotal bookmark.
Example

This example keeps references to form fields in Form.doc from being automatically updated whenever the form field is exited.

Dim ffLoop As FormField

For Each ffLoop In Documents("Form.doc").FormFields
    ffLoop.CalculateOnExit = False
Next ffLoop

This example adds a text form field and a REF field in a new document. Whenever text is typed and the Text1 field is exited, the REF field is automatically updated.

With Documents.Add
    .FormFields.Add Range:=Selection.Range, _
        Type:=wdFieldFormTextInput
        Type:=wdFieldRef, Text:="Text1"
    .FormFields("Text1").CalculateOnExit = True
    .Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyFormFields
End With
Callout Property

Returns a **CalloutFormat** object that contains callout formatting properties for the specified shape. Applies to **Shape** or **ShapeRange** objects that represent callouts. Read-only.
**Example**

This example adds to myDocument an oval and a callout that points to the oval. The callout text won't have a border, but it will have a vertical accent bar that separates the text from the callout line.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes
    .AddShape msoShapeOval, 180, 200, 280, 130
    With .AddCallout(msoCalloutTwo, 420, 170, 170, 40)
        .TextFrame.TextRange.Text = "My oval"
        With .Callout
            .Accent = True
            .Border = False
        End With
    End With
End With
```
CanOpen Property

**True** if the specified file converter is designed to open files. Read-only **Boolean**.

**Note** The **CanSave** property returns **True** if the specified file converter can be used to save (export) files.
Example

This example determines whether the first file converter is able to open files.

```
If FileConverters(1).CanOpen = True Then
    MsgBox FileConverters(1).FormatName & " can open files"
End If
```

This example determines whether the WordPerfect6x file converter can be used to open files. If the `CanOpen` property returns `True`, a document named "Test.wp" is opened.

```
If FileConverters("WordPerfect6x").CanOpen = True Then
    Documents.Open FileName:="C:\Test.wp", _
        Format:=FileConverters("WordPerfect6x").OpenFormat
End If
```
CanSave Property

**True** if the specified file converter is designed to save files. Read-only **Boolean**.

**Note**  The **CanOpen** property returns **True** if the specified file converter can be used to open (import) files.
**Example**

This example determines whether the WordPerfect converter can be used to save files. If the return value is **True**, the active document is saved in WordPerfect 6.x format.

```vba
Dim lngSaveFormat As Long

If Application.FileConverters("WordPerfect6x").CanSave = True Then
    lngSaveFormat = Application.FileConverters("WordPerfect6x").SaveFormat
    ActiveDocument.SaveAs FileName:="C:\Document.wp", _
    FileFormat:=lngSaveFormat
End If
```

This example displays a message that indicates whether the third converter in the `FileConverters` collection can save files.

```vba
If FileConverters(3).CanSave = True Then
    MsgBox FileConverters(3).FormatName & " can save files"
Else
    MsgBox FileConverters(3).FormatName & " cannot save files"
End If
```
CanvasItems Property

Returns a CanvasShapes object that represents a collection of shapes in a drawing canvas.

expression.CanvasItems

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.
Example

This example creates a new drawing canvas in the active document and adds a circle to the canvas.

Sub NewCanvasShape()
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape
    Set shpCanvas = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddCanvas(_
        Left:=100, Top:=75, Width:=150, Height:=200)
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape _
        AddShape _
        Type:=msoShapeOval, Top:=25, _
        Left:=25, Width:=150, Height:=150
End Sub
CapsLock Property

True if the CAPS LOCK key is turned on. Read-only Boolean.
Example

This example retrieves the current state of the CAPS LOCK key.

Dim blnCapsLock As Boolean

blnCapsLock = Application.CapsLock

```vbnet
Dim blnCapsLock As Boolean

blnCapsLock = Application.CapsLock
```
Caption Property

**TableOfFigures** object: Returns or sets the label that identifies the items to be included in a table of figures. Corresponds to the \c switch for a TOC field. Read/write **String**.

**Window** or **Application** object: Returns or sets the caption text for the specified document or application window. Read/write **String**.
Remarks

To change the caption of the application window to the default text, set this property to an empty string (""').
Example

This example displays the caption of each window in the Windows collection.

Count = 1
For Each win In Windows
    MsgBox Prompt:=win.Caption, Title:="Window" & Str(Count) & " Caption"
    Count = Count + 1
Next win

This example resets the caption of the application window.

Application.Caption = ""

This example sets the caption of the active window to the active document name.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Caption = ActiveDocument.FullName

This example changes the caption of the Word application window to include the user name.

Application.Caption = UserName & "'s copy of Word"

This example inserts a Table caption and then changes the caption of the first table of figures to "Table."

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.Range.InsertCaption "Table"
If ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures(1).Caption = "Table"
End If
CaptionLabel Property

Returns or sets the caption label ("Figure," "Table," or "Equation," for example) of the specified caption. Read/write Variant.

Note This property can be set to a string or a WdCaptionLabelID constant.
Example

This example displays the name ("Microsoft Excel Worksheet," for example) and caption label ("Figure," for example) for each item that has a caption added automatically when inserted.

Dim acLoop As AutoCaption

For Each acLoop In AutoCaptions
    If acLoop.AutoInsert = True Then MsgBox acLoop.Name _
        & vbCrLf & "Label = " & acLoop.CaptionLabel.Name
Next acLoop

This example sets the caption label for Word tables to "Table" and then inserts a new table immediately after the selection.

With AutoCaptions("Microsoft Word Table")
    .AutoInsert = True
    .CaptionLabel = wdCaptionTable
End With
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    NumColumns:=3
CaptionLabels Property

Returns a CaptionLabels collection that represents all the available caption labels. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the numbering style for table captions.

CaptionLabels(wdCaptionTable).NumberStyle = _
    wdCaptionNumberStyleLowercaseRoman

This example adds a new caption label named "Photo" and then inserts a photo caption.

CaptionLabels.Add Name:="Photo"
With Selection
    .InsertParagraphAfter
    .InsertCaption Label:="Photo"
End With
Case Property

Returns or sets a **WdCharacterCase** constant that represents the case of the text in the specified range. Read/write.

WdCharacterCase can be one of these WdCharacterCase constants.

- wdFullWidth
- wdHalfWidth
- wdHiragana
- wdKatakana
- wdLowerCase
- wdNextCase
- wdTitleSentence
- wdTitleWord
- wdToggleCase
- wdUpperCase

*expression*.Case

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Range** object.
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example changes the first word in the selection to uppercase.

`Selection.Words(1).Case = wdUpperCase`

This example capitalizes the first letter of each sentence in the first paragraph of the document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
For Each Sent In myRange.Sentences
    Sent.Case = wdTitleSentence
Next Sent
```
Category Property

Returns or sets the category of entries to be included in a table of authorities. Corresponds to the \c switch for a TOA field. Values 1 through 16 correspond to the items in the Category list on the Table of Authorities tab in the Index and Tables dialog box. Read/write Long.

**Note** The number 0 (zero), which corresponds to all categories, cannot be used with this property. You can, however, use 0 to specify all categories when you're inserting a table of authorities. The following example inserts a table of authorities for all categories.

```vba
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add _
    Range:=Selection.Range, Category:=0
```
Example

This example formats the first table of authorities in the active document to include all citations in the first category (by default, the Cases category).

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1).Category = 1
End If
CCList Property

Returns or sets the carbon copy (CC) recipients for a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.
Example

This example displays the CC list text for the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.CCList

This example creates a new LetterContent object, sets the courtesy copies by setting the CCList property, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the RunLetterWizard method.

Dim lcNew As New LetterContent

lcNew.CCList = "K. Jordan, D. Funk, D. Morrison"
ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=lcNew
Cells Property

Returns a Cells collection that represents the table cells in a column, row, selection, or range. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example creates a 3x3 table and assigns a sequential cell number to each cell in the table.

Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 3)
  i = 1
  For Each c In myTable.Range.Cells
    c.Range.InsertAfter "Cell " & i
    i = i + 1
  Next c

This example sets the current cell's background color to red.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
  Selection.Cells(1).Shading.BackgroundPatternColorIndex = wdRed
Else
  MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
ChapterPageSeparator Property

Returns or sets the separator character used between the chapter number and the page number. Can be one of the following read/write WdSeparatorType constants.

WdSeparatorType can be one of these WdSeparatorType constants.

wdSeparatorColon
wdSeparatorEnDash
wdSeparatorPeriod
wdSeparatorEmDash
wdSeparatorHyphen

expression.ChapterPageSeparator

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Before you can create page numbers that include chapter numbers, the document headings must have a numbered outline format applied that uses styles from the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box. To do this in Visual Basic, use the **ApplyListTemplate** method.
Example

The first part of this example creates a new document, adds chapter titles and page breaks, and then formats the document by using the last numbered outline format listed in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box. The second part of the example adds centered page numbers—including the chapter number—to the header; an en dash separates the chapter number and the page number.

Dim intLoop As Integer
Dim hfTemp As HeaderFooter

Documents.Add
For intLoop = 1 To 5
    With Selection
        .TypeParagraph
        .InsertBreak
    End With
Next intLoop
ActiveDocument.Content.Style = wdStyleHeading1
ActiveDocument.Content.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery) _
    .ListTemplates(7)
Set hfTemp = ActiveDocument.Sections(1) _
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)
With hfTemp.PageNumbers
    .Add PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberCenter
    .NumberStyle = wdPageNumberStyleArabic
    .IncludeChapterNumber = True
    .HeadingLevelForChapter = 0
    .ChapterPageSeparator = wdSeparatorEnDash
End With
ChapterStyleLevel Property

Returns or sets the heading style that marks a new chapter when chapter numbers are included with the specified caption label. The number 1 corresponds to Heading 1, 2 corresponds to Heading 2, and so on. Read/write Long.

Note The IncludeChapterNumber property must be set to True for chapter numbers to be included with caption labels.
Example

This example formats the table's caption label to include a chapter number. The chapter number is taken from paragraphs formatted with the Heading 2 style.

With CaptionLabels(wdCaptionTable)
    .IncludeChapterNumber = True
    .ChapterStyleLevel = 2
End With
Characters Property

Returns a Characters collection that represents the characters in a document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the first character in the selection. If nothing is selected, the character immediately after the insertion point is displayed.

\[
\text{char} = \text{Selection.Characters(1).Text}
\]

MsgBox "The first character is... " & char

This example returns the number of characters in the first sentence in the active document (spaces are included in the count).

\[
\text{numchars} = \text{ActiveDocument.Sentences(1).Characters.Count}
\]
CharacterUnitFirstLineIndent

Property

Returns or sets the value (in characters) for a first-line or hanging indent. Use a positive value to set a first-line indent, and use a negative value to set a hanging indent. Read/write Single.

expression.CharacterUnitFirstLineIndent

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example sets a first-line indent of one character for the first paragraph in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1)_
  .CharacterUnitFirstLineIndent = 1
```

This example sets a hanging indent of 1.5 characters for the second paragraph in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2)_
  .CharacterUnitFirstLineIndent = -1.5
```
CharacterUnitLeftIndent Property

Returns or sets the left indent value (in characters) for the specified paragraphs. Read/write Single.

expression.CharacterUnitLeftIndent

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example sets the left indent of the first paragraph in the active document to one character from the left margin.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1) _
  .CharacterUnitLeftIndent = 1
**CharacterUnitRightIndent Property**

Returns or sets the right indent value (in characters) for the specified paragraphs. Read/write **Single**.

```
expression.CharacterUnitRightIndent
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example sets the right indent for all paragraphs in the active document to one character from the right margin.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs _.CharacterUnitRightIndent = 1
CharacterWidth Property

Returns or sets the character width of the specified range. Read/write \texttt{WdCharacterWidth}.

\texttt{WdCharacterWidth} can be one of these \texttt{WdCharacterWidth} constants. \texttt{wdWidthFullWidth} \texttt{wdWidthHalfWidth}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{CharacterWidth}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Range} object.
Example

This example converts the current selection to half-width characters.

Selection.Range.CharacterWidth = wdWidthHalfWidth
CharsLine Property

Returns or sets the number of characters per line in the document grid. Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets the number of characters per line to 42 for the active document.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.CharsLine = 42
**CheckBox Property**

Returns a [CheckBox](#) object that represents a check box form field. Read-only.
Remarks

If the **CheckBox** property is applied to a **FormField** object that isn't a check box form field, the property won't fail, but the **Valid** property for the returned object will be **False**.
Example

This example clears the check box named "Blue."

ActiveDocument.FormFields("Blue").CheckBox.Value = False

This example compares the current value with the default value of the check box named "Check1." If the values are equal, the blnSame variable is set to True.

Dim ffTemp As FormField
Dim blnSame As Boolean

Set ffTemp = ActiveDocument.FormFields("Check1").CheckBox
If ffTemp.Default = ffTemp.Value Then
    blnSame = True
Else
    blnSame = False
End If
CheckboxState Property

Returns or sets a **Boolean** that indicates whether a check box in a smart document is selected. **True** marks the check box as selected. **False** clears the check box.

*expression*.CheckboxState

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a [SmartTagAction](#) object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, see the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example marks the specified check box as selected. This example assumes that the first action for the first smart tag in the active document is a check box control. If the specified smart tag action is not a check box, a run-time error occurs.

ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1) _
    .CheckboxState = True
CheckGrammarAsYouType Property

True if Word checks grammar and marks errors automatically as you type. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

This property marks grammatical errors, but to see them on screen, you must set the `ShowGrammaticalErrors` property to `True`.
Example

This example sets Word to check for grammatical errors as you type and to display any errors found in the active document.

Options.CheckGrammarAsYouType = True
ActiveDocument.ShowGrammaticalErrors = True

This example returns the status of the Check grammar as you type option on the Spelling & Grammar tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnCheck As Boolean
blnCheck = Options.CheckGrammarAsYouType
CheckGrammarWithSpelling

Property

**True** if Word checks grammar while checking spelling. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

This property controls whether Word checks grammar when you check spelling by using the **Spelling** command (**Tools** menu).

To check spelling or grammar from a Visual Basic procedure, use the **CheckSpelling** method to check only spelling and use the **CheckGrammar** method to check both grammar and spelling.
Example

This example returns the status of the **Check grammar with spelling** option on the **Spelling & Grammar** tab in the **Options** dialog box. If the option is selected, the procedure checks both spelling and grammar for the active document; otherwise, only spelling is checked.

```vba
If Options.CheckGrammarWithSpelling = True Then
    ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar
Else
    ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling
End If
```
CheckHangulEndings Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically detects Hangul endings and ignores them during conversion from Hangul to Hanja. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.CheckHangulEndings`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

If converting from Hanja to Hangul, this property is ignored.

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example asks the user whether to set Microsoft Word to automatically detect Hangul endings and ignore them during conversion from Hangul to hanja.

```vb
x = MsgBox("Check Hangul endings during " 
    & "conversion from Hangul to Hanja?", vbYesNo)
If x = vbYes Then
    Options.CheckHangulEndings = True
Else
    Options.CheckHangulEndings = False
End If
```
CheckIfOfficeIsHTMLEditor Property

**True** if Microsoft Word checks to see whether an Office application is the default HTML editor when you start Word. **False** if Word does not perform this check. The default value is **True**. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

This property is used only if the Web browser you are using supports HTML editing and HTML editors.

To use a different HTML editor, you must set this property to False and then register the editor as the default system HTML editor.
Example

This example causes Microsoft Word not to check to see whether an Office application is the default HTML editor.

Application.DefaultWebOptions(_) .CheckIfOfficeIsHTMLEditor = False
CheckIfWordIsDefaultHTMLEditor Property

True if Microsoft Word checks to see whether it is the default HTML editor when you start Word. False if Word does not perform this check. The default value is True. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

This property is used only if the Web browser you are using supports HTML editing and HTML editors.

To use a different HTML editor, you must set this property to **False** and then register the editor as the default system HTML editor.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to check to see whether it is the default HTML editor.

```vba
Application.DefaultWebOptions.CheckIfWordIsDefaultHTMLEditor = True
```
CheckLanguage Property

True if Microsoft Word automatically detects the language you are using as you type. Read/write Boolean.

expression.CheckLanguage

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

If you haven't set up Word for multilingual editing, the `CheckLanguage` property always returns `False`. For more information about automatic language detection, see [About automatic language detection](#).
Example

This example checks to see if automatic language detection has been activated.

If Application.CheckLanguage = True Then
    MsgBox "Automatic language detection is activated!"
End If
CheckSpellingAsYouType Property

**True** if Word checks spelling and marks errors automatically as you type. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

This property marks spelling errors, but to see them on the screen, you must set the `ShowSpellingErrors` property to `True`. 
Example

This example turns off automatic spell checking in Word.

Options.CheckSpellingAsYouType = False

This example sets Word to check for spelling errors as you type and to display any errors found in the active document.

Options.CheckSpellingAsYouType = True
ActiveDocument.ShowSpellingErrors = True

This example returns the status of the Check spelling as you type option on the Spelling & Grammar tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

Dim blnCheck As Boolean

blnCheck = Options.CheckSpellingAsYouType
Child Property

**True** if the shape is a child shape or if all shapes in a shape range are child shapes of the same parent. Read-only **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

- `msoCTrue`
- `msoFalse`
- `msoTriStateMixed`
- `msoTriStateToggle`
- `msoTrue`

`expression`**.Child**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example selects the first shape in the canvas and, if the selected shape is a child shape, fills the shape with the specified color. This example assumes that the first shape in the active document is a drawing canvas that contains multiple shapes.

Sub FillChildShape()
    Dim shpCanvasItem As Shape

    'Select the first shape in the drawing canvas
    Set shpCanvasItem = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).CanvasItems(1)

    'Fill selected shape if it is a child shape
    With shpCanvasItem
        If .Child = msoTrue Then
            .Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(100, 0, 200)
        Else
            MsgBox "This shape is not a child shape."
        End If
    End With
End Sub
ChildFramesetCount Property

Returns the number of child Frameset objects associated with the specified Frameset object. This property applies only to Frameset objects of type wdFramesetTypeFrameset. Read-only Long.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
**Example**

This example displays the number of child **Frameset** objects contained by the **Frameset** object that represents the specified frames page.

MsgBox ActiveWindow.Document_.Frameset.ChildFramesetCount
ChildFramesetItem Property

Returns the Frameset object that represents the child Frameset object specified by the Index argument. This property applies only to Frameset objects of type wdFramesetTypeFrameset. Read-only.

expression.ChildFramesetItem(Index)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Frameset object.

Index  Required Long. The index number of the specified frame.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets the name of the third child frame of the specified frame to "BottomFrame".

`ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset__.ChildFramesetItem(3).FrameName = "BottomFrame"`
ChildNodes Property

Returns an XMLNodes collection that represents the child elements of a specified element.

expression.ChildNodes

expression Required. An expression that returns an XMLNode object.
Example

The following example removes the first child element of the root element in the active document.

ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(1).RemoveChild |
    ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(1).ChildNodes(1)
ChildNodeSuggestions Property

Returns an XMLChildNodeSuggestions collection that represents the list of allowed elements for the Document object (which returns the root elements for all attached schemas) or for the XMLNode object (which returns the child elements of a specified element).

**Note** Each XMLChildNodeSuggestion object in a XMLChildNodeSuggestions collection is an item in the list of allowed possible XML elements at the bottom of the XML Structure task pane.

*expression*.ChildNodeSuggestions

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example loops through the suggestions for the first element selected in the active document and inserts all allowed elements at the insertion point position.

Sub GetChildNodeSuggestions()
    Dim objSuggestion As XMLChildNodeSuggestion
    Dim objNode As XMLNode

    Set objNode = Selection.XMLParentNode

    For Each objSuggestion In objNode.ChildNodeSuggestions
        objSuggestion.Insert
        Selection.MoveRight
    Next
End Sub
Children Property

Returns a `DiagramNodeChildren` object that contains all of the children of the calling diagram node.

`expression.Children`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `DiagramNode` object.
Example

The following example creates a diagram and adds child nodes to it.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram( _
        Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first child diagram node

    'Add four more child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

End Sub
ChildShapeRange Property

Returns a **ShapeRange** object representing the child shapes of a selection.

expression.**ChildShapeRange**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Example

This example creates a new document with a drawing canvas, populates the drawing canvas with shapes, and then, after checking that the shapes selected are child shapes, fills the child shapes with a pattern.

Sub ChildShapes()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

    'Create a new document with a drawing canvas and shapes
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas(_
        Left:=100, Top:=100, Width:=200, Height:=200)
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape msoShapeRectangle, _
        Left:=0, Top:=0, Width:=100, Height:=100
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape msoShapeOval, _
        Left:=0, Top:=50, Width:=100, Height:=100
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape msoShapeDiamond, _
        Left:=0, Top:=100, Width:=100, Height:=100

    'Select all shapes in the canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.SelectAll

    'Fill canvas child shapes with a pattern
    If Selection.HasChildShapeRange = True Then
        Selection.ChildShapeRange.Fill.Patterned msoPatternDivot
    Else
        MsgBox "This is not a range of child shapes."
    End If

End Sub
ClassName Property

Returns a unique name that identifies the file converter. Read-only String.
Example

This example displays the class name and format name of the first converter in the **FileConverters** collection.

```vba
MsgBox "ClassName= " & FileConverters(1).ClassName & vbCrLf _
 & "FormatName= " & FileConverters(1).FormatName
```

If an HTML file converter is available, this example sets the HTML format as the default save format.

```vba
Dim fcLoop As FileConverter
For Each fcLoop In FileConverters
    If fcLoop.ClassName = "HTML" Then _
        Application.DefaultSaveFormat = "HTML"
Next fcLoop
```
ClassType Property

Returns or sets the class type for the specified OLE object, picture, or field.
Read/write String.
Remarks

This property is read-only for linked objects other than DDE links.

You can see a list of the available applications in the Object type box on the Create New tab in the Object dialog box (Insert menu). You can find the ClassType string by inserting an object as an inline shape and then viewing the field codes. The class type of the object follows either the word "EMBED" or the word "LINK."
Example

This example loops through all the floating shapes on the active document and sets all linked Microsoft Excel worksheets to be updated automatically.

Dim shapeLoop As Shape

For Each shapeLoop In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With shapeLoop
        If .Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
            If .OLEFormat.ClassType = "Excel.Sheet" Then
                .LinkFormat.AutoUpdate = True
            End If
        End If
    End With
Next
ClickAndTypeParagraphStyle Property

Returns or sets the default paragraph style applied to text by the Click and Type feature in the specified document. To set this property, specify either the local name of the style, an integer, or a WdBuiltinStyle constant, or an object that represents the style. Read/write Variant.

expression.ClickAndTypeParagraphStyle

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

For a list of the **WdBuiltinStyle** constants, consult the Microsoft Visual Basic Object Browser.

If the **InUse** property for the specified style is set to **False**, an error occurs.

For more information on Click and Type, see [Overview of Click and Type](#).
**Example**

This example sets the default paragraph style applied by Click and Type to Plain Text.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
  x = "Plain Text"
  If .Styles(x).InUse Then
    .ClickAndTypeParagraphStyle = x
  Else
    MsgBox "Sorry, this style is not in use yet."
  End If
End With
```
Closing Property

Returns or sets the closing text for a letter created by the Letter Wizard (for example, "Sincerely yours"). Read/write String.
Example

This example displays the closing text from the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.Closing

This example retrieves letter elements from the active document, changes the closing text by setting the Closing property, and then uses the SetLetterContent method to update the document to reflect the changes.

Dim lcCurrent As LetterContent

Set lcCurrent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
lcCurrent.Closing = "Sincerely yours,
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=lcCurrent
Code Property

Returns a `Range` object that represents a field's code. A field's code is everything that's enclosed by the field characters ({ }) including the leading space and trailing space characters. You can access a field's code without changing the view from field results. Read/write.
Example

This example displays the field code for each field in the active document.

Dim fieldLoop As Field

For Each fieldLoop In ActiveDocument.Fields
    MsgBox Chr(34) & fieldLoop.Code.Text & Chr(34)
Next fieldLoop

This example changes the field code for the first field in the active document to CREATEDATE.

Dim rngTemp As Range

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Code
rngTemp.Text = "CREATEDATE"
ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Update

This example determines whether the active document includes a mail merge field named "Title."

Dim fieldLoop As Field

For Each fieldLoop In ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields
    If InStr(1, fieldLoop.Code.Text, "Title", 1) Then
        MsgBox "A Title merge field is in this document"
    End If
Next fieldLoop
CodeName Property

Returns the code name for the specified document. Read-only String.
Remarks

The code name is the name for the module that houses event macros for a document. The default name for the module is "ThisDocument"; you can view it in the Project window. For information about using events with the Document object, see Using Events with the Document Object.
Example

This example returns the name of the code window for the active document.

Msgbox ActiveDocument.CodeName
Color Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color for the specified **Border** or **Font** object. Can be any valid **WdColor** constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's **RGB** function.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

- **wdColorGray625**
- **wdColorGray70**
- **wdColorGray80**
- **wdColorGray875**
- **wdColorGray95**
- **wdColorIndigo**
- **wdColorLightBlue**
- **wdColorLightOrange**
- **wdColorLightYellow**
- **wdColorOliveGreen**
- **wdColorPaleBlue**
- **wdColorPlum**
- **wdColorRed**
- **wdColorRose**
- **wdColorSeaGreen**
- **wdColorSkyBlue**
- **wdColorTan**
- **wdColorTeal**
- **wdColorTurquoise**
- **wdColorViolet**
- **wdColorWhite**
- **wdColorYellow**
- **wdColorAqua**
- **wdColorAutomatic**
- **wdColorBlack**
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.Color

expression   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example changes the color of the text in the first paragraph of the active document to green.


This example changes the color of the selected text to dark red.

Selection.Font.Color = wdColorDarkRed

This example adds a dotted indigo border around each cell in the first table.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    For Each aBorder In ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders
        aBorder.Color = wdColorIndigo
        aBorder.LineStyle = wdLineStyleDashDot
        aBorder.LineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
    Next aBorder
End If
**ColorIndex Property**

Returns or sets the color for the specified border or font object. Read/write **WdColorIndex**.

WdColorIndex can be one of these WdColorIndex constants.

- **wdAuto**
- **wdBlack**
- **wdBlue**
- **wdBrightGreen**
- **wdByAuthor**
- **wdDarkBlue**
- **wdDarkRed**
- **wdDarkYellow**
- **wdGray25**
- **wdGray50**
- **wdGreen**
- **wdNoHighlight**
- **wdPink**
- **wdRed**
- **wdTeal**
- **wdTurquoise**
- **wdViolet**
- **wdWhite**
- **wdYellow**

`expression.ColorIndex`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The **wdByAuthor** constant is not valid for border and font objects.
Example

This example changes the color of the text in the first paragraph in the active document.


This example formats the selected text to appear in red.

Selection.Font.ColorIndex = wdRed

This example adds a dotted red border around each cell in the first table.

Dim borderLoop As Border

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    For Each borderLoop In ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders
        With borderLoop
            .ColorIndex = wdRed
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDashDot
            .LineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
        End With
    Next borderLoop
End If
ColorIndexBi Property

Returns or sets the color for the specified Font object in a right-to-left language document. Read/write WdColorIndex.

WdColorIndex can be one of these WdColorIndex constants.

wdAuto
wdBlack
wdBlue
wdBrightGreen
wdByAuthor
wdDarkBlue
wdDarkRed
wdDarkYellow
wdGray25
wdGray50
wdGreen
wdNoHighlight
wdPink
wdRed
wdTeal
wdTurquoise
wdViolet
wdWhite
wdYellow

expression.ColorIndexBi

expression Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

The `wdByAuthor` constant is not valid for `Font` objects.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see `Word features for right-to-left languages`. 
Example

This example sets the color of the **Font** object to teal.

```
Selection.Font.ColorIndexBi = wdTeal
```
ColorType Property

Returns or sets the type of color transformation applied to the specified picture or OLE object. Read/write [MsoPictureColorType].

MsoPictureColorType can be one of these MsoPictureColorType constants.
- `msoPictureAutomatic`
- `msoPictureBlackAndWhite`
- `msoPictureGrayscale`
- `msoPictureMixed`
- `msoPictureWatermark`

`expression.ColorType`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example sets the color transformation to grayscale for the first shape on the active document. The first shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```vba
Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

docActive.Shapes(1).PictureFormat.ColorType = _
    msoPictureGrayScale
```
Column Property

Column property as it applies to the **Bookmark** object.

**True** if the specified bookmark is a table column. Read-only **Boolean**.

(expression).**Column**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies TO list.

Column property as it applies to the **Cell** object.

Returns a read-only **Column** object that represents the table column containing the specified cell.

(expression).**Column**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

As it applies to the **Bookmark** object.

This example creates a table with a bookmark and then displays a message box that confirms that the bookmark is a table column.

```vba
Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table
Dim rangeCell As Range

Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set tableNew = docNew.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 5)
Set rangeCell = tableNew.Cell(3, 5).Range

rangeCell.InsertAfter "Cell(3,5)"
MsgBox docNew.Bookmarks(1).Column
```

As it applies to the **Cell** object.

This example creates a 3x5 table and applies shading to the even-numbered columns.

```vba
Dim tableNew As Table
Dim cellLoop As Cell

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set tableNew = _
    ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
        NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=5)

For Each cellLoop In tableNew.Rows(1).Cells
    If cellLoop.ColumnIndex Mod 2 = 0 Then
        cellLoop.Column.Shading.Texture = wdTexture10Percent
    End If
Next cellLoop
```
ColumnIndex Property

Returns the number of the table column that contains the specified cell. Read-only Long.
Example

This example creates a table in a new document, selects each cell in the first row, and returns the column number that contains the selected cell.

Dim docNew As Document
Dim tableNew As Table
Dim cellLoop As Cell

Set docNew = Documents.Add
Set tableNew = docNew.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 3)
For Each cellLoop In tableNew.Rows(1).Cells
    cellLoop.Select
    MsgBox "This is column " & cellLoop.ColumnIndex
Next cellLoop

This example returns the column number of the cell that contains the insertion point.

Msgbox Selection.Cells(1).ColumnIndex
Columns Property

Returns a Columns collection that represents all the table columns in the range, selection, or table. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the number of columns in the first table in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns.Count
End If

This example sets the width of the current column to 1 inch.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Columns.SetWidth ColumnWidth:=InchesToPoints(1), _
    RulerStyle:=wdAdjustProportional
End If
ColumnSelectMode Property

**True** if column selection mode is active. When this mode is active, the letters "COL" appear on the status bar. Read/write **Boolean**.
**Example**

This example selects a column of text that's two words across and three lines deep. The example copies the selection to the Clipboard and cancels column selection mode.

```vba
With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    .ColumnSelectMode = True
    .MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=2, Extend:=wdExtend
    .MoveDown Unit:=wdLine, Count:=2, Extend:=wdExtend
    .Copy
    .ColumnSelectMode = False
End With
```
ColumnStripe Property

Returns or sets a **Long** that represents the number of columns in the banding when a style specifies odd- or even-column banding. Read/write.

*expression*.ColumnStripe

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the Condition method to set odd- or even-column banding for a table style.
Example

This example creates and formats a new table style then applies the new style to a new table. The resulting style causes three columns every third column and two rows every second row to have 20% shading.

Sub NewTableStyle()
    Dim styTable As Style
    With ActiveDocument
        Set styTable = .Styles.Add(Name:="TableStyle 1", _
            Type:=wdStyleTypeTable)
        With .Styles("TableStyle 1").Table
            .Condition(wdEvenColumnBanding).Shading _
                .Texture = wdTexture20Percent
                .ColumnStripe = 3
            .Condition(wdEvenRowBanding).Shading _
                .Texture = wdTexture20Percent
                .RowStripe = 2
        End With
        With .Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, NumRows:=15, _
            NumColumns:=15)
            .Style = ActiveDocument.Styles("TableStyle 1")
        End With
    End With
End Sub
COMAddIns Property

Returns a reference to the **COMAddIns** collection that represents all the Component Object Model (COM) add-ins currently loaded in Microsoft Word. These are listed in the COM Add-Ins dialog box. You can add the COM Add-Ins command to your Tools menu by using the Customize dialog box (Tools menu).

`expression.COMAddIns`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
CombineCharacters Property

**True** if the specified range contains combined characters. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.CombineCharacters

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** object.
Example

This example combines the characters in the selected range.

Selection.Range.CombineCharacters = True
Command Property

Returns the command assigned to the specified key combination. Read-only String.
**Example**

This example displays the keys assigned to font names. A message is displayed if no keys have been assigned to fonts.

Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding

For Each kbLoop In KeyBindings
    If kbLoop.KeyCategory = wdKeyCategoryFont Then
        Count = Count + 1
        MsgBox kbLoop.Command & vbCr & kbLoop.KeyString
    End If
Next kbLoop

If Count = 0 Then MsgBox "Keys haven't been assigned to fonts"
CommandBars Property

Returns a CommandBars collection that represents the menu bar and all the toolbars in Microsoft Word.

expression.CommandBars

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `CustomizationContext` property to set the template or document context prior to accessing the `CommandBars` collection.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see `Returning an Object from a Collection`.
Example

This example enlarges all command bar buttons and enables ToolTips.

With CommandBars
  .LargeButtons = True
  .DisplayToolTips = True
End With

This example displays the Drawing toolbar at the bottom of the application window.

With CommandBars("Drawing")
  .Visible = True
  .Position = msoBarBottom
End With

This example adds the Versions command button to the Standard toolbar.

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
CommandBars("Standard").Controls.Add Type:=msoControlButton, _
  ID:=2522, Before:=4
**CommandName Property**

Returns the name of the procedure that displays the specified built-in dialog box. Read-only *String*. 
Remarks

For more information about working with built-in Word dialog boxes, see Displaying built-in Word dialog boxes.
**Example**

This example displays the name of the procedure that displays the *Save As* dialog box (**File** menu), FileSaveAs.

MsgBox Dialogs(wdDialogFileSaveAs).**CommandName**
CommandParameter Property

Returns the command parameter assigned to the specified shortcut key. Read-only String.

Note  For information about commands that take parameters, see Add Method (KeyBindings Object). Use the Command property to return the command name assigned to the specified shortcut key.
Example

This example assigns a shortcut key to the **FontSize** command, with a command parameter of 8. Use the **CommandParameter** property to display the command parameter along with the command name and key string.

Dim kbNew As KeyBinding

Set kbNew = KeyBindings.Add(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
  Command:="FontSize", _
  KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyAlt, wdKeyS), _
  CommandParameter:="8")

MsgBox kbNew.Command & Chr$(32) & kbNew.CommandParameter _
  & vbCrLf & kbNew.KeyString
Comment Property

Returns the comment associated with the specified version of a document. Read-only String.
Example

This example displays the comment text for the first version of the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Versions.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox Prompt:=ActiveDocument.Versions(1).Comment, _
        Title:="First Version Comment"
End If

This example saves a version of the document with the user's comment and then displays the comment.

Dim verTemp As Versions
Dim strComment As String
Dim lngCount As Long

Set verTemp = ActiveDocument.Versions
strComment = InputBox("Type a comment")
verTemp.Save Comment:=strComment
lngCount = verTemp.Count
MsgBox Prompt:=verTemp(lngCount).Comment, _
    Title:=verTemp(lngCount).SavedBy
Comments Property

Returns a Comments collection that represents all the comments in the specified document, selection, or range. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
**Example**

This example adds a comment to the selected text.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowHiddenText = True
```

This example compares the author name of each comment in the active document with the user name on the **User Information** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu). If the names aren't the same, the comment reference mark is formatted to appear in red.

```vba
For Each comm In ActiveDocument.Comments
    If comm.Author <> Application.UserName Then _
        comm.Reference.Font.ColorIndex = wdRed
    Next comm
```
CommentsColor Property

Returns or sets a \texttt{WdColorIndex} constant that represents the color of comments in a document. Read/write.

\texttt{WdColorIndex} can be one of these \texttt{WdColorIndex} constants.

- \texttt{wdAuto}
- \texttt{wdBlack}
- \texttt{wdBlue}
- \texttt{wdBrightGreen}
- \texttt{wdByAuthor}
- \texttt{wdDarkBlue}
- \texttt{wdDarkRed}
- \texttt{wdDarkYellow}
- \texttt{wdGray25}
- \texttt{wdGray50}
- \texttt{wdGreen}
- \texttt{wdNoHighlight}
- \texttt{wdPink}
- \texttt{wdRed}
- \texttt{wdTeal}
- \texttt{wdTurquoise}
- \texttt{wdViolet}
- \texttt{wdWhite}
- \texttt{wdYellow}

\textit{expression.\texttt{CommentsColor}}

\textit{expression}    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the global option for Microsoft Word to color comments made in documents according to the author of the comment.

Sub ColorCodeComments()
    Options.CommentsColor = wdByAuthor
End Sub
Compatibility Property

**True** if the compatibility option specified by the **Type** argument is enabled. Compatibility options affect how a document is displayed in Microsoft Word. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.Compatibility(Type)`

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

**Type**  Required **WdCompatibility**. The compatibility option.

WdCompatibility can be one of these WdCompatibility constants.

- `wdAlignTablesRowByRow`
- `wdApplyBreakingRules`
- `wdAutospaceLikeWW7`
- `wdConvMailMergeEsc`
- `wdDontAdjustLineHeightInTable`
- `wdDontBalanceSingleByteDoubleByteWidth`
- `wdDontBreakWrappedTables`
- `wdDontSnapTextToGridInTableWithObjects`
- `wdDontULTrailSpace`
- `wdDontUseHTMLParagraphAutoSpacing`
- `wdExactOnTop`
- `wdExpandShiftReturn`
- `wdFootnoteLayoutLikeWW8`
- `wdForgetLastTabAlignment`
- `wdLayoutRawTableWidth`
- `wdLayoutTableRowsApart`
- `wdLeaveBackslashAlone`
- `wdLineWrapLikeWord6`
- `wdMWSmallCaps`
- `wdNoColumnBalance`
wdNoExtraLineSpacing
wdNoLeading
wdNoSpaceForUL
wdNoSpaceRaiseLower
wdNoTabHangIndent
wdOrigWordTableRules
wdPrintBodyTextBeforeHeader
wdPrintColBlack
wdSelectFieldWithFirstOrLastCharacter
wdShapeLayoutLikeWW8
wdShowBreaksInFrames
wdSpacingInWholePoints
wdSubFontBySize
wdSuppressBottomSpacing
wdSuppressSpBfAfterPgBrk
wdSuppressTopSpacing
wdSuppressTopSpacingMac5
wdSwapBordersFacingPages
wdTransparentMetafiles
wdUsePrinterMetrics
wdWPJustification
wdWrapTrailSpaces
wdTruncateFontHeight
wdUseWord97LineBreakingRules
wdWPSpaceWidth
wdWW6BorderRules
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example enables the **Suppress Space Before after a hard page or column break** option on the **Compatibility** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu) for the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Compatibility(wdSuppressSpBfAfterPgBrk) = True
```

This example toggles the **Don't add automatic tab stop for hanging indent** option on or off.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Compatibility(wdNoTabHangIndent) = Not _
ActiveDocument.Compatibility(wdNoTabHangIndent)
```
Compiled Property

True if the specified add-in is a Word add-in library (WLL). False if the add-in is a template. Read-only Boolean.
Example

This example determines how many WLLs are currently loaded.

count = 0
For Each aAddin in Addins
    If aAddin.**Compiled** = True And aAddin.Installed = True Then
        count = count + 1
    End If
Next aAddin
MsgBox Str(count) & " WLL's are loaded"

If the first add-in is a template, this example unloads the template and opens it.

If Addins(1).**Compiled** = False Then
    Addins(1).Installed = False
    Documents.Open FileName:=AddIns(1).Path _
        & Application.PathSeparator _
        & AddIns(1).Name
End If
ComposeStyle Property

Returns a Style object that represents the style used to compose new e-mail messages. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the name of the default style used to compose new e-mail messages.

MsgBox Application.EmailOptions.ComposeStyle.NameLocal

This example changes the font color of the default style used to compose new e-mail messages.

Application.EmailOptions.ComposeStyle.Font.Color = _
  wdColorBrightGreen
ConfirmConversions Property

True if Word displays the Convert File dialog box before it opens or inserts a file that isn't a Word document or template. In the Convert File dialog box, the user chooses the format to convert the file from. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Word to display the **Convert File** dialog box whenever a file that isn't a Word document or template is opened.

Options.**ConfirmConversions** = True

This example returns the current status of the **Confirm conversion at Open** option on the **General** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

Dim blnConfirm As Boolean

blnConfirm = Options.**ConfirmConversions**
ConnectString Property

Returns the connection string for the specified mail merge data source. Read-only String.
Example

This example creates a new main document and attaches the Customers table from a Microsoft Access database named "Northwind.mdb." The connection string is displayed in a message box.

Dim docNew As Document

Set docNew = Documents.Add

With docNew.MailMerge
    .MainDocumentType = wdFormLetters
    .OpenDataSource Name:="C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\Office" & "\Samples\Northwind.mdb", _
        LinkToSource:=True, AddToRecentFiles:=False, _
        Connection:="TABLE Customers"
    MsgBox .DataSource.ConnectString
End With
ConsecutiveHyphensLimit Property

Returns or sets the maximum number of consecutive lines that can end with hyphens. Read/write. Long.

Note If this property is set to 0 (zero), any number of consecutive lines can end with hyphens.
Example

This example enables automatic hyphenation for MyReport.doc and limits the number of consecutive lines that can end with hyphens to two.

```vba
With Documents("MyReport.doc")
    .AutoHyphenation = True
    .ConsecutiveHyphensLimit = 2
End With
```

This example sets no limit on the number of consecutive lines that can end with hyphens.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ConsecutiveHyphensLimit = 0
```
Container Property

Returns the object that represents the container application for the specified OLE object. Read-only.
Remarks

This property provides access to the specified document's container application if the document is embedded in another application as an OLE object.

The Container property also provides a pathway into the object model of the container application if a Word document is opened as an ActiveX document — for example, when a Word document is opened in Microsoft Office Binder or Internet Explorer.
Example

This example displays the name of the container application for the first shape in the active document. For the example to work, this shape must be an OLE object.

ContainingRange Property

Returns a Range object that represents the entire story in a series of shapes with linked text frames that the specified text frame belongs to. Read-only.
Example

This example checks the spelling in TextBox 1 and any other text in text frames that are linked to TextBox 1.

Dim rngStory As Range
Set rngStory = ActiveDocument.Shapes("TextBox 1") .TextFrame.ContainingRange
rngStory.CheckSpelling
Content Property

Returns a `Range` object that represents the main document `story`. Read-only.
Remarks

The following two statements are equivalent:

Set mainStory = ActiveDocument.Content
Set mainStory = ActiveDocument.StoryRanges(wdMainTextStory)
Example

This example changes the font and font size of the text in the active document to Arial 10 point.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
With myRange.Font
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Size = 10
End With
```

This example inserts text at the end of the document named "Changes.doc." The For Each...Next statement is used to determine whether the document is open.

```vba
For Each aDocument In Documents
    If InStr(LCase$(aDocument.Name), "changes.doc") Then
        Set myRange = Documents("Changes.doc").Content
        myRange.InsertAfter "the end."
    End If
Next aDocument
```
Context Property

Returns an object that represents the storage location of the specified key binding. This property can return a Document, Template, or Application object. Read-only.

**Note**  Built-in key assignments (for example, CTRL+I for **Italic**) return the Application object as the context. Any key bindings you add will return a Document or Template object, depending on the customization context in effect when the KeyBinding object was added.
Example

This example displays the name of the document or template where the macro named "Macro1" is stored.

Sub TestContext1()
    Dim kbMacro1 As KeysBoundTo
    Set kbMacro1 = KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryMacro, Command:="Macro1")
    MsgBox kbMacro1.Context.Name
End Sub

This example adds the F2 key to the **Italic** command and then uses the **For Each...Next** loop to display the keys assigned to the **Italic** command along with the context.

Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, Command:="Italic", KeyCode:=wdKeyF2
For Each kbLoop In KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, Command:="Italic")
    MsgBox kbLoop.KeyString & vbCr & kbLoop.Context.Name
Next kbLoop
ContinuationNotice Property

Returns a Range object that represents the footnote or endnote continuation notice. Read-only.
Example

This example replaces the current footnote continuation notice with the text "Continued...".

End With
ContinuationSeparator Property

Returns a Range object that represents the footnote or endnote continuation separator. Read-only.
Example

This example replaces the current endnote continuation separator with a series of underscore characters.

With ActiveDocument.Endnotes.ContinuationSeparator
    .Delete
    .InsertBefore "____"
End With
Contrast Property

Returns or sets the contrast for the specified picture or OLE object. The value for this property must be a number from 0.0 (the least contrast) to 1.0 (the greatest contrast). Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets the contrast for the first shape on the active document. The first shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
docActive.Shapes(1).PictureFormat.Contrast = 0.8
ConvertHighAnsiToFarEast Property

**True** if Microsoft Word converts text that is associated with an East Asian font to the appropriate font when it opens a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ConvertHighAnsiToFarEast

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to convert text that is associated with an East Asian font to the appropriate font when it opens a document.

Options.\texttt{ConvertHighAnsiToFarResult} = True
ConvertMacWordChevrons Property

Controls whether text enclosed in chevron characters (« ») is converted to merge fields. Read/write Long. WdChevronConvertRule

Can be one of the following WdChevronConvertRule constants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdAlwaysConvert</td>
<td>The converter attempts to convert text enclosed in chevrons (« ») to mail merge fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdNeverConvert</td>
<td>The converter passes the text through without attempting any interpretation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAskToConvert, wdAskToNotConvert</td>
<td>The converter prompts the user to convert or not convert chevrons when a Word for the Macintosh document is opened.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remarks

Word for the Macintosh version 4.0 and 5.x documents use chevron characters to denote mail merge fields.
Example

This example sets the **ConvertMacWordChevrons** property to convert the text enclosed in chevrons to mail merge fields, and then it opens the document named "Mac Word Document."

```
FileConverters.ConvertMacWordChevrons = wdAlwaysConvert
Documents.Open FileName:="C:\Documents\Mac Word Document"
```
CorrectCapsLock Property

True if Word automatically corrects instances in which you use the CAPS LOCK key inadvertently as you type. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example determines whether Word is set to automatically correct CAPS LOCK key errors.

If AutoCorrect.**CorrectCapsLock** = True Then
   MsgBox "Correct CAPS LOCK is active."
Else
   MsgBox "Correct CAPS LOCK is not active."
End If
CorrectDays Property

True if Word automatically capitalizes the first letter of days of the week. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically capitalize the first letter of days of the week.

AutoCorrect.\texttt{CorrectDays} = True

This example toggles the value of the \texttt{CorrectDays} property.

AutoCorrect.\texttt{CorrectDays} = \texttt{Not AutoCorrect.CorrectDays}
CorrectHangulAndAlphabet Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically applies the correct font to Latin words typed in the middle of Hangul text or vice versa. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.CorrectHangulAndAlphabet`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
**Example**

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically apply the correct font to Latin words typed in the middle of Hangul text or vice versa.

AutoCorrect.**CorrectHangulAndAlphabet** = True
CorrectHangulEndings Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically corrects Hangul endings when replacing Hangul text. Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.CorrectHangulEndings

expression Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically correct Hangul endings when replacing Hangul text.

With Selection.Find
  .Forward = True
  .Wrap = wdFindContinue
  .Format = False
  .CorrectHangulEndings = True
End With
CorrectInitialCaps Property

**True** if Word automatically makes the second letter lowercase if the first two letters of a word are typed in uppercase. For example, "WOrd" is corrected to "Word." Read/write **Boolean**.
**Example**

This example sets Word to automatically correct errors in initial capitalization.

AutoCorrect.**CorrectInitialCaps** = True
CorrectKeyboardSetting Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically transposes words to their native alphabet if you type text in a language other than the current keyboard language. Read/write **Boolean**.

\[ expression \text{.} \text{CorrectKeyboardSetting} \]

\[ expression \] Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Remarks

The `CheckLanguage` property must be set to `True` in order to use the `CorrectKeyboardSetting` property.

For more information on using Word with multiple languages, see Troubleshoot multilingual text and automatic language detection.
Example

This example displays a dialog box where the user can choose whether or not Word automatically transposes foreign words to their native alphabets.

```vbnet
x = MsgBox("Do you want Microsoft Word to transpose " & "foreign words to their native alphabet?", vbYesNo)
If x = vbYes Then
    Application.CheckLanguage = True
    AutoCorrect.CorrectKeyboardSetting = True
    MsgBox "Automatic keyboard correction enabled!"
End If
```
CorrectSentenceCaps Property

**True** if Word automatically capitalizes the first letter in each sentence.
Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example toggles the value of the `CorrectSentenceCaps` property.

```plaintext
AutoCorrect.CorrectSentenceCaps = Not _
   AutoCorrect.CorrectSentenceCaps
```
CorrectTableCells Property

**True** to automatically capitalize the first letter of table cells. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.CorrectTableCells

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Example

This example disables automatic capitalization of the first letter typed within table cells.

Sub AutoCorrectFirstLetterOfTableCells()
    Application.AutoCorrect.CorrectTableCells = False
End Sub
Count Property

Returns the number of items in the specified collection. Read-only Long.

expression.Count

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the number of paragraphs in the active document.

MsgBox "The active document contains " & _

This example displays the number of words in the selection.

If Selection.Words.Count >= 1 And _
   Selection.Type <> wdSelectionIP Then
   MsgBox "The selection contains " & Selection.Words.Count & _
   & " words."
End If

This example uses the aFields() array to store the field codes in the active document.

fcount = ActiveDocument.Fields.Count
If fcount >= 1 Then
   ReDim aFields(fcount)
   For Each aField In ActiveDocument.Fields
      aFields(aField.Index) = aField.Code.Text
   Next aField
End If
CountBy Property

Returns or sets the numeric increment for line numbers. For example, if the CountBy property is set to 5, every fifth line will display the line number. Line numbers are only displayed in print layout view and print preview. Read/write Long.
Remarks

This property has no effect unless the Active property of the LineNumbering object is set to True.
Example

This example turns on line numbering for the active document. The line number is displayed on every fifth line and line numbering starts over for each new section.

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup.LineNumbering
  .Active = True
  .CountBy = 5
  .RestartMode = wdRestartSection
End With
CreateBackup Property

True if Word creates a backup copy each time a document is saved. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

The `CreateBackup` and `AllowFastSave` properties cannot be set to `True` concurrently.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically create a backup copy, and then it saves the active document.

Options.CreateBackup = True
ActiveDocument.Save

This example returns the current status of the *Always create backup copy* option on the *Save* tab in the *Options* dialog box.

Dim blnBackup As Boolean

blnBackup = Options.CreateBackup
**Creator Property**

Returns a 32-bit integer that indicates the application in which the specified object was created. For example, if the object was created in Microsoft Word, this property returns the hexadecimal number 4D535744, which represents the string "MSWD." This value can also be represented by the constant `wdCreatorCode`. Read-only **Long**.

`expression.Creator`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Remarks**

The **Creator** property was primarily designed to be used on the Macintosh, where each application has a four-character creator code. For example, Microsoft Word has the creator code MSWD. For additional information about this property, consult the language reference Help included with Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition.
**Example**

This example displays a message about the creator of `myObject`.

```vba
Set myObject = ActiveDocument
If myObject.Creator = wdCreatorCode Then
    MsgBox "This is a Microsoft Word object"
Else
    MsgBox "This is not a Microsoft Word object"
End If
```
CropBottom Property

Returns or sets the number of points that are cropped off the bottom of the specified picture or OLE object. Read/write Single.

**Note** Cropping is calculated relative to the original size of the picture. For example, if you insert a picture that is originally 100 points high, rescale it so that it's 200 points high, and then set the CropBottom property to 50, 100 points (not 50) will be cropped off the bottom of your picture.
Example

This example crops 20 points off the bottom of shape three on the active document. For the example to work, shape three must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```
```

This example crops the percentage specified by the user off the bottom of the selected shape, regardless of whether the shape has been scaled. For the example to work, the selected shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```
Dim dblPercent As Double
Dim shapeCrop As Shape
Dim sngHeight As Single
Dim sngCrop As Single

dblPercent = Val(InputBox("What percentage do you want " & "to crop off the bottom of this picture?")

Set shapeCrop = _
    Selection.ShapeRange(1)

With shapeCrop.Duplicate
    .ScaleHeight 1, True
    sngHeight = .Height
    .Delete
End With

sngCrop = sngHeight * dblPercent / 100

shapeCrop.PictureFormat.CropBottom = sngCrop
```
CropLeft Property

Returns or sets the number of points that are cropped off the left side of the specified picture or OLE object. Read/write Single.

Note  Cropping is calculated relative to the original size of the picture. For example, if you insert a picture that is originally 100 points wide, rescale it so that it's 200 points wide, and then set the CropLeft property to 50, 100 points (not 50) will be cropped off the left side of your picture.
Example

This example crops 20 points off the left side of shape three on the active document. For the example to work, shape three must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).PictureFormat.CropLeft = 20
```

This example crops the percentage specified by the user off the left side of the selected shape, regardless of whether the shape has been scaled. For the example to work, the selected shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```vba
Dim dblPercent As Double
Dim shapeCrop As Shape
Dim sngHeight As Single
Dim sngCrop As Single

dblPercent = Val(InputBox("What percentage do you want " & "to crop off the left of this picture?"))

Set shapeCrop = Selection.ShapeRange(1)

With shapeCrop.Duplicate
  .ScaleHeight 1, True
  sngHeight = .Height
  .Delete
End With

sngCrop = sngHeight * dblPercent / 100

shapeCrop.PictureFormat.Crop Left = sngCrop
```
**CropRight Property**

Returns or sets the number of points that are cropped off the right side of the specified picture or OLE object. Read/write **Single**.

**Note**  Cropping is calculated relative to the original size of the picture. For example, if you insert a picture that is originally 100 points wide, rescale it so that it's 200 points wide, and then set the **CropRight** property to 50, 100 points (not 50) will be cropped off the right side of your picture.
**Example**

This example crops 20 points off the right side of shape three on the active document. For this example to work, shape three must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```
```

This example crops the percentage specified by the user off the right side of the selected shape, regardless of whether the shape has been scaled. For the example to work, the selected shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

```
Dim dblPercent As Double
Dim shapeCrop As Shape
Dim sngHeight As Single
Dim sngCrop As Single

dblPercent = Val(InputBox("What percentage do you want " _
   & "to crop off the right of this picture?"))

Set shapeCrop = Selection.ShapeRange(1)

With shapeCrop.Duplicate
   .ScaleHeight 1, True
   sngHeight = .Height
   .Delete
End With

sngCrop = sngHeight * dblPercent / 100

shapeCrop.PictureFormat.Crop Right = sngCrop
```
CropTop Property

Returns or sets the number of points that are cropped off the top of the specified picture or OLE object. Read/write Single.

Note  Cropping is calculated relative to the original size of the picture. For example, if you insert a picture that is originally 100 points high, rescale it so that it's 200 points high, and then set the CropTop property to 50, 100 points (not 50) will be cropped off the top of your picture.
Example

This example crops 20 points off the top of shape three on the active document. For the example to work, shape three must be either a picture or an OLE object.


This example crops the percentage specified by the user off the top of the selected shape, regardless of whether the shape has been scaled. For the example to work, the selected shape must be either a picture or an OLE object.

Dim dblPercent As Double
Dim shapeCrop As Shape
Dim sngHeight As Single
Dim sngCrop As Single

dblPercent = Val(InputBox("What percentage do you want " & "to crop off the top of this picture?"))

Set shapeCrop = _
  Selection.ShapeRange(1)

With shapeCrop.Duplicate
  .ScaleHeight 1, True
  sngHeight = .Height
  .Delete
End With

sngCrop = sngHeight * dblPercent / 100

shapeCrop.PictureFormat.CropTop = sngCrop
CtrlClickHyperlinkToOpen Property

**True** if Microsoft Word requires holding down the CTRL key while clicking to open a hyperlink. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.CtrlClickHyperlinkToOpen`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example disables the option that requires holding down the CTRL key and clicking on hyperlinks to open them.

Sub ToggleHyperlinkOption()
    Options.CtrlClickHyperlinkToOpen = False
End Sub
CurrentEmailAuthor Property

Returns an EmailAuthor object that represents the author of the current e-mail message. Read-only.
Example

This example returns the name of the style associated with the current e-mail author.

```
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Email_.
    .CurrentEmailAuthor.Style.NameLocal
```
Cursor Property

Returns or sets the state (shape) of the pointer. Can be one of the following `WdCursorType` constants: `wdCursorIBeam`, `wdCursorNormal`, `wdCursorNorthwestArrow`, or `wdCursorWait`. Read/write `Long`. 
Example

This example prints a message on the status bar and changes the pointer to a busy pointer.

Dim intWait As Integer

StatusBar = "Please wait..."

For intWait = 1 To 1000
    System.Cursor = wdCursorWait
    Next intWait

StatusBar = "Task completed"
System.Cursor = wdCursorNormal
CursorMovement Property

Returns or sets how the insertion point progresses within bidirectional text. Read/write **WdCursorMovement**.

WdCursorMovement can be one of these WdCursorMovement constants.
- **wdCursorMovementLogical** Insertion point progresses according to the direction of the language Microsoft Word detects.
- **wdCursorMovementVisual** Insertion point progresses to the next visually adjacent character.

*expression*.CursorMovement

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an [Options](#) object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
**Example**

This example sets the insertion point to progress to the next visually adjacent character as it moves through bidirectional text.

**Options.**\texttt{CursorMovement} = \texttt{wdCursorMovementVisual}
CustomDictionaries Property

Returns a Dictionaries object that represents the collection of active custom dictionaries. Active custom dictionaries are marked with a check in the Custom Dictionaries dialog box. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds a new, blank custom dictionary to the collection. The path and file name of the new custom dictionary are then displayed in a message box.

Dim dicHome As Dictionary
Set dicHome = CustomDictionaries.Add(Filename:="Home.dic")
Msgbox dicHome.Path & Application.PathSeparator & dicHome.Name

This example removes all custom dictionaries so that no custom dictionaries are active. The custom dictionary files aren't deleted, though.

CustomDictionaries.ClearAll

This example displays the name of each custom dictionary in the collection.

Dim dicLoop As Dictionary
For Each dicLoop In CustomDictionaries
    MsgBox dicLoop.Name
Next dicLoop
CustomDocumentProperties Property

Returns a DocumentProperties collection that represents all the custom
document properties for the specified document.

expression.CustomDocumentProperties

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the
Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `BuiltInDocumentProperties` property to return the collection of built-in document properties.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
**Example**

This example inserts a list of custom built-in properties at the end of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
myRange.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
For Each prop In ActiveDocument.CustomDocumentProperties
    With myRange
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        .InsertAfter prop.Name & " = "
        .InsertAfter prop.Value
    End With
Next
```

This example adds a custom built-in property to Sales.doc.

```vba
thename = InputBox("Please type your name", "Name")
Documents("Sales.doc").CustomDocumentProperties.Add _
    Name:="YourName", LinkToContent:=False, Value:=thename, _
    Type:=msoPropertyTypeString
```
CustomizationContext Property

Returns or sets a Template or Document object that represents the template or document in which changes to menu bars, toolbars, and key bindings are stored. Corresponds to the value of the Save in box on the Commands tab in the Customize dialog box (Tools menu). Read/write.
Example

This example adds the ALT+CTRL+W key combination to the **FileClose** command. The keyboard customization is saved in the Normal template.

```vba
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, _
    wdKeyAlt, wdKeyW), _
    KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, Command:="FileClose"
```

This example adds the **File Versions** button to the **Standard** toolbar. The command bar customization is saved in the template attached to the active document.

```vba
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
Application.CommandBars("Standard").Controls.Add _
    Type:=msoControlButton, _
    ID:=2522, Before:=8
```
CustomLabels Property

Returns a CustomLabels collection that represents the available custom mailing labels. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example creates a new custom label named "AdminAddress" and then creates a page of mailing labels using a predefined return address.

Dim strAddress As String
Dim labelNew As CustomLabel

strAddress = "Administration" & vbCrLf & "Mail Stop 22-16"


With labelNew
  .Height = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .Width = InchesToPoints(1)
  .HorizontalPitch = InchesToPoints(2.06)
  .VerticalPitch = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .NumberAcross = 4
  .NumberDown = 20
  .PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
  .SideMargin = InchesToPoints(0.28)
  .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
End With

Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument_ Name:="AdminAddress", Address:=strAddress
CustomTab Property

(True if the specified tab stop is a custom tab stop. Read-only Boolean.)
**Example**

This example cycles through the collection of tab stops in the first paragraph in the active document, and left-aligns any custom tab stops that it finds.

Dim tsLoop As TabStop

For each tsLoop in ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops
  If tsLoop.CustomTab = True Then
    tsLoop.Alignment = wdAlignTabLeft
  End If
Next tsLoop
Cyan Property

Sets or returns a **Long** that represents the cyan component of a CMYK color. Read-only.

`expression.Cyan`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates a new shape, then retrieves the four CMYK values from an existing shape in the active document, and then sets the CMYK fill color of the new shape to the same CMYK values.

```vba
Sub ReturnAndSetCMYK()
    Dim lngCyan As Long
    Dim lngMagenta As Long
    Dim lngYellow As Long
    Dim lngBlack As Long
    Dim shpHeart As Shape
    Dim shpStar As Shape

    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    Set shpStar = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape
       (Type:=msoShape5pointStar, Left:=200, _
        Top:=100, Width:=150, Height:=150)

    'Get current shapes CMYK colors
    With shpHeart.Fill.ForeColor
        lngCyan = .Cyan
        lngMagenta = .Magenta
        lngYellow = .Yellow
        lngBlack = .Black
    End With

    'Sets new shape to current shapes CMYK colors
    shpStar.Fill.ForeColor.SetCMYK _
        Cyan:=lngCyan, Magenta:=lngMagenta, _
        Yellow:=lngYellow, Black:=lngBlack

End Sub
```
DashStyle Property

Returns or sets the dash style for the specified line. Read/write  
MsoLineDashStyle.

MsoLineDashStyle can be one of these MsoLineDashStyle constants.  
msolineDashDot  
msolineDashStyleMixed  
msolineLongDashDot  
msolineSolid  
msolineDash  
msolineDashDotDot  
msolineLongDash  
msolineRoundDot  
msolineSquareDot

expression.DashStyle

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the  
Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a blue dashed line to the active document.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(10, 10, 250, 250).Line
  .DashStyle = msoLineDashDotDot
  .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(50, 0, 128)
End With
Data Property

Returns or sets data in an ADDIN field. Read/write String.

Note The data is not visible in the field code or result; it is only accessible by returning the value of the Data property. If the field isn't an ADDIN field, this property will cause an error.
**Example**

This example inserts an ADDIN field at the insertion point in the active document and then sets the data for the field.

Dim fldTemp As Field

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set fldTemp = _
    Type:=wdFieldAddin)
 fldTemp.Data = "Hidden information"
DataFieldIndex Property

Returns or sets a **Long** that represents the corresponding field number in the mail merge data source to which a mapped data field maps. This property returns zero if the specified data field is not mapped to a mapped data field. Read/write.

*expression*.DataFieldIndex

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example maps the PostalAddress1 field in the data source to the wdAddress1 mapped data field. This example assumes that the current document is a mail merge document.

Sub MapField()
    With ThisDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        .MappedDataFields(wdAddress1).DataFieldIndex = _
        .FieldNames("PostalAddress1").Index
    End With
End Sub
DataFieldName Property

Sets or returns a **String** that represents the name of the field in the mail merge data source to which a mapped data field maps. A blank string is returned if the specified data field is not mapped to a mapped data field. Read/write.

```
expression.DataFieldName
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a [MappedDataField](#) object.
Example

This example creates a tabbed list of the mapped data fields available in Word and the fields in the data source to which they are mapped. This example assumes that the current document is a mail merge document and that the data source fields have corresponding mapped data fields.

Sub MappedFields()
    Dim intCount As Integer
    Dim docCurrent As Document
    Dim docNew As Document

    On Error Resume Next

    Set docCurrent = ThisDocument
    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    'Add leader tab to new document
    docNew.Paragraphs.TabStops.Add _
        Position:=InchesToPoints(3.5), _
        Leader:=wdTabLeaderDots

    With docCurrent.MailMerge.DataSource

        'Insert heading paragraph for tabbed columns
        docNew.Content.InsertAfter "Word Mapped Data Field" _
            & vbTab & "Data Source Field"

        Do
            intCount = intCount + 1

            'Insert Word mapped data field name and the corresponding data source field name
            docNew.Content.InsertAfter .MappedDataFields( _
                Index:=intCount).Name & vbTab & _
                .MappedDataFields(Index:=intCount) _.DataFieldName

        'Insert paragraph
        docNew.Content.InsertParagraphAfter
        Loop Until intCount = .MappedDataFields.Count

    End With

End Sub
DataFields Property

Returns a `MailMergeDataFields` collection that represents the fields in the specified mail merge data source. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
**Example**

This example displays the name of each field in the data source attached to the active mail merge main document.

```vba
Dim mmdfTemp As MailMergeDataField
For Each mmdfTemp In 
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.DataFields
    MsgBox mmdfTemp.Name
Next mmdfTemp
```

This example displays the value of the LastName field from the first record in the data source attached to "Main.doc."

```vba
With Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.DataSource .ActiveRecord = wdFirstRecord
    MsgBox .DataFields("LastName").Value
End With
```
DataSource Property

Returns a MailMergeDataSource object that refers to the data source attached to a mail merge main document. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the name of the data source attached to the active document.

```
If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.Name <> "" Then 
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.Name
```

This example displays the next record from the data source attached to Main.doc.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = False
With Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge
    .ViewMailMergeFieldCodes = False
    .DataSource.ActiveRecord = wdNextRecord
End With
```
Date Property

**Revision** object: The date and time that the tracked change was made. Read-only Date.

**Version** object: The date and time that the document version was saved. Read-only Date.
Example

This example displays the date and time that the last version of the active document was saved.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
If docActive.Path <> "" Then MsgBox _
    docActive.Versions(docActive.Versions.Count).Date

This example displays the date and time of the next tracked change found in the active document.

Dim revTemp As Revision
If ActiveDocument.Revisions.Count >= 1 Then
    Set revTemp = Selection.NextRevision
    If Not (revTemp Is Nothing) Then MsgBox revTemp.Date
End If
**DateFormat Property**

Returns or sets the date for a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.
Example

This example displays the date from the letter that appears in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.DateFormat

This example creates a new LetterContent object, sets the date line to the current date, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the RunLetterWizard method.

Dim lcNew As LetterContent

Set lcNew = New LetterContent
lcNew.DateFormat = Date$
ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=lcNew
Default Property

Default property as it applies to the CheckBox object.

Returns or sets the default check box value. True if the default value is checked. Read/write Boolean.

expression.Default

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Default property as it applies to the DropDownList object.

Returns or sets the default drop-down item. The first item in a drop-down form field is 1, the second item is 2, and so on. Read/write Long.

expression.Default

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Default property as it applies to the TextInput object.

Returns or sets the text that represents the default text box contents. Read/write String.

expression.Default

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **CheckBox** object.

If the first form field in the active document is a check box, this example retrieves the default value.

```vbnet
Dim blnDefault As Boolean

If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Type = wdFieldFormCheckBox Then
    blnDefault = ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).CheckBox.Default
End If
```

As it applies to the **DropDown** object.

This example sets the default item for the drop-down form field named "Colors" in Sales.doc.

```vbnet
Documents("Sales.doc").FormFields("Colors").DropDown._
.Default = 2
```

As it applies to the **TextInput** object.

This example sets the default text for the text form field named "Name."

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Name").TextInput.Default = _
"your name"
```
DefaultBorderColor Property

Returns or sets the default 24-bit color to use for new Border objects. Can be any valid WdColor constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's RGB function. Read/write.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

- wdColorGray625
- wdColorGray70
- wdColorGray80
- wdColorGray875
- wdColorGray95
- wdColorIndigo
- wdColorLightBlue
- wdColorLightOrange
- wdColorLightYellow
- wdColorOliveGreen
- wdColorPaleBlue
- wdColorPlum
- wdColorRed
- wdColorRose
- wdColorSeaGreen
- wdColorSkyBlue
- wdColorTan
- wdColorTeal
- wdColorTurquoise
- wdColorViolet
- wdColorWhite
- wdColorYellow
- wdColorAqua
- wdColorAutomatic
- wdColorBlack
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.DefaultBorderColor

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets the default color for new borders to teal.

Options.DefaultBorderColor = wdColorTeal
DefaultBorderColorIndex Property

Returns or sets the default line color for borders. Read/write \texttt{WdColorIndex}.

\texttt{WdColorIndex} can be one of these \texttt{WdColorIndex} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdAuto}
  \item \texttt{wdBlack}
  \item \texttt{wdBlue}
  \item \texttt{wdBrightGreen}
  \item \texttt{wdByAuthor}
  \item \texttt{wdDarkBlue}
  \item \texttt{wdDarkRed}
  \item \texttt{wdDarkYellow}
  \item \texttt{wdGray25}
  \item \texttt{wdGray50}
  \item \texttt{wdGreen}
  \item \texttt{wdNoHighlight}
  \item \texttt{wdPink}
  \item \texttt{wdRed}
  \item \texttt{wdTeal}
  \item \texttt{wdTurquoise}
  \item \texttt{wdViolet}
  \item \texttt{wdWhite}
  \item \texttt{wdYellow}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{expression.DefaultBorderColorIndex}

\texttt{expression} \quad \text{Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.}

\textbf{Note} \quad If the \texttt{Enable} property of the \texttt{Borders} object is set to \texttt{True}, the default line width, line style, and line color for borders are used.
Example

This example changes the default line color and style for borders and then applies a border around the first paragraph in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders.Enable = True
With Options
  .DefaultBorderColorIndex = wdRed
  .DefaultBorderLineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
End With
```
DefaultBorderLineStyle Property

Returns or sets the default border line style. Read/write `WdLineStyle`.

`WdLineStyle` can be one of these `WdLineStyle` constants.

- `wdLineStyleDashDot`
- `wdLineStyleDashDotDot`
- `wdLineStyleDashDotStroked`
- `wdLineStyleDashLargeGap`
- `wdLineStyleDashSmallGap`
- `wdLineStyleDot`
- `wdLineStyleDouble`
- `wdLineStyleDoubleWavy`
- `wdLineStyleEmboss3D`
- `wdLineStyleEngrave3D`
- `wdLineStyleInset`
- `wdLineStyleNone`
- `wdLineStyleOutset`
- `wdLineStyleSingle`
- `wdLineStyleSingleWavy`
- `wdLineStyleThickThinLargeGap`
- `wdLineStyleThickThinMedGap`
- `wdLineStyleThickThinSmallGap`
- `wdLineStyleThinThickLargeGap`
- `wdLineStyleThinThickMedGap`
- `wdLineStyleThinThickSmallGap`
- `wdLineStyleThinThickThinLargeGap`
- `wdLineStyleThinThickThinMedGap`
- `wdLineStyleThinThickThinSmallGap`
- `wdLineStyleTriple`

`expression.DefaultBorderLineStyle`
expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example sets the default line style to double.

```vba
Options.DefaultBorderLineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
```

This example returns the current default line style.

```vba
Dim lngTemp As Long
lngTemp = Options.DefaultBorderLineStyle
```
DefaultBorderLineWidth Property

Returns or sets the default line width of borders. Read/write `WdLineWidth`.

`WdLineWidth` can be one of these `WdLineWidth` constants.

- `wdLineWidth025pt`
- `wdLineWidth050pt`
- `wdLineWidth075pt`
- `wdLineWidth100pt`
- `wdLineWidth150pt`
- `wdLineWidth225pt`
- `wdLineWidth300pt`
- `wdLineWidth450pt`
- `wdLineWidth600pt`

**expression.DefaultBorderLineWidth**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the `Applies To` list.

**Note** If the `Enable` property of the `Borders` object is set to `True`, the default line width and line style of borders are used.
Example

This example changes the default line width of borders and then adds a border around each paragraph in the selection.

Options.**DefaultBorderLineWidth** = wdLineWidth050pt
Selection.Borders.Enable = True
DefaultEPostageApp Property

Sets or returns a **String** that represents the path and file name of the default electronic postage application. Read/write.

*expression*.DefaultEPostageApp

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example specifies the path and file name for the default electronic postage application.

Sub DefaultEPostage()
End Sub
DefaultFaceUp Property

True if envelopes are fed face up by default. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets envelopes to be fed face up by default. The `UpdateDocument` method updates the envelope in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Envelope
    .DefaultFaceUp = True
    .DefaultOrientation = wdCenterPortrait
    UpdateDocument
End With
```

This example displays a message telling the user how to feed the envelopes into the printer based on the default setting.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Envelope.DefaultFaceUp = True Then
    MsgBox "Feed envelopes face up."
Else
    MsgBox "Feed envelopes face down."
End If
```
DefaultFilePath Property

Returns or sets default folders for items such as documents, templates, and graphics. Read/write String.

expression.DefaultFilePath(Path)

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.

Path Required WdDefaultFilePath. The default folder to set.

WdDefaultFilePath can be one of these WdDefaultFilePath constants.

wdAutoRecoverPath
wdCurrentFolderPath
wdGraphicsFiltersPath
wdProgramPath
wdStartupPath
wdTempFilePath
wdToolsPath
wdUserOptionsPath
wdWorkgroupTemplatesPath
wdBorderArtPath
wdDocumentsPath
wdPicturesPath
wdProofingToolsPath
wdStyleGalleryPath
wdTextConvertersPath
wdTutorialPath
wdUserTemplatesPath
Remarks

The new setting takes effect immediately.

You can use an empty string ("") to remove the setting from the Windows registry.
Example

This example sets the default folder for Word documents.

Options.DefaultFilePath(wdDocumentsPath) = "C:\Documents"

This example returns the current default path for user templates (corresponds to the default path setting on the File Locations tab in the Options dialog box).

Dim strPath As String

strPath = Options.DefaultFilePath(wdUserTemplatesPath)
DefaultHeight Property

Returns or sets the default envelope height, in points. Read/write Single.

**Note** If you set either the DefaultHeight or DefaultWidth property, the envelope size is automatically changed to Custom Size in the Envelope Options dialog box (Tools menu). Use the DefaultSize property to set the default size to a predefined size.
**Example**

This example sets the default envelope size to 4.5 inches by 7.5 inches.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Envelope
    .DefaultHeight = InchesToPoints(4.5)
    .DefaultWidth = InchesToPoints(7.5)
End With
```
DefaultHighlightColorIndex Property

Returns or sets the color used to highlight text formatted with the Highlight button (Formatting toolbar). Read/write WdColorIndex.

WdColorIndex can be one of these WdColorIndex constants.

- wdAuto
- wdBlack
- wdBlue
- wdBrightGreen
- wdByAuthor
- wdDarkBlue
- wdDarkRed
- wdDarkYellow
- wdGray25
- wdGray50
- wdGreen
- wdNoHighlight
- wdPink
- wdRed
- wdTeal
- wdTurquoise
- wdViolet
- wdWhite
- wdYellow

expression.DefaultHighlightColorIndex

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the default highlight color to bright green. The new color doesn't apply to any previously highlighted text.

Options.DefaultHighlightColorIndex = wdBrightGreen

This example returns the current default highlight color index.

Dim lngTemp As Long

lngTemp = Options.DefaultHighlightColorIndex
**DefaultLabelName Property**

Returns or sets the name for the default mailing label. Read/write *String*.

**Note** To find the string for the specified built-in label, select the label in the *Label Options* dialog box (Tools menu, Envelopes and Labels dialog box, Labels tab, Options button). Then click Details and look at the Label name box, which contains the correct string to use for this property. To set a custom label as the default mailing label, use the label name that appears in the Details dialog box, or use the Name property with a CustomLabel object.
Remarks

Creating a new label document from a \texttt{CustomLabel} object automatically sets the \texttt{DefaultLabelName} property to the name of the \texttt{CustomLabel} object.
Example

This example returns the name of the current default mailing label.

Msgbox Application.MailingLabel.DefaultLabelName

This example sets the Avery Standard, 5160 Address label as the default mailing label.

Application.MailingLabel.DefaultLabelName = "5160"
DefaultLaserTray Property

Returns or sets the default paper tray that contains sheets of mailing labels. Read/write \texttt{WdPaperTray}.

\texttt{WdPaperTray} can be one of these \texttt{WdPaperTray} constants. 
\begin{itemize}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterAutomaticSheetFeed}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterDefaultBin}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterEnvelopeFeed}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterFormSource}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterLargeCapacityBin}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterLargeFormatBin}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterLowerBin}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterManualFeed}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterMiddleBin}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterOnlyBin}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterPaperCassette}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterSmallFormatBin}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterTractorFeed}
    \item \texttt{wdPrinterUpperBin}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{expression.DefaultLaserTray}

\texttt{expression} \quad \text{Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.}
Example

This example checks to determine whether the mailing label printer is set for
feed labels manually, and then it displays a message on the status bar.

If Application.MailingLabel.DefaultLaserTray = wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed Then
    StatusBar = "Printer set for feeding labels manually"
Else
    StatusBar = "Check printer paper tray setting"
End If

This example sets the mailing-label paper tray to the upper bin.

Application.MailingLabel.DefaultLaserTray = wdPrinterUpperBin
DefaultLegalBlackline Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to compare and merge documents using the **Legal blackline** option in the **Compare and Merge Documents** dialog box. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.DefaultLegalBlackline`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information about the **Legal blackline** option, see [About comparing and merging documents](#) and [Compare documents with the Legal blackline option](#).
Example

This example enables Word's **Legal blackline** option for comparing and merging legal documents.

Sub CreateLegalBlackline()
    Application.DefaultLegalBlackline = True
End Sub
DefaultOmitReturnAddress Property

True if the return address is omitted from envelopes by default. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example omits return addresses from new envelopes by default.

ActiveDocument.Envelope.DefaultOmitReturnAddress = True

This example displays the return address status in a message box.

If ActiveDocument.Envelope.DefaultOmitReturnAddress = True Then
    MsgBox "A return address is not included by default."
Else
    MsgBox "A return address is included by default."
End If
DefaultOpenFormat Property

Returns or sets the default file converter used to open documents. Can be a number returned by the `OpenFormat` property, or one of the following `WdOpenFormat` constants.

WdOpenFormat can be one of these WdOpenFormat constants.

- `wdOpenFormatAllWord`
- `wdOpenFormatAuto`
- `wdOpenFormatDocument`
- `wdOpenFormatEncodedText`
- `wdOpenFormatRTF`
- `wdOpenFormatTemplate`
- `wdOpenFormatText`
- `wdOpenFormatUnicodeText`
- `wdOpenFormatWebPages`

`expression.DefaultOpenFormat`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**Note** Use the `Format` argument with the `Open` method to specify a file converter when you're opening a single document.
Example

This example sets the default converter for opening documents to the Word document format and then opens Forecast.doc.

```vbnet
Options.DefaultOpenFormat = wdOpenFormatDocument
Documents.Open FileName:="C:\Sales\Forecast.doc"
```

This example sets the default converter for opening documents to automatically determine the appropriate file converter to use when opening documents.

```vbnet
Options.DefaultOpenFormat = wdOpenFormatAuto
```

This example sets the default converter for opening documents to the WordPerfect 6.x format.

```vbnet
Options.DefaultOpenFormat = _
   FileConverters("WordPerfect6x").OpenFormat
```
DefaultOrientation Property

Returns or sets the default orientation for feeding envelopes. Read/write WdEnvelopeOrientation.

WdEnvelopeOrientation can be one of these WdEnvelopeOrientation constants.
wdCenterClockwise
wdCenterLandscape
wdCenterPortrait
wdLeftClockwise
wdLeftLandscape
wdLeftPortrait
wdRightClockwise
wdRightLandscape
wdRightPortrait

expression.DefaultOrientation

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets envelopes to be fed face up, centered, and in portrait orientation.

With ActiveDocument.Envelope
    .DefaultFaceUp = True
    .DefaultOrientation = wdCenterPortrait
    MsgBox "Feed envelopes centered, face up, " & "in portrait orientation"
End With
DefaultPrintBarCode Property

True if a POSTNET bar code is added to envelopes or mailing labels by default. Read/write Boolean.

Note  For U.S. mail only. For envelopes, this property must be set to True before the DefaultPrintFIMA property is set.
Example

This example sets the default envelope settings to include a bar code and a Facing Identification Mark (FIM-A).

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Envelope
    .DefaultPrintBarCode = True
    .DefaultPrintFIMA = True
End With
```

This example displays the bar code status in a message box.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Envelope.DefaultPrintBarCode = False Then
    MsgBox "A bar code is not included by default"
Else
    MsgBox "A bar code is included by default"
End If
```
DefaultPrintFIMA Property

**True** to add a Facing Identification Mark (FIM-A) to envelopes by default. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note**  For U.S. mail only. A FIM-A code is used to presort courtesy reply mail. The **DefaultPrintBarCode** property must be set to **True** before this property is set.
Example

This example sets the default envelope settings to include a bar code and a Facing Identification Mark (FIM-A).

With ActiveDocument.Envelope
    .DefaultPrintBarCode = True
    .DefaultPrintFIMA = True
End With
DefaultSaveFormat Property

Returns or sets the default format that will appear in the Save as type box in the Save As dialog box (File menu). Corresponds to the Save Word files as box on the Save tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu). Read/write String.
## Remarks

The string used with this property is the file converter class name. The class names for internal Word formats are listed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word format</th>
<th>File converter class name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word Document</td>
<td>&quot;&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Template</td>
<td>&quot;Dot&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text Only</td>
<td>&quot;Text&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text Only with Line Breaks</td>
<td>&quot;CRText&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS-DOS Text</td>
<td>&quot;8Text&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS-DOS Text with Line Breaks</td>
<td>&quot;8CRText&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich Text Format</td>
<td>&quot;Rtf&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicode Text</td>
<td>&quot;Unicode&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the **ClassName** property with a **FileConverter** object to determine the class name of an external file converter.
**Example**

This example sets the Word document format as the default save format.

Application.**DefaultSaveFormat** = ""

This example returns the current setting the **Save Word files as** box on the **Save** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

Msgbox Application.**DefaultSaveFormat**
**DefaultSize Property**

Returns or sets the default envelope size. Read/write **String**.

**Note** The string that's returned corresponds to the right-hand side of the string that appears in the **Envelope Size** box in the **Envelope Options** dialog box. If you set either the **DefaultHeight** or **DefaultWidth** property, the envelope size is automatically changed to Custom Size in the **Envelope Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu) and this property returns "Custom size."
Example

This example sets the default envelope size to C4 (229 x 324 mm).

`ActiveDocument.Envelope.DefaultSize = "C4"

This example asks the user whether or not they want to change the default envelope size to Size 10. If the answer is yes, the default size is changed accordingly. The `UpdateDocument` method changes the envelope size for the active document. If an envelope has not been added to the active document, a message box is displayed.

```vba
Sub exDefaultSize()
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    On Error GoTo errhandler
    intResponse = MsgBox("Do you want to set the " & "default envelope to Size 10?", 4)
    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        With ActiveDocument.Envelope
            .DefaultSize = "Size 10"
            .UpdateDocument
        End With
    End If

    Exit Sub

errhandler:
    If Err = 5852 Then MsgBox "An envelope isn't part of this document"
End Sub
```
DefaultSorting Property

Returns or sets the sorting option for bookmark names displayed in the **Bookmark** dialog box (**Insert** menu). Read/write **WdBookmarkSortBy**.

WdBookmarkSortBy can be one of these WdBookmarkSortBy constants. **wdSortByLocation**
**wdSortByName**

`expression.DefaultSorting`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This property doesn't affect the order of Bookmark objects in the Bookmarks collection.
Example

This example sorts bookmarks by location and then displays the **Bookmark** dialog box.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.DefaultSorting = wdSortByLocation
Dialogs(wdDialogInsertBookmark).Show
```
DefaultTab Property

Returns or sets the active tab when the specified dialog box is displayed. Read/write WdWordDialogTab.

WdWordDialogTab can be one of these WdWordDialogTab constants.
wdDialogEmailOptionsTabSignature
wdDialogFilePageSetupTabCharsLines
wdDialogFilePageSetupTabMargins
wdDialogFilePageSetupTabPageSize
wdDialogFormatBordersAndShadingTabBorders
wdDialogFormatBordersAndShadingTabShading
wdDialogFormatBulletsAndNumberingTabNumbered
wdDialogFormatDrawingObjectTabColorsAndLines
wdDialogFormatDrawingObjectTabPicture
wdDialogFormatDrawingObjectTabSize
wdDialogFormatDrawingObjectTabWeb
wdDialogFormatFontTabAnimation
wdDialogFormatFontTabFont
wdDialogFormatParagraphTabTeisai
wdDialogInsertIndexAndTablesTabIndex
wdDialogInsertIndexAndTablesTabTableOfContents
wdDialogInsertSymbolTabSpecialCharacters
wdDialogLetterWizardTabLetterFormat
wdDialogLetterWizardTabRecipientInfo
wdDialogNoteOptionsTabAllEndnotes
wdDialogOrganizerTabAutoText
wdDialogOrganizerTabMacros
wdDialogTablePropertiesTabCell
wdDialogTablePropertiesTabRow
wdDialogEmailOptionsTabQuoting
wdDialogEmailOptionsTabStationary
expression.DefaultTab

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the **Page Setup** dialog box with the **Paper Source** tab selected.

```vba
With Dialogs(wdDialogFilePageSetup)
    .DefaultTab = wdDialogFilePageSetupTabPaperSource
    .Show
End With
```
DefaultTableSeparator Property

Returns or sets the single character used to separate text into cells when text is converted to a table. Read/write String.

Note  The value of the DefaultTableSeparator property is used if the Separator argument is omitted from the ConvertToTable method.
Example

This example changes the default table separator character.

Application.**DefaultTableSeparator** = "%"
DefaultTableStyle Property

Returns a **Variant** that represents the table style that is applied to all newly created tables in a document. Read-only.

`expression.DefaultTableStyle`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
**Example**

This example checks to see if the default table style used in the active document is named "Table Normal" and, if it is, changes the default table style to "TableStyle1." This example assumes that you have a table style named "TableStyle1."

```vba
Sub TableDefaultStyle()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .DefaultTableStyle = "Table Normal" Then
            .SetDefaultTableStyle .Style:="TableStyle1", SetInTemplate:=True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```
DefaultTabStop Property

Returns or sets the interval (in points) between the default tab stops in the specified document. Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets the default tab stops in the active document to 1 inch. The **InchesToPoints** method is used to convert inches to points.

```csharp
ActiveDocument.DefaultTabStop = InchesToPoints(1)
```
DefaultTargetFrame Property

Returns or sets a String indicating the browser frame in which to display a Web page reached through a hyperlink. Read/write.

expression.DefaultTargetFrame

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

While the **DefaultTargetFrame** property can use any user-defined string, it has the following predefined strings: "_top", "_blank", "_parent", and "_self".
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to open a new blank browser window when a user clicks on hyperlinks in the active document.

Sub DefaultFrame()
    ActiveDocument.DefaultTargetFrame = "_blank"
End Sub
DefaultTextEncoding Property

Returns or sets an MsoEncoding constant representing the code page, or character set, that Microsoft Word uses for all documents saved as encoded text files. Read/write.

MsoEncoding can be one of these MsoEncoding constants.

msoEncodingArabic
msoEncodingArabicASMO
msoEncodingArabicAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingArabicTransparentASMO
msoEncodingAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingBaltic
msoEncodingCentralEuropean
msoEncodingCyrillic
msoEncodingCyrillicAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingEBCDICArabic
msoEncodingEBCDICDenmarkNorway
msoEncodingEBCDICFinlandSweden
msoEncodingEBCDICFrance
msoEncodingEBCDICGermany
msoEncodingEBCDICGreek
msoEncodingEBCDICGreekModern
msoEncodingEBCDICHebrew
msoEncodingEBCDICIcelandic
msoEncodingEBCDICInternational
msoEncodingEBCDICItaly
msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtended
msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtendedAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseLatinExtendedAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtended
msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtendedAndKorean
msoEncodingEBCDICLatinAmericaSpain
msoEncodingEBCDICMultilingualROECELatin2
msoEncodingEBCDICRussian
msoEncodingEBCDICSerbianBulgarian
msoEncodingEBCDICSimplifiedChineseExtendedAndSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEBCDICThai
msoEncodingEBCDICTurkish
msoEncodingEBCDICTurkishLatin5
msoEncodingEBCDICUnitedKingdom
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanada
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingEUCChineseSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEUCJapanese
msoEncodingEUCKorean
msoEncodingEUCTaiwaneseTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingEuropa3
msoEncodingExtAlphaLowercase
msoEncodingGreek
msoEncodingGreekAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingHebrew
msoEncodingHZGBSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingIA5German
msoEncodingIA5IRV
msoEncodingIA5Norwegian
msoEncodingIA5Swedish
msoEncodingISO2022CNsimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingISO2022CNSTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02011989
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02021984
msoEncodingISO2022JPNohalfwidthKatakana
msoEncodingISO2022KR
msoEncodingISO6937NonSpacingAccent
msoEncodingISO885915Latin9
msoEncodingISO88591Latin1
msoEncodingISO88592CentralEurope
msoEncodingISO88593Latin3
msoEncodingISO88594Baltic
msoEncodingISO88595Cyrillic
msoEncodingISO88596Arabic
msoEncodingISO88597Greek
msoEncodingISO88598Hebrew
msoEncodingISO88599Turkish
msoEncodingJapaneseAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingJapaneseShiftJIS
msoEncodingKOI8R
msoEncodingKOI8U
msoEncodingKorean
msoEncodingKoreanAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingKoreanJohab
msoEncodingMacArabic
msoEncodingMacCroatia
msoEncodingMacCyrillic
msoEncodingMacGreek1
msoEncodingMacHebrew
msoEncodingMacIcelandic
msoEncodingMacJapanese
msoEncodingMacKorean
msoEncodingMacLatin2
msoEncodingMacRoman
msoEncodingMacRomania
msoEncodingMacSimplifiedChineseGB2312
msoEncodingMacTraditionalChineseBig5
msoEncodingMacTurkish
msoEncodingMacUkraine
msoEncodingOEMArabic
msoEncodingWestern

expression.DefaultTextEncoding

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

Use the TextEncoding property to set the encoding for an individual document. To set encoding for HTML documents, use the Encoding property.
Example

This example sets the global text encoding to the Western code page. This means that Word will save all encoded text files using the Western code page.

Sub DefaultEncode()
        Application.Options.DefaultTextEncoding = msoEncodingWestern
End Sub
**DefaultTransform Property**

Returns an `XSLTransform` object that represents the default Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) file to use when opening a document from an XML schema for a particular namespace.

*expression*.DefaultTransform

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an `XMLNamespace` object.
Example

The following example returns the default XSLT for the first schema in the Schema Library that Microsoft Word will use to open XML files associated with that schema's namespace. This example assumes that the first schema has one or more applied XSLT files.

Dim objXSLT As XSLTransform

Set objXSLT = Application.XMLNamespaces(1).DefaultTransform
DefaultTray Property

Returns or sets the default tray your printer uses to print documents. Read/write String.
Remarks

When setting this property, you must specify a string found in the Default tray box on the Print tab in the Options dialog box. You can use the DefaultTrayID property and specify a WdPaperTray constant to set this same option.
Example

This example sets Word up to use the lower print tray.

Options.DefaultTray = "Lower tray"

This example returns the string found in the Default tray box on the Print tab in the Options dialog box.

Msgbox Options.DefaultTray
DefaultTrayID Property

Returns or sets the default tray your printer uses to print documents. Read/write WdPaperTray.

WdPaperTray can be one of these WdPaperTray constants.

- wdPrinterAutomaticSheetFeed
- wdPrinterDefaultBin
- wdPrinterEnvelopeFeed
- wdPrinterFormSource
- wdPrinterLargeCapacityBin
- wdPrinterLargeFormatBin
- wdPrinterLowerBin
- wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed
- wdPrinterManualFeed
- wdPrinterMiddleBin
- wdPrinterOnlyBin
- wdPrinterPaperCassette
- wdPrinterSmallFormatBin
- wdPrinterTractorFeed
- wdPrinterUpperBin
Remarks

You can use the DefaultTray property with a string from the Default tray box on the Print tab in the Options dialog box to set this same option.
Example

This example sets Word to use the upper print tray, and then it prints the active document.

Options.DefaultTrayID = wdPrinterUpperBin
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

This example returns the current setting of the Default tray option on the Print tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim lngTray As Long

lngTray = Options.DefaultTrayID
DefaultWidth Property

Returns or sets the default envelope width, in points. Read/write Single

Note If you set the DefaultHeight or DefaultWidth property, the envelope size is automatically changed to Custom Size in the Envelope Options dialog box (Tools menu). Use the DefaultSize property to set the default size to a predefined size.
Example

This example sets the default custom envelope width and height and adds an envelope to the active document.

Dim strAddress As String
Dim strReturn As String

strAddress = "Tim O'Brien " & vbCrLf & "123 Skye St." & vbCrLf & "Bellevue, WA 98004"
strReturn = "Dave Edson" & vbCrLf & "123 West Main" & vbCrLf & "Seattle, WA 98004"

With ActiveDocument.Envelope
    .DefaultWidth = InchesToPoints(9)
    .DefaultHeight = InchesToPoints(3.85)
End With

ActiveDocument.Envelope.Insert _
    Address:=strAddress, ReturnAddress:=strReturn
DefaultWritingStyle Property

Returns or sets the default writing style used by the grammar checker for the specified language. The name of the writing style is the localized name for the specified language. Read/write String.
Remarks

This property controls the global setting for the writing style. When setting this property, you must use the exact name found in the Writing style box on the Spelling & Grammar tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

The ActiveWritingStyle property sets the writing style for each language in a document. The ActiveWritingStyle setting overrides the DefaultWritingStyle setting.
Example

This example returns the default writing style in a message box.

Dim lngLanguage As Long

lngLanguage = Selection.LanguageID
MsgBox Languages(lngLanguage).DefaultWritingStyle

This example sets the writing style for U.S. English to Casual, and then it checks spelling and grammar in the active document.

Languages(wdEnglishUS).DefaultWritingStyle = "Casual"
ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar
DeletedTextColor Property

Returns or sets the color of text that is deleted while change tracking is enabled. Read/write **WdColorIndex**.

WdColorIndex can be one of these WdColorIndex constants.

- **wdAuto**
- **wdBlack**
- **wdBlue**
- **wdBrightGreen**
- **wdByAuthor**
- **wdDarkBlue**
- **wdDarkRed**
- **wdDarkYellow**
- **wdGray25**
- **wdGray50**
- **wdGreen**
- **wdNoHighlight**
- **wdPink**
- **wdRed**
- **wdTeal**
- **wdTurquoise**
- **wdViolet**
- **wdWhite**
- **wdYellow**

*expression*.**DeletedTextColor**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

If the `DeletedTextColor` property is set to `wdByAuthor`, Word automatically assigns a unique color to each of the first eight authors who revise a document.
Example

This example sets the color of deleted text to bright green.

Options.DeletedTextColor = wdBrightGreen

This example returns the current status of the Color option under Deleted Text on the Track Changes tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim lngTemp As Long

lngTemp = Options.DeletedTextColor
DeletedTextMark Property

Returns or sets the format of text that is deleted while change tracking is enabled. Read/write \textit{WdDeletedTextMark}.

\texttt{WdDeletedTextMark} can be one of these \texttt{WdDeletedTextMark} constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdDeletedTextMarkCaret}
  \item \texttt{wdDeletedTextMarkPound}
  \item \texttt{wdDeletedTextMarkHidden}
  \item \texttt{wdDeletedTextMarkStrikeThrough}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression.DeletedTextMark}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
### Example

This example applies strikethrough formatting to deleted text.

Options.**DeletedTextMark** = wdDeletedTextMarkStrikeThrough

This example returns the current status of the **Mark** option under **Deleted Text** on the **Track Changes** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

```vba
Dim lngTemp As Long
lngTemp = Options.**DeletedTextMark**
```
Delivery Property

Returns or sets the delivery method used for routing the document. Read/write WdRoutingSlipDelivery. Read/write Long before routing starts; read-only Long while routing is in progress.

WdRoutingSlipDelivery can be one of these WdRoutingSlipDelivery constants.
  wdAllAtOnce
  wdOneAfterAnother

expression.Delivery

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example routes the document named "Status.doc" to two recipients, one after the other.

```vba
Documents("Status.doc").HasRoutingSlip = True
With Documents("Status.doc").RoutingSlip
    .Subject = "Status Doc"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Don Funk"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Eric Maffei"
    .Delivery = wdOneAfterAnother
End With
Documents("Status.doc").Route
```
Depth Property

Returns or sets the depth of the shape's extrusion. Can be a value from –600 through 9600 (positive values produce an extrusion whose front face is the original shape; negative values produce an extrusion whose back face is the original shape). Read/write Single.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and then specifies that the oval be extruded to a depth of 50 points and that the extrusion be purple.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim shapeNew As Shape

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
Set shapeNew = docActive.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
    90, 90, 90, 40)

With shapeNew.ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .Depth = 50
    ' RGB value for purple
    .ExtrusionColor.RGB = RGB(255, 100, 255)
End With
Description Property

Returns the description of the specified style. For example, a typical description for the Heading 2 style might be "Normal + Font: Arial, 12 pt, Bold, Italic, Space Before 12 pt After 3 pt, KeepWithNext, Level 2." Read-only String.
**Example**

This example creates a new document and inserts a tab-delimited list of the active document's styles and their descriptions.

```vba
Dim docActive As Document
Dim docNew As Document
Dim styleLoop As Style

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
Set docNew = Documents.Add

For Each styleLoop In docActive.Styles
    With docNew.Range
        .InsertAfter Text:=styleLoop.NameLocal & Chr(9) & styleLoop.Description
        .InsertParagraphAfter
    End With
Next styleLoop
```
**Destination Property**

Returns or sets the destination of the mail merge results. Read/write **WdMailMergeDestination**.

WdMailMergeDestination can be one of these WdMailMergeDestination constants.
- wdSendToFax
- wdSendToPrinter
- wdSendToEmail
- wdSendToNewDocument

*expression*.Destination

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sends the results of a mail merge operation to a new document.

Dim mmTemp As MailMerge

Set mmTemp = ActiveDocument.MailMerge

If mmTemp.State = wdMainAndDataSource Then
    mmTemp.Destination = wdSendToNewDocument
    mmTemp.Execute
End If
DiacriticColor Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color to be used for diacritics for the specified Font object. Can be any valid WdColor constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's RGB function. Read/write.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

wdColorGray625
wdColorGray70
wdColorGray80
wdColorGray875
wdColorGray95
wdColorIndigo
wdColorLightBlue
wdColorLightOrange
wdColorLightYellow
wdColorOliveGreen
wdColorPaleBlue
wdColorPlum
wdColorRed
wdColorRose
wdColorSeaGreen
wdColorSkyBlue
wdColorTan
wdColorTeal
wdColorTurquoise
wdColorViolet
wdColorWhite
wdColorYellow
wdColorAqua
wdColorAutomatic
wdColorBlack
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.DiacriticColor

expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Font** object.
Remarks

The value of the **UseDiffDiacColor** property must be **True** in order to use this property.

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the color for diacritics to blue in the current selection.

If Options.UseDiffDiacColor = True Then
    Selection.Font.DiacriticColor = wdColorBlue
DiacriticColorVal Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color to be used for diacritics in a right-to-left language document. Can be any valid \texttt{WdColor} constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's \texttt{RGB} function. Read/write.

\texttt{WdColor} can be one of these \texttt{WdColor} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdColorGray625}
  \item \texttt{wdColorGray70}
  \item \texttt{wdColorGray80}
  \item \texttt{wdColorGray875}
  \item \texttt{wdColorGray95}
  \item \texttt{wdColorIndigo}
  \item \texttt{wdColorLightBlue}
  \item \texttt{wdColorLightOrange}
  \item \texttt{wdColorLightYellow}
  \item \texttt{wdColorOliveGreen}
  \item \texttt{wdColorPaleBlue}
  \item \texttt{wdColorPlum}
  \item \texttt{wdColorRed}
  \item \texttt{wdColorRose}
  \item \texttt{wdColorSeaGreen}
  \item \texttt{wdColorSkyBlue}
  \item \texttt{wdColorTan}
  \item \texttt{wdColorTeal}
  \item \texttt{wdColorTurquoise}
  \item \texttt{wdColorViolet}
  \item \texttt{wdColorWhite}
  \item \texttt{wdColorYellow}
  \item \texttt{wdColorAqua}
  \item \texttt{wdColorAutomatic}
  \item \texttt{wdColorBlack}
\end{itemize}
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.DiacriticColorVal

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

The value of the **UseDiffDiacColor** property must be **True** in order to use this property.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the color for diacritics to bright green.

If Options.UseDiffDiacColor = True Then
  Options.DiacriticColorVal = wdColorBrightGreen
Diagram Property

Returns a Diagram object to which a diagram node belongs.

expression.Diagram

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example converts a pyramid diagram into a radial diagram.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add diagram to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
         Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first child node

    'Add three more child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    With dgnNode.Diagram
        'Turn on automatic formatting
        .AutoFormat = msoTrue

        'Convert pyramid diagram into a radial diagram
        .Convert Type:=msoDiagramRadial
    End With
End Sub
DiagramNode Property

Returns a DiagramNode object that represents a node in a diagram. Read-only.

expression.DiagramNode

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a pyramid chart to the current document.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
         Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first diagram node child

    'Add three more diagram child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount
End Sub
Dialogs Property

Returns a Dialogs collection that represents all the built-in dialog boxes in Word. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the built-in **Find** dialog box, with "Hello" in the **Find What** box.

```vbscript
Dim dlgFind As Dialog
Set dlgFind = Dialogs(wdDialogEditFind)

With dlgFind
  .Find = "Hello"
  .Show
End With
```

This example displays the built-in **Open** dialog box showing all file types.

```vbscript
With Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen)
  .Name = "*.*"
  .Show
End With
```

This example prints the active document, using the settings from the **Print** dialog box.

```vbscript
Dialogs(wdDialogFilePrint).Execute
```
DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter Property

True if a different header or footer is used on the first page. Can be True, False, or wdUndefined. Read/write Long.
Example

This example checks each section in the active document for headers and footers that are different on the first page and displays a message if any are found.

Dim secLoop As Section

For Each secLoop In ActiveDocument.Sections
    If secLoop.PageSetup .DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True Then
        MsgBox "Section " & secLoop.Index _
        & " has different first page headers & footers."
    End If
Next secLoop
DisableCharacterSpaceGrid Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the number of characters per line for the corresponding **Font** or **Range** object. Returns **wdUndefined** if the **DisableCharacterSpaceGrid** property is set to **True** for only some of the specified font or range. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example signals Microsoft Word to ignore the number of characters per line for the selected text.

With Selection.Font
    .DisableCharacterSpaceGrid = True
End With
DisableFeatures Property

True disables all features introduced after the version specified in the DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter property. The default value is False. Read/write Boolean.

expression DisableFeatures

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The DisableFeatures property only affects the document for which you set the property. Use this property if you plan on sharing a document between users with an earlier versions of Microsoft Word, so you don't end up introducing into a document features that are not available in their versions of Word.

Use the DisableFeaturesByDefault property to disable in all documents features introduced after a specified version.
Example

This example disables all features added after Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a, for the current document. The global default setting remains unchanged.

Sub FeaturesDisable()
    With ThisDocument
        'Checks whether features are disabled
        If .DisableFeatures = True Then
            'If they are, disables all features after Word for Windo
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter = wd70
        Else
            'If not, turns on the disable features option and disabl
            'all features introduced after Word for Windows 95
            .DisableFeatures = True
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter = wd70
        End If
    End With
End Sub
DisableFeaturesbyDefault Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to disable in all documents all features introduced after the version of Word specified in the [DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterByDefault](#). The default value is **False**.

Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.DisableFeaturesbyDefault`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The **DisableFeaturesByDefault** property sets a global option for the application. If you want to disable features introduced after Word 97 for Windows for the document only, use the **DisableFeatures** property.
Example

This example disables all features introduced after Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a, for all documents.

Sub FeaturesDisableByDefault()
    With Application.Options
        'Checks whether features are disabled
        If .DisableFeaturesbyDefault = True Then
            'If they are, disables all features after Word for Windo
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterbyDefault = wd70
        Else
            'If not, turns on the disable features option and disabl
            'all features introduced after Word for Windows 95
            .DisableFeaturesbyDefault = True
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterbyDefault = wd70
        End If
    End With
End Sub
**DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter Property**

Disables all features introduced after a specified version of Microsoft Word in the document only. Read/write **WdDisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter**.

WdDisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter can be one of these WdDisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter constants.

- **wd70** Specifies Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a.
- **wd70FE** Specifies Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a, Asian edition.
- **wd80** Specifies Word 97 for Windows. Default.

**expression**.**DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The **DisableFeatures** property must be set to **True** prior to setting the **DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter** property. Otherwise, the setting will not take effect and will remain at its default setting of Word 97 for Windows.

The **DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter** property only affects the document for which the property is set. If you want to set a global option for the application to disable features for all documents, use the **DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterByDefault** property.
Example

This example disables all features added after Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a, for the current document only. The global default setting remains unchanged.

Sub FeaturesDisable()
    With ThisDocument
        'Checks whether features are disabled
        If .DisableFeatures = True Then
            'If they are, disables all features after Word for Windo
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter = wd70
        Else
            'If not, turns on the disable features option and disabl
            'all features introduced after Word for Windows 95
            .DisableFeatures = True
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter = wd70
        End If
    End With
End Sub
DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterbyDefault

Property

Disables all features introduced after a the specified version for all documents. Read/write WdDisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter.

WdDisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter can be one of these WdDisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter constants.

wd70 Specifies Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a.
wd70FE Specifies Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a, Asian edition.
wd80 Specifies Word 97 for Windows. Default.

expression DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterbyDefault

equation

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The **DisableFeaturesByDefault** property must be set to **True** prior to setting the **DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterByDefault** property. Otherwise, the setting will not take effect and will remain at its default setting of Word 97 for Windows.

The **DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterByDefault** property sets a global option for the application and affects all documents. If you want to disable features introduced after a specified version for a document only, use the **DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter** property.
Example

This example disables all features introduced after Word for Windows 95, versions 7.0 and 7.0a, for all documents.

Sub FeaturesDisableByDefault()
    With Application.Options
        'Checks whether features are disabled
        If .DisableFeaturesbyDefault = True Then
            'If they are, disables all features after Word for Windo
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterbyDefault = wd70
        Else
            'If not, turns on the disable features option and disabl
            'all features introduced after Word for Windows 95
            .DisableFeaturesbyDefault = True
            .DisableFeaturesIntroducedAfterbyDefault = wd70
        End If
    End With
End Sub
DisableLineHeightGrid Property

**True** if Microsoft Word aligns characters in the specified paragraphs to the line grid when a set number of lines per page is specified. Returns **wdUndefin**ed if the **DisableLineHeightGrid** property is set to **True** for only some of the specified paragraphs. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to align characters in the selected paragraphs to the line grid if you’ve specified a set number of lines per page.

With Selection.ParagraphFormat .DisableLineHeightGrid = True
End With
Show All
DisplayAlerts Property

Returns or sets the way certain alerts and messages are handled while a macro is running. Read/write \texttt{WdAlertLevel}.

\texttt{WdAlertLevel} can be one of these \texttt{WdAlertLevel} constants.

- \texttt{wdAlertsAll} All message boxes and alerts are displayed; errors are returned to the macro.
- \texttt{wdAlertsMessageBox} Only message boxes are displayed; errors are trapped and returned to the macro.
- \texttt{wdAlertsNone} No alerts or message boxes are displayed. If a macro encounters a message box, the default value is chosen and the macro continues.

\textit{expression}.\texttt{DisplayAlerts}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

\textbf{Note} If you set this property to \texttt{wdAlertsNone} or \texttt{wdAlertsMessageBox}, Word doesn't set it back to \texttt{wdAlertsAll} when your macro stops running. You should write your macro in such a way that it always sets the \texttt{DisplayAlerts} property back to \texttt{wdAlertsAll} when it stops running.
Example

This example sets Word to display all alerts and message boxes when it's running macros.

Application.DisplayAlerts = wdAlertsAll

This example returns the current setting of the DisplayAlerts property.

Dim lngTemp As Long
lngTemp = Application.DisplayAlerts
DisplayAsIcon Property

*True* if the specified object is displayed as an icon. Read/write *Boolean.*
**Example**

This example displays a message box containing the name of each floating shape that's displayed as an icon on the active document.

```vba
Dim shapeLoop As Shape
For Each shapeLoop In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    If shapeLoop.OLEFormat.DisplayAsIcon Then
        MsgBox shapeLoop.Name & " is displayed as an icon."
    End If
Next shapeLoop
```

This example inserts a Microsoft Excel worksheet as a linked OLE object on the active document and then changes the display of the object to an icon.

```vba
Dim objNew As Object
Set objNew = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEObject (FileName:="C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office" \\
& "\Office\Samples\samples.xls", LinkToFile:=True)
objNew.OLEFormat.DisplayAsIcon = True
```
DisplayAutoCompleteTips Property

True if Word displays tips that suggest text for completing words, dates, or phrases as you type. Read/write Boolean.
**Example**

This example sets Word to display tips that suggest text for completing words, dates, or phrases as you type.

```vba
Application.DisplayAutoCompleteTips = True
```

This example returns the status of the **Suggest the rest of the word or date with a tip as you type** option on the **AutoText** tab in the **AutoCorrect** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vba
Dim blnTemp As Boolean

blnTemp = Application.DisplayAutoCompleteTips
```
DisplayAutoCorrectOptions Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display the **AutoCorrect Options** button.
Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.DisplayAutoCorrectOptions`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Example

This example disables display of the AutoCorrect Options button.

Sub HideAutoCorrectOpButton()
    AutoCorrect.DisplayAutoCorrectOptions = False
End Sub
DisplayBackgrounds Property

Returns or sets a **Boolean** that represents whether background colors and images are shown when a document is displayed in print layout view. Corresponds to the **Background colors and images (Print view only)** option located on the **View** tab of the **Options** dialog box.

`expression.DisplayBackgrounds`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
**Example**

The following example hides background colors and images when the active document is displayed in print layout view.

`ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.DisplayBackgrounds = False`
DisplayGridLines Property

**True** if Microsoft Word displays the document grid. This property is the equivalent of the Gridlines command on the View menu. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

This property affects only the document grid. For table gridlines, use the TableGridlines property.
Example

This example switches between displaying and hiding the document grid in the active window.

Options.DisplayGridLines = Not Options.DisplayGridLines
DisplayHorizontalScrollBar Property

True if a horizontal scroll bar is displayed for the specified window. Read/write Boolean.
**Example**

This example displays vertical and horizontal scroll bars for the active window.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .DisplayHorizontalScrollBar = True
    .DisplayVerticalScrollBar = True
End With
```

This example toggles the horizontal scroll bar of the window for `Document1`.

```vba
Dim winTemp As Window
Set winTemp = Windows("Document1")
winTemp.DisplayHorizontalScrollBar = Not winTemp.DisplayHorizontalScrollBar
```
DisplayLeftScrollBar Property

**True** if the vertical scroll bar appears on the left side of the document window. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.DisplayLeftScrollBar

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Window** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example displays the vertical scroll bar on the left side of the active window.

ActiveWindow.DisplayLeftScrollBar = True
DisplayPageBoundaries Property

**True** to display the top and bottom margins (white space) and the gray area (gray space) between pages in a document. **False** to hide from view the white and gray space so that the pages flow together as one long page. The default value is **True**. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.DisplayPageBoundaries`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

This feature is only available in the Print Layout view and only affects the gray space on the top and bottom of a page, not the left and right sides of a page. This setting affects the document in the specified window. When the document is saved, the state of this setting is saved with it.
Example

This example changes the current view to Print Layout and suppresses the white and gray space between document pages.

Sub WhiteSpace()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        .Type = wdPrintView
        .DisplayPageBoundaries = False
    End With
End Sub
DisplayPasteOptions Property

True for Microsoft Word to display the Paste Options button, which displays directly under newly pasted text. Read/write Boolean.

expression.DisplayPasteOptions

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example enables the **Paste Options** button if the option has been disabled.

```vba
Sub ShowPasteOptionsButton()
    With Options
        If .DisplayPasteOptions = False Then
            .DisplayPasteOptions = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```
DisplayRecentFiles Property

True if the names of recently used files are displayed on the File menu. Read/write Boolean.
**Example**

This example sets Word to display a maximum of six file names on the **File** menu.

```vba
Application.DisplayRecentFiles = True
RecentFiles.Maximum = 6
```

This example removes the list of recently used files from the **File** menu.

```vba
Application.DisplayRecentFiles = False
```
DisplayRightRuler Property

**True** if the vertical ruler appears on the right side of the document window in print layout view. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.DisplayRightRuler

*expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Window** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the active window to print layout view and displays the vertical ruler on the right side.

With ActiveWindow
  .View = wdPrintView
  .DisplayRightRuler = True
End With
DisplayRulers Property

True if rulers are displayed for the specified window or pane. Equivalent to the Ruler command on the View menu. Read/write Boolean.

Note: If DisplayRulers is False, the horizontal and vertical rulers won't be displayed, regardless of the state of the DisplayVerticalRuler property.
**Example**

This example toggles the ruler display for the active window.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.DisplayRulers = _
    Not ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.DisplayRulers
```

This example switches the window to print layout view and displays the horizontal and vertical rulers.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .View.Type = wdPrintView
    .DisplayVerticalRuler = True
    .DisplayRulers = True
End With
```
DisplayScreenTips Property

**True** if comments, footnotes, endnotes, and hyperlinks are displayed as tips. Text marked as having comments is highlighted. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example enables Word to display comments, footnotes, and endnotes as tips. Also, text marked as having comments is highlighted.

Application.**DisplayScreenTips** = True

This example returns the current status of the **ScreenTips** checkbox in the **Show** area on the **View** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

temp = Application.**DisplayScreenTips**
**DisplayScrollBars Property**

**True** if Word displays a scroll bar in at least one document window. **False** if there are no scroll bars displayed in any window. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

Setting the `DisplayScrollBars` property to `True` displays horizontal and vertical scroll bars in all windows. Setting this property to `False` turns off all scroll bars in all windows.

Use the `DisplayHorizontalScrollBar` and `DisplayVerticalScrollBar` properties to display individual scroll bars in the specified window.
Example

This example displays horizontal and vertical scroll bars in all windows.

Application.DisplayScrollBars = True

This example returns True if there's a scroll bar currently displayed in any window.

Dim blnTemp As Boolean

blnTemp = Application.DisplayScrollBars
DisplaySmartTagButtons Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display a button directly above a smart tag when a mouse pointer is positioned over it. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.DisplaySmartTagButtons`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

The smart tag button provides a drop-down menu from which a user can access smart tag options and actions.
Example

This example hides the button that appears when the mouse pointer is positioned over a smart tag.

Sub DontShowSmartTagButton()
    Options.DisplaySmartTagButtons = False
End Sub
DisplaySmartTags Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display an underline beneath smart tags in a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.DisplaySmartTags

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

Smart tags are marked in documents with a dashed underline. Setting the DisplaySmartTags property to False does not remove smart tags; it only turns off displaying the underline.
Example

This example turns off displaying the underline beneath smart tags in the active view.

Sub DontShowSmartTags()
    ActiveWindow.View.ShowSmartTags = False
End Sub
DisplayStatusBar Property

True if the status bar is displayed. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example toggles the status bar.

Application.DisplayStatusBar = Not Application.DisplayStatusBar

This example displays scroll bars and the status bar.

With Application
    .DisplayScrollBars = True
    .DisplayStatusBar = True
End With
DisplayVerticalRuler Property

**True** if a vertical ruler is displayed for the specified window or pane. Read/write Boolean.

**Note**  A vertical ruler appears only in print layout view, and only if the **DisplayRulers** property is set to **True**.
Example

This example switches each window in the **Windows** collection to print layout view and displays the horizontal and vertical rulers.

Dim winLoop As Window

For Each winLoop In Windows
    With winLoop
        .View.Type = wdPrintView
        .DisplayRulers = True
        .DisplayVerticalRuler = True
    End With
Next winLoop

This example hides the horizontal and vertical rulers for the active window.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .DisplayVerticalRuler = False
    .DisplayRulers = False
End With
DisplayVerticalScrollBar Property

True if a vertical scroll bar is displayed for the specified window. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example displays the vertical and horizontal scroll bars for each window in the Windows collection.

Dim winLoop As Window

For Each winLoop In Windows
    winLoop.DisplayVerticalScrollBar = True
    winLoop.DisplayHorizontalScrollBar = True
Next winLoop

This example toggles the vertical scroll bar for the active window.

Dim winTemp As Window

Set winTemp = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
winTemp.DisplayVerticalScrollBar = _
    Not winTemp.DisplayVerticalScrollBar
DistanceBottom Property

**Rows** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the bottom edge of the specified table. This property doesn't have any effect if **WrapAroundText** is False. Read/write **Single**.

**WrapFormat** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the bottom edge of the text-free area surrounding the specified shape. The size and shape of the specified shape, together with the values of the **Type** and **Side** properties of the **WrapFormat** object, determine the size and shape of this text-free area. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example sets text to wrap around the first table in the active document and sets the distance for wrapped text to 20 points on all sides of the table.

With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows
    .WrapAroundText = True
    .DistanceLeft = 20
    .DistanceRight = 20
    .DistanceTop = 20
    .DistanceBottom = 20
End With

This example adds an oval to the active document and specifies that the document text wrap around the left and right sides of the square that circumscribes the oval. The example sets a 0.1-inch margin between the document text and the top, bottom, left side, and right side of the square.

Dim shapeOval As Shape
Set shapeOval = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
    36, 36, 100, 35)
With shapeOval.WrapFormat
    .Type = wdWrapSquare
    .Side = wdWrapBoth
    .DistanceTop = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceBottom = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceLeft = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceRight = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
DistanceFrom Property

Returns or sets a value that indicates whether the specified page border is measured from the edge of the page or from the text it surrounds. Read/write WdBorderDistanceFrom.

WdBorderDistanceFrom can be one of these WdBorderDistanceFrom constants.

- wdBorderDistanceFromPageEdge
- wdBorderDistanceFromText

expression.DistanceFrom

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a single border around each page in section one in the active document and then sets the distance between each border and the corresponding edge of the page.

Dim borderLoop As Border

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        borderLoop.LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        borderLoop.LineWidth = wdLineWidth050pt
    Next borderLoop
    With .Borders
        .DistanceFrom = wdBorderDistanceFromPageEdge
        .DistanceFromTop = 20
        .DistanceFromLeft = 22
        .DistanceFromBottom = 20
        .DistanceFromRight = 22
    End With
End With

This example adds a border around each page in the first section in the selection, and then it sets the distance between the text and the page border to 6 points.

Dim borderLoop As Border

With Selection.Sections(1)
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        borderLoop.ArtStyle = wdArtSeattle
        borderLoop.ArtWidth = 22
    Next borderLoop
    With .Borders
        .DistanceFrom = wdBorderDistanceFromText
        .DistanceFromTop = 6
        .DistanceFromLeft = 6
        .DistanceFromBottom = 6
        .DistanceFromRight = 6
    End With
End With
DistanceFromBottom Property

Returns or sets the space (in points) between the text and the bottom border. Read/write Long.

Note  Using this property with a page border, you can set either the space between the text and the bottom page border or the space between the bottom edge of the page and the bottom page border. Where the distance is measured from depends on the value of the DistanceFrom property.
Example

This example adds a border around the first paragraph in the active document and sets the distance between the text and the bottom border to 6 points.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders
  .Enable = True
  .DistanceFromBottom = 6
End With

This example adds a border around each table in Sales.doc. The example also sets the distance between the text and the border to 3 points for the top and bottom borders, and 6 points for the left and right borders.

Dim tableLoop As Table

For Each tableLoop In Documents("Sales.doc").Tables
  With tableLoop.Borders
    .OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    .OutsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth150pt
    .DistanceFromBottom = 3
    .DistanceFromTop = 3
    .DistanceFromLeft = 6
    .DistanceFromRight = 6
  End With
Next tableLoop
DistanceFromLeft Property

Returns or sets the space (in points) between the text and the left border. Read/write Long.

Note  Using this property with a page border, you can set either the space between the text and the left page border or the space between the left edge of the page and the left page border. Where the distance is measured from depends on the value of the DistanceFrom property.
Example

This example adds a border around each frame in the active document and sets the distance between the frame and the border to 5 points.

Dim frameLoop As Frame

For Each frameLoop In ActiveDocument.Frames
    With frameLoop.Borders
        .Enable = True
        .DistanceFromLeft = 5
        .DistanceFromRight = 5
        .DistanceFromTop = 5
        .DistanceFromBottom = 5
    End With
Next frameLoop

This example adds a border around the first paragraph in the active document and sets the distance between the text and the left border to 3 points.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders
    .Enable = True
    .DistanceFromLeft = 3
End With
**DistanceFromRight Property**

Returns or sets the space (in points) between the right edge of the text and the right border. Read/write Long.

**Note** Using this property with a page border, you can set either the space between the text and the right border or the space between the right edge of the page and the right border. Where the distance is measured from depends on the value of the **DistanceFrom** property.
Example

This example adds a border around each paragraph in the selection and sets the distance between the text and the right border to 3 points.

With Selection.Paragraphs.Borders
    .Enable = True
    .DistanceFromRight = 3
End With

This example adds a single border around each page in section one in the active document. The example also sets the distance between the right and left border and the corresponding edges of the page to 22 points.

Dim borderLoop As Border

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        borderLoop.LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        borderLoop.LineWidth = wdLineWidth050pt
    Next borderLoop
    With .Borders
        .DistanceFrom = wdBorderDistanceFromPageEdge
        .DistanceFromLeft = 22
        .DistanceFromRight = 22
    End With
End With
DistanceFromText Property

**DropCap** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the dropped capital letter and the paragraph text. Read/write **Single**.

**LineNumbering** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the right edge of line numbers and the left edge of the document text. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example adds line numbers to the active document. The distance between the line numbers and the left margin is 36 points (0.5 inch).

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup.LineNumbering
    .Active = True
    .CountBy = 5
    .DistanceFromText = 36
End With

This example sets a dropped capital letter for the first paragraph in the active document. The offset for the dropped capital letter is then set to 12 points.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap
    .Enable
    .FontName= "Arial"
    .Position = wdDropNormal
    .DistanceFromText = 12
End With
DistanceFromTop Property

Returns or sets the space (in points) between the text and the top border. Read/write Long.

Note Using this property with a page border, you can set either the space between the text and the top page border or the space between the top edge of the page and the top page border. Where the distance is measured from depends on the value of the DistanceFrom property.
Example

This example adds a border around each paragraph in the selection and sets the distance between the text and the top border to 3 points.

```vba
With Selection.Borders
    .Enable = True
    .DistanceFromTop = 3
End With
```

This example adds a border around each page in the first section in the selection. The example also sets the distance between the text and the page border to 6 points.

```vba
Dim borderLoop As Border
With Selection.Sections(1)
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        borderLoop.ArtStyle = wdArtSeattle
        borderLoop.ArtWidth = 22
    Next borderLoop
    With .Borders
        .DistanceFrom = wdBorderDistanceFromText
        .DistanceFromTop = 6
        .DistanceFromLeft = 6
        .DistanceFromBottom = 6
        .DistanceFromRight = 6
    End With
End With
End With
```
**DistanceLeft Property**

**Rows** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the left edge of the specified table. This property doesn't have any effect if **WrapAroundText** is False. Read/write **Single**.

**WrapFormat** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the left edge of the text-free area surrounding the specified shape. The size and shape of the specified shape, together with the values of the **Type** and **Side** properties of the **WrapFormat** object, determine the size and shape of this text-free area. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example sets text to wrap around the first table in the active document and sets the distance for wrapped text to 20 points on all sides of the table.

```
With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows
    .WrapAroundText = True
    .DistanceLeft = 20
    .DistanceRight = 20
    .DistanceTop = 20
    .DistanceBottom = 20
End With
```

This example adds an oval to the active document and specifies that the document text wrap tightly around the oval. The example sets a 0.1-inch margin between the document text and the top, bottom, left side, and right side of the oval.

```
Dim shapeOval As Shape

Set shapeOval = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
    0, 0, 200, 50)
With shapeOval.WrapFormat
    .Type = wdWrapTight
    .Side = wdWrapBoth
    .DistanceTop = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceBottom = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceLeft = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceRight = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
```
DistanceRight Property

**Rows** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the right edge of the specified table. This property doesn't have any effect if **WrapAroundText** is False. Read/write **Single**.

**WrapFormat** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the right edge of the text-free area surrounding the specified shape. The size and shape of the specified shape, together with the values of the **Type** and **Side** properties of the **WrapFormat** object, determine the size and shape of this text-free area. Read/write **Single**.
**Example**

This example sets text to wrap around the first table in the active document and sets the distance for wrapped text to 20 points on all sides of the table.

```
With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows
  .WrapAroundText = True
  .DistanceLeft = 20
  .**DistanceRight** = 20
  .DistanceTop = 20
  .DistanceBottom = 20
End With
```

This example adds an oval to the active document and specifies that the document text wrap around the left and right sides of the square that circumscribes the oval. The example sets a 0.1-inch margin between the document text and the top, bottom, left side, and right side of the square.

```
Dim shapeOval As Shape

Set shapeOval = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
  0, 0, 200, 50)
With shapeOval.WrapFormat
  .Type = wdWrapSquare
  .Side = wdWrapBoth
  .DistanceTop = InchesToPoints(0.1)
  .DistanceBottom = InchesToPoints(0.1)
  .DistanceLeft = InchesToPoints(0.1)
  .**DistanceRight** = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
```

DistanceTop Property

**Rows** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the top edge of the specified table. This property doesn't have any effect if [WrapAroundText](#) is False. Read/write **Single**.

**WrapFormat** object: Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the document text and the top edge of the text-free area surrounding the specified shape. The size and shape of the specified shape, together with the values of the **Type** and **Side** properties of the **WrapFormat** object, determine the size and shape of this text-free area. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example sets text to wrap around the first table in the active document and sets the distance for wrapped text to 20 points on all sides of the table.

```
With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows
  .WrapAroundText = True
  .DistanceLeft = 20
  .DistanceRight = 20
  .DistanceTop = 20
  .DistanceBottom = 20
End With
```

This example adds an oval to the active document and specifies that the document text wrap around the left and right sides of the square that circumscribes the oval. The example sets a 0.1-inch margin between the document text and the top, bottom, left side, and right side of the square.

```
Dim shapeOval As Shape

Set shapeOval = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
  0, 0, 200, 50)
With shapeOval.WrapFormat
  .Type = wdWrapSquare
  .Side = wdWrapBoth
  .DistanceTop = InchesToPoints(0.1)
  .DistanceBottom = InchesToPoints(0.1)
  .DistanceLeft = InchesToPoints(0.1)
  .DistanceRight = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
```
Document Property

Returns a Document object associated with the specified pane, window, or selection. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the document name and path for the selection.

Msgbox Selection.Document.FullName

This example sets myDoc to the document associated with the active window. The focus is changed to the next window, and the window is split. The **Activate** method is used to switch back to the original document.

Set myDoc = Application.ActiveWindow.Document
If Windows.Count >= 2 Then
    Application.ActiveWindow.Next.Activate
    Application.ActiveWindow.Split = True
    myDoc.Activate
End If
DocumentLibraryVersions Property

Returns a DocumentLibraryVersions collection that represents the collection of versions of a shared document that has versioning enabled and that is stored in a document library on a server.

expression.DocumentLibraryVersions

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
**Example**

The following example returns the collection of versions for the active document. This example assumes that the active document has versioning enabled and is stored in a shared document library on a server.

Dim objVersions As DocumentLibraryVersions

Set objVersions = ActiveDocument.**DocumentLibraryVersions**
DocumentMap Property

True if the document map is visible. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example toggles the document map for the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.DocumentMap = _
Not ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.DocumentMap

This example displays the document map in the window for Sales.doc.

Dim docSales As Document
Set docSales = _
Documents.Open(FileName:="C:\Documents\Sales.doc")
docSales.ActiveWindow.DocumentMap = True
DocumentMapPercentWidth Property

Returns or sets the width of the document map as a percentage of the width of the specified window. Read/write Long.
Example

This example displays the document map for the active window and sets the map's width to 25 percent of the window's width.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
  .DocumentMap = True
  .DocumentMapPercentWidth = 25
End With
Documents Property

Returns a Documents collection that represents all the open documents. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
**Example**

This example creates a new document based on the Normal template and then displays the **Save As** dialog box.

```vba
Documents.Add.Save
```

This example saves open documents that have changed since they were last saved.

```vba
Dim docLoop As Document
For Each docLoop In Documents
    If docLoop.Saved = False Then docLoop.Save
Next docLoop
```

This example prints each open document after setting the left and right margins to 0.5 inch.

```vba
Dim docLoop As Document
For Each docLoop In Documents
    With docLoop
        .PageSetup.LeftMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
        .PageSetup.RightMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
        .PrintOut
    End With
Next docLoop
```

This example opens Doc.doc as a read-only document.

```vba
Documents.Open FileName:="C:\Files\Doc.doc", ReadOnly:=True
```
DocumentViewDirection Property

Returns or sets the alignment and reading order for the entire document. Read/write WdDocumentViewDirection.

WdDocumentViewDirection can be one of these WdDocumentViewDirection constants.

- **wdDocumentViewLtr** Displays the document with left alignment and left-to-right reading order.
- **wdDocumentViewRtl** Displays the document with right alignment and right-to-left reading order.

expression.DocumentViewDirection

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the alignment to right and the reading order to right-to-left for the entire document.

Options.DocumentViewDirection = wdDocumentViewRtl
DoNotEmbedSystemFonts Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to not embed common system fonts. Read/write Boolean.

`expression.DoNotEmbedSystemFonts`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a [Document](#) object.
Remarks

Setting the **DoNotEmbedSystemFonts** property to **False** is useful if the user is on an East Asian system and wants to create a document that is readable by others who do not have fonts for that language on their system. For example, a user on a Japanese system could choose to embed the fonts in a document so that the Japanese document would be readable on all systems.
Example

This example embeds all fonts in the current document.

```vba
Sub EmbedFonts()
    With ThisDocument
        If .EmbedTrueTypeFonts = False Then
            .EmbedTrueTypeFonts = True
            .DoNotEmbedSystemFonts = False
        Else
            .DoNotEmbedSystemFonts = False
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```
DotMatrix Property

True if the printer type for the specified custom label is dot matrix. False if the printer type is either laser or ink jet. Read-only Boolean.
Example

This example displays the name and printer type of the first custom mailing label.

Dim mlTemp As MailingLabel

Set mlTemp = Application.MailingLabel
If mlTemp.CustomLabels.Count >= 1 Then
    If mlTemp.CustomLabels(1).DotMatrix = True Then
        MsgBox mlTemp.CustomLabels(1).Name & " is dot matrix"
    Else
        MsgBox mlTemp.CustomLabels(1).Name & " is laser or ink jet"
    End If
End If
DoubleQuote Property

**True** if Microsoft Word encloses the specified PageNumbers object in double quotation marks ("`). Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression.*DoubleQuote

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a PageNumbers object.
Remarks

To set Word to enclose page numbers in double quotation marks by default, use the `AddHebDoubleQuote` property.

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example encloses the page numbers in the first footer of the active document in double quotation marks (").

ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers(1) _.PageNumbers.DoubleQuote = True
DoubleStrikeThrough Property

True if the specified font is formatted as double strikethrough text. Returns True, False, or wdUndefined (a mixture of True and False). Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.

Note To set or return single-line strikethrough formatting, use the StrikeThrough property. Setting DoubleStrikeThrough to True sets StrikeThrough to False, and vice versa.
Example

This example applies double strikethrough formatting to the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.DoubleStrikeThrough = True
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If

This example removes double strikethrough formatting from the first word in the active document and capitalizes the first letter in the word.

With ActiveDocument.Words(1)
    .Font.DoubleStrikeThrough = False
    .Case = wdTitleSentence
End With
DownloadURL Property

Returns a **String** that represents the URL address for a smart tag. Read-only.

*expression*.DownloadURL

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **SmartTag** object.
Remarks

The URL address is specified in the related smart tag recognizer file. When a piece of text is recognized and marked, the URL becomes part of the information contained in the smart tag. The **DownloadURL** property is useful if a document is sent to someone who does not have the necessary recognizer and action files installed on their computer. The user can follow the URL to download the necessary smart tag files.
Example

This example loops through the smart tags in the current document and, if a smart tag has a URL address, lists the address in a new document.

Sub SmartTagDownloadURL()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim stgTag As SmartTag
    Dim intCount As Integer

    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    docNew.Content.InsertAfter "Smart Tag URLs"
    docNew.Content.InsertParagraphAfter

    For Each stgTag In ThisDocument.SmartTags
        intCount = intCount + 1
        If ThisDocument.SmartTags(intCount).DownloadURL <> "" Then
            docNew.Content.InsertAfter ThisDocument._
            .SmartTags(intCount).DownloadURL
            docNew.Content.InsertParagraphAfter
        End If
    Next
End Sub
Draft Property

**True** if all the text in a window is displayed in the same sans-serif font with minimal formatting to speed up display. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example displays the contents of the window for Document1 in the draft font.

Windows("Document1").View.Draft = True

This example toggles the draft font option for the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Draft = _
            Not ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Draft
Drop Property

For callouts with an explicitly set drop value, this property returns the vertical distance (in points) from the edge of the text bounding box to the place where the callout line attaches to the text box. This distance is measured from the top of the text box unless the AutoAttach property is set to True and the text box is to the left of the origin of the callout line (the place that the callout points to), in which case the drop distance is measured from the bottom of the text box. Read-only Single.
Remarks

Use the **CustomDrop** method to set the value of this property.

The value of this property accurately reflects the position of the callout line attachment to the text box only if the callout has an explicitly set drop value — that is, if the value of the **DropType** property is **msoCalloutDropCustom**. Use the statement **PresetDrop msoCalloutCustomDrop** to set the **DropType** property to **msoCalloutDropCustom**.
Example

This example replaces the custom drop for the first shape on the active document with one of two preset drops, depending on whether the custom drop value is greater than or less than half the height of the callout text box. For the example to work, the first shape must be a callout.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes(1).Callout
    If .DropType = msoCalloutDropCustom Then
        If .Drop < .Parent.Height / 2 Then
            .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropTop
        Else
            .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropBottom
        End If
    End If
End With
DropCap Property

Returns a DropCap object that represents a dropped capital letter for the specified paragraph. Read-only.
Example

This example sets a dropped capital letter for the first paragraph in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap
    .FontName = "Arial"
    .Position = wdDropNormal
    .LinesToDrop = 3
    .DistanceFromText = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
DropDown Property

Returns a DropDown object that represents a drop-down form field. Read-only.
Remarks

If the `DropDown` property is applied to a `FormField` object that isn't a drop-down form field, the property won't fail, but the `Valid` property for the returned object will be `False`. 
Example

This example displays the text of the item selected in the drop-down form field named "Colors."

Dim ffDrop As FormField
Set ffDrop = ActiveDocument.FormFields("Colors").DropDown
MsgBox ffDrop.ListEntries(ffDrop.Value).Name

This example adds "Seattle" to the drop-down form field named "Places" in Form.doc.

With Documents("Form.doc").FormFields("Places")
    .DropDown.ListEntries.Add Name:="Seattle"
End With
DropType Property

Returns a value that indicates where the callout line attaches to the callout text box. Read-only [MsoCalloutDropType](#).

MsoCalloutDropType can be one of these MsoCalloutDropType constants:

- msoCalloutDropCenter
- msoCalloutDropMixed
- msoCalloutDropBottom
- msoCalloutDropCustom
- msoCalloutDropTop

`expression.DropType`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

If the callout drop type is `msoCalloutDropCustom`, the values of the `Drop` and `AutoAttach` properties and the relative positions of the callout text box and callout line origin (the place that the callout points to) are used to determine where the callout line attaches to the text box.

This property is read-only. Use the `PresetDrop` method to set the value of this property.
Example

This example checks to determine whether the third shape on the active document is a callout with a custom drop. If it is, the code replaces the custom drop with one of two preset drops, depending on whether the custom drop value is greater than or less than half the height of the callout text box.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes(3)
    If .Type = msoCallout Then
        With .Callout
            If .DropType = msoCalloutDropCustom Then
                If .Drop < .Parent.Height / 2 Then
                    .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropTop
                Else
                    .PresetDrop msoCalloutDropBottom
                End If
            End If
        End With
    End If
End With
Duplicate Property

Duplicate property as it applies to the **Font** object.

Returns a read-only **Font** object that represents the character formatting of the specified font.

`expression.Duplicate`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Font** object.

Duplicate property as it applies to the **LetterContent** object.

Returns a read-only **LetterContent** object that represents the contents of the specified letter created by the Letter Wizard.

`expression.Duplicate`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **LetterContent** object.

Duplicate property as it applies to the **ParagraphFormat** object.

Returns a read-only **ParagraphFormat** object that represents the paragraph formatting of the specified paragraph.

`expression.Duplicate`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Paragraph** object.

Duplicate property as it applies to the **Range** object.

Returns a read-only **Range** object that represents all the properties of the specified range.

`expression.Duplicate`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** object.
Duplicate property as it applies to the `TextRetrievalMode` object.

Returns a read-only `TextRetrievalMode` object that represents options related to retrieving text from the specified `Range` object.

`expression.Duplicate`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `TextRetrievalMode` object.
Remarks

You can use the **Duplicate** property to pick up the settings of all the properties of a duplicated **Font**, **LetterContent**, or **ParagraphFormat** object. You can assign the object returned by the **Duplicate** property to another object of the same type to apply those settings all at once. Before assigning the duplicate object to another object, you can change any of the properties of the duplicate object without affecting the original.

By duplicating a **Range** object, you can change the starting or ending character position of the duplicate range without changing the original range.
Example

As it applies to the **Font** object.

This example sets the variable `MyDupFont` to the character formatting of the selection, removes bold formatting from `MyDupFont`, and adds italic formatting to it instead. The example also creates a new document, inserts text into it, and then applies the formatting stored in `MyDupFont` to the text.

```vBA
Set myDupFont = Selection.Font.Duplicate
With myDupFont
    .Bold = False
    .Italic = True
End With
Documents.Add
Selection.InsertAfter "This is some text."
Selection.Font = myDupFont
```

As it applies to the **ParagraphFormat** object.

This example duplicates the paragraph formatting of the first paragraph in the active document and stores the formatting in the variable `myDup`, and then it changes the left indent for `myDup` to 1 inch. The example also creates a new document, inserts text into it, and then applies the paragraph formatting stored in `myDup` to the text.

```vBA
ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0).InsertAfter _
    "Paragraph Number 1"
Set myDup = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Format.Duplicate
myDup.LeftInden = InchesToPoints(1)
Documents.Add
Selection.InsertAfter "This is a new paragraph."
Selection.Paragraphs.Format = myDup
```
As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example duplicates the **Range** object assigned to the variable `myRange`. The example collapses the duplicate range to its end point, expands it by one character, and makes this character uppercase. The example then applies italic formatting to the original **Range** object (`myRange`).

```vba
Set myRange = Selection.Range
With myRange.Duplicate
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    .Expand Unit:=wdCharacter
    .Case = wdUpperCase
End With
myRange.Font.Italic = True
```
EditingType Property

If the specified node is a vertex, this property returns a value that indicates how changes made to the node affect the two segments connected to the node. Read-only **MsoEditingType**. If the node is a control point for a curved segment, this property returns the editing type of the adjacent vertex.

MsoEditingType can be one of these MsoEditingType constants.
- msoEditingAuto
- msoEditingCorner
- msoEditingSmooth
- msoEditingSymmetric

*expression.EditingType*

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This property is read-only. Use the SetEditingType method to set the value of this property.
Example

This example changes all corner nodes to smooth nodes in the third shape on the active document. The third shape must be a freeform drawing.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim intCount As Integer

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes(3).Nodes
    For intCount = 1 to .Count
        If .Item(intCount).EditingType = msoEditingCorner Then
            .SetEditingType intCount, msoEditingSmooth
        End If
    Next
End With
Editors Property

Returns an Editors object that represents all the users authorized to modify a selection or range within a document.

expression.Editors

description of expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example gives the current user editing permission to modify the active selection.

Dim objEditor As Editor
Set objEditor = Selection.Editors.Add(wdEditorCurrent)
Email Property

Returns an Email object that contains all the e-mail – related properties of the current document. Read-only.
Example

This example returns the name of the style associated with the current e-mail author.

MsgBox ActiveDocument. Email _ .CurrentEmailAuthor.Style.NameLocal
EmailOptions Property

Returns an EmailOptions object that represents the global preferences for e-mail authoring. Read-only.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to mark comments in e-mail messages.

Application.EmailOptions.MarkComments = True
EmailSignature Property

Returns an EmailSignature object that represents the signatures Microsoft Word appends to outgoing e-mail messages. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the signature Word appends to new outgoing e-mail messages.

With Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature
    If .NewMessageSignature = "" Then
        MsgBox "There is no signature for new " _
        & "e-mail messages!"
    Else
        MsgBox "The signature for new e-mail" _
        & "messages is: " & vbCrLf & vbCrLf _
        & .NewMessageSignature
    End If
End With
EmailSignatureEntries Property

Returns an EmailSignatureEntries object that represents the e-mail signature entries in Microsoft Word. Read-only.

expression.EmailSignatureEntries

expression  Required. An expression that returns an EmailSignature object.
Remarks

An e-mail signature is standard text that ends an e-mail message, such as your name and telephone number. Use the EmailSignatureEntries property to create and manage a collection of e-mail signatures that Word will use when creating e-mail messages.
Example

This example creates a new signature entry based on the author's name and the selection in the active document.

Sub NewSignature()
    Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature.
        .EmailSignatureEntries.Add(Name:=ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties("Author"),
        Range:=Selection.Range
    End Sub
EmailSubject Property

Returns or sets the text string for the specified hyperlink’s subject line. The subject line is appended to the hyperlink’s Internet address, or URL. Read/write String.
Remarks

This property is commonly used with e-mail hyperlinks. The value of this property takes precedence over any e-mail subject specified in the Address property of the same Hyperlink object.
Example

This example checks the active document for e-mail hyperlinks; if it finds any that have a blank subject line, it adds the subject "NewProducts".

Dim hypLoop As Hyperlink

For Each hypLoop In ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks
    If hypLoop.Address Like "mailto:" And hypLoop.Address = hypLoop.EmailSubject Then
        hypLoop.EmailSubject = "NewProducts"
    End If
Next hypLoop
EmailTemplate Property

Returns or sets a String that represents the document template to use when sending e-mail messages. Read/write.

expression.EmailTemplate

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

Use the EmailTemplate property when Microsoft Word is specified as your e-mail editor, which you must do inside Microsoft Outlook.
Example

This example instructs Word to use the template named "Email" for all new e-mail messages. This example assumes that you have a template named "Email" and that it is stored in the default template location.

Sub MessageTemplate()
    Application.EmailTemplate = "Email"
End Sub
EmbedLinguisticData Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to embed speech and handwriting so that data can be converted back to speech or handwriting and to store East Asian IME keystrokes to improve correction; also controls text service data received from devices connected to Microsoft Office using the Windows Text Service Framework Application Programming Interface. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.EmbedLinguisticData

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
**Example**

This example embeds into the active document any speech or handwriting that may exist in the document.

```vba
Sub EmbedSpeechHandwriting()
    ActiveDocument.EmbedLinguisticData = True
End Sub
```
EmbedSmartTag Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to save the smart tag information in HTML e-mail messages. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.EmbedSmartTag

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **EmailOptions** object.
Remarks

Use the EmbedSmartTag property when Word is specified as your e-mail editor and messages are sent using HTML. This allows recipients of the message to have access to the smart tag information without having the recognizer file registered on their computer. To make Word your default e-mail editor, change the necessary settings in Microsoft Outlook.
Example

This example enables embedding smart tag information in e-mail messages. This example assumes that Word is your default e-mail editor.

Sub EmbedSmartTagsInEmail()
    Application.EmailOptions.EmbedSmartTag = True
End Sub
EmbedSmartTags Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to save the smart tag information in a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

\[expression.\text{EmbedSmartTags}\]

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
Remarks

Use the EmbedSmartTags property when sending documents to users who may not have the smart tag recognizer file on their computer. This allows the recipient to still have access to the smart tag information (and to the related actions if they have the smart tag actions file on their computer). However, if a document containing smart tags is edited by a user with an earlier version of Word, the smart tag information is removed.
Example

This example turns off saving smart tag information with the active document, which requires that recipients of the document have the necessary smart tag recognizer files registered on their computer and enabled through the Smart Tags tab of the AutoCorrect dialog.

Sub DontEmbedSmartTags()
    ActiveDocument.EmbedSmartTags = False
End Sub
EmbedTrueTypeFonts Property

**True** if Microsoft Word embeds TrueType fonts in a document when it's saved. This allows others to view the document with the same fonts that were used to create it. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically embed TrueType fonts when saving a document, and then it saves the active document.

ActiveDocument.EmbedTrueTypeFonts = True
ActiveDocument.Save

This example returns the current status of the **Embed TrueType fonts** check box in the **Save options** area on the **Save** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

temp = ActiveDocument.EmbedTrueTypeFonts
Emboss Property

True if the specified font is formatted as embossed. Returns True, False, or wdUndefined. Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.
Remarks

Setting `Emboss` to `True` sets `Engrave` to `False`, and vice versa.
Example

This example embosses the second sentence in a new document.

With Documents.Add.Content
  .InsertAfter "This is the first sentence."
  .InsertAfter "This is the second sentence."
  .Sentences(2).Font.**Emboss** = True
End With

This example embosses the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
  Selection.Font.**Emboss** = True
Else
  MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
EmphasisMark Property

Returns or sets the emphasis mark for a character or designated character string. Read/write \texttt{WdEmphasisMark}.

\texttt{WdEmphasisMark} can be one of these \texttt{WdEmphasisMark} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdEmphasisMarkNone}
  \item \texttt{wdEmphasisMarkOverComma}
  \item \texttt{wdEmphasisMarkOverSolidCircle}
  \item \texttt{wdEmphasisMarkOverWhiteCircle}
  \item \texttt{wdEmphasisMarkUnderSolidCircle}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression.EmphasisMark}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the emphasis mark over the fourth word in the active document to a comma.

ActiveDocument.Words(4).EmphasisMark = wdEmphasisMarkOverComma
Empty Property

**True** if the specified bookmark is empty. An empty bookmark marks a location (a collapsed selection); it doesn't mark any text. Read-only **Boolean**.

**Note**  An error occurs if the specified bookmark doesn't exist. Use the **Exists** property to determine whether the bookmark exists.
Example

This example determines whether the bookmark named "temp" exists and whether it is empty.

If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists("temp") = True Then
    If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp").Empty = True Then _
        MsgBox "The Temp bookmark is empty"
End If
Enable Property

Returns or sets border formatting for the specified object. Returns True or wdUndefined if border formatting is applied to all or part of the specified object. Can be set to True, False, or a WdLineStyle constant. Read/write Long.
Remarks

The `{Enable}` property applies to all borders for the specified object. `{True}` sets the line style to the default line style and sets the line width to the default line width. The default line style and line width can be set using the `{DefaultBorderLineWidth}` and `{DefaultBorderLineStyle}` properties.

To remove all the borders from an object, set the `{Enable}` property to `{False}`, as shown in the following example.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders.ENABLE = False
```

To remove or apply a single border, use `{Borders(index)}`, where `index` is a `{WdBorderType}` constant, to return a single border, and then set the `{LineStyle}` property. The following example removes the bottom border from `rngTemp`.

```vba
Dim rngTemp
rngTemp.Borders(wdBorderBottom).LineStyle = wdLineStyleNone
```
Example

This example removes all borders from the first cell in table one.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(1, 1).Borders.Enable = False
End If

This example applies a dashed border around the first paragraph in the selection.

Options.DefaultBorderLineWidth = wdLineWidth025pt
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Borders.Enable = _
    wdLineStyleDashSmallGap

This example applies a border around the first character in the selection. If nothing is selected, the border is applied to the first character after the insertion point.

Selection.Characters(1).Borders.Enable = True
EnableCancelKey Property

Returns or sets the way that Word handles CTRL+BREAK user interruptions. Read/write **WdEnableCancelKey**.

WdEnableCancelKey can be one of these WdEnableCancelKey constants. **wdCancelDisabled** Prevents CTRL+BREAK from interrupting a macro. **wdCancelInterrupt** Allows a macro to be interrupted by CTRL+BREAK.

`expression.EnableCancelKey`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use this property very carefully. If you use `wdCancelDisabled`, there's no way to interrupt a runaway loop or other non–self-terminating code. Also, the `EnableCancelKey` property is not reset to `wdCancelInterrupt` when your code stops running; unless you explicitly reset its value, it will remain set to `wdCancelDisabled` for the duration of the Word session.
Example

This example disables CTRL+BREAK from interrupting a counter loop.

Dim intWait As Integer

Application.**EnableCancelKey** = wdCancelDisabled
For intWait = 1 To 10000
    StatusBar = intWait
Next intWait
Application.**EnableCancelKey** = wdCancelInterrupt
Enabled Property

**True** if a form field is enabled. If a form field is enabled, its contents can be changed as the form is filled in. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

If the first form field in the active document is an enabled check box, this example selects the check box.

Dim ffFirst As FormField

Set ffFirst = ActiveDocument.FormFields(1)
If ffFirst.Enabled = True And _
    ffFirst.Type = wdFieldFormCheckBox Then
    ffFirst.CheckBox.Value = True

End If
EnableFirstPageInSection Property

True if page borders are enabled for the first page in the section. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example adds a border around the first page in the first section in the selection.

Dim borderLoop As Border

With Selection.Sections(1)
    .Borders.EnableFirstPageInSection = True
    .Borders.EnableOtherPagesInSection = False
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        borderLoop.ArtStyle = wdArtPeople
        borderLoop.ArtWidth = 15
    Next borderLoop
End With
EnableHangulHanjaRecentOrdering Property

True if Microsoft Word displays the most recently used words at the top of the suggestions list during conversion between Hangul and Hanja. Read/write Boolean.

expression.EnableHangulHanjaRecentOrdering

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see [Word features for East Asian languages](#).
**Example**

This example asks the user whether to set Microsoft Word to display the most recently used words at the top of the suggestions list during conversion between Hangul and Hanja.

```vba
x = MsgBox("Display most recently used words " _ & "at the top of the suggestions list?", vbYesNo)
If x = vbYes Then
    Options.EnableHangulHanjaRecentOrdering = True
Else
    Options.EnableHangulHanjaRecentOrdering = False
End If
```
EnableMisusedWordsDictionary Property

**True** if Microsoft Word checks for misused words when checking the spelling and grammar in a document. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

Word looks for the following when checking for misused words: incorrect usage of adjectives and adverbs, comparatives and superlatives, "like" as a conjunction, "nor" versus "or," "what" versus "which," "who" versus "whom," units of measurement, conjunctions, prepositions, and pronouns.
Example

This example sets Word to ignore misused words when checking spelling and grammar.

Options.**EnableMisusedWordsDictionary** = False
EnableOtherPagesInSection Property

True if page borders are enabled for all pages in the section except for the first page. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example adds a border around each page in the first section in the selection except for the first page.

Dim borderLoop As Border

With Selection.Sections(1)
    .Borders.EnableFirstPageInSection = False
    .Borders.EnableOtherPagesInSection = True
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        borderLoop.ArtStyle = wdArtBabyRattle
        borderLoop.ArtWidth = 22
    Next borderLoop
End With
EnableSound Property

**True** if Word makes the computer respond with a sound whenever an error occurs. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example sets the **Provide feedback with sound** option on the **General** tab in the **Options** dialog box, based on user input.

If MsgBox("Do you want Word to beep on errors?", 36) = vbYes Then
    Options.EnableSound = True
Else
    Options.EnableSound = False
End If
EnclosureNumber Property

Returns or sets the number of enclosures for a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.
Example

This example displays the number of enclosures specified in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.EnclosureNumber

This example retrieves letter elements from the active document, changes the number of enclosures by setting the EnclosureNumber property, and then uses the SetLetterContent method to update the active document to reflect the changes.

Dim lcTemp As LetterContent
Set lcTemp = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
lcTemp.EnclosureNumber = "5"
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=lcTemp
Encoding Property

Returns or sets the document encoding (code page or character set) to be used by the Web browser when you view the saved document. Read/write MsoEncoding.

MsoEncoding can be one of these MsoEncoding constants; however, you cannot use any of the constants that have the suffix AutoDetect. These constants are used by the ReloadAs method.

- msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatin1
- msoEncodingOEMNordic
- msoEncodingOEMTurkish
- msoEncodingSimplifiedChineseAutoDetect
- msoEncodingT61
- msoEncodingTaiwanEten
- msoEncodingTaiwanTCA
- msoEncodingTaiwanWang
- msoEncodingTraditionalChineseAutoDetect
- msoEncodingTurkish
- msoEncodingUnicodeLittleEndian
- msoEncodingUTF7
- msoEncodingVietnamese
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtended
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseLatinExtendedAndJapanese
- msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtendedAndKorean
- msoEncodingEBCDICMultilingualROECELatin2
- msoEncodingEBCDICSerbianBulgarian
- msoEncodingEBCDICThai
- msoEncodingEBCDICTurkishLatin5
- msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanada
- msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndTraditionalChinese
- msoEncodingOEMModernGreek
msoEncodingOEMGreek437G
msoEncodingOEMHebrew
msoEncodingOEMIcelandic

expression.Encoding

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example checks to see whether the default document encoding is Western, and then it sets the string `strDocEncoding` accordingly.

```vba
Dim strDocEncoding As String
If Application.DefaultWebOptions.Encoding = msoEncodingWestern Then
    strDocEncoding = "Western"
Else
    strDocEncoding = "Other"
End If
```
End Property

Returns or sets the ending character position of a selection, range, or bookmark. Read/write Long.

**Note** If this property is set to a value smaller than the Start property, the Start property is set to the same value (that is, the Start and End property are equal).
Remarks

The Selection, Range, and Bookmark objects all have a starting position and an ending position. The ending position is the point farthest away from the beginning of the story.

This property returns the ending character position relative to the beginning of the story. The main document story (wdMainTextStory) begins with character position 0 (zero). You can change the size of a selection, range, or bookmark by setting this property.
Example

This example compares the ending position of the "temp" bookmark with the starting position of the "begin" bookmark.

Set Book1 = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("begin")
Set Book2 = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp")
If Book2.End > Book1.Start Then Book1.Select

This example retrieves the ending position of the selection. This value is used to create a range so that a field can be inserted after the selection.

pos = Selection.End
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=pos, End:=pos)
ActiveDocument.Fields.Add Range:=myRange, Type:=wdFieldAuthor

This example changes the ending position of myRange by one character.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
myRange.End = myRange.End - 1
EndArrowheadLength Property

Returns or sets the length of the arrowhead at the end of the specified line. Read/write **MsoArrowheadLength**.

MsoArrowheadLength can be one of these MsoArrowheadLength constants.

- msoArrowheadLengthMixed
- msoArrowheadShort
- msoArrowheadLengthMedium
- msoArrowheadLong

`expression.EndArrowheadLength`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a line to the active document. There's a short, narrow oval on the line's starting point and a long, wide triangle on its end point.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(100, 100, 200, 300).Line
  .BeginArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadShort
  .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadOval
  .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadNarrow
  .EndArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadLong
  .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
  .EndArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
End With
Show All
EndArrowheadStyle Property

Returns or sets the style of the arrowhead at the end of the specified line. Read/write **MsoArrowheadStyle**.

MsoArrowheadStyle can be one of these MsoArrowheadStyle constants. **msoArrowheadNone**
**msoArrowheadOval**
**msoArrowheadStyleMixed**
**msoArrowheadDiamond**
**msoArrowheadOpen**
**msoArrowheadStealth**
**msoArrowheadTriangle**

expression.EndArrowheadStyle

(expression) Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a line to the active document. There's a short, narrow oval on the line's starting point and a long, wide triangle on its end point.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(100, 100, 200, 300).Line
    .BeginArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadShort
    .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadOval
    .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadNarrow
    .EndArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadLong
    .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
    .EndArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
End With
EndArrowheadWidth Property

Returns or sets the width of the arrowhead at the end of the specified line. Read/write **MsoArrowheadWidth**.

MsoArrowheadWidth can be one of these MsoArrowheadWidth constants. 
- **msoArrowheadNarrow**
- **msoArrowheadWidthMedium**
- **msoArrowheadWide**
- **msoArrowheadWidthMixed**

*expression*.EndArrowheadWidth

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a line to the active document. There's a short, narrow oval on the line's starting point and a long, wide triangle on its end point.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(100, 100, 200, 300).Line
  .BeginArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadShort
  .BeginArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadOval
  .BeginArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadNarrow
  .EndArrowheadLength = msoArrowheadLong
  .EndArrowheadStyle = msoArrowheadTriangle
  .EndArrowheadWidth = msoArrowheadWide
End With
**EndnoteOptions Property**

Returns an `EndnoteOptions` object that represents the endnotes in a range or selection.

`expression.EndnoteOptions`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the starting number for endnotes in section two of the active document to one if the starting number is not one.

Sub SetEndnoteOptionsRange()
    With ActiveDocument.Sections(2).Range.EndnoteOptions
        If .StartingNumber <> 1 Then
            .StartingNumber = 1
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Endnotes Property

Returns an **Endnotes** collection that represents all the endnotes in a range, selection, or document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example positions the endnotes in the active document at the end of the document and formats the endnote reference marks as lowercase roman numerals.

With ActiveDocument.Endnotes
  .Location = wdEndOfDocument
  .NumberStyle = wdNoteNumberStyleLowerCaseRoman
End With
EnforceStyle Property

Returns or sets a Boolean that represents whether formatting restrictions are enforced in a protected document.

\[ expression.\text{EnforceStyle} \]

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

The following example turns on formatting restrictions in the active document.

ActiveDocument.EnforceStyle = True
Engrave Property

True if the font is formatted as engraved. Returns True, False or wdUndefined (a mixture of True and False). Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.
Remarks

Setting **Engrave** to **True** sets **Emboss** to **False**, and vice versa.
Example

This example formats the first letter in the active document as engraved.

Dim rngTemp As Range

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Characters(1)
With rngTemp.Font
    .Size = 20
    .Engrave = True
End With

This example formats the selection as engraved.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.Engrave = True
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
EnhMetaFileBits Property

Returns a **Variant** that represents a picture representation of how a selection or range of text appears.

**Note** The **EnhMetaFileBits** property returns an array of bytes, which can be used with the Microsoft Windows 32 Application Programming Interface from within the Microsoft Visual Basic or Microsoft C++ development environment.

```vbnet
expression.EnhMetaFileBits
```

*expression* **Required.** An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example returns the `EnhMetaFileBits` property.

Dim bytSelection() As Byte

bytSelection = Selection.EnhMetaFileBits
Entries Property

Returns an AutoCorrectEntries collection that represents the current list of AutoCorrect entries. This list corresponds to the list of AutoCorrect entries on the AutoCorrect tab in the AutoCorrect dialog box (Tools menu). Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the total number of AutoCorrect entries.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.Entries.Count

This example deletes the specified AutoCorrect entry if it exists.

Dim strEntry As String
Dim acEntry As AutoCorrectEntry
Dim blnMatch As Boolean
Dim intResponse As Integer

strEntry = InputBox("Enter the AutoCorrect entry to delete.")
blnMatch = False

For Each acEntry in AutoCorrect.Entries
    If acEntry.Name = strEntry Then
        blnMatch = True
        intResponse = _
        MsgBox("Are you sure you want to delete " _
        & acEntry.Name, 4)
        If intResponse = vbYes Then
            acEntry.Delete
        End If
    End If
Next acEntry

If blnMatch <> True Then
    MsgBox "There was no AutoCorrect entry: " & strEntry
End If
EntryMacro Property

Returns or sets an entry macro name for the specified form field (CheckBox, DropDownList, or TextInput). The entry macro runs when the form field gets the focus. Read/write String.
Example

This example assigns the macro named "Blue" to the first form field in "Form.doc."

```
Documents("Form.doc").FormFields(1).EntryMacro = "Blue"
```

This example assigns the macro named "Breadth" to the form field named "Text1" in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Text1").EntryMacro = "Breadth"
```
EntrySeparator Property

Returns or sets the characters (up to five) that separate a table of authorities entry and its page number. The default is a tab character with a dotted leader. Corresponds to the \e switch for a TOA (Table of Authorities) field. Read/write String.
Example

This example inserts a table of authorities into the active document and then formats the table to use a comma between the entries and their corresponding page numbers.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Dim toaLoop As TableOfAuthorities

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add _
    Range:=rngTemp, Category:=1
For Each toaLoop In ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities
    toaLoop.EntrySeparator = ",,"
Next toaLoop

This example returns the entry separator for the first table of authorities.

Dim strSeparator

strSeparator = 
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1).EntrySeparator
Envelope Property

Returns an Envelope object that represents envelope functionality and the envelope in the specified document. Read-only.
Example

This example sets the default envelope size to C4 (229 x 324 mm).

ActiveDocument.Envelope.DefaultSize = "C4"

This example displays the delivery address if an envelope has been added to the document; otherwise, a message box is displayed.

On Error GoTo errhandler
addr = ActiveDocument.Envelope.Address.Text
MsgBox Prompt:=addr, Title:="Delivery Address"
errhandler:
If Err = 5852 Then MsgBox "Add an envelope to the document"

This example creates a new document and adds an envelope with a predefined delivery address and return address.

addr = "Don Funk" & vbCr & "123 Skye St." _
    & vbCr & "Our Town, WA  98040"
retaddr = "Karin Gallagher" & vbCr & "123 Main" _
    & vbCr & "Other Town, WA  98004"
Documents.Add.Envelope.Insert Address:=addr, ReturnAddress:=retaddr
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
EnvelopeFeederInstalled Property

**True** if the current printer has a special feeder for envelopes. Read-only **Boolean**.
Example

This example prints the active document as an envelope, provided that there's an envelope feeder installed.

If Options.EnvelopeFeederInstalled = True Then
    ActiveDocument.Envelope.PrintOut _
        AddressFromLeft:=InchesToPoints(3), _
        AddressFromTop:=InchesToPoints(1.5)
Else
    MsgBox "No envelope feeder available."
End If
**EnvelopeVisible Property**

*True* if the e-mail message header is visible in the document window. The default value is *False*. This property has no effect if the document isn't an e-mail message. Read/write *Boolean*. 
Example

This example displays the e-mail message header.

ActiveWindow.EnvelopeVisible = True
EvenlySpaced Property

True if text columns are evenly spaced. Can be True, False, or wdUndefined. Read/write Long.
Remarks

If you set the `Spacing` or `Width` property of the `TextColumns` object, the `EvenlySpaced` property is automatically set to `True`. Also, setting the `EvenlySpaced` property may change the settings for the `Spacing` and `Width` properties of the `TextColumns` object.
**Example**

This example topic sets columns in the active document to be evenly spaced.

Dim colTextColumns

Set colTextColumns = ActiveDocument.PageSetup.TextColumns

If colTextColumns.Count > 1 Then 
    colTextColumns.EvenlySpaced = True
End If

This example returns the status of the **Equal column width** option in the **Columns** dialog box (**Format** menu).

Dim lngSpaced As Long

Exists Property

**True** if the specified `HeaderFooter` object exists. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note** The primary header and footer exist in all new documents by default. Use this method to determine whether a first-page or odd-page header or footer exists. You can also use the `DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter` or `OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter` property to return or set the number of headers and footers in the specified document or section.
Example

If a first-page header exists in section one, this example sets the text for the header.

Dim secTemp As Section

Set secTemp = ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
If secTemp.Headers(wdHeaderFooterFirstPage).Exists = True Then
    secTemp.Headers(wdHeaderFooterFirstPage).Range.Text = _
    "First Page"
End If
ExitMacro Property

Returns or sets an exit macro name for the specified form field (CheckBox, DropDown, or TextInput). The exit macro runs when the form field loses the focus. Read/write String.
Example

This example assigns the macro named "Reformat" to the first form field in the selection.

If Selection.FormFields.Count > 0 Then _
    Selection.FormFields(1).ExitMacro = "Reformat"

This example assigns the macro named "Blue" to the last form field in "Form.doc."

Dim intMax As Integer

intMax = Documents("Form.doc").FormFields.Count
Documents("Form.doc").FormFields(intMax).ExitMacro = "Blue"
ExpandDocumentFragment Property

Sets or returns a **Boolean** that represents whether the specified document fragment control is expanded or collapsed in the **Document Actions** task pane. **True** indicates the control is expanded. **False** indicates the control is collapsed.

*expression*.ExpandDocumentFragment

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **SmartTagAction** object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, please see the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example collapses the specified document fragment. This example assumes that the first action for the first smart tag in the active document is a document fragment control.

```
ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1) _
    .ExpandDocumentFragment = False
```
Expanded Property

True if the subdocuments in the specified document are expanded. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example expands all subdocuments in the active master document.

If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Expanded = True
End If

This example toggles the **Expanded** property between expanding and collapsing all subdocuments in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Expanded = _
    Not ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Expanded

This example determines whether the subdocuments in Report.doc are expanded and then displays a message indicating their status.

If Documents("Report.doc").Subdocuments.Expanded = True Then
    MsgBox "All available information is displayed."
Else
    MsgBox "Expand subdocuments for more information."
End If
ExpandHelp Property

Sets or returns a `Boolean` that represents whether the specified smart document Help text control is expanded or collapsed in the `Document Actions` task pane. `True` indicates the control is expanded. `False` indicates the control is collapsed.

`expression.ExpandHelp`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `SmartTagAction` object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, refer to the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example collapses the specified Help text. This example assumes that the first action for the first smart tag in the active document is a Help text control.

ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1) _
   .SmartTagActions(1).ExpandHelp = False
ExtendMode Property

**True** if Extend mode is active. When Extend mode is active, the *Extend* argument of the following methods is **True** by default: **EndKey**, **HomeKey**, **MoveDown**, **MoveLeft**, **MoveRight**, and **MoveUp**. Also, the letters "EXT" appear on the status bar. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ExtendMode

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Remarks

This property can only be set during run time; attempts to set it in Immediate mode are ignored. The *Extend* arguments of the *EndOf* and *StartOf* methods are not affected by this property.
Example

This example moves to the beginning of the paragraph and selects the paragraph plus the next two sentences.

With Selection
    .MoveUp Unit:=wdParagraph
    .ExtendMode = True
    .MoveDown Unit:=wdParagraph
    .MoveRight Unit:=wdSentence, Count:=2
End With

This example collapses the current selection, turns on Extend mode, and selects the current sentence.

With Selection
    .Collapse
    .ExtendMode = True
    ' Select current word.
    .Extend
    ' Select current sentence.
    .Extend
End With
Extensions Property

Returns the file name extensions associated with the specified FileConverter object. Read-only String.
**Example**

This example displays the name and file name extensions for first file converter.

```vbnet
Dim fcTemp As FileConverter
Set fcTemp = FileConverters(1)
MsgBox "The file extensions for " & fcTemp.FormatName _
    & " files are: " & fcTemp.Extensions
```
ExtraInfoRequired Property

**True** if extra information is required to resolve the specified hyperlink. Read-only **Boolean**.

**Note** You can specify extra information by using the *ExtraInfo* argument with the *Follow* or *FollowHyperlink* method. For example, you can use *ExtraInfo* to specify the coordinates of an image map, the contents of a form, or a FAT file name.
Example

This example inserts a hyperlink to www.msn.com and then follows the hyperlink if extra information isn't required.

Dim hypTemp As Hyperlink

With Selection
  .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
  .InsertAfter "MSN "
  .Previous
End With

Set hypTemp = ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks.Add( _
  Address:="http://www.msn.com", _
  Anchor:=Selection.Range)

If hypTemp.ExtraInfoRequired = False Then
  hypTemp.Follow
End If
ExtrusionColor Property

Returns a `ColorFormat` object that represents the color of the shape's extrusion. Read-only.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and then specifies that the oval be extruded to a depth of 50 points and that the extrusion be purple.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim shapeNew As Shape

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
Set shapeNew = docActive.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
    90, 90, 90, 40)
With shapeNew.ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .Depth = 50
    ' RGB value for purple
    .ExtrusionColor.RGB = RGB(255, 100, 255)
End With
ExtrusionColorType Property

Returns or sets a value that indicates whether the extrusion color is based on the extruded shape's fill (the front face of the extrusion) and automatically changes when the shape's fill changes, or whether the extrusion color is independent of the shape's fill. Read/write **MsoExtrusionColorType**.

MsoExtrusionColorType can be one of these MsoExtrusionColorType constants.

- **msoExtrusionColorAutomatic** Extrusion color based on shape fill.
- **msoExtrusionColorTypeMixed** Extrusion color independent of shape fill.
- **msoExtrusionColorCustom** Extrusion color independent of shape fill.

expression.**ExtrusionColorType**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

If the first shape on the active document has an automatic extrusion color, this example gives the extrusion a custom yellow color.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes(1).ThreeD
    If .ExtrusionColorType = msoExtrusionColorAutomatic Then
        .ExtrusionColor.RGB = RGB(240, 235, 16)
    End If
End With
FarEastLineBreakControl Property

True if Microsoft Word applies East Asian line-breaking rules to the specified paragraphs. Returns wdUndefined if the FarEastLineBreakControl property is set to True for only some of the specified paragraphs. Read/write Long.
Example

This example sets Word to apply East Asian line-breaking rules to the first paragraph in the active document.

`ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).FarEastLineBreakControl = True`
**FarEastLineBreakLanguage Property**

Returns or sets the East Asian language to use when breaking lines of text in the specified document or template. Read/write **WdFarEastLineBreakLanguageID**.

WdFarEastLineBreakLanguageID can be one of these WdFarEastLineBreakLanguageID constants.

- wdLineBreakJapanese
- wdLineBreakKorean
- wdLineBreakSimplifiedChinese
- wdLineBreakTraditionalChinese

**expression.FarEastLineBreakLanguage**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example sets Word to break lines in the current document based on Korean language rules.

`ActiveDocument.FarEastLineBreakLanguage = wdLineBreakKorean`
**FarEastLineBreakLevel Property**

Returns or sets the line break control level for the specified document. This property is ignored if the **FarEastLineBreakControl** property is set to **False**. Read/write **WdFarEastLineBreakLevel**.

WdFarEastLineBreakLevel can be one of these WdFarEastLineBreakLevel constants.
- **wdFarEastLineBreakLevelCustom**
- **wdFarEastLineBreakLevelNormal**
- **wdFarEastLineBreakLevelStrict**

expression.FarEastLineBreakLevel

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to perform line breaking on first-level *kinsoku* characters in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.FarEastLineBreakLevel = wdJustificationModeCompressKa
```
FeatureInstall Property

Returns or sets how Microsoft Word handles calls to methods and properties that require features not yet installed. Read/write **MsoFeatureInstall**.

Can be one of the following MsoFeatureInstall constants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>msoFeatureInstallNone</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The default value. A generic Automation error is generated at run time when uninstalled features are called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msoFeatureInstallOnDemand</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The user is prompted to install new features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msoFeatureInstallOnDemandWithUI</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A progress meter is displayed during installation. The user isn't prompted to install new features.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**expression.FeatureInstall**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

You can use the `msoFeatureInstallOnDemandWithUI` constant to prevent users from believing that the application isn't responding while a feature is being installed. Use the `msoFeatureInstallNone` constant if you want the developer to be the only one who can install features.

If you have the `DisplayAlerts` property set to `False`, users will not be prompted to install new features even if the `FeatureInstall` property is set to `msoFeatureInstallOnDemand`. If the `DisplayAlerts` property is set to `True`, an installation progress meter will appear if the `FeatureInstall` property is set to `msoFeatureInstallOnDemand`. 
Example

This example activates a new instance of Microsoft Excel and checks the value of the **FeatureInstall** property. If the property is set to **msoFeatureInstallNone**, the code displays a message box that asks the user whether they want to change the property setting. If the user responds "Yes," the property is set to **msoFeatureInstallOnDemand**. For this example to function properly, you must add a reference to Microsoft Excel Object Library in the References dialog (Tools menu).

```vbnet
Dim ExcelApp As New Excel.Application
Dim intReply As Integer

With ExcelApp
    If .FeatureInstall = msoFeatureInstallNone Then
        intReply = MsgBox("Uninstalled features for " & vbCrLf & "this application may " & vbCrLf & "cause a run-time error when called." & vbCrLf & "Would you like to change this setting and automatically install missing features?", vbYesNo, "Feature Install Setting")
        If intReply = vbYes Then
            .FeatureInstall = msoFeatureInstallOnDemand
        End If
    End If
End With
```
FeedSource Property

Returns or sets the paper tray for the envelope. Read/write \texttt{WdPaperTray}.

\texttt{WdPaperTray} can be one of these \texttt{WdPaperTray} constants. 
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterAutomaticSheetFeed}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterDefaultBin}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterEnvelopeFeed}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterFormSource}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterLargeCapacityBin}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterLargeFormatBin}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterLowerBin}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterManualFeed}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterMiddleBin}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterOnlyBin}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterPaperCassette}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterSmallFormatBin}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterTractorFeed}
  \item \texttt{wdPrinterUpperBin}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{FeedSource}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

\textbf{Note} If you use this property before an envelope has been added to the document, an error occurs.
Example

This example asks the user whether envelopes are fed into the printer manually. If the answer is yes, the example sets the paper tray to manual envelope feed.

Sub exFeedSource()
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    intResponse = _
        MsgBox("Are the envelopes manually fed?", vbYesNo)
    If intResponse = vbYes then
        On Error GoTo errhandler
        ActiveDocument.Envelope.FeedSource = _
            wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed
    End If

    Exit Sub

errhandler:
    If Err = 5852 Then MsgBox _
        "Envelope not part of the active document"

End Sub
Field Property

Returns a Field object that represents the field associated with the specified shape. Read-only.

Note Use the Fields property to return the Fields collection.
Example

This example inserts a graphic as an inline shape (using an INCLUDEPICTURE field) and then displays the shape's field code.

Dim ishapeNew As InlineShape

Set ishapeNew = _
    ActiveDocument.InlineShapes._
    .AddPicture(FileName:="C:\Windows\Tiles.bmp", _
    LinkToFile:=True, SaveWithDocument:=False, _
    Range:=Selection.Range)

MsgBox ishapeNew.**Field**.Code.Text
FieldNames Property

Returns a MailMergeFieldNames collection that represents the names of all the fields in the specified mail merge data source. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the name of the first field in the data source attached to the active mail merge main document.

```vbnet
MsgBox ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.FieldNames(1).Name
```

This example uses the `mNames()` array to store the names of each merge field contained in the data source attached to the active document.

```vbnet
Dim mNames As Variant
Dim mmTemp As MailMerge
Dim intCount As Integer
Dim intIncrement As Integer
Dim mmfnLoop As MailMergeFieldName

Set mmTemp = ActiveDocument.MailMerge
intCount = _
ReDim mNames(intCount)
intIncrement = 0

For Each mmfnLoop In mmTemp.DataSource.FieldNames
    mNames(intIncrement) = mmfnLoop.Name
    intIncrement = intIncrement + 1
Next mmfnLoop
```
Fields Property

Fields property as it applies to the Document, Range, and Selection objects.

Returns a read-only Fields collection that represents all the fields in the document, range, or selection.

expression.Fields

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Note  When applied to the Document object, the Fields property returns a Fields collection that contains only the fields in the main text story.

Fields property as it applies to the MailMerge object.

Returns a read-only MailMergeFields collection that represents all the mail merge related fields in the specified document.

expression.Fields

expression  Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

As it applies to the **Document**, **Range**, and **Selection** objects.

This example updates all the fields in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Fields.Update
```

This example removes all the fields from the main text story and the footer in the active document.

```
For Each aField In ActiveDocument.Fields
    aField.Delete
Next aField
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range
For Each aField In myRange.Fields
    aField.Delete
Next aField
```

This example adds a DATE field at the insertion point.

```
With Selection
    .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    .Fields.Add Range:=Selection.Range, Type:=wdFieldDate
End With
```

As it applies to the **Document**, **Range**, and **Selection** objects.

This example adds a mail merge field named "Title" at the insertion point.

```
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    Name:= "Title"
```
FieldShading Property

Returns or sets on-screen shading for form fields. Read/write \texttt{WdFieldShading}.

\texttt{WdFieldShading} can be one of these \texttt{WdFieldShading} constants.

\texttt{wdFieldShadingAlways}
\texttt{wdFieldShadingNever}
\texttt{wdFieldShadingWhenSelected}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{FieldShading}

\textit{expression}  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example enables field shading for all form fields in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.FieldShading = _
    wdFieldShadingAlways
FileConverters Property

Returns a `FileConverters` collection that represents all the file converters available to Word. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example displays the path of the WordPerfect 5.0 file converter.

MsgBox **FileConverters**("WrdPrfctDOS50").Path

This example displays a message that indicates whether the third converter in the **FileConverters** collection can save files.

If **FileConverters**(3).CanSave = True Then
   MsgBox **FileConverters**(3).FormatName & " can save files"
Else
   MsgBox **FileConverters**(3).FormatName & " cannot save files"
End If

This example displays the name of the last file converter.

Dim fcTemp As FileConverter

Set fcTemp = FileConverters(FileConverters.Count)
MsgBox "The file extensions for " & fcTemp.FormatName & _
   " files are: " & fcTemp.Extensions
FileDialog Property

Returns a `FileDialog` object which represents a single instance of a file dialog box.

`expression.FileDialog(FileDialogType)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

`FileDialogType` Required [MsoFileDialogType]. The type of dialog.

MsoFileDialogType can be one of these MsoFileDialogType constants:
- `msoFileDialogFilePicker`
- `msoFileDialogFolderPicker`
- `msoFileDialogOpen`
- `msoFileDialogSaveAs`
Example

This example displays the **Save As** dialog box.

```vba
Sub ShowSaveAsDialog()
    Dim dlgSaveAs As FileDialog
    Set dlgSaveAs = Application.FileDialog( _
        FileDialogType:=msoFileDialogSaveAs)
    dlgSaveAs.Show
End Sub
```

This example displays the **Open** dialog box and allows a user to select multiple files to open.

```vba
Sub ShowFileDialog()
    Dim dlgOpen As FileDialog
    Set dlgOpen = Application.FileDialog( _
        FileDialogType:=msoFileDialogOpen)
    With dlgOpen
        .AllowMultiSelect = True
        .Show
    End With
End Sub
```
FileSearch Property

Returns a FileSearch object that can be used to search for files using either an absolute or relative path.

expression.FileSearch

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example displays, in a series of message boxes, the file names in the My Documents folder that begin with 99.

```vbnet
With Application.FileSearch
    .FileName = "99*.*"
    .LookIn = "C:\My Documents"
    .Execute
    For I = 1 to .FoundFiles.Count
        MsgBox .FoundFiles(I)
    Next I
End With
```
Fill Property

Returns a FillFormat object that contains fill formatting properties for the specified shape. Read-only.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument and then sets the foreground color, background color, and gradient for the rectangle's fill.

Set myDocument = Documents(1)
With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
    90, 90, 90, 50).Fill
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
    .BackColor.RGB = RGB(170, 170, 170)
    .TwoColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1
End With
Filter Property

Returns or sets a value that specifies how Microsoft Word classifies the first character of entries in the specified index.

read/write Long. Can be one of the following wdIndexFilter constants.

- wdIndexFilterAiueo
- wdIndexFilterAkasatana
- wdIndexFilterChosung
- wdIndexFilterLow
- wdIndexFilterMedium
- wdIndexFilterFull
- wdIndexFilterNone
Example

This example inserts an index at the end of the active document, right-aligns the page numbers, and then sets Microsoft Word to classify index entries as "wdIndexFilterAkasatana".

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range _
  (Start:=ActiveDocument.Content.End -1, _
   End:=ActiveDocument.Content.End -1)
ActiveDocument.Indexes.Add(Range:=myRange, Type:=wdIndexIndent, _
   RightAlignPageNumbers:=True).Filter = wdIndexFilterAkasatana
Find Property

Returns a **Find** object that contains the criteria for a find operation. Read-only.

**Note** When this property is used with a **Selection** object, the selection is changed if the find operation is successful. If this property is used with a **Range** object, the selection isn't changed unless the **Select** method is applied.
Example

The following example searches forward through the document for the word "Microsoft." If the word is found, it's automatically selected.

```
With Selection.Find
  .Forward = True
  .ClearFormatting
  .MatchWholeWord = True
  .MatchCase = False
  .Wrap = wdFindContinue
  .Execute FindText:="Microsoft"
End With
```

This example inserts "Tip: " at the beginning of every paragraph formatted with the Heading 3 style in the active document. The **Do...Loop** statement is used to repeat a series of actions each time this style is found.

```
With ActiveDocument.Content.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .Style = wdStyleHeading3
  Do While .Execute(FindText:="", Forward:=True, Format:=True) = True
    With .Parent
      .StartOf Unit:=wdParagraph, Extend:=wdMove
      .InsertAfter "Tip: "
      .Move Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=1
    End With
  Loop
End With
```
FindKey Property

Returns a **KeyBinding** object that represents the specified key combination. Read-only.

```
expression.FindKey(KeyCode, KeyCode2)
```

- **expression** Optional. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
- **KeyCode** Required **Long**. A key you specify by using one of the **WdKey** constants.
- **KeyCode2** Optional **Variant**. A second key you specify by using one of the **WdKey** constants.
Remarks

You can use the BuildKeyCode method to create the KeyCode or KeyCode2 argument.
Example

This example disables the ALT+SHIFT+F12 key combination in the template attached to the active document. To return a KeyBinding object that includes more than two keys, use the **BuildKeyCode** method, as shown in the example.

```vba
CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
FindKey(KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyAlt, wdKeyShift, _
        wdKeyF12)).Disable
```

This example displays the command assigned to the F1 key.

```vba
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
MsgBox FindKey(KeyCode:=wdKeyF1).Command
```
First Property

First property as it applies to the Characters, Sentences, and Words objects.

Returns a Range object that represents the first sentence, word, or character in a document, selection or range.

expression.First

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

First property as it applies to the Columns object.

Returns a Column object that represents the first item in the Columns collection.

expression.First

expression Required. An expression that returns a Columns object.

First property as it applies to the Paragraphs object.

Returns a Paragraph object that represents the first item in the Paragraphs collection.

expression.First

expression Required. An expression that returns a Paragraphs object.

First property as it applies to the Rows object.

Returns a Row object that represents the first item in the Rows collection.

expression.First

expression Required. An expression that returns a Rows object.
First property as it applies to the **Sections** object.

Returns a **Section** object that represents the first item in the **Sections** collection.

**expression**: First

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Sections** object.
Example

As it applies to the Paragraph object.

This example right-aligns the first paragraph in the selection.


As it applies to the Rows object.

This example applies shading and a bottom border to the first row in the first table of the active document.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders.Enable = False
With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.First
    .Shading<Texture = wdTexture10Percent
    .Borders(wdBorderBottom).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
End With
FirstChild Property

Returns a **DiagramNode** object that represents the first child node of a parent node. Read-only.

`expression.FirstChild`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **DiagramNodeChildren** object.
Remarks

Use the **LastChild** property to access the last child node. Use the **Root** property to access the parent node in a diagram.
Example

This example adds an organization chart diagram to the current document, adds three nodes, and assigns the first and last child nodes to variables.

Sub FirstChild()
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim dgnRoot As DiagramNode
    Dim dgnFirstChild As DiagramNode
    Dim dgnLastChild As DiagramNode
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add organizational chart diagram to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, Left:=10, _
         Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add the first node to the diagram

    'Add three child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnRoot.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Assign the first and last child nodes to variables
    Set dgnFirstChild = dgnRoot.Children.FirstChild
    Set dgnLastChild = dgnRoot.Children.LastChild
End Sub
FirstLetterAutoAdd Property

**True** if Word automatically adds abbreviations to the list of AutoCorrect First Letter exceptions. Word adds an abbreviation to this list if you delete and then retype the letter that Word capitalized immediately after the period following the abbreviation. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example prevents Word from automatically adding abbreviations to the list of AutoCorrect First Letter exceptions.

AutoCorrect.FirstLetterAutoAdd = False
FirstLetterExceptions Property

Returns a FirstLetterExceptions collection that represents the list of abbreviations after which Word won't automatically capitalize the next letter. This list corresponds to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions on the First Letter tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box (AutoCorrect command, Tools menu). Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds "apt." to the list of AutoCorrect First Letter exceptions.

AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions.Add "apt."

This example deletes the specified AutoCorrect First Letter exception if it exists.

Dim strException As String
Dim fleLoop As FirstLetterException
Dim blnMatch As Boolean
Dim intConfirm As Integer

strException = _
    InputBox("Enter the First Letter exception to delete.")
blnMatch = False

For Each fleLoop in AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions
    If fleLoop.Name = strException Then
        blnMatch = True
        intConfirm = MsgBox("Are you sure you want to delete " _
                        & fleLoop.Name, 4)
        If intConfirm = vbYes Then
            fleLoop.Delete
        End If
    End If
Next fleLoop

If blnMatch <> True Then
    MsgBox "There was no First Letter exception: " _
        & strException
End If
FirstLineIndent Property

Returns or sets the value (in points) for a first line or hanging indent. Use a positive value to set a first-line indent, and use a negative value to set a hanging indent. Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets a first-line indent of 1 inch for the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).FirstLineIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
```

This example sets a hanging indent of 0.5 inch for the second paragraph in the active document. The `InchesToPoints` method is used to convert inches to points.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).FirstLineIndent = InchesToPoints(-0.5)
```
FirstPageTray Property

Returns or sets the paper tray to use for the first page of a document or section. Read/write \texttt{WdPaperTray}.

\texttt{WdPaperTray} can be one of these \texttt{WdPaperTray} constants.
\begin{verbatim}
wdPrinterAutomaticSheetFeed
wdPrinterDefaultBin
wdPrinterEnvelopeFeed
wdPrinterFormSource
wdPrinterLargeCapacityBin
wdPrinterLargeFormatBin
wdPrinterLowerBin
wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed
wdPrinterManualFeed
wdPrinterMiddleBin
wdPrinterOnlyBin
wdPrinterPaperCassette
wdPrinterSmallFormatBin
wdPrinterTractorFeed
wdPrinterUpperBin
\end{verbatim}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{FirstPageTray}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the tray to use for printing the first page of each section in the active document.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.FirstPageTray = wdPrinterLowerBin

This example sets the tray to use for printing the first page of each section in the selection.

Selection.PageSetup.FirstPageTray = wdPrinterUpperBin
FirstRecord Property

Returns or sets the number of the first data record to be merged in a mail merge operation. Read/write Long.
Example

This example merges the main document with data records 1 through 3 and sends the merge documents to the printer.

With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
  .DataSource.FirstRecord = 1
  .DataSource.LastRecord = 3
  .Destination = wdSendToPrinter
  .Execute
End With
**FitText Property**

True if Microsoft Word visually reduces the size of text typed into a cell so that it fits within the column width. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

If the **FitText** property is set to **True**, the font size of the text is not changed, but the visual width of the characters is adjusted to fit all the typed text into the cell.
**Example**

This example sets the first cell in the selection to automatically fit typed text within its width.

```vba
Selection.Cells(1).FitText = True
```
FitTextWidth Property

Returns or sets the width (in the current measurement units) in which Microsoft Word fits the text in the current selection or range. Read/write Single.

expression.FitTextWidth

documentation

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example fits the current selection into a space five centimeters wide.

Selection.**FitTextWidth** = CentimetersToPoints(5)
Flags Property

Returns or sets properties of the selection. Read/write \texttt{WdSelectionFlags}.

\texttt{WdSelectionFlags} can be one of these \texttt{WdSelectionFlags} constants.
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{wdSelActive}
\item \texttt{wdSelOvertype}
\item \texttt{wdSelStartActive}
\item \texttt{wdSelAtEOL}
\item \texttt{wdSelReplace}
\end{itemize}

The return value of the \texttt{Flags} property is the sum of the \texttt{WdSelectionFlags} constants that apply to the selection.

\textbf{Note} Setting the Flags property to \texttt{wdSelAtEOL} will make the end of the selection active.

\textit{expression.Flags}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example selects the first word in the active document. The first message box displays "False" because the end of the selection is active. The **Flags** property makes the beginning of the selection active, and the second message box displays "True."

```
ActiveDocument.Words(1).Select
MsgBox Selection.StartIsActive
Selection.Flags = wdSelStartActive
MsgBox Selection.StartIsActive
```

This example turns on overtype mode for the selection.

```
Selection.Flags = wdSelStartActive
```
FlowDirection Property

Returns or sets the direction in which text flows from one text column to the next. Read/write **WdFlowDirection**.

WdFlowDirection can be one of these WdFlowDirection constants.

- **wdFlowLtr** Text in columns flows from left to right.
- **wdFlowRtl** Text in columns flows from right to left.

`expression.FlowDirection`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **TextColumns** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the flow direction so that text flows through the specified columns from right to left.

    wdFlowRtl
FocusInMailHeader Property

True if the insertion point is in an e-mail header field (the To: field, for example). Read-only Boolean.
Example

This example displays a message in the status bar if the insertion point is in an e-mail header field.

If Application.FocusInMailHeader = True Then
    StatusBar = "Selection is in message header"
End If
FolderSuffix Property

Returns the folder suffix that Microsoft Word uses when you save a document as a Web page, use long file names, and choose to save supporting files in a separate folder (that is, if the UseLongFileNames and OrganizeInFolder properties are set to True). Read-only String.

expression.FolderSuffix

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Newly created documents use the suffix returned by the `FolderSuffix` property of the `DefaultWebOptions` object. The value of the `FolderSuffix` property of the `WebOptions` object may differ from that of the `DefaultWebOptions` object if the document was previously edited in a different language version of Microsoft Word. You can use the `UseDefaultFolderSuffix` method to change the suffix to the language you are currently using in Microsoft Office.

By default, the name of the supporting folder is the name of the Web page plus an underscore (_), a period (.), or a hyphen (-) and the word "files" (appearing in the language of the version of Word in which the file was saved as a Web page). For example, suppose that you use the Dutch language version of Word to save a file called "Page1" as a Web page. The default name of the supporting folder is `Page1_bestanden`.

The following table lists each language version of Office and gives its corresponding `LanguageID` property value and folder suffix. For the languages that are not listed in the table, the suffix ".files" is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>LanguageID</th>
<th>Folder suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>.files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basque</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>_fitxategiak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>_arquivos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgarian</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>.files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>_fitxers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese - Simplified</td>
<td>2052</td>
<td>.files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese - Traditional</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>.files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatian</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>_datoteke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>_soubory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish</td>
<td>1030</td>
<td>-filer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>_bestanden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1033</td>
<td>_files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonian</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>_failid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnish</td>
<td>1035</td>
<td>_tiedostot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
French 1036  _fichiers
German 1031  -Dateien
Greek 1032  .files
Hebrew 1037  .files
Hungarian 1038  _elemei
Italian 1040  _file
Japanese 1041  .files
Korean 1042  .files

**LanguageID** property values

Latvian 1062  _fails
Lithuanian 1063  _bylos
Norwegian 1044  -filer
Polish 1045  _pliki
Portuguese 2070  _ficheiros
Romanian 1048  .files
Russian 1049  .files
Serbian (Cyrillic) 3098  .files
Serbian (Latin) 2074  _fajlovi
Slovakian 1051  .files
Slovenian 1060  _datoteke
Spanish 3082  _archivos
Swedish 1053  -filer
Thai 1054  .files
Turkish 1055  _dosyalar
Ukranian 1058  .files
Vietnamese 1066  .files
Example

This example places the folder suffix used by the active document in a string variable.

strFolderSuffix = ActiveDocument.WebOptions.FolderSuffix
Font Property

Returns or sets a Font object that represents the character formatting of the specified object. To set this property, specify an expression that returns a Font object. Read/write Font.
Example

This example removes bold formatting from the Heading 1 style in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading1).Font.Bold = False

This example toggles the font of the second paragraph in the active document between Arial and Times New Roman.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range
If myRange.Font.Name = "Times New Roman" Then
    myRange.Font.Name = "Arial"
Else
    myRange.Font.Name = "Times New Roman"
End If

This example displays the font of the selected text.

MsgBox Selection.Font.Name

This example applies the character formatting of the selected text to the first paragraph in the active document.

Set myFont = Selection.Font.Duplicate
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Font = myFont

This example finds the next range of text that's formatted with the Times New Roman font.

With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .Font.Name = "Times New Roman"
    .Execute FindText:="", ReplaceWith:="", Format:=True, _
    Forward:=True
End With
FontBold Property

Read/write MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue
msoFalse
msoTriStateMixed
msoTriStateToggle
msoTrue The font in the specified WordArt is bold.
Example

This example sets the font to bold for the third shape on the active document if the shape is WordArt.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With docActive.Shapes(3)
    If .Type = msoTextEffect Then
        .TextEffect.FontBold = msoTrue
    End If
End With
FontItalic Property

Italicizes WordArt text. Read/write MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue
msoFalse
msoTriStateMixed
msoTriStateToggle
msoTrue

expression.FontItalic

expression  Required. An expression that returns a TextEffectFormat object.
Example

This example sets the font to italic for the shape named "WordArt 4" in the active document.

Sub ItalicizeWordArt()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes("WordArt 4")
        .TextEffect.FontItalic = msoTrue
End Sub
FontName Property

Returns or sets the name of the font for the dropped capital letter. Read/write String.
Example

This example sets Arial as the font for the dropped capital letter for the first paragraph in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap  
  .FontName = "Arial"  
  .Position = wdDropNormal  
  .LinesToDrop = 3  
  .DistanceFromText = InchesToPoints(0.1)  
End With
FontNames Property

Returns a `FontNames` object that includes the names of all the available fonts. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the font names in the **FontNames** collection.

Dim **strFont** As String
Dim **intResponse** As Integer

For Each **strFont** In **FontNames**
   **intResponse** = MsgBox(Prompt:=**strFont**, Buttons:=vbOKCancel)
   If **intResponse** = vbCancel Then Exit For
Next **strFont**
Fonts Property

Returns the **WebPageFonts** collection representing the set of fonts Microsoft Word uses when you open a Web page in Word and either there is no font information specified in the Web page, or the current default font can't display the character set in the Web page.

`expression.Fonts`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **DefaultWebObtions** object.
Example

This example sets the default fixed-width font for the English/Western European/Other Latin Script character set to Courier New, 14 points.

With Application.DefaultWebOptions _
    .Fonts(msoCharacterSetEnglishWesternEuropeanOtherLatinScript
    .FixedWidthFont = "Courier New"
    .FixedWidthFontSize = 14
End With
FontSize Property

Returns or sets the font size for the specified WordArt, in points. Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets the font size to 16 points for the shape named "WordArt 2" in the active document.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
docActive.Shapes("WordArt 2").TextEffect.FontSize = 16
FooterDistance Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the footer and the bottom of the page. Read/write Single.
Example

This example sets the distance between the footer and the bottom of the page to 0.5 inch. The \texttt{InchesToPoints} method is used to convert inches to points.

\begin{verbatim}
ActiveDocument.PageSetup.FooterDistance = InchesToPoints(0.5)
\end{verbatim}

This example sets the distance between the footer and the bottom of the page for all the sections in the selection to 1 inch.

\begin{verbatim}
Selection.Range.PageSetup.FooterDistance = 72
\end{verbatim}
Footers Property

Returns a HeadersFooters collection that represents the footers in the specified section. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds a right-aligned page number to the primary footer in the first section in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.Add PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberRight
End With
FootnoteOptions Property

Returns `FootnoteOptions` object that represents the footnotes in a selection or range.

`expression.FootnoteOptions`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the numbering rule in section two to restart at the beginning of the new section.

Sub SetFootnoteOptionsRange()
    ActiveDocument.Sections(2).Range.FootnoteOptions.
        NumberingRule = wdRestartSection
End Sub
Footnotes Property

Returns a Footnotes collection that represents all the footnotes in a range, selection, or document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example changes the footnote reference marks for the footnotes in the active document to lowercase letters, starting with the letter "c".

With ActiveDocument.Footnotes
    .StartingNumber = 3
    .NumberStyle = wdNoteNumberStyleLowercaseLetter
End With

This example inserts an automatically numbered footnote at the insertion point.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    Text:="(Lone Creek Press, 1995)"
ForeColor Property

Returns or sets a ColorFormat object that represents the foreground color for the fill, line, or shadow. Read/write.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to the active document and then sets the foreground color, background color, and gradient for the rectangle's fill.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
    90, 90, 90, 50).Fill
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
    .BackColor.RGB = RGB(170, 170, 170)
    .TwoColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1
End With

This example adds a patterned line to the active document.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes.AddLine(10, 100, 250, 0).Line
    .Weight = 6
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 0, 255)
    .BackColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
    .Pattern = msoPatternDarkDownwardDiagonal
End With
ForegroundPatternColor Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color that's applied to the foreground of the Shading object. This color is applied to the dots and lines in the shading pattern. Can be any valid WdColor constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's RGB function. Read/write.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

- wdColorGray625
- wdColorGray70
- wdColorGray80
- wdColorGray875
- wdColorGray95
- wdColorIndigo
- wdColorLightBlue
- wdColorLightOrange
- wdColorLightYellow
- wdColorOliveGreen
- wdColorPaleBlue
- wdColorPlum
- wdColorRed
- wdColorRose
- wdColorSeaGreen
- wdColorSkyBlue
- wdColorTan
- wdColorTeal
- wdColorTurquoise
- wdColorViolet
- wdColorWhite
- wdColorYellow
- wdColorAqua
- wdColorAutomatic
wdColorBlack
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.ForegroundPatternColor

expression Required. An expression that returns a Shading object.
Example

This example applies shading with teal dots on a dark red background to the selection.

```
With Selection.Shading
    .Texture = wdTexture30Percent
    .ForegroundPatternColor = wdColorTeal
    .BackgroundPatternColor = wdColorDarkRed
End With
```
**ForegroundPatternColorIndex Property**

Returns or sets the color that's applied to the foreground of the *Shading* object. This color is applied to the dots and lines in the shading pattern. Read/write *WdColorIndex*.

*WdColorIndex* can be one of these *WdColorIndex* constants.

- *wdAuto*
- *wdBlack*
- *wdBlue*
- *wdBrightGreen*
- *wdByAuthor*
- *wdDarkBlue*
- *wdDarkRed*
- *wdDarkYellow*
- *wdGray25*
- *wdGray50*
- *wdGreen*
- *wdNoHighlight*
- *wdPink*
- *wdRed*
- *wdTeal*
- *wdTurquoise*
- *wdViolet*
- *wdWhite*
- *wdYellow*

*expression*.**ForegroundPatternColorIndex**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example applies shading with different foreground and background colors to the selection.

With Selection.Shading
    .Texture = wdTexture30Percent
    .ForegroundPatternColorIndex = wdBlue
    .BackgroundPatternColorIndex = wdYellow
End With
Format Property

Format property as it applies to the Find object.

**True** if formatting is included in the find operation. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.Format

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.

Format property as it applies to the Indexes object.

Returns or sets the formatting for the indexes in the specified document. Read/write **WdIndexFormat**.

WdIndexFormat can be one of these WdIndexFormat constants:

- wdIndexBulleted
- wdIndexFancy
- wdIndexModern
- wdIndexTemplate
- wdIndexClassic
- wdIndexFormal
- wdIndexSimple

*expression*.Format

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Indexes** object.

Format property as it applies to the Paragraph and Paragraphs objects.

Returns or sets a **ParagraphFormat** object that represents the formatting of the specified paragraph or paragraphs.

*expression*.Format
expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Format property as it applies to the TablesOfAuthorities object.

Returns or sets the formatting for the tables of authorities in the specified document. Read/write WdToaFormat.

WdToaFormat can be one of these WdToaFormat constants.

wdTOAClassic
wdTOAFormal
wdTOATemplate
wdTOADistinctive
wdTOASimple

e xpression.Format

e xpression Required. An expression that returns a TablesOfAuthorities object.

Format property as it applies to the TablesOfContents object.

Returns or sets the formatting for the tables of contents in the specified document. Read/write WdTocFormat.

WdTocFormat can be one of these WdTocFormat constants.

wdTOCDistinctive
wdTOCFormal
wdTOCSimple
wdTOCCClassic
wdTOCFancy
wdTOCModern
wdTOCTemplate

e xpression.Format

e xpression Required. An expression that returns a TablesOfContents object.
Format property as it applies to the `TablesOfFigures` object.

Returns or sets the formatting for the tables of figures in the specified document. Read/write `WdToFFormat`.

`WdToFFormat` can be one of these `WdToFFormat` constants.

- `wdTOFCentered`
- `wdTOFDistinctive`
- `wdTOFSimple`
- `wdTOFClassic`
- `wdTOFFormal`
- `wdTOFTemplate`

`expression.Format`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `TablesOfFigures` object.

Format property as it applies to the `TextInput` object.

Returns the text formatting for the specified text box. Read-only `String`.

`expression.Format`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `TextInput` object.
Example

As it applies to the **Find** object.

This example removes all bold formatting in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Content.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .Font.Bold = True
    .Format = True
    .Replacement.ClearFormatting
    .Replacement.Font.Bold = False
    .Execute Forward:=True, Replace:=wdReplaceAll,
             FindText:="", ReplaceWith:=""
End With
```

As it applies to the **Paragraph** object.

This example returns the formatting of the first paragraph in the active document and then applies the formatting to the selection.

```vba
Set paraFormat = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Format.Duplicate
Selection.Paragraphs.Format = paraFormat
```

As it applies to the **Paragraphs** object.

The following example left-aligns all the paragraphs in the active document.

```vba
```

As it applies to the **TablesOfContents** object.

This example applies Classic formatting to the tables of contents in Report.doc.

```vba
Documents("Report.doc").TablesOfContents.Format = wdTOCClassic
```

As it applies to the **TextInput** object.
This example displays the text formatting in the first field of the active document.

If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Type = wdFieldFormTextInput Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).TextInput.Format
Else
    MsgBox "First field is not a text form field"
End If
FormatDescription Property

Returns a **String** representing a description of tracked formatting changes in a revision. Read-only.

*expression*.**FormatDescription**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Revision** object.
Example

This example displays a description for each of the formatting changes made in a document with tracked changes.

Sub FmtChanges()
    Dim revFmtRev As Revision
    For Each revFmtRev In ActiveDocument.Revisions
        If revFmtRev.FormatDescription <> "" Then
            MsgBox "Format changes made: " & revFmtRev.FormatDescription
        End If
    Next
End Sub
FormatName Property

Returns the name of the specified file converter. The format names appear in the Save as type box in the Save As dialog box (File menu). Read-only String.
Example

This example displays the format name of the first converter in the `FileConverters` collection.

```vba
MsgBox FileConverters(1).FormatName
```

This example uses the `AvailableConv()` array to store the names of all the available file converters.

```vba
Dim intTemp As Integer
Dim fcLoop As FileConverter
Dim AvailableConv As Variant

ReDim AvailableConv(FileConverters.Count - 1)

intTemp = 0

For Each fcLoop In FileConverters
    AvailableConv(intTemp) = fcLoop.FormatName
    intTemp = intTemp + 1
Next fcLoop
```
FormatScanning Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to keep track of all formatting in a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.FormatScanning`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

Enabling the `FormatScanning` property allows you to identify all unique formatting in your document, so you can easily apply the same formatting to new text and quickly replace or modify all instances of a given formatting within a document.
Example

This example enables Word to keep track of formatting in documents but disables displaying a squiggly underline beneath text formatted similarly to other formatting that is used more frequently in a document.

Sub ShowFormatErrors()
    With Options
        .FormatScanning = True
        .ShowFormatError = False 'Disables displaying squiggly unde
    End With
End Sub
FormattedText Property

Returns or sets a Range object that includes the formatted text in the specified range or selection. Read/write.
Remarks

This property returns a **Range** object with the character formatting and text from the specified range or selection. Paragraph formatting is included in the **Range** object if there's a paragraph mark in the range or selection.

When you set this property, the text in the range is replaced with formatted text. If you don't want to replace the existing text, use the **Collapse** method before using this property (see the first example).
Example

This example copies the first paragraph in the document, including its formatting, and inserts the formatted text at the insertion point.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Selection.FormattedText = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range

This example copies the text and formatting from the selection into a new document.

Set myRange = Selection.FormattedText
Documents.Add.Content.FormattedText = myRange
FormattingShowClear Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to show clear formatting in the **Styles and Formatting** task pane. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*. **FormattingShowClear**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example disables display of the **Clear Formatting** button in the list of styles.

```vba
Sub ShowClearFormatting()
    With ActiveDocument
        .FormattingShowClear = False
        .FormattingShowFilter = wdShowFilterFormattingInUse
        .FormattingShowFont = True
        .FormattingShowNumbering = True
        .FormattingShowParagraph = True
    End With
End Sub
```
FormattingShowFilter Property

Sets or returns a **WdShowFilter** constant that represents the styles and formatting displayed in the **Styles and Formatting** task pane. Read/write **Boolean**.

WdShowFilter can be one of these WdShowFilter constants.

- **wdShowFilterFormattingAvailable**
- **wdShowFilterFormattingInUse**
- **wdShowFilterStylesAll**
- **wdShowFilterStylesAvailable**
- **wdShowFilterStylesInUse**

**expression.FormatingShowFilter**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example filters formatting to show in the **Styles and Formatting** task pane only the formatting in use in the active document.

```vba
Sub ShowClearFormatting()
    With ActiveDocument
        .FormattingShowClear = False
        .FormattingShowFilter = wdShowFilterFormattingInUse
        .FormattingShowFont = True
        .FormattingShowNumbering = True
        .FormattingShowParagraph = True
    End With
End Sub
```
FormattingShowFont Property

True for Microsoft Word to display font formatting in the Styles and Formatting task pane. Read/write Boolean.

expression.FormattingShowFont

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example enables display of font formatting in the Styles and Formatting task pane.

Sub ShowClearFormatting()
    With ActiveDocument
        .FormattingShowClear = False
        .FormattingShowFilter = wdShowFilterFormattingInUse
        .FormattingShowFont = True
        .FormattingShowNumbering = True
        .FormattingShowParagraph = True
    End With
End Sub
**FormattingShowNumbering Property**

**True** for Microsoft Word to display number formatting in the **Styles and Formatting** task pane. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*. **FormattingShowNumbering**

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example enables displaying number formatting in the Styles and Formatting pane.

Sub ShowClearFormatting()
    With ActiveDocument
        .FormattingShowClear = False
        .FormattingShowFilter = wdShowFilterFormattingInUse
        .FormattingShowFont = True
        .FormattingShowNumbering = True
        .FormattingShowParagraph = True
    End With
End Sub
FormattingShowParagraph Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display paragraph formatting in the **Styles and Formatting** task pane. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*. **FormattingShowParagraph**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example enables displaying paragraph formatting in the **Styles and Formatting** task pane.

Sub ShowClearFormatting()
    With ActiveDocument
        .FormattingShowClear = False
        .FormattingShowFilter = wdShowFilterFormattingInUse
        .FormattingShowFont = True
        .FormattingShowNumbering = True
        .**FormattingShowParagraph** = True
    End With
End Sub
FormFields Property

Returns a FormFields collection that represents all the form fields in the document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the content of the form field named "Text1" to "Name."

ActiveDocument.FormFields("Text1").Result = "Name"

This example retrieves the type of the first form field in section two.

myType = ActiveDocument.Sections(2).Range.FormFields(1).Type
Select Case myType
    Case wdFieldFormTextInput
        thetype = "TextBox"
    Case wdFieldFormDropDown
        thetype = "DropDown"
    Case wdFieldFormCheckBox
        thetype = "CheckBox"
End Select

This example displays the name of the first form field in the selection.

If Selection.FormFields.Count > 0 Then
    MsgBox Selection.FormFields(1).Name
End If
FormsDesign Property

*True* if the specified document is in form design mode. Read-only *Boolean*.

**Note**  This property always returns *False* if it’s used in code run from Microsoft Word, but it returns the correct value if it is run through Automation. For example, if you run the example from Microsoft Excel, it will return *True* if you’re in design mode.
Remarks

When Word is in form design mode, the **Control Toolbox** toolbar is displayed. You can use this toolbar to insert ActiveX controls such as command buttons, scroll bars, and option buttons. In form design mode, event procedures don't run, and when you click an embedded control, the control's sizing handles appear.
Example

This example displays a message box that indicates whether the active document is in form design mode. This example will always return False.

Msgbox ActiveDocument.FormsDesign
Forward Property

True if the find operation searches forward through the document. False if it searches backward through the document. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example replaces the next occurrence of the word "hi" in the selection with "hello."

With Selection.Find
    .Forward = True
    .Text = "hi"
    .ClearFormatting
    .Replacement.Text = "hello"
    .Execute Replace:=wdReplaceOne
End With

The following example searches backward through the document for the word "Microsoft." If the word is found, it's automatically selected.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
With Selection.Find
    .Forward = False
    .ClearFormatting
    .MatchWholeWord = True
    .MatchCase = False
    .Wrap = wdFindContinue
    .Execute FindText:="Microsoft"
End With
Found Property

**SynonymInfo** object: True if the thesaurus finds synonyms, antonyms, related words, or related expressions for the word or phrase. Read-only **Boolean**.

**Find** object: True if the search produces a match. Read-only **Boolean**.
Example

This example checks to see whether the thesaurus contains any synonym suggestions for the word "authorize."

Dim siTemp As SynonymInfo

Set siTemp = SynonymInfo(Word:="authorize", _
    LanguageID:=wdEnglishUS)
If siTemp.Found = True Then
    MsgBox "The thesaurus has suggestions."
Else
    MsgBox "The thesaurus has no suggestions."
End If

This example checks to see whether the thesaurus contains any synonym suggestions for the selection. If it does, the example displays the Thesaurus dialog box with the synonyms listed.

Dim siTemp As SynonymInfo

Set siTemp = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo
If siTemp.Found = True Then
    Selection.Range.CheckSynonyms
Else
    MsgBox "The thesaurus has no suggestions."
End If

This example removes formatting from the find criteria before searching the selection. If the word "Hello" with bold formatting is found, the entire paragraph is selected and copied to the Clipboard.

With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .Font.Bold = True
    If .Found = True Then
        .Parent.Expand Unit:=wdParagraph
        .Parent.Copy
    End If
End With
Frame Property

Returns a Frame object that represents the frame formatting for the specified style or find-and-replace operation. Read-only.
**Example**

This example creates a style with frame formatting and then applies the style to the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
Dim styleNew As Style

Set styleNew = ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(Name:="frame", Type:=wdStyleTypeParagraph)
With styleNew
    .Frame.RelativeHorizontalPosition = wdRelativeHorizontalPositionMargin
    .HeightRule = wdFrameAuto
    .WidthRule = wdFrameAuto
    .TextWrap = True
End With
Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range.Style = "frame"
```

This example finds the first frame with wrap around formatting. If such a frame is found, a message is displayed on the status bar.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Content.Find
    .Text = ""
    .Frame.TextWrap = True
    .Execute Forward:=True, Wrap:=wdFindContinue, Format:=True
    If .Found = True Then StatusBar = "Frame was found"
    .Parent.Select
End With
```
FrameDefaultURL Property

Returns or sets the Web page or other document to be displayed in the specified frame when the frames page is opened. Read/write String.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets the specified frame to display a local file named "Order.htm".

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset
    .FrameDefaultURL = "C:\Documents\Order.htm"
    .FrameLinkToFile = True
End With
FrameDisplayBorders Property

True if the frame borders on the specified frames page are displayed. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to display frame borders in the specified frames page.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset._.FrameDisplayBorders = True
```
FrameLinkToFile Property

True if the Web page or other document specified by the FrameDefaultURL property is an external file to which Microsoft Word maintains only a link from the specified frame. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to maintain only a link from the specified frame to the document "Order.htm".

```vbscript
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset
    .FrameDefaultURL = "C:\Documents\Order.htm"
    .FrameLinkToFile = True
End With
```
FrameName Property

Returns or sets the name of the specified frame on a frames page. Read/write String.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see [Creating frames pages](#).
Example

This example sets the name of the specified frame to "BottomFrame".

ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset.ChildFramesetItem(3).FrameName = "BottomFrame"
FrameResizable Property

True if the user can resize the specified frame when the frames page is viewed in a Web browser. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets the specified frame to be resizable when viewed in a Web browser.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset
  .FrameDefaultURL = "C:\Documents\Order.htm"
  .FrameResizable = True
End With
Frames Property

Returns a Frames collection that represents all the frames in a document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example causes text to wrap around frames in the first section in the active document.

For Each aFrame In ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Frames
    aFrame.TextWrap = True
Next aFrame

This example adds a frame around the selection and returns a frame object to the myFrame variable.

Set myFrame = ActiveDocument.Frames.Add(Range:=Selection.Range)
FrameScrollBarType Property

Returns or sets when scroll bars are available for the specified frame when viewing its frames page in a Web browser. Read/write WdScrollbarType.

WdScrollbarType can be one of these WdScrollbarType constants.

- **wdScrollbarTypeNo** Scroll bars are never available for the specified frame.
- **wdScrollbarTypeAuto** Scroll bars are available for the specified frame only if the contents are too large to fit in the allotted space.
- **wdScrollbarTypeYes** Scroll bars are always available for the specified frame.

expression.FrameScrollBarType

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example makes scroll bars always available for the specified frame, regardless of whether the contents of the frame require scrolling.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset .FrameDefaultURL = "C:\Documents\Order.htm"  .FrameScrollBarType = wdScrollBarTypeYes
End With
Frameset Property

Returns a Frameset object that represents an entire frames page or a single frame on a frames page. Read-only.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets the color of frame borders in the specified frames page to tan.

```vba
With ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset
    .FramesetBorderColor = wdColorTan
    .FramesetBorderWidth = 6
End With
```

This example adds a new frame to the immediate right of the specified frame.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset _.AddNewFrame wdFramesetNewRight
```
FramesetBorderColor Property

Returns or sets the color of the frame borders on the specified frames page. Can be any of the **WdColor** constants or a value returned by Visual Basic's **RGB** function. Read/write.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

- **wdColorGray625**
- **wdColorGray70**
- **wdColorGray80**
- **wdColorGray875**
- **wdColorGray95**
- **wdColorIndigo**
- **wdColorLightBlue**
- **wdColorLightOrange**
- **wdColorLightYellow**
- **wdColorOliveGreen**
- **wdColorPaleBlue**
- **wdColorPlum**
- **wdColorRed**
- **wdColorRose**
- **wdColorSeaGreen**
- **wdColorSkyBlue**
- **wdColorTan**
- **wdColorTeal**
- **wdColorTurquoise**
- **wdColorViolet**
- **wdColorWhite**
- **wdColorYellow**
- **wdColorAqua**
- **wdColorAutomatic**
- **wdColorBlack**
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.FramesetBorderColor

expression Required. An expression that returns a Frameset object.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets the color of frame borders in the specified frames page to tan.

```vba
With ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset
  .FramesetBorderColor = wdColorTan
  .FramesetBorderWidth = 6
End With
```
FramesetBorderWidth Property

Returns or sets the width (in points) of the borders surrounding the frames on the specified frames page. Read/write Single.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example sets the width of frame borders in the specified frames page to 6 points.

```vba
With ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset
  .FramesetBorderColor = wdColorTan
  .FramesetBorderWidth = 6
End With
```
FreeDiskSpace Property

Returns the available disk space for the current drive, in bytes. Use the `ChDrive` statement to change the current drive. Read-only `Long`.

**Note** There are 1024 bytes in a kilobyte and 1,048,576 bytes in a megabyte. The maximum return value for the `FreeDiskSpace` property is 2,147,483,647. Therefore, even if you have four gigabytes of free disk space, it returns 2147483647.
Example

This example checks the amount of free disk space. If there's less than 10 megabytes of space available, a message is displayed.

If (System\FreeDiskSpace \ 1048576) < 10 Then _
    MsgBox "Low disk space"
FriendlyName Property

Returns a String that represents a friendly name for a smart tag type.

expression.FriendlyName

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Smart tag type names, as defined in the Name property, are formatted as Uniform Resource Names (URNs). The friendly name removes the URN and leaves the name after the pound (#) sign. For example, the Address smart tag type returns the following URN for the Name property.

urn:schemas-microsoft-com:office:smarttags#address

The FriendlyName property removes everything up to and including the pound (#) sign and leaves the following String:

address
Example

The following example reloads the smart tag recognizers and action handlers for the Address smart tag type.

Sub ReloadAddressActionsRecognizersUsingFriendlyName()
    Dim objSmartTagType As SmartTagType
    Dim strSmartTagType As String

    For Each objSmartTagType In Application.SmartTagTypes
        If objSmartTagType.FriendlyName = "Address" Then
            With objSmartTagType
                .SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
                .SmartTagRecognizers.ReloadRecognizers
            End With
        Exit For
    End If
    Next
End Sub
FullName Property

Specifies the name of a document, template, or cascading style sheet, including the drive or Web path. Read-only String.

expression.FullName

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Using this property is equivalent to using the Path, PathSeparator, and Name properties in sequence.
Example

This example displays the path and file name of the active document.

Sub DocName()
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.FullName
End Sub

This example displays the path and file name of the template attached to the active document.

Sub TemplateName()
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.FullName
End Sub

This example displays the path and file name of the style sheet attached to the active document.

Sub CSSName()
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.StyleSheets(1).FullName
End Sub
**FullScreen Property**

*True* if the window is in full-screen view. Read/write *Boolean*. 
Example

This example switches the active window to full-screen view.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.FullScreen = True

This example activates the window for Sales.doc and switches out of full-screen view.

With Windows("Sales.doc")
    .Activate
    .View.FullScreen = False
End With
Gap Property

Returns or sets the horizontal distance (in points) between the end of the callout line and the text bounding box. Read/write Single.
**Example**

This example sets the distance between the callout line and the text bounding box to 3 points for the first shape on the active document. For the example to work, the first shape must be a callout.

```vba
Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
docActive.Shapes(1).Callout.Gap = 3
```
Show All
GradientColorType Property

Returns the gradient color type for the specified fill. Read-only
\texttt{MsoGradientColorType}.

\texttt{MsoGradientColorType} can be one of these \texttt{MsoGradientColorType} constants.
\texttt{msoGradientColorMixed}
\texttt{msoGradientOneColor}
\texttt{msoGradientPresetColors}
\texttt{msoGradientTwoColors}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{GradientColorType}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

This property is read-only. Use the \texttt{OneColorGradient}, \texttt{PresetGradient}, or \texttt{TwoColorGradient} method to set the gradient type for the fill.
**Example**

This example changes the fill for all shapes in the active document that have a two-color gradient fill to a preset gradient fill.

```vba
Dim docActive As Document
Dim shapeLoop As Shape

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
For Each shapeLoop In docActive.Shapes
    With shapeLoop.Fill
        If .GradientColorType = msoGradientTwoColors Then
            .PresetGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1, _
            msoGradientBrass
        End If
    End With
Next
```
GradientDegree Property

Returns a value that indicates how dark or light a one-color gradient fill is. A value of 0 (zero) means that black is mixed in with the shape's foreground color to form the gradient; a value of 1 means that white is mixed in; and values between 0 and 1 mean that a darker or lighter shade of the foreground color is mixed in. Read-only **Single**.

This property is read-only. Use the [OneColorGradient](#) method to set the gradient degree for the fill.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to the active document and sets the degree of its fill gradient to match that of the shape named "Rectangle 2." If Rectangle 2 doesn't have a one-color gradient fill, this example fails.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim sngGradient As Single

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes

    sngGradient = .Item("Rectangle 2").Fill.GradientDegree
        With .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 0, 0, 40, 80).Fill
            .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 128, 128)
            .OneColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1,
        End With
    End With
End With
GradientStyle Property

Returns the gradient style for the specified fill. Read-only MsoGradientStyle.

MsoGradientStyle can be one of these MsoGradientStyle constants.

msoGradientDiagonalDown
msoGradientDiagonalUp
msoGradientFromCenter
msoGradientFromCorner
msoGradientFromTitle  Only used with Microsoft PowerPoint.
msoGradientHorizontal
msoGradientMixed
msoGradientVertical

expression.GradientStyle

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

This property is read-only. Use the OneColorGradient or TwoColorGradient method to set the gradient style for the fill.

Note  Attempting to return this property for a fill that doesn't have a gradient generates an error. Use the Type property to determine whether the fill has a gradient.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to the active document and sets its fill gradient style to match that of the shape named "rect1." For the example to work, rect1 must have a gradient fill.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim lngGradient As Long

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes

    lngGradient = .Item("rect1").Fill.GradientStyle
    With .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 0, 0, 40, 80).Fill
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
        .OneColorGradient lngGradient, 1, 1
    End With
End With
GradientVariant Property

Returns the gradient variant for the specified fill as an integer value from 1 to 4 for most gradient fills. If the gradient style is `msoGradientFromCenter`, this property returns either 1 or 2. The values for this property correspond to the gradient variants (numbered from left to right and from top to bottom) on the **Gradient** tab in the **Fill Effects** dialog box. Read-only **Long**.

This property is read-only. Use the **OneColorGradient** or **TwoColorGradient** method to set the gradient variant for the fill.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to the active document and sets its fill gradient variant to match that of the shape named "rect1." For the example to work, rect1 must have a gradient fill.

Dim lngGradient As Long

With ActiveDocument.Shapes
    lngGradient = .Item("rect1").Fill.GradientVariant
    With .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 0, 0, 40, 80).Fill
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
        .OneColorGradient msoGradientHorizontal, _
        lngGradient, 1
    End With
End With
GrammarChecked Property

**True** if a grammar check has been run on the specified range or document. **False** if some of the specified range or document hasn't been checked for grammar. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

To recheck the grammar in a range or document, set the GrammarChecked property to False.
**Example**

This example determines whether grammar has been checked in the active document. If it has, the word count is displayed. If grammar hasn't been checked, a spelling and grammar check is started.

```vba
Set myStat = ActiveDocument.ReadabilityStatistics
passGram = ActiveDocument.GrammarChecked
If passGram = True Then
    MsgBox myStat(1).Name & " - " & myStat(1).Value
Else
    ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar
End If
```

This example sets the `GrammarChecked` property to `False` for the active document, and then it runs a grammar check again.

```vba
ActiveDocument.GrammarChecked = False
ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar
```
GrammaticalErrors Property

Returns a [ProofreadingErrors](#) collection that represents the sentences that failed the grammar check on the specified document or range. There can be more than one error per sentence. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [ Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Remarks

If there are no grammatical errors, the Count property for the ProofreadingErrors object returned by the GrammaticalErrors property returns 0 (zero).
Example

This example checks the third paragraph in the active document for grammatical errors and displays each sentence that contains one or more errors.

```vba
Set myErrors = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range.GrammaticalErrors
For Each myerr In myErrors
    MsgBox myerr.Text
Next myerr
```

This example checks the active document for grammatical errors. If any errors are found, a new spelling and grammar check is started.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.GrammaticalErrors.Count = 0 Then
    MsgBox "There are no grammatical errors."
Else
    ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar
End If
```
GridDistanceHorizontal Property

**Document** object: Returns or sets the amount of horizontal space between the invisible gridlines that Microsoft Word uses when you draw, move, and resize AutoShapes or East Asian characters in the specified document. Read/write **Single**.

**Options** object: Returns or sets the amount of horizontal space between the invisible gridlines that Word uses when you draw, move, and resize AutoShapes or East Asian characters in new documents. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines and then enables the Snap objects to grid feature for the current document.

With ActiveDocument
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = 9
    .GridDistanceVertical = 9
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With

This example sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines and then enables the Snap objects to grid feature for a new document.

With Options
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = InchesToPoints(0.2)
    .GridDistanceVertical = InchesToPoints(0.2)
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With
Documents.Add
GridDistanceVertical Property

**Document** object: Returns or sets the amount of vertical space between the invisible gridlines that Microsoft Word uses when you draw, move, and resize AutoShapes or East Asian characters in the specified document. Read/write Single.

**Options** object: Returns or sets the amount of vertical space between the invisible gridlines that Word uses when you draw, move, and resize AutoShapes or East Asian characters in new documents. Read/write Single.
**Example**

This example sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines and then enables the **Snap objects to grid** feature for the current document.

```vbscript
With ActiveDocument
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = 9
    .GridDistanceVertical = 9
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With
```

This example sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines and then enables the **Snap objects to grid** feature for a new document.

```vbscript
With Options
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = InchesToPoints(0.2)
    .GridDistanceVertical = InchesToPoints(0.2)
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With
Documents.Add
```
GridOriginFromMargin Property

**True** if Microsoft Word starts the character grid from the upper-left corner of the page. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to start the character grid for the active document from the upper-left corner of the page.

ActiveDocument/GridOriginFromMargin = True
GridOriginHorizontal Property

**Document** object: Returns or sets the point, relative to the left edge of the page, where you want the invisible grid for drawing, moving, and resizing AutoShapes or East Asian characters to begin in the specified document. Read/write *Single*.

**Options** object: Returns or sets the point, relative to the left edge of the page, where you want the invisible grid for drawing, moving, and resizing AutoShapes or East Asian characters to begin in new documents. Read/write *Single*. 
Example

This example sets the horizontal and vertical point of origin for the grid, sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines, and then enables the **Snap to grid** feature for the current document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
    .GridOriginHorizontal = 80
    .GridOriginVertical = 90
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = 9
    .GridDistanceVertical = 9
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With
```

This example sets the horizontal and vertical point of origin for the grid, sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines, and then enables the **Snap objects to grid** feature for a new document.

```vba
With Options
    .GridOriginHorizontal = InchesToPoints(1)
    .GridOriginVertical = InchesToPoints(2)
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .GridDistanceVertical = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With
```

Documents.Add
GridOriginVertical Property

**Document** object: Returns or sets the point, relative to the top of the page, where you want the invisible grid for drawing, moving, and resizing AutoShapes or East Asian characters to begin in the specified document. Read/write **Single**.

**Options** object: Returns or sets the point, relative to the top of the page, where you want the invisible grid for drawing, moving, and resizing AutoShapes or East Asian characters to begin in new documents. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example sets the horizontal and vertical point of origin for the grid, sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines, and then enables the Snap objects to grid feature for the current document.

With ActiveDocument
    .GridOriginHorizontal = 80
    .GridOriginVertical = 90
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = 9
    .GridDistanceVertical = 9
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With

This example sets the horizontal and vertical point of origin for the grid, sets the horizontal and vertical distance between gridlines, and then enables the Snap objects to grid feature for a new document.

With Options
    .GridOriginHorizontal = InchesToPoints(1)
    .GridOriginVertical = InchesToPoints(2)
    .GridDistanceHorizontal = InchesToPoints(0.2)
    .GridDistanceVertical = InchesToPoints(0.2)
    .SnapToGrid = True
End With
Documents.Add
GridSpaceBetweenHorizontalLines Property

Returns or sets the interval at which Microsoft Word displays horizontal character gridlines in print layout view. Read/write Long.
**Example**

This example sets Microsoft Word to display every fifth horizontal character gridline.

`ActiveDocument.GridSpaceBetweenHorizontalLines = 5`
GridSpaceBetweenVerticalLines

Property

Returns or sets the interval at which Microsoft Word displays vertical character gridlines in print layout view. Read/write Long.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to display every other vertical character gridline.

ActiveDocument/GridSpaceBetweenVerticalLines = 2
GroupItems Property

Returns a GroupShapes object that represents the individual shapes in the specified group. Use the Item method of the GroupShapes object to return a single shape from the group. Applies to Shape or ShapeRange objects that represent grouped shapes. Read-only.
Example

This example adds three triangles to myDocument, groups them, sets a color for the entire group, and then changes the color for the second triangle only.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes
    .AddShape(msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle, 10, 10, 100, 100).Name = "shpOne"
    .AddShape(msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle, 150, 10, 100, 100).Name = "shpTwo"
    .AddShape(msoShapeIsoscelesTriangle, 300, 10, 100, 100).Name = "shpThree"
With .Range(Array("shpOne", "shpTwo", "shpThree")).Group
    .Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureBlueTissuePaper
    .GroupItems(2).Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureGreenMarble
End With
End With
Gutter Property

Returns or sets the amount (in points) of extra margin space added to each page in a document or section for binding. Read/write Single.
Remarks

If the **MirrorMargins** property is set to **True**, the **Gutter** property adds the extra space to the inside margins. Otherwise, the extra space is added to the left margin.
Example

This example adds 1 inch (72 points) to the inside margins of the active document.

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup
    .MirrorMargins = True
    .Gutter = 72
End With
GutterPos Property

Returns or sets on which side the gutter appears in a document. Read/write WdGutterStyle.

WdGutterStyle can be one of these WdGutterStyle constants.
wdGutterPosLeft
wdGutterPosRight
wdGutterPosTop

expression.GutterPos

expression  Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the gutter to appear on the right side of the document.

```
ActiveDocument.PageSetup.GutterPos = wdGutterPosRight
```
GutterStyle Property

Returns or sets whether Microsoft Word uses gutters for the current document based on a right-to-left language or a left-to-right language. Read/write WdGutterStyleOld.

WdGutterStyleOld can be one of these WdGutterStyleOld constants.
   wdGutterStyleLatin
   wdGutterStyleBidi

expression.GutterStyle

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the current document to follow a gutter style for a right-to-left language document.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.GutterStyle = wdGutterStyleBidi
HalfWidthPunctuationOnTopOfLine Property

**True** if Microsoft Word changes punctuation symbols at the beginning of a line to half-width characters for the specified paragraphs. This property returns **wdUndefined** if it’s set to **True** for only some of the specified paragraphs. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to change punctuation symbols at the beginning of a line to half-width characters for the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).HalfWidthPunctuationOnTopOfLine = True
HangingPunctuation Property

**True** if hanging punctuation is enabled for the specified paragraphs. This property returns **wdUndefined** if it’s set to **True** for only some of the specified paragraphs. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example enables hanging punctuation for the first paragraph in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).HangingPunctuation = True
HangulAndAlphabetAutoAdd Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically adds words to the list of Hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions on the **Korean** tab in the **AutoCorrect Exceptions** dialog box (on the **Tools** menu, click **AutoCorrect Options**, then click the **AutoCorrect** tab, and then click the **Exceptions** button). Word adds a word to this list if you delete and then retype a word that you didn't want Word to correct. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression.HangulAndAlphabetAutoAdd**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see [Word features for Asian languages](#).
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically add words to the list of hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions on the **Korean** tab in the **AutoCorrect Exceptions** dialog box.

AutoCorrect.[HangulAndAlphabetAutoAdd] = True
HangulAndAlphabetExceptions Property

Returns a **HangulAndAlphabetExceptions** collection that represents the list of Hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions. This list corresponds to the list of Hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exceptions on the **Korean** tab in the **AutoCorrect Exceptions** dialog box (on the **Tools** menu, click **AutoCorrect Options**, then click the **AutoCorrect** tab, and then click the **Exceptions** button).

```
expression.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example prompts the user to delete or keep each hangul and alphabet AutoCorrect exception on the Korean tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box.

For Each anEntry In _
    AutoCorrect.HangulAndAlphabetExceptions
    response = MsgBox("Delete entry: " _
        & anEntry.Name, vbYesNoCancel)
    If response = vbYes Then
        anEntry.Delete
    Else
        If response = vbCancel Then End
    End If
Next anEntry
HangulHanjaDictionaries Property

Returns a **HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries** collection that represents all the active custom conversion dictionaries. Active custom conversion dictionaries are marked with a check in the **Custom Dictionaries** dialog box (on the **Tools** menu, click **Options**, then click the **Spelling & Grammar** tab, and then click the **Custom Dictionaries** button).

*expression*.**HangulHanjaDictionaries**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example adds a new, blank custom dictionary to the collection. The path and file name of the new custom dictionary are then displayed in a message box.

Set myHome = _
    HangulHanjaDictionaries.Add(Filename:="Home.hhd")
Msgbox myHome.Path & Application.PathSeparator _
    & myHome.Name

This example deactivates all custom dictionaries but does not delete the custom dictionary files.

HangulHanjaDictionaries.ClearAll

This example displays the name of each custom dictionary in the collection.

For Each di In HangulHanjaDictionaries
    MsgBox di.Name
Next di
HangulHanjaFastConversion Property

True if Microsoft Word automatically converts a word with only one suggestion during conversion between Hangul and Hanja. Read/write Boolean.

expression.HangulHanjaFastConversion

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example asks the user whether to set Microsoft Word to use fast conversion during conversion between Hangul and Hanja.

```vbnet
x = MsgBox("Use fast conversion?", vbYesNo)
If x = vbYes Then
    Options.HangulHanjaFastConversion = True
Else
    Options.HangulHanjaFastConversion = False
End If
```
HasChildNodes Property

Returns True if the specified XML element has child elements.

expression.HasChildNodes

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example validates the XML elements in the active document only if the element contains child nodes.

Dim objElement As XMLNode

For Each objElement In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
    If objElement.HasChildNodes = True Then
        objElement.Validate
    End If
Next
HasChildShapeRange Property

**True** if the selection contains child shapes. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.HasChildShapeRange

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Example

This example creates a new document with a drawing canvas, populates the drawing canvas with shapes, and then, after checking that the shapes are child shapes, fills the child shapes with a pattern.

Sub ChildShapes()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim shpCanvas As Shape

    'Create a new document with a drawing canvas and shapes
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    Set shpCanvas = docNew.Shapes.AddCanvas(
        _
        Left:=100, Top:=100, Width:=200, Height:=200
    )
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape msoShapeRectangle, _
        Left:=0, Top:=0, Width:=100, Height:=100
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape msoShapeOval, _
        Left:=0, Top:=50, Width:=100, Height:=100
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.AddShape msoShapeDiamond, _
        Left:=0, Top:=100, Width:=100, Height:=100

    'Select all shapes in the canvas
    shpCanvas.CanvasItems.SelectAll

    'Fill canvas child shapes with a pattern
    If Selection.HasChildShapeRange = True Then
        Selection.ChildShapeRange.Fill.Patterned msoPatternDivot
    Else
        MsgBox "This is not a range of child shapes."
    End If

End Sub
HasDiagram Property

MsoTrue if a shape is a diagram. Read-only MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
- msoCTrue Not used for this property.
- msoFalse Returned if a shape is not a diagram.
- msoTriStateMixed Not used for this property.
- msoTriStateToggle Not used for this property.
- msoTrue Returned if a shape is a diagram.

expression.HasDiagram

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example searches the current document for diagrams with nodes and if it finds both, creates a black balloon with bold white text.

Sub HasDiagramProperties()
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim shpNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpBalloon As Shape
    Dim docThis As Document

    Set docThis = ThisDocument

    'Look through the current document and if a diagram with one 'or more diagram nodes exists, create a balloon with text
    For Each shpDiagram In docThis.Shapes
        If shpDiagram.HasDiagram = msoTrue And _
            shpDiagram.HasDiagramNode = msoTrue Then
            Set shpBalloon = docThis.Shapes.AddShape _
                (Type:=msoShapeBalloon, Left:=350, _
                Top:=75, Width:=150, Height:=150)
            With shpBalloon
                With .TextFrame.TextRange
                    .Text = "This is a diagram with nodes."
                    .Font.Color = wdColorWhite
                    .Font.Bold = True
                    .Font.Name = "Tahoma"
                    .Font.Size = 15
                End With
                .Line.BackColor.RGB = RGB (Red:=0, Green:=25, Blue:=25)
                .Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB (Red:=0, Green:=25, Blue:=25)
            End With
        End If
    Next shpDiagram
End Sub
HasDiagramNode Property

MsoTrue if a shape is a diagram node. Read-only MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue Not used for this property.
msoFalse Returned if a shape is not a diagram node.
msoTriStateMixed Not used for this property.
msoTriStateToggle Not used for this property.
msoTrue Returned if a shape is a diagram node.

expression.HasDiagramNode

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example searches the current document for diagrams with nodes and, if it finds both, creates a black balloon with bold white text.

Sub HasDiagramProperties()
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim shpNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpBalloon As Shape
    Dim docThis As Document

    Set docThis = ThisDocument

    'Looks through the current document and when it finds a diagram ' with one or more diagram nodes, creates a balloon with text
    For Each shpDiagram In docThis.Shapes
        If shpDiagram.HasDiagram = msoTrue And shpDiagram.HasDiagramNode = msoTrue Then
            Set shpBalloon = docThis.Shapes.AddShape( _
                Type:=msoShapeBalloon, Left:=350, _
                Top:=75, Width:=150, Height:=150)
            With shpBalloon
                With .TextFrame.TextRange
                    .Text = "This is a diagram with nodes."
                    .Font.Color = wdColorWhite
                    .Font.Bold = True
                    .Font.Name = "Tahoma"
                    .Font.Size = 15
                End With
                .Line.BackColor.RGB = RGB( _
                    Red:=0, Green:=25, Blue:=25)
                .Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB( _
                    Red:=0, Green:=25, Blue:=25)
            End With
        End If
    Next shpDiagram
End Sub
HasFile Property

`True` if the specified subdocument has been saved to a file. Read-only `Boolean`.
**Example**

This example displays the file name of each subdocument in the active document. The example also displays a message for each subdocument that hasn't been saved.

Dim subLoop As Subdocument

For Each subLoop In ActiveDocument.Subdocuments
    subLoop.Range.Select
    If subLoop.HasFile = True Then
        MsgBox subLoop.Path & Application.PathSeparator & subLoop.Name
    Else
        MsgBox "This subdocument has not been saved."
    End If
Next subLoop
HasHorizontal Property

True if a horizontal border can be applied to the object. Read-only Boolean.
Remarks

Horizontal borders can be applied to ranges that contain cells in two or more rows of a table or ranges that contain two or more paragraphs.
Example

This example applies single-line horizontal borders, if the selection supports horizontal borders.

If Selection.Borders.HasHorizontal = True Then
    Selection.Borders(wdBorderHorizontal).LineStyle = _
        wdLineStyleSingle
End If
HasPassword Property

True if a password is required to open the specified document. Read-only Boolean.
Example

This example sets the password "kittycat" for the active document and then displays a confirmation message.

ActiveDocument.Password = "kittycat"
If ActiveDocument.HasPassword = True Then _
    MsgBox "The password is set."
HasRoutingSlip Property

**True** if the specified document has a routing slip attached to it. Setting this property to **True** creates a routing slip; setting it to **False** deletes the routing slip. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example removes the routing slip from Sales 1995.doc.

Documents("Sales 1995.doc").HasRoutingSlip = False

If the active document has a routing slip attached to it, this example routes the document.

If ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True Then
    ActiveDocument.Route
End If
HasText Property

True if the specified shape has text associated with it. Read-only Boolean.
Example

If the second shape on the active document contains text, this example displays a message if the text overflows its frame.

Dim docActive As Document

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes(2).TextFrame
    If .HasText = True Then
        If .Overflowing = True Then
            MsgBox "Text overflows the frame."
        End If
    End If
End With
HasVertical Property

True if a vertical border can be applied to the specified object. Read-only Boolean.
Remarks

Vertical borders can be applied to ranges that contain cells in two or more columns of a table.
Example

If the selection supports vertical borders, this example applies a single vertical border.

If Selection.Borders.HasVertical = True Then
    Selection.Borders(wdBorderVertical).LineStyle = _
        wdLineStyleSingle
End If
HeaderDistance Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the header and the top of the page. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example displays the distance between the header and the top of the page. The **PointsToInches** method is used to convert points to inches.

```vba
Dim sngDistance As Single

sngDistance = ActiveDocument.PageSetup.HeaderDistance
Msgbox PointsToInches(sngDistance) & " inches"
```
HeaderFooter Property

Returns a HeaderFooter object for the specified selection or range. Read-only.

Note  An error occurs if the selection isn't located within a header or footer.
Example

This example adds a centered page number to the current page footer.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageFooter
End With
Selection.HeaderFooter.PageNumbers.Add _
    PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberCenter
Headers Property

Returns a **HeadersFooters** collection that represents the headers for the specified section. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Remarks

To return a HeadersFooters collection that represents the footers for the specified section, use the Footers property.
Example

This example adds centered page numbers to every page in the active document except the first. (A separate header is created for the first page.)

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary) .PageNumbers.Add _ PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberCenter, _ FirstPage:=False End With

This example adds text to the first-page header in the active document.

HeaderSourceName Property

Returns the path and file name of the header source attached to the specified mail merge main document. Read-only **String**.
Example

If a header source is attached to the active document, this example displays the file name.

Dim strName As String

strName = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.HeaderSourceName
If strName <> "" Then MsgBox strName

This example opens the header source attached to the active document if the source is a Word document.

Dim mmdsTemp As MailMergeDataSource

Set mmdsTemp = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource

If mmdsTemp.HeaderSourceType = wdMergeInfoFromWord Then
    Documents.Open FileName:=mmdsTemp.HeaderSourceName
End If
**HeaderTextSourceType Property**

Returns a value that indicates the way the header source is being supplied for the mail merge operation. Read-only *WdMailMergeDataSource*.

WdMailMergeDataSource can be one of these WdMailMergeDataSource constants.

- `wdMergeInfoFromAccessDDE` *
- `wdMergeInfoFromMSQueryDDE` *
- `wdMergeInfoFromODSO`
- `wdNoMergeInfo`
- `wdMergeInfoFromExcelDDE`
- `wdMergeInfoFromODBC`
- `wdMergeInfoFromWord`

* Security  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

```
expression.HeaderTextSourceType
```

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example opens the header source attached to the active document if the source is a Word document.

Dim mmdsTemp As MailMergeDataSource
Set mmdsTemp = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource

If mmdsTemp.HeaderSourceType = wdMergeInfoFromWord Then
    Documents.Open FileName:=mmdsTemp.HeaderSourceName
End If
HeadingFormat Property

**True** if the specified row or rows are formatted as a table heading. Rows formatted as table headings are repeated when a table spans more than one page. Can be **True**, **False** or **wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example creates a 5x5 table at the beginning of the active document and then adds the table heading format to the first table row.

Dim rngTemp As Range
Dim tableNew As Table

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
Set tableNew = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(rngTemp, 5, 5)

tableNew.Rows(1).HeadinFormat = True

This example determines whether the row that contains the insertion point is formatted as a table heading.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    If Selection.Rows(1).HeadingFormat = True Then
        MsgBox "The current row is a table heading"
    Else
        MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
    End If
Else
End If
HeadingLevelForChapter Property

Returns or sets the heading level style that's applied to the chapter titles in the document. Can be a number from 0 (zero) through 8, corresponding to heading levels 1 through 9. Read/write Long.
Remarks

Before you can create page numbers that include chapter numbers, the document headings must have a numbered outline format applied that uses styles from the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box. To do this in Visual Basic, use the **ApplyListTemplate** method.
Example

The first part of this example creates a new document, adds chapter titles and page breaks, and then formats the document by using the last numbered outline format listed in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box. The second part of the example adds centered page numbers - including the chapter number - to the header; an en dash separates the chapter number and the page number. The first heading level is used for the chapter number, and lowercase roman numerals are used for the page number.

Dim intLoop As Integer
Dim hdrTemp As HeaderFooter
Documents.Add
For intLoop = 1 To 5
    With Selection
        .TypeParagraph
        .InsertBreak
    End With
Next intLoop
ActiveDocument.Content.Style = wdStyleHeading1
ActiveDocument.Content.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate_
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery)_
    .ListTemplates(7)
Set hdrTemp = ActiveDocument.Sections(1)_
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)
With hdrTemp.PageNumbers
    .Add PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberCenter
    .NumberStyle = wdPageNumberStyleArabic
    .IncludeChapterNumber = True
    .HeadingLevelForChapter = 0
    .ChapterPageSeparator = wdSeparatorEnDash
End With
HeadingSeparator Property

Returns or sets the text between alphabetic groups (entries that start with the same letter) in the index. Corresponds to the \h switch for an INDEX field. Read/write \bWdHeadingSeparator\b.

WdHeadingSeparator can be one of these WdHeadingSeparator constants.

- \bwdHeadingSeparatorBlankLine\b
- \bwdHeadingSeparatorLetterFull\b
- \bwdHeadingSeparatorNone\b
- \bwdHeadingSeparatorLetter\b
- \bwdHeadingSeparatorLetterLow\b

\bexpression.HeadingSeparator\b

\bexpression\b  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats the first index for the active document in a single column, with the appropriate letter preceding each alphabetic group.

If ActiveDocument.Indexes.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Indexes(1)
        .HeadingSeparator = wdHeadingSeparatorLetter
        .NumberOfColumns = 1
    End With
End If
HeadingStyles Property

Returns a HeadingStyles object that represents additional styles used to compile a table of contents or table of figures (styles other than the Heading 1 – Heading 9 styles). Read-only.
Example

This example adds a style to the **HeadingStyles** collection and then displays the names of all the style in the collection.

```vbnet
Dim hsLoop As HeadingStyle
If ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1).HeadingStyles.Add _
    Style:="Title", Level:=2
    For Each hsLoop In _
        ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1).HeadingStyles
            MsgBox hsLoop.Style
    Next hsLoop
End If
```

This example adds a style named "Blue" to the **HeadingStyles** collection in a table of contents for Sales.doc.

```vbnet
With Documents("Sales.doc")
    .Styles.Add Name:="Blue"
    .TablesOfContents(1).UseHeadingStyles = True
    .TablesOfContents(1).HeadingStyles.Add _
        Style:="Blue", Level:=4
End With
```
HebrewMode Property

Returns or sets the mode for the Hebrew spelling checker. Read/write **WdHebSpellStart**.

WdHebSpellStart can be one of these WdHebSpellStart constants.

- **wdFullScript** The spelling checker follows rules for the conventional script required by the Hebrew Language Academy for writing text without diacritics.
- **wdMixedAuthorizedScript** The spelling checker follows rules for full and partial script, but highlights as potential mistakes any spelling variations not permitted within either system and any completely unrecognized words.
- **wdMixedScript** The spelling checker follows rules for full and partial script and allows non-conventional spelling variations. Only completely unrecognized words are highlighted as potential mistakes.
- **wdPartialScript** The spelling checker follows rules for the traditional script used only for text with diacritics.

*expression*.HebrewMode

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the spelling checker to check spelling based on the conventional script required by the Hebrew Language Academy for writing text with diacritics.

Options. HebrewMode = wdFullScript
### Height Property

Returns or sets the height of the specified object (in points unless otherwise noted), as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the active document window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read/write <strong>Long</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cell, Cells</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified cell or cells in a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the <strong>HeightRule</strong> property of the specified row is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CustomLabel</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified custom mailing label.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read/write <strong>Single</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frame</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read/write <strong>Single</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frameset</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified <strong>Frameset</strong> object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read/write <strong>Float</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>InlineShape</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified inline shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read/write <strong>Single</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Row, Rows</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified row or rows in a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the <strong>HeightRule</strong> property of the specified row is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shape, ShapeRange</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read/write <strong>Single</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Task</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the specified task window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Read/write <strong>Long</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Window</strong></td>
<td>Returns or sets the height of the window. You cannot set this property if the window is maximized or minimized. Use the <strong>UsableHeight</strong> property of the <strong>Application</strong> object to determine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the maximum size for the window. Use the **WindowState** property to determine the window state. Read/write **Long**.
**Example**

As it applies to the **Rows object**.

This example sets the height of the rows in the first table in the active document to at least 20 points.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.Height = 20

As it applies to the **Row object**.

This example displays the height (in points) of the table row that contains the insertion point.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
   MsgBox Selection.Rows(1).Height
End If

As it applies to the **Window object**.

This example changes the height of the active window to fill the application window area.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
   .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
   .Height = Application.UsableHeight
End With

As it applies to the **ShapeRange object**.

This example inserts a picture as an inline shape and changes the height and width of the image.

Set aInLine = _
   ActiveDocument.InlineShapes.AddPicture( _
      FileName:="C:\Windows\Bubbles.bmp", _
      Range:=Selection.Range)
With aInLine
As it applies to the **Frameset** object.

This example sets the height of the specified **Frameset** object to 25% of the window height.

```vba
With ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset
    .HeightType = wdFramesetSizeTypePercent
    .Height = 25
End With
```
HeightRule Property

**HeightRule property as it applies to the Frame object.**

Returns or sets the rule for determining the height of the specified frame. Read/write **WdFrameSizeRule**.

WdFrameSizeRule can be one of these WdFrameSizeRule constants.

- **wdFrameAtLeast**
- **wdFrameExact**
- **wdFrameAuto**

**expression.**HeightRule

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Frame** object.

**HeightRule property as it applies to the Cell, Cells, Row, and Rows objects.**

Returns or sets the rule for determining the height of the specified cells or rows. Read/write **WdRowHeightRule**.

WdRowHeightRule can be one of these WdRowHeightRule constants.

- **wdRowHeightAtLeast**
- **wdRowHeightExactly**
- **wdRowHeightAuto**

**expression.**HeightRule

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

Setting the **HeightRule** property of a **Cell** or **Cells** object automatically sets the property for the entire row.
Example

As it applies to the **Frame** object.

This example sets both the height and width of the first frame in the active document to exactly 1 inch.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Frames.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Frames(1)
        .HeightRule = wdFrameExact
        .Height = InchesToPoints(1)
        .WidthRule = wdFrameExact
        .Width = InchesToPoints(1)
    End With
End If
```

As it applies to the **Row** object.

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document and then sets a minimum row height of 24 points for the second row.

```vba
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=3)
With myTable.Rows(2)
    .Height = 24
    .HeightRule = wdRowHeightAtLeast
End With
```

As it applies to the **Rows** object.

This example sets the height rule for the selected rows to automatically adjust to the tallest cell in the row.

```vba
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Rows.HeightRule = wdRowHeightAuto
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
**HeightType Property**

Returns or sets the width type for the specified frame on a frames page. Read/write **WdFramesetSizeType**.

WdFramesetSizeType can be one of these WdFramesetSizeType constants.

- **wdFramesetSizeTypePercent** Microsoft Word interprets the height of the specified frame as a percentage of the screen width.
- **wdFramesetSizeTypeFixed** Word interprets the height of the specified frame as a fixed value (in points).
- **wdFramesetSizeTypeRelative** Word interprets the height of the specified frame relative to the width of other frames on the same frames page.

`expression.HeightType`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the height of the first `Frameset` object in the specified frames page to 25 percent of the window height.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Frameset
    .HeightType = wdFramesetSizeTypePercent
    .Height = 25
End With
```
HelpText Property

Returns or sets the text that's displayed in a message box when the form field has the focus and the user presses F1. If the OwnHelp property is set to True, HelpText specifies the text string value. If OwnHelp is set to False, HelpText specifies the name of an AutoText entry that contains help text for the form field. Read/write String.
**Example**

This example sets the help text for the form field named "Name."

```vbscript
With ActiveDocument.FormFields("Name")
    .OwnHelp = True
    .HelpText = "Type your full legal name."
End With
```
Hidden Property

Hidden property as it applies to the **Style** object.

**True** if the font is formatted as hidden text. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.Hidden

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Hidden property as it applies to the **Font** object.

**True** if the font is formatted as hidden text. Returns **True**, **False** or **wdUndefined** (a mixture of **True** and **False**). Can be set to **True**, **False**, or **wdToggle**. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.Hidden

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

To control the display of hidden text, use the `ShowHiddenText` property of the `View` object.

To control whether properties and methods that return `Range` objects include or exclude hidden text when hidden text isn't displayed, use the `IncludeHiddenText` property of the `TextRetrievalMode` object.
Example

As it applies to the Font object.

This example checks the selection for hidden text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    If Selection.Font.Hidden = wdUndefined or _
        Selection.Font.Hidden = True Then
        MsgBox "There's hidden text in the selection."
    Else
        MsgBox "No hidden text in the selection."
    End If
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If

This example makes all hidden text in the active window visible and then formats the selection as hidden text.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowHiddenText = True
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then _
    Selection.Font.Hidden = True
HidePageNumbersInWeb Property

Returns or sets whether page numbers in a table of contents or a table of figures should be hidden when publishing to the Web. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example hides page numbers in the first table of contents if the document is to be published to the Web.

ActiveDocument.TableOfContents(1).HidePageNumbersInWeb = True
Highlight Property

**Find** object: **True** if highlight formatting is included in the find criteria. Can return or be set to **True**, **False**, or **wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.

**Note**  The **wdUndefined** value can be used with the **Find** object to ignore the state of highlight formatting in the selection or range that is searched.

**Replacement** object: **True** if highlight formatting is applied to the replacement text. Can return or be set to **True**, **False**, or **wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.
Example
This example finds all instances of highlighted text in the active document and
removes the highlight formatting by setting the Highlight property of the
Replacement object to False.
Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
With rngTemp.Find
.ClearFormatting
.Highlight = True
With .Replacement
.ClearFormatting
.Highlight = False
End With
.Execute Replace:=wdReplaceAll, Forward:=True, FindText:="", _
ReplaceWith:="", Format:=True
End With

This example applies highlight formatting to the next instance of bold text in the
active document.
With Selection.Find
.ClearFormatting
.Font.Bold = True
With .Replacement
.ClearFormatting
.Highlight = True
End With
.Execute Forward:=True, FindText:="", ReplaceWith:="", _
Format:=True
End With


HighlightColorIndex Property

Returns or sets the highlight color for the specified range. Read/write **WdColorIndex**.

Applies to one of the following **WdColorIndex** constants.

- wdByAuthor
- wdAuto
- wdNoHighlight
- wdBlack
- wdBlue
- wdBrightGreen
- wdDarkBlue
- wdDarkRed
- wdDarkYellow
- wdGray25
- wdGray50
- wdGreen
- wdPink
- wdRed
- wdTeal
- wdTurquoise
wdViolet

wdWhite

wdYellow

expression.HightlightColorIndex

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remark

Setting this property to `wdNoHighlight` removes the highlight color (if any) from the specified range.
**Example**

This example removes highlight formatting from the selection.

`Selection.Range.HighlightColorIndex = wdNoHighlight`

This example applies yellow highlighting to each bookmark in the active document.

```vba
For Each abookmark In ActiveDocument.Bookmarks
    abookmark.Range.HighlightColorIndex = wdYellow
Next abookmark
```
HighlightMergeFields Property

**True** to highlight the merge fields in a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.HighlightMergeFields

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example turns off highlighting merge fields in the active document.

Sub HighlightFields()
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.HighlightMergeFields = False
End Sub
HorizontalDistanceFromText Property

Returns or sets the horizontal distance between a frame and the surrounding text, in points. Read/write **Single**.
Example

This example adds a frame around the selection and sets the horizontal distance between the frame and the text to 12 points.

Dim frmNew As Frame
frmNew.HorizontalDistanceFromText = 12

This example adds a frame around the first paragraph and sets several properties of the frame.

Dim frmNew As Frame
Set frmNew = ActiveDocument.Frames.Add(
    (Range:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range)
With frmNew
    .HorizontalDistanceFromText = InchesToPoints(0.25)
    .VerticalDistanceFromText = InchesToPoints(0.25)
    .HeightRule = wdFrameAuto
    .WidthRule = wdFrameAuto
    .Borders.Enable = False
End With
HorizontalFlip Property

Indicates that a shape has been flipped horizontally. Read-only [MsoTriState].

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue
msoFalse
msoTriStateMixed
msoTriStateToggle
msoTrue

expression.HorizontalFlip

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example restores each shape in the active document to its original state if it's been flipped horizontally or vertically.

Sub FlipShape()
    Dim shpFlip As Shape
    For Each shpFlip In ActiveDocument.Shapes
        If shpFlip.HorizontalFlip Then shpFlip.Flip msoFlipHorizontal
        If shpFlip.VerticalFlip Then shpFlip.Flip msoFlipVertical
    Next
End Sub
HorizontalInVertical Property

Returns or sets the formatting for horizontal text set within vertical text. Read/write `WdHorizontalInVerticalType`.

`WdHorizontalInVerticalType` can be one of these `WdHorizontalInVerticalType` constants.

- `wdHorizontalInVerticalNone`
- `wdHorizontalInVerticalFitInLine`
- `wdHorizontalInVerticalResizeLine`

`expression.HorizontalInVertical`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Range` object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example formats the current selection as horizontal text within a run of vertical text, fitting the text to the line width of the vertical text.

```
Selection.Range.HorizontalInVertical = wdHorizontalInVerticalFitInLine
```
HorizontalLineFormat Property

Returns a HorizontalLineFormat object that contains the horizontal line formatting for the specified InlineShape object. Read-only.
Example

This example sets the length of the specified horizontal line to 50% of the window width.

ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).HorizontalLineFormat.PercentWidth = 50
**HorizontalPercentScrolled Property**

Returns or sets the horizontal scroll position as a percentage of the document width. Read/write `Long`. 
**Example**

This example displays the percentage that the active window is scrolled horizontally.

```vba
MsgBox _
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.HorizontalPercentScrolled & "%"
```

This example vertically scrolls the active pane of the window for Document1 all the way to the left.

```vba
With Windows("Document1")
    .Activate
    .ActivePane.HorizontalPercentScrolled = 0
End With
```
HorizontalPitch Property

Returns or sets the horizontal distance (in points) between the left edge of one custom mailing label and the left edge of the next mailing label. Read/write Single.

Note  If this property is changed to a value that isn't valid for the specified mailing label layout, an error occurs.
Example

This example defines the layout of an existing custom label named "Laser labels." The horizontal distance between the left edge of one label and the left edge of the next label is set to 4.19 inches.

With Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels("Laser labels")
    .Height = InchesToPoints(2)
    .HorizontalPitch = InchesToPoints(4.19)
    .NumberAcross = 2
    .NumberDown = 5
    .PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
    .SideMargin = InchesToPoints(0.16)
    .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
    .VerticalPitch = InchesToPoints(2)
    .Width = InchesToPoints(4)
End With
HorizontalPosition Property

Frame object: Returns or sets the horizontal distance between the edge of the frame and the item specified by the RelativeHorizontalPosition property. Can be a number that indicates a measurement in points, or can be one of the following WdFramePosition constants: wdFrameLeft, wdFrameRight, wdFrameCenter, wdFrameInside, or wdFrameOutside. Read/write Single.

Rows object: Returns or sets the horizontal distance between the edge of the rows and the item specified by the RelativeHorizontalPosition property. Can be a number that indicates a measurement in points, or can be one of the following WdTablePosition constants: wdTableLeft, wdTableRight, wdTableCenter, wdTableInside, or wdTableOutside. Read/write Single. This property doesn't have any effect if WrapAroundText is False.
Example

This example aligns the first frame in the active document horizontally with the right margin.

If ActiveDocument.Frames.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Frames(1)
        .RelativeHorizontalPosition = wdRelativeHorizontalPositionMargin
        .HorizontalPosition = wdFrameRight
    End With
End If

This example aligns the first table in the active document horizontally with the right margin.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows
        .RelativeHorizontalPosition = wdRelativeHorizontalPositionMargin
        .HorizontalPosition = wdTableRight
    End With
End If
HorizontalResolution Property

Returns the horizontal display resolution, in pixels. Read-only Long.
**Example**

This example displays the current screen resolution (for example, "1024 x 768").

```vba
Dim lngHorizontal As Long
Dim lngVertical As Long

lngHorizontal = System.HorizontalResolution
lngVertical = System.VerticalResolution
MsgBox "Resolution = " & lngHorizontal & " x " & lngVertical
```
**HTMLDivisions Property**

Returns an **HTMLDivisions** object that represents an HTML division in a Web document.

*expression*.**HTMLDivisions**

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats three nested divisions in the active document. This example assumes that the active document is an HTML document with at least three divisions.

Sub FormatHTMLDivisions()
    With ActiveDocument.HTMLDivisions(1)
        With .Borders(wdBorderLeft)
            .Color = wdColorRed
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        End With
        With .Borders(wdBorderRight)
            .Color = wdColorRed
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        End With
        With .HTMLDivisions(1)
            .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
            .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
            With .Borders(wdBorderTop)
                .Color = wdColorBlue
                .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
            End With
            With .Borders(wdBorderBottom)
                .Color = wdColorBlue
                .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
            End With
            With .HTMLDivisions(1)
                .LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
                .RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
                With .Borders(wdBorderLeft)
                    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
                End With
                With .Borders(wdBorderRight)
                    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
                End With
                With .Borders(wdBorderTop)
                    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
                End With
                With .Borders(wdBorderBottom)
                    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
                End With
            End With
        End With
    End With
End With
End Sub
HTMLFidelity Property

Strips HTML tags used for opening HTML files in Word but not required for display. Read/write **WdEmailHTMLFidelity**.

WdEmailHTMLFidelity can be one of these WdEmailHTMLFidelity constants. **wdEmailHTMLFidelityHigh** Leaves HTML intact. **wdEmailHTMLFidelityLow** Removes all HTML tags that do not affect how a message displays.

```
expression.HTMLFidelity
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **EmailOptions** object.
Example

This example keeps all HTML tags intact when sending e-mail messages.

Sub HTMLEmail()
    Application.EmailOptions._
    .HTMLFidelity = wdEmailHTMLFidelityHigh
End Sub
HTMLProject Property

Returns an HTMLProject object in the specified document that represents a top-level project branch, as in the Project Explorer of the Microsoft Script Editor.

expression.HTMLProject

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Hyperlink Property

Returns a Hyperlink object that represents the hyperlink associated with the specified Shape, InlineShape, or ShapeRange object. Read-only.

Note  If there's no hyperlink associated with the specified shape, an error occurs.
Example

This example displays the address for the hyperlink for the first shape in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Hyperlink.Address
Hyperlinks Property

Returns a Hyperlinks collection that represents all the hyperlinks in the specified document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the target address of the second hyperlink in Home.doc.

If Documents("Home.doc").Hyperlinks.Count >= 2 Then
    MsgBox Documents("Home.doc").Hyperlinks(2).Name
End If

This example jumps to the address of the first hyperlink in the selection.

If Selection.Hyperlinks.Count >= 1 Then
    Selection.Hyperlinks(1).Follow
End If

This example displays the name of every hyperlink in the active document that includes the word "Microsoft" in its address.

For Each aHyperlink In ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks
    If InStr(LCase(aHyperlink.Address), "microsoft") <> 0 Then
        MsgBox aHyperlink.Name
    End If
Next aHyperlink
HyphenateCaps Property

True if words in all capital letters can be hyphenated. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example enables automatic hyphenation for the active document and allows capitalized words to be hyphenated.

With ActiveDocument
    .AutoHyphenation = True
    .HyphenateCaps = True
End With
Hyphenation Property

**True** if the specified paragraphs are included in automatic hyphenation. **False** if the specified paragraphs are to be excluded from automatic hyphenation. Can be **True, False or wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example turns off automatic hyphenation for all paragraphs in the active document that have the Normal style.

ActiveDocument.Styles("Normal").ParagraphFormat.Hyphenation = False
**HyphenationZone Property**

Returns or sets the width of the hyphenation zone, in points. The hyphenation zone is the maximum amount of space that Microsoft Word leaves between the end of the last word in a line and the right margin. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example enables automatic hyphenation for MyReport.doc. The hyphenation zone is set to 36 points (0.5 inch).

With Documents("MyReport.doc")
    .AutoHyphenation = True
    .HyphenationZone = 36
End With

This example sets the hyphenation zone to 0.25 inch (18 points) and then starts manual hyphenation of the active document.

With ActiveDocument
    .HyphenationZone = InchesToPoints(0.25)
    .ManualHyphenation
End With
IconIndex Property

Returns or sets the icon that's used when the DisplayAsIcon property is True: 0 (zero) corresponds to the first icon, 1 corresponds to the second icon, and so on. If this argument is omitted, the first (default) icon is used. Read/write Long.

expression.IconIndex

expression   Required. An expression that returns an OleFormat object.
Example

This example returns the icon index number in a message box for the first selected shape that's displayed as an icon.

Dim olefTemp As OLEFormat

If Selection.ShapeRange.Count >= 1 Then
    Set olefTemp = Selection.ShapeRange(1).OLEFormat
    With olefTemp
        If .DisplayAsIcon = True Then MsgBox .IconIndex
    End With
End If
IconLabel Property

Returns or sets the text displayed below the icon for an OLE object. Read/write String.

expression.IconLabel

expression  Required. An expression that returns an OleFormat object.
Example

This example changes the text below the icon for the first shape in the selection.

Dim olefTemp As OLEFormat

If Selection.ShapeRange.Count >= 1 Then
    Set olefTemp = Selection.ShapeRange(1).OLEFormat
    With olefTemp
        .DisplayAsIcon = True
        .IconLabel = "My Icon"
    End With
End If
IconName Property

Returns or sets the program file in which the icon for an OLE object is stored. Read/write String.

expression.IconName

expression Required. An expression that returns an OleFormat object.
Example

This example changes the first shape in the selection to be displayed as an icon and sets the text below the icon to the icon's file name.

Dim olefTemp As OLEFormat

If Selection.ShapeRange.Count >= 1 Then
    Set olefTemp = Selection.ShapeRange(1).OLEFormat
    With olefTemp
        .DisplayAsIcon = True
        .IconLabel = .IconName
    End With
End If
IconPath Property

Returns the path of the file in which the icon for an OLE object is stored. Read-only **String**.

**expression.IconPath**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **OleFormat** object.
Example

This example displays the path for each embedded OLE object that's displayed as an icon on the active document.

Dim shapeLoop As Shape

For Each shapeLoop In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    If shapeLoop.Type = msoEmbeddedOLEObject Then
        If shapeLoop.OLEFormat.DisplayAsIcon = True Then
            MsgBox shapeLoop.OLEFormat.IconPath
        End If
    End If
Next shapeLoop
IgnoreInternetAndFileAddresses Property

**True** if file name extensions, MS-DOS paths, e-mail addresses, server and share names (also known as UNC paths), and Internet addresses (also known as URLs) are ignored while checking spelling. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.IgnoreInternetAndFileAddresses

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore file names and Internet addresses, and then it checks spelling in the active document.

Options.**IgnoreInternetAndFileAddresses** = True
ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling

This example returns the current status of the **Ignore Internet and file addresses** option on the **Spelling & Grammar** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

Dim blnTemp As Boolean

blnTemp = Options.**IgnoreInternetAndFileAddresses**
IgnoreMixedContent Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether Microsoft Word preforms validation on text nodes that have element siblings and specifies whether these text nodes are saved in XML when the **XML.SaveDataOnly** property is **True**.

**True** causes Word to ignore schema violations caused by text nodes that have element siblings; it also prevents these text nodes from being saved in XML when the **XML.SaveDataOnly** property is **True**, which helps to prevent text that was inserted by an Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XLST) from being saved as part of the data. **False** raises validation errors on text nodes with element siblings.

`expression.IgnoreMixedContent`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **XML.SchemaReferences** collection.
Example

The following example disables validation of XML and prevents text nodes that have elements as siblings from being saved as XML for the active document.

ActiveDocument/XMLSchemaReferences _
  .IgnoreMixedContent = True
IgnoreMixedDigits Property

**True** if words that contain numbers are ignored while checking spelling. Read/write **Boolean**.

```
expression.IgnoreMixedDigits
```

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore words that contain numbers, and then it checks spelling in the active document.

Options.IgnoreMixedDigits = True
ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling

This example returns the current status of the Ignore words with numbers option on the Spelling & Grammar tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim blnTemp As Boolean

blnTemp = Options.IgnoreMixedDigits
IgnoreUppercase Property

**True** if words in all uppercase letters are ignored while checking spelling. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.IgnoreUppercase`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Options` object.
Example

This example sets Word to ignore words in all uppercase letters, and then it checks spelling in the active document.

Options.IgnoreUppercase = True
ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling

This example returns the current status of the Ignore words in UPPERCASE option on the Spelling & Grammar tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim blnTemp As Boolean
blnTemp = Options.IgnoreUppercase
**IMEAutomaticControl Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word is set to automatically open and close the Japanese Input Method Editor (IME). Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.IMEAutomaticControl

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically open and close the Japanese Input Method Editor (IME).

Options.IMEAutomaticControl = True
**IMEMode Property**

Returns or sets the default start-up mode for the Japanese Input Method Editor (IME). Read/write **WdIMEMode**.

WdIMEMode can be one of these WdIMEMode constants.

- **wdIMEModeAlpha** Activates the IME in half-width Latin mode.
- **wdIMEModeAlphaFull** Activates the IME in full-width Latin mode.
- **wdIMEModeHangul** Activates the IME in half-width Hangul mode.
- **wdIMEModeHangulFull** Activates the IME in full-width Hangul mode.
- **wdIMEModeHiragana** Activates the IME in full-width hiragana mode.
- **wdIMEModeKatakana** Activates the IME in full-width katakana mode.
- **wdIMEModeKatakanaHalf** Activates the IME in half-width katakana mode.
- **wdIMEModeNoControl** Does not change the IME mode.
- **wdIMEModeOff** Disables the IME and activates Latin text entry.
- **wdIMEModeOn** Activates the IME.

**expression.IMEMode**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an **Window** object.
IncludeCategoryHeader Property

**True** if the category name for a group of entries appears in the table of authorities. Corresponds to the `\h` switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.IncludeCategoryHeader

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *TableOfAuthorities* object.
Example

This example includes the category name for each table of authorities in the active document.

Dim toaLoop As TableOfAuthorities

For Each toaLoop In ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities
    toaLoop.IncludeCategoryHeader = True
Next toaLoop
**IncludeChapterNumber Property**

**True** if a chapter number is included with page numbers or a caption label. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.IncludeChapterNumber`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds page numbers in the footer for section one in the active document. The page numbers include the chapter number.

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers _
    (wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers
    .Add
        .IncludeChapterNumber = True
        .HeadingLevelForChapter = 1
End With

This example adds the chapter number from the Heading 2 style to figure captions, sets the caption numbering style, and then inserts a new figure caption. The document should already contain a Heading 2 style with numbering.

With CaptionLabels(wdCaptionFigure)
    .IncludeChapterNumber = True
    .ChapterStyleLevel = 2
    .NumberStyle = wdCaptionNumberStyleUppercaseLetter
End With
Selection.InsertCaption Label:="Figure", Title:=": History"
**Included Property**

**True** if a record is included in a mail merge. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.Included

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a [MailMergeDataSource](#) object.
Remarks

Use the `SetAllIncludedFlags` method to include or exclude all records in a mail merge data source.
Example

This example loops through the records in the mail merge data source and checks if the zip code field (in this case field number six) contains less than five digits. If a record does contain a zip code of less than five digits, the record is excluded from the mail merge and the address is marked as invalid.

Sub CheckRecords()
    Dim intCount As Integer
    On Error Resume Next
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        'Set the active record equal to the first included record in the data source
        .ActiveRecord = wdFirstRecord
        Do
            intCount = intCount + 1
            'Set the condition that field six must be greater than or equal to five
            If Len(.DataFields(6).Value) < 5 Then
                'Exclude the record if field six is less than five
                .Included = False
                'Mark the record as containing an invalid address field
                .InvalidAddress = True
                'Specify the comment attached to the record explaining why the record was excluded from the mail merge
                .InvalidComments = "The zip code for this record is less than five digits. It will be removed from the mail merge process."
            End If
            'Move the record to the next record in the data source
            .ActiveRecord = wdNextRecord
        Loop Until intCount = .RecordCount
    End With
End Sub
End With

End Sub
IncludeFieldCodes Property

**True** if the text retrieved from the specified range includes field codes. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note** The default value is the same as the setting of the **Field codes** option on the **View** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu) until this property has been set. Use the **Text** property with a **Range** object to retrieve text from the specified range.

expression.IncludeFieldCodes

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **TextRetrievalMode** object.
**Example**

This example displays the text of the first paragraph in the active document in a message box. The example uses the `IncludeFieldCodes` property to exclude field codes.

```vba
Dim rngTemp As Range
Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
rngTemp.TextRetrievalMode.IncludeFieldCodes = False
MsgBox rngTemp.Text
```

This example excludes field codes and hidden text from the range that refers to the selected text, and then it displays the text in a message box.

```vba
Dim rngTemp As Range
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Set rngTemp = Selection.Range
    With rngTemp.TextRetrievalMode
        .IncludeHiddenText = False
        .IncludeFieldCodes = False
    End With
    MsgBox rngTemp.Text
End If
```
IncludeHeaderFooter Property

**True** if the header and footer from the page design template are included in a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note** Use the **PageDesign** property to set the name of the template attached to a document created by the Letter Wizard.

*expression*.**IncludeHeaderFooter**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns **LetterContent** object.
Example

This example creates a new *LetterContent* object, includes the header and footer from the Contemporary Letter template, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the *RunLetterWizard* method.

Dim lcNew As LetterContent

Set lcNew = New LetterContent

With lcNew
    .PageDesign = "C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\" _
        & "Templates\1033\Contemporary Letter.dot"
    .IncludeHeaderFooter = True
End With

IncludeHiddenText Property

**True** if the text retrieved from the specified range includes hidden text. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note** The default value is the same as the current setting of the **Hidden text** option on the **View** tab in the **Options** dialog box (Tools menu) until this property has been set. Use the **Text** property with a **Range** object to retrieve text from the specified range.

*expression*.IncludeHiddenText

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **TextRetrievalMode** object.
Example

This example displays the text of the first sentence in the active document in a message box. The example uses the IncludeHiddenText property to include hidden text.

Dim rngTemp As Range

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Sentences(1)

rngTemp.TextRetrievalMode.IncludeHiddenText = True
MsgBox rngTemp.Text

This example posts a message if the entire selection is formatted as hidden text.

Dim rngTemp As Range

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Set rngTemp = Selection.Range

    rngTemp.TextRetrievalMode.IncludeHiddenText = False
    If rngTemp.Text = "" Then MsgBox "Selection is hidden"
End If
IncludeLabel Property

**True** if the caption label and caption number are included in a table of figures. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression**.IncludeLabel

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a [TableOfFigures](#) object.
Example

This example formats the first table of figures in the active document to exclude caption labels (Figure 1, for example).

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures(1).IncludeLabel = False
End If

This example adds a table of figures in place of the selection and then formats the table to include caption labels.

Dim tofTemp As TableOfFigures

Set tofTemp = ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures._
    .Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    Caption:="Figure")

tofTemp.IncludeLabel = True
IncludePageNumbers Property

**True** if page numbers are included in the table of contents or table of figures. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.IncludePageNumbers

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats the first table of contents in the active document to include right-aligned page numbers.

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1)
        .IncludePageNumbers = True
        .RightAlignPageNumbers = True
    End With
End If
IncludeSequenceName Property

Returns or sets the Sequence (SEQ) field identifier for a table of authorities. Corresponds to the \s switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Read/write String.

expression.IncludeSequenceName

expression Required. An expression that returns a TableOfAuthorities object.
Example

This example inserts a table of authorities at the beginning of the active document and then formats the table to include the Chapter sequence field number before the page number (for example, "Chapter 2-14").

```vba
Dim rngTemp As Range
Dim toaTemp As TableOfAuthorities

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
Set toaTemp = _
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add(Range:=rngTemp)

toaTemp.IncludeSequenceName = "Chapter"
```

This example returns the sequence name for the first table of authorities.

```vba
Dim strSequence As String

strSequence = _
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1).IncludeSequenceName
```
Index Property

*Index property as it applies to the HeaderFooter object.*

Returns a **WdHeaderFooterIndex** that represents the specified header or footer in a document or section. Read-only.

WdHeaderFooterIndex can be one of these WdHeaderFooterIndex constants. 

- **wdHeaderFooterEvenPages** Returns all headers or footers on even-numbered pages.
- **wdHeaderFooterFirstPage** Returns the first header or footer in a document or section.
- **wdHeaderFooterPrimary** Returns the header or footer on all pages other than the first page of a document or section.

```
expression.Index
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **HeaderFooter** object.

*Index property as it applies to all other objects in the Applies To list.*

Returns a **Long** that represents the position of an item in a collection. Read-only.

```
expression.Index
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list as mentioned above.
Example

As it applies to the Field object.

This example returns the position of the selected field in the Fields collection.

\[
\text{num} = \text{Selection.Fields(1).Index}
\]

As it applies to the HeaderFooter object.

This example adds a shape to the first page header in the active document if the specified variable references the first page header.

```vba
Sub ChangeFirstPageFooter()
    Dim hdrFirstPage As HeaderFooter
    Set hdrFirstPage = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterFirstPage)
    If hdrFirstPage.Index = wdHeaderFooterFirstPage Then
        With hdrFirstPage.Shapes.AddShape(Type:=msoShapeHeart,
            Left:=36, Top:=36, Width:=36, Height:=36)
            .Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(Red:=255, Green:=0, Blue:=0)
        End With
    End If
End Sub
```

As it applies to the Variable object.

This example adds a document variable to the active document and then returns the position of the specified variable in the Variables collection.

```vba
Set myVar = ActiveDocument.Variables.Add(Name:="Name", _
    Value:="Joe"
num = myVar.Index
```

As it applies to the Window object.
This example returns the number of the first window in the **Windows** collection. If there are at least two windows in the **Windows** collection, the macro activates the next window, copies the first word, switches back to the original window, and inserts the Clipboard contents there.

```vba
Set myWindow = Windows(1)
winNum = myWindow.Index
If Windows.Count >= 2 Then
    myWindow.Next.Activate
    ActiveDocument.Words(1).Copy
    Windows(winNum).Activate
    Selection.Range.Paste
End If
```
Indexes Property

Returns an Indexes collection that represents all the indexes in the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds an index at the end of the active document.

Set MyRange = _
    ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1, _
    End:=ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1)
ActiveDocument.**Indexes**.Add Range:=MyRange, NumberofColumns:=1, _
    HeadingSeparator:=False

This example inserts an index entry for the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    ActiveDocument.**Indexes**.MarkEntry Range:=Selection.Range, _
        Entry:=Selection.Range.Text
End If
IndexLanguage Property

Returns or sets the sorting language to use for the specified index. Read/write

WdLanguageID.

WdLanguageID can be one of these WdLanguageID constants.

wdAfrikaans
wdAlbanian
wdAmharic
wdArabic
wdArabicAlgeria
wdArabicBahrain
wdArabicEgypt
wdArabicIraq
wdArabicJordan
wdArabicKuwait
wdArabicLebanon
wdArabicLibya
wdArabicMorocco
wdArabicOman
wdArabicQatar
wdArabicSyria
wdArabicTunisia
wdArabicUAE
wdArabicYemen
wdArmenian
wdAssamese
wdAzeriCyrillic
wdAzeriLatin
wdBasque
wdBelgianDutch
expression.

expression. `IndexLanguage`

expression  Required. An expression that returns an `Index` object.
Remarks

Some of these constants may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you've selected or installed.
Example

This example sets the sorting language of the first index in the active document to New Zealand English.

`ActiveDocument.Indexes(1).IndexLanguage = _
  wdEnglishNewZealand`
InfoBlock Property

Associated with the Letter Wizard in Microsoft Word. Not used in the U.S. English version of Word.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Information Property

Returns information about the specified selection or range. Read-only Variant.

expression.Information>Type

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Type Required WdInformation. The information type.

WdInformation can be one of these WdInformation constants.

wdActiveEndAdjustedPageNumber Returns the number of the page that contains the active end of the specified selection or range. If you set a starting page number or make other manual adjustments, returns the adjusted page number (unlike wdActiveEndPageNumber).

wdActiveEndPageNumber Returns the number of the page that contains the active end of the specified selection or range, counting from the beginning of the document. Any manual adjustments to page numbering are disregarded (unlike wdActiveEndAdjustedPageNumber).

wdActiveEndSectionNumber Returns the number of the section that contains the active end of the specified selection or range.

wdAtEndOfRowMarker Returns True if the specified selection or range is at the end-of-row mark in a table.

wdCapsLock Returns True if Caps Lock is in effect.

wdEndOfRangeColumnNumber Returns the table column number that contains the end of the specified selection or range.

wdEndOfRangeRowNumber Returns the table row number that contains the end of the specified selection or range.

wdFirstCharacterColumnNumber Returns the character position of the first character in the specified selection or range. If the selection or range is collapsed, the character number immediately to the right of the range or selection is returned (this is the same as the character column number displayed in the status bar after "Col").

wdFirstCharacterLineNumber Returns the character position of the first
character in the specified selection or range. If the selection or range is collapsed, the character number immediately to the right of the range or selection is returned (this is the same as the character line number displayed in the status bar after "Ln").

**wdFrameIsSelected** Returns **True** if the selection or range is an entire frame or text box.

**wdHeaderFooterType** Returns a value that indicates the type of header or footer that contains the specified selection or range, as shown in the following table.

**wdHorizontalPositionRelativeToPage** Returns the horizontal position of the specified selection or range; this is the distance from the left edge of the selection or range to the left edge of the page measured in points (1 point = 20 twips, 72 points = 1 inch). If the selection or range isn't within the screen area, returns –1.

**wdHorizontalPositionRelativeToTextBoundary** Returns the horizontal position of the specified selection or range relative to the left edge of the nearest text boundary enclosing it, in points (1 point = 20 twips, 72 points = 1 inch). If the selection or range isn't within the screen area, returns -1.

**wdInClipboard** For information about this constant, consult the language reference Help included with Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition.

**wdInCommentPane** Returns **True** if the specified selection or range is in a comment pane.

**wdInEndnote** Returns **True** if the specified selection or range is in an endnote area in print layout view or in the endnote pane in normal view.

**wdInFootnote** Returns **True** if the specified selection or range is in a footnote area in print layout view or in the footnote pane in normal view.

**wdInFootnoteEndnotePane** Returns **True** if the specified selection or range is in the footnote or endnote pane in normal view or in a footnote or endnote area in print layout view. For more information, see the descriptions of **wdInFootnote** and **wdInEndnote** in the preceding paragraphs.

**wdInHeaderFooter** Returns **True** if the selection or range is in the header or footer pane or in a header or footer in print layout view.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Type of header or footer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>None (the selection or range isn't in a header or footer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Even page header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(zero)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Odd page header (or the only header, if there aren't odd and even headers)

Even page footer

Odd page footer (or the only footer, if there aren't odd and even footers)

First page header

First page footer

**wdInMasterDocument** Returns **True** if the selection or range is in a master document (that is, a document that contains at least one subdocument).

**wdInWordMail** Returns **True** if the selection or range is in the header or footer pane or in a header or footer in print layout view.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
<td>The selection or range isn't in an e-mail message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The selection or range is in an e-mail message you are sending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The selection or range is in an e-mail you are reading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**wdMaximumNumberOfColumns** Returns the greatest number of table columns within any row in the selection or range.

**wdMaximumNumberOfRows** Returns the greatest number of table rows within the table in the specified selection or range.

**wdNumberOfPagesInDocument** Returns the number of pages in the document associated with the selection or range.

**wdNumLock** Returns **True** if Num Lock is in effect.

**wdOverType** Returns **True** if Overtype mode is in effect. The **Overtype** property can be used to change the state of the Overtype mode.

**wdReferenceOfType** Returns a value that indicates where the selection is in relation to a footnote, endnote, or comment reference, as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>– 1</td>
<td>The selection or range includes but isn't limited to a footnote, endnote, or comment reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>The selection or range isn't before a footnote, endnote, or comment (zero) reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The selection or range is before a footnote reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The selection or range is before an endnote reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The selection or range is before a comment reference.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**wdRevisionMarking** Returns **True** if change tracking is in effect.

**wdSelectionMode** Returns a value that indicates the current selection mode, as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Selection mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
<td>Normal selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Extended selection (&quot;EXT&quot; appears on the status bar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Column selection. (&quot;COL&quot; appears on the status bar)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**wdStartOfRangeColumnNumber** Returns the table column number that contains the beginning of the selection or range.

**wdStartOfRangeRowNumber** Returns the table row number that contains the beginning of the selection or range.

**wdVerticalPositionRelativeToPage** Returns the vertical position of the selection or range; this is the distance from the top edge of the selection to the top edge of the page measured in points (1 point = 20 twips, 72 points = 1 inch). If the selection isn't visible in the document window, returns – 1.

**wdVerticalPositionRelativeToTextBoundary** Returns the vertical position of the selection or range relative to the top edge of the nearest text boundary enclosing it, in points (1 point = 20 twips, 72 points = 1 inch). This is useful for determining the position of the insertion point within a frame or table cell. If the selection isn't visible, returns – 1.

**wdWithInTable** Returns **True** if the selection is in a table.

**wdZoomPercentage** Returns the current percentage of magnification as set by the **Percentage** property.
Example

This example displays the current page number and the total number of pages in the active document.

MsgBox "The selection is on page " & _
    Selection.Information(wdActiveEndPageNumber) & " of page " _
    & Selection.Information(wdNumberOfPagesInDocument)

If the selection is in a table, this example selects the table.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) Then _
    Selection.Tables(1).Select

This example displays a message that indicates the current section number.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
MsgBox "The insertion point is in section " & _
    Selection.Information(wdActiveEndSectionNumber)
Initial Property

Returns or sets the initials of the user associated with a specific comment. Read/write String.

expression.Initial

expression Required. An expression that returns a Comment object.
Example

This example displays the initials of the user who made the first comment in the selection.

If Selection.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox "Comment made by " & Selection.Comments(1).Initial
End If

This example checks the author initials associated with each comment in the first document section. If the author initials are "MSOffice," the example changes them to "KAE."

Dim rngTemp As Range
Dim comLoop As Comment

Set rngTemp = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range
For Each comLoop In rngTemp.Comments
    If comLoop.Initial = "MSOffice" Then comLoop.Initial = "KAE"
Next comLoop
Ink Property

Returns or sets a **Single** that represents the degree of saturation for a specified ink. Read/write.

`expression.Ink(Index)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **ColorFormat** object.

*Index*  Required **Long**. The number of the ink.
Remarks

The value of the **Ink** property can be any number between 0 and 1. Zero (0) means no ink; one (1) means full saturation. For example, 0.5 would be 50% saturation of the specified ink.
Example

This example creates a new shape in the active document, sets the fill color, and specifies the degree of saturation for two of the four CMYK colors.

Sub TintShade()
    Dim shpHeart As Shape
    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(
        Type:=msoShapeHeart, Left:=150,
        Top:=150, Width:=250, Height:=250)
    With shpHeart.Fill.ForeColor
        .TintAndShade = 0.3
        .OverPrint = msoTrue
        .Ink(Index:=1) = 0.3
        .Ink(Index:=2) = 0.7
    End With
End Sub
InlineConversion Property

**True** if Microsoft Word displays an unconfirmed character string in the Japanese Input Method Editor (IME) as an insertion between existing (confirmed) character strings. Read/write **Boolean**.

\[ expression.InlineConversion \]

expression Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to display an unconfirmed character string in the Japanese Input Method Editor (IME) as an insertion between existing (confirmed) character strings.

Options.InlineConversion = True
InlineShape Property

Returns an **InlineShape** object that represents the picture, OLE object, or ActiveX control that is the result of an INCLUDEPICTURE or EMBED field.

*expression*.**InlineShape**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Field** object.
Remarks

An InlineShape object is treated like a character and is positioned as a character within a line of text.
Example

This example returns the width of the inline shape associated with the first field in the active document. For this example to work, the field must be an INCLUDEPICTURE field.

If ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Type = wdFieldIncludePicture Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.Fields(1).InlineShape.Width
End If
InlineShapes Property

Returns an InlineShapes collection that represents all the InlineShape objects in a document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the number of shapes and inline shapes in the active document.

```
Set doc = ActiveDocument
MsgBox "InlineShape = " & doc.InlineShapes.Count & 
    vbCrLf & "Shapes = " & doc.Shapes.Count
```
InsertedTextColor Property

Returns or sets the color of text that is inserted while change tracking is enabled. Read/write WdColorIndex.

WdColorIndex can be one of these WdColorIndex constants.

- wdAuto
- wdBlack
- wdBlue
- wdBrightGreen
- wdByAuthor
- wdDarkBlue
- wdDarkRed
- wdDarkYellow
- wdGray25
- wdGray50
- wdGreen
- wdNoHighlight
- wdPink
- wdRed
- wdTeal
- wdTurquoise
- wdViolet
- wdWhite
- wdYellow

expression.InsertedTextColor

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

If the InsertedTextColor property is set to wdByAuthor, Microsoft Word automatically assigns a unique color to each of the first eight authors who revise a document.
Example

This example sets the color of inserted text to dark red.

Options.InsertedTextColor = wdDarkRed

This example returns the current status of the Color option under Track Changes options on the Track Changes tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim lngColor As Long

lngColor = Options.InsertedTextColor
InsertedTextMark Property

Returns or sets how Microsoft Word formats inserted text while change tracking is enabled (the TrackRevisions property is True). If change tracking is not enabled, this property is ignored. Use this property with the InsertedTextColor property to control the appearance of inserted text in a document. Read/write WdInsertedTextMark.

WdInsertedTextMark can be one of these WdInsertedTextMark constants.

- wdInsertedTextMarkBold
- wdInsertedTextMarkColorOnly
- wdInsertedTextMarkDoubleUnderline
- wdInsertedTextMarkItalic
- wdInsertedTextMarkNone
- wdInsertedTextMarkStrikeThrough
- wdInsertedTextMarkUnderline

(expression).InsertedTextMark

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

The ShowRevisions property must be True in order to see the formatting for inserted text during editing. The PrintRevisions property must be True in order for Word to use the formatting for inserted text when printing a document.
Example

This example sets Word to italicize inserted text.

`Options.InsertedTextMark = wdInsertedTextMarkItalic`

This example sets Word to format inserted text as bold if it isn't already.

```vbnet
If Options.InsertedTextMark <> wdInsertedTextMarkBold Then
    Options.InsertedTextMark = wdInsertedTextMarkBold
Else
    MsgBox Prompt:="Inserted text is already bold!"
End If
```
InsetPen Property

**MsoTrue** to draw lines on the inside of a specified shape. Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
- **msoCTrue** Not used for this property.
- **msoFalse** Draws lines centered on a shape's border.
- **msoTriStateMixed** Not used for this property.
- **msoTriStateToggle** Not used for this property.
- **msoTrue** Draws lines on the inside of the shapes

expression.InsetPen

expression Required. An expression that returns a [LineFormat](#) object.
Remarks

Use the InsetPen property to match up the edges of shapes of equal width but whose line widths vary.
Example

This example sets all shapes in the active document to draw lines on the inside of the shapes.

Sub InsetLine()
    Dim shpShape As Shape
    For Each shpShape In ActiveDocument.Shapes
        shpShape.LineInsetPen = msoTrue
    Next shpShape
End Sub
Inside Property

**True** if an inside border can be applied to the specified object. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.Inside

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Border** object.
Example

If the current selection supports inside borders (that is, if multiple paragraphs or cells are selected), this example applies a single inside border.

Dim borderLoop As Border

For Each borderLoop In Selection.Borders
    If borderLoop.**Inside** = True Then
        borderLoop.LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    Next borderLoop
InsideColor Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color of the inside borders. Can be any valid \texttt{WdColor} constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's \texttt{RGB} function. Read/write.

\texttt{WdColor} can be one of these \texttt{WdColor} constants.

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{wdColorGray625}
\item \texttt{wdColorGray70}
\item \texttt{wdColorGray80}
\item \texttt{wdColorGray875}
\item \texttt{wdColorGray95}
\item \texttt{wdColorIndigo}
\item \texttt{wdColorLightBlue}
\item \texttt{wdColorLightOrange}
\item \texttt{wdColorLightYellow}
\item \texttt{wdColorOliveGreen}
\item \texttt{wdColorPaleBlue}
\item \texttt{wdColorPlum}
\item \texttt{wdColorRed}
\item \texttt{wdColorRose}
\item \texttt{wdColorSeaGreen}
\item \texttt{wdColorSkyBlue}
\item \texttt{wdColorTan}
\item \texttt{wdColorTeal}
\item \texttt{wdColorTurquoise}
\item \texttt{wdColorViolet}
\item \texttt{wdColorWhite}
\item \texttt{wdColorYellow}
\item \texttt{wdColorAqua}
\item \texttt{wdColorAutomatic}
\item \texttt{wdColorBlack}
\item \texttt{wdColorBlue}
\end{itemize}
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.InsideColor

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Border object.
Remarks

If the `InsideLineStyle` property is set to either `wdLineStyleNone` or `False`, setting this property has no effect.
**Example**

This example adds borders between rows and between columns in the first table of the active document, and then it sets the colors for both the inside and outside borders.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
  Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
  With myTable.Borders
    .InsideLineStyle = True
    .InsideColor = wdColorBlueGray
    .OutsideColor = wdColorPink
  End With
End If
```

This example adds dark red borders between the first four paragraphs in the active document.

```vba
Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = myDoc.Range(Start:=myDoc.Paragraphs(1).Range.Start, _
With myRange.Borders
  .InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
  .InsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth150pt
  .InsideColor = wdDarkRed
End With
```
InsideColorIndex Property

Returns or sets the color of the inside borders. Read/write \texttt{WdColorIndex}.

\texttt{WdColorIndex} can be one of these \texttt{WdColorIndex} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdAuto}
  \item \texttt{wdBlack}
  \item \texttt{wdBlue}
  \item \texttt{wdBrightGreen}
  \item \texttt{wdByAuthor}
  \item \texttt{wdDarkBlue}
  \item \texttt{wdDarkRed}
  \item \texttt{wdDarkYellow}
  \item \texttt{wdGray25}
  \item \texttt{wdGray50}
  \item \texttt{wdGreen}
  \item \texttt{wdNoHighlight}
  \item \texttt{wdPink}
  \item \texttt{wdRed}
  \item \texttt{wdTeal}
  \item \texttt{wdTurquoise}
  \item \texttt{wdViolet}
  \item \texttt{wdWhite}
  \item \texttt{wdYellow}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression.InsideColorIndex}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Border} object.
Remarks

If the `InsideLineStyle` property is set to either `wdLineStyleNone` or `False`, setting this property has no effect.
Example

This example adds borders between rows and between columns in the first table in the active document, and then it sets the colors for both the inside and outside borders.

Dim tableTemp As Table

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    Set tableTemp = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    With tableTemp.Borders
        .InsideLineStyle = True
        .InsideColorIndex = wdBrightGreen
        .OutsideColorIndex = wdPink
    End With
End If

This example adds red borders between the first four paragraphs in the active document.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim rngTemp As Range

Set docActive = ActiveDocument

With rngTemp.Borders
    .InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    .InsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth150pt
    .InsideColorIndex = wdRed
End With
InsideLineStyle Property

Returns or sets the inside border for the specified object. Returns \texttt{wdUndefined} if more than one kind of border is applied to the specified object; otherwise, returns \texttt{False} or a \texttt{WdLineStyle} constant. Can be set to \texttt{True}, \texttt{False}, or a \texttt{WdLineStyle} constant.

WdLineStyle can be one of these WdLineStyle constants.
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDashDot}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDashDotDot}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDashDotStroked}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDashLargeGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDashSmallGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDot}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDouble}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleDoubleWavy}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleEmboss3D}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleEngrave3D}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleInset}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleNone}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleOutset}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleSingle}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleSingleWavy}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThickThinLargeGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThickThinMedGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThickThinSmallGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThinThickLargeGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThinThickMedGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThinThickSmallGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThinThickThinLargeGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThinThickThinMedGap}
\item \texttt{wdLineStyleThinThickThinSmallGap}
\end{itemize}
**wdLineStyleTriple**

*expression*.InsideLineStyle

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Border** object.
Remarks

**True** sets the line style to the default line style and the line width to the default line width. The default line style and line width can be set using the [DefaultBorderLineWidth](#) and [DefaultBorderLineStyle](#) properties.

Use either of the following instructions to remove the inside border from the first table in the active document.

```plaintext
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders.InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleNone
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders.InsideLineStyle = False
```
Example

This example adds borders between rows and between columns in the first table of the active document.

Dim tableTemp As Table
If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    Set tableTemp = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    tableTemp.Borders.**InsideLineStyle** = True
End If

This example adds borders between the first four paragraphs in the document.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim rngTemp As Range

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
Set rngTemp =
    docActive.Range( _
        Start:=docActive.Paragraphs(1).Range.Start, _
        End:=docActive.Paragraphs(4).Range.End)

With rngTemp.Borders
    .**InsideLineStyle** = wdLineStyleSingle
    .InsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth150pt
End With
InsideLineWidth Property

Returns or sets the line width of the inside border of an object. Returns **wdUndefined** if the object has inside borders with more than one line width; otherwise, returns **False** or a **WdLineWidth** constant. Can be set to **True**, **False**, or one of the following **WdLineWidth** constants.

WdLineWidth can be one of these WdLineWidth constants.

- **wdLineWidth025pt**
- **wdLineWidth050pt**
- **wdLineWidth075pt**
- **wdLineWidth100pt**
- **wdLineWidth150pt**
- **wdLineWidth225pt**
- **wdLineWidth300pt**
- **wdLineWidth450pt**
- **wdLineWidth600pt**

```
expression.InsideLineWidth
```

- **expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Border** object.
**Example**

This example adds borders between rows and between columns in the first table in the active document.

Dim tableTemp As Table

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    Set tableTemp = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    tableTemp.Borders.InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
End If

This example adds dotted borders between the first four paragraphs of the active document.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim rngTemp As Range

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
Set rngTemp = docActive.Range(_
    Start:=docActive.Paragraphs(1).Range.Start,_
    End:=docActive.Paragraphs(4).Range.End)

rngTemp.Borders.InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
**INSKeyForPaste Property**

*True* if the INS key can be used for pasting the Clipboard contents. Read/write *Boolean*.

*expression*.**INSKeyForPaste**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an *Options* object.
Example

This example enables the INS key to be used for pasting the contents of the Clipboard.

Options.\texttt{INSKeyForPaste} = True

This example returns the status of the \texttt{Use the INS key for paste} option on the Edit tab in the Options dialog box.

Dim blnTemp As Boolean

blnTemp = Options.\texttt{INSKeyForPaste}
Installed Property

**True** if the specified add-in is installed (loaded). Add-ins that are loaded are selected in the **Templates and Add-ins** dialog box (**Tools** menu). Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note** Uninstalled add-ins are included in the **AddIns** collection. To remove a template or WLL from the **AddIns** collection, apply the **Delete** method to the **AddIn** object (the add-in name is removed from the **Templates and Add-ins** dialog box). To unload all templates and WLLs, apply the **Unload** method to the **AddIns** collection.

**expression.** **Installed**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **AddIn** object.
Example

This example unloads the global template named "Gallery.dot."
Addins("Gallery.dot").Installed = False

This example loads FindAll.wll.
Addins("C:\Templates\FindAll.wll").Installed = True

This example loads Custom.dot.
AddIns("C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\"
& "Templates\Custom.dot").Installed = True

This example displays a message on the status bar if Dot1.dot is loaded as a global template.
If AddIns("Dot1.dot").Installed = True Then _
StatusBar = "Dot1.dot is loaded"
International Property

Returns information about the current country/region and international settings. Read-only **Variant**.

\textit{expression}\texttt{.International(\textit{Index})}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.

\textit{Index} Required **WdInternationalIndex**. The current country/region and/or international setting.

WdInternationalIndex can be one of these WdInternationalIndex constants.

- **wd24HourClock** Returns \texttt{True} if you're using 24-hour time; returns \texttt{False} if you're using 12-hour time.
- **wdCurrencyCode** Returns the currency symbol ($ in U.S. English).
- **wdDateSeparator** Returns the date separator (/ in U.S. English).
- **wdDecimalSeparator** Returns the decimal separator ( . in U.S. English).
- **wdInternationalAM** Returns the string used to indicate morning hours (for example, 10 AM).
- **wdInternationalPM** Returns the string used to indicate afternoon and evening hours (for example, 2 PM).
- **wdListSeparator** Returns the list separator ( , in U.S. English).
- **wdProductLanguageID** Returns the language version of Word.
- **wdThousandsSeparator** Returns the thousands separator ( , in U.S. English).
- **wdTimeSeparator** Returns the time separator ( : in U.S. English).
Example

This example displays the currency format in the status bar.

InterpretHighAnsi Property

Returns or sets the high-ANSI text interpretation behavior. Read/write WdHighAnsiText.

WdHighAnsiText can be one of these WdHighAnsiText constants.

**wdAutoDetectHighAnsiFarEast** Microsoft Word interprets high-ANSI text as East Asian characters only if Word automatically detects East Asian language text.

**wdHighAnsiIsHighAnsi** Word interprets all high-ANSI text as East Asian characters.

**wdHighAnsiIsFarEast** Word doesn't interpret any high-ANSI text as East Asian characters.

**expression.InterpretHighAnsi**

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example sets Word to interpret all high-ANSI text as East Asian characters.

Options.InterpretHighAnsi = wdHighAnsiIsFarEast
InUse Property

**True** if the specified style is a built-in style that has been modified or applied in the document or a new style that has been created in the document. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.InUse

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Style** object.
Remarks

This property doesn't necessarily indicate whether the style is currently applied to any text in the document. For instance, if text that's been formatted with a style is deleted, the **InUse** property of the style remains **True**. For built-in styles that have never been used in the document, this property returns **False**.
Example

This example displays a message box that lists the names of all the styles that are currently being used in the active document.

Dim docActive As Document
Dim strMessage As String
Dim styleLoop As Style

Set docActive = ActiveDocument
strMessage = "Styles in use:" & vbCr

For Each styleLoop In docActive.Styles
    If styleLoop.InUse = True Then
        With docActive.Content.Find
            .ClearFormatting
            .Text = ""
            .Style = styleLoop
            .Execute Format:=True
            If .Found = True Then
                strMessage = strMessage & styleLoop.Name & vbCr
        End If
        End With
    End If
Next styleLoop

MsgBox strMessage
InvalidAddress Property

True for Microsoft Word to mark a record in a mail merge data source if it contains invalid data in an address field. Read/write Boolean.

expression.InvalidAddress

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeDataSource object.
Remarks

Use the SetAllErrorFlags method to set both the InvalidAddress and InvalidComments properties for all records in a data source.
Example

This example loops through the records in the mail merge data source and checks whether the ZIP code field (in this case field number six) contains less than five digits. If a record does contain a ZIP code of less than five digits, the record is excluded from the mail merge and the address is marked as invalid.

Sub ExcludeRecords()
    Dim intCount As Integer
    On Error Resume Next
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        .ActiveRecord = wdFirstRecord
        Do
            intCount = intCount + 1
            'Counts the number of digits in the postal code field an
            'it is less than 5, the record is excluded from the mail
            'marked as having an invalid address, and given a commen
            'describing why the postal code was removed
            If Len(.DataFields(6).Value) < 5 Then
                .Included = False
                .InvalidAddress = True
                .InvalidComments = "The zip code for this record" & 
                "is less than five digits. This record is" & 
                "removed from the mail merge process."
            End If
            .ActiveRecord = wdNextRecord
        Loop Until intCount >= .ActiveRecord
    End With
End Sub
InvalidComments Property

If the InvalidAddress property is True, returns or sets a String that describes an invalid address error. Read/write.

expression.InvalidComments

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `SetAllErrorFlags` method to set both the `InvalidAddress` and `InvalidComments` properties for all records in a data source.
Example

This example loops through the records in the mail merge data source and checks whether the ZIP code field (in this case field number six) contains less than five digits. If a record does contain a ZIP code of less than five digits, the record is excluded from the mail merge, the address is marked as invalid, and a comment why the record was excluded.

Sub ExcludeRecords()
    Dim intCount As Integer
    On Error Resume Next
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        .ActiveRecord = wdFirstRecord
        Do
            intCount = intCount + 1
            'Counts the number of digits in the postal code field and if it is less than 5, the record is excluded from the mail marked as having an invalid address, and given a comment describing why the postal code was removed
            If Len(.DataFields(6).Value) < 5 Then
                .Included = False
                .InvalidAddress = True
                .InvalidComments = "The zip code for this record" & 
                "is less than five digits. This record is" & _
                "removed from the mail merge process."
            End If
            .ActiveRecord = wdNextRecord
        Loop Until intCount >= .ActiveRecord
    End With
End Sub
IPAtEndOfLine Property

True if the insertion point is at the end of a line that wraps to the next line. False if the selection isn't collapsed, if the insertion point isn't at the end of a line, or if the insertion point is positioned before a paragraph mark. Read-only Boolean.
Example

If the insertion point isn't already at the end of the line, this example moves it there.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
If Selection.IPAtEndOfLine = False Then
    Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdLine, Extend:=wdMove
End If
IsEndOfRowMark Property

**True** if the specified selection or range is collapsed and is located at the end-of-row mark in a table. Read-only **Boolean**.

**Note**  This property is the equivalent of the following expression:

`Selection.Information(wdAtEndOfRowMarker)`
Example

This example collapses the selection and selects the current row if the insertion point is at the end of the row (just before the end-of-row mark).

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
If Selection.**IsEndOfRowMark** = True Then
    Selection.Rows(1).Select
End If
IsFirst Property

**True** if the specified column or row is the first one in the table. Read-only **Boolean**.

`expression.IsFirst`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example determines whether the first row in the selection is the first row in the table.

MsgBox Selection.Rows(1).IsFirst
IsHeader Property

**True** if the specified `HeaderFooter` object is a header. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.IsHeader

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `HeaderFooter` object.
Example

This example selects the footer and adds a page number.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageHeader
End With

If Selection.HeaderFooter.**IsHeader** = True Then
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.View _
    .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageFooter
End If

Selection.HeaderFooter.PageNumbers.Add
IsInk Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether a comment is a handwritten comment.

`expression.IsInk`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Comment** object.
Example

The following example removes all handwritten comments from the active document.

Dim objComment As Comment

For Each objComment In ActiveDocument.Comments
    If objComment.IsInk = True Then
        objComment.Delete
    End If
Next
IsLast Property

True if the specified column or row is the last one in the table. Read-only Boolean.

expression.IsLast

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example determines whether the second row is the last row in the table.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(2).IsLast

This example determines whether the first column in the selection is the last column in the table.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    MsgBox Selection.Columns(1).IsLast
End If
IsMasterDocument Property

True if the specified document is a master document. A master document includes one or more subdocuments. Read-only Boolean.
Example

If the active document is a master document, this example switches to master document view and opens the first subdocument.

If ActiveDocument.IsMasterDocument = True Then
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView
    ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).Open
Else
    MsgBox "This document is not a master document."
End If
IsObjectValid Property

True if the specified variable that references an object is valid. False if the object referenced by the variable has been deleted. Read-only Boolean.

expression.IsObjectValid(Object)

description expression: Optional. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

Object: Required Object. A variable that references an object.
Example

This example adds a table to the active document and assigns it to the variable `aTable`. The example then deletes the first table from the document. If the table that `aTable` refers to was not the first table in the document (that is, if `aTable` is still a valid object), the example also removes any borders from that table.

```vba
Dim aTable As Table

Set aTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    NumRows:=2, NumColumns:=3)

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Delete
If IsObjectValid(aTable) = True Then _
    aTable.Borders.Enable = False
```
IsPictureBullet Property

True indicates that an InlineShape object is a picture bullet. Read-only Boolean.

expression.IsPictureBullet

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.
Remarks

Although picture bullets are considered inline shapes, searching a document's InlineShapes collection will not return picture bullets.
Example

This example formats the selected list if the list is formatted with a picture bullet. If not, a message is displayed.

Sub IsSelectionAPictureBullet(shp As InlineShape)
    On Error GoTo ErrorHandler
    If shp.IsPictureBullet = True Then
        shp.Width = InchesToPoints(0.5)
        shp.Height = InchesToPoints(0.05)
    End If
    Exit Sub
ErrorHandler:
    MsgBox "The selection is not a list or " & _
    "does not contain picture bullets."
End Sub

Use the following code to call the routine above.

Sub CallPic()
    Call IsSelectionAPictureBullet(shp:=Selection._
        .Range.ListFormat.ListPictureBullet)
End Sub
IsStyleSeparator Property

**True** if a paragraph contains a special hidden paragraph mark that allows Microsoft Word to appear to join paragraphs of different paragraph styles. Read-only **Boolean**.

`expression.IsStyleSeparator`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Paragraph** object.
**Example**

This example formats all paragraphs in which there is a style separator with the built-in "Normal" style.

Sub StyleSep()
    Dim pghDoc As Paragraph
    For Each pghDoc In ThisDocument.Paragraphs
        If pghDoc.IsStyleSeparator = True Then
            pghDoc.Range.Select
            Selection.Style = "Normal"
        End If
    Next pghDoc
End Sub

This example adds a paragraph after each style separator and then deletes the style separator.

Sub RemoveStyleSeparator()
    Dim pghDoc As Paragraph
    Dim styName As String

    'Loop through all paragraphs in document to check if it is a sty separator. If it is, delete it and enter a regular paragraph
    For Each pghDoc In ThisDocument.Paragraphs
        If pghDoc.IsStyleSeparator = True Then
            pghDoc.Range.Select
            With Selection
                .Collapse (wdCollapseEnd)
                .TypeParagraph
                .MoveLeft (1)
                .TypeBackspace
            End With
        End If
    Next pghDoc
End Sub
IsSubdocument Property

True if the specified document is opened in a separate document window as a subdocument of a master document. Read-only Boolean
Example

This example determines whether Sales.doc is a subdocument and then displays a message indicating its status.

If Documents("Sales.doc").IsSubdocument = True Then
   MsgBox "Sales.doc is a subdocument."
Else
   MsgBox "Sales.doc is not a subdocument."
End If
Italic Property

True if the font or range is formatted as italic. Returns True, False or wdUndefined (a mixture of True and False). Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.
Example

This example formats the first word in the active document as italic.

```
ActiveDocument.Words(1).Italic = True
```

This example checks the selection for italic formatting and removes any that it finds.

```
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    mySel = Selection.Font.Italic
    If mySel = wdUndefined or mySel = True Then
        MsgBox "There's italic text in selection. " 
        & "Click OK to remove."
        Selection.Font.Italic = False
    Else
        MsgBox "No italic text in the selection."
    End If
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
```
ItalicBi Property

*True* if the font or range is formatted as italic. Returns *True*, *False* or *wdUndefined* (for a mixture of italic and non-italic text). Can be set to *True*, *False*, or *wdToggle*. Read/write *Long*.

*expression*.ItalicBi

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The *ItalicBi* property applies to text in right-to-left languages. For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example italicizes the first paragraph in the active right-to-left language document.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.ItalicBi = True
Item Property

Returns or sets the adjustment value specified by the `Index` argument. For linear adjustments, an adjustment value of 0.0 generally corresponds to the left or top edge of the shape, and a value of 1.0 generally corresponds to the right or bottom edge of the shape. However, adjustments can pass beyond shape boundaries for some shapes. For radial adjustments, an adjustment value of 1.0 corresponds to the width of the shape. For angular adjustments, the adjustment value is specified in degrees. The `Item` property applies only to shapes that have adjustments. Read/write `Single`.

`expression.Item(Index)`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Adjustments` object.

`Index` Required `Long`. The index number of the adjustment.
Remarks

AutoShapes and WordArt objects have up to eight adjustments.
Example

This example adds two crosses to the active document and then sets the value for adjustment one (the only one for this type of AutoShape) on each cross.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes
    .AddShape(msoShapeCross, _
        10, 10, 100, 100).Adjustments.Item(1) = 0.4
    .AddShape(msoShapeCross, _
        150, 10, 100, 100).Adjustments.Item(1) = 0.2
End With

This example has the same result as the previous example even though it doesn't explicitly use the Item property.

Dim docActive As Document
Set docActive = ActiveDocument
With docActive.Shapes
    .AddShape(msoShapeCross, _
        10, 10, 100, 100).Adjustments(1) = 0.4
    .AddShape(msoShapeCross, _
        150, 10, 100, 100).Adjustments(1) = 0.2
End With
JoinBorders Property

**True** if vertical borders at the edges of paragraphs and tables are removed so that the horizontal borders can connect to the page border. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.JoinBorders

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Borders** object.
**Example**

This example adds a border around each page in the first section of the selection. The example also removes the horizontal borders at the edges of tables and paragraphs, thus connecting the horizontal borders to the page border.

```vbscript
Dim borderLoop As Border

With Selection.Sections(1)
    For Each borderLoop In .Borders
        borderLoop.ArtStyle = wdArtBalloonsHotAir
        borderLoop.ArtWidth = 15
    Next borderLoop

With .Borders
    .DistanceFromLeft = 2
    .DistanceFromRight = 2
    .DistanceFrom = wdBorderDistanceFromText
    .JoinBorders = True
End With
End With
```
JustificationMode Property

Returns or sets the character spacing adjustment for the specified document. Read/write **WdJustificationMode**.

WdJustificationMode can be one of these WdJustificationMode constants.

- **wdJustificationModeCompress**
- **wdJustificationModeCompressKana**
- **wdJustificationModeExpand**

`expression.JustificationMode`  

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
This example sets Microsoft Word to compress only punctuation marks when adjusting character spacing.

ActiveDocument.**JustificationMode** = wdJustificationModeCompressKana
**Kana Property**

Returns or sets whether the specified range of Japanese language text is hiragana or katakana. Read/write **WdKana**.

WdKana can be one of these WdKana constants.

- wdKanaHiragana
- wdKanaKatakana

**expression.Kana**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Range** object.
Remarks

This property returns `wdUndefined` if the range contains a mix of hiragana and katakana or if the range contains some non-Japanese text. If you set the `Kana` property to `wdUndefined`, an error occurs.
Example

This example displays what type of Japanese text the current selection contains.

Select Case Selection.Range.<b>Kana</b>
    Case wdKanaHiragana
        MsgBox "This text is hiragana."
    Case wdKanaKatakana
        MsgBox "This text is katakana."
    Case wdUndefined
        MsgBox "This text is a mix of " _
               & "hiragana and katakana."
End Select
KeepEntryFormatting Property

True if formatting from table of authorities entries is applied to the entries in the specified table of authorities. Corresponds to the \f switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Read/write Boolean.

expression.KeepEntryFormatting

expression Required. An expression that returns a TableOfAuthorities object.
**Example**

This example removes the formatting from the entries in the first table of authorities of the active document (the \f switch is added to the TOA field).

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1) .KeepEntryFormatting = False
End If
KeepTogether Property

True if all lines in the specified paragraphs remain on the same page when Microsoft Word repaginates the document. Can be True, False, or wdUndefined. Read/write Long.
Example

This example formats the paragraphs in the active document so that all the lines in each paragraph are on the same page when Word repaginates the document.

`ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.KeepTogether = True`
KeepWithNext Property

**True** if the specified paragraph remains on the same page as the paragraph that follows it when Microsoft Word repaginates the document. Can be **True, False,** or **wdUndefined.** Read/write **Long.**
Example

This example keeps the third paragraph through sixth paragraph in the active document on the same page.

For i = 3 To 5
    ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(i).KeepWithNext = True
Next i
KernedPairs Property

Indicates that character pairs in a WordArt object have been kerned. Read/write [MsoTriState].

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

- msoCTrue
- msoFalse
- msoTriStateMixed
- msoTriStateToggle
- msoTrue

**expression.KernedPairs**

Example

This example turns on character pair kerning for all WordArt objects in the active document.

Sub Kerned()
        If .Type = msoTextEffect Then
            .TextEffect.KernedPairs = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Kerning Property

Returns or sets the minimum font size for which Microsoft Word will adjust kerning automatically. Read/write Single.

expression.Kerning

expression Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Example

This example sets the minimum font size for automatic kerning to 12 points or larger in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Content.Font.Kerning = 12

This example displays the minimum font size for which Word will automatically adjust kerning in the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
   MsgBox Selection.Font.Kerning
Else
   MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
KerningByAlgorithm Property

True if Microsoft Word kerns half-width Latin characters and punctuation marks in the specified document. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to kern half-width Latin characters and punctuation marks in the active document.

ActiveDocument.KerningByAlgorithm = True
KeyBindings Property

Returns a KeyBindings collection that represents customized key assignments, which include a key code, a key category, and a command.

expression.KeyBindings

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example assigns the CTRL+ALT+W key combination to the FileClose command. This keyboard customization is saved in the Normal template.

`CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
KeyBindings.Add KeyCode:=BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyAlt, _
    wdKeyW), KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
    Command:="FileClose"

This example inserts the command name and key combination string for each item in the `KeyBindings` collection.

`Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
For Each kbLoop In KeyBindings
    Selection.InsertAfter kbLoop.Command & vbCrLf _
    & kbLoop.KeyString & vbCrLf
    SelectionCollapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Next kbLoop`
KeyCategory Property

Returns the type of item assigned to the specified key binding. Read-only **WdKeyCategory**.

WdKeyCategory can be one of these WdKeyCategory constants.  
**wdKeyCategoryAutoText**  
**wdKeyCategoryCommand**  
**wdKeyCategoryDisable**  
**wdKeyCategoryFont**  
**wdKeyCategoryMacro**  
**wdKeyCategoryNil**  
**wdKeyCategoryPrefix**  
**wdKeyCategoryStyle**  
**wdKeyCategorySymbol**

`expression.KeyCategory`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the keys assigned to font names. A message is displayed if no keys have been assigned to fonts.

Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding
Dim intCount As Integer

intCount = 0

For Each kbLoop In KeyBindings
    If kbLoop.KeyCategory = wdKeyCategoryFont Then
        intCount = intCount + 1
        MsgBox kbLoop.Command & vbCrLf & kbLoop.KeyString
    End If
Next kbLoop

If intCount = 0 Then
    MsgBox "Keys haven't been assigned to fonts"
KeyCode Property

Returns a unique number for the first key in the specified key binding. Read-only Long.

**Note**  You create this number by using the BuildKeyCode method when you're adding key bindings by using the Add method of the KeyBindings object.

`expression.KeyCode`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a KeyBinding object.
Example

This example displays a message if the `KeyBindings` collection includes the ALT+CTRL+W key combination.

```vba
Dim lngCode As Long
Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
lngCode = BuildKeyCode(wdKeyAlt, wdKeyControl, wdKeyW)
For Each kbLoop In KeyBindings
    If lngCode = kbLoop.KeyCode Then
        MsgBox kbLoop.KeyString & " is already in use"
    End If
Next kbLoop
```
KeyCode2 Property

Returns a unique number for the second key in the specified key binding. Read-only Long.

expression.KeyCode2

expression Required. An expression that returns a KeyBinding object.
Example

This example displays the key codes of each key in the **KeyBindings** collection (the collection of all the customized keys in the active document).

```vba
Dim aKey As KeyBinding

CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument
For Each aKey In KeyBindings
    If aKey.KeyCode2 <> wdNoKey Then
        MsgBox aKey.KeyString & vbCrLf _
        & "KeyCode1 = " & aKey.KeyCode & vbCrLf _
        & "KeyCode2 = " & aKey.KeyCode2
    Else
        MsgBox aKey.KeyString & vbCrLf _
        & "KeyCode1 = " & aKey.KeyCode
    End If
Next aKey
```
KeysBoundTo Property

Returns a KeysBoundTo object that represents all the key combinations assigned to the specified item.

expression.KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory, Command, CommandParameter)

expression  Optional. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

KeyCategory  Required WdKeyCategory. The category of the key combination.

WdKeyCategory can be one of these WdKeyCategory constants.
wdKeyCategoryAutoText
wdKeyCategoryCommand
wdKeyCategoryDisable
wdKeyCategoryFont
wdKeyCategoryMacro
wdKeyCategoryNil
wdKeyCategoryPrefix
wdKeyCategoryStyle
wdKeyCategorySymbol

Command  Required String. The name of the command.

CommandParameter  Optional Variant. Additional text, if any, required for the command specified by Command. For more information, see the "Remarks" section in the Add method for the KeyBindings object.
Example

This example displays all the key combinations assigned to the FileOpen command in the template attached to the active document.

```
Dim kbLoop As KeyBinding
Dim strOutput As String

CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate

For Each kbLoop In _
    KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryCommand, _
    Command:="FileOpen")
    strOutput = strOutput & kbLoop.KeyString & vbCrLf
Next kbLoop

MsgBox strOutput
```

This example removes all key assignments from Macro1 in the Normal template.

```
Dim aKey As KeyBinding

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
For Each aKey In _
    KeysBoundTo(KeyCategory:=wdKeyCategoryMacro, _
    Command:="Macro1")
    aKey.Disable
Next aKey
```
KeyString Property

Returns the key combination string for the specified keys (for example, CTRL+SHIFT+A). Read-only String.

\textit{expression}.\texttt{KeyString}

\textit{expression}  Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{KeyBinding} object.
Example

This example displays the key combination string for the first customized key combination in the Normal template.

```
CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
If KeyBindings.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox KeyBindings(1).KeyString
End If
```

This example displays a message if the `KeyBindings` collection includes the ALT+CTRL+W key combination.

```
Dim aCode As Long
Dim aKey As KeyBinding

CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate
aCode = BuildKeyCode(wdKeyAlt, wdKeyControl, wdKeyW)
For Each aKey In KeyBindings
    If aCode = aKey.KeyCode Then
        MsgBox aKey.KeyString & " is already in use"
    End If
Next aKey
```
Show All
Kind Property

Kind property as it applies to the Document object.

Returns or sets the format type that Microsoft Word uses when automatically formatting the specified document. Read/write WdDocumentKind.

WdDocumentKind can be one of these WdDocumentKind constants.

- **wdDocumentEmail**
- **wdDocumentNotSpecified**
- **wdDocumentLetter**

*expression.Kind*

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a Document object.

Kind property as it applies to the Field object.

Returns the type of link for a Field object. Read-only WdFieldKind.

WdFieldKind can be one of these WdFieldKind constants.

- **wdFieldKindCold** A field that doesn't have a result, for example, an Index Entry (XE), Table of Contents Entry (TC), or Private field.
- **wdFieldKindHot** A field that's automatically updated each time it's displayed or each time the page is reformatted, but which can also be manually updated (for example, INCLUDEPICTURE or FORMDROPDOWN).
- **wdFieldKindNone** An invalid field (for example, a pair of field characters with nothing inside).
- **wdFieldKindWarm** A field that can be updated and has a result. This type includes fields that are automatically updated when the source changes as well as fields that can be manually updated (for example, DATE or INCLUDETEXT).

*expression.Kind*
expression Required. An expression that returns a **Field** object.
Example

As it applies to the **Document** object.

This example asks the user whether the active document is an e-mail message. If the response is Yes, the document is formatted as an e-mail message.

```vba
response = MsgBox("Is this document an email message?", vbYesNo)
If response = vbYes Then
    ActiveDocument.Kind = wdDocumentEmail
    ActiveDocument.Content.AutoFormat
End If
```

As it applies to the **Field** object.

This example updates all warm link fields in the active document.

```vba
For Each aField In ActiveDocument.Fields
    If aField.Kind = wdFieldKindWarm Then aField.Update
Next aField
```
Label Property

Returns a string that's used to identify the portion of the source file that's being linked. For example, if the source file is a Microsoft Excel workbook, the Label property might return "Workbook1!R3C1:R4C2" if the OLE object contains only a few cells from the worksheet. Read-only String.

**Note** This property works only for shapes, inline shapes, or fields that are linked OLE objects.

`expression.Label`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an OLEFormat object.
Example

This example returns the label for the first field in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Fields(1).OLEFormat.Label
LabelSmartTags Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to mark text in documents with smart tag information. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.LabelSmartTags`  

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example turns off marking smart tags in documents.

Sub MarkSmartTags()
    Application.Options.LabelSmartTags = False
End Sub
LandscapeFontNames Property

Returns a FontNames object that includes the names of all the available landscape fonts.

expression.LandscapeFontNames

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates a sorted list in a new document of the landscape font names in the **FontNames** object.

Sub ListLandscapeFonts()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim intCount As Integer

    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    docNew.Content.InsertAfter "Landscape Fonts" & vbCrLf

    For intCount = 1 To LandscapeFontNames.Count
        docNew.Content.InsertAfter LandscapeFontNames(intCount) & vbCrLf
    Next

    With docNew
    End With

    Selection.Sort
End Sub
Language Property

Returns an MsoLanguageID constant that represents the language selected for the Microsoft Word user interface.

MsoLanguageID can be one of these MsoLanguageID constants.

- msoLanguageIDAfrikaans
- msoLanguageIDAlbanian
- msoLanguageIDAmharic
- msoLanguageIDArabic
- msoLanguageIDArabicAlgeria
- msoLanguageIDArabicBahrain
- msoLanguageIDArabicEgypt
- msoLanguageIDArabicIraq
- msoLanguageIDArabicJordan
- msoLanguageIDArabicKuwait
- msoLanguageIDArabicLebanon
- msoLanguageIDArabicLibya
- msoLanguageIDArabicMorocco
- msoLanguageIDArabicOman
- msoLanguageIDArabicQatar
- msoLanguageIDArabicSyria
- msoLanguageIDArabicTunisia
- msoLanguageIDArabicUAE
- msoLanguageIDArabicYemen
- msoLanguageIDArmenian
- msoLanguageIDAzeriCyrillic
- msoLanguageIDAzeriLatin
- msoLanguageIDBasque
- msoLanguageIDBelgianDutch
- msoLanguageIDBelgianFrench
expression.Language

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

The value of this property is the same as the value returned by the following expression:

Application.LanguageSettings._.LanguageID(msoLanguageIDUI)
Example

This example displays a message stating whether the language selected for the Microsoft Word user interface is U.S. English.

Sub LangSetting()
    If Application.Language = msoLanguageIDEnglishUS Then
        MsgBox "The user interface language is U.S. English."
    Else
        MsgBox "The user interface language is not U.S. English."
    End If
End Sub
LanguageDesignation Property

Returns the designated language of the system software. Read-only String.

expression.LanguageDesignation

expression  Required. An expression that returns a System object.
Example

This example displays "U.S. English" if the **LanguageDesignation** property returns "English (US)".

If `System.LanguageDesignation = "English (US)"` Then _
MsgBox "U.S. English"
**LanguageDetected Property**

Returns or sets a value that specifies whether Microsoft Word has detected the language of the specified text. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.LanguageDetected

*expression*     Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Check the **LanguageID** property for the results of any previous language detection.

The **LanguageDetected** property is set to **True** when the **DetectLanguage** method is called. To reevaluate the language of the specified text, you must first set the **LanguageDetected** property to **False**.

For more information about automatic language detection, see About automatic language detection.
Example

This example checks the active document to determine the language it’s written in and then displays the result.

With ActiveDocument
  If .LanguageDetected = True Then
    x = MsgBox("This document has already " _
      & "been checked. Do you want to check " _
      & "it again?", vbYesNo)
    If x = vbYes Then
      .LanguageDetected = False
      .DetectLanguage
    End If
  Else
    .DetectLanguage
  End If
  If .Range.LanguageID = wdEnglishUS Then
    MsgBox "This is a U.S. English document."
  Else
    MsgBox "This is not a U.S. English document."
  End If
End With
LanguageID Property

Returns or sets the language for the specified object. Read/write

WdLanguageID.

WdLanguageID can be one of these WdLanguageID constants.

wdAfrikaans
wdAlbanian
wdAmharic
wdArabic
wdArabicAlgeria
wdArabicBahrain
wdArabicEgypt
wdArabicIraq
wdArabicJordan
wdArabicKuwait
wdArabicLebanon
wdArabicLibya
wdArabicMorocco
wdArabicOman
wdArabicQatar
wdArabicSyria
wdArabicTunisia
wdArabicUAE
wdArabicYemen
wdArmenian
wdAssamese
wdAzeriCyrillic
wdAzeriLatin
wdBasque
wdBelgianDutch
wdOromo
wdPashto
wdPolish
wdPortuguese
wdPunjabi
wdRhaetoRomance
wdRomanian
wdRomanianMoldova
wdRussian
wdRussianMoldova
wdSamiLappish
wdSanskrit
wdSerbianCyrillic
wdSerbianLatin
wdSesotho
wdSimplifiedChinese
wdSindhi
wdSindhiPakistan
wdSinhalese
wdSlovak
wdSlovenian
wdSomali
wdSorbian
wdSpanish
wdSpanishArgentina
wdSpanishBolivia
wdSpanishChile
wdSpanishColombia
wdSpanishCostaRica
wdSpanishDominicanRepublic
wdSpanishEcuador
wdSpanishElSalvador
wdSpanishGuatemala
expression.\texttt{LanguageID}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For a custom dictionary, you must first set the `LanguageSpecific` property to `True` before specifying the `LanguageID` property. Custom dictionaries that are language specific only look at text formatted for that language.

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example formats the second paragraph in the active document as French and then adds a new custom dictionary that will be used on the French text.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.LanguageID = wdFrench
Set myDictionary = CustomDictionaries.Add(Filename:="French.dic")
With myDictionary
    .LanguageSpecific = True
    .LanguageID = wdFrench
End With

This example redefines the Title style to use the Spanish proofing tools. The new style description is then displayed in a message box.

ActiveDocument.Styles("Title").LanguageID = wdSpanish
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Styles("Title").Description
LanguageIDFarEast Property

Returns or sets an East Asian language for the specified object. Read/write WdLanguageID.

WdLanguageID can be one of these WdLanguageID constants.

wdAfrikaans
wdAlbanian
wdAmharic
wdArabic
wdArabicAlgeria
wdArabicBahrain
wdArabicEgypt
wdArabicIraq
wdArabicJordan
wdArabicKuwait
wdArabicLebanon
wdArabicLibya
wdArabicMorocco
wdArabicOman
wdArabicQatar
wdArabicSyria
wdArabicTunisia
wdArabicUAE
wdArabicYemen
wdArmenian
wdAssamese
wdAzeriCyrillic
wdAzeriLatin
wdBelgianDutch
wdBengali
wdBulgarian
expression.LanguageIDFarEast

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This is the recommended way to return or set the language of East Asian text in a document created in an East Asian version of Microsoft Word.
Example

This example sets the language of the selection to Korean.

Selection.\texttt{LanguageIDFarEast} = \texttt{wdKorean}
LanguageIDOther Property

Returns or sets the language for the specified object. Read/write WdLanguageID.

WdLanguageID can be one of these WdLanguageID constants.

- wdAfrikaans
- wdAlbanian
- wdAmharic
- wdArabic
- wdArabicAlgeria
- wdArabicBahrain
- wdArabicEgypt
- wdArabicIraq
- wdArabicJordan
- wdArabicKuwait
- wdArabicLebanon
- wdArabicLibya
- wdArabicMorocco
- wdArabicOman
- wdArabicQatar
- wdArabicSyria
- wdArabicTunisia
- wdArabicUAE
- wdArabicYemen
- wdArmenian
- wdAssamese
- wdAzeriCyrillic
- wdAzeriLatin
- wdBelgianDutch
- wdBengali
- wdBulgarian
wdItalian
wdKannada
wdKazakh
wdKirghiz
wdKorean
wdLao
wdLithuanian
wdMalayalam
wdMalaysian
wdManipuri
wdMexicanSpanish
wdNepali
wdNorwegianBokmål
wdOriya
wdPortuguese
wdRhaetoRomanic
wdRomanianMoldova
wdRussianMoldova
wdSanskrit
wdSerbianLatin
wdSimplifiedChinese
wdSlovak
wdSorbian
wdSpanishArgentina
wdSpanishChile
wdSpanishCostaRica
wdSpanishEcuador
wdSpanishGuatemala
wdSpanishModernSort
wdSpanishPanama
wdSpanishPeru
wdSpanishUruguay
wdSutu
wdSwedish
wdSwissFrench
wdSwissItalian
wdTamil
wdTelugu
wdTibetan
wdTsonga
wdTurkish
wdTurkmen
wdUkrainian
wdUrdu
wdUzbekCyrillic
wdUzbekLatin
wdVenda
wdVietnamese
wdWelsh
wdXhosa
wdZulu

expression.**LanguageID**Other

equivalent

Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This is the recommended way to return or set the language of Latin text in a document created in a right-to-left language version of Microsoft Word.
Example

This example sets the language of the selection to French.

Selection.LanguageIDOther = wdFrench
Languages Property

Returns a Languages collection that represents the proofing languages listed in the Language dialog box (on the Tools menu, click Language, and then click Set Language).

expression.Languages

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
**Example**

This example returns the full path and file name of the active spelling dictionary.

Dim dicSpell As Dictionary

Set dicSpell = _

   Languages(Selection.LanguageID).ActiveSpellingDictionary

MsgBox dicSpell.Path & Application.PathSeparator & dicSpell.Name

This example uses the aLang() array to store the proofing language names.

Dim intCount As Integer
Dim langLoop As Language
Dim aLang(Languages.Count - 1) As String

intCount = 0
For Each langLoop In Languages
   aLang(intCount) = langLoop.NameLocal
   intCount = intCount + 1
Next langLoop
LanguageSettings Property

Returns a LanguageSettings object, which contains information about the language settings in Microsoft Word.

expression.LanguageSettings

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**LanguageSpecific Property**

**True** if the custom dictionary is to be used only with text formatted for a specific language. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.LanguageSpecific`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example checks to see whether any custom dictionaries are language specific. If any of them are, the example removes them from the list of active custom dictionaries.

Dim dicLoop As Dictionary

For each dicLoop in CustomDictionaries
  If dicLoop.LanguageSpecific = True Then dicLoop.Delete
Next dicLoop

This example adds a custom dictionary that will check only text that's formatted as German.

Dim dicNew As Dictionary

Set dicNew = CustomDictionaries.Add("German1.dic")
dicNew.LanguageSpecific = True
dicNew.LanguageID = wdGerman
**Last Property**

Last property as it applies to the **Columns** object.

Returns the last item in the **Columns** collection as a **Column** object.

`expression.Last`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Columns** object.

Last property as it applies to the **Paragraphs** object.

Returns the last item in the **Paragraphs** collection as a **Paragraph** object.

`expression.Last`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Paragraphs** object.

Last property as it applies to the **Characters, Sentences, and Words** objects.

Returns a **Range** object that represents the last character, word, or sentence in a document, selection, or range.

`expression.Last`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Last property as it applies to the **Rows** object.

Returns the last item in the **Rows** collection as a **Row** object.

`expression.Last`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Rows** object.

Last property as it applies to the **Sections** object.
Returns the last item in the `Sections` collection as a `Section` object.

*expression*. `Last`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `Sections` object.
Example

As it applies to the **Paragraphs** object.

This example formats the last paragraph in the active document to be right-aligned.

```
```

As it applies to the **Words** object.

This example applies bold formatting to the last word in the selection.

```
If Selection.Words.Count >= 2 Then
   Selection.Words.Last.Bold = True
End If
```

As it applies to the **Rows** object.

This example deletes the last row in table one.

```
```
**LastChild Property**

Returns a [DiagramNode](#) object that represents the last child node of a parent node.

**expression.LastChild**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a [DiagramNodeChildren](#) object.
Remarks

Use the **FirstChild** property to access the first child node in a diagram. Use the **Root** property to access the parent node in a diagram.
Example

This example adds an organization chart diagram to the current document, adds three nodes, and assigns the first and last diagram nodes to variables.

Sub FirstChild()
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim dgnRoot As DiagramNode
    Dim dgnFirstChild As DiagramNode
    Dim dgnLastChild As DiagramNode
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add organization chart to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram (_
        Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add the first diagram node to the organization chart

    'Add three diagram child nodes under the first diagram node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnRoot.Children.AddNode
    Next

    'Assign the first and last child nodes to variables
    Set dgnFirstChild = dgnRoot.Children.FirstChild
    Set dgnLastChild = dgnRoot.Children.LastChild
End Sub
LastRecord Property

Returns or sets the number of the last data record to be merged in a mail merge operation. Read/write Long.

expression.LastRecord

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeDataSource object.
Example

This example merges the main document with data records 2 through 4 and sends the merge documents to a new document.

```
With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
    .DataSource.FirstRecord = 2
    .DataSource.LastRecord = 4
    .Destination = wdSendToNewDocument
    .Execute
End With
```
Layout Property

Returns or sets an **MsoOrgChartLayoutType** constant to indicate the formatting of the child nodes in an organization chart. Read/write.

MsoOrgChartLayoutType can be one of these MsoOrgChartLayoutType constants.

- **msoOrgChartLayoutAssistant** Places child nodes as assistants.
- **msoOrgChartLayoutBothHanging** Places child nodes vertically below the parent node on both the left and the right side.
- **msoOrgChartLayoutLeftHanging** Places child nodes vertically below the parent node on the left side.
- **msoOrgChartLayoutMixed** Return value for a parent node that has children formatted using more than one **MsoOrgChartLayoutType**.
- **msoOrgChartLayoutRightHanging** Places child nodes vertically below the parent node on the right side.
- **msoOrgChartLayoutStandard** Places child nodes horizontally below the parent node.

**expression.Layout**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **DiagramNode** object.
Example

This example creates an organization chart in the active document with three child nodes and places them vertically beneath the parent node along the right side.

Sub OrgChartLayoutHangRight()
    Dim shpOrgChart As Shape
    Dim dgnRoot As DiagramNode
    Dim dgnManagerShape As DiagramNode
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add an org chart to the active document and
    'add the first (parent) node
    Set shpOrgChart = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram( _
        Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add three child nodes to the parent node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnRoot.Children.AddNode
    Next

    'Format the child nodes to hang vertically along the
    'right directly under the parent node.
    dgnRoot.**Layout** = msoOrgChartLayoutRightHanging
End Sub
LayoutInCell Property

Returns a Long that represents whether a shape in a table is displayed inside the table or outside of the table. True indicates that a specified picture is displayed within the table. False indicates that a specified picture is displayed outside of the table.

Note  Setting the LayoutInCell property will take effect only if the Type property of the WrapFormat object is set to something other than wdWrapTypeInline or wdWrapTypeNone.

expression.LayoutInCell

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The LayoutInCell property corresponds to the Layout in table cell option in the Advanced Layout dialog box for picture formatting.
Example

The following example disables the Layout in table cell option for the first shape in the active document. This example assumes that the specified shape is within a table and is not an inline shape.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).LayoutInCell = False
LayoutMode Property

Returns or sets the layout mode for the current document. Read/write WdLayoutMode.

WdLayoutMode can be one of these WdLayoutMode constants.

- **wdLayoutModeDefault**  No grid is used to lay out text.
- **wdLayoutModeGenko**  Text is laid out on a grid; the user specifies the number of lines and the number of characters per line. As the user types, Microsoft Word automatically aligns characters with gridlines.
- **wdLayoutModeGrid**  Text is laid out on a grid; the user specifies the number of lines and the number of characters per line. As the user types, Microsoft Word doesn't automatically align characters with gridlines.
- **wdLayoutModeLineGrid**  Text is laid out on a grid; the user specifies the number of lines, but not the number of characters per line.

**expression.LayoutMode**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example sets the layout mode for the active document so that Microsoft Word automatically aligns typed text to a grid.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.LayoutMode = wdLayoutModeGenko
Leader Property

Returns or sets the leader for the specified TabStop object. Read/write WdTabLeader.

WdTabLeader can be one of these WdTabLeader constants.
wdTabLeaderDashes
wdTabLeaderDots
wdTabLeaderHeavy
wdTabLeaderLines
wdTabLeaderMiddleDot
wdTabLeaderSpaces

expression.Leader

expression Required. An expression that returns a TabStop object.
Example

This example changes the leader for all tab stops that have a leader to dashes for all the paragraphs in the active document.

Dim tsLoop As TabStop

For each tsLoop in ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.TabStops
    If tsLoop.Leader <> wdTabLeaderSpaces Then
        tsLoop.Leader = wdTabLeaderDashes
    End If
Next tsLoop
Left Property

Left property as it applies to the Shape and ShapeRange objects.

Returns or sets a Single that represents the horizontal position, measured in points, of the specified shape or shape range. Can also be any valid WdShapePosition constant. Read/write.

WdShapePosition can be one of these WdShapePosition constants.

WdShapeBottom
WdShapeCenter
WdShapeInside
WdShapeLeft
WdShapeOutside
WdShapeRight
WdShapeTop

expression.Left

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

The position of a shape is measured from the upper-left corner of the shape's bounding box to the shape's anchor. The \texttt{RelativeHorizontalPosition} property controls whether the anchor is positioned alongside a character, column, margin, or the edge of the page.

For a \texttt{ShapeRange} object that contains more than one shape, the \texttt{Left} property sets the horizontal position of each shape.

\texttt{Left} property as it applies to the \texttt{Application}, \texttt{Task}, and \texttt{Window} objects.

Returns or sets a \texttt{Long} that represents the horizontal position of the active document (for the \texttt{Application} object) or the specified task or window, measured in points. Read/write.

\texttt{expression.Left}

\texttt{expression}  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Shape** object.

This example sets the horizontal position of the first shape in the active document to 1 inch from the left edge of the page.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    .RelativeHorizontalPosition = _
        wdRelativeHorizontalPositionPage
    .Left = InchesToPoints(1)
End With
```

This example sets the horizontal position of the first and second shapes in the active document to 1 inch from the left edge of the column.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes.Range(Array(1, 2))
    .RelativeHorizontalPosition = _
        wdRelativeHorizontalPositionColumn
    .Left = InchesToPoints(1)
End With
```

As it applies to the **Window** object.

This example sets the horizontal position of the active window to 100 points.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    .Left = 100
    .Top = 0
End With
```
LeftIndent Property

Returns or sets a Single that represents the left indent value (in points) for the specified paragraphs, table rows, or HTML division. Read/write.

eexpression.LeftIndent
Example

This example sets the left indent of the first paragraph in the active document to 1 inch. The `InchesToPoints` method is used to convert inches to points.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)

This example sets the left indent for all rows in the first table in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(1)
LeftMargin Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the left edge of the page and the left boundary of the body text. Read/write Single.

```
expression.LeftMargin
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a [PageSetup](#) object.
**Remarks**

If the **MirrorMargins** property is set to **True**, the **LeftMargin** property controls the setting for inside margins and the **RightMargin** property controls the setting for outside margins.
Example

This example sets the left margin to 1 inch (72 points) for the second section in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Sections(2).PageSetup.LeftMargin = 72
**LeftPadding Property**

Returns or sets the amount of space (in points) to add to the left of the contents of a single cell or all the cells in a table. Read/write *Single*.

`expression.LeftPadding`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The setting of the *LeftPadding* property for a single cell overrides the setting of the *LeftPadding* property for the entire table.
Example

This example sets the left padding for the first table in the active document to 40 pixels.

```
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).LeftPadding = _
    PixelsToPoints(40, False)
```
Length Property

When the AutoLength property of the specified callout is set to False, the Length property returns the length (in points) of the first segment of the callout line (the segment attached to the text callout box). Applies only to callouts whose lines consist of more than one segment (types msoCalloutThree and msoCalloutFour). Read-only Single.

expression.Length

expression  Required. An expression that returns a CalloutFormat object.
Remarks

This property is read-only. Use the `CustomLength` method to set the value of this property for the `CalloutFormat` object.
Example

This example specifies that if the first line segment in the callout named "co1" has a fixed length, then the length of the first line segment in the callout named "co2" will also be fixed at that same length. For the example to work, both callouts must have multiple-segment lines.

Dim sngLength As Single

With ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With .Item("co1").Callout
        If Not .AutoLength Then sngLength = .Length
    End With
    If sngLength Then _
        .Item("co2").Callout.CustomLength sngLength
    End With
End With
**Letterhead Property**

**True** if space is reserved for a preprinted letterhead in a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note**  The **LetterheadSize** property controls the size of the reserved letterhead space.

*expression*.**Letterhead**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **LetterContent** object.
Example

This example creates a new `LetterContent` object, reserves an inch of space at the top of the page for a preprinted letterhead, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the `RunLetterWizard` method.

```vba
Dim lcNew As LetterContent
Set lcNew = New LetterContent
With lcNew
   .Letterhead = True
   .LetterheadLocation = wdLetterTop
   .LetterheadSize = InchesToPoints(1)
End With
ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard _
   LetterContent:=lcNew, WizardMode:=True
```
LetterheadLocation Property

Returns or sets the location of the preprinted letterhead in a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write WdLetterheadLocation.

WdLetterheadLocation can be one of these WdLetterheadLocation constants.
- wdLetterBottom
- wdLetterLeft
- wdLetterRight
- wdLetterTop

expression.LetterheadLocation

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example creates a new LetterContent object, reserves an inch of space at the top of the page for a preprinted letterhead, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the RunLetterWizard method.

Dim lcNew As LetterContent

Set lcNew = New LetterContent

With lcNew
    .Letterhead = True
    .LetterheadLocation = wdLetterTop
    .LetterheadSize = InchesToPoints(1)
End With

ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=lcNew
LetterheadSize Property

Returns or sets the amount of space (in points) to be reserved for a preprinted letterhead in a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write Single.

expression.LetterheadSize

expression  Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example retrieves the Letter Wizard elements from the active document, changes the preprinted letterhead settings, and then uses the `SetLetterContent` method to update the active document to reflect the changes.

```vba
Set myLetterContent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
With myLetterContent
    .Letterhead = True
    .LetterheadLocation = wdLetterTop
    .LetterheadSize = InchesToPoints(1.5)
End With
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=myLetterContent
```
Show All
LetterStyle Property

Returns or sets the layout of a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write \texttt{WdLetterStyle}.

\texttt{WdLetterStyle} can be one of these \texttt{WdLetterStyle} constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdFullBlock}
  \item \texttt{wdModifiedBlock}
  \item \texttt{wdSemiBlock}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{LetterStyle}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{LetterContent} object.
Example

This example creates a new LetterContent object, selects a letter style, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the RunLetterWizard method.

Set aLetterContent = New LetterContent
aLetterContent.LetterStyle = wdFullBlock
ActiveDocument.RunLetterWizard _
LetterContent:=aLetterContent, WizardMode:=True
Level Property

- **Level property as it applies to the** HeadingStyle object.

  Returns or sets the level for the heading style in a table of contents or table of figures. Read/write Integer.

  \textit{expression}.Level

  \textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a HeadingStyle object.

- **Level property as it applies to the** Subdocument object.

  Returns the heading level used to create the subdocument. Read-only Long.

  \textit{expression}.Level

  \textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a Subdocument object.
Example

As it applies to the **HeadingStyle** object.

This example adds a table of contents at the insertion point in the active document, and then it changes the levels for the heading styles.

```vba
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add _
    Range:=Selection.Range, _
    RightAlignPageNumbers:=True, _
    UseHeadingStyles:=True, _
    UpperHeadingLevel:=1, _
    LowerHeadingLevel:=3, _
    IncludePageNumbers:=True, _
    TableID:=wdTOCFormal
With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1).HeadingStyles
    .Add Style:="Title", Level:=1
    .Add Style:="SubTitle", Level:=2
    .Add Style:="List Bullet", Level:=3
End With
With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1)
    .HeadingStyles(1).Level = 2
    .HeadingStyles(2).Level = 4
    .HeadingStyles(3).Level = 6
End With
```

As it applies to the **Subdocument** object.

This example looks through each subdocument in the active document and displays the subdocument's heading level.

```vba
i = 1
If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Count > = 1 Then
    For each s in ActiveDocument.Subdocuments
        MsgBox "The heading level for SubDoc " & i _
            & " is " & s.Level
        i = i + 1
    Next s
Else
    MsgBox "There are no subdocuments defined."
End If
```
Line Property

Returns a LineFormat object that contains line formatting properties for the specified shape. (For a line, the LineFormat object represents the line itself; for a shape with a border, the LineFormat object represents the border.) Read-only.
**Example**

This example adds a blue dashed line to myDocument.

```
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
    .DashStyle = msoLineDashDotDot
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(50, 0, 128)
End With
```

This example adds a cross to myDocument and then sets its border to be 8 points thick and red.

```
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeCross, 10, 10, 50, 70).Line
    .Weight = 8
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(255, 0, 0)
End With
```
LineBetween Property

**True** if vertical lines appear between all the columns in the `TextColumns` collection. Can be **True**, **False**, or **wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.

`expression.LineBetween`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `TextColumns` collection object.
Example

This example cycles through each section in the active document and displays a message box if the text columns in the section are separated by vertical lines.

\[\begin{align*}
i &= 1 \\
\text{For each } s \text{ in } \text{ActiveDocument.Sections} & \text{ \quad If } s.\text{PageSetup.TextColumns.}^{\text{LineBetween}} = \text{ True Then} \\
& \quad \quad \text{MsgBox "The columns in section "} & \text{ \& } i & \text{ \& " contain lines."} \\
& \quad \quad \text{End If} \\
& \quad i &= i + 1 \\
\text{Next } s\end{align*}\]
**LineNumbering Property**

Returns or sets the `LineNumbering` object that represents the line numbers for the specified `PageSetup` object.

`expression.LineNumbering`

`expression`   Required. An expression that returns a `PageSetup` object.
Remarks

You must be in print layout view to see line numbering.
Example

This example enables line numbering for the active document.


This example enables line numbering for a document named "MyDocument.doc" The starting number is set to one, every fifth line number is shown, and the numbering is continuous throughout all sections in the document.

set myDoc = Documents("MyDocument.doc")
With myDoc.PageSetup.LineNumbering
    .Active = True
    .StartingNumber = 1
    .CountBy = 5
    .RestartMode = wdRestartContinuous
End With

This example sets the line numbering in the active document equal to the line numbering in MyDocument.doc.

    .PageSetup.LineNumbering
Lines Property

Returns a Lines collection that represents the lines in a specified portion of text in a page.

expression.Lines

expression Required. An expression that returns a Rectangle object.
Remarks

Use the Lines collection and related objects and properties to programmatically define page layout in a document.
Example

The following example accesses the collection of lines in the first rectangle in the first page of the active document if the specified rectangle contains text.

Dim objRectangle As Rectangle
Dim objLines As Lines

Set objRectangle = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow_.Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles(1)

If objRectangle.RectangleType = wdTextRectangle Then _
  Set objLines = objRectangle.Lines
LineSpacing Property

Returns or sets the line spacing (in points) for the specified paragraphs. Read/write Single.
Remarks

The LineSpacing property can be set after the LineSpacingRule property has been set to:

**wdLineSpaceAtLeast** the line spacing can be greater than or equal to, but never less than, the specified LineSpacing value.

**wdLineSpaceExactly** the line spacing never changes from the specified LineSpacing value, even if a larger font is used within the paragraph.

**wdLineSpaceMultiple** a LineSpacing property value must be specified, in points.

Use the LinesToPoints method to convert a number of lines to the corresponding value in points. For example, LinesToPoints(2) returns the value 24.
Example

This example sets the line spacing for the first paragraph in the active document to always be at least 12 points.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1)
    .LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceAtLeast
    .LineSpacing = 12
End With

This example triple-spaces the lines in the selected paragraphs.

With Selection.Paragraphs
    .LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceMultiple
    .LineSpacing = LinesToPoints(3)
End With
LineSpacingRule Property

Returns or sets the line spacing for the specified paragraphs. Read/write **WdLineSpacing**.

WdLineSpacing can be one of these WdLineSpacing constants.

- **wdLineSpace1pt5**
- **wdLineSpaceAtLeast**
- **wdLineSpaceDouble**
- **wdLineSpaceExactly**
- **wdLineSpaceMultiple**
- **wdLineSpaceSingle**

expression.LineSpacingRule

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use `wdLineSpaceSingle`, `wdLineSpace1pt5`, or `wdLineSpaceDouble` to set the line spacing to one of these values. To set the line spacing to an exact number of points or to a multiple number of lines, you must also set the `LineSpacing` property.
Example

This example double-spaces the lines in the first paragraph of the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).LineSpacingRule = _
    wdLineSpaceDouble
```

This example returns the line spacing rule used for the first paragraph in the selection.

```
lrule = Selection.Paragraphs(1).LineSpacingRule
```
LinesPage Property

Returns or sets the number of lines per page in the document grid. Read/write Single.

expression.LinesPage

expression    Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Example

This example sets the number of lines per page to 35 for the active document.

LinesToDrop Property

Returns or sets the height (in lines) of the specified dropped capital letter. Read/write Long.

expression.LinesToDrop

expression Required. An expression that returns a DropCap object.
Example

This example formats the first character in the active document as a dropped capital letter with a height of three lines.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap
    .Enable
    .Position = wdDropNormal
    .LinesToDrop = 3
End With
LineStyle Property

Returns or sets the border line style for the specified object. Read/write WdLineStyle.

WdLineStyle can be one of these WdLineStyle constants.

- wdLineStyleDashDot
- wdLineStyleDashDotDot
- wdLineStyleDashDotStroked
- wdLineStyleDashLargeGap
- wdLineStyleDashSmallGap
- wdLineStyleDot
- wdLineStyleDouble
- wdLineStyleDoubleWavy
- wdLineStyleEmboss3D
- wdLineStyleEngrave3D
- wdLineStyleInset
- wdLineStyleNone
- wdLineStyleOutset
- wdLineStyleSingle
- wdLineStyleSingleWavy
- wdLineStyleThickThinLargeGap
- wdLineStyleThickThinMedGap
- wdLineStyleThickThinSmallGap
- wdLineStyleThickThickLargeGap
- wdLineStyleThickThickMedGap
- wdLineStyleThickThickSmallGap
- wdLineStyleThickThickThinLargeGap
- wdLineStyleThickThickThinMedGap
- wdLineStyleThickThickThinSmallGap
- wdLineStyleTriple
expression.LineStyle

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Border object.
Remarks

Setting the **LineStyle** property for a range that refers to individual characters or words applies a character border.

Setting the **LineStyle** property for a paragraph or range of paragraphs applies a paragraph border. Use the **InsideLineStyle** property to apply a border between consecutive paragraphs.

Setting the **LineStyle** property for a section applies a page border around the pages in the section.
Example

If the selection is a paragraph or a collapsed selection, this example adds a single 0.75-point paragraph border above the selection. If the selection doesn't include a paragraph, a border is applied around the selected text.

With Selection.Borders(wdBorderTop)
    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    .LineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
End With

This example adds a double 1.5-point border below each frame in the active document.

For Each aFrame In ActiveDocument.Frames
    With aFrame.Borders(wdBorderBottom)
        .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
        .LineWidth = wdLineWidth150pt
    End With
Next aFrame

The following example applies a border around the fourth word in the active document. Applying a single border (in this example, a top border) to text applies a border around the text.

ActiveDocument.Words(4).Borders(wdBorderTop)_
    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
**LineType Property**

Returns a `wdLineType` constant that indicates whether a line is a text line or a table row.

`wdLineType` can be one of the following `wdLineType` constants.

- `wdTableRow`
- `wdTextLine`

`expression.LineType`

`expression`   Required. An expression that returns a `Line` object.
Example

The following example creates a reference to the table if the specified line type is **wdTableRow**.

Dim objLine As Line
Dim objTable As Table

Set objLine = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.
Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles(1).Lines.Item(1)

If objLine.LineType = wdTableRow Then _
Set objTable = objLine.Range.Tables(1)
**LineUnitAfter Property**

Returns or sets the amount of spacing (in gridlines) after the specified paragraphs. Read/write **Single**.

*expression*.**LineUnitAfter**

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example sets the spacing after the first paragraph in the active document to one gridline.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).LineUnitAfter = 1
LineUnitBefore Property

Returns or sets the amount of spacing (in gridlines) before the specified paragraphs. Read/write Single.

expression.LineUnitBefore

description  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example sets the spacing before the second paragraph in the active document to one gridline.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).LineUnitBefore = 1
LineWidth Property

Returns or sets the line width of an object's border. Returns a WdLineWidth constant or wdUndefined if the object either has no borders or has borders with more than one line width. Read/write.

WdLineWidth can be one of these WdLineWidth constants.

- wdLineWidth025pt
- wdLineWidth050pt
- wdLineWidth075pt
- wdLineWidth100pt
- wdLineWidth150pt
- wdLineWidth225pt
- wdLineWidth300pt
- wdLineWidth450pt
- wdLineWidth600pt

*expression*.LineWidth

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a Border object.
Remarks

If the specified line width isn't available for the border's line style, this property generates an error. To determine the line widths available for a particular line style, see the **Borders and Shading** dialog box (**Format** menu).
**Example**

This example adds a border below the first row in the first table of the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Borders(wdBorderBottom)
        .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        .LineWidth = wdLineWidth050pt
    End With
End If
```

This example adds a wavy, red line to the left of the selection.

```vba
With Selection.Borders(wdBorderLeft)
    .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingleWavy
    .LineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
    .ColorIndex = wdRed
End With
```
LinkedStyle Property

Returns or sets the name of the style that's linked to the specified ListLevel object. Read/write String. 

expression.LinkedStyle

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ListLevel object.
Example

This example sets the variable `myListTemp` to the first list template (excluding `None`) on the **Outline Numbered** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box (Format menu). Each level in the list has a matching heading style linked to it.

```vba
Set myListTemp = _
    ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).ListTemplates(1)
For Each mylevel In myListTemp.ListLevels
    mylevel.LinkedStyle = "Heading " & mylevel.index
Next mylevel
```
LinkFormat Property

Returns a LinkFormat object that represents the link options of the specified field, inline shape, or shape that's linked to a file. Read/only.
Example

This example inserts a graphic as an inline shape (using an INCLUDEPICTURE field) and then displays the source name (Tiles.bmp).

Set iShape = ActiveDocument.InlineShapes_.
  .AddPicture(FileName:="C:\windows\Tiles.bmp", _
    LinkToFile:=True, SaveWithDocument:=False, _
    Range:=Selection.Range)
MsgBox iShape.LinkFormat.SourceName

This example updates any fields in the active document that aren't updated automatically.

For Each afield In ActiveDocument.Fields
  If afield.LinkFormat.AutoUpdate = False _
    Then afield.LinkFormat.Update
Next afield
LinkStyle Property

Sets or returns a **Variant** that represents a link between a paragraph and a character style. Read/write.

`expression.LinkStyle`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Style** object.
Remarks

When a character style and a paragraph style are linked, the two styles take on the same character formatting.
**Example**

This example creates and formats a new character style, and then it links the character style to the built-in heading style "Heading 1" so that the "Heading 1" style takes on the character formatting of the newly added style.

Sub LinkHeadStyle()
    Dim styChar1 As Style
    Set styChar1 = ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(Name:="Heading 1 Charac Type:=wdStyleTypeCharacter)
    With styChar1
        .Font.Name = "Verdana"
        .Font.Bold = True
        .Font.Shadow = True
        With .Font.Borders(1)
            .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
            .LineWidth = wdLineWidth300pt
            .Color = wdColorDarkRed
        End With
    End With
    ActiveDocument.Styles("Heading 1").LinkStyle = ActiveDocument._
    .Styles("Heading 1 Characters")
    With ActiveDocument.Content
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        .InsertAfter "New Linked Style"
        .Select
    End With
    Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    Selection.Style = ActiveDocument.Styles("Heading 1")
End Sub
LinkToPrevious Property

True if the specified header or footer is linked to the corresponding header or footer in the previous section. When a header or footer is linked, its contents are the same as in the previous header or footer. Read/write Boolean.

expression.LinkToPrevious

expression Required. An expression that returns a HeaderFooter object.
Remarks

Because the `LinkToPrevious` property is set to `True` by default, you can add headers, footers, and page numbers to your entire document by working with the headers, footers, and page numbers in the first section. For instance, the following example adds page numbers to the header on all pages in all sections of the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Sections(1)_
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.Add
```

The `LinkToPrevious` property applies to each header or footer individually. For example, the `LinkToPrevious` property could be set to `True` for the even-numbered-page header but `False` for the even-numbered-page footer.
Example

The first part of this example creates a new document with two sections. The second part creates unique headers for even-numbered and odd-numbered pages in sections one and two in the new document.

```vba
Documents.Add
With Selection
    For j = 1 To 4
        .TypeParagraph
        .InsertBreak
        .TypeParagraph
    Next j
End With
With ActiveDocument
    .Paragraphs(5).Range.InsertBreak Type:=wdSectionBreakNextPage
    .PageSetup.OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter = True
End With
With ActiveDocument.Sections(2)
    With .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)
        .LinkToPrevious = False
        .Range.InsertBefore "Section 2 Odd Header"
    End With
    With .Headers(wdHeaderFooterEvenPages)
        .LinkToPrevious = False
        .Range.InsertBefore "Section 2 Even Header"
    End With
End With
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).
        .Range.InsertBefore "Section 1 Odd Header"
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterEvenPages).
        .Range.InsertBefore "Section 1 Even Header"
End With
```
List Property

Returns a List object that represents the first formatted list contained in the specified ListFormat object.

expression.List

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.
Remarks

If the first paragraph in the range for the ListFormat object is not formatted as a list, the List property returns nothing.
**Example**

This example returns the first list in the selection, and then it applies the first list template (excluding None) on the **Numbered** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box (**Format** menu). The selection can only contain one list.

```vba
Set mylist = Selection.Range.ListFormat.List
mylist.ApplyListTemplate_
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery) _
    .ListTemplates(1)
```
ListEntries Property

Returns a ListEntries collection that represents all the items in a DropDown object.

expression.ListEntries

expression Required. An expression that returns a DropDown object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example retrieves the text of the active item from the drop-down form field named "DropDown1."

```vba
Set myField = ActiveDocument.FormFields("DropDown1").DropDown
num = myField.Value
myName = myField.ListEntries(num).Name
```

This example retrieves the total number of items in the active drop-down form field (the document should be protected for forms). If there are two or more items, this example sets the second item as the active item.

```vba
Set myField = Selection.FormFields(1)
If myfield.Type = wdFieldFormDropDown Then
    num = myField.DropDown.ListEntries.Count
    If num >= 2 Then myField.DropDown.Value = 2
End If
```
ListFormat Property

Returns a ListFormat object that represents all the list formatting characteristics of a range. Read-only.
Example

This example sets the variable myDoc to a range that includes paragraphs three through six of the active document. The example then either applies the default outline-numbered list format to the range or removes it, depending on whether or not the format was already applied to the range.

Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = _
    myDoc.Range(Start:= myDoc.Paragraphs(3).Range.Start, _
myRange.ListFormat.ApplyOutlineNumberDefault

This example applies the second list template on the Numbered tab in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box to all the paragraphs in the selection.

Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(2)
ListGalleries Property

Returns a ListGalleries collection that represents the three list template galleries (Bulleted, Numbered, and Outline Numbered). Each gallery corresponds to a tab in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box (Format menu).

expression.ListGalleries

expression    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the variable mylsttmp to the second list template on the Outline Numbered tab in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box. The example then applies that template to the first list in the active document.

Set mylsttmp = _
   ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).ListTemplates(2)
ActiveDocument.Lists(1).ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=mylsttmp

This example cycles through the ListGalleries collection and changes the templates in each list template gallery back to the built-in template.

For Each listgal In ListGalleries
    For i = 1 To 7
        listgal.Reset(i)
    Next i
Next listgal
ListLevelNumber Property

ListLevelNumber property as it applies to the ListFormat object.

Returns or sets the list level for the first paragraph in the specified ListFormat object. Read/write Long.

expression.ListLevelNumber

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.

ListLevelNumber property as it applies to the Style object.

Returns the list level for the specified style. Read-only Long.

expression.ListLevelNumber

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Style object.
Example

As it applies to the ListFormat object.

This example returns the list level for the third paragraph in the active document.

lev = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range.ListFormat.ListLevelNumber

As it applies to the Style object.

This example displays the list level for the Heading 3 style.

Msgbox ActiveDocument/styles(wdStyleHeading3).ListLevelNumber
ListLevels Property

Returns a ListLevels collection that represents all the levels for the specified ListTemplate.

expression.ListLevels

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ListTemplate object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the variable `myListTemp` to the first list template (excluding `None`) on the **Outline Numbered** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box (**Format** menu). Each level in the list has a matching heading style linked to it.

```vba
Set myListTemp = _
    ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).ListTemplates(1)
For Each mylevel In myListTemp.ListLevels
    mylevel.LinkedStyle = "Heading " & mylevel.index
Next mylevel
```
ListParagraphs Property

Returns a ListParagraphs collection that represents all the numbered paragraphs in the list, document, or range. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds a yellow background to each numbered or bulleted paragraph in the first document.

For Each numpar In Documents(1).ListParagraphs
    numpar.Shading.BackgroundPatternColorIndex = wdYellow
Next numpar

This example double underlines the paragraphs in the second list in the active document.

For Each mypara In ActiveDocument.Lists(2).ListParagraphs
    mypara.Range.Underline = wdUnderlineDouble
Next mypara
ListPictureBullet Property

Returns the InlineShape object that represents the picture used as a bullet in a picture bullet list.

expression.ListPictureBullet

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.
Example

This example sets the height and width of the selected picture bullet. This example assumes that the insertion point in the document is located in a paragraph formatted with a picture bullet.

Sub ListPictBullet()
    With Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListPictureBullet
        .Width = InchesToPoints(Inches:=0.5)
        .Height = InchesToPoints(Inches:=0.05)
    End With
End Sub
Lists Property

Returns a Lists collection that contains all the formatted lists in the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example formats the selection as a numbered list. The example then displays a message box that reports the number of lists in the active document.

Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate _
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(2)
MsgBox "This document has " & ActiveDocument.Lists.Count _
    & " lists."

This example formats the third list in the active document with the default bulleted list format. If the list is already formatted with a bulleted list format, the example removes the formatting.

If ActiveDocument.Lists.Count >= 3 Then
    ActiveDocument.Lists(3).Range.ListFormat.ApplyBulletDefault
End If

This example displays a message box that reports the number of items in each list in MyLetter.doc.

Set myDoc = Documents("MyLetter.doc")
i = myDoc.Lists.Count
For each li in myDoc.Lists
    MsgBox "List " & i & " has " & li.CountNumberedItems _
        & " items."
    i = i - 1
Next li
ListSelection Property

Sets or returns a **Long** that represents the index number of the selected item in a smart document list box control.

```
expression.ListSelection
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **SmartTagAction** object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, please see the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
**Example**

The following example selects the third item in the specified list box control. This example assumes that the first action for the first smart tag in the active document is a list box control.

```vba
ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1).ListSelection = 3
```
ListString Property

Returns a String that represents the appearance of the list value of the first paragraph in the range for the specified ListFormat object. For example, the second paragraph in an alphabetic list would return B. Read-only.

expression.ListString

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.
Remarks

For a bulleted list, you will need to apply the correct font in order to see the string. Most bullets use the Symbol or Wingdings font.

Use the ListValue property to return the numeric value of the paragraph.
Example

This example displays both the numeric value of the first paragraph in the selection and the string representation of the list value.

\[ v = \text{Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListValue} \]
\[ \text{lstring} = \text{Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListString} \]
\[ \text{MsgBox "List value " & v & " is represented by the string " & lstring} \]
ListTemplate Property

Returns a ListTemplate object that represents the list formatting for the specified Style or ListFormat object.

expression.ListTemplate

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

A list template includes all the formatting that defines a particular list. Each of the seven formats (excluding None) found on each of the tabs in the Bullets and Numbering dialog box (Format menu) corresponds to a list template. Documents and templates can also contain collections of list templates.

If the first paragraph in the range for the ListFormat object is not formatted as a list, the ListTemplate property returns Nothing.
**Example**

This example checks to see which list template is used for the second paragraph in the active document, and then it applies that list template to the selection.

```vba
Set myltemp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.ListFormat.ListTemplate
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=myltemp
```
ListTemplates Property

Returns a ListTemplates collection that represents all the list formats for the specified document, template, or list gallery. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the variable mytemp to the first list template on the **Outline Numbered** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box. The template is modified to use lowercase letters for each level, and it's applied to the second list in the active document.

```vba
Set mytemp = ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).ListTemplates(1)
For each lev in mytemp.ListLevels
    lev.NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleLowercaseLetter
Next lev
ActiveDocument.Lists(2).ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=mytemp
```

This example displays the number of list templates used in the active document.

```vba
Msgbox ActiveDocument.ListTemplates.Count
```
**ListType Property**

Returns the type of lists that are contained in the range for the specified `ListFormat` object. Read only `WdListType`.

WdListType can be one of these WdListType constants.

- `wdListBullet`
- `wdListListNumOnly`
- `wdListMixedNumbering`
- `wdListNoNumbering`
- `wdListOutlineNumbering`
- `wdListPictureBullet`
- `wdListSimpleNumbering`

`expression.ListType`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat.
Remarks

The constant `wdListListNumOnly` refers to LISTNUM fields, which are fields that can be added within the text of a paragraph.
Example

This example checks to see if the first list in the active document is a simple numbered list. If it is, the fourth list template on the **Numbered** tab of the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box (**Format** menu) is applied.

```vba
Set myList = ActiveDocument.Lists(1)
If myList.Range.ListFormat.ListType = wdListSimpleNumbering Then
  myList.ApplyListTemplate
    ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery)
  .ListTemplates(4)
End If
```
**ListValue Property**

Returns the numeric value of the first paragraph in the range for the specified `ListFormat` object. For example, the `ListValue` property applied to the second paragraph in an alphabetic list would return 2. Read-only `Long`.

`expression.ListValue`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `ListFormat` object.
Remarks

Use the `ListString` property to return a string that represents the list value.

If the `ListFormat` object applies to a bulleted list, the `ListValue` property returns 1.

If the `ListFormat` object applies to an outline-numbered list, the `ListValue` property returns the numeric value of the first paragraph as it occurs in the sequence of paragraphs at the same level. For example, if the first paragraph for a specified `ListFormat` object were numbered "A.2," the `ListValue` would return 2.

This property will not return the value for a LISTNUM field.
Example

This example displays both the numeric value of the first paragraph in the selection and the string representation of that value.

\[
v = \text{Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListValue} \\
l\text{string} = \text{Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListString} \\
\text{MsgBox "List value "} & v \\
& " is represented by the string " & l\text{string}
\]
LocalNetworkFile Property

**True** if Microsoft Word creates a local copy of a file on the user's machine when editing a file stored on a network server. Read/write **Boolean**.

\[expression.\text{LocalNetworkFile}\]

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example instructs Word to not make a local copy of files stored on a server.

Sub LocalFile()
    Application.Options.LocalNetworkFile = False
End Sub
Location Property

Location property as it applies to the EndnoteOptions and Endnotes objects.

Returns or sets the position of all endnotes. Read/write WdEndnoteLocation. WdEndnoteLocation can be one of these WdEndnoteLocation constants.
wdEndOfDocument
wdEndOfSection

expression.Location

description Required. An expression that returns an Endnotes or EndnoteOptions object.

Location property as it applies to the FootnoteOptions and Footnotes objects.

Returns or sets the position of all footnotes. Read/write WdFootnoteLocation.

WdFootnoteLocation can be one of these WdFootnoteLocation constants.
wdBeneathText
wdBottomOfPage

expression.Location

description Required. An expression that returns a Footnotes or FootnoteOptions object.
Example

As it applies to the `EndnoteOptions` and `Endnotes` objects.

This example positions all endnotes at the end of sections.

ActiveDocument.Endnotes.Location = wdEndOfSection

As it applies to the `FootnoteOptions` and `Footnotes` objects.

This example positions footnotes at the bottom of each page.

ActiveDocument.Footnotes.Location = wdBottomOfPage
LockAnchor Property

LockAnchor property as it applies to the Frame object.

**True** if the specified frame is locked. The frame anchor indicates where the frame will appear in Normal view. You cannot reposition a locked frame anchor. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.LockAnchor

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Frame** object.

LockAnchor property as it applies to the Shape and ShapeRange objects.

**True** if the specified **Shape** or **ShapeRange** object's anchor is locked to the anchoring range. When a shape has a locked anchor, you cannot move the shape's anchor by dragging it (the anchor doesn't move as the shape is moved). Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.LockAnchor

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

A **Shape** object is anchored to a range of text, but you can position it anywhere on the page. The shape is anchored to the beginning of the first paragraph that contains the anchoring range. A shape will always remain on the same page as its anchor.
Example

As it applies to the **Frame** object.

This example locks the anchor of the first frame in section two of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sections(2).Range
If TypeName(myRange) <> "Nothing" And myRange.Frames.Count > 0 Then
    myRange.Frames(1).LockAnchor = True
End If
```

As it applies to the **Shape** and **ShapeRange** objects.

This example creates a new document, adds a shape to it, and then locks the shape's anchor.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
Set myShape = myDoc.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeBalloon, _
    100, 100, 140, 70)
myShape.LockAnchor = True
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowObjectAnchors = True
```

This example returns a message that states the lock status for each shape in the active document.

```vba
For x = 1 to ActiveDocument.Shapes.Count
    MsgBox "Shape " & x & " is locked - " & _
        & ActiveDocument.Shapes(x).LockAnchor
Next x
```
LockAspectRatio Property

**MsoTrue** if the specified shape retains its original proportions when you resize it. **MsoFalse** if you can change the height and width of the shape independently of one another when you resize it. Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
- **msoCTrue**
- **msoFalse**
- **msoTriStateMixed**
- **msoTriStateToggle**
- **msoTrue**

`expression.LockAspectRatio`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a cube to myDocument. The cube can be moved and resized but not re-proportioned.

    Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
    myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeCube, _,
        50, 50, 100, 200).LockAspectRatio = msoTrue
Locked Property

Locked property as it applies to the Field, LinkFormat, MailMergeField, and Subdocument objects.

**Subdocument** object: True if a subdocument in a master document is locked.

**LinkFormat** object: True if a Field, InlineShape, or Shape object is locked to prevent automatic updating. If you use this property with a Shape object that's a floating linked picture (a picture added with the AddPicture method of the Shapes object), an error occurs.

**Field** or MailMergeField object: True if the specified field is locked. When a field is locked, you cannot update the field results.

Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.Locked

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Locked property as it applies to the **Fields** object.

True if all fields in the **Fields** collection are locked. Can be True, False, or wdUndefined (if some of the fields in the collection are locked). Read/write **Long**.

expression.Locked

expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Fields** object.
Example

As it applies to the Subdocument object.

This example checks the first subdocument in the specified master document and sets the master document to allow only comments if the subdocument is locked.

If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).Locked = True Then
    ActiveDocument.Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyComments
End If

As it applies to the Fields object.

This example inserts a DATE field at the beginning of the selection and then locks the field.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myField = ActiveDocument.Fields.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    Type:=wdFieldDate)
myField.Locked = True

This example locks all the fields in the selection.

Selection.Fields.Locked = True

This example displays a message if some of the fields in the active document are locked.

Set theFields = ActiveDocument.Fields
If theFields.Locked = wdUndefined Then
    MsgBox "Some fields are locked"
ElseIf theFields.Locked = False Then
    MsgBox "No fields are locked"
ElseIf theFields.Locked = True Then
    MsgBox "All fields are locked"
End If
LowerHeadingLevel Property

Returns or sets the ending heading level for a table of contents or table of figures. Corresponds to the ending value used with the \o switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. Read/write Long.

expression.LowerHeadingLevel

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the \texttt{UpperHeadingLevel} property to set the starting heading level. For example, to set the TOC field syntax \{TOC \o "1-3"\}, set the \texttt{LowerHeadingLevel} property to 3 and the \texttt{UpperHeadingLevel} property to 1.
Example

This example formats the first table of contents in the active document to show entries formatted with the Heading 2, Heading 3, and Heading 4 styles.

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1)
        .UseHeadingStyles = True
        .UpperHeadingLevel = 2
        .LowerHeadingLevel = 4
    End With
End If
MacroContainer Property

Returns a Template or Document object that represents the template or document in which the module that contains the running procedure is stored.

expression.MacroContainer

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the name of the document or template in which the running procedure is stored.

Set cntnr = MacroContainer
MsgBox cntnr.Name
Magenta Property

Sets or returns a **Long** that represents the magenta component of a CMYK color. Read-only.

*expression.Magenta*

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates a new shape, then retrieves the four CMYK values from an existing shape in the active document, and then sets the CMYK fill color of the new shape to the same CMYK values.

Sub ReturnAndSetCMYK()
    Dim lngCyan As Long
    Dim lngMagenta As Long
    Dim lngYellow As Long
    Dim lngBlack As Long
    Dim shpHeart As Shape
    Dim shpStar As Shape

    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    Set shpStar = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape _
        (Type:=msoShape5pointStar, Left:=200, _
        Top:=100, Width:=150, Height:=150)

    'Get current shapes CMYK colors
    With shpHeart.Fill.ForeColor
        lngCyan = .Cyan
        lngMagenta = .Magenta
        lngYellow = .Yellow
        lngBlack = .Black
    End With

    'Set new shape to current shapes CMYK colors
    shpStar.Fill.ForeColor.SetCMYK _
        Cyan:=lngCyan, Magenta:=lngMagenta, _
        Yellow:=lngYellow, Black:=lngBlack
End Sub
Magnifier Property

**True** if the pointer is displayed as a magnifying glass in print preview, indicating that the user can click to zoom in on a particular area of the page or zoom out to see an entire page or spread of pages. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**Magnifier*

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

This property generates an error if the view is not print preview.
Example

This example switches to print preview and changes the pointer to an insertion point.

PrintPreview = True
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Magnifier = False
MailAddressFieldName Property

Returns or sets the name of the field that contains e-mail addresses that are used when the mail merge destination is electronic mail. Read/write String.

expression.MailAddressFieldName

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.
Example

This example merges the document named "FormLetter.doc" with its attached data document and sends the results to the e-mail addresses stored in the Email merge field.

With Documents("FormLetter.doc").MailMerge
  .MailAddressFieldName = "Email"
  .MailSubject = "Amazing offer"
  .Destination = wdSendToEmail
  .Execute
End With
MailAsAttachment Property

**True** if the merge documents are sent as attachments when the mail merge destination is an e-mail message or a fax. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.MailAsAttachment

*expression*    Required. An expression that returns a **MailMerge** object.
Example

This example performs a mail merge operation and sends the merge results as attachments to e-mail messages. The e-mail addresses are stored in the MailAddress merge field.

With Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge
  .MailAsAttachment = True
  .Destination = wdSendToEmail
  .MailSubject = "Special offer"
  .MailAddressFieldName = "MailAddress"
  .Execute
End With
MailEnvelop Property

Returns an MsoEnvelope object that represents an e-mail header for a document.

expression.MailEnvelope

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

This example sets the comments for the e-mail header of the active document.

Sub HeaderComments()

    ActiveDocument.MailEnvelope.Introduction = _
        "Please review this document and let me know " & _
        "what you think. I need your input by Friday." & _
        "Thanks."

End Sub
MailFormat Property

Returns a **WdMailMergeMailFormat** constant that represents the format to use when the mail merge destination is an e-mail message. Read/write.

WdMailMergeMailFormat can be one of these WdMailMergeMailFormat constants.

- **wdMailFormatHTML** Sends mail merge e-mail documents using HTML format.
- **wdMailFormatPlainText** Sends mail merge e-mail documents using plain text.

**expression.MailFormat**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **MailMerge** object.
Remarks

The **MailFormat** property is ignored if the **MailAsAttachment** property is set to **True**.
Example

This example merges the active document to an e-mail message and formats it using HTML.

Sub MergeDestination()
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
        .Destination = wdSendToEmail
        .MailAsAttachment = False
        .MailFormat = wdMailFormatHTML
        .Execute
    End With
End Sub
MailingInstructions Property

Returns or sets the mailing instruction text for a letter created by the Letter Wizard (for example, "Certified Mail"). Read/write String.

expression.MailingInstructions

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example retrieves the Letter Wizard elements from the active document, changes the text of the mailing instructions, and then uses the `SetLetterContent` method to update the active document to reflect the changes.

```vba
Set myLetterContent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
myLetterContent.MailingInstructions = "Air Mail"
ActiveDocument.SetLetterContent LetterContent:=myLetterContent
```

This example creates a new `LetterContent` object, sets several properties (including the mailing instruction text), and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the `RunLetterWizard` method.

```vba
Set myContent = New LetterContent
With myContent
    .RecipientReference = "In reply to:
    .Salutation = "Hello"
    .MailingInstructions = "Certified Mail"
End With
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=myContent
```
MailingLabel Property

Returns a **MailingLabel** object that represents a mailing label.

*expression*.MailingLabel

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Example

This example creates a new Avery 2160 mini-label document for a specified address.

```vb
addr = "Dave Edson" & vbCr & "123 Skye St." & vbCr & "Our Town, WA 98004"
Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument
    .Name:="2160 mini", .Address:=addr, .ExtractAddress:=False
```
MailMerge Property

Returns a MailMerge object that represents the mail merge functionality for the specified document. Read-only.

Note The MailMerge object is available regardless of whether the specified document is a mail merge main document. Use the State property to determine the current state of the mail merge operation.
Example

This example executes a mail merge if the active document is a main document with an attached data source.

```vba
Set myMerge = ActiveDocument.MailMerge
If myMerge.State = wdMainAndDataSource Then myMerge.Execute
```

This example merges the main document with data records 1 through 4 and sends the merge documents to the printer.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
    .DataSource.FirstRecord = 1
    .DataSource.LastRecord = 4
    .Destination = wdSendToPrinter
    .SuppressBlankLines = True
    .Execute
End With
```
MailMerge DataView Property

**True** if mail merge data is displayed instead of mail merge fields in the specified window. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.MailMerge DataView

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

If the specified window isn't a main document, an error occurs.
Example

If the active document includes at least one mail merge field, this example displays mail merge data from the first record in the attached data source.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.ActiveRecord = 1
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = False
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.MailMergeDataView = True
End If
```

This example toggles between viewing mail merge fields and viewing the resulting data.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .ShowFieldCodes = False
    .MailMergeDataView = Not .MailMergeDataView
End With
```
MailMessage Property

Returns a `MailMessage` object that represents the active e-mail message.

`expression.MailMessage`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Application` object.
Example

This example displays the Select Names dialog box for the active e-mail message.

Application.MailMessage.DisplaySelectNamesDialog
MailSubject Property

Returns or sets the subject line used when the mail merge destination is electronic mail. Read/write String.

eexpression.MailSubject

eexpression Required. An expression that returns a MailMerge object.
Example

This example merges the document named "Offer.doc" with its attached data document. The results are sent to the e-mail addresses stored in the EmailNames merge field, and the subject of the mail message is "Amazing Offer."

With Documents("Offer.doc").MailMerge
  .MailAddressFieldName = "EmailNames"
  .MailSubject = "Amazing Offer"
  .Destination = wdSendToEmail
  .Execute
End With
MailSystem Property

Returns the mail system (or systems) installed on the host machine. Read-only \texttt{WdMailSystem}.

WdMailSystem can be one of these WdMailSystem constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdMAPI}
  \item \texttt{wdNoMailSystem}
  \item \texttt{wdMAPIandPowerTalk}
  \item \texttt{wdPowerTalk}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{expression.MailSystem}

\texttt{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above are available only in Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition. For additional information about these constants, consult the language reference Help included with Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition.
Example

This example displays the mail system installed on the host machine.

```vbnet
ms = Application.MailSystem
If ms <> wdNoMailSystem Then
    MsgBox "This machine has a mail system installed."
Else
    MsgBox "This machine has no mail system installed."
End If
```
MainDocumentType Property

Returns or sets the mail merge main document type. Read/write \texttt{WdMailMergeMainDocType}.

\texttt{WdMailMergeMainDocType} can be one of these \texttt{WdMailMergeMainDocType} constants.
\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{wdCatalog}
\item \texttt{wdDirectory}
\item \texttt{wdEMail}
\item \texttt{wdEnvelopes}
\item \texttt{wdFax}
\item \texttt{wdFormLetters}
\item \texttt{wdMailingLabels}
\item \texttt{wdNotAMergeDocument}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{MainDocumentType}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{MailMerge} object.

Remarks

If you set this property for a document that's already a main document, the attached data source is removed.
Example

This example creates a new document and makes it a catalog main document for a mail merge operation.

Set myDoc = Documents.Add
myDoc.MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdCatalog

This example determines whether the active document is a main document for a mail merge operation, and then it displays a message in the status bar.

Set doc = ActiveDocument
If doc.MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdNotAMergeDocument Then
    StatusBar = "Not a mail merge main document"
Else
    StatusBar = "Document is a mail merge main document."
End If
MAPIAvailable Property

**True** if MAPI is installed. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.MAPIAvailable

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Example

This example displays a message if MAPI is installed.

If Application. MAPIAvailable = True Then
    MsgBox "MAPI is available"
End If
MapPaperSize Property

True if documents formatted for another country's/region's standard paper size (for example, A4) are automatically adjusted so that they're printed correctly on your country's/region's standard paper size (for example, Letter). Read/write Boolean.

expression.MapPaperSize

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

This property affects only the printout of your document; its formatting is left unchanged.
Example

This example allows Microsoft Word to adjust paper size according to the country/region setting.

Options.MapPaperSize = True

This example returns the status of the Allow A4/Letter paper resizing option on the Print tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.MapPaperSize
MappedDataFields Property

Returns a `MappedDataFields` object that represents the mapped data fields available in Microsoft Word.

`expression.MappedDataFields`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `MailMergeDataSource` object.
Example

This example creates a tabbed list of the mapped data fields available in Word and the fields in the data source to which they are mapped. This example assumes that the current document is a mail merge document.

Sub MappedFields()
    Dim intCount As Integer
    Dim docCurrent As Document
    Dim docNew As Document

    On Error Resume Next
    Set docCurrent = ThisDocument
    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    'Add leader tab to new document
    docNew.Paragraphs.TabStops.Add _
        Position:=InchesToPoints(3.5), _
        Leader:=wdTabLeaderDots

    With docCurrent.MailMerge.DataSource
        'Insert heading paragraph for tabbed columns
        docNew.Content.InsertAfter "Word Mapped Data Field" _
            & vbTab & "Data Source Field"

        Do
            intCount = intCount + 1

            'Insert Word mapped data field name and the 'corresponding data source field name
            docNew.Content.InsertAfter .MappedDataFields( _
                Index:=intCount).Name & vbTab & _
                .MappedDataFields(Index:=intCount).DataFieldName

            'Insert paragraph
            docNew.Content.InsertParagraphAfter
        Loop Until intCount = .MappedDataFields.Count

    End With

End Sub
**MarginBottom Property**

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the bottom of the text frame and the bottom of the inscribed rectangle of the shape that contains the text. Read/write **Single**.

*expression*.MarginBottom

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a [TextFrame](#) object.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument, adds text to the rectangle, and then sets the margins for the text frame.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
    0, 0, 250, 140).TextFrame
    .TextRange.Text = "Here is some test text"
    .MarginBottom = 0
    .MarginLeft = 100
    .MarginRight = 0
    .MarginTop = 20
End With
MarginLeft Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the left edge of the text frame and the left edge of the inscribed rectangle of the shape that contains the text. Read/write Single.

expression.MarginLeft

expression  Required. An expression that returns a TextFrame object.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument, adds text to the rectangle, and then sets the margins for the text frame.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
    0, 0, 250, 140).TextFrame
    .TextRange.Text = "Here is some test text"
    .MarginBottom = 0
    .MarginLeft = 100
    .MarginRight = 0
    .MarginTop = 20
End With
```
MarginRight Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the right edge of the text frame and the right edge of the inscribed rectangle of the shape that contains the text. Read/write Single.

expression.MarginRight

expression Required. An expression that returns a TextFrame object.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument, adds text to the rectangle, and then sets the margins for the text frame.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
    0, 0, 250, 140).TextFrame
    .TextRange.Text = "Here is some test text"
    .MarginBottom = 0
    .MarginLeft = 100
    .MarginRight = 0
    .MarginTop = 20
End With
```
MarginTop Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the top of the text frame and the top of the inscribed rectangle of the shape that contains the text. Read/write Single.

expression.MarginTop

expression    Required. An expression that returns a **TextFrame** object.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument, adds text to the rectangle, and then sets the margins for the text frame.

    Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
    With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
        0, 0, 250, 140).TextFrame
        .TextRange.Text = "Here is some test text"
        .MarginBottom = 0
        .MarginLeft = 100
        .MarginRight = 0
        .MarginTop = 20
    End With
MarkComments Property

**True** if Microsoft Word marks the user's comments in e-mail messages. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.MarkComments

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **EMailOptions** object.
Remarks

This property marks comments with the value of the `MarkCommentsWith` property. The default value of the `MarkCommentsWith` property is the value of the `UserName` property.
Example

This example sets Word to mark comments in e-mail messages with the initials "WK."

Application.EmailOptions.MarkCommentsWith = "WK"
Application.EmailOptions.MarkComments = True
MarkCommentsWith Property

Returns or sets the string with which Microsoft Word marks comments in e-mail messages. Read/write String.

expression.MarkCommentsWith

expression Required. An expression that returns an EMailOptions object.
Remarks

The default value is the value of the UserName property.
Example

This example sets Word to mark comments in e-mail messages with the initials "WK."

Application.EmailOptions.MarkCommentsWith = "WK"
Application.EmailOptions.MarkComments = True
**MatchAlefHamza Property**

**True** if find operations match text with matching alef hamzas in an Arabic language document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.MatchAlefHamza

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the current find operation to match alef hamzas.

Selection.Find.MatchAlefHamza = True
**MatchAllWordForms Property**

**True** if all forms of the text to find are found by the find operation (for instance, if the text to find is "sit," "sat" and "sitting" are found as well). Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchAllWordForms`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

Use the Text property of the Find object or the FindText argument with the Execute method to specify the text to be searched for in a document.
Example

This example selects the next form of the word "sit" found in the selection or displays a message box if a form of "sit" isn't found.

With Selection.Find
   .MatchAllWordForms = True
   .Text = "sit"
   .Execute Format:=False
   If .Found = False Then MsgBox "Not Found"
End With
**MatchByte Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word distinguishes between full-width and half-width letters or characters during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example searches for the term "マイクロソフト" in the specified range without distinguishing between full-width and half-width characters.

```
With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .MatchWholeWord = True
    .MatchByte = False
    .Execute FindText:="マイクロソフト"
End With
```
**MatchCase Property**

**True** if the find operation is case sensitive. The default is **False**. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchCase`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

Use the Text property of the Find object or use the FindText argument with the Execute method to specify the text to be located in a document.
Example

This example selects the next occurrence of the word "library" in the selection, regardless of the case.

With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .MatchWholeWord = True
    .MatchCase = False
    .Execute FindText:="library"
End With
**MatchControl Property**

**True** if find operations match text with matching bidirectional control characters in a right-to-left language document. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchControl`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the current find operation to match bidirectional control characters.

`Selection.Find.MatchControl = True`
MatchDiacritics Property

**True** if find operations match text with matching diacritics in a right-to-left language document. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression**.MatchDiacritics

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the current find operation to match diacritics.

Selection.Find.MatchDiacritics = True
MatchFuzzy Property

**True** if Microsoft Word uses the nonspecific search options for Japanese text during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.MatchFuzzy

expression Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Example

This example conducts a nonspecific search for "ピアノ" in the selected range and selects the next occurrence (for example, "ピヤノ").

```vba
With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .Text = "ピアノ"
    .MatchFuzzy = True
    .Execute Format:=False, Forward:=True, Wrap:=wdFindContinue
End With
```
MatchFuzzyAY Property

*True* if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between "anship" and "anship" following anship-row and anship-row characters during a search. Read/write *Boolean*.

`expression.MatchFuzzyAY`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an *Options* object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between "ア" and "ヤ" following 一-row and 五-row characters during a search.

Options.MatchFuzzyAY = True
MatchFuzzyBV Property

True if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between "パ" and "ヴァ" and between "ハ" and "ファ" during a search. Read/write Boolean.

expression.MatchFuzzyBV

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between "ノバ" and "ノバ" and between "ハバ" and "フバ" during a search.

Options.

```
Options.MatchFuzzyBV = True
```


MatchFuzzyByte Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between full-width and half-width characters (Latin or Japanese) during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchFuzzyByte`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between full-width and half-width characters (Latin or Japanese) during a search.

Options.MatchFuzzyByte = True
MatchFuzzyCase Property

True if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between uppercase and lowercase letters during a search. Read/write Boolean.

expression.MatchFuzzyCase

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between uppercase and lowercase letters during a search.

Options.MatchFuzzyCase = True
**MatchFuzzyDash Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between minus signs, long vowel sounds, and dashes during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**MatchFuzzyDash**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between minus signs, long vowel sounds, and dashes during a search.

Options.\texttt{MatchFuzzyDash} = True
MatchFuzzyDZ Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between "ヲ" and "ジ" and between "ツ" and "ズ" during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

```plaintext
expression.MatchFuzzyDZ
```

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between "デ" and "ジ" and between "ツ" and "ズ" during a search.

Options.MatchFuzzyDZ = True
MatchFuzzyHF Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between "ピュ" and "フュ" and between "ピュ" and "ヴュ" during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression**.**MatchFuzzyHF**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between "ヒュ" and "フュ" and between "ビュ" and "ヴュ" during a search.

Options.MatchFuzzyHF = True
**MatchFuzzyHiragana Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between hiragana and katakana during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchFuzzyHiragana`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between hiragana and katakana during a search.

Options:\texttt{MatchFuzzyHiragana} = True
MatchFuzzyIterationMark Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between types of repetition marks during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

```
expression.MatchFuzzyIterationMark
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between types of repetition marks during a search.

Options.MatchFuzzyIterationMark = True
MatchFuzzyKanji Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between standard and nonstandard kanji ideography during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchFuzzyKanji`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between standard and nonstandard Kanji ideography during a search.

Options. **MatchFuzzyKanji** = True
**MatchFuzzyKiKu Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between "キ" and "ク" before サ-row characters during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.MatchFuzzyKiKu

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
**Example**

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between "キ" and "ク" before サ-row characters during a search.

Options. **MatchFuzzyKiKu** = True
**MatchFuzzyOldKana Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between new kana and old kana characters during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.MatchFuzzyOldKana

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an [Options](#) object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between new kana and old kana characters during a search.

Options.\texttt{MatchFuzzyOldKana} = True
MatchFuzzyProlongedSoundMark Property

True if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between short and long vowel sounds during a search. Read/write Boolean.

expression.MatchFuzzyProlongedSoundMark

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between short and long vowel sounds during a search.

Options.\texttt{MatchFuzzyProlongedSoundMark} = True
MatchFuzzyPunctuation Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between types of punctuation marks during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchFuzzyPunctuation`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between types of punctuation marks during a search

Options.MatchFuzzyPunctuation = True
MatchFuzzySmallKana Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between diphthongs and double consonants during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchFuzzySmallKana`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between diphthongs and double consonants during a search.

Options\texttt{MatchFuzzySmallKana = True}
MatchFuzzySpace Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between space markers used during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchFuzzySpace`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between space markers used during a search.

Options. MatchFuzzySpace  = True
**MatchFuzzyTC Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between "ツィ", "ディ", and "ヂ", and between "ディ" and "ジ" during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchFuzzyTC`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between "ツィ", "ティ", and "ヂ", and between "ディ" and "ジ" during a search.

Options.\texttt{MatchFuzzyTC} = \texttt{True}
MatchFuzzyZJ Property

**True** if Microsoft Word ignores the distinction between "せ" and "シェ" and between "ゼ" and "ジエ" during a search. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.MatchFuzzyZJ

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an [Options](#) object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to ignore the distinction between "せ" and "シェ" and between "ゼ" and "ジェ" during a search.

Options.{\texttt{MatchFuzzyZJ}} = True
MatchKashida Property

**True** if find operations match text with matching kashidas in an Arabic language document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**MatchKashida**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the current find operation to match kashidas.

Selection.Find.MatchKashida = True
MatchSoundsLike Property

True if words that sound similar to the text to find are returned by the find operation. Read/write Boolean.

expression.MatchSoundsLike

expression Required. An expression that returns a Find object.
Remarks

Use the Text property of the Find object or the FindText argument with the Execute method to specify the text to be located in a document.
Example

This example selects the next word that sounds like the word "fun" (for instance, "funny") in the selection.

With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .Text = "fun"
    .MatchFuzzy = False
    .MatchSoundsLike = True
    .Execute Format:=False, Forward:=True, Wrap:=wdFindContinue
End With
**MatchWholeWord Property**

**True** if the find operation locates only entire words and not text that's part of a larger word. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.MatchWholeWord`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Remarks

Use the Text property of the Find object or the FindText argument with the Execute method to specify the text to be located in a document.
Example

This example clears all formatting from the find and replace criteria before replacing the word "Inc." with "incorporated" throughout the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Content.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .Replacement.ClearFormatting
  .MatchWholeWord = True
  .Execute FindText:="Inc.", _
    ReplaceWith:="incorporated", Replace:=wdReplaceAll
End With
MatchWildcards Property

True if the text to find contains wildcards. Corresponds to the Use wildcards check box in the Find and Replace dialog box (Edit menu). Read/write Boolean.

expression.MatchWildcards

expression Required. An expression that returns a Find object.
Remarks

Use the Text property of the Find object or use the FindText argument with the Execute method to specify the text to be located in a document.
Example

This example finds and selects the next three-letter word that begins with "s" and ends with "t."

With Selection.Find
    .ClearFormatting
    .Text = "s?t"
    .MatchAllWordForms = False
    .MatchSoundsLike = False
    .MatchFuzzy = False
    .MatchWildcards = True
    .Execute Format:=False, Forward:=True
End With
MathCoprocessorAvailable Property

**True** if a math coprocessor is installed and available to Microsoft Word. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.MathCoprocessorAvailable

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Example

This example displays a message indicating whether a math coprocessor is installed and available to Word.

If Application.MathCoprocessorAvailable = True Then
    MsgBox "A math coprocessor is available."
Else
    MsgBox "A math coprocessor is not installed."
End If
MathCoprocessorInstalled Property

**True** if a math coprocessor is installed on the system. Read-only **Boolean**.

`expression.MathCoprocessorInstalled`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `System` object.
Example

This example displays a message if a math coprocessor is installed on the system.

If System.MathCoprocessorInstalled = True Then
    MsgBox "A math coprocessor is installed."
End If
Maximum Property

Maximum property as it applies to the RecentFiles object.

Returns or sets the maximum number of recently used files that can appear on the File menu. Can be a number from 0 (zero) through 9. Read/write Long.

expression.Max

expression  Required. An expression that returns a RecentFiles object.

Maximum property as it applies to the Dictionaries and HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries objects.

Returns the maximum number of custom or conversion dictionaries allowed. Read-only Long.

expression.Max

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the RecentFiles object.

This example disables the list of most recently used files.

RecentFiles. Maximum = 0

This example increases the number of items on the list of most recently used files by 1.

num = RecentFiles. Maximum
If num <> 9 Then RecentFiles. Maximum = num + 1

As it applies to the Dictionaries and HangulHanjaConversionDictionaries objects.

This example displays a message if the number of custom dictionaries is equal to the maximum number allowed. If the maximum number hasn't been reached, a custom dictionary named "MyDictionary.dic" is added.

If CustomDictionaries.Count = CustomDictionaries. Maximum Then
    MsgBox "Cannot add another dictionary file"
Else
    CustomDictionaries.Add "MyDictionary.dic"
End If
MeaningCount Property

Returns the number of entries in the list of meanings found in the thesaurus for the word or phrase. Returns 0 (zero) if no meanings were found. Read-only Long.

expression.MeaningCount

expression Required. An expression that returns a SystemInfo object.
Remarks

Each meaning represents a unique list of synonyms for the word or phrase.

The lists of related words, related expressions, and antonyms aren't counted as entries in the list of meanings.
Example

This example checks to see whether any meanings were found for the selection. If any were found, the list of meanings is displayed in the **Immediate** window of the Visual Basic Editor.

```vba
Set mySynInfo = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo
If mySynInfo.MeaningCount <> 0 Then
    myList = mySynInfo.MeaningList
    For i = 1 To Ubound(myList)
        Debug.Print myList(i)
    Next i
Else
    MsgBox "There were no meanings found."
End If
```
MeaningList Property

Returns the list of meanings for the word or phrase. The list is returned as an array of strings. Read-only **Variant**.

`expression.MeaningList`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **SystemInfo** object.
Remarks

The lists of related words, related expressions, and antonyms aren't counted as entries in the list of meanings.
Example

This example checks to see whether any meanings were found for the third word in MyDoc.doc. If so, the meanings are displayed in a series of message boxes.

Set mySyn = Documents("MyDoc.doc").Words(3).SynonymInfo
If mySyn.MeaningCount <> 0 Then
    myList = mySyn.MeaningList
    For i = 1 To UBound(myList)
        MsgBox myList(i)
    Next i
Else
    MsgBox "There were no meanings found."
End If
Show All
**MeasurementUnit Property**

Returns or sets the standard measurement unit for Microsoft Word. Read/write `WdMeasurementUnits`.

`WdMeasurementUnits` can be one of these `WdMeasurementUnits` constants.

- `wdCentimeters`
- `wdInches`
- `wdMillimeters`
- `wdPicas`
- `wdPoints`

`expression.MeasurementUnit`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Options` object.
Example

This example sets the standard measurement unit for Word to points.

Options.MeasurementUnit = wdPoints

This example returns the current measurement unit selected on the General tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

CurrUnit = Options.MeasurementUnit
Message Property

Returns or sets the message text for the specified routing slip. The text is used as the body text of the mail message for routing the document. Read/write String.

expression.Message

expression  Required. An expression that returns a RoutingSlip object.
**Example**

This example adds a routing slip to the active document, sets the subject and message text, adds a recipient, and then routes the document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True
With ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip
    .Subject = "Status Doc"
    .Message = "Please fill in your status."
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Kate Dresen"
End With
ActiveDocument.Route
```

If "Monthly Report.doc" has a routing slip attached to it, this example displays the message text.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents("Monthly Report.doc")
If myDoc.HasRoutingSlip = True Then MsgBox myDoc.RoutingSlip.Message
```
MinimumFontSize Property

Returns or sets the minimum font size (in points) displayed for the specified pane. Read/write Long.

expression.MinimumFontSize

expression Required. An expression that returns a Pane object.
Remarks

This property only affects the text as shown in Web layout view. The point sizes that are displayed on the **Formatting** toolbar and used for printing aren't changed.
Example

This example sets the active window to online view and then sets the minimum font size for the active pane to 12 points.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .View.Type = wdWebView
    .ActivePane.MinimumFontSize = 12
End With
```

This example returns the minimum font size for the active pane.

```vba
Msgbox _
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.MinimumFontSize
```
MirrorMargins Property

**True** if the inside and outside margins of facing pages are the same width. Can be **True**, **False**, or **wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.

`expression.MirrorMargins`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **PageSetup** object.
Remarks

If the `MirrorMargins` property is set to `True`, the `LeftMargin` property controls the setting for inside margins and the `RightMargin` property controls the setting for outside margins.
Example

This example sets the inside margins of the active document to 1 inch (72 points) and the outside margins to 0.5 inch. The `InchesToPoints` method is used to convert inches to points.

```
With ActiveDocument.PageSetup
    .MirrorMargins = True
    .LeftMargin = 72
    .RightMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
End With
```
Modified Property

**True** if the specified list template is not the built-in list template for that position in the list gallery. Read-only **Boolean**.

`expression.Modified(Index)`

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **ListGallery** object.

**Index**  Required **Long**. A number from 1 to 7 that corresponds to the position of the template in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box (**Format** menu). Excluding the **None** option, the templates are numbered from left to right, starting with the top row.
Remarks

Use the **Reset** method to set a list template in a list gallery back to the built-in list template.
Example

This example checks to see whether the first template on the **Bulleted** tab in the **Bullets and Numbering** dialog box has been changed. If it has, the list template is reset.

temp = ListGalleries(wdBulletGallery).Modified(1)
If temp = True Then
    ListGalleries(wdBulletGallery).Reset(1)
Else
    MsgBox "This is the built-in list template."
End If
**MonthNames Property**

Returns or sets the direction for conversion between Hangul and Hanja. Read/write `WdMonthNames`.

`WdMonthNames` can be one of these `WdMonthNames` constants.

- `wdMonthNamesEnglish`
- `wdMonthNamesArabic`
- `wdMonthNamesFrench`

`expression.MonthNames`  
`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Options` object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to convert from Hangul to Hanja by default.

Options.\texttt{MultipleWordConversionsMode} = \texttt{wdHangulToHanja}
MouseAvailable Property

True if there's a mouse available for the system. Read-only Boolean.

expression.MouseAvailable

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example displays a message no mouse is available.

If Application.

    MouseAvailable = False Then
        MsgBox "Make sure your mouse is plugged in."
    Else
        MsgBox "Mouse is available"
    End If
**MultipleWordConversionsMode Property**

Returns or sets the direction for conversion between Hangul and Hanja. Read/write **WdMultipleWordConversionsMode**.

WdMultipleWordConversionsMode can be one of these WdMultipleWordConversionsMode constants.

- wdHangulToHanja
- wdHanjaToHangul

*expression*.MultipleWordConversionsMode

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to convert from Hangul to Hanja by default.

Options.**MultipleWordConversionsMode** = wdHangulToHanja
Name Property

Returns or sets the name of the specified object.

Read/write String for the following objects: AutoCorrectEntry, AutoTextEntry, ColorFormat, CustomLabel, EmailSignatureEntry, Font, FormField, ListEntry, ListTemplate, Shape, ShapeRange, and TableOfAuthoritiesCategory; read-only String for all other objects in the Applies To list.

expression.Name

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example adds a document variable to the active document and then displays the name of the first document variable.

ActiveDocument.Variables.Add Name:="Temp", Value:="1"
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Variables(1).Name

This example returns the name of the first bookmark in Hello.doc.

abook = Documents("Hello.doc").Bookmarks(1).Name

This example displays the names of the form fields in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.FormFields.Count >= 1 Then
    For Each FF In ActiveDocument.FormFields
        FFNames = FFNames & FF.Name & vbCrLf
    Next FF
    MsgBox FFNames
End If

This example formats the selection as Arial bold.

With Selection.Font
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Bold = True
End With

This example sets the name of the first list template used in the active document to "myList." A LISTNUM field (linked to the myList template) is then added at the insertion point. The field adopts the formatting of the myList template.

If ActiveDocument.ListTemplates.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(1).Name = "myList"
    Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
        Type:=wdFieldListNum, Text:="myList"
End If
NameAscii Property

Returns or sets the font used for Latin text (characters with character codes from 0 (zero) through 127). Read/write String.

expression.NameAscii

expression Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

In the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word, the default value of this property is Times New Roman. Use the Name property to change the font that's applied to all text and that appears in the Font box on the Formatting toolbar.
Example

This example sets the font used for Latin text.

`Selection.Font.NameAscii = "Century"`
NameBi Property

Returns or sets the name of the font in a right-to-left language document. Read/write String.

expression.NameBi

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example formats the selection with Arial font.

With Selection.Font
    .NameBi = "Arial"
End With
NameFarEast Property

Returns or sets an East Asian font name. Read/write String.

`expression.NameFarEast`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

In the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word, the default value of this property is Times New Roman. This is the recommended way to return or set the font for Asian text in a document created in an Asian version of Word.

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example displays the East Asian font name that's applied to the selection.

MsgBox Selection.Font.NameFarEast
NameLocal Property

NameLocal property as it applies to the Language object.

Returns the name of a proofing tool language in the language of the user. Read-only String.

expression.NameLocal

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Language object.

NameLocal property as it applies to the Style object.

Returns the name of a built-in style in the language of the user. Setting this property renames a user-defined style or adds an alias to a built-in style. Read/write String.

expression.NameLocal

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Style object.
Example

As it applies to the Language object.

This example displays the name of the German language two different ways — first in the language of the user, and then in German.

MsgBox Languages(wdGerman).Name
MsgBox Languages(wdGerman).NameLocal

As it applies to the Style object.

This example displays the style name (in the language of the user) applied to the selected paragraphs. If more than one style has been applied to the selection, the first style name is displayed.

MsgBox Selection.Paragraphs.Style.NameLocal

This example adds the name "MyH1" as the alias for the Heading 1 style in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Styles("Heading 1").NameLocal = "MyH1"

This example renames the style named "Test" to "Intro."

ActiveDocument.Styles("Test").NameLocal = "Intro"
NameOther Property

Returns or sets the font used for characters with character codes from 128 through 255. Read/write String.

expression.NameOther

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

In the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word, the default value of this property is Times New Roman. Use the Name property to change the font that's applied to all text and that appears in the Font box on the Formatting toolbar.
Example

This example sets the font used for characters with character codes from 128 through 255.

`Selection.Font.NameOther = "Century"`
NamespaceURI Property

Returns a String that represents the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the schema namespace for the specified object.

**Note** If you're authoring XML schemas for use with Microsoft Word, it is highly recommended that you specify the targetNamespace setting in the schema.

`expression.NamespaceURI()`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

The following example reloads the SimpleSample schema or, if the schema is not attached to the active document, attaches it.

```
If ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences.Item(1) _
    .NamespaceURI <> "SimpleSample" Then

    Application.XMLNamespaces.Item("SimpleSample") _
    .AttachToDocument (ActiveDocument)

End If
```

**Note** The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK). For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
NestingLevel Property

Returns the nesting level of the specified cells, columns, rows, or tables. Read-only Long.

`expression.NestingLevel`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The outermost table has a nesting level of 1. The nesting level of each successively nested table is one higher than the previous table.
Example

This example creates a new document, creates a nested table with three levels, and then fills the first cell of each table with its nesting level.

```
Documents.Add
ActiveDocument.Tables.Add Selection.Range, _
    3, 3, wdWord9TableBehavior, wdAutoFitContent
With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Range
    .Copy
    .Cells(5).Range.PasteAsNestedTable
With .Cells(5).Tables(1).Range
    .Cells(5).Range.PasteAsNestedTable
With .Cells(5).Tables(1).Range
    .Cells(1).Range.Text = _
    .Cells(1).NestingLevel
End With
End With
End With
```
NewColorOnReply Property

**True** specifies whether a user needs to choose a new color for reply text when replying to e-mail. Read/write **Boolean**.

```
expression.NewColorOnReply
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **EmailOptions** object.
Remarks

Use the **NewColorOnReply** property if you want the reply text of e-mail messages sent from Microsoft Word to be a different color than the original message.
**Example**

This example checks to see if a user needs to choose a new color for e-mail reply text and, if not, sets the reply font color to blue.

```vba
Sub NewColor()
    With Application.EmailOptions
        If .NewColorOnReply = False Then
            .ReplyStyle.Font.Color = wdColorBlue
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```
NewDocument Property

Returns a NewFile object that represents a document listed on the New Document task pane.

expression.NewDocument

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates a document list item on the New Document task pane in the New From Existing File section.

Sub CreateNewDocument()
    Section:=msoNewfromExistingFile, DisplayName:="New File", _
    Action:=msoCreateNewFile
End Sub
NewMessageSignature Property

Returns or sets the signature that Microsoft Word appends to new e-mail messages. Read/write String.

expression.NewMessageSignature

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Email object.
Remarks

When setting this property, you must use the name of an e-mail signature that you have created in the E-mail Options dialog box, available from the General tab of the Options dialog box (Tools menu).
Example

This example changes the signature Word appends to new outgoing e-mail messages.

With Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature .NewMessageSignature = "Signature1"
End With
Next Property

Returns the next object in the collection. Read-only.
Example

This example activates the next window.

If Windows.Count > 1 Then ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Next.Activate

If the selection is in a table, this example selects the contents of the next table cell.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Cells(1).Next.Select
End If

This example updates the fields in the first section in the active document as long as the Next method returns a Field object and the field isn't a FILLIN field.

If ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myField = ActiveDocument.Fields(1)
    While Not (myField Is Nothing)
        If myField.Type <> wdFieldFillIn Then myField.Update
        Set myField = myField.Next
    Wend
End If

This example indents the second paragraph in the selection.

Selection.Paragraphs(1).Next.Indent
NextParagraphStyle Property

Returns or sets the style to be applied automatically to a new paragraph inserted after a paragraph formatted with the specified style. To set this property, specify either the local name of the next style, an integer or a WdBuiltinStyle constant, or an object that represents the next style. Read/write Variant.

For a list of the WdBuiltinStyle constants, see the Style property.

expression.NextParagraphStyle

expression Required. An expression that returns a Style object.
**Example**

This example sets the Heading 1 style to be followed by the Heading 2 style in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading1).NextParagraphStyle = _
ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading2)
```

This example creates a new document and adds a paragraph style named "MyStyle." The new style is based on the Normal style, is followed by the Heading 3 style, has a left indent of 1 inch (72 points), and is formatted as bold.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
Set myStyle = myDoc.Styles.Add(Name:= "MyStyle")
    With myStyle
        .BaseStyle = wdStyleNormal
        .NextParagraphStyle = wdStyleHeading3
        .ParagraphFormat.LeftIndent = 72
        .Font.Bold = True
    End With
```
NextRange Property

Returns a `Range` object that represents the next range for which a user has permissions to modify.

`expression.NextRange`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Editor` object.
Remarks

You can also use the GoToEditableRange method of the Range or Selection object to return the next range for which a user has permission to modify.
**Example**

The following example returns the next range for the first editor in the active selection.

```vba
Dim objEditor As Editor
Dim objRange As Range

Set objEditor = Selection.Editors(1)
Set objRange = objEditor.NextRange
```
NextSibling Property

Returns an XMLNode object that represents the next element in the document that is at the same level as the specified element.

expression.NextSibling

expression Required. An expression that returns an XMLNode object.
Remarks

If the specified element is the last element in the XMLNodes collection, this property returns Nothing.
**Example**

The following example returns the next sibling element to the second element in the active document.

Dim objNode As XMLNode

Set objNode = ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(2).**NextSibling**
NextStoryRange Property

Returns a Range object that refers to the next story, as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Story type</th>
<th>Item returned by the NextStoryRange method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdMainTextStory, wdFootnotesStory, wdEndnotesStory, and wdCommentsStory</td>
<td>Always returns Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdTextFrameStory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdEvenPagesHeaderStory, wdPrimaryHeaderStory, wdEvenPagesFooterStory, wdPrimaryFooterStory, wdFirstPageHeaderStory, wdFirstPageFooterStory</td>
<td>The next section's story of the same type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

expression.NextStoryRange

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range object.
Example

This example adds text to the even headers in the first two sections of the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Sections.Count >= 2 Then
    With ActiveDocument
        .PageSetup.OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter = True
        .Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterEvenPages).Range.Text = "Even Header 1"
        .Sections(2).Headers(wdHeaderFooterEvenPages).LinkToPrevious = False
        .StoryRanges(wdEvenPagesHeaderStory).NextStoryRange.Text = "Even Header 2"
    End With
End If

This example searches each story in the active document for the text "Microsoft Word." The example also applies italic formatting to any instances of this text that it finds.

For Each myStoryRange In ActiveDocument.StoryRanges
    myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
        FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
    While myStoryRange.Find.Found
        myStoryRange.Italic = True
        myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
            FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
    Wend
    While Not (myStoryRange.NextStoryRange Is Nothing)
        Set myStoryRange = myStoryRange.NextStoryRange
        myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
            FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
        While myStoryRange.Find.Found
            myStoryRange.Italic = True
            myStoryRange.Find.Execute _
                FindText:="Microsoft Word", Forward:=True
        Wend
    Wend
Next myStoryRange
**Nodes Property**

Nodes property as it applies to the *Diagram* object.

Returns a *DiagramNodes* object that represents the nodes in a diagram.

*expression*.Nodes

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *Diagram* object.

Nodes property as it applies to the *Shape* and *ShapeRange* objects.

Returns a *ShapeNodes* collection that represents the geometric description of the specified shape.

*expression*.Nodes

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Diagram** object.

This example assumes the first shape in the active document is a diagram, selects the first node, and deletes it.

```vba
Sub FillDiagramNode()
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Diagram.Nodes.Item(1).Delete
End Sub
```

As it applies to the **Shape** object.

This example adds a smooth node with a curved segment after node four in shape three in the active document. Shape three must be a freeform drawing with at least four nodes.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes
    .Insert Index:=4, SegmentType:=msoSegmentCurve, _
    EditingType:=msoEditingSmooth, X1:=210, Y1:=100
End With
```
**NodeType Property**

Returns a `wdXMLNodeType` constant that represents the type of node.

`wdXMLNodeType` can be one of the following `wdXMLNodeType` constants.

- `wdXMLNodeAttribute` Indicates an attribute node.
- `wdXMLNodeElement` Indicates an element node.

`expression.NodeType`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `XMLNode` object.
Remarks

An XMLNode object can be either an XML element or an attribute of an element. Use the NodeType property to determine which type of node you are working with so that you don't attempt to perform invalid operations on the node. For example, the Attributes property applies only to element nodes, although it will appear in the list of available properties for the XMLNode object.
Example

The following example adds the author attribute to the book element in the active document and then sets the value of the attribute.

Sub AddIDAttribute()
    Dim objElement As XMLNode
    Dim objAttribute As XMLNode

    For Each objElement In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
        If objElement.NodeType = wdXMLNodeElement Then
            If objElement.BaseName = "book" Then

                objAttribute.NodeValue = "David Barber"

                Exit For
            End If
        End If
    Next
End Sub
**NodeValue Property**

Sets or returns a **String** that represents the value of an attribute.

`expression.NodeValue`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **XmlNode** object.
Remarks

An **XMLNode** object can be either an XML element or an attribute of an element. Use the **NodeType** property to determine which type of node you are working with.

For **XMLNode** objects with a **NodeType** value of **wdXMLNodeElement**, the **NodeValue** property returns nothing.
**Example**

The following example adds the id attribute to the book element in the active document, and then sets the value of the attribute.

```vba
Sub AddIDAttribute()
    Dim objElement As XMLNode
    Dim objAttribute As XMLNode

    For Each objElement In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
        If objElement.NodeType = wdXMLNodeElement Then
            If objElement.BaseName = "book" Then


            Exit For
        End If
    End If
Next
End Sub
```
NoLineBreakAfter Property

Returns or sets the kinsoku characters after which Microsoft Word will not break a line. Read/write String.
Example

This example sets "$", "(" , "[", ",", and "{" as the kinsoku characters after which Microsoft Word will not break a line in the active document.

ActiveDocument.NoLineBreakAfter = "$(\["
NoLineBreakBefore Property

Returns or sets the kinsoku characters before which Microsoft Word will not break a line. Read/write String.
Example

This example sets "!", ")", and "]" as the kinsoku characters before which Microsoft Word will not break a line in the active document.

ActiveDocument.NoLineBreakBefore = "!)]"
NoLineNumber Property

True if line numbers are repressed for the specified paragraphs. Can be True, False, or wdUndefined. Read/write Long.
Remarks

Use the **LineNumbering** property to set line numbers.
**Example**

This example enables line numbering for the active document. The starting number is set to 1, and the numbering is continuous throughout all sections in the document. Line numbering is then repressed for the second paragraph.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.PageSetup.LineNumbering
    .Active = True
    .StartingNumber = 1
    .CountBy = 1
    .RestartMode = wdRestartContinuous
End With
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).NoLineNumber = True
```
NoProofing Property

Find or Replacement object: True if Microsoft Word finds or replaces text that the spelling and grammar checker ignores. Read/write Long.

Range or Selection object: True if the spelling and grammar checker ignores the specified text. Returns wdUndefined if the NoProofing property is set to True for only some of the specified text. Read/write Long.

Style object: True if the spelling and grammar checker ignores text formatted with this style. Read/write Long.

Template object: True if the spelling and grammar checker ignores documents based on this template. Read/write Long.
Example

This example searches for the string "hi" in text that the spelling and grammar checker ignores.

With Selection.Find  
   .ClearFormatting  
   .Text = "hi"  
   .NoProofing = True  
   .Execute Forward:=True  
End With

This example marks the current selection to be ignored by the spelling and grammar checker.

Selection.NoProofing = True

This example sets the spelling and grammar checker to ignore any text in the active document formatted with the style "Test".

ActiveDocument.styles("Test").NoProofing = True
NormalizedHeight Property

MsoTrue if all characters (both uppercase and lowercase) in the specified WordArt are the same height. Read/write MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue
msoFalse
msoTriStateMixed
msoTriStateToggle
msoTrue

expression.NormalizedHeight

expression Required. An expression that returns a TextEffectFormat object.
Example

This example adds WordArt that contains the text "Test Effect" to myDocument and gives the new WordArt the name "texteff1." The code then makes all characters in the shape named "texteff1" the same height.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
myDocument.ShapeCollection.AddTextEffect(PresetTextEffect:=msoTextEffect1,  _
    Text:="Test Effect", FontName:="Courier New", _
    FontSize:=44, FontBold:=True, _
    FontItalic:=False, Left:=10, Top:=10).Name = "texteff1"
myDocument.Shapes("texteff1").TextEffect NormalizedHeight = msoTrue
```
NormalTemplate Property

Returns a Template object that represents the Normal template.

expression.NormalTemplate

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example inserts the AutoText entry named "Test" from the Normal template, if this entry is contained in the **AutoTextEntries** collection.

    For Each entry In NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries
        If entry.Name = "Test" Then entry.Insert Where:=Selection.Range
    Next entry

This example saves the Normal template if changes have been made to it.

    If NormalTemplate.Saved = False Then NormalTemplate.Save
NoShade Property

**True** if Microsoft Word draws the specified horizontal line without 3-D shading. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.NoShade`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `HorizontalLineFormat` object.
Remarks

You can only use this property with horizontal lines that are not based on an existing image file.
Example

This example adds a horizontal line without any 3-D shading.

Selection.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLineStandard
ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1) _
    .HorizontalLineFormat.NoShade = True
NoSpaceBetweenParagraphsOfSameStyle Property

True for Microsoft Word to remove spacing between paragraphs that are formatted using the same style. Read/write Boolean.

expression.NoSpaceBetweenParagraphsOfSameStyle

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.
Example

This example removes spacing between paragraphs formatted with the "List 1" style. This example assumes that you have a sequence of paragraphs in the active document formatted with a style named "List 1."

Sub NoSpace()
    ActiveDocument.Styles("List 1")
        .NoSpaceBetweenParagraphsOfSameStyle = True
End Sub
**NumberAcross Property**

Returns or sets the number of custom mailing labels across a page. Read/write Long.

`expression.NumberAcross`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a [CustomLabel](#) object.
Remarks

If this property is changed to a value that isn't valid for the specified mailing label layout, an error occurs.
Example

This example creates a new custom label named "Dept. Labels" and defines the layout, including the number of labels across the page.

Set myLabel = Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels._
  .Add(Name:="Dept. Labels", DotMatrix:=False)
With myLabel
  .Height = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .HorizontalPitch = InchesToPoints(2.06)
  .NumberAcross = 4
  .NumberDown = 4
  .PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
  .SideMargin = InchesToPoints(0.28)
  .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .VerticalPitch = InchesToPoints(2)
  .Width = InchesToPoints(1.75)
End With
NumberDown Property

Returns or sets the number of custom mailing labels down the length of a page. Read/write **Long**.

`expression.NumberDown`

- `expression` Required. An expression that returns a [CustomLabel](#) object.
Remarks

If this property is changed to a value that isn't valid for the specified mailing label layout, an error occurs.
Example

This example displays the number of labels across and down the page for the first custom label in the CustomLabels collection.

numAcr = Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels(1).NumberAcross
numDwn = Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels(1).NumberOfDown
MsgBox Prompt:= "Number of labels across " & numAcr & vbCrLf _
               & "Number of labels down " & numDwn & vbCrLf , _
               Title:="Label Page Configuration"
NumberFormat Property

Returns or sets the number format for the specified list level. Read/write **String**.

`expression.NumberFormat`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **ListLevel** object.
Remarks

The percent sign (%) followed by any number from 1 through 9 represents the number style from the respective list level. For example, if you wanted the format for the first level to be "Article I," "Article II," and so on, the string for the NumberFormat property would be "Article %1" and the NumberStyle property would be set to wdListNumberStyleUpperCaseRoman.

If the NumberStyle property is set to wdListNumberStyleBullet, the string for the NumberFormat property can only contain one character.
Example

This example creates a list template that indents each level and formats the level with an Arabic numeral and a period. The new list template is then applied to the selection.

```
Set LT = ActiveDocument.ListTemplates.Add(OutlineNumbered:=True)
For x = 1 To 9
    With LT.ListLevels(x)
        .NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleArabic
        .NumberPosition = InchesToPoints(0.25 * (x - 1))
        .TextPosition = InchesToPoints(0.25 * x)
        .NumberFormat = "%" & x & "."
    End With
Next x
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=LT
```
NumberingRule Property

Returns or sets the way footnotes or endnotes are numbered after page breaks or section breaks. Read/write \texttt{WdNumberingRule}.

\texttt{WdNumberingRule} can be one of these \texttt{WdNumberingRule} constants.

\texttt{wdRestartContinuous}
\texttt{wdRestartPage} Applies to the \texttt{Footnotes} object only.
\texttt{wdRestartSection}

\texttt{expression.NumberingRule}

\texttt{expression}  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example restarts endnote numbering after each section break in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Endnotes.NumberingRule = wdRestartSection
```

If the footnote numbering in section one is set to restart after each section break, this example sets the numbering to restart on each page.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range
If myRange.Footnotes.NumberingRule = wdRestartSection Then
    myRange.Footnotes.NumberingRule = wdRestartPage
End If
```
**NumberOfColumns Property**

Sets or returns the number of columns for each page of an index. Read/write `Long`.

`expression.NumberOfColumns`

`expression`  Required. An expression that an `Index` object.
Remarks

Specifying 0 (zero) sets the number of columns in the index to the same number as in the document.
**Example**

This example sets the number of columns in the first index to the same number as in the active document.

```plaintext
ActiveDocument.Indexes(1).NumberOfColumns = 0
```

This example sets a two-column format for each index in the active document.

```plaintext
For Each myIndex In ActiveDocument.Indexes
    myIndex.NumberOfColumns = 2
Next myIndex
```
**NumberPosition Property**

Returns or sets the position (in points) of the number or bullet for the specified `ListLevel` object. Read/write Single.

`expression.NumberPosition`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `ListLevel` object.
Remarks

For each list level, you can set the position of the number or bullet, the position of the tab, and the position of the text that wraps.
Example

This example sets the indentation for all the levels of the third outline-numbered list template. Each list level is indented 0.25 inch (18 points) more than the preceding level.

\[ r = 0 \]
\[
\text{For Each lev In ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery)}
\quad .\text{ListTemplates(3).ListLevels}
\quad \quad \text{lev.Alignment = wdListLevelAlignLeft}
\quad \quad \text{lev.}\text{NumberPosition} = r
\quad \quad r = r + 18
\text{Next lev}
\]

This example sets the indent for the first level of the last numbered list template to 0.5 inch.

\[
\text{With ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(7).ListLevels(1)}
\quad .\text{Alignment} = \text{wdListLevelAlignLeft}
\quad .\text{NumberPosition} = \text{InchesToPoints(0.5)}
\text{End With}
\]
NumberStyle Property

NumberStyle property as it applies to the CaptionLabel object.

Returns or sets the number style for the CaptionLabel object. Read/write WdCaptionNumberStyle.

WdCaptionNumberStyle can be one of these WdCaptionNumberStyle constants.

- wdCaptionNumberStyleArabicFullWidth
- wdCaptionNumberStyleArabicLetter2
- wdCaptionNumberStyleGanada
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHanjaReadDigit
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHebrewLetter2
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHindiCardinalText
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHindiLetter2
- wdCaptionNumberStyleKanjiDigit
- wdCaptionNumberStyleArabic
- wdCaptionNumberStyleArabicLetter1
- wdCaptionNumberStyleChosung
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHanjaRead
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHebrewLetter1
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHindiArabic
- wdCaptionNumberStyleHindiLetter1
- wdCaptionNumberStyleKanji
- wdCaptionNumberStyleKanjiTraditional
- wdCaptionNumberStyleLowercaseLetter
- wdCaptionNumberStyleLowercaseRoman
- wdCaptionNumberStyleNumberInCircle
- wdCaptionNumberStyleSimpChinNum2
- wdCaptionNumberStyleSimpChinNum3
- wdCaptionNumberStyleThaiArabic
wdCaptionNumberStyleThaiCardinalText
wdCaptionNumberStyleThaiLetter
wdCaptionNumberStyleTradChinNum2
wdCaptionNumberStyleTradChinNum3
wdCaptionNumberStyleUppercaseLetter
wdCaptionNumberStyleUppercaseRoman
wdCaptionNumberStyleVietCardinalText
wdCaptionNumberStyleZodiac1
wdCaptionNumberStyleZodiac2

expression.NumberStyle

expression Required. An expression that returns a CaptionLabel object.

NumberStyle property as it applies to the EndnoteOptions, Endnotes, FootnoteOptions, and Footnotes objects.

Returns or sets the number style for the EndnoteOptions, Endnotes, FootnoteOptions, and Footnotes objects. Read/write WdNoteNumberStyle.

WdNoteNumberStyle can be one of these WdNoteNumberStyle constants.

wdNoteNumberStyleArabic
wdNoteNumberStyleArabicLetter1
wdNoteNumberStyleHanjaRead
wdNoteNumberStyleHebrewLetter1
wdNoteNumberStyleHindiArabic
wdNoteNumberStyleHindiLetter1
wdNoteNumberStyleKanji
wdNoteNumberStyleKanjiTraditional
wdNoteNumberStyleLowerCaseRoman
wdNoteNumberStyleSimpChinNum1
wdNoteNumberStyleSymbol
wdNoteNumberStyleThaiCardinalText
wdNoteNumberStyleTradChinNum1
wdNoteNumberStyleUppercaseLetter
expression.NumberStyle

expression  Required. An expression that returns an EndnoteOptions, Endnotes, FootnoteOptions, or Footnotes object.

NumberStyle property as it applies to the ListLevel object.

Returns or sets the number style for the ListLevel object. Read/write WdListNumberStyle.

WdListNumberStyle can be one of these WdListNumberStyle constants.

wdListNumberStyleAiueo
wdListNumberStyleArabic
wdListNumberStyleArabic2
wdListNumberStyleArabicLZ
wdListNumberStyleCardinalText
wdListNumberStyleChosung
wdListNumberStyleGanada
wdListNumberStyleGBNum1
NumberStyle property as it applies to the PageNumbers object.

Returns or sets the number style for the PageNumbers object. Read/write WdPageNumberStyle.

WdPageNumberStyle can be one of these WdPageNumberStyle constants.

wdPageNumberStyleArabic
wdPageNumberStyleArabicLetter1
wdPageNumberStyleHanjaRead
wdPageNumberStyleHebrewLetter1
wdPageNumberStyleHindiArabic
wdPageNumberStyleHindiLetter1
expression.NumberStyle

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageNumbers object.
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

As it applies to the CaptionLabel object.

This example inserts a caption at the insertion point. The caption letter is formatted as an uppercase letter.

CaptionLabels(wdCaptionFigure).NumberStyle = _
  wdCaptionNumberStyleUppercaseLetter
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Selection.InsertCaption Label:=wdCaptionFigure

As it applies to the ListLevel object.

This example creates an alternating number style for the third outline-numbered list template.

Set myTemp = ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).ListTemplates(3)
For i = 1 to 9
  If i Mod 2 = 0 Then
    myTemp.ListLevels(i).NumberStyle = _
      wdListNumberStyleUppercaseRoman
  Else
    myTemp.ListLevels(i).NumberStyle = _
      wdListNumberStyleLowercaseRoman
  End If
Next i

This example changes the number style to uppercase letters for every outline-numbered list in the active document.

For Each lt In ActiveDocument.ListTemplates
  For Each ll In lt.ListLevels
    ll.NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleUppercaseLetter
  Next ll
Next lt

As it applies to the Footnote and Endnote options.
This example sets the formatting for footnotes and endnotes in the active document.

With ActiveDocument
  .Footnotes.NumberStyle = wdNoteNumberStyleLowercaseRoman
  .Endnotes.NumberStyle = wdNoteNumberStyleUppercaseRoman
End With

As it applies to the PageNumbers object.

This example formats the page numbers in the active document's footer as lowercase roman numerals.

For Each sec In ActiveDocument.Sections
  sec.Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers_.
    .NumberStyle = wdPageNumberStyleLowercaseRoman
Next sec
NumLock Property

Returns the state of the NUM LOCK key. **True** if the keys on the numeric keypad insert numbers, **False** if the keys move the insertion point. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.NumLock

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns an **Application** object.
Example

This example returns the current state of the NUM LOCK key.

```
theState = Application.NumLock
```

Object Property

Returns an **Object** that represents the specified OLE object's top-level interface. This property allows you to access the properties and methods of an ActiveX control or the application in which an OLE object was created. The OLE object must support OLE Automation for this property to work.

`expression.Object`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **OLEFormat** object.
Example

This example sets the value of the first shape on the active document. For the example to work, this first shape must be an ActiveX control (for example, a check box or an option button).

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).OLEFormat
    .Activate
    Set myObj = .Object
End With
myObj.Value = True
```

This example adds a new ActiveX control to the active document. The example then activates the new option button and sets some of its properties.

```vbnet
Set myOB = ActiveDocument.Shapes _
    .AddOLEControl(ClassType:="Forms.OptionButton.1")
With myOB.OLEFormat
    .Activate
    Set myObj = .Object
End With
With myObj
    .Value = False
    .Caption = "My Caption"
    .AutoSize = True
End With
```
Obscured Property

**MsoTrue** if the shadow of the specified shape appears filled in and is obscured by the shape, even if the shape has no fill. **MsoFalse** if the shadow has no fill and the outline of the shadow is visible through the shape if the shape has no fill. Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

- **msoCTrue**
- **msoFalse**
- **msoTriStateMixed**
- **msoTriStateToggle**
- **msoTrue**

*expression*.**Obscured**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **ShadowFormat** object.
Example

This example sets the horizontal and vertical offsets for the shadow of shape three on myDocument. The shadow is offset 5 points to the right of the shape and 3 points above it. If the shape doesn't already have a shadow, this example adds one to it. The shadow will be filled in and obscured by the shape, even if the shape has no fill.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(3).Shadow
    .Visible = True
    .OffsetX = 5
    .OffsetY = -3
    .Obscured = msoTrue
End With
OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter Property

*True* if the specified *PageSetup* object has different headers and footers for odd-numbered and even-numbered pages. Can be *True*, *False*, or *wdUndefined*. Read/write *Long*.

*expression*.OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *PageSetup* object.
Example

This example creates different headers and footers for odd-numbered and even-numbered pages in Document1.

Set myDoc = Documents("Document1")
myDoc.PageSetup.**OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter** = True
With myDoc.Sections(1)
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range _
    .InsertAfter "Odd Header"
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterEvenPages).Range _
    .InsertAfter "Even Header"
End With
OffsetX Property

Returns or sets the horizontal offset (in points) of the shadow from the specified shape. A positive value offsets the shadow to the right of the shape; a negative value offsets it to the left. Read/write Single.

expression.OffsetX

expression Required. An expression that returns a ShadowFormat object.
Remarks

If you want to nudge a shadow horizontally or vertically from its current position without having to specify an absolute position, use the IncrementOffsetX or IncrementOffsetY method.
Example

This example sets the horizontal and vertical offsets for the shadow of shape three on myDocument. The shadow is offset 5 points to the right of the shape and 3 points above it. If the shape doesn't already have a shadow, this example adds one to it.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(3).Shadow
    .Visible = True
    .OffsetX = 5
    .OffsetY = -3
End With
```
OffsetY Property

Returns or sets the vertical offset (in points) of the shadow from the specified shape. A positive value offsets the shadow below the shape; a negative value offsets it above the shape. Read/write Single.

expression.OffsetY

description   Required. An expression that returns a ShadowFormat object.
Remarks

If you want to nudge a shadow horizontally or vertically from its current position without having to specify an absolute position, use the `IncrementOffsetX` or `IncrementOffsetY` method.
Example

This example sets the horizontal and vertical offsets for the shadow of shape three in myDocument. The shadow is offset 5 points to the right of the shape and 3 points above it. If the shape doesn't already have a shadow, this example adds one to it.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(3).Shadow
    .Visible = True
    .OffsetX = 5
    .OffsetY = -3
End With
```
OLEFormat Property

Returns an OLEFormat object that represents the OLE characteristics (other than linking) for the specified shape, inline shape, or field. Read-only.
Example

This example loops through all the floating shapes on the active document and sets all linked Microsoft Excel worksheets to be updated automatically.

For Each s In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    If s.Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
        If s.OLEFormat.ProgID = "Excel.Sheet" Then
            s.LinkFormat.AutoUpdate = True
        End If
    End If
Next
OpenEncoding Property

Returns the encoding used to open the specified document. Read-only **MsoEncoding**.

MsoEncoding can be one of these MsoEncoding constants; however, you cannot use any of the constants that have the suffix **AutoDetect**. These constants are used by the **ReloadAs** method.

- msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatinI
- msoEncodingOEMNordic
- msoEncodingOEMTurkish
- msoEncodingSimplifiedChineseAutoDetect
- msoEncodingT61
- msoEncodingTaiwanEten
- msoEncodingTaiwanTCA
- msoEncodingTaiwanWang
- msoEncodingTraditionalChineseAutoDetect
- msoEncodingTurkish
- msoEncodingUnicodeLittleEndian
- msoEncodingUTF7
- msoEncodingVietnamese
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtended
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseLatinExtendedAndJapanese
- msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtendedAndKorean
- msoEncodingEBCDICMultilingualROECELatin2
- msoEncodingEBCDICSerbianBulgarian
- msoEncodingEBDICIThai
- msoEncodingEBDICITurkishLatin5
- msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanada
- msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndTraditionalChinese
- msoEncodingOEMModernGreek
- msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatinII
msoEncodingOEMPortuguese
msoEncodingOEMUnitedStates
msoEncodingSimplifiedChineseGBK
msoEncodingTaiwanCNS
msoEncodingTaiwanIBM5550
msoEncodingTaiwanTeleText
msoEncodingThai
msoEncodingTraditionalChineseBig5
msoEncodingUnicodeBigEndian
msoEncodingUSASCII
msoEncodingUTF8
msoEncodingWestern
msoEncodingArabic
msoEncodingArabicASMO
msoEncodingArabicAutoDetect
msoEncodingArabicTransparentASMO
msoEncodingAutoDetect
msoEncodingBaltic
msoEncodingCentralEuropean
msoEncodingCyrillic
msoEncodingCyrillicAutoDetect
msoEncodingEBCDICArabic
msoEncodingEBCDICDenmarkNorway
msoEncodingEBCDICFinlandSweden
msoEncodingEBCDICFrance
msoEncodingEBCDICGermany
msoEncodingEBCDICGreek
msoEncodingEBCDICGreekModern
msoEncodingEBCDICHebrew
msoEncodingEBCDICIcelandic
msoEncodingEBCDICInternational
msoEncodingEBCDICItaly
msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtendedAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtended
msoEncodingEBCDICLatinAmericaSpain
msoEncodingEBCDICRussian
msoEncodingEBCDICSSimplifiedChineseExtendedAndSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEBCDICTurkish
msoEncodingEBCDICUnitedKingdom
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndJapanese
msoEncodingEUCChineseSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEUCJapanese
msoEncodingEUCKorean
msoEncodingEUCTaiwaneseTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingEuropa3
msoEncodingExtAlphaLowercase
msoEncodingGreek
msoEncodingGreekAutoDetect
msoEncodingHebrew
msoEncodingHZGBSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingIA5German
msoEncodingIA5IRV
msoEncodingIA5Norwegian
msoEncodingIA5Swedish
msoEncodingISO2022CNsimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingISO2022CNTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02011989
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02021984
msoEncodingISO2022JPNoHalfwidthKatakana
msoEncodingISO2022KR
msoEncodingISO6937NonSpacingAccent
msoEncodingISO885915Latin9
msoEncodingISO88591Latin1
msoEncodingISO88592CentralEurope
msoEncodingISO88593Latin3
msoEncodingISO88594Baltic
expression.**OpenEncoding**

description Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example tests whether the current document was opened with UTF7 encoding.

If ActiveDocument.OpenEncoding = msoEncodingUTF7 Then
    MsgBox "This is a UTF7-encoded text file!"
Else
    MsgBox "This is not a UTF7-encoded text file!"
End If
OpenFormat Property

Returns the file format of the specified file converter. Can be any valid \texttt{WdOpenFormat} constant, or it can be a unique number that represents an external file converter. Read-only \texttt{Long}.

\texttt{WdOpenFormat} can be one of these \texttt{WdOpenFormat} constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatAllWord}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatAuto}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatDocument}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatEncodedText}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatRTF}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatTemplate}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatText}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatUnicodeText}
  \item \texttt{wdOpenFormatWebPages}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression} . \texttt{OpenFormat}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{FileConverter} object.
Example

This example displays the unique format value and the format name for the converters you can use to open documents.

For Each fc In FileConverters
    If fc.CanOpen = True Then
        MsgBox fc.OpenFormat & vbCr & fc.FormatName
    Next fc

This example opens the file named "Data.wp" by using the WordPerfect 6x file converter.

Documents.Open FileName:="C:\Data.wp", _
    Format:=FileConverters("WordPerfect6x").OpenFormat
OperatingSystem Property

Returns the name of the current operating system (for example, "Windows" or "Windows NT"). Read-only String.

expression.OperatingSystem

expression  Required. An expression that returns a System object.
Example

This example displays a message that includes the name of the current operating system.

MsgBox "This computer is running " & System.OperatingSystem
**OptimizeForBrowser Property**

*True* if Microsoft Word optimizes new Web pages created in Word for the Web browser specified by the `BrowserLevel` property (for the `DefaultWebOptions` object). *True* if Word optimizes the specified Web page for the Web browser specified by the `BrowserLevel` property (for the `WebOptions` object). Read/write *Boolean*.

`expression.OptimizeForBrowser`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Word to optimize new Web pages for Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 and creates a Web page based on this setting.

```
With Application.DefaultWebOptions
    .BrowserLevel _
       = wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer5
    .OptimizeForBrowser = True
End With
Documents.Add DocumentType:=wdNewWebPage
```

This example creates a new Web page and optimizes it for Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.

```
Documents.Add DocumentType:=wdNewWebPage
With ActiveDocument.WebOptions
    .BrowserLevel _
       = wdBrowserLevelMicrosoftInternetExplorer5
    .OptimizeForBrowser = True
End With
```
OptimizeForWord97 Property

**True** if Microsoft Word optimizes the current document for viewing in Word 97 by disabling any incompatible formatting. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

To optimize all new documents for Word 97 by default, use the [OptimizeForWord97byDefault](#) property.
Example

This example checks the current document to see if it's optimized for Word 97; if it isn't, the example asks the user whether it should be.

If ActiveDocument.**OptimizeForWord97** = False Then
    x = MsgBox("Is this document targeted at " _
    & "Word 97 users?", vbYesNo)
    If x = vbYes Then _
        ActiveDocument.**OptimizeForWord97** = True
End If
OptimizeForWord97byDefault Property

True if Microsoft Word optimizes all new documents for viewing in Word 97 by disabling any incompatible formatting. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

To optimize a single document for Word 97, use the `OptimizeForWord97` property.
Example

This example sets Word to disable all formatting in new documents that’s incompatible with Word 97, and then it creates a new document whose **OptimizeForWord97** property is automatically set to **True**.

Options.OptimizeForWord97byDefault = True
MsgBox Documents.Add(DocumentType:=wdNewBlankDocument) _.OptimizeForWord97
Options Property

Returns an Options object that represents application settings in Microsoft Word.

expression.Options

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example disables fast saves and then saves the active document.

Options.AllowFastSave = False
ActiveDocument.Save

This example prints Sales.doc with comments and field results.

With Options
    .PrintFieldCodes = False
    .PrintComments = True
End With
Documents("Sales.doc").PrintOut
OrganizeInFolder Property

**True** if all supporting files, such as background textures and graphics, are organized in a separate folder when you save the specified document as a Web page. **False** if supporting files are saved in the same folder as the Web page. The default value is **True**. Read/write **Boolean**.

_expression_.**OrganizeInFolder**

_expression_ Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The new folder is created in the folder where you have saved the Web page and is named after the document. If long file names are used, a suffix is added to the folder name. The **FolderSuffix** property returns whether the folder suffix for the language support you have selected or installed or the default folder suffix.

If you save a document that was previously saved with the **OrganizeInFolder** property set to a different value, Microsoft Word automatically moves the supporting files into or out of the folder, as appropriate.

If you don't use long file names (that is, if the **UseLongFileNames** property is set to **False**), Microsoft Word automatically saves any supporting files in a separate folder. The files cannot be saved in the same folder as the Web page.
Example

This example specifies that all supporting files are saved in the same folder when the document is saved as a Web page.

Application.DefaultWebOptions.OrganizeInFolder = False
Orientation Property

Orientation property as it applies to the PageSetup object.

Returns or sets the orientation of the page. Read/write WdOrientation.

WdOrientation can be one of these WdOrientation constants.

wdOrientLandscape
wdOrientPortrait

expression.Orientation

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.

Orientation property as it applies to the Range and Selection objects.

Returns or sets the orientation of text in a range or selection when the Text Direction feature is enabled. Read/write WdTextOrientation.

WdTextOrientation can be one of these WdTextOrientation constants.

wdTextOrientationDownward
wdTextOrientationHorizontal
wdTextOrientationHorizontalRotatedFarEast
wdTextOrientationUpward
wdTextOrientationVerticalFarEast

expression.Orientation

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Orientation property as it applies to the TextFrame object.

Returns or sets the orientation of the text inside the frame. Read/write MsoTextOrientation.
MsoTextOrientation can be one of these MsoTextOrientation constants.

- msoTextOrientationDownward
- msoTextOrientationHorizontal
- msoTextOrientationHorizontalRotatedFarEast
- msoTextOrientationMixed
- msoTextOrientationUpward
- msoTextOrientationVertical
- msoTextOrientationVerticalFarEast

expression.Orientation

expression Required. An expression that returns a TextFrame object.
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

You can set the orientation for a text frame or for a range or selection that happens to occur inside a text frame. For information about the difference between a text frame and a text box, see the `TextFrame` object.
Example

As it applies to the **TextFrame** object

This example creates a new document, inserts text into it, uses this text to create a text box, and then sets the orientation of the text frame so that the text slopes upward.

```vba
Set mydoc = Documents.Add
Selection.TypeText "This is some text."
mydoc.Content.Select
Selection.CreateTextbox
mydoc.Shapes(1).TextFrame.Orientation = msoTextOrientationUpward
```

As it applies to the **PageSetup** object.

This example changes the orientation of the document named "MyDocument.doc" and then prints the document. The example then changes the orientation of the document back to portrait.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents("MyDocument.doc")
With myDoc
    .PageSetup.Orientation = wdOrientLandscape
    .PrintOut
    .PageSetup.Orientation = wdOrientPortrait
End With
```
OtherCorrectionsAutoAdd Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically adds words to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions on the **Other Corrections** tab in the **AutoCorrect Exceptions** dialog box (**AutoCorrect Options** command, **Tools** menu). Word adds a word to this list if you delete and then retype a word that you didn't want Word to correct. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression.**OtherCorrectionsAutoAdd

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically add words to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions.

AutoCorrect.\texttt{OtherCorrectionsAutoAdd} = \texttt{True}
OtherCorrectionsExceptions Property

Returns an OtherCorrectionsExceptions collection that represents the list of words that Microsoft Word won't correct automatically. This list corresponds to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions on the Other Corrections tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box (AutoCorrect command, Tools menu).

expression. OtherCorrectionsExceptions

expression Required. An expression that returns an AutoCorrect object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example prompts the user to delete or keep each AutoCorrect exception on the Other Corrections tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box.

For Each anEntry In _AutoCorrect.OtherCorrectionsExceptions
    response = MsgBox("Delete entry: " _
    & anEntry.Name, vbYesNoCancel)
    If response = vbYes Then
        anEntry.Delete
    Else
        If response = vbCancel Then End
    End If
Next anEntry
OtherPagesTray Property

Returns or sets the paper tray to be used for all but the first page of a document or section. Read/write `WdPaperTray`.

WdPaperTray can be one of these WdPaperTray constants.

- `wdPrinterAutomaticSheetFeed`
- `wdPrinterDefaultBin`
- `wdPrinterEnvelopeFeed`
- `wdPrinterFormSource`
- `wdPrinterLargeCapacityBin`
- `wdPrinterLargeFormatBin`
- `wdPrinterLowerBin`
- `wdPrinterManualEnvelopeFeed`
- `wdPrinterManualFeed`
- `wdPrinterMiddleBin`
- `wdPrinterOnlyBin`
- `wdPrinterPaperCassette`
- `wdPrinterSmallFormatBin`
- `wdPrinterTractorFeed`
- `wdPrinterUpperBin`

`expression. OtherPagesTray`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `PageSetup` object.
**Example**

This example sets the tray to be used for printing all but the first page of each section in the active document.

`ActiveDocument.PageSetup.OtherPagesTray = wdPrinterUpperBin`

This example sets the tray to be used for printing all but the first page of each section in the selection.

`Selection.PageSetup.OtherPagesTray = wdPrinterLowerBin`
Outline Property

True if the font is formatted as outline. Returns True, False, or wdUndefined (a mixture of True and False). Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.

expression.Outline

expression Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
**Example**

This example applies outline font formatting to the first three words in the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:= _
    ActiveDocument.Words(1).Start, _
    End:=ActiveDocument.Words(3).End)
myRange.Font.**Outline** = True

This example toggles outline formatting for the selected text.

Selection.Font.**Outline** = wdToggle

This example removes outline font formatting from the selection if outline formatting is partially applied to the selection.

Set myFont = Selection.Font
If myFont.**Outline** = wdUndefined Then
    myFont.**Outline** = False
End If
OutlineLevel Property

Returns or sets the outline level for the specified paragraphs. Read/write \textit{wdOutlineLevel}.

Can be one of the following \textit{WdOutlineLevel} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel1}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel2}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel3}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel4}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel5}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel6}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel7}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel8}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevel9}
  \item \textit{wdOutlineLevelBodyText}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression.\texttt{OutlineLevel}}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

If a paragraph has a heading style applied to it (Heading 1 through Heading 9), the outline level is the same as the heading style and cannot be changed.

Outline levels are visible only in outline view or the document map pane.
**Example**

This example returns the outline level of the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
temp = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).OutlineLevel
```

This example sets the outline level for each paragraph in the active document. First the Normal style is applied to all paragraphs. The `Mod` operator is used to determine which outline level (1, 2, or 3) to apply to successive paragraphs in the document, and then the view is changed to outline view.

```vba
Set myParas = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.Style = wdStyleNormal
For x = 1 To myParas.Count
    If x Mod 3 = 1 Then
        myParas(x).OutlineLevel = wdOutlineLevel1
    ElseIf x Mod 3 = 2 Then
        myParas(x).OutlineLevel = wdOutlineLevel2
    Else
        myParas(x).OutlineLevel = wdOutlineLevel3
    End If
Next x
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdOutlineView
```
OutlineNumbered Property

True if the specified ListTemplate object is outline numbered. Read/write Boolean.

expression.OutlineNumbered

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ListTemplate object.
Remarks

Setting this property to **False** converts the list template to a single-level list that uses the formatting of the first level.

You cannot set this property for a **ListTemplate** object returned from a **ListGallery** object.
Example

This example changes the selected outline-numbered list to a single-level numbered list.

Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListTemplate.**OutlineNumbered** = False

This example checks to see whether the third list in MyDoc.doc is an outline-numbered list. If it is, the third outline-numbered list template is applied to it.

Set myltemp =Documents("MyDoc.doc").Lists(3).Range_.ListFormat.ListTemplate
num = myltemp.**OutlineNumbered**
If num = True Then ActiveDocument.Lists(3).ApplyListTemplate_ ListTemplate:=List Galleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery)_.ListTemplates(3)
OutsideColor Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color of the outside borders. Can be any valid WdColor constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's RGB function.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

wdColorGray625
wdColorGray70
wdColorGray80
wdColorGray875
wdColorGray95
wdColorIndigo
wdColorLightBlue
wdColorLightOrange
wdColorLightYellow
wdColorOliveGreen
wdColorPaleBlue
wdColorPlum
wdColorRed
wdColorRose
wdColorSeaGreen
wdColorSkyBlue
wdColorTan
wdColorTeal
wdColorTurquoise
wdColorViolet
wdColorWhite
wdColorYellow
wdColorAqua
wdColorAutomatic
wdColorBlack
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.OutsideColor

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Borders object.
Remarks

If the `OutsideLineStyle` property is set to either `wdLineStyleNone` or `False`, setting this property has no effect.
Example

This example adds borders between rows and between columns in the first table of the active document, and then it sets the colors for both the inside and outside borders.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    With myTable.Borders
        .InsideLineStyle = True
        .InsideColor = wdColorBrightGreen
        .OutsideColor = wdColorDarkTeal
    End With
End If

This example adds a dark red, 0.75-point double border around the first paragraph in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders
    .OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
    .OutsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
    .OutsideColor = wdColorDarkRed
End With
OutsideColorIndex Property

Returns or sets the color of the outside borders. Read/write `WdColorIndex`.

WdColorIndex can be one of these WdColorIndex constants.

- `wdAuto`
- `wdBlack`
- `wdBlue`
- `wdBrightGreen`
- `wdByAuthor`
- `wdDarkBlue`
- `wdDarkRed`
- `wdDarkYellow`
- `wdGray25`
- `wdGray50`
- `wdGreen`
- `wdNoHighlight`
- `wdPink`
- `wdRed`
- `wdTeal`
- `wdTurquoise`
- `wdViolet`
- `wdWhite`
- `wdYellow`

`expression.OutsideColorIndex`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Borders` object.
Remarks

If the `OutsideLineStyle` property is set to either `wdLineStyleNone` or `False`, setting this property has no effect.
Example

This example adds borders between rows and between columns in the first table of the active document, and then it sets the colors for both the inside and outside borders.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    With myTable.Borders
        .InsideLineStyle = True
        .InsideColorIndex = wdBrightGreen
        .OutsideColorIndex = wdPink
    End With
End If

This example adds a red, 0.75-point double border around the first paragraph in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders
    .OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
    .OutsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
    .OutsideColorIndex = wdRed
End With
OutsideLineStyle Property

Returns or sets the outside border for the specified object. Returns wdUndefined if more than one kind of border is applied to the specified object; otherwise, returns False or a WdLineStyle constant. Can be set to True, False, or a WdLineStyle constant.

WdLineStyle can be one of these WdLineStyle constants.

wdLineStyleDashDot
wdLineStyleDashDotDot
wdLineStyleDashDotStroked
wdLineStyleDashLargeGap
wdLineStyleDashSmallGap
wdLineStyleDot
wdLineStyleDouble
wdLineStyleDoubleWavy
wdLineStyleEmboss3D
wdLineStyleEngrave3D
wdLineStyleInset
wdLineStyleNone
wdLineStyleOutset
wdLineStyleSingle
wdLineStyleSingleWavy
wdLineStyleThickThinLargeGap
wdLineStyleThickThinMedGap
wdLineStyleThickThinSmallGap
wdLineStyleThinThickLargeGap
wdLineStyleThinThickMedGap
wdLineStyleThinThickSmallGap
wdLineStyleTriple

expression.OutsideLineStyle

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Borders object.
Remarks

**True** sets the line style to the default line style and the line width to the default line width. The default line style and width can be set using the **DefaultBorderLineWidth** and **DefaultBorderLineStyle** properties.

Use either of the following instructions to remove the outside border from the first table in the active document.

```plaintext
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders.OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleNone
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders.OutsideLineStyle = False
```
Example

This example adds a double 0.75-point border around the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders
    .OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble
    .OutsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
End With
```

This example adds a border around the first table in the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    myTable.Borders.OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
End If
```
OutsideLineWidth Property

Returns or sets the line width of the outside border of an object. Returns \texttt{wdUndefined} if the object has outside borders with more than one line width; otherwise, returns \texttt{False} or a \texttt{WdLineWidth} constant. Can be set to \texttt{True}, \texttt{False}, or a \texttt{WdLineWidth} constant. Read/write.

\texttt{WdLineWidth} can be one of these \texttt{WdLineWidth} constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth025pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth050pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth075pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth100pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth150pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth225pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth300pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth450pt}
  \item \texttt{wdLineWidth600pt}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression.OutsideLineWidth}

\textit{expression} \ Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Borders} object.
Example

This example adds a wavy border around the first table in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
   With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Borders
      .OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingleWavy
      .OutsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
   End With
End If

This example adds dotted borders around the first four paragraphs in the active document.

Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = myDoc.Range(Start:=myDoc.Paragraphs(1).Range.Start, _
myRange.Borders.OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleDot
myRange.Borders.OutsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt
Overflowing Property

**True** if the text inside the specified text frame doesn't all fit within the frame. Read-only **Boolean**.

`expression.Overflowing`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **TextFrame** object.
Example

This example checks to see whether the text in MyTextBox is overflowing its text frame. If so, the example adds another text box and links the two text boxes so that the text flows into the next one.

```vba
Set myTBox = ActiveDocument.Shapes("MyTextBox")
If myTBox.TextFrame.Overflowing = True Then
    Set nextTBox = ActiveDocument.Shapes._
        AddTextbox(msoTextOrientationHorizontal, 72, 72, 100, 200)
    MyTBox.TextFrame.Next = nextTBox.TextFrame
End If
```
OverPrint Property

When creating separation plates for commercial printing, **MsoTrue** indicates that the specified shape is not printed on the separation plates where the ink level of the shape is set to 0 (zero). Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
- **msoCTrue** Does not apply to this property.
- **msoFalse** Removes any color left for the selected shape by earlier plates.
- **msoTriStateMixed** Does not apply to this property.
- **msoTriStateToggle** Does not apply to this property.
- **msoTrue** Excludes the shape from being processed or printed on a CMYK plate.

`expression.OverPrint`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **ColorFormat** object.
**Example**

This example creates a new shape in the active document, sets the fill color, and excludes the shape from the printer's plate.

Sub TintShade()
    Dim shpHeart As Shape
    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(
        Type:=msoShapeHeart, Left:=150, _
        Top:=150, Width:=250, Height:=250)
    With shpHeart.Fill.ForeColor
        .SetCMYK Cyan:=0, Magenta:=125, Yellow:=12, Black:=25
        .TintAndShade = 0.3
        .OverPrint = msoTrue
    End With
End Sub
Overtyp e Property

**True** if Overtype mode is active. In Overtype mode, the characters you type replace existing characters one by one. When Overtype isn't active, the characters you type move existing text to the right. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*. **Overtype**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

If Overture mode is active, this example displays a message box asking whether Overture should be deactivated. If the user clicks the Yes button, Overture mode is made inactive.

If Options.Overture = True Then
    aButton = MsgBox("Overture is on. Turn off?", 4)
    If aButton = vbYes Then Options.Overture = False
End If
OwnerDocument Property

Returns a Document object that represents the parent document of the specified XML element.

expression.OwnerDocument

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

The OwnerDocument property returns the same results as the Parent property.
Example

The following example provides access to the parent document of the specified element.

Sub GetParentDocument(Element As XMLNode)
    Dim objDoc As Document

    Set objDoc = Element.OwnerDocument
End Sub
OwnHelp Property

Specifies the source of the text that's displayed in a message box when a form field has the focus and the user presses F1. If True, the text specified by the HelpText property is displayed. If False, the text in the AutoText entry specified by the HelpText property is displayed. Read/write Boolean.

expression.OwnHelp

expression  Required. An expression that returns a FormField object.
Example

This example sets the help text for the first form field in the current section to the contents of the AutoText entry named "Sample."

```vba
With Selection.Sections(1).Range.FormFields(1)
    .OwnHelp = False
    .HelpText = "Sample"
End With
```
OwnStatus Property

Specifies the source of the text that's displayed in the status bar when a form field has the focus. If True, the text specified by the StatusText property is displayed. If False, the text of the AutoText entry specified by the StatusText property is displayed. Read/write Boolean.

expression.OwnStatus

expression Required. An expression that returns a FormField object.
Example

This example sets the status bar text for the form field named "Account" to the contents of the AutoText entry named "Acct."

With ActiveDocument.FormFields("Account")
    .OwnStatus = False
    .StatusText = "Acct"
End With
PageBreakBefore Property

True if a page break is forced before the specified paragraphs. Can be True, False, or wdUndefined. Read/write Long.
Example

This example forces a page break before the first paragraph in the selection.

Selection.Paragraphs(1).PageBreakBefore = True
PageColumns Property

Returns or sets the number of pages to be displayed side by side on-screen at the same time in print layout view or print preview. Read/write Long.

expression.PageColumns

description Required. An expression that returns a Zoom object.
Example

This example switches the active window to print layout view and displays two pages side by side.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    .Zoom.PageColumns = 2
    .Zoom.PageRows = 1
End With

This example switches the document window for Hello.doc to print layout view and displays one full page.

With Windows("Hello.doc").View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    With .Zoom
        .PageColumns = 1
        .PageRows = 1
        .PageFit = wdPageFitFullPage
    End With
End With
PageDesign Property

Returns or sets the name of the template attached to the document created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.

expression.PageDesign

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example creates a new `LetterContent` object, includes the header and footer from the Contemporary Letter template, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the `RunLetterWizard` method.

```vbnet
Set myContent = New LetterContent
With myContent
    .PageDesign = "C:\MSOffice\Templates" _
    & "Letters & Faxes\Contemporary Letter.dot"
    .IncludeHeaderFooter = True
End With
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=myContent
```
PageFit Property

Returns or sets the view magnification of a window so that either the entire page is visible or the entire width of the page is visible. Read/write *WdPageFit*.

*WdPageFit* can be one of these *WdPageFit* constants.
- *wdPageFitBestFit*
- *wdPageFitFullPage*
- *wdPageFitNone*
- *wdPageFitTextFit*

*expression*.PageFit

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a *Zoom* object.
Remarks

The `wdPageFitFullPage` constant has no effect if the document isn't in print view.

When the `PageFit` property is set to `wdPageFitBestFit`, the zoom percentage is automatically recalculated every time the document window size is changed. Setting this property to `wdPageFitNone` keeps the zoom percentage from being recalculated whenever this happens.
**Example**

This example changes the magnification percentage of the window for Letter.doc so that the entire width of the text is visible.

```vba
With Windows("Letter.doc").View
  .Type = wdNormalView
  .Zoom.PageFit = wdPageFitBestFit
End With
```

This example switches the active window to print view and changes the magnification so that the entire page is visible.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
  .Type = wdPrintView
  .Zoom.PageFit = wdPageFitFullPage
End With
```
PageHeight Property

Returns or sets the height of the page in points. Read/write Single.

expression.PageHeight

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Remarks

Setting the `PageHeight` property changes the `PageSize` property to `wdPaperCustom`.

Use the `PageSize` property to set the page height and width to those of a predefined paper size, such as Letter or A4.
Example

This example sets the page height for the active document to 9 inches.

```vbnet
With ActiveDocument.PageSetup
  .PageHeight = InchesToPoints(9)
  .PageWidth = InchesToPoints(7)
End With
```
PageIndex Property

Returns a Long that represents the page number on which the specified break occurs.

expressionPageIndex

expression Required. An expression that returns a Break object.
Example

The following code returns the page number on which the specified break occurs.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Pages(1).Breaks(1).PageIndex
PageNumbers Property

Returns a PageNumbers collection that represents all the page number fields included in the specified header or footer.

expression.PageNumbers

expression Required. An expression that returns a HeaderFooter object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example creates a new document and adds page numbers to the footer.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
With myDoc.Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)
    .PageNumbers.Add PageNumberAlignment := wdAlignPageNumberCenter
End With
```
PageNumberSeparator Property

Returns of sets the characters (up to five) that separate individual page references in a table of authorities. The default is a comma and a space. Corresponds to the \l switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Read/write String.

expression.PageNumberSeparator

expression Required. An expression that returns a TableOfAuthorities object.
Example

This example formats the tables of authorities in the active document to use a comma as the page separator (for example, "9,12").

For Each myTOA In ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities
  myTOA.PageNumberSeparator = ","
Next myTOA
PageRangeSeparator Property

Returns or sets the characters (up to five) that separate a range of pages in a table of authorities. The default is an en dash. Corresponds to the \g switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Read/write String.

\textit{expression}.PageRangeSeparator

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{TableOfAuthorities} object.
Example

This example formats the first table of authorities in the active document to use a hyphen with a space on either side as the page range separator (for example, "9 - 12").

ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities(1).PageRangeSeparator = " - "


PageRows Property

Returns or sets the number of pages to be displayed one above the other on-screen at the same time in print layout view or print preview. Read/write Long.

expression.PageRows

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Zoom object.
Example

This example switches the active window to print preview and displays two pages one above the other.

```vba
PrintPreview = True
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Zoom
  .PageColumns = 1
  .PageRows = 2
End With
```
Pages Property

Returns a Pages collection that represents the pages in a document.

expression.Pages

expression Required. An expression that returns a Pane object.
Example

The following example creates a line half an inch from the upper left corner of the active document across the page to the lower right corner of the page one half inch from the right and bottom edges of the page.

Dim objPage As Page

Set objPage = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Pages(1)

'Add new line to document
ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddLine _
   InchesToPoints(0.5), _
   InchesToPoints(0.5), _
   objPage.Width - InchesToPoints(0.5), _
   objPage.Height - InchesToPoints(0.5)
PageSetup Property

Returns a PageSetup object that's associated with the specified document, range, section, sections, or selection. Read-only.
Example

This example sets the right margin of the active document to 72 points (1 inch).

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.RightMargin = InchesToPoints(1)

This example sets the gutter for the first section in Summary.doc to 36 points (0.5 inch).

Documents("Summary.doc").Sections(1).PageSetup.Gutter = 36

This example sets the header and footer distance to 18 points (0.25 inch) from the top and bottom of the page, respectively. This formatting change is applied to the section that contains the selection.

With Selection.PageSetup
  .FooterDistance = 18
  .HeaderDistance = 18
End With

This example displays the left margin setting, in inches.

MsgBox PointsToInches(ActiveDocument.PageSetup.LeftMargin) _
  & " inches"
PageSize Property

Returns or sets the page size for the specified custom mailing label. Read/write \texttt{WdCustomLabelPageSize}.

\texttt{WdCustomLabelPageSize} can be one of these \texttt{WdCustomLabelPageSize} constants:

- \texttt{wdCustomLabelA4}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelA4LS}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelA5}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelA5LS}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelB4JIS}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelB5}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelFanfold}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelHigaki}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelHigakiLS}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelLetter}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelLetterLS}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelMini}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelVertHalfSheet}
- \texttt{wdCustomLabelVertHalfSheetLS}  

\texttt{expression}.\texttt{PageSize}

\textit{expression}  Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{CustomLabel} object.
Remarks

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example creates a new custom label named "Home Address" and then sets various properties for the label, including the page size.

```vba
Set myLabel = Application.MailingLabel -.CustomLabels.Add(Name:="Home Address", DotMatrix:=False)
With myLabel
  .Height = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .HorizontalPitch = InchesToPoints(2.06)
  .NumberAcross = 4
  .NumberDown = 20
  .PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
  .SideMargin = InchesToPoints(0.28)
  .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .VerticalPitch = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .Width = InchesToPoints(1.75)
End With
```
PageWidth Property

Returns or sets the width of the page in points. Read/write Single.

expression.PageWidth

expression    Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Remarks

Setting the **PageSize** property changes the **PageSize** property to **wdPaperCustom**.

Use the **PageSize** property to set the page height and width to those of a predefined paper size, such as Letter or A4.
Example

This example returns the page width for Document1. The PointsToInches method is used to convert points to inches.

```vba
Set doc1set = Documents("Document1").PageSetup
Msgbox "The page width is " & PointsToInches(doc1set.PageWidth) & " inches."
```
Pagination Property

True if Microsoft Word repaginates documents in the background. Read/write Boolean.

expression.Pagination

expression Required. An expression that returns a Options object.
Example

This example sets Word to perform background repagination.

Options.Pagination = True

This example returns the current status of the Background repagination option on the General tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.Pagination
Panes Property

Returns a Panes collection that represents all the window panes for the specified window.

expression.Panes

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Window object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example splits the active window in half.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes.Count = 1 Then _
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes.Add
```

This example activates the first pane in the window for Document2.

```
Windows("Document2").Panes(1).Activate
```
PaperSize Property

Returns or sets the paper size. Read/write `WdPaperSize`.

WdPaperSize can be one of these WdPaperSize constants.

- `wdPaper10x14`
- `wdPaper11x17`
- `wdPaperA3`
- `wdPaperA4`
- `wdPaperA4Small`
- `wdPaperA5`
- `wdPaperB4`
- `wdPaperB5`
- `wdPaperCSheet`
- `wdPaperCustom`
- `wdPaperDSheet`
- `wdPaperEnvelope10`
- `wdPaperEnvelope11`
- `wdPaperEnvelope12`
- `wdPaperEnvelope14`
- `wdPaperEnvelope9`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeB4`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeB5`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeB6`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeC3`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeC4`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeC5`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeC6`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeC65`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeDL`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeItaly`
- `wdPaperEnvelopeMonarch`
expression.PaperSize

expression Required. An expression that returns a PageSetup object.
Remarks

Setting the `PageHeight` or `PageWidth` property changes the `PageSize` property to `wdPaperCustom`. 
Example

This example sets the paper size to legal for the first document.

`Documents(1).PageSetup.PaperSize = wdPaperLegal`
ParagraphFormat Property

Returns or sets a ParagraphFormat object that represents the paragraph settings for the specified range, selection, find or replacement operation, or style. Read/write.
Example

This example sets the paragraph formatting for the current selection to be right-aligned.

Selection.**ParagraphFormat**.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphRight

This example sets paragraph formatting for a range that includes the entire contents of MyDoc.doc. Paragraphs in this document are double-spaced and have a custom tab stop at 0.25 inch.

Set myRange = Documents("MyDoc.doc").Content
With myRange.**ParagraphFormat**
   .Space2
   .TabStops.Add Position:=InchesToPoints(.25)
End With

This example modifies the Heading 2 style for the active document. Paragraphs formatted with this style are indented to the first tab stop and double-spaced.

With ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading2).**ParagraphFormat**
   .TabIndent(1)
   .Space2
End With

This example finds all double-spaced paragraphs in the active document and replaces the formatting with 1.5-line spacing.

With ActiveDocument.Content.Find
   .ClearFormatting
   .**ParagraphFormat**.Space2
   .Replacement.ClearFormatting
   .Replacement.**ParagraphFormat**.Space15
   .Execute FindText:="", ReplaceWith:="", _
      Replace:=wdReplaceAll
End With
Paragraphs Property

Returns a Paragraphs collection that represents all the paragraphs in the specified document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the line spacing to single for the collection of all paragraphs in section one in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Paragraphs.LineSpacingRule = _
wdLineSpaceSingle

This example sets the line spacing to double for the first paragraph in the selection.

Selection.Paragraphs(1).LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceDouble
Parent Property

For the TextFrame object, returns a Shape object representing the parent shape of the text frame. For all other objects, returns an object that represents the parent object of the specified object.

expression.Parent

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets a variable to the parent object of the **Bookmarks** object and displays a message box with the object type name of the variable.

```vba
Set myObject = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Parent
MsgBox TypeName(myObject)
```

This example sets a variable to the first cell in the first table of the active document, changes the width of the cell to 36 points, and removes borders from the table.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(1, 1)
With myRange
    .SetWidth ColumnWidth:=36, RulerStyle:=wdAdjustNone
End With
```
ParentFrameset Property

Returns a Frameset object that represents the parent of the specified Frameset object on a frames page.

expression.Frameset

expression. ParentFrameset

expression Required. An expression that returns a Frameset object.
Remarks

For more information on creating frames pages, see Creating frames pages.
Example

This example returns the number of child Frameset objects belonging to the parent Frameset object of the specified frame.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane _.Frameset.ParentFrameset.ChildFramesetCount
ParentGroup Property

Returns a Shape object that represents the common parent shape of a child shape or a range of child shapes.

expression.ParentGroup

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates two shapes in the active document and groups those shapes. Then using one shape in the group, it accesses the parent group and fills all shapes in the parent group with the same fill color. This example assumes that the active document does not currently contain any shapes. If it does, an error may occur.

Sub ParentGroupShape()
    Dim pgShape As Shape

    'Add two shapes to active document and group
    With ActiveDocument.Shapes
        .AddShape Type:=msoShapeOval, Left:=72, _
            Top:=72, Width:=100, Height:=100
        .AddShape Type:=msoShapeHeart, Left:=110, _
            Top:=120, Width:=100, Height:=100
        .Range(Array(1, 2)).Group
    End With

    Set pgShape = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1) _
        .GroupItems(1).ParentGroup
    pgShape.Fill.ForeColor.RGB = RGB(Red:=100, Green:=0, Blue:=255)

End Sub
ParentNode Property

Returns an XMLNode object that represents the parent element of the specified element.

expression.ParentNode

expression  Required. An expression that returns an XMLNode object.
Example

The following example accesses the parent XML node of the text selected in the active document.

Dim objNode As XMLNode

Set objNode = Selection/XMLParentNode.ParentNode
PartOfSpeechList Property

Returns a list of the parts of speech corresponding to the meanings found for the word or phrase looked up in the thesaurus. The list is returned as an array of integers. Read-only Variant.

expression.PartOfSpeechList

expression Required. An expression that returns a SynonymInfo object.
Remarks

The list of the parts of speech is returned as an array consisting of the following WdPartOfSpeech constants: wdAdjective, wdAdverb, wdConjunction, wdIdiom, wdInterjection, wdNoun, wdOther, wdPreposition, wdPronoun, and wdVerb. The array elements are ordered to correspond to the elements returned by the MeaningList property.
Example

This example checks to see whether the thesaurus found any meanings for the selection. If so, the meanings and their corresponding parts of speech are displayed in a series of message boxes.

Set mySynInfo = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo
If mySynInfo.MeaningCount <> 0 Then
   myList = mySynInfo.MeaningList
   myPos = mySynInfo.PartOfSpeechList
   For i = 1 To UBound(myPos)
      Select Case myPos(i)
         Case wdAdjective
            pos = "adjective"
         Case wdNoun
            pos = "noun"
         Case wdAdverb
            pos = "adverb"
         Case wdVerb
            pos = "verb"
         Case Else
            pos = "other"
      End Select
      MsgBox myList(i) & " found as " & pos
   Next i
Else
   MsgBox "There were no meanings found."
End If
Passim Property

**True** if five or more page references to the same authority are replaced with "Passim." Corresponds to the \p switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.Passim

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a [TableOfAuthorities](#) object.
**Example**

This example formats the first table of authorities in Brief.doc to use page references instead of "Passim."

```
Documents("Brief.doc").TablesOfAuthorities(1).Passim = False
```

This example formats the tables of authorities in the active document to replace each instance of five or more page references for the same entry with "Passim."

```
For Each myTOA In ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities
    myToa.Passim = True
Next myTOA
```
Password Property

Sets a password that must be supplied to open the specified document. Write-only String.

Security  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.
Example

This example opens Earnings.doc, sets a password for it, and then closes the document.

Set myDoc = Documents .Open(FileName:="C:\My Documents\Earnings.doc")
myDoc.Password = strPassword
myDoc.Close
PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm Property

Returns a **String** indicating the algorithm Microsoft Word uses for encrypting documents with passwords. Read-only.

`expression.PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the SetPasswordEncryptionOptions method to specify the algorithm Word uses for encrypting documents with passwords.
Example

This example sets the password encryption options if the password encryption algorithm in use is "OfficeXor," which is the password algorithm used in versions of Word prior to Word 97 for Windows.

Sub PasswordSettings()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm = "OfficeXor" Then
            .SetPasswordEncryptionOptions _
                PasswordEncryptionProvider:="Microsoft RSA SChannel", _
                PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm:="RC4", _
                PasswordEncryptionKeyLength:=56, _
                PasswordEncryptionFileProperties:=True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasswordEncryptionFileProperties Property

**True** if Microsoft Word encrypts file properties for password-protected documents. Read-only **Boolean**.

`expression.PasswordEncryptionFileProperties`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `SetPasswordEncryptionOptions` method to specify whether Word encrypts file properties for password-protected documents.
Example

This example sets the password encryption options if the file properties are not encrypted for password-protected documents.

Sub PasswordSettings()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .PasswordEncryptionFileProperties = False Then
            .SetPasswordEncryptionOptions _
                PasswordEncryptionProvider:="Microsoft RSA SChannel"
                PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm:="RC4", _
                PasswordEncryptionKeyLength:=56, _
                PasswordEncryptionFileProperties:=True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasswordEncryptionKeyLength Property

Returns a Long indicating the key length of the algorithm Microsoft Word uses when encrypting documents with passwords. Read-only.

expression.PasswordEncryptionKeyLength

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `SetPasswordEncryptionOptions` method to specify the key length Word uses when encrypting documents with passwords.
Example

This example sets the password encryption options if the password encryption key length is less than 40.

Sub PasswordSettings()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .PasswordEncryptionKeyLength < 40 Then
            .SetPasswordEncryptionOptions _
                PasswordEncryptionProvider:="Microsoft RSA SChannel",
                PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm:="RC4",
                PasswordEncryptionKeyLength:=56,
                PasswordEncryptionFileProperties:=True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasswordEncryptionProvider Property

Returns a String specifying the name of the algorithm encryption provider that Microsoft Word uses when encrypting documents with passwords. Read-only.

\textit{expression}\texttt{.PasswordEncryptionProvider}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the \textit{Applies To list}. 
Remarks

Use the `SetPasswordEncryptionOptions` method to specify the name of the algorithm encryption provider Word uses when encrypting documents with passwords.
**Example**

This example sets the password encryption options if the password encryption algorithm in use is not "Microsoft RSA SChannel Cryptographic Provider."

```vba
Sub PasswordSettings()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .PasswordEncryptionProvider <> "Microsoft RSA SChannel Cr
           .SetPasswordEncryptionOptions _
               PasswordEncryptionProvider:="Microsoft RSA SChannel
               PasswordEncryptionAlgorithm:="RC4", _
               PasswordEncryptionKeyLength:=56, _
               PasswordEncryptionFileProperties:=True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```
**PasteAdjustParagraphSpacing Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically adjusts the spacing of paragraphs when cutting and pasting selections. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PasteAdjustParagraphSpacing

*expression*    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example sets Word to automatically adjust the spacing of paragraphs when cutting and pasting selections if the option has been disabled.

Sub AdjustParaSpace()
    With Options
        If .PasteAdjustParagraphSpacing = False Then
            .PasteAdjustParagraphSpacing = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasteAdjustTableFormatting Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically adjusts the formatting of tables when cutting and pasting selections. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PasteAdjustTableFormatting

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically adjust the formatting of tables when cutting and pasting if the option has been disabled.

Sub AdjustTableFormatting()
    With Options
        If .PasteAdjustTableFormatting = False Then
            .PasteAdjustTableFormatting = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasteAdjustWordSpacing Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically adjusts the spacing of words when cutting and pasting selections. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.PasteAdjustWordSpacing`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically adjust the spacing of words when cutting and pasting selections if the option has been disabled.

Sub AdjustWordSpace()
    With Options
        If .PasteAdjustWordSpacing = False Then
            .PasteAdjustWordSpacing = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasteMergeFromPPT Property

**True** to merge text formatting when pasting from Microsoft PowerPoint. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PasteMergeFromPPT

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically merge text formatting when pasting content from PowerPoint if the option has been disabled.

Sub AdjustPPTFormatting()
    With Options
        If .PasteMergeFromPPT = False Then
            .PasteMergeFromPPT = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasteMergeFromXL Property

**True** to merge table formatting when pasting from Microsoft Excel. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**PasteMergeFromXL***

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically merge table formatting when pasting Excel tables if the option has been disabled.

Sub AdjustExcelFormatting()
    With Options
        If .PasteMergeFromXL = False Then
            .PasteMergeFromXL = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
**PasteMergeLists Property**

**True** to merge the formatting of pasted lists with surrounding lists. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.PasteMergeLists`  

`expression`  **Required.** An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically merge list formatting with surrounding lists if the option has been disabled.

Sub UseSmartStyle()
    With Options
        If .PasteMergeLists = False Then
            .PasteMergeLists = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
PasteSmartCutPaste Property

**True** if Microsoft Word intelligently pastes selections into a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PasteSmartCutPaste

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Word to enable intelligent selection pasting if the option has been disabled.

Sub EnableSmartCutPaste()
    If Options.PasteSmartCutPaste = False Then
        Options.PasteSmartCutPaste = True
    End If
End Sub
PasteSmartStyleBehavior Property

**True** if Microsoft Word intelligently merges styles when pasting a selection from a different document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**PasteSmartStyleBehavior**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Word to intelligently paste styles in text selected from a different document if the option has been disabled.

Sub UseSmartStyle()
    With Options
        If .PasteSmartStyleBehavior = False Then
            .PasteSmartStyleBehavior = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Path Property

Returns the disk or Web path to the specified object. Read-only **String**.

`expression.Path`  

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The path doesn't include a trailing character— for example, "C:\MSOffice" or "http://MyServer". Use the PathSeparator property to add the character that separates folders and drive letters. Use the Name property to return the file name without the path and use the FullName property to return the file name and the path together.

Note  You can use the PathSeparator property to build Web addresses even though they contain forward slashes (/) and the PathSeparator property defaults to a backslash (\).
Example

This example displays the path and file name of the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Path & Application.PathSeparator & _
    ActiveDocument.Name

This example changes the current folder to the path of the template attached to
the active document.

ChDir ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.Path

This example displays the path of the first add-in in the AddIns collection.

If AddIns.Count >= 1 Then MsgBox AddIns(1).Path
PathSeparator Property

Returns the character used to separate folder names. This property returns a backslash (\). Read-only String.

expression.PathSeparator

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

You can use **PathSeparator** property to build Web addresses even though they contain forward slashes (/).

The **FullName** property returns the path and file name as a single string.
Example

This example displays the path and file name of the active document.

`MsgBox ActiveDocument.Path & Application.PathSeparator & _
ActiveDocument.Name`

If the first add-in is a template, this example unloads the template and opens it.

`If Addins(1).Compiled = False Then
    Addins(1).Installed = False
    Documents.Open FileName:=AddIns(1).Path _
    & Application.PathSeparator _
    & AddIns(1).Name
End If`
Pattern Property

Returns or sets a value that represents the pattern applied to the specified fill or line. Read-only MsoPatternType for the FillFormat object; read/write MsoPatternType for the LineFormat object.

MsoPatternType can be one of these MsoPatternType constants.

msoPattern10Percent
msoPattern20Percent
msoPattern25Percent
msoPattern30Percent
msoPattern40Percent
msoPattern50Percent
msoPattern5Percent
msoPattern60Percent
msoPattern70Percent
msoPattern75Percent
msoPattern80Percent
msoPattern90Percent
msoPatternDarkDownwardDiagonal
msoPatternDarkHorizontal
msoPatternDarkUpwardDiagonal
msoPatternDarkVertical
msoPatternDashedDownwardDiagonal
msoPatternDashedHorizontal
msoPatternDashedUpwardDiagonal
msoPatternDashedVertical
msoPatternDiagonalBrick
msoPatternDivot
msoPatternDottedDiamond
msoPatternDottedGrid
msoPatternHorizontalBrick
msoPatternLargeCheckerBoard
msoPatternLargeConfetti
msoPatternLargeGrid
msoPatternLightDownwardDiagonal
msoPatternLightHorizontal
msoPatternLightUpwardDiagonal
msoPatternLightVertical
msoPatternMixed
msoPatternNarrowHorizontal
msoPatternNarrowVertical
msoPatternOutlinedDiamond
msoPatternPlaid
msoPatternShingle
msoPatternSmallCheckerBoard
msoPatternSmallConfetti
msoPatternSmallGrid
msoPatternSolidDiamond
msoPatternSphere
msoPatternTrellis
msoPatternWave
msoPatternWeave
msoPatternWideDownwardDiagonal
msoPatternWideUpwardDiagonal
msoPatternZigZag

*expression*. **Pattern**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

You can also use the Patterned method to set the pattern for the fill or line.

Use the BackColor and ForeColor properties to set the colors used in the pattern.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument and sets its fill pattern to match that of the shape named "rect1." The new rectangle has the same pattern as "rect1" but not necessarily the same colors. The colors used in the pattern are set with the BackColor and ForeColor properties.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes
    pattern1 = .Item("rect1").Fill.Pattern
    With .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 100, 100, 120, 80).Fill
        .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
        .BackColor.RGB = RGB(0, 0, 255)
        .Patterned pattern1
    End With
End With
```

This example adds a patterned line to myDocument.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.AddLine(10, 100, 250, 0).Line
    .Weight = 6
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 0, 255)
    .BackColor.RGB = RGB(128, 0, 0)
    .Pattern = msoPatternDarkDownwardDiagonal
End With
```
Percentage Property

Returns or sets the magnification for a window as a percentage. Read/write Long.

expression.**Percentage**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Zoom** object.
Example

This example switches the active window to normal view and sets the magnification to 80 percent.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdNormalView
    .Zoom.**Percentage** = 80
End With
```

This example increases the magnification of the active window by 10 percent.

```vba
Set myZoom = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Zoom
myZoom.**Percentage** = myZoom.**Percentage** + 10
```
PercentWidth Property

Returns or sets the length of the specified horizontal line expressed as a percentage of the window width. Read/write Single.

*expression*.PercentWidth

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a HorizontalLineFormat object.
Remarks

Setting this property also sets the **WidthType** property to `wdHorizontalLinePercentWidth`. 
Example

This example adds a horizontal line and sets its length to 50% of the window width.

Selection.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLineStandard
ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1) _
  .HorizontalLineFormat.PercentWidth = 50
Permission Property

Returns a **Permission** object that represents the permission settings in the specified document.

*expression.Permission*

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Permission** object.
Example

The following example returns the permission settings for the active document.

Dim objPermission As Permission

Set objPermission = ActiveDocument.Permission
**Perspective Property**

**MsoTrue** if the extrusion appears in perspective—that is, if the walls of the extrusion narrow toward a vanishing point. **MsoFalse** if the extrusion is a parallel, or orthographic, projection—that is, if the walls don't narrow toward a vanishing point. Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

- **msoCTrue**
- **msoFalse**
- **msoTriStateMixed**
- **msoTriStateToggle**
- **msoTrue**

`expression.Perspective`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **ThreeDFormat** object.
Example

This example sets the extrusion depth for shape one on myDocument to 100 points and specifies that the extrusion be parallel, or orthographic.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD
  .Visible = True
  .Depth = 100
  .Perspective = msoFalse
End With
PictureBullet Property

Returns an InlineShape object that represents a picture bullet.

expression.PictureBullet

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.
Example

This example returns the picture bullet for the first list in the active document and sets the picture bullet’s width to one-quarter inch. To see this example, first run the code example for the ApplyPictureBullet method.

Sub PicBullet()
    ActiveDocument.ListTemplates(1)._
    .ListLevels(1)._
    .PictureBullet.Width = InchesToPoints(0.25)
End Sub
PictureEditor Property

Returns or sets the name of the application to use to edit pictures. Read/write String.

expression.PictureEditor

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

You must use the exact wording displayed in the **Picture editor** box on the **Edit** tab of the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu). Otherwise, the default setting "Microsoft Word" is used.

If the name of your graphics application doesn't appear in the list, contact the manufacturer of the graphics application for instructions.
Example

This example sets the application used to edit pictures.

Options.**PictureEditor** = "Microsoft Word"

This example returns the name of the application to use to edit pictures.

MsgBox Options.**PictureEditor**
**PictureFormat Property**

Returns a [PictureFormat](#) object that contains picture formatting properties for the specified object. Applies to [Shape](#), [ShapeRange](#), or [InlineShape](#) objects that represent pictures or OLE objects. Read-only.
Example

This example sets the brightness and contrast for shape one on myDocument. Shape one must be a picture or an OLE object.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).PictureFormat
   .Brightness = 0.3
   .Contrast = .75
End With
PictureWrapType Property

Sets or returns a `WdWrapTypeMerged` that indicates how Microsoft Word wraps text around pictures. Read/write.

`WdWrapTypeMerged` can be one of these `WdWrapTypeMerged` constants.
- `wdWrapMergeBehind`
- `wdWrapMergeFront`
- `wdWrapMergeInline` Default
- `wdWrapMergeSquare`
- `wdWrapMergeThrough`
- `wdWrapMergeTight`
- `wdWrapMergeTopBottom`

`expression.PictureWrapType`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This is a default option setting and affects all pictures inserted unless picture wrapping is individually defined for a picture.
Example

This example sets Word to insert and paste all pictures inline with the text if inline is not already specified.

Sub PicWrap()
    With Application.Options
        If .PictureWrapType <> wdWrapMergeInline Then
            .PictureWrapType = wdWrapMergeInline
        End If
    End With
End Sub
**PixelsPerInch Property**

Returns or sets the density (pixels per inch) of graphics images and table cells on a Web page. The range of settings is usually from 19 to 480, and common settings for popular screen sizes are 72, 96, and 120. The default setting is 96. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.**PixelsPerInch**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This property determines the size of the images and cells on the specified Web page relative to the size of text whenever you view the saved document in a Web browser. The physical dimensions of the resulting image or cell are the result of the original dimensions (in inches) multiplied by the number of pixels per inch.

Use the `ScreenSize` property to set the optimum screen size for the targeted Web browsers.
**Example**

This example sets the pixel density depending on the target screen size of the Web browser.

```vba
With Application.DefaultWebOptions
    Select Case .ScreenSize
        Case msoScreenSize800x600
            .PixelsPerInch = 72
        Case msoScreenSize1024x768
            .PixelsPerInch = 96
        Case Else
            .PixelsPerInch = 120
    End Select
End With
```
**PlaceholderText Property**

Sets or returns a **String** that represents the text displayed for an element that contains no text.

*expression*.PlaceholderText

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an [DOMNode](#) object.
Remarks

Placeholder text is displayed in Microsoft Word only when the Show XML tags in the document check box in the XML Structure task pane is cleared. The Show XML tags in the document check box corresponds to the ShowXMLMarkup property.
Example

The following example inserts a new element into the active document at the insertion point and sets the text to display when tags are not displayed in the document.

Dim objNode As XMLNode
Set objNode = Selection.XMLNodes.Add("catalog", "book")
objNode.PlaceholderText = "Enter Book Information Here"
PlainTextStyle Property

Returns the Style object that represents the text attributes for e-mail messages that are sent or received using plain text.

expression.PlainTextStyle

expression    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the plain text font for e-mail messages to Tahoma, size 10.

Sub PlainTxt()
    With Application.EmailOptions.PlainTextStyle
        .Font.Name = "Tahoma"
        .Font.Size = 10
    End With
End Sub
Points Property

Returns the position of the specified node as a coordinate pair. Each coordinate is expressed in points. Read-only Variant.
Remarks

This property is read-only. Use the `SetPosition` method to set the location of the node.
Example

This example moves node two in shape three on myDocument to the right 200 points and down 300 points. Shape three must be a freeform drawing.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes
    pointsArray = .Item(2).Points
    currXvalue = pointsArray(1, 1)
    currYvalue = pointsArray(1, 2)
    .SetPosition 2, currXvalue + 200, currYvalue + 300
End With
PortraitFontNames Property

Returns a FontNames object that includes the names of all the available portrait fonts.

expression.PortraitFontNames

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example inserts a list of portrait fonts at the insertion point.

For Each aFont In PortraitFontNames
    With Selection
        .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
        .InsertAfter aFont
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
    End With
Next aFont
Position Property

Position property as it applies to the **CaptionLabel** object.

Returns or sets the position of caption label text. Read/write **WdCaptionPosition**.

WdCaptionPosition can be one of these WdCaptionPosition constants.
- **wdCaptionPositionAbove**
- **wdCaptionPositionBelow**

```expression.Position``

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Position property as it applies to the **DropCap** object.

Returns or sets the position of a dropped capital letter. Read/write **WdDropPosition**.

WdDropPosition can be one of these WdDropPosition constants.
- **wdDropNone**
- **wdDropMargin**
- **wdDropNormal**

```expression.Position``

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Position property as it applies to the **TabStop** object.

Returns or sets the position of a tab stop relative to the left margin. Read/write **Single**.

```expression.Position```
expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Position property as it applies to the Font object.

Returns or sets the position of text (in points) relative to the base line. A positive number raises the text, and a negative number lowers it. Read/write Long.

expression.Position

defaultPosition Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the Font object.

This example lowers the selected text by 2 points.

Selection.Font.Position = -2

As it applies to the TabStop object.

This example adds a right tab stop to the selected paragraphs 2 inches from the left margin. The position of the tab stop is then displayed in a message box.

With Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops.ClearAll
    .Add Position:=InchesToPoints(2), Alignment:=wdAlignTabRight
MsgBox .Item(1).Position & " or " & _
    PointsToInches(.Item(1).Position) & " inches"
End With

As it applies to the DropCap object.

This example sets the first paragraph in the active document to begin with a dropped capital letter. The position of the DropCap object is set to wdDropNormal.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap.Enable
    .FontName= "Arial"
    .Position = wdDropNormal
End With
PreferredWidth Property

PreferredWidth property as it applies to the Cell, Cells, Column, Columns, and Table objects.

Returns or sets the preferred width (in points or as a percentage of the window width) for the specified cell, cells, columns, or table. Read/write Single.

expression.PreferredWidth

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

PreferredWidth property as it applies to the TableStyle object.

Returns or sets the preferred width (in points or as a percentage of the window width) for the specified table style. Read-only Single.

expression.PreferredWidth

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

If the `PreferredWidthType` property is set to `wdPreferredWidthPoints`, the `PreferredWidth` property returns or sets the width in points. If the `PreferredWidthType` property is set to `wdPreferredWidthPercent`, the `PreferredWidth` property returns or sets the width as a percentage of the window width.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to accept preferred widths as a percentage of window width, and then sets the preferred width of the first table in the document to 50% of the window width.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
    .PreferredWidthType = wdPreferredWidthPercent
    .PreferredWidth = 50
End With
```
PreferredWidthType Property

Returns or sets the preferred unit of measurement to use for the width of the specified cells, columns, or table. Read-only **WdPreferredWidthType** for the **ConditionalStyle** and **TableStyle** objects; read/write **WdPreferredWidthType** for all other objects in the Applies To list.

WdPreferredWidthType can be one of these **WdPreferredWidthType** constants.

- **wdPreferredWidthAuto**
- **wdPreferredWidthPercent**
- **wdPreferredWidthPoints**

*expression*.PreferredWidthType

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to accept widths as a percentage of window width, and then it sets the width of the first table in the document to 50% of the window width.

With ActiveDocument.Tables(1)
  PreferredWidthType = wdPreferredWidthPercent
  PreferredWidth = 50
End With
PresentInPane Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether a smart document control is currently displayed in the **Document Actions** task pane.

`expression.PresentInPane`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **SmartTagAction** object.


**Example**

The following example executes the specified smart document control.

```vba
Dim objSmartDocControl As SmartTagAction
Set objSmartDocControl = ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions
If objSmartDocControl.Type <> wdControlSmartTag Then
    If objSmartDocControl.PresentInPane Then
        objSmartDocControl.Execute
    End If
End If
```

PreserveFormattingOnUpdate Property

True preserves formatting done in Microsoft Word to a linked OLE object, such as a table linked to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Read/write Boolean.

expression.PreserveFormattingOnUpdate

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

When `PreserveFormattingOnUpdate` is set to `True`, formatting changes made to the object in Word is preserved when the object is updated. Word updates only the content in the linked object.
Example

This example preserves the formatting of the first shape in the current document, assuming the first shape in the document is a linked OLE object.

Sub PreserveFmtg()
    ThisDocument.Shapes(1).OLEFormat .
        .PreserveFormattingOnUpdate = True
End Sub
PresetExtrusionDirection Property

Returns the direction taken by the extrusion's sweep path leading away from the extruded shape (the front face of the extrusion). Read/write MsoPresetExtrusionDirection. MsoPresetExtrusionDirection can be one of these MsoPresetExtrusionDirection constants.

- msoExtrusionBottom
- msoExtrusionBottomLeft
- msoExtrusionBottomRight
- msoExtrusionLeft
- msoExtrusionNone
- msoExtrusionRight
- msoExtrusionTop
- msoExtrusionTopLeft
- msoExtrusionTopRight
- msoPresetExtrusionDirectionMixed

expression.PresetExtrusionDirection

expression Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.
Remarks

This property is read-only. To set the value of this property, use the SetExtrusionDirection method.
Example

This example changes each extrusion on myDocument that extends toward the upper-left corner of the extrusion's front face to an extrusion that extends toward the lower-right corner of the front face.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
  With s.ThreeD
    If .PresetExtrusionDirection = msoExtrusionTopLeft Then
      .SetExtrusionDirection msoExtrusionBottomRight
    End If
  End With
Next
PresetGradientType Property

Returns the preset gradient type for the specified fill. Read-only 
MsoPresetGradientType.

MsoPresetGradientType can be one of these MsoPresetGradientType constants. 
- msoGradientBrass
- msoGradientCalmWater
- msoGradientChrome
- msoGradientChromeII
- msoGradientDaybreak
- msoGradientDesert
- msoGradientEarlySunset
- msoGradientFire
- msoGradientFog
- msoGradientGold
- msoGradientGoldII
- msoGradientHorizon
- msoGradientLateSunset
- msoGradientMahogany
- msoGradientMoss
- msoGradientNightfall
- msoGradientOcean
- msoGradientParchment
- msoGradientPeacock
- msoGradientRainbow
- msoGradientRainbowII
- msoGradientSapphire
- msoGradientSilver
- msoGradientWheat
- msoPresetGradientMixed
expression.PresetGradientType

expression  Required. An expression that returns a FillFormat object.
Remarks

Use the \texttt{PresetGradient} method to set the preset gradient type for the fill.
Example

This example changes the fill for all shapes in myDocument with the Moss preset gradient fill to the Fog preset gradient fill.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
    With s.Fill
        If .PresetGradientType = msoGradientMoss Then
            .PresetGradient msoGradientHorizontal, 1, _
            msoGradientFog
        End If
    End With
Next
PresetLightingDirection Property

Returns or sets the position of the light source relative to the extrusion. Read/write `MsoPresetLightingDirection`.

MsoPresetLightingDirection can be one of these MsoPresetLightingDirection constants.

- `msoLightingBottom`
- `msoLightingBottomLeft`
- `msoLightingBottomRight`
- `msoLightingLeft`
- `msoLightingNone`
- `msoLightingRight`
- `msoLightingTop`
- `msoLightingTopLeft`
- `msoLightingTopLeft`
- `msoLightingTopRight`
- `msoPresetLightingDirectionMixed`

`expression.PresetLightingDirection`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `ThreeDFormat` object.
Remarks

The lighting effects you set won't be apparent if the extrusion has a wire frame surface.
Example

This example specifies that the extrusion for shape one on myDocument extend toward the top of the shape and that the lighting for the extrusion come from the left.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .SetExtrusionDirection msoExtrusionTop
    .PresetLightingDirection = msoLightingLeft
End With
PresetLightingSoftness Property

Returns or sets the intensity of the extrusion lighting. Read/write MsoPresetLightingSoftness.

MsoPresetLightingSoftness can be one of these MsoPresetLightingSoftness constants.

- msoLightingBright
- msoLightingDim
- msoLightingNormal
- msoPresetLightingSoftnessMixed

expression.PresetLightingSoftness

expression Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.
Example

This example specifies that the extrusion for shape one on myDocument be lit brightly from the left.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .PresetLightingSoftness = msoLightingBright
    .PresetLightingDirection = msoLightingLeft
End With
PresetMaterial Property

Returns or sets the extrusion surface material. Read/write *MsoPresetMaterial*.

*MsoPresetMaterial* can be one of these *MsoPresetMaterial* constants.

- *msoMaterialMatte*
- *msoMaterialMetal*
- *msoMaterialPlastic*
- *msoMaterialWireFrame*
- *msoPresetMaterialMixed*

`expression.PresetMaterial`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a *ThreeDFormat* object.
**Example**

This example specifies that the extrusion surface for shape one in `myDocument` be wire frame.

```vbscript
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .PresetMaterial = msoMateriailWireFrame
End With
```
PresetShape Property

Returns or sets the shape of the specified WordArt. Read/write MsoPresetTextEffectShape.

MsoPresetTextEffectShape can be one of these MsoPresetTextEffectShape constants:

- msoTextEffectShapeArchDownCurve
- msoTextEffectShapeArchDownPour
- msoTextEffectShapeArchUpCurve
- msoTextEffectShapeArchUpPour
- msoTextEffectShapeButtonCurve
- msoTextEffectShapeButtonPour
- msoTextEffectShapeCanDown
- msoTextEffectShapeCanUp
- msoTextEffectShapeCascadeDown
- msoTextEffectShapeCascadeUp
- msoTextEffectShapeChevronDown
- msoTextEffectShapeChevronUp
- msoTextEffectShapeCircleCurve
- msoTextEffectShapeCirclePour
- msoTextEffectShapeCurveDown
- msoTextEffectShapeCurveUp
- msoTextEffectShapeDeflate
- msoTextEffectShapeDeflateBottom
- msoTextEffectShapeDeflateInflate
- msoTextEffectShapeDeflateInflateDeflate
- msoTextEffectShapeDeflateTop
- msoTextEffectShapeDoubleWave1
- msoTextEffectShapeDoubleWave2
- msoTextEffectShapeFadeDown
- msoTextEffectShapeFadeLeft
msTextEffectShapeFadeRight
msTextEffectShapeFadeUp
msTextEffectShapeInflate
msTextEffectShapeInflateBottom
msTextEffectShapeInflateTop
msTextEffectShapeMixed
msTextEffectShapePlainText
msTextEffectShapeRingInside
msTextEffectShapeRingOutside
msTextEffectShapeSlantDown
msTextEffectShapeSlantUp
msTextEffectShapeStop
msTextEffectShapeTriangleDown
msTextEffectShapeTriangleUp
msTextEffectShapeWave1
msTextEffectShapeWave2

expression.PresetShape

expression Required. An expression that returns a **TextEffectFormat** object.
Remarks

Setting the `PresetTextEffect` property automatically sets the `PresetShape` property.
Example

This example sets the shape of all WordArt on myDocument to a chevron whose center points down.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
    If s.Type = msoTextEffect Then
        s.TextEffect.PresetShape = msoTextEffectShapeChevronDown
    End If
Next
PresetTextEffect Property

Returns or sets the style of the specified WordArt. The values for this property correspond to the formats in the **WordArt Gallery** dialog box (**Insert** menu), numbered from left to right, top to bottom. Read/write **MsoPresetTextEffect**.

MsoPresetTextEffect can be one of these MsoPresetTextEffect constants.
- `msoTextEffect1`
- `msoTextEffect10`
- `msoTextEffect11`
- `msoTextEffect12`
- `msoTextEffect13`
- `msoTextEffect14`
- `msoTextEffect15`
- `msoTextEffect16`
- `msoTextEffect17`
- `msoTextEffect18`
- `msoTextEffect19`
- `msoTextEffect2`
- `msoTextEffect20`
- `msoTextEffect21`
- `msoTextEffect22`
- `msoTextEffect23`
- `msoTextEffect24`
- `msoTextEffect25`
- `msoTextEffect26`
- `msoTextEffect27`
- `msoTextEffect28`
- `msoTextEffect29`
- `msoTextEffect3`
- `msoTextEffect30`
- `msoTextEffect4`
**expression**.PresetTextEffect

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **TextEffectFormat** object.
Remarks

Setting the `PresetTextEffect` property automatically sets many other formatting properties of the specified shape.
Example

This example sets the style for all WordArt on myDocument to the first style listed in the **WordArt Gallery** dialog box.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
For Each s In myDocument.Shapes
    If s.Type = msoTextEffect Then
        s.TextEffect.PresetTextEffect = msoTextEffect1
    End If
Next
```
PresetTexture Property

Returns the preset texture for the specified fill. Read-only MsoPresetTexture.

MsoPresetTexture can be one of these MsoPresetTexture constants.

msoPresetTextureMixed
msoTextureBlueTissuePaper
msoTextureBouquet
msoTextureBrownMarble
msoTextureCanvas
msoTextureCork
msoTextureDenim
msoTextureFishFossil
msoTextureGranite
msoTextureGreenMarble
msoTextureMediumWood
msoTextureNewsprint
msoTextureOak
msoTexturePaperBag
msoTexturePapyrus
msoTextureParchment
msoTexturePinkTissuePaper
msoTexturePurpleMesh
msoTextureRecycledPaper
msoTextureSand
msoTextureStationery
msoTextureWalnut
msoTextureWaterDroplets
msoTextureWhiteMarble
msoTextureWovenMat

expression.PresetTexture
expression  Required. An expression that returns a `FillFormat` object.
Remarks

Use the PresetTextured method to specify the preset texture for the fill.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument and sets its preset texture to match that of shape two. For the example to work, shape two must have a preset textured fill.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes
  presetTexture2 = .Item(2).Fill.PresetTexture
  .AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, 100, 0, 40, 80).Fill _
    .PresetTextured presetTexture2
End With
PresetThreeDFormat Property

Returns the preset extrusion format. Each preset extrusion format contains a set of preset values for the various properties of the extrusion. If the extrusion has a custom format rather than a preset format, this property returns msoPresetThreeDFormatMixed. Read-only MsoPresetThreeDFormat.

MsoPresetThreeDFormat can be one of these MsoPresetThreeDFormat constants.

msoPresetThreeDFormatMixed
msoThreeD1
msoThreeD10
msoThreeD11
msoThreeD12
msoThreeD13
msoThreeD14
msoThreeD15
msoThreeD16
msoThreeD17
msoThreeD18
msoThreeD19
msoThreeD2
msoThreeD20
msoThreeD3
msoThreeD4
msoThreeD5
msoThreeD6
msoThreeD7
msoThreeD8
msoThreeD9

expression.PresetThreeDFormat
expression  Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.
Remarks

The values for this property correspond to the options (numbered from left to right, top to bottom) displayed when you click the 3-D button on the Drawing toolbar.

Use the SetThreeDFormat method to set the preset extrusion format.
Example

This example sets the extrusion format for shape one on myDocument to 3-D Style 12 if the shape initially has a custom extrusion format.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD
    If .PresetThreeDFormat = msoPresetThreeDFormatMixed Then
        .SetThreeDFormat msoThreeD12
    End If
End With
Previous Property

Returns the previous object in the collection. Read-only.
Example

This example sets the space-before and space-after formatting for the paragraph immediately preceding the selection.

Set myPara = Selection.Paragraphs(1).Previous
With myPara
    .SpaceAfter = 12
    .SpaceBefore = 6
End With

If the selection is in a table, this example selects the contents of the previous row.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Rows(1).Previous.Select
End If

This example displays the field code of the second-to-last field in the active document.

MsgBox "Field code = " & aField.Code
PreviousBookmarkID Property

Returns the number of the last bookmark that starts before or at the same place as the specified selection or range; returns 0 (zero) if there's no corresponding bookmark. Read-only Long.
Example

This example selects the previous bookmark in the active document.

num = Selection. PreviousBookmarkID
If num <> 0 Then ActiveDocument.Content.Bookmarks(num).Select

This example displays the name of the bookmark that precedes the second paragraph.

num = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range. PreviousBookmarkID
If num <> 0 Then MsgBox ActiveDocument.Content.Bookmarks(num).Name
PreviousSibling Property

Returns an `XMLNode` object that represents the previous element in the document that is at the same level as the specified element.

`expression.PreviousSibling`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an `XMLNode` object.
Remarks

If the specified element is the first element in the XMLNodes collection, this property returns Nothing.
Example

The following example returns the previous sibling element to the third element in the active document.

Dim objNode As XMLNode

Set objNode = ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(3).PreviousSibling
PrintBackgroundColor Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints in the background. Read/write **Boolean**.

**expression.PrintBackgroundColor**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Word to print documents in the background and then prints the active document.

Options.PrintBackground = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

This example returns the current status of the **Background printing** option on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

temp = Options.PrintBackground
PrintBackgrounds Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether background colors and images are printed when a document is printed. **True** indicates that background colors and images are printed. **False** indicates that background colors and images are not printed.

`expression.PrintBackgrounds`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

The following example specifies that when documents are printed background colors and images will also be printed.

Options. **PrintBackgrounds** = True
PrintComments Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints comments, starting on a new page at the end of the document. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.PrintComments`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

Setting the **PrintComments** property to **True** automatically sets the **PrintHiddenText** property to **True**. However, setting the **PrintComments** property to **False** has no effect on the setting of the **PrintHiddenText** property.
Example

This example sets Word to print comments and then prints the active document.

Options.PrintComments = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut
PrintDraft Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints using minimal formatting. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PrintDraft

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

Not all printers support draft printing.
Example

This example sets Word to use draft printing and then prints the active document.

```
Options.PrintDraft = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut
```

This example returns the current status of the **Draft output** option on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```
temp = Options.PrintDraft
```
PrintDrawingObjects Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints drawing objects. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PrintDrawingObjects

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
**Example**

This example sets Word to print drawing objects, and then it prints the active document.

\[
\text{Options.}\text{PrintDrawingObjects} = \text{True}
\]
\[
\text{ActiveDocument.PrintOut}
\]

This example returns the current status of the **Drawing objects** option on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

\[
\text{temp} = \text{Options.}\text{PrintDrawingObjects}
\]
PrintEvenPagesInAscendingOrder Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints even pages in ascending order during manual duplex printing. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PrintEvenPagesInAscendingOrder

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

If the `ManualDuplexPrint` argument of the `PrintOut` method is `False`, this property is ignored.

For more information on using Word with East Asian languages, see [Word features for East Asian languages](#).
Example

This example sets Word to print odd pages in ascending order and even pages in descending order during manual duplex printing, and then it prints the active document.

Options.PrintOddPagesInAscendingOrder = True
Options.PrintEvenPagesInAscendingOrder = False
ActiveDocument.PrintOut ManualDuplexPrint:=True
PrintFieldCodes Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints field codes instead of field results. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.PrintFieldCodes`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Word to print field codes, and then it prints the active document.

Options.PrintFieldCodes = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

This example returns the current status of the Field codes option on the Print tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.PrintFieldCodes
PrintFormsData Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints onto a preprinted form only the data entered in the corresponding online form. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example sets Word to print only the data from an online form, and then it prints the active document.

```plaintext
ActiveDocument.PrintFormsData = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut
```

This example returns the current status of the **Print data only for forms** check box in the **Options for current document only** area on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

```plaintext
temp = ActiveDocument.PrintFormsData
```
**PrintFractionalWidths Property**

*True* if the specified document is formatted to use fractional point spacing to display and print characters. Read/write *Boolean*.

**Note** In Windows, this property always returns *False*. For additional information about this property, consult the language reference Help included with Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition.
PrintHiddenText Property

**True** if hidden text is printed. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PrintHiddenText

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

Setting the **PrintHiddenText** property to **False** automatically sets the **PrintComments** property to **False**. However, setting the **PrintHiddenText** property to **True** has no effect on the setting of the **PrintComments** property.
Example

This example sets Word to print hidden text, and then it prints the active document.

Options.PrintHiddenText = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

This example returns the current status of the **Hidden text** option on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

temp = Options.PrintHiddenText
PrintOddPagesInAscendingOrder Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints odd pages in ascending order during manual duplex printing. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PrintOddPagesInAscendingOrder

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

If the *ManualDuplexPrint* argument of the *PrintOut* method is *False*, this property is ignored.

For more information on using Word with East Asian languages, see Word features for East Asian languages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to print odd pages in ascending order and even pages in descending order during manual duplex printing, and then it prints the active document.

Options.PrintOddPagesInAscendingOrder = True
Options.PrintEvenPagesInAscendingOrder = False
ActiveDocument.PrintOut ManualDuplexPrint:=True
PrintPostScriptOverText Property

True if PRINT field instructions (such as PostScript commands) in a document are to be printed on top of text and graphics when a PostScript printer is used. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

This property controls whether postscript code is printed in a converted Microsoft Word for Macintosh document. If the document contains no PRINT fields, this property has no effect.
Example

This example sets Word to print PRINT field instructions on top of text and graphics, and then it prints the active document.

ActiveDocument.PrintPostScriptOverText = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

This example returns the current status of the Print PostScript over text check box in the Printing options area on the Print tab in the Options dialog box.

currSet = ActiveDocument.PrintPostScriptOverText
PrintPreview Property

**True** if print preview is the current view. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PrintPreview

*expression*    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example switches the view to print preview.

PrintPreview = True

This example switches the active window from print preview to normal view.

PrintPreview = False
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdNormalView
PrintProperties Property

True if Microsoft Word prints document summary information on a separate page at the end of the document. False if document summary information is not printed. Summary information is found in the Properties dialog box (File menu). Read/write Boolean.

expression.PrintProperties

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets Word to print document summary information on a separate page at the end of the document, and then it prints the active document.

Options.PrintProperties = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

This example returns the current status of the Document properties option on the Print tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.PrintProperties
PrintReverse Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints pages in reverse order. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PrintReverse

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
**Example**

This example sets Word to print pages in reverse order, and then it prints the active document.

```plaintext
Options.PrintReverse = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut
```

This example returns the current status of the **Reverse print order** option on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```plaintext
temp = Options.PrintReverse
```
PrintRevisions Property

**True** if revision marks are printed with the document. **False** if revision marks aren't printed (that is, tracked changes are printed as if they'd been accepted). Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example prints the active document without revision marks.

With ActiveDocument
  .PrintRevisions = False
  .PrintOut
End With
PrintXMLTag Property

Returns a Boolean that represents whether to print the XML tags when printing a document. Corresponds to the XML tags check box on the Print tab in the Options dialog box. True indicates that tags are printed. False indicates tags are not printed.

expression.PrintXMLTag

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

The following example specifies that when documents are printed tags will also be printed.

Options.\texttt{PrintXMLTag} = True
**PrivateProfileString Property**

Returns or sets a string in a settings file or the Windows registry. Read/write String.

```
expression.PrivateProfileString(FileName, Section, Key)
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **System** object.

*FileName* Required **String**. The file name for the settings file. If there's no path specified, the Windows folder is assumed.

*Section* Required **String**. The name of the section in the settings file that contains *Key*. In a Windows settings file, the section name appears between brackets before the associated keys (don't include the brackets with *Section*). If you're returning the value of an entry from the Windows registry, *Section* should be the complete path to the subkey, including the subtree (for example, "HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\version \Word\Options")

*Key* Required **String**. The key setting or registry entry value you want to retrieve. In a Windows settings file, the key name is followed by an equal sign (=) and the setting. If you're returning the value of an entry from the Windows registry, *Key* should be the name of an entry in the subkey specified by *Section* (for example, "STARTUP-PATH").
Remarks

You can write macros that use a settings file to store and retrieve settings. For example, you can store the name of the active document when you quit Word so that it can be reopened automatically the next time you start Word. A settings file is a text file with information arranged like the information in the Windows 3.x WIN.INI file.
Example

This example sets the current document name as the LastFile setting under the MacroSettings heading in Settings.txt.

```
System.PrivateProfileString("C:\Settings.txt", "MacroSettings", _
"LastFile") = ActiveDocument.FullName
```

This example returns the LastFile setting from Settings.txt and then opens the document stored in LastFile.

```
LastFile = System.PrivateProfileString("C:\Settings.Txt", _
"MacroSettings", "LastFile")
If LastFile <> "" Then Documents.Open FileName:=LastFile
```

This example displays the value of the EmailName entry from the Windows registry.

```
aName = System.PrivateProfileString("", _
"HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\" _
& "Windows\CurrentVersion\Internet Settings", "EmailName")
MsgBox aName
```
ProcessorType Property

Returns the type of processor that the system is using (for example, i486). Read-only String.

expression.ProcessorType

expression Required. An expression that returns a System object.
Example

This example displays a message on the status bar if the processor that the system is using isn't a Pentium processor.

If System.ProcessorType <> "Pentium" Then _
    StatusBar = "Please wait..."
ProfileString Property

Returns or sets a value for an entry in the Windows registry under the following subkey: HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\version\Word. Read/write String.

expression.ProfileString(Section, Key)

expression  Required. An expression that returns a System object.

Section  Required String. A subkey below the "HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\version \Word" subkey in the Windows registry.

Key  Required String. The name of the entry in the subkey specified by Section (for example, "BackgroundPrint" in the Options subkey).
Example

This example retrieves and displays the startup path stored in the Windows registry.

MsgBox System.ProfileString("Options", "STARTUP-PATH")

This example sets and returns the value for an entry in the Windows registry (the SubkeyName subkey is added below HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\version\Word).

System.ProfileString("SubkeyName", "EntryName") = "Value"
MsgBox System.ProfileString("SubkeyName", "EntryName")
ProgID Property

Returns the programmatic identifier (ProgID) for the specified OLE object. Read-only String.

`expression.ProgID`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `OLEFormat` object.
Remarks

The **ProgID** and **ClassType** properties will (by default) return the same string. However, you can change the **ClassType** property for DDE links.

**Security**  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

For information about programmatic identifiers, see [OLE Programmatic Identifiers](#).
Example

This example loops through all the floating shapes in the active document and sets all linked Microsoft Excel worksheets to be updated automatically.

For Each s In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    If s.Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
        If s.OLEFormat.ProgID = "Excel.Sheet" Then
            s.LinkFormat.AutoUpdate = True
        End If
    End If
Next
PromptUpdateStyle Property

**True** displays a message asking the user to verify whether they want to reformat a style or reapply the original style formatting when changing the formatting of styles. **False** reapplyes the style formatting to the selection without verifying whether the user wants to change the style. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.PromptUpdateStyle

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example checks to see if a user receives a message when updating styles, and if not, enables it.

Sub UpdateStylePrompt()
    With Application.Options
        If .PromptUpdateStyle = False Then
            .PromptUpdateStyle = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Properties Property

Returns a CustomProperties object that represents the properties of a smart tag.

expression.Properties

expression Required. An expression that returns a SmartTag object.
Remarks

You can use the **Add** method to add custom properties from within a Microsoft Word Visual Basic for Applications project. However, custom properties are generally specified in the smart tag recognizer and action files.
**Example**

This example loops through all the smart tags in the current document, and then it creates a new document and lists the names and values of custom properties for all smart tags that have custom properties.

Sub SmartTagProps()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim stgTag As SmartTag
    Dim stgProp As CustomProperty
    Dim intTag As Integer
    Dim intProp As Integer

    'Create new document and add heading content
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
    With docNew.Content
        .InsertAfter "Name" & vbTab & "Value"
        .InsertParagraphAfter
    End With

    'Loop through smart tags in current document
    For intTag = 1 To ThisDocument.SmartTags.Count
        With ThisDocument.SmartTags(intTag)

            'Verify that a smart tag has properties
            If .Properties.Count > 0 Then

                'Enter the name and value of properties into new doc
                For intProp = 1 To .Properties.Count
                    docNew.Content.InsertAfter .Properties(intProp)
                        .Name & vbTab & .Properties(intProp).Value
                    docNew.Content.InsertParagraphAfter
                    Next
                Else

                    'Display message if no properties for smart tag
                    MsgBox "There are no custom properties for this smart tag." End If
                End With
            End If
        Next

    'Convert the tabbed list in the new document to a table
    docNew.Content.Select
    Selection.ConvertToTable Separator:=wdSeparateByTabs, NumColumns
End Sub
Show All
Protect Property

Returns or sets the protection type for the document associated with the specified routing slip. Read/write \texttt{WdProtectionType}.

\texttt{WdProtectionType} can be one of these \texttt{WdProtectionType} constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdAllowOnlyComments}
  \item \texttt{wdAllowOnlyFormFields}
  \item \texttt{wdAllowOnlyRevisions}
  \item \texttt{wdNoProtection}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{Protect}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{RoutingSlip} object.
Example

This example specifies the type of protection to use for the active document (only allows comments) and then routes it.

```vba
ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True
With ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip
    .Subject = "Status Doc"
    .Protect = wdAllowOnlyComments
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Kim Johnson"
End With
ActiveDocument.Route
```
Protected Property

**True** if you cannot change the specified key binding in the **Customize Keyboard** dialog box (from the **Tools** menu, click **Customize**, and then click the **Keyboard** button). Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression* Protected

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **KeyBinding** object.
Remarks

Use the Add method of the KeyBindings object to add a key binding regardless of the protected status.
Example

This example displays the protection status for the CTRL+S key binding.

`CustomizationContext = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate`  
`MsgBox FindKey(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyControl, wdKeyS)).Protected`

This example displays a message if the A key binding is protected.

`CustomizationContext = NormalTemplate`  
`If FindKey(BuildKeyCode(wdKeyA)).Protected = True Then`  
`    MsgBox "The A key is protected"`  
`End If`
ProtectedForForms Property

**True** if the specified section is protected for forms. When a section is protected for forms, you can select and modify text only in form fields. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ProtectedForForms

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Section** object.
Remarks

To protect an entire document, use the Protect method of the Document object.
Example

This example turns on form protection for the second section in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Sections.Count >= 2 Then _
   ActiveDocument.Sections(2).ProtectedForForms = True

This example unprotects the first section in the selection.

Selection.Sections(1).ProtectedForForms = False

This example toggles the protection for the first section in the selection.

Selection.Sections(1).ProtectedForForms = Not _
   Selection.Sections(1).ProtectedForForms
ProtectionType Property

Returns the protection type for the specified document. Can be one of the following WdProtectionType constants: wdAllowOnlyComments, wdAllowOnlyFormFields, wdAllowOnlyReading, wdAllowOnlyRevisions, or wdNoProtection.
Example

If the active document isn't already protected, this example protects the document for comments.

If ActiveDocument.ProtectionType = wdNoProtection Then
    ActiveDocument.Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyComments
End If

This example unprotects the active document if it's protected.

Set Doc = ActiveDocument
If Doc.ProtectionType <> wdNoProtection Then Doc.Unprotect
**QueryString Property**

Returns or sets the query string (SQL statement) used to retrieve a subset of the data in a mail merge data source. Read/write **String**.

`expression.QueryString`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **MailMergeDataSource** object.
Example

This example returns the query string for the data source attached to the active document.

qString = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.QueryString
RadioGroupSelection Property

Sets or returns a **Long** that represents the index number of the selected item in a group of radio button controls in a smart document.

*expression*.**RadioGroupSelection**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **SmartTagAction** object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, please see the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example selects the third item in the specified group of radio button controls. This example assumes that the first action for the first smart tag in the active document is a radio button control.

ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1) _ .RadioGroupSelection  = 3
Range Property

Returns a Range object that represents the portion of a document that's contained in the specified object.

*expression*.Range

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For information about returning a range from a document or returning a shape range from a collection of shapes, see the `Range` method.
**Example**

This example applies the Heading 1 style to the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Style = wdStyleHeading1
```

This example copies the first row in table one.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then _
   ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Range.Copy
```

This example changes the text of the first comment in the document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Comments(1).Range
   .Delete
   .InsertBefore "new comment text"
End With
```

This example inserts text at the end of section one.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range
With myRange
   .MoveEnd Unit:=wdCharacter, Count:=-1
   .Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
   .InsertParagraphAfter
   .InsertAfter "End of section"
End With
```
ReadabilityStatistics Property

Returns a `ReadabilityStatistics` collection that represents the readability statistics for the specified document or range. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see `Returning an Object from a Collection`.
Example

This example displays each readability statistic, along with its value, for document one.

For Each rs In Documents(1).ReadabilityStatistics
    MsgBox rs.Name & " - " & rs.Value
Next rs
ReadingLayout Property

Sets or returns a `Boolean` that represents whether a document is being viewed in reading layout view. `True` switches the document to reading layout view. `False` closes reading layout view.

`expression.ReadingLayout`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `View` object.
Example

The following example closes reading layout view.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayout = False
ReadingLayoutActualView Property

Sets or returns a **Boolean** that represents whether pages displayed in reading layout view are displayed using the same layout as printed pages.

`expression.ReadingLayoutActualView`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

In reading layout view, pages are not displayed with the full content contained in the literal printed pages, as you would see in normal view or in print layout view. Instead they are displayed in screens. When the ReadingLayoutActualView property is set to True, the document is displayed as it would appear when printed. On smaller monitors, this requires a zoom level that makes the document hard to read, but it is fine for larger monitors.
Example

The following example displays the pages in reading layout view as they would appear if they were printed.

ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayout = True
ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayoutActualView = True
ReadingLayoutAllowMultiplePages Property

Sets or returns a **Boolean** that represents whether reading layout view displays two pages side by side.

`expression.ReadingLayoutAllowMultiplePages`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

Microsoft Word may or may not allow two pages to be displayed in reading layout view. If Word cannot maintain a reasonable aspect ratio, Word will display only one page. Therefore, if you set the `ReadingLayoutAllowMultiplePages` property to `True` and Word cannot display two pages, the property will remain set to `False`, and Word will display only a single page.
Example

The following example displays two pages side by side in reading layout view if the layout allows.

ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayout = True
ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayoutAllowMultiplePages = True
ReadingLayoutSizeX Property

Sets or returns a Long that represents the width of pages in a document when it is displayed in reading layout view and is frozen for entering handwritten markup.

expression.ReadingLayoutSizeX

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

After setting the `ReadingLayoutSizeX` and `ReadingLayoutSizeY` properties, use the `ReadingModeLayoutFrozen` property to display the page using the specified height and width. Use the `ReadingLayout` property to display a document in reading layout view.
Example

The following example displays the active document in reading layout view and then sets the size of the displayed pages.

ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayout = True
ActiveDocument.ReadingLayoutSizeX = 300
ActiveDocument.ReadingLayoutSizeY = 300
ActiveDocument.ReadingModeLayoutFrozen = True
ReadingLayoutSizeY Property

Sets or returns a Long that represents the height of pages in a document when it is displayed in reading layout view and is frozen for entering handwritten markup.

expression.ReadingLayoutSizeY

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

After setting the `ReadingLayoutSizeX` and `ReadingLayoutSizeY` properties, use the `ReadingModeLayoutFrozen` property to display the page using the specified height and width. Use the `ReadingLayout` property to display a document in reading layout view.
Example

The following example displays the active document in reading layout view, and then sets the size of the displayed pages.

```
ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayout = True
ActiveDocument.ReadingLayoutSizeX = 300
ActiveDocument.ReadingLayoutSizeY = 300
ActiveDocument.ReadingModeLayoutFrozen = True
```
ReadingLayoutFrozen Property

Sets or returns a Boolean that represents whether pages displayed in reading layout view are frozen to a specified size for inserting handwritten markup into a document.

expression.ReadingModeLayoutFrozen

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

Use the `ReadingLayoutSizeX` and `ReadingLayoutSizeY` properties to specify the size of the pages displayed when the reading layout size is frozen for inserting handwritten markup into a document.
Example

The following example displays the active document in reading layout view and then sets the size of the displayed pages.

ActiveWindow.View.ReadingLayout = True
ActiveDocument.ReadingLayoutSize 300, 300
ActiveDocument.ReadingLayoutFrozen = True
ReadingOrder Property

Returns or sets the reading order of the specified paragraphs without changing their alignment. Read/write \texttt{WdReadingOrder}.

\texttt{WdReadingOrder} can be one of these \texttt{WdReadingOrder} constants.

\texttt{wdReadingOrderLtr}
\texttt{wdReadingOrderRtl}

\textit{expression.\texttt{ReadingOrder}}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the LtrPara, LtrRun, RtlPara, and RtlRun methods to change the paragraph alignment along with the reading order.
Example

This example sets the reading order of the first paragraph to right-to-left.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).ReadingOrder = _
           wdReadingOrderRtl
ReadOnly Property

ReadOnly property as it applies to the Dictionary and Document objects.

Dictionary object: True if the specified dictionary cannot be changed. Read-only Boolean.

Document object: True if changes to the document cannot be saved to the original document. Read-only Boolean.

expression.ReadOnly

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Note The active grammar, hyphenation, spelling, and thesaurus dictionaries are read-only. Custom dictionaries are read/write.

ReadOnly property as it applies to the RecentFile object.

True if changes to the document cannot be saved to the original document. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ReadOnly

expression Required. An expression that returns a RecentFile object.
Example

As it applies to the **Dictionary** and **Document** objects.

This example saves the active document if it isn't read-only.

If `ActiveDocument.ReadOnly = False` Then `ActiveDocument.Save`

As it applies to the **RecentFile** object.

This example opens the most recently used file as a read-only document.

```
With RecentFiles(1)
    .ReadOnly = True
    .Open
End With
```
ReadOnlyRecommended Property

**True** if Word displays a message box whenever a user opens the document, suggesting that it be opened as read-only. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example sets Word to suggest, when it's opening the document, that the document be opened as read-only.

`ActiveDocument.ReadOnlyRecommended = True`
**RecentFiles Property**

Returns a [RecentFiles](#) collection that represents the most recently accessed files.

*expression*.RecentFiles

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example opens the first item in the `RecentFiles` collection (the first document name listed on the `File` menu).

If `RecentFiles.Count` >= 1 Then `RecentFiles(1).Open`

This example displays the name of each file in the `RecentFiles` collection.

For Each rFile In `RecentFiles`
    MsgBox rFile.Name
Next rFile
RecipientAddress Property

Returns or sets the mailing address of the person who'll be receiving the letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.

expression.RecipientAddress

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example creates a new `LetterContent` object, sets several properties (including the recipient address), and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the `RunLetterWizard` method.

Dim oLC as New LetterContent
With oLC
    .ReturnAddress = Application.UserAddress
    .RecipientName = "Amy Anderson"
    .RecipientAddress = "123 Main" & vbCrLf & "Bellevue, WA  98004"
End With
RecipientCode Property

Returns or sets the recipient code. Not used in the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word. Read/write String.

expression.RecipientCode

expression  Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
RecipientGender Property

Returns or sets the recipient's gender, if known. Not used in the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word. Read/write \texttt{WdSalutationGender}.

\texttt{WdSalutationGender} can be one of these \texttt{WdSalutationGender} constants.

\begin{verbatim}
wdGenderFemale
wdGenderMale
wdGenderNeutral
wdGenderUnknown
\end{verbatim}

expression.\texttt{RecipientGender}

expression Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{LetterContent} object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
RecipientName Property

Returns or sets the name of the person who'll be receiving the letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.

expression.RecipientName

expression  Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example displays the salutation and recipient name for the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.Salutation _
    & Space(1) & ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.RecipientName

This example creates a new LetterContent object, sets several properties (including the recipient name), and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the RunLetterWizard method.

Dim oLC as New LetterContent
With oLC
    .LetterStyle = wdFullBlock
    .ReturnAddress = Application.UserAddress
    .RecipientName = "Amy Anderson"
    .RecipientAddress = "123 Main" & vbCr & "Bellevue, WA 98004"
End With
RecipientNamefromLeft Property

Returns or sets a **Single** that represents the position, measured in points, of the recipient's name from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

*expression*.RecipientNamefromLeft

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Envelope** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
RecipientNamefromTop Property

Returns or sets a **Single** that represents the position, measured in points, of the recipient's name from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

*expression*.RecipientNamefromTop

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Envelope** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
RecipientPostalfromLeft Property

Returns or sets a `Single` that represents the position, measured in points, of the recipient's postal code from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

`expression.RecipientPostalfromLeft`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Envelope` object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
**Example**

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

```vba
Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNameFromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNameFromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalFromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalFromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNameFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNameFromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalFromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```
RecipientPostalfromTop Property

Returns or sets a Single that represents the position, measured in points, of the recipient's postal code from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

expression.RecipientPostalfromTop

expression Required. An expression that returns an Envelope object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
RecipientReference Property

Returns or sets the reference line (for example, "In reply to:") for a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.

expression.RecipientReference

description Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example creates a new **LetterContent** object, sets several properties (including the reference line), and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the **RunLetterWizard** method.

Set myContent = New LetterContent
With myContent
    .RecipientReference = "In reply to:"
    .Salutation = "Hello"
    .MailingInstructions = "Certified Mail"
End With
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=myContent
Recipients Property

Returns a recipient name from the specified routing slip. Read-only **Variant**.

`expression.Recipients(Index)`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **RoutingSlip** object.

*Index*  Optional **Variant**. A number that specifies the recipient (in the list of recipients).
Example

This example adds a recipient to the routing slip attached to Sales.doc and then displays the name of the first recipient.

If Documents("Sales.doc").HasRoutingSlip = True Then
    Documents("Sales.doc").RoutingSlip.AddRecipient _
    Recipient:="Aaron Con"
    MsgBox Documents("Sales.doc").RoutingSlip.Recipients(1)
End If
RecordCount Property

Returns a **Long** that represents the number of records in the data source. Read-only.

`expression.RecordCount`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a [MailMergeDataSource](#) object.
**Remarks**

If Microsoft Word cannot determine the number of records in a data source, the **RecordCount** property will return a value of -1.
Example

This example loops through the records in the data source and verifies that the postal code field (field six in this example) is not less than five digits. If it is, it removes the record from the mail merge. If you want to make sure that the locator code is added to the postal code, you can change the length value from 5 to 10. Therefore, if a postal code is less than ten digits it will be removed from the mail merge.

Sub ExcludeRecords()
    On Error GoTo ErrorHandler
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource
        .ActiveRecord = wdFirstRecord
        Do
            'Counts the number of digits in the postal code field an
            'it is less than 5, the record is excluded from the mail
            'marked as having an invalid address, and given a commen
            'describing why the postal code was removed
            If Len(.DataFields(6).Value) < 5 Then
                .Included = False
                .InvalidAddress = True
                .InvalidComments = "The zip code for this record" & _
                                "is less than five digits. This record is" & _
                                "removed from the mail merge process."
            End If
            If .ActiveRecord <> .RecordCount Then
                .ActiveRecord = wdNextRecord
            End If
        Loop Until .ActiveRecord = .RecordCount
    ErrorHandler:
        .ActiveRecord = .RecordCount
    End With
End Sub
Rectangles Property

Returns a Rectangles collection that represents a portion of text or graphics in a page in a document.

expression.Rectangles

expression    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the **Rectangles** collection and related objects and properties for programmatically defining page layout in a document. Rectangles correspond to portions of text or graphics on a page in a document.
Example

The following example returns the Rectangles collection for the first page in the active document.

Dim objRectangles As Rectangles

Set objRectangles = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow _.Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles
RectangleType Property

Returns a **WdRectangleType** constant that represents the type for the specified rectangle.

**WdRectangleType** can be one of the following **WdRectangleType** constants.

- **wdLineBetweenColumnRectangle** Represents a region corresponding to a line that separates columns.
- **wdMarkupRectangle** Represents a space occupied by a comment balloon.
- **wdMarkupRectangleButton** Represents a space occupied by the more (...) indicator that appears in a comment balloon when there is additional text for the comment.
- **wdPageBorderRectangle** Represents a space occupied by a page border.
- **wdSelection** Represents a space occupied by a selection tool, for example the table selection tool in the upper left corner of a table or the anchor for an image.
- **wdShapeRectangle** Represents a space occupied by a shape.
- **wdSystem** Not applicable.
- **wdTextRectangle** Represents a space occupied by text.

**expression**.RectangleType

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Rectangle** object.
Remarks

Rectangles in Microsoft Word are sections within a page in a document that contain specific types of information. Some sections are portions of text; others are shapes. The purpose of rectangles is to allow more control over programmatic page layout.
Example

The following example accesses the first rectangle on the first page in the active document, and if it is a text rectangle, checks the spelling.

Dim objRectangle As Rectangle

Set objRectangle = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow_.Panes(1).Pages(1).Rectangles(1)

If objRectangle.RectangleType = wdTextRectangle Then
    objRectangle.Range.CheckSpelling
End If
Reference Property

Returns a Range object that represents a footnote, endnote, or comment reference mark.

expression. Reference

expression    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets `myRange` to the first footnote reference mark in the active document and then copies the reference mark.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Footnotes(1).Reference
myRange.Copy
```

This example formats the comment reference marks in the selection to be red.

```vba
For Each comm In Selection.Comments
    comm.Reference.Font.ColorIndex = wdRed
Next comm
```
RelatedExpressionList Property

Returns a list of expressions related to the specified word or phrase. The list is returned as an array of strings. Read-only **Variant**.

```plaintext
type expression RelatedExpressionList
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **SynonymInfo** object.
Remarks

Typically, there are very few related expressions found in the thesaurus.
Example

This example checks to see whether any related expressions were found for the selection. If so, the meanings are displayed in a series of message boxes. If none were found, this is stated in a message box.

Set synInfo = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo
If synInfo.Found = True Then
    relList = synInfo.RelatedExpressionList
    If UBound(relList) <> 0 Then
        For intCount = 1 To UBound(relList)
            MsgBox relList(intCount)
        Next intCount
    Else
        MsgBox "There were no related expressions found."
    End If
End If
RelatedWordList Property

Returns a list of words related to the specified word or phrase. The list is returned as an array of strings. Read-only Variant.

expression.RelatedWordList

expression  Required. An expression that returns a SynonymInfo object.
Example

This example checks to see whether any related words were found for the third word in the active document. If so, the meanings are displayed in a series of message boxes. If there are no related words found, this is stated in a message box.

Set synInfo = ActiveDocument.Words(3).SynonymInfo
If synInfo.Found = True Then
    relList = synInfo.RelatedWordList
    If UBound(relList) <> 0 Then
        For intCount = 1 To UBound(relList)
            MsgBox relList(intCount)
        Next intCount
    Else
        MsgBox "There were no related words found."
    End If
End If
**RelativeHorizontalPosition Property**

Specifies to what the horizontal position of a frame, a shape, or a group of rows is relative. Read/write [WdRelativeHorizontalPosition](#).

Can be one of the following [WdRelativeHorizontalPosition](#) constants.

- [wdRelativeHorizontalPositionCharacter](#)
- [wdRelativeHorizontalPositionColumn](#)
- [wdRelativeHorizontalPositionMargin](#)
- [wdRelativeHorizontalPositionPage](#)
Example

As it relates to the \texttt{wdRelativeHorizontalPositionMargin} constant.

This example adds a frame around the selection and aligns the frame horizontally with the right margin.

Set myFrame = ActiveDocument.Frames.Add(Range:=Selection.Range)
With myFrame
    .RelativeHorizontalPosition = \texttt{wdRelativeHorizontalPositionMargin}
    .HorizontalPosition = \texttt{wdFrameRight}
End With

As it relates to the \texttt{wdRelativeHorizontalPositionPage} constant.

This example repositions the selected shape object.

With Selection.ShapeRange
    .Left = InchesToPoints(0.6)
    .RelativeHorizontalPosition = \texttt{wdRelativeHorizontalPositionPage}
    .Top = InchesToPoints(1)
    .RelativeVerticalPosition = \texttt{wdRelativeVerticalPositionParagraph}
End With
**RelativeVerticalPosition Property**

Specifies to what the vertical position of a frame, a shape, or a group of rows is relative. Read/write [WdRelativeVerticalPosition](#).

Can be one of the following [WdRelativeVerticalPosition](#) constants.

- wdRelativeVerticalPositionLine
- wdRelativeVerticalPositionMargin
- wdRelativeVerticalPositionPage
- wdRelativeVerticalPositionParagraph.
Example

As it applies to the **Frames** object.

This example adds a frame around the selection and aligns the frame vertically with the top of the page.

Set myFrame = ActiveDocument.Frames.Add(Range:=Selection.Range)
With myFrame
    .RelativeVerticalPosition = wdRelativeVerticalPositionPage
    .VerticalPosition = wdFrameTop
End With

As it applies to the **Shape** object.

This example repositions the first shape object in the active document.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    .Left = InchesToPoints(0.6)
    .RelativeHorizontalPosition = wdRelativeHorizontalPositionPage
    .Top = InchesToPoints(1)
    .RelativeVerticalPosition = wdRelativeVerticalPositionParagraph
End With
RelyOnCSS Property

**True** if cascading style sheets (CSS) are used for font formatting when you view a saved document in a Web browser. Microsoft Word creates a cascading style sheet file and saves it either to the specified folder or to the same folder as your Web page, depending on the value of the **OrganizeInFolder** property. **False** if HTML <FONT> tags and cascading style sheets are used. The default value is **True**. Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.**RelyOnCSS**

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

You should set this property to True if your Web browser supports cascading style sheets because this will give you more precise layout and formatting control on your Web page and make it look more like your document (as it appears in Microsoft Word).
Example

This example enables the use of cascading style sheets as the global default for the application.

Application.DefaultWebOptions.Re lyOnCSS  = True
**RelyOnVML Property**

**True** if image files are not generated from drawing objects when you save a document as a Web page. **False** if images are generated. The default value is **False**. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.RelyOnVML`

`expression`  
Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

You can reduce file sizes by not generating images for drawing objects, if your Web browser supports Vector Markup Language (VML). For example, Microsoft Internet Explorer 5 supports this feature, and you should set the RelyOnVML property to True if you are targeting this browser. For browsers that do not support VML, the image will not appear when you view a Web page saved with this property enabled.

Don't generate images if your Web page uses image files that you have generated earlier and if the location where you save the document is different from the final location of the page on the Web server.
**Example**

This example specifies that images are generated when saving the document as a Web page.

`ActiveDocument.WebOptions.RelyOnVML = False`
RemoveDateAndTime Property

Sets or returns a **Boolean** that represents whether a document stores the date and time meta data for tracked changes. **True** removes date and time stamp information from tracked changes. **False** does not remove date and time stamp information from tracked changes.

*expression*.RemoveDateAndTime

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use with the `RemovePersonalInformation` property to help remove personal information from the document properties.
Example

The following example removes date and time information from any tracked changes in the active document.

ActiveDocument.RemoveDateAndTime = True
**RemovePersonalInformation Property**

`True` if Microsoft Word removes all user information from comments, revisions, and the *Properties* dialog box upon saving a document. Read/write *Boolean*.

`expression.RemovePersonalInformation`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the current document to remove personal information from the document the next time the user saves it.

Sub RemovePersonalInfo()
    ThisDocument.RemovePersonalInformation = True
End Sub
Replacement Property

Returns a Replacement object that contains the criteria for a replace operation.

expression.Replacement

expression Required. An expression that returns a Find object.
Example
This example removes bold formatting from the active document. The Bold
property is True for the Find object and False for the Replacement object.
With ActiveDocument.Content.Find
.ClearFormatting
.Font.Bold = True
With .Replacement
.ClearFormatting
.Font.Bold = False
End With
.Execute FindText:="", ReplaceWith:="", Format:=True, _
Replace:=wdReplaceAll
End With

This example finds every instance of the word "Start" in the active document and
replaces it with "End." The find operation ignores formatting but matches the
case of the text to find ("Start").
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
With myRange.Find
.ClearFormatting
.Text = "Start"
With .Replacement
.ClearFormatting
.Text = "End"
End With
.Execute Replace:=wdReplaceAll, _
Format:=True, MatchCase:=True, _
MatchWholeWord:=True
End With


ReplaceSelection Property

True if the result of typing or pasting replaces the selection. False if the result of typing or pasting is added before the selection, leaving the selection intact. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ReplaceSelection

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to add the result of typing or pasting before the selection, leaving the selection intact.

Options.ReplaceSelection = False

This example returns the status of the Typing replaces selection option on the Edit tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.ReplaceSelection
ReplaceText Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically replaces specified text with entries from the AutoCorrect list. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ReplaceText

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically replace specified text with entries from the AutoCorrect list as you type.

AutoCorrect.ReplaceText = True

This example toggles the value of the ReplaceText property.

AutoCorrect.ReplaceText = Not AutoCorrect.ReplaceText
ReplaceTextFromSpellingChecker Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically replaces misspelled text with suggestions from the spelling checker as the user types. Word only replaces words that contain a single misspelling and for which the spelling dictionary only lists one alternative. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ReplaceTextFromSpellingChecker`  
`expression`  
Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically replace misspelled text with suggestions from the spelling checker.

AutoCorrect.ReplaceTextFromSpellingChecker = True
ReplyMessageSignature Property

Returns or sets the signature that Microsoft Word appends to e-mail message replies. Read/write String.

expression.ReplyMessageSignature

expression Required. An expression that returns an EmailSignature object.
Remarks

When setting this property, you must use the name of an e-mail signature that you have created in the E-mail Options dialog box, available from the General tab of the Options dialog box (Tools menu).
Example

This example changes the signature Word appends to e-mail message replies.

With Application.EmailOptions.EmailSignature
    .ReplyMessageSignature = "Reply2"
End With
ReplyStyle Property

Returns a `Style` object that represents the style used when replying to e-mail messages.

`expression.ReplyStyle`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `EmailOptions` object.
Example

This example displays the name of the default style used when replying to e-mail messages.

MsgBox Application.EmailOptions.ReplyStyle.NameLocal
ResetOnHigher Property

Sets or returns the list level that must appear before the specified list level restarts numbering at 1. **False** if the numbering continues sequentially each time the list level appears. Read/write **Long**.

**expression.ResetOnHigher**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **ListLevel** object.
Remarks

This feature allows lists to be interleaved, maintaining numeric sequence. You cannot set the **ResetOnHigher** property of a list level to a value greater than or equal to its index in the **ListLevels** collection.
Example

This example sets each of the nine list levels in the first outline-numbered list template to continue its sequential numbering whenever that level is used.

For Each li In _
    ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery)_
    .ListTemplates(1).ListLevels
    li.ResetOnHigher = False
Next li
RestartMode Property

Returns or sets the way line numbering runs— that is, whether it starts over at the beginning of a new page or section or runs continuously. Read/write

WdNumberingRule.

WdNumberingRule can be one of these WdNumberingRule constants.

wdRestartContinuous
wdRestartPage
wdRestartSection

expression.RestartMode

expression Required. An expression that returns a LineNumbering object.
Remarks

You must be in print layout view to see line numbering.
Example

This example enables line numbering for the active document. The starting number is set to 1, every tenth line number is shown, and the numbering starts over at the beginning of each section.

```vba
set myDoc = ActiveDocument
With myDoc.PageSetup.LineNumbering
  .Active = True
  .StartingNumber = 1
  .CountBy = 10
  .RestartMode = wdRestartSection
End With
```
RestartNumberingAtSection Property

**True** if page numbering starts at 1 again at the beginning of the specified section. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.RestartNumberingAtSection`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `PageNumbers` collection object.
Remarks

If set to False, the RestartNumberingAtSection property will override the StartingNumber property so that page numbering can continue from the previous section.
Example

This example adds page numbers to the headers in the active document, and then it sets page numbering to start at 1 again at the beginning of each section.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.Add Pagelnumberalignment:=wdAlignPageNumberCenter
For Each s In ActiveDocument.Sections
    With s.Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers
        .RestartNumberingAtSection = True
        .StartingNumber = 1
    End With
Next s
```
Result Property

Result property as it applies to the Field object.

Returns a Range object that represents a field's result. You can access a field result without changing the view from field codes. Use the Text property to return text from a Range object. Read/write.

expression.Result

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Field object.

Result property as it applies to the FormField object.

Returns a String that represents the result of the specified form field. Read/write.

expression.Result

expression  Required. An expression that returns a FormField object.
Example

As it applies to the **Field** object.

This example applies bold formatting to the first field in the selection.

```
If Selection.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myRange = Selection.Fields(1).Result
    myRange.Bold = True
End If
```

As it applies to the **FormField** object.

This example displays the result of each form field in the active document.

```
For Each aField In ActiveDocument.FormFields
    MsgBox aField.Result
Next aField
```
ReturnAddress Property

ReturnAddress property as it applies to the Envelope object.

Returns a Range object that represents the envelope return address.

expression.ReturnAddress

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Envelope object.
Remarks

An error occurs if you use this property before adding an envelope to the document.

ReturnAddress property as it applies to the LetterContent object.

Returns or sets the return address for a letter created with the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.

expression(ReturnAddress

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

As it applies to the **Envelope** object.

This example displays the return address if an envelope has been added to the active document; otherwise, a message box is displayed.

```vba
On Error GoTo errhandler
MsgBox Prompt:=addr, Title:="Return Address"
errhandler:
If Err = 5852 Then MsgBox _
    "The active document doesn't include an envelope"
```

As it applies to the **LetterContent** object.

This example creates a new **LetterContent** object, sets the return address and several other properties, and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the **RunLetterWizard** method.

```vba
Dim oLC as New LetterContent
With oLC
    .LetterStyle = wdFullBlock
    .Salutation ="Hello"
    .SalutationType = wdSalutationOther
    .ReturnAddress = Application.UserAddress
End With
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=oLC
```
ReturnAddressFromLeft Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the left edge of the envelope and the return address. Read/write **Single**.

*expression*.ReturnAddressFromLeft

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Envelope** object.
Remarks

If you use this property before an envelope has been added to the document, an error occurs.
Example

This example creates a new document and adds an envelope with a predefined delivery address and return address. The example then sets the distance between the left edge of the envelope and the return address to 0.75 inch.

```vba
addr = "Karin Gallagher" & vbCr & "123 Skye St." _
     & vbCr & "Our Town, WA 98004"
retaddr = "Don Funk" & vbCr & "123 Main" _
         & vbCr & "Other Town, WA 98040"
With Documents.Add.Envelope
    .Insert Address:=addr, ReturnAddress:=retaddr
    .ReturnAddressFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.75)
End With
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
```
ReturnAddressFromTop Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the top edge of the envelope and the return address. Read/write Single.

expression.ReturnAddressFromTop

expression Required. An expression that returns an Envelope object.
Remarks

If you use this property before an envelope has been added to the document, an error occurs.
Example

This example creates a new document and adds an envelope with a predefined delivery address and return address. The example then sets the distance between the top edge of the envelope and the return address to 0.5 inch and sets the distance between the left edge of the envelope and the return address to 0.75 inch.

```
addr = "Eric Lang" & vbCrLf & "123 Main" _
   & vbCrLf & "Seattle, WA  98040"
retaddr = "Nate Sun" & vbCrLf & "123 Main" _
   & vbCrLf & "Bellevue, WA  98004"
With Documents.Add.Envelope
  .Insert Address:=addr, ReturnAddress:=retaddr
  .ReturnAddressFromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
  .ReturnAddressFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.75)
End With
```
ReturnAddressShortForm Property

Returns or sets the short form address. Not used in the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word. Read/write String.

expression.ReturnAddressShortForm

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
ReturnAddressStyle Property

Returns a `Style` object that represents the return address style for the envelope.

`expression.ReturnAddressStyle`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns an `Envelope` object.
Remarks

If an envelope is added to the document, text formatted with the Envelope Return style is automatically updated.
Example

This example displays the style name and description of the envelope return address.

Set myStyle = ActiveDocument.Envelope.ReturnAddressStyle
MsgBox Prompt:=myStyle.Description, Title:=myStyle.NameLocal

This example sets the line spacing and space-after formatting for the envelope return address style.

With ActiveDocument.Envelope.ReturnAddressStyle.ParagraphFormat
    .LineSpacingRule = wdLineSpaceExactly
    .LineSpacing = 13
    .SpaceAfter = 6
End With
ReturnWhenDone Property

True if the document associated with the specified routing slip is sent back to the original sender when the routing is finished. Read/write Boolean before routing begins; read-only Boolean while routing is in progress.

expression.ReturnWhenDone

expression Required. An expression that returns a RoutingSlip object.
Example

This example sets the routing slip for Sales 1995.doc to return the document back to the original sender after the last recipient reviews it.

If Documents("Sales 1995.doc").HasRoutingSlip = True Then
    With Documents("Sales 1995.doc").RoutingSlip
        .Delivery = wdOneAfterAnother
        .ReturnWhenDone = True
    End With
End If
Reverse Property

**MsoTrue** reverses the nodes in a diagram. Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.
- **msoCTrue** Not used with this property.
- **msoFalse** Leaves the diagram nodes as they are.
- **msoTriStateMixed** Not used with this property.
- **msoTriStateToggle** Not used with this property.
- **msoTrue** Reverses the nodes in a diagram.

*expression*.Reverse

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Diagram** object.
Example

The following example creates a pyramid diagram and reverses the nodes so the node that was on the bottom of the pyramid is on the top and the node that was on the top is on the bottom.

Sub CreatePyramidDiagram()
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add pyramid diagram to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramPyramid, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first child node to the diagram

    'Add three child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.AddNode
    Next intCount

    With dgnNode.Diagram

        'Enable automatic formatting
        .AutoFormat = msoTrue

        'Reverse the order of the nodes
        .Reverse = msoTrue
    End With
End Sub
Reviewers Property

Returns a `Reviewers` object that represents all reviewers.

```
expression.Reviewers
```

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `View` object.
Remarks

The **Reviewers** object is a global list of all reviewers, regardless of whether the reviewer reviewed the document displayed in the specified window.
Example

This example hides all revisions and comments in the document and displays only revisions and comments made by "Jeff Smith."

Sub HideRevisions()
    Dim revName As Reviewer
    With ActiveWindow.View
        .ShowRevisionsAndComments = False
        .ShowFormatChanges = True
        .ShowInsertionsAndDeletions = True

        For Each revName In .Reviewers
            revName.Visible = True
        Next

        .Reviewers.Item("Jeff Smith").Visible = True
    End With
End Sub
RevisedLinesColor Property

Returns or sets the color of changed lines in a document with tracked changes. Read/write \texttt{WdColorIndex}.

\textit{WdColorIndex} can be one of these \textit{WdColorIndex} constants.
\begin{enumerate}
\item \texttt{wdAuto}
\item \texttt{wdBlack}
\item \texttt{wdBlue}
\item \texttt{wdBrightGreen}
\item \texttt{wdByAuthor}
\item \texttt{wdDarkBlue}
\item \texttt{wdDarkRed}
\item \texttt{wdDarkYellow}
\item \texttt{wdGray25}
\item \texttt{wdGray50}
\item \texttt{wdGreen}
\item \texttt{wdNoHighlight}
\item \texttt{wdPink}
\item \texttt{wdRed}
\item \texttt{wdTeal}
\item \texttt{wdTurquoise}
\item \texttt{wdViolet}
\item \texttt{wdWhite}
\item \texttt{wdYellow}
\end{enumerate}

\textit{expression.\texttt{RevisedLinesColor}}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an \texttt{Options} object.
Example

This example sets the color of changed lines to pink.

Options.RevisedLinesColor = wdPink

This example returns the current status of the Color option under Changed lines on the Track Changes tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.RevisedLinesColor
RevisedLinesMark Property

Returns or sets the placement of changed lines in a document with tracked changes. Read/write `WdRevisedLinesMark`.

WdRevisedLinesMark can be one of these `WdRevisedLinesMark` constants.

- `wdRevisedLinesMarkLeftBorder`
- `wdRevisedLinesMarkNone`
- `wdRevisedLinesMarkOutsideBorder`
- `wdRevisedLinesMarkRightBorder`

```
expression.RevisedLinesMark
```

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an `Options` object.
Example

This example sets changed lines to appear in the left margin of every page.

Options.RevisedLinesMark = wdRevisedLinesMarkLeftBorder

This example returns the current status of the Mark option under Changed lines on the Track Changes tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.RevisedLinesMark
RevisedPropertiesColor Property

Returns or sets the color used to mark formatting changes while change tracking is enabled. Read/write \texttt{WdColorIndex}.

\texttt{WdColorIndex} can be one of these \texttt{WdColorIndex} constants.

- \texttt{wdAuto}
- \texttt{wdBlack}
- \texttt{wdBlue}
- \texttt{wdBrightGreen}
- \texttt{wdByAuthor}
- \texttt{wdDarkBlue}
- \texttt{wdDarkRed}
- \texttt{wdDarkYellow}
- \texttt{wdGray25}
- \texttt{wdGray50}
- \texttt{wdGreen}
- \texttt{wdNoHighlight}
- \texttt{wdPink}
- \texttt{wdRed}
- \texttt{wdTeal}
- \texttt{wdTurquoise}
- \texttt{wdViolet}
- \texttt{wdWhite}
- \texttt{wdYellow}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{RevisedPropertiesColor}

\textit{expression}  Required. An expression that returns an \texttt{Options} object.
Remarks

If deleted or inserted text has formatting changes, the `RevisedPropertiesColor` property is overridden by the `DeletedTextColor` or `InsertedTextColor` property.
Example

This example tracks changes in the active document, sets the color of text with changed formatting to teal, and applies bold formatting to the selection.

ActiveDocument.TrackRevisions = True
Options.RevisedPropertiesColor = wdTeal
Selection.Font.Bold = True

This example returns the option selected in the **Color** box under **Track Changes options** on the **Track Changes** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

temp = Options.RevisedPropertiesColor
RevisedPropertiesMark Property

Returns or sets the mark used to show formatting changes while change tracking is enabled. Read/write \texttt{WdRevisedPropertiesMark}.

\texttt{WdRevisedPropertiesMark} can be one of these \texttt{WdRevisedPropertiesMark} constants.

- \texttt{wdRevisedPropertiesMarkBold}
- \texttt{wdRevisedPropertiesMarkColorOnly}
- \texttt{wdRevisedPropertiesMarkDoubleUnderline}
- \texttt{wdRevisedPropertiesMarkItalic}
- \texttt{wdRevisedPropertiesMarkNone}
- \texttt{wdRevisedPropertiesMarkStrikeThrough}
- \texttt{wdRevisedPropertiesMarkUnderline}

\textit{expression.\texttt{RevisedPropertiesMark}}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an \texttt{Options} object.
**Example**

This example causes text with changed formatting to be double-underlined when change tracking is enabled.

```plaintext
Options.RevisedPropertiesMark = _
   wdRevisedPropertiesMarkDoubleUnderline
```

This example returns the option selected in the **Formatting** box under **Track Changes options** on the **Track Changes** tab in the **Options** dialog box (Tools menu).  

```plaintext
temp = Options.RevisedPropertiesMark
```
Revisions Property

Returns a Revisions collection that represents the tracked changes in the document or range. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
**Example**

This example displays the number of tracked changes in the first section in the active document.

```vba
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range.Revisions.Count
```

This example accepts all tracked changes in the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
Set myRange = Selection.Paragraphs(1).Range
myRange.Revisions.AcceptAll
```
RevisionsBalloonPrintOrientation Property

Returns or sets a **WdRevisionsBalloonPrintOrientation** constant that represents the direction of revision and comment balloons when they are printed. Read/write.

WdRevisionsBalloonPrintOrientation can be one of these WdRevisionsBalloonPrintOrientation constants.

- **wdBalloonPrintOrientationAuto** Microsoft Word automatically selects the orientation that keeps the zoom factor closest to 100%.
- **wdBalloonPrintOrientationForceLandscape** Word forces all sections to be printed in Landscape mode, regardless of original orientation, and prints the revision and comment balloons on the side opposite to the document text.
- **wdBalloonPrintOrientationPerserve** Word preserves the orientation of the original, uncommented document.

*expression*.RevisionsBalloonPrintOrientation

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example prints documents with comments in Landscape format with the revision and comment balloons on one side of the page and the document text on the other.

```vba
Sub PrintLandscapeCommentBalloons()
    Options.RevisionsBalloonPrintOrientation = _
        wdBalloonPrintOrientationForceLandscape
End Sub
```
RevisionsBalloonShowConnectingLine Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display connecting lines from the text to the revision and comment balloons. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.RevisionsBalloonShowConnectingLines

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example hides the lines connecting the document text with the corresponding revision or comment balloons.

Sub ShowConnectingLines()
    ActiveWindow.View_.RevisionsBalloonShowConnectingLines = False
End Sub
RevisionsBalloonSide Property

Sets or returns a **WdRevisionsBalloonMargin** constant that specifies whether Word displays revision balloons in the left or right margin in a document.

WdRevisionsBalloonMargin can be one of these WdRevisionsBalloonMargin constants.
- **wdLeftMargin**
- **wdRightMargin**

expression.**RevisionsBalloonSide**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example toggles the revision balloons between the left and right side. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains revisions made by one or more reviewers and that revisions are displayed in balloons.

Sub ToggleRevisionBalloons()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        If .RevisionsBalloonSide = wdLeftMargin Then
            .RevisionsBalloonSide = wdRightMargin
        Else
            .RevisionsBalloonSide = wdLeftMargin
        End If
    End With
End Sub
RevisionsBalloonWidth Property

Sets or returns a Single representing the global setting in Microsoft Word that specifies the width of the revision balloons. Read/write.

expression.RevisionsBalloonWidth

expression  Required. An expression that returns one a View object.
Remarks

The width of revision balloons includes padding of one-half inch between the document margin and the edge of the balloon and one-eighth of an inch between the edge of the balloon and the edge of the paper. Microsoft Word adds space along the left or right edge of the paper. This width is extended into the margin and does not change the width of the document or paper size. Use the RevisionsBalloonWidthType property to specify the measurement to use when setting the RevisionsBalloonWidth property.
Example

This example sets the width of the revision balloons to one inch and displays the revision balloons in the left margin. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains revisions made by one or more reviewers and that revisions are displayed in balloons.

Sub BalloonWidth()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        .RevisionsBalloonWidthType = wdBalloonWidthPoints
        .RevisionsBalloonWidth = InchesToPoints(1)
        .RevisionsBalloonSide = wdLeftMargin
    End With
End Sub
RevisionsBalloonWidthType Property

Sets or returns a **WdRevisionsBalloonWidthType** constant representing the global setting that specifies how Microsoft Word measures the width of revision balloons. Read/write.

WdRevisionsBalloonWidthType can be one of these WdRevisionsBalloonWidthType constants.

*wdBalloonWidthPercent* Measured as a percentage of the width of the document.

*wdBalloonWidthPoints* Measured in points.

*expression*.RevisionsBalloonWidthType

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

The `RevisionsBalloonWidthType` property sets the measurement unit to use when setting the `RevisionsBalloonWidth` property.
Example

This example sets the width of the revision balloons to twenty-five percent of the document's width. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains revisions made by one or more reviewers and that revisions are displayed in balloons.

Sub BalloonWidthType()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        .RevisionsBalloonWidthType = wdBalloonWidthPercent
        .RevisionsBalloonWidth = 25
    End With
End Sub
RevisionsMode Property

Sets or returns a **WdRevisionsMode** constant representing the global option that specifies whether Microsoft Word displays balloons in the margin or inline with the document's text. Read/write.

WdRevisionsMode can be one of these WdRevisionsMode constants.

- **wdBalloonRevisions** Displays revisions in balloons in the left or right margin.
- **wdInLineRevisions** Displays revisions within the text using strikethrough for deletions and underlining for insertions. This is the default setting for prior versions of Word.

**expression.RevisionsMode**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example toggles between displaying the revisions in balloons in the margins and displaying them inline with the text. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains revisions made by one or more reviewers and that revisions are displayed in balloons.

Sub TogglesRevisionMode()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        If .RevisionsMode = wdInLineRevisions Then
            .RevisionsMode = wdBalloonRevisions
        Else
            .RevisionsMode = wdInLineRevisions
        End If
    End With
End Sub
RevisionsView Property

Sets or returns a **WdRevisionsView** constant representing the global option that specifies whether Word displays the original version of a document or a version with revisions and formatting changes applied. Read/write.

WdRevisionsView can be one of these WdRevisionsView constants.

- **wdRevisionsViewFinal** Displays the document with formatting and content changes applied.
- **wdRevisionsViewOriginal** Displays the document before changes were made.

*expression*.RevisionsView

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example toggles between displaying the original and a final version of the document. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains revisions made by one or more reviewers and that revisions are displayed in balloons.

Sub ToggleRevView()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        If .RevisionsMode = wdBalloonRevisions Then
            If .RevisionsView = wdRevisionsViewFinal Then
                .RevisionsView = wdRevisionsViewOriginal
            Else
                .RevisionsView = wdRevisionsViewFinal
            End If
        End If
    End With
End Sub
RGB Property

Returns or sets the red-green-blue (RGB) value of the specified color. Read/write Long.
Example

This example sets the color of the second shape in the active document to gray.

This example sets the color of the shadow for Rectangle 1 in the active document to blue.
ActiveDocument.Shapes("Rectangle 1").Shadow.ForeColor.RGB = _
  RGB(0, 0, 255)

This example returns the value of the foreground color of the first shape in the active document.
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Fill.ForeColor.RGB
RichText Property

**True** if formatting is stored with the AutoCorrect entry replacement text. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.RichText

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrectEntry** object.
Example

This example determines whether AutoCorrect entry one is formatted.

MsgBox AutoCorrect.Entries(1).RichText
RightAlignPageNumbers Property

**True** if page numbers are aligned with the right margin in an index, table of contents, or table of figures. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.RightAlignPageNumbers

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example right-aligns page numbers for the first table of contents in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1)
        .IncludePageNumbers = True
        .RightAlignPageNumbers = True
    End With
End If
RightIndent Property

Returns or sets the right indent (in points) for the specified paragraphs. Read/write Single.

expression.RightIndent

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the right indent for all paragraphs in the active document to 1 inch from the right margin. The **InchesToPoints** method is used to convert inches to points.

`ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.RightIndent = InchesToPoints(1)`
RightMargin Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the right edge of the page and the right boundary of the body text. Read/write Single.

expression.RightMargin

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

If the MirrorMargins property is set to True, the RightMargin property controls the setting for outside margins and the LeftMargin property controls the setting for inside margins.
Example

This example displays the right margin setting for the active document. The **PointsToInches** method is used to convert the result to inches.

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup
   MsgBox "The right margin is set to " _
   & PointsToInches(.RightMargin) & " inches."
End With

This example sets the right margin for section two in the selection. The **InchesToPoints** method is used to convert inches to points.

Selection.Sections(2).PageSetup.RightMargin = InchesToPoints(1)
RightPadding Property

Returns or sets the amount of space (in points) to add to the right of the contents of a single cell or all the cells in a table. Read/write Single.

*expression*.RightPadding

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The setting of the `RightPadding` property for a single cell overrides the setting of the `RightPadding` property for the entire table.
**Example**

This example sets the right padding for the first table in the active document to 40 pixels.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).RightPadding = _
    PixelsToPoints(40, False)
```
Root Property

Returns a `DiagramNode` object that represents the root diagram node to which the source diagram node belongs. Read-only.

`expression.Root`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `DiagramNode` object.
**Example**

The following example creates an organization chart and adds child nodes to the root diagram node.

```vba
Sub Root()
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim dgnRoot As DiagramNode
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add organization chart to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramOrgChart, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add the first node to the diagram
    shpDiagram.DiagramNode.Children.AddNode

    'Assign the root diagram node to a variable
    Set dgnRoot = shpDiagram.DiagramNode.Root

    'Add three child nodes to the root node
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnRoot.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount
End Sub
```
RotatedChars Property

**MsoTrue** if characters in the specified WordArt are rotated 90 degrees relative to the WordArt's bounding shape. **MsoFalse** if characters in the specified WordArt retain their original orientation relative to the bounding shape. Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

- **msoCTrue**
- **msoFalse**
- **msoTriStateMixed**
- **msoTriStateToggle**
- **msoTrue**

**expression.RotatedChars**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **TextEffectFormat** object.
Remarks

If the WordArt has horizontal text, setting the `RotatedChars` property to `True` rotates the characters 90 degrees counterclockwise. If the WordArt has vertical text, setting the `RotatedChars` property to `False` rotates the characters 90 degrees clockwise. Use the `ToggleVerticalText` method to switch between horizontal and vertical text flow.

The `Flip` method and `Rotation` property of the `Shape` object and the `RotatedChars` property and `ToggleVerticalText` method of the `TextEffectFormat` object all affect the character orientation and direction of text flow in a `Shape` object that represents WordArt. You may have to experiment to find out how to combine the effects of these properties and methods to get the result you want.
Example

This example adds WordArt that contains the text "Test" to myDocument and rotates the characters 90 degrees counterclockwise.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
Set newWordArt = _
    myDocument.Shapes.AddTextEffect(_
        PresetTextEffect:=msoTextEffect1, _
        Text:="Test", _
        FontName:="Arial Black", FontSize:=36, _
        FontBold:=False, FontItalic:=False, Left:=10, Top:=10)
newWordArt.TextEffect.RotatedChars = True
```
Rotation Property

Returns or sets the number of degrees the specified shape is rotated around the z-axis. A positive value indicates clockwise rotation; a negative value indicates counterclockwise rotation. Read/write Single.
Remarks

To set the rotation of a three-dimensional shape around the x-axis or the y-axis, use the `RotationX` property or the `RotationY` property of the `ThreeDFormat` object.
Example

This example matches the rotation of all shapes on `myDocument` to the rotation of shape one.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes
    sh1Rotation = .Item(1).Rotation
    For o = 1 To .Count
        .Item(o).Rotation = sh1Rotation
    Next
End With
```
RotationX Property

Returns or sets the rotation of the extruded shape around the x-axis in degrees. Can be a value from – 90 through 90. A positive value indicates upward rotation; a negative value indicates downward rotation. Read/write Single.

expression.RotationX

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.
Remarks

To set the rotation of the extruded shape around the y-axis, use the `RotationY` property of the `ThreeDFormat` object. To set the rotation of the extruded shape around the z-axis, use the `Rotation` property of the `Shape` object. To change the direction of the extrusion's sweep path without rotating the front face of the extrusion, use the `SetExtrusionDirection` method.
Example

This example adds three identical extruded ovals to the active document and sets their rotation around the x-axis to –30, 0, and 30 degrees, respectively.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 30, 60, 50, 25).ThreeD
        .Visible = True
        .RotationX = -30
    End With
    With .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 90, 60, 50, 25).ThreeD
        .Visible = True
        .RotationX = 0
    End With
    With .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 150, 60, 50, 25).ThreeD
        .Visible = True
        .RotationX = 30
    End With
End With
```
RotationY Property

Returns or sets the rotation of the extruded shape around the y-axis, in degrees. Can be a value from –90 through 90. A positive value indicates rotation to the left; a negative value indicates rotation to the right. Read/write Single.

expression.RotationY

expression Required. An expression that returns a ThreeDFormat object.
Remarks

To set the rotation of the extruded shape around the x-axis, use the `RotationX` property of the `ThreeDFormat` object. To set the rotation of the extruded shape around the z-axis, use the `Rotation` property of the `Shape` object. To change the direction of the extrusion's sweep path without rotating the front face of the extrusion, use the `SetExtrusionDirection` method.
Example

This example adds three identical extruded ovals to myDocument and sets their rotation around the y-axis to –30, 0, and 30 degrees, respectively.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes
    With .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 30, 30, 50, 25).ThreeD
        .Visible = True
        .RotationY = -30
    End With
    With .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 30, 70, 50, 25).ThreeD
        .Visible = True
        .RotationY = 0
    End With
    With .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 30, 110, 50, 25).ThreeD
        .Visible = True
        .RotationY = 30
    End With
End With
Routed Property

**True** if the specified document has been routed to the next recipient. **False** if the document has yet to be routed (for example, if the document has no routing slip, or if a routing slip was just created). Read-only **Boolean**.
Example

This example routes the active document if it hasn't yet been routed.

If ActiveDocument.Routed = False Then ActiveDocument.Route
RoutingSlip Property

Returns a `RoutingSlip` object that represents the routing slip information for the specified document. A routing slip is used to send a document through an electronic mail system. Read-only.
Example

This example adds a routing slip to Status.doc and then routes the document to the specified recipients.

```vbnet
Documents("Status.doc").HasRoutingSlip = True
With Documents("Status.doc").RoutingSlip
    .Subject = "Status Doc"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Don Funk"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Frida Ebbeson"
    .Delivery = wdAllAtOnce
End With
Documents("Status.doc").Route
```
Row Property

Returns a `Row` object that represents the row containing the specified cell.

`expression.Row`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Cell` object.
**Example**

This example applies shading to the table row that contains the insertion point.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Cells(1).Row.Shading.Texture = wdTexture10Percent
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
RowIndex Property

Returns the number of the row that contains the specified cell. Read-only Long.

expression.RowIndex

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Cell object.
**Example**

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document, selects each cell in the first column, and displays the row number that contains each selected cell.

```vba
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    NumRows:=3, NumColumns:=3)
For Each aCell In myTable.Columns(1).Cells
    aCell.Select
    MsgBox "This is row " & aCell.RowIndex
Next aCell
```

This example displays the row number of the first row in the selection.

```vba
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    MsgBox Selection.Cells(1).RowIndex
End If
```
Rows Property

Returns a Rows collection that represents all the table rows in a range, selection, or table. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example deletes the second row from the first table in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(2).Delete

This example places a border around the cells in the row that contains the insertion point.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    Selection.Rows(1).Borders.OutsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
Else
    MsgBox "The insertion point is not in a table."
End If
RowStripe Property

Returns or sets a `Long` that represents the number of rows to include in the banding when a style specifies odd- or even-row banding. Read/write.

`expression.RowStripe`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the *Condition* method to set odd- or even-column banding for a table style.
Example

This example creates and formats a new table style then applies the new style to a new table. The resulting style causes three columns every third column and two rows every second row to have 20% shading.

Sub NewTableStyle()
    Dim styTable As Style

    With ActiveDocument
        Set styTable = .Styles.Add(Name:="TableStyle 1", Type:=wdStyleTypeTable)

        With .Styles("TableStyle 1").Table
            .ColumnStripe = 3
            .RowStripe = 2
        End With
    End With

    With .Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, NumRows:=15, NumColumns:=15)
        .Style = ActiveDocument.Styles("TableStyle 1")
    End With
End Sub
Getting Help on Macintosh Keywords

You have requested Help for a Visual Basic keyword used only on the Macintosh. For information about this keyword, consult the language reference Help included with Microsoft Office Macintosh Edition.
Salutation Property

Returns or sets the salutation text for a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.

expression.Salutation

expression  Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example creates a new `LetterContent` object, sets several properties (including the salutation text), and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the `RunLetterWizard` method.

```vba
Set myContent = New LetterContent
myContent.Salutation = "Hello,"
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=myContent
```
SalutationType Property

Returns or sets the type of salutation for a letter created by the Letter Wizard. Read/write `WdSalutationType`.

`WdSalutationType` can be one of these `WdSalutationType` constants.

- `wdSalutationBusiness`
- `wdSalutationFormal`
- `wdSalutationInformal`
- `wdSalutationOther`

`expression.SalutationType`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `LetterContent` object.
Example

This example creates a new **LetterContent** object, sets several properties (including the salutation text), and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the **RunLetterWizard** method.

```
Set myContent = New LetterContent
myContent.SalutationType = wdSalutationBusiness
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard LetterContent:=myContent, WizardMode:=True
```
Saved Property

**True** if the specified document or template hasn't changed since it was last saved. **False** if Microsoft Word displays a prompt to save changes when the document is closed. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example saves the active document if it contains previously unsaved changes.

If ActiveDocument.Saved = False Then ActiveDocument.Save

This example changes the status of the Normal template to unchanged. If changes were made to the Normal template, the changes aren't saved when you quit Word.

NormalTemplate.Saved = True
Application.Quit
SavedBy Property

Returns the name of the user who saved the specified version of the document. Read-only String.

expression.SavedBy

expression   Required. An expression that returns a Version object.
Example

This example displays the name of the user who saved the first version of the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Versions.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.Versions(1).SavedBy
End If

This example saves a version of the document with a comment and then displays the user name.

ActiveDocument.Versions.Save Comment:="Added client information"
last = ActiveDocument.Versions.Count
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Versions(last).SavedBy
SaveEncoding Property

Returns or sets the encoding to use when saving a document. Read/write MsoEncoding.

MsoEncoding can be one of these MsoEncoding constants; however, you cannot use any of the constants that have the suffix AutoDetect. These constants are used by the ReloadAs method.

- msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatinI
- msoEncodingOEMNordic
- msoEncodingOEMTurkish
- msoEncodingSimplifiedChineseAutoDetect
- msoEncodingT61
- msoEncodingTaiwanEten
- msoEncodingTaiwanTCA
- msoEncodingTaiwanWang
- msoEncodingTraditionalChineseAutoDetect
- msoEncodingTurkish
- msoEncodingUnicodeLittleEndian
- msoEncodingUTF7
- msoEncodingVietnamese
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtended
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseLatinExtendedAndJapanese
- msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtendedAndKorean
- msoEncodingEBCDICMultilingualROECELatin2
- msoEncodingEBCDICSerbianBulgarian
- msoEncodingEBCDICThai
- msoEncodingEBCDICTurkishLatin5
- msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanada
- msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndTraditionalChinese
- msoEncodingOEMModernGreek
- msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatinII
msoEncodingOEMHebrew
msoEncodingOEMIcelandic

expression.SaveEncoding

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example specifies Western encoding for saving the current document.

ActiveDocument.**SaveEncoding** = msoEncodingWestern
SaveFormat Property

Returns the file format of the specified document or file converter. Will be a unique number that specifies an external file converter or a **WdSaveFormat** constant. Read-only **Long**.

WdSaveFormat can be one of the following WdSaveFormat constants.

- **wdFormatDocument**
- **wdFormatDOSText**
- **wdFormatDOSTextLineBreaks**
- **wdFormatEncodedText**
- **wdFormatHTML**
- **wdFormatRTF**
- **wdFormatTemplate**
- **wdFormatText**
- **wdFormatTextLineBreaks**
- **wdFormatUnicodeText**

*expression*.SaveFormat

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the value of the `SaveFormat` property for the `FileFormat` argument of the `SaveAs` method to save a document in a file format for which there isn't a corresponding `WdSaveFormat` constant.
Example

If the active document is a Rich Text Format (RTF) document, this example saves it as a Microsoft Word document.

If ActiveDocument.SaveFormat = wdFormatRTF Then
    ActiveDocument.SaveAs FileFormat:=wdFormatDocument
End If

This example creates a new document and lists in a table the converters that can be used to save documents and their corresponding SaveFormat values.

Sub FileConverterList()
    Dim cnvFile As FileConverter
    Dim docNew As Document

    'Create a new document and set a tab stop
    Set docNew = Documents.Add
        Position:=InchesToPoints(3)

    'List all the converters in the FileConverters collection
    With docNew.Content
        .InsertAfter "Name" & vbTab & "Number"
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        For Each cnvFile In FileConverters
            If cnvFile.CanSave = True Then
                .InsertAfter cnvFile.FormatName & vbTab & _
                    cnvFile.SaveFormat
                .InsertParagraphAfter
            End If
        Next
        .ConvertToTable
    End With
End Sub

This example saves the active document in the WordPerfect 5.1 or 5.2 secondary file format.

ActiveDocument.SaveAs _
    FileFormat:=FileConverters("WrdPrfctDat").SaveFormat
SaveFormsData Property

True if Microsoft Word saves the data entered in a form as a tab-delimited record for use in a database. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets Word to save only the data entered in a form

ActiveDocument.SaveFormsData = True

This example returns the current status of the Save data only for forms check box in the Save options area on the Save tab in the Options dialog box.

temp = ActiveDocument.SaveFormsData
SaveInterval Property

Returns or sets the time interval in minutes for saving AutoRecover information. Read/write Long.

expression.SaveInterval

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

Set the **SaveInterval** property to 0 (zero) to turn off saving AutoRecover information.
**Example**

This example sets Word to save AutoRecover information for all open documents every five minutes.

Options.$\text{SaveInterval} = 5$

This example prevents Word from saving AutoRecover information.

Options.$\text{SaveInterval} = 0$

This example returns the current status of the **Save AutoRecover info every** option on the **Save** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

temp = Options.$\text{SaveInterval}$
SaveNewWebPagesAsWebArchives Property

True for Microsoft Word to save new Web pages using the Single File Web Page (formerly known as Web Archive) format. Read/write Boolean.

expression.SaveNewWebPagesAsWebArchives

expression Required. An expression that returns a DefaultWebOptions object.
Remarks

Setting the `SaveNewWebPagesAsWebArchives` property won't change the format of any saved Web pages. To change their format, you must individually open them and then use the `SaveAs` method to set the Web page format.
Example

This example enables the **SaveNewWebPagesAsWebArchives** property so that when Web pages are saved, they are saved using the Single File Web Page format.

Sub SetWebOption()
    Application.DefaultWebOptions _
        .SaveNewWebPagesAsWebArchives = True
End Sub
SaveNormalPrompt Property

True if Microsoft Word prompts the user for confirmation to save changes to the Normal template before it quits. False if Word automatically saves changes to the Normal template before it quits. Read/write Boolean.

expression.SaveNormalPrompt

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets Word to save the Normal template automatically before quitting, and then it quits.

Options.SaveNormalPrompt = False
Application.Quit

This example returns the current status of the **Prompt to save Normal template** option on the **Save** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

temp = Options.SaveNormalPrompt
SavePictureWithDocument Property

**True** if the specified picture is saved with the document. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.SavePictureWithDocument

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **LinkFormat** object.
Remarks

This property works only with shapes and inline shapes that are linked pictures.
Example

This example saves the linked picture that's defined as the first inline shape in the active document when the document is saved.

```
Set myPic = ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1)
If myPic.Type = wdInlineShapeLinkedPicture Then
    myPic.LinkFormat.SavePictureWithDocument = True
End If
```
SavePropertiesPrompt Property

True if Microsoft Word prompts for document property information when saving a new document. Read/write Boolean.

expression.SavePropertiesPrompt

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example causes Word to prompt for document property information when saving a new document.

Options.SavePropertiesPrompt = True

This example returns the current status of the **Prompt for document properties** option on the **Save** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

temp = Options.SavePropertiesPrompt
**SaveSubsetFonts Property**

*True* if Microsoft Word saves a subset of the embedded TrueType fonts with the document. Read/write *Boolean*. 
Remarks

If fewer than 32 characters of a TrueType font are used in a document, Word embeds the subset (only the characters used) in the document. If more than 32 characters are used, Word embeds the entire font.
Example

This example sets a document named "MyDoc" to save only a subset of its embedded TrueType fonts (when just a few characters are used), and then it saves "MyDoc."

With Documents("MyDoc")
  .EmbedTrueTypeFonts = True
  .SaveSubsetFonts = True
  .Save
End With
ScaleHeight Property

Scales the height of the specified inline shape relative to its original size. Read/write Single.

expression.ScaleHeight

expression Required. An expression that returns an InlineShape object.
Example

This example sets the height and width of the first inline shape in the active document to 150 percent of the shape's original height and width.

With ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1)
    .ScaleHeight = 150
    .ScaleWidth = 150
End With
**ScaleWidth Property**

Scales the width of the specified inline shape relative to its original size. Read/write **Single**.

`expression.ScaleWidth`

- `expression` Required. An expression that returns an InlineShape object.
Example

This example sets the height and width of the first inline shape in the active document to 150 percent of the shape's original height and width.

With ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1)
    .ScaleHeight = 150
    .ScaleWidth = 150
End With
Scaling Property

Returns or sets the scaling percentage applied to the font. This property stretches or compresses text horizontally as a percentage of the current size (the scaling range is from 1 through 600). Read/write Long.

expression.Scaling

expression   Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
**Example**

This example horizontally stretches the text in the active document to 110 percent of its original size.

```
ActiveDocument.Content.Font.**Scaling** = 110
```

This example compresses the text in the first paragraph in Sales.doc to 90 percent of its original size.

```
With Documents("Sales.doc").Paragraphs(1).Range.Font
    .**Scaling** = 90
    .Bold = False
End With
```
Scope Property

Returns a Range object that represents the range of text marked by the specified comment.

expression.Scope

expression Required. An expression that returns a Comment object.
Example

This example displays the text associated with the first comment in the selection.

If Selection.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    Set myRange = Selection.Comments(1).Scope
    MsgBox myRange.Text
End If

This example copies the text associated with the last comment in the active document.

total = ActiveDocument.Comments.Count
If total >= 1 Then ActiveDocument.Comments(total).Scope.Copy
ScreenSize Property

Returns or sets the ideal minimum screen size (width by height, in pixels) that you should use when viewing the saved document in a Web browser. Read/write MsoScreenSize.

MsoScreenSize can be one of these MsoScreenSize constants:

- msoScreenSize1024x768
- msoScreenSize1152x882
- msoScreenSize1152x900
- msoScreenSize1280x1024
- msoScreenSize1600x1200
- msoScreenSize1800x1440
- msoScreenSize1920x1200
- msoScreenSize544x376
- msoScreenSize640x480
- msoScreenSize720x512
- msoScreenSize800x600 *default*

expression.ScreenSize

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the target screen size at 800x600 pixels.

Application.DefaultWebOptions.ScreenSize = _
msoScreenSize800x600
ScreenTip Property

Returns or sets the text that appears as a ScreenTip when the mouse pointer is positioned over the specified hyperlink. Read/write **String**.

`expression.ScreenTip`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Hyperlink** object.
Example

This example sets the ScreenTip text for the first hyperlink in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks(1).ScreenTip = "Home"
ScreenUpdating Property

*True* if screen updating is turned on. Read/write *Boolean*.

*expression.ScreenUpdating*

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an *Application* object.
Remarks

The **ScreenUpdating** property controls most display changes on the monitor while a procedure is running. When screen updating is turned off, toolbars remain visible and Word still allows the procedure to display or retrieve information using status bar prompts, input boxes, dialog boxes, and message boxes. You can increase the speed of some procedures by keeping screen updating turned off. You must set the **ScreenUpdating** property to **True** when the procedure finishes or when it stops after an error.
Example

This example turns off screen updating and then adds a new document. Five hundred lines of text are added to the document. At every fiftieth line, the macro selects the line and refreshes the screen.

Application.ScreenUpdating = False
Documents.Add
For x = 1 To 500
    With ActiveDocument.Content
        .InsertAfter "This is line " & x & "."
        .InsertParagraphAfter
    End With
    If x Mod 50 = 0 Then
        ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(x).Range.Select
        Application.ScreenRefresh
    End If
Next x
Application.ScreenUpdating = True
Script Property

Returns a *Script* object, which represents a block of script or code on the specified Web page. If the page contains no script, nothing is returned.

*expression*.Script

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the type of scripting language used in the first shape in the active document.

Set objScr = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Script
If Not (objScr Is Nothing) Then
    Select Case objScr.Language
        Case msoScriptLanguageVisualBasic
            MsgBox "VBScript"
        Case msoScriptLanguageJava
            MsgBox "JavaScript"
        Case msoScriptLanguageASP
            MsgBox "Active Server Pages"
        Case Else
            MsgBox "Other scripting language"
    End Select
End If
Scripts Property

Returns a Scripts collection that represents the collection of HTML scripts in the specified object.

expression.Scripts

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the text in the first Script object of the active document.

Debug.Print ActiveDocument.Scripts(1).ScriptText

This example tests the second Script object in the specified range to determine its language.

Select Case Selection.Range.Scripts(2).Language
    Case msoScriptLanguageASPMsgBox "Active Server Pages"
    Case msoScriptLanguageVisualBasicMsgBox "VBScript"
    Case msoScriptLanguageJavaMsgBox "JavaScript"
    Case msoScriptLanguageOtherMsgBox "Unknown type of script"
End Select
SectionDirection Property

Returns or sets the reading order and alignment for the specified sections. Read/write **WdSectionDirection**.

WdSectionDirection can be one of these WdSectionDirection constants.

- **wdSectionDirectionLtr** Displays the section with left alignment and left-to-right reading order.
- **wdSectionDirectionRtl** Displays the section with right alignment and right-to-left reading order.

*expression*.SectionDirection

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a [PageSetup](#) object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the direction of the first section in the active document to right-to-left.

`ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup.SectionDirection = _ wdSectionDirectionRtl`
Sections Property

Returns a Sections collection that represents the sections in the specified document, range, or selection. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the page orientation for all the sections in the active document.

For Each sec In ActiveDocument.Sections
    sec.PageSetup.Orientation = wdOrientLandscape
Next sec

This example creates a new document then adds some text to the document. It then creates a new section in the document and inserts text into the new section.

Set myDoc = Documents.Add
Selection.InsertAfter "This is section 1."
Set mysec = myDoc.Sections.Add
mysec.Range.InsertAfter "This is section 2"
SectionStart Property

Returns or sets the type of section break for the specified object. Read/write \texttt{WdSectionStart}.

\texttt{WdSectionStart} can be one of these \texttt{WdSectionStart} constants.

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{wdSectionContinuous}
\item \texttt{wdSectionEvenPage}
\item \texttt{wdSectionNewColumn}
\item \texttt{wdSectionNewPage}
\item \texttt{wdSectionOddPage}
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{SectionStart}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{PageSetup} object.
Example

This example changes the type of section break to continuous for all sections in the active document.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.SectionStart = wdSectionContinuous

This example returns the type of section break used at the beginning of the second section in MyDoc.doc and applies it to all the sections in the active document.

mytype = Documents("MyDoc.doc").Sections(2).PageSetup.SectionStart
ActiveDocument.PageSetup.SectionStart = mytype
SeekView Property

Returns or sets the document element displayed in print layout view. Read/write WdSeekView.

WdSeekView can be one of these WdSeekView constants.
wdSeekCurrentPageFooter
wdSeekCurrentPageHeader
wdSeekEndnotes
wdSeekEvenPagesFooter
wdSeekEvenPagesHeader
wdSeekFirstPageFooter
wdSeekFirstPageHeader
wdSeekFootnotes
wdSeekMainDocument
wdSeekPrimaryFooter
wdSeekPrimaryHeader

expression.SeekView

expression Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Remarks

This property generates an error if the view is not print layout view.
Example

If the active document has footnotes, this example displays footnotes in print layout view.

If ActiveDocument.Footnotes.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
        .Type = wdPrintView
        .SeekView = wdSeekFootnotes
    End With
End If

This example shows the first page footer for the current section.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    .SeekView = wdSeekFirstPageFooter
End With

If the selection is in a footnote or endnote area in print layout view, this example switches to the main document.

Set myView = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
If myView.SeekView = wdSeekFootnotes Or _
    myView.SeekView = wdSeekEndnotes Then
    myView.SeekView = wdSeekMainDocument
End If
SegmentType Property

Returns a value that indicates whether the segment associated with the specified node is straight or curved. Read-only `MsoSegmentType`.

MsoSegmentType can be one of these MsoSegmentType constants.

`msoSegmentCurve`
`msoSegmentLine`

`expression.SegmentType`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `ShapeNode` object.
Remarks

If the specified node is a control point for a curved segment, this property returns msoSegmentCurve.

Use the SetSegmentType method to set the value of this property.
**Example**

This example changes all straight segments to curved segments in shape three on myDocument. Shape three must be a freeform drawing.

```vbnet
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(3).Nodes
    n = 1
    While n <= .Count
        If .Item(n).SegmentType = msoSegmentLine Then
            .SetSegmentType n, msoSegmentCurve
        End If
        n = n + 1
    Wend
End With
```
Selection Property

Returns the Selection object that represents a selected range or the insertion point. Read-only.
Example

This example displays the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then MsgBox Selection.Text

This example copies the selection from window one to the next window.

If Windows.Count >= 2 Then
    Windows(1).Selection.Copy
    Windows(1).Next.Activate
    Selection.Paste
End If

This example applies the Arial font and bold formatting to the selection.

With Selection.Font
    .Bold = True
    .Italic = False
    .Name = "Arial"
End With

If the insertion point isn't located in a table, the selection is moved to the next table.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = False Then
    Selection.GoToNext What:=wdGoToTable
End If
SenderCity Property

Returns or sets the sender's city. Not used in the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word. Read/write String.

expression.SenderCity

expression  Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
SenderCode Property

Returns or sets the sender code. Not used in the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word. Read/write String.

expression.SenderCode

expression  Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
**SenderCompany Property**

Returns or sets the company name of the person creating a letter with the Letter Wizard. Read/write **String**.

`expression.SendeCompany`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **LetterContent** object.
Example

This example retrieves the Letter Wizard elements from the active document. If the sender's company name isn't blank, the example displays the text in a message box.

If ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.SenderCompany <> "" Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.SenderCompany
End If
**SenderGender Property**

Returns or sets the gender used with the salutation. Not used in the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word. Read/write `WdSalutationGender`.

`WdSalutationGender` can be one of these `WdSalutationGender` constants:

- `wdGenderFemale`
- `wdGenderMale`
- `wdGenderNeutral`
- `wdGenderUnknown`

`expression.SenderGender`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `LetterContent` object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
**SenderInitials Property**

Returns or sets the initials of the person creating a letter with the Letter Wizard. Read/write **String**.

`expression(SenderInitials`  

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **LetterContent** object.
This example creates a new **LetterContent** object with the sender name and initials from the **User Information** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu). The example creates a new document and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the **RunLetterWizard** method.

```vba
Set myContent = New LetterContent
With myContent
    .SenderName = Application.UserName
    .SenderInitials = Application.UserInitials
End With
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard _
    LetterContent:=myContent, WizardMode:=True
```
SenderJobTitle Property

Returns or sets the job title of the person creating a letter with the Letter Wizard. Read/write **String**.

```expression.SenderJobTitle```

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **LetterContent** object.
Example

This example retrieves the Letter Wizard elements from the active document and displays the sender's job title.

Set myLetterContent = ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent
MsgBox myLetterContent.SenderJobTitle
Sender Name Property

Returns or sets the name of the person creating a letter with the Letter Wizard. Read/write String.

expression.SendName

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Example

This example creates a new LetterContent object, with the sender name and initials from the User Information tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu). The example creates a new document and then runs the Letter Wizard by using the RunLetterWizard method.

Set myContent = New LetterContent
With myContent
    .SenderName = Application.UserName
    .SenderInitials = Application.UserInitials
End With
Documents.Add.RunLetterWizard _
    LetterContent:=myContent, WizardMode:=True
**SenderNamefromLeft Property**

Returns or sets a **Single** that represents the position, measured in points, of the sender's name from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

*expression*.**SenderNamefromLeft**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Envelope** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNameFromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNameFromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalFromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalFromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNameFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNameFromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalFromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
**SenderNamefromTop Property**

Returns or sets a **Single** that represents the position, measured in points, of the sender's name from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

*expression*.**SenderNamefromTop**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Envelope** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .**SenderNamefromTop** = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
**SenderPostalfromLeft Property**

Returns or sets a **Single** that represents the position, measured in points, of the sender's postal code from the left edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

*expression*.**SenderPostalfromLeft**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Envelope** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

```vba
Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNameFromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNameFromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalFromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalFromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNameFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNameFromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalFromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalFromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```
SenderPostalfromTop Property

Returns or sets a **Single** that represents the position, measured in points, of the sender's postal code from the top edge of the envelope. Used for Asian language envelopes. Read/write.

_expression_.**SenderPostalfromTop**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Envelope** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example checks that the active document is a mail merge envelope and that it is formatted for vertical type. If so, it positions the recipient and sender address information.

Sub NewEnvelopeMerge()
    With ActiveDocument
        If .MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes Then
            With ActiveDocument.Envelope
                If .Vertical = True Then
                    .RecipientNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(2.5)
                    .RecipientNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .RecipientPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(1.5)
                    .RecipientPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderNamefromTop = InchesToPoints(2)
                    .SenderPostalfromLeft = InchesToPoints(0.5)
                    .SenderPostalfromTop = InchesToPoints(3)
                End If
            End With
        End If
    End With
End Sub
SenderReference Property

Not used in the U.S. English version of Microsoft Word. Read/write String.

expression.SenderReference

expression Required. An expression that returns a LetterContent object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
SendMailAttach Property

True if the Send To command on the File menu inserts the active document as an attachment to a mail message. False if the Send To command inserts the contents of the active document as text in a mail message. Read/write Boolean.

expression.SendMailAttach

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example opens a new mail message that has the active document attached to it.

Options.SendMailAttach = True
ActiveDocument.SendMail

This example returns the state of the **Mail as attachment** option on the **General** tab of the **Options** dialog box.

Msgbox Options.SendMailAttach
Sentences Property

Returns a **Sentences** collection that represents all the sentences in the range, selection, or document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example copies the first sentences in the active document.
ActiveDocument.Sentences(1).Copy

This example deletes the last sentence in the active document.
ActiveDocument.Sentences.Last.Delete

This example displays the number of sentences in the first paragraph in the active document.
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range .Sentences.Count & " sentences"
Separator Property

Separator property as it applies to the CaptionLabel object.

Returns or sets the character between the chapter number and the sequence number. Read/write WdSeparatorType.

WdSeparatorType can be one of these WdSeparatorType constants.

- wdSeparatorColon
- wdSeparatorEnDash
- wdSeparatorPeriod
- wdSeparatorEmDash
- wdSeparatorHyphen

expression.Separator

expression Required. An expression that returns a CaptionLabel object.

Separator property as it applies to the Endnotes and Footnotes objects.

Returns a Range object that represents the endnote or footnote separator.

expression.Separator

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Separator property as it applies to the TableOfAuthorities object.

Returns or sets the characters (up to five) between the sequence number and the page number. A hyphen (-) is the default character. This property corresponds to the \d switch for a Table of Authorities (TOA) field. Read/write String.

expression.Separator

expression Required. An expression that returns a TableOfAuthorities object.
Example

As applies to the **CaptionLabel** object.

This example inserts a Figure caption that has a colon (:) between the chapter number and the sequence number.

```vba
With CaptionLabels("Figure")
    .Separator = wdSeparatorColon
    .IncludeChapterNumber = True
End With
Selection.InsertCaption "Figure"
```

As applies to the **Footnotes** object.

This example changes the footnote separator to a single border indented 3 inches from the right margin.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Footnotes.Separator
    .Delete
    .Borders(wdBorderTop).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    .ParagraphFormat.RightIndent = InchesToPoints(3)
End With
```

As applies to the **TableOfAuthorities** object.

This example inserts a table of authorities at the beginning of the active document, and then it formats the table to include a sequence number and a page number, separated by a hyphen (-).

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(0, 0)
With ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add(Range:=myRange)
    .IncludeSequenceName = "Chapter"
    .Separator = "-"
End With
```
SequenceCheck Property

**True** to check the sequence of independent characters for South Asian text. Read/write **Boolean**.

\[expression.SequenceCheck\]

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example enables sequence checking, allowing the user to type a valid sequence of independent characters to form valid character cells in South Asian text.

Sub CheckSequence()
    Options.SequenceCheck = True
End Sub
Shaded Property

**True** if shading is applied to form fields. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.Shaded

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **FormFields** collection object.
Remarks

Shading makes form fields easier to locate in a document and doesn't affect the printed output.
Example

This example removes shading from form fields in Employment Form.doc.

Documents("Employment Form.doc").FormFields.Shaded = False

This example adds shading to the form fields in the active document and protects the document for forms.

With ActiveDocument
    .FormFields.Shaded = True
    .Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyFormFields, NoReset:=True
End With
ShadeEditableRanges Property

Returns or sets a **Long** that represents whether shading is applied to the ranges in a document for which users have permission to modify. **True** shades the ranges in a document that users can modify.

expression.ShadeEditableRanges

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

Range shading is on by default. When range shading is on, or when you set the property to **True**, the **ShadeEditableRanges** property returns a value of 65535. When you set the **ShadeEditableRanges** property to **False** it returns a value of 0. The values have no meaning beyond indicating whether the property is **True** or **False**.
Example

The following example shades all ranges for which users have permission to modify.

ActiveWindow.View.ShadeEditableRanges = True
Shading Property

Returns a Shading object that refers to the shading formatting for the specified object.

expression.Shading

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example applies yellow shading to the first paragraph in the selection.

With Selection.Paragraphs(1).Shading
  .Texture = wdTexture12Pt5Percent
  .BackgroundPatternColorIndex = wdYellow
  .ForegroundPatternColorIndex = wdBlack
End With

This example applies horizontal line texture to the first row in table one.

If ActiveDocument.Tables.Count >= 1 Then
  With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows(1).Shading
    .Texture = wdTextureHorizontal
  End With
End If

This example applies 10 percent shading to the first word in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Words(1).Shading.Texture = wdTexture10Percent
Shadow Property

Shadow property as it applies to the **Borders** object.

**True** if the specified border is formatted as shadowed. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.Shadow

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Borders** object.

Shadow property as it applies to the **Font** object.

**True** if the specified font is formatted as shadowed. Can be **True**, **False**, or **wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.Shadow

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Font** object.

Shadow property as it applies to the **Shape** and **ShapeRange** objects.

Returns a **ShadowFormat** object that represents the shadow formatting for the specified shape.

*expression*.Shadow

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Borders** object.

This example demonstrates two different border styles in a new document.

```vba
Set myRange = Documents.Add.Content
With myRange
  .InsertAfter "Demonstration of border with shadow."
  .InsertAfter "Demonstration of border without shadow."
End With
With ActiveDocument
  .Paragraphs(1).Borders.Shadow = True
  .Paragraphs(3).Borders.Enable = True
End With
```

As it applies to the **Font** object.

This example applies shadow and bold formatting to the selection.

```vba
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
  With Selection.Font
    .Shadow = True
    .Bold = True
  End With
Else
  MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
```

As it applies to the **Shape** and **ShapeRange** objects.

This example adds an arrow with shadow formatting to the active document.

```vba
Set myShape = ActiveDocument.Shapes _
  .AddShape(Type:=msoShapeRightArrow, _
    Left:=90, Top:=79, Width:=64, Height:=43)
myShape.Shadow.Type = msoShadow5
```
Shape Property

Returns a `Shape` object for the specified hyperlink or diagram node.

`expression.Shape`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

If a hyperlink isn't represented by a shape, an error occurs.
Example

This example changes the fill color for the shape that represents the first hyperlink in the active document. For this example to work, the hyperlink must be represented by a shape.

```
ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks(1).Shape.Fill.ForeColor.RGB = _
    RGB(255, 255, 0)
```
ShapeRange Property

Returns a ShapeRange collection that represents all the Shape objects in the specified range or selection. The shape range can contain drawings, shapes, pictures, OLE objects, ActiveX controls, text objects, and callouts. Read-only.
Example

The following example sets the fill foreground color to purple for all the shapes in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Content.ShapeRange.Fill.ForeColor.RGB = _
    RGB(255, 0, 255)

The following example applies shadow formatting to all the shapes in the selection.

Selection.ShapeRange.Shadow.Type = msoShadow6
Shapes Property

Returns a Shapes collection that represents all the Shape objects in the specified document, header, or footer. This collection can contain drawings, shapes, pictures, OLE objects, ActiveX controls, text objects, and callouts. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Remarks

The **Shapes** property, when applied to a document, returns all the **Shape** objects in the main story of the document, excluding the headers and footers. When applied to a **HeaderFooter** object, the **Shapes** property returns all the **Shape** objects found in all the headers and footers in the document.
Example

This example creates a new document, adds a rectangle to it that's 100 points wide and 50 points high, and sets the upper-left corner of the rectangle to be 5 points from the left edge and 25 points from the upper-left corner of the page.

Set myDoc = Documents.Add
myDoc.Shapes.AddShape msoShapeRectangle, 5, 25, 100, 50

This example sets the fill texture for all the shapes in the active document.

For each s in ActiveDocument.Shapes
    s.Fill.PresetTextured msoTextureOak
Next s

This example adds a shadow to the first shape in the active document.

Set myShape = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
myShape.Shadow.Type = msoShadow6

This example displays a count of all the shapes in the primary header and footer of the first section of the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Shapes.Count
SharedWorkspace Property

Returns a SharedWorkspace object that represents the Document Workspace in which a specified document is located.

expression.SharedWorkspace

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example returns a reference to the Document Workspace in which the active document is stored. This example assumes that the active document belongs to a Document Workspace.

Dim objWorkspace As SharedWorkspace

Set objWorkspace = ActiveDocument.SharedWorkspace
ShowAll Property

**True** if all nonprinting characters (such as hidden text, tab marks, space marks, and paragraph marks) are displayed. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowAll`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example displays all nonprinting characters in the active window.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowAll = True
```

This example toggles the display of nonprinting characters in the first window.

```
Windows(1).View.ShowAll = Not Windows(1).View.ShowAll
```
ShowAnimation Property

True if text animation is displayed. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ShowAnimation

expression Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Example

This example turns on text animation in the active window and then applies sparkle-text animation to the selection.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.**ShowAnimation** = True
Selection.Font.Animation = wdAnimationSparkleText

This example turns off font animation in all open windows.

For Each aWindow In Windows
    aWindow.View.**ShowAnimation** = False
Next aWindow
ShowBookmarks Property

**True** if square brackets are displayed at the beginning and end of each bookmark. Read/write **Boolean**.

```
expression.ShowBookmarks
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example displays square brackets around bookmarks in all windows.

For Each aWindow In Windows
    aWindow.View.ShowBookmarks = True
Next aWindow

This example marks the selection with a bookmark, displays square brackets around each bookmark in the active document, and then collapses the selection.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowBookmarks = True
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
ShowBy Property

Returns or sets the name of the reviewer whose comments are shown in the comments pane. You can choose to show comments either by a single reviewer or by all reviewers. Read/write String.

expression.ShowBy

expression Required. An expression that returns a Comments collection object.
Remarks

To view the comments by all reviewers, set this property to "All Reviewers."
Example

The following example displays comments made by Don Funk.

If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneComments
    ActiveDocument.Comments.ShowBy = "Don Funk"
End If
ShowCodes Property

**True** if field codes are displayed for the specified field instead of field results. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowCodes`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a *Field* object.
Example

This example selects the next field and displays the field codes.

With Selection
  .GoTo What:=wdGoToField
  .Expand Unit:=wdWord
  If .Fields.Count = 1 Then .Fields(1).ShowCodes = True
End With

This example updates and displays the result of the first field in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Fields.Count >= 1 Then
  With ActiveDocument.Fields(1)
    .Update
    .ShowCodes = False
  End With
End If
ShowComments Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display the comments in a document. Read/write Boolean.

\[expression.ShowComments\]

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

If revision marks are displayed in balloons in the right or left margin, comments are displayed in balloons. If revision marks are displayed inline, the text to which comments apply is surrounded by wide-angled square brackets; when a user places the mouse pointer over the text within the brackets, the related comment is displayed in a square balloon directly above the mouse pointer.
Example

This example hides the comments in the active document. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains one or more comments.

Sub HideComments()
    ActiveWindow.View.ShowComments = False
End Sub
ShowControlCharacters Property

True if bidirectional control characters are visible in the current document. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ShowControlCharacters

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example hides bidirectional control characters in the current document.

Options.ShowControlCharacters = False
ShowDiacritics Property

**True** if diacritics are visible in a right-to-left language document. Read/write *Boolean*.

`expression.ShowDiacritics`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an *Options* object.
Example

This example hides diacritics in the current document.

Options.ShowDiacritics = False
ShowDrawings Property

**True** if objects created with the drawing tools are displayed in print layout view. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowDrawings

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example switches the active window to print layout view and displays objects created with the drawing tools.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
  .Type = wdPrintView
  .ShowDrawings = True
End With
ShowFieldCodes Property

**True** if field codes are displayed. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowFieldCodes`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example hides field codes in the window for Document1.

Windows("Document1").View.ShowFieldCodes = False

This example shows field codes in the first window.

Windows(1).View.ShowFieldCodes = True

This example toggles field codes in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = _
    Not ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes
ShowFirstLineOnly Property

**True** if only the first line of body text is shown in outline view. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowFirstLineOnly`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

This property generates an error if the view isn't outline or master document view.
Example

This example switches the active window to outline view and hides all but the first line of body text.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdOutlineView
    .ShowFirstLineOnly = True
End With
ShowFirstPageNumber Property

**True** if the page number appears on the first page in the section. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowFirstPageNumber`  

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `PageNumbers` collection object.
Remarks

Setting this property to True automatically adds page numbers to a section.
Example

This example checks to see whether the page number appears on the first page in the active document.

Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
first = myDoc.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.ShowFirstPageNumber
Msgbox "This document shows numbers on the first page - " & first

This example adds page numbers to the active document.

ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers.ShowFirstPageNumber = True
ShowFormat Property

**True** if character formatting is visible in outline view. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowFormat

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

This property generates an error if the view isn't outline or master document view.
Example

This example switches the active window to outline view and shows character formatting.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdOutlineView
    .ShowFormat = True
End With
ShowFormatChanges Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display formatting changes made to a document with Track Changes enabled. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowFormatChanges`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
**Example**

This example hides the formatting changes made to the active document. This example assumes that formatting changes have been made to a document in which Track Changes is enabled.

Sub HideFormattingChanges()
    ActiveWindow.View.ShowFormatChanges = False
End Sub
ShowFormatError Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to mark inconsistencies in formatting by placing a squiggly underline beneath text formatted similarly to other formatting that is used more frequently in a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowFormatError`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example enables Word to keep track of formatting in documents but does not display a squiggly underline beneath text.

Sub ShowFormatErrors()
    With Options
        .FormatScanning = True 'Enables keeping track of formatting
        .ShowFormatError = False
    End With
End Sub
ShowGrammaticalErrors Property

**True** if grammatical errors are marked by a wavy green line in the specified document. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Note** To view grammatical errors in your document, you must set the **CheckGrammarAsYouType** property to **True**.
Example

This example sets Word to check for grammatical errors as you type and to display any errors found in the active document.

```plaintext
Options.CheckGrammarAsYouType = True
ActiveDocument.ShowGrammaticalErrors = True
```
ShowHidden Property

**True** if hidden bookmarks are included in the **Bookmarks** collection. This property also controls whether hidden bookmarks are listed in the **Bookmark** dialog box (**Insert** menu). Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowHidden

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Bookmarks** collection object.
Remarks

Hidden bookmarks are automatically inserted when cross-references are inserted into the document.
Example

This example displays the **Bookmark** dialog box with both visible and hidden bookmarks listed.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.ShowHidden = True
Dialogs(wdDialogInsertBookmark).Show
```

This example displays the name of each hidden bookmark in the document. Hidden bookmarks in a Word document begin with an underscore ( _ ).

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.ShowHidden = True
For Each aBookmark In ActiveDocument.Bookmarks
  If Left(aBookmark.Name, 1) = "_" Then MsgBox aBookmark.Name
Next aBookmark
```
ShowHiddenText Property

**True** if text formatted as hidden text is displayed. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowHiddenText

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example hides text formatted as hidden text in each window.

For Each myWindow In Windows
    myWindow.View.ShowHiddenText = False
Next myWindow

This example toggles the display of hidden text.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowHiddenText = _
    Not ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowHiddenText
ShowHighlight Property

**True** if highlight formatting is displayed and printed with a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowHighlight`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example toggles the display of highlighting in the active document.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowHighlight = _
   Not ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowHighlight

This example prints the active document without highlight formatting.

With ActiveDocument
    .ActiveWindow.View.ShowHighlight = False
    .PrintOut
End With
ShowHyphens Property

**True** if optional hyphens are displayed. An optional hyphen indicates where to break a word when it falls at the end of a line. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowHyphens`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example inserts an optional hyphen before the selection and then displays optional hyphens in the active window.

Selection.InsertBefore Chr(31)
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowHyphens = True
ShowInkAnnotations Property

Returns or sets **Boolean** that shows or hides handwritten ink annotations. **True** displays ink annotations. **False** hides ink annotations.

`expression.ShowInkAnnotations`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

To work with ink annotations, you must be running Microsoft Word on a tablet computer. For more information on adding handwritten ink annotations to a document, see "Mark up a document with ink annotations" in Microsoft Word Help.
Example

The following example shows all handwritten ink annotations in the active document.

`ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowInkAnnotations = True`
ShowInsertionsAndDeletions Property

True for Microsoft Word to display insertions and deletions that were made to a document with Track Changes enabled. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ShowInsertionsAndDeletions

expression  Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Example

This example hides the insertions and deletions made in a document. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains revisions made by one or more reviewers.

Sub HideInsertDelete()
    ActiveWindow.View.ShowInsertionsAndDeletions = False
End Sub
ShowMainTextLayer Property

**True** if the text in the specified document is visible when the header and footer areas are displayed. This property is equivalent to the Show/Hide Document Text button on the Header and Footer toolbar. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowMainTextLayer`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example displays the document header in the active window and hides the document text.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdPrintView
    .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageHeader
    .ShowMainTextLayer = False
End With
ShowMarkupOpenSave Property

Returns or sets a **Boolean** that represents whether Microsoft Word displays hidden markup when opening or saving a file.

`expression.ShowMarkupOpenSave`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

The **ShowMarkupOpenSave** property corresponds to the **Make hidden markup visible when opening or saving** option in the **Security** tab of the **Options** dialog box.
Example

The following example enables the Make hidden markup visible when opening or saving option.

Options.ShowMarkupOpenSave = True
ShowObjectAnchors Property

**True** if object anchors are displayed next to items that can be positioned in print layout view. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowObjectAnchors`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example adds a frame around the selection, switches the active window to print layout view, and shows object anchors for framed objects.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
  .Type = wdPrintView
  .ShowObjectAnchors = True
End With
ShowOptionalBreaks Property

**True** if Microsoft Word displays optional line breaks. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowOptionalBreaks`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example displays the optional line breaks in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowOptionalBreaks = True
ShowParagraphs Property

**True** if paragraph marks are displayed. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowParagraphs

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example hides paragraph marks in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowParagraphs = False
ShowPicturePlaceHolders Property

True if blank boxes are displayed as placeholders for pictures. Read/write Boolean.

$expression.ShowPicturePlaceHolders$

$expression$  Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Example

This example inserts a picture in the active document and displays picture placeholders in the active window.

```
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
    FileName:="C:\Windows\Bubbles.bmp"
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowPicturePlaceHolders = True
```
ShowPlaceholderText Property

Returns a Boolean that represents whether automatic placeholder text is displayed for XML elements in a document. True displays placeholder text. False hides placeholder text.

expression.ShowPlaceholderText

expression Required. An expression that returns an XMLSchemaReferences collection.
Example

The following toggles the display of placeholder text in the active document.

ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences.ShowPlaceholderText = _
Not ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences.ShowPlaceholderText
ShowReadabilityStatistics Property

**True** if Microsoft Word displays a list of summary statistics, including measures of readability, when it has finished checking grammar. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowReadabilityStatistics`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
**Example**

This example sets Word to show readability statistics, and then it checks the spelling and grammar in the active document.

```plaintext
Options.ShowReadabilityStatistics = True
ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar
```

This example returns the current status of the **Show readability statistics** option on the **Spelling & Grammar** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```plaintext
temp = Options.ShowReadabilityStatistics
```
ShowRevisions Property

True if tracked changes in the specified document are shown on the screen. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets the active document so that it tracks changes and makes them visible on the screen.

With ActiveDocument
  .TrackRevisions = True
  .ShowRevisions = True
End With
ShowRevisionsAndComments Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to display revisions and comments that were made to a document with Track Changes enabled. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowRevisionsAndComments

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example hides the revisions and comments in a document. This example assumes that the document in the active window contains revisions made by one or more reviewers.

Sub ShowRevsComments()
    ActiveWindow.View.ShowRevisionsAndComments = False
End Sub
ShowSendToCustom Property

Returns or sets a String corresponding to the caption on a custom button on the Complete the merge step (step six) of the Mail Merge Wizard. Read/write.

expression.ShowSendToCustom

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

When a user clicks the custom button, the MailMergeWizardSendToCustom event executes.
Example

This example displays a custom button on the sixth step of the Mail Merge Wizard only for mailing labels.

Sub ShowCustomButton()
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
        If .MainDocumentType = wdMailingLabels Then
            .ShowSendToCustom = "Custom Label Processing"
        End If
    End With
End Sub
ShowSpaces Property

True if space characters are displayed. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ShowSpaces

expression Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Example

This example inserts spaces before the selection and displays space characters in the active window.

Selection.InsertBefore "   "
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowSpaces = True
ShowSpellingErrors Property

**True** if Microsoft Word underlines spelling errors in the document. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

To view spelling errors in a document, you must set the `CheckSpellingAsYouType` property to `True`. 
Example

This example sets Word to hide the wavy red line that denotes possible spelling errors in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.ShowSpellingErrors = False
```

This example sets Word to show spelling errors in the active document.

```
Options.CheckSpellingAsYouType = True
ActiveDocument.ShowSpellingErrors = True
```

This example returns the current status of the **Hide spelling errors in this document** checkbox in the **Spelling** area on the **Spelling & Grammar** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

```
temp = ActiveDocument.ShowSpellingErrors
```
ShowStartupDialog Property

**True** to display the Task Pane when starting Microsoft Word. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowStartupDialog

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The **ShowStartupDialog** is a global option, and the new setting will take effect only after you restart Word. Use the **Visible** property of the **CommandBars** collection show or hide the Task Pane without restarting Word.
Example

This example turns off the Task Pane, so it won't display upon starting Word. This will not take effect until the next time the user starts Word.

Sub HideStartUpDlg()
    Application.ShowStartupDialog = False
End Sub
ShowSummary Property

**True** if an automatic summary is displayed for the specified document. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example hides everything in the active document except the summary text.

With ActiveDocument
  .SummaryViewMode = wdSummaryModeHideAllButSummary
  .SummaryLength = 30
  .ShowSummary = True
End With
ShowTabs Property

True if tab characters are displayed. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ShowTabs

expression Required. An expression that returns a View object.
**Example**

This example inserts a tab before the selection and displays tab characters in the window for Document2.

```vba
With Windows("Document2")
    .Activate
    .View.ShowTabs = True
End With
Selection.InsertBefore vbTab
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
```

This example splits the active window, shows tab characters in the first pane, and hides tab characters in the second pane.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .Split = True
    .Panes(1).View.ShowTabs = True
    .Panes(2).View.ShowTabs = False
End With
```
ShowTextBoundaries Property

**True** if dotted lines are displayed around page margins, text columns, objects, and frames in print layout view. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.ShowTextBoundaries`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Example

This example switches the active window to page view and displays text boundary lines.

\[
\text{With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View} \\
\quad .\text{Type} = \text{wdPrintView} \\
\quad .\text{ShowTextBoundaries} = \text{True} \\
\text{End With}
\]
ShowTip Property

True if text associated with a comment is displayed in a ScreenTip. The ScreenTip remains displayed until you click the mouse or press a key. Read/write Boolean.

expression.ShowTip

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Comment object.
Example

This example shows the ScreenTip for the first comment in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Comments(1).ShowTip = True
End If

This example shows the ScreenTip for the next comment in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Comments.Count >= 1 Then
    With Selection
        .GoTo What:=wdGotoComment, Which:=wdGotoNext
        .MoveEnd Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1
        .Comments(1).ShowTip = True
    End With
End If
ShowVisualBasicEditor Property

**True** if the Visual Basic Editor window is visible. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.ShowVisualBasicEditor

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example makes the Visual Basic Editor window visible.

Application.ShowVisualBasicEditor = True
ShowWindowsInTaskbar Property

**True** displays opened documents in the task bar, the default Single Document Interface (SDI). **False** lists opened documents only in the Window menu, providing the appearance of a Multiple Document Interface (MDI). Read/write [Boolean].

`expression.ShowWindowsInTaskbar`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an [Application] object.
**Example**

This example switches the interface to list open documents only on the Window menu.

```vba
Sub SDIToMDI()
    Application.ShowWindowsInTaskbar = False
End Sub
```
ShowXMLMarkup Property

Returns a Long that represents whether XML tags are viewed in a document. True indicates that tags are visible. False indicates that tags are hidden. wdToggle allows you to switch between showing and hiding the XML markup.

expression.ShowXMLMarkup

expression    Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Example

The following example switches between showing and hiding the XML markup in the active document.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowXMLMarkup = wdToggle
Side Property

Returns or sets a value that indicates whether the document text should wrap on both sides of the specified shape, on either the left or right side only, or on the side of the shape that's farthest from the page margin. If the text wraps on only one side of the shape, there's a text-free area between the other side of the shape and the page margin. Read/write WdWrapSideType.

WdWrapSideType can be one of these WdWrapSideType constants.
- wdWrapBoth
- wdWrapLargest
- wdWrapLeft
- wdWrapRight

expression.Side

expression  Required. An expression that returns a WrapFormat object.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and specifies that the document text wrap around the left and right sides of the square that circumscribes the oval. The example sets a 0.1-inch margin between the document text and the top, bottom, left side, and right side of the square.

```
Set myOval = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, _
    0, 0, 200, 50)
With myEll.WrapFormat
    .Type = wdWrapSquare
    .Side = wdWrapBoth
    .DistanceTop = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceBottom = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceLeft = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceRight = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
```
SideMargin Property

Returns or sets the side margin widths (in points) for the specified custom mailing label. Read/write Single.

expression.SideMargin

expression Required. An expression that returns a CustomLabel object.
Remarks

If this property is changed to a value that isn't valid for the specified mailing label layout, an error occurs.
Example

This example creates a custom label named "VisitorPass" and defines its layout. The left and right margins for each label are 0.75 inch.

Set myLabel = Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels _
  .Add(Name:="VisitorPass", DotMatrix:=False)
With myLabel
  .Height = InchesToPoints(2.17)
  .HorizontalPitch = InchesToPoints(3.5)
  .NumberAcross = 2
  .NumberDown = 4
  .PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
  .SideMargin = InchesToPoints(0.75)
  .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(0.17)
  .VerticalPitch = InchesToPoints(2.17)
  .Width = InchesToPoints(3.5)
End With
Signatures Property

Returns a `SignatureSet` object that represents the digital signatures for a document.

`expression.Signatures`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Remarks

To digitally sign Microsoft Word documents and verify other signatures in them, you will need the Microsoft CryptoAPI and a unique digital signature certificate. The CryptoAPI is installed with Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.01 and higher. You can obtain a digital signature certificate from a certification authority.
Example

This example displays the **Signatures** dialog box with which you can add a digital signature to a document.

```vba
Sub AddSignature
    ActiveDocument.Signatures.Add
End Sub
```
SingleList Property

True if the specified ListFormat object contains only one list. Read-only Boolean.

expression.SingleList

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListFormat object.
Example

This example checks the selection to see whether it only contains one list. If it does, the example applies the default numbered list template to the selection.

temp = Selection.Range.ListFormat.SingleList
If temp = True Then
   Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyNumberDefault
End If
SingleListTemplate Property

**True** if the entire **List** or **ListFormat** object uses the same list template. Read-only **Boolean**.

*expression*.SingleListTemplate

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example checks to see whether the selection is formatted with a single list template. If so, the example applies the second numbered list template to the selection.

Set myList = Selection.Range.ListFormat
temp = myList.SingleListTemplate
If temp = True Then
    myList.ApplyListTemplate
        ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery) _
    .ListTemplates(2)
End If
Size Property

Returns or sets the font size (for the Font object) or the size of the specified check box (for the CheckBox object), in points. Read/write Single.

expression.Size

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example inserts text and then sets the font size of the seventh word of the inserted text to 20 points.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
With Selection.Range
  .Font.Reset
  .InsertBefore "This is a demonstration of font size."
  .Words(7).Font.Size = 20
End With
```

This example determines the font size of the selected text.

```vba
mySel = Selection.Font.Size
If mySel = wdUndefined Then
  MsgBox "There's a mix of font sizes in the selection."
Else
  MsgBox mySel & " points"
End If
```

This example sets the size of the check box named "Check1" in the active document to 14 points and then sets the check box as selected.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.FormFields("Check1").CheckBox
  .AutoSize = False
  .Size = 14
  .Value = True
End With
```
SizeBi Property

Returns or sets the font size in points. Read/write Single.

*expression*.SizeBi

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

The **SizeBi** property applies to text in a right-to-left language.

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the font size of the first word to 20 points.

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
  .Words(1).Font.SizeBi = 20
End With
SmallCaps Property

**True** if the font is formatted as small capital letters. Returns **True**, **False** or **wdUndefined** (a mixture of **True** and **False**). Can be set to **True**, **False**, or **wdToggle**. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.SmallCaps

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Font** object.
Remarks

Setting the SmallCaps property to True sets the AllCaps property to False, and vice versa.
Example

This example demonstrates the difference between small capital letters and all capital letters in a new document.

Set myRange = Documents.Add.Content
With myRange
    .InsertAfter "This is a demonstration of SmallCaps."
    .Words(6).Font.SmallCaps = True
    .InsertParagraphAfter
    .InsertAfter "This is a demonstration of AllCaps."
    .Words(14).Font.AllCaps = True
End With

This example formats the entire selection as small capital letters if part of the selection is already formatted as small capital letters.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    mySel = Selection.Font.SmallCaps
    If mySel = wdUndefined Then Selection.Font.SmallCaps = True
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
SmartCursoring Property

Returns or sets a **Boolean** that represents whether smart cursoring is enabled. **True** enables smart cursoring.

`expression.SmartCursoring`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

The *SmartCursoring* property corresponds to the *Use Smart Cursoring* option in the *Edit* tab of the *Options* dialog box, which is selected by default.

When the *SmartCursoring* property is *True*, scrolling in a document by using the *PAGE DOWN* key will move the cursor to the current page. If the *SmartCursoring* property is *False*, the cursor remains in the last edited position.
Example

The following example disables smart cursoring.

Options.SmartCursoring = False
SmartCutPaste Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically adjusts the spacing between words and punctuation when cutting and pasting occurs. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.SmartCutPaste`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically adjust the spacing between words and punctuation when cutting and pasting occurs, and then it cuts and pastes some text in a newly created document. If the `SmartCutPaste` property were set to `False`, the second and third words would run together.

```vbnet
Options.SmartCutPaste = True
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
With myDoc
  .Content.InsertAfter("The brown quick fox")
  .Words(2).Cut
  .Characters(10).Paste
End With
```

This example returns the status of the **Smart cut and paste** option on the **Edit** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vbnet
temp = Options.SmartCutPaste
```
SmartDocument Property

Returns a `SmartDocument` object that represents the settings for a smart document solution.

`expression.SmartDocument`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, please see the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example displays a dialog box that contains a list of valid XML expansion packs for the active document.

`ActiveDocument.SmartDocument.PickSolution`
SmartParaSelection Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to include the paragraph mark in a selection when selecting most or all of a paragraph. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.SmartParaSelection`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example disables smart paragraph selection.

Sub SetSmartParagraphSelection()
    Options.SmartParaSelection = False
End Sub
SmartTag Property

Returns a **SmartTag** object that represents the smart tag associated with an XML element.

*expression*.SmartTag

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

XML elements can have smart tag actions assigned to them through external components that implement the `ISmartTag` interface. For more information on smart tags and how to create recognizers and action handlers, refer to the Smart Tag Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example accesses the smart tag for the first node in the active document.

Dim objSmartTag As SmartTag
Set objSmartTag = ActiveDocument.XMLNodes(1).SmartTag
SmartTagActions Property

Returns a SmartTagActions collection that represents the collection of actions available on a smart tag.

*expression*.SmartTagActions

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following code returns a collection of `SmartTagAction` objects associated with the Address smart tag, and then it uses the `ReloadActions` method to reload actions for each smart tag in the returned collection.

```vba
Dim objSmartTag As SmartTag
Dim objSmartTags As SmartTags
Dim strSmartTagName As String

strSmartTagName = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com":office:smarttags#address"

Set objSmartTags = ActiveDocument.SmartTags .SmartTagsByType(strSmartTagName)

For Each objSmartTag In objSmartTags
    objSmartTag.SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
Next
```
SmartTagRecognizers Property

Returns a SmartTagRecognizers collection for an application.

expression.SmartTagRecognizers

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example accesses the first smart tag recognizer in the list of smart tag recognizers installed for Microsoft Word.

Dim objRecognizer As SmartTagRecognizer
Set objRecognizer = Application.SmartTagRecognizers.Item(1)
**SmartTags Property**

Returns a SmartTags object that represents a smart tag in a document.

`expression.SmartTags`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example adds custom properties to the first smart tag in the active document.

```vba
Sub NewSmartTagProperty()
    ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).Properties(_) .Add Name:="President", Value:=True
End Sub
```
SmartTagsAsXMLProps Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to create an XML header containing smart tag information when a document containing smart tags is saved as HTML. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.SmartTagsAsXMLProps

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
Example

This example enables saving smart tag information in an XML header if the active document is saved as HTML.

Sub SaveXMLForSmartTags()
    ActiveDocument.SmartTagsAsXMLProps = True
End Sub
**SmartTagTypes Property**

Returns a [SmartTagTypes](#) collection that represents the smart tag types for the smart tag components installed in Microsoft Word.

`expression.SmartTagTypes`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an [Application](#) object.
Remarks

A smart tag type is a single item in a smart tag component. Smart tag components can contain multiple smart tag types. For example, the Address (English) smart tag list installed on English systems by default contains a name smart tag type, a street smart tag type, and a city smart tag type, to name just a few. The **SmartTagTypes** collection contains all smart tag types for all components installed on a user's machine.
Example

The following example loops through the **SmartTagTypes** collection. If the **SmartTagType** is the Address smart tag, then it reloads the recognizers and handlers for that smart tag.

Sub GetSmartTagsTypes()
    Dim objSmartTagType As SmartTagType
    Dim strSmartTagType As String

    strSmartTagType = "urn:schemas-microsoft-com" & _
                    ":office:smarttags#address"

    For Each objSmartTagType In Application.SmartTagTypes
        If objSmartTagType = strSmartTagType Then
            With objSmartTagType
                .SmartTagActions.ReloadActions
                .SmartTagRecognizers.ReloadRecognizers
            End With
        End If
    Next
End Sub
SnapToGrid Property

**Document** object: **True** if AutoShapes or East Asian characters are automatically aligned with an invisible grid when they are drawn, moved, or resized in the specified document. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Options** object: **True** if AutoShapes or East Asian characters are automatically aligned with an invisible grid when they are drawn, moved, or resized in new documents. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

You can temporarily override this setting by pressing ALT while drawing, moving, or resizing an AutoShape.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically align East Asian characters with the invisible grid in the current document.

ActiveDocument.SnapToGrid = True

This example sets Word so that AutoShapes are automatically aligned with the invisible grid in a new document.

Options.SnapToGrid = True
Documents.Add

This example returns the status of the Snap to grid option in the Snap to Grid dialog box (Drawing toolbar, Draw menu, Grid command).

Temp = Options.SnapToGrid
SnapToShapes Property

**Document** object: **True** if Microsoft Word automatically aligns AutoShapes or East Asian characters with invisible gridlines that go through the vertical and horizontal edges of other AutoShapes or East Asian characters in the specified document. Read/write **Boolean**.

**Options** object: **True** if Word automatically aligns AutoShapes or East Asian characters with invisible gridlines that go through the vertical and horizontal edges of other AutoShapes or East Asian characters in new documents. Read/write **Boolean**.
Remarks

This property creates additional invisible gridlines for each AutoShape. **SnapToShapes** works independently of the **SnapToGrid** property.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to automatically align East Asian characters with invisible gridlines that go through the vertical and horizontal edges of other East Asian characters in the current document.

ActiveDocument.SnapToShapes = True

This example sets Word to automatically align AutoShapes with invisible gridlines that go through the vertical and horizontal edges of other AutoShapes in a new document.

Options.SnapToShapes = True
Documents.Add
SortBy Property

Returns or sets the sorting criteria for the specified index. Read/write \texttt{WdIndexSortBy}.

\texttt{WdIndexSortBy} can be one of these \texttt{WdIndexSortBy} constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdIndexSortBySyllable} Sort phonetically.
  \item \texttt{wdIndexSortByStroke} Sort by the number of strokes in a character.
\end{itemize}

\textit{expression}.SortBy

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns an \texttt{Index} object.
Remarks

For more information on using Microsoft Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the first index in the current document to sort by the number of strokes.

ActiveDocument.Indexes(1).SortBy = _
   wdIndexSortByStroke
SourceFullName Property

Returns or sets the path and name of the source file for the specified linked OLE object, picture, or field. Read/write String.

`expression.SourceFullName`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `LinkFormat` object.
Remarks

Using this property is equivalent to using in sequence the `SourcePath`, `PathSeparator`, and `SourceName` properties.
Example

This example sets MyExcel.xls as the source file for shape one on the active document and specifies that the OLE object be updated automatically.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    If .Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
        With .LinkFormat
            .SourceFullName = "c:\my documents\myExcel.xls"
            .AutoUpdate = True
        End With
    End If
End With
**SourceName Property**

Returns the name of the source file for the specified linked OLE object, picture, or field. Read-only *String*.

`expression.SourceName`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a [LinkFormat](#) object.
Remarks

This property doesn't return the path for the source file.
Example

This example returns the path and name of the source file for any shapes on the active document that are linked OLE objects.

For Each s In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    If s.Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
        MsgBox s.LinkFormat.SourcePath & vbCrLf & s.LinkFormat.SourceName
    End If
Next s
**SourcePath Property**

Returns the path of the source file for the specified linked OLE object, picture, or field. Read-only `String`.

`expression.SourcePath`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `LinkFormat` object.
Remarks

The path doesn't include a trailing character (for example, "C:\MSOffice"). Use the `PathSeparator` property to add the character that separates folders and drive letters. Use the `SourceName` property to return the file name without the path and use the `SourceFullName` property to return the path and file name together.
Example

This example returns the path and name of the source file for any shapes on the active document that are linked OLE objects.

For Each s In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    If s.Type = msoLinkedOLEObject Then
        MsgBox s.LinkFormat.SourcePath & "\" _
        & s.LinkFormat.SourceName
    End If
Next s
SpaceAfter Property

Returns or sets the amount of spacing (in points) after the specified paragraph or text column. Read/write **Single**.

*expression*.SpaceAfter

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the spacing after the first paragraph in the active document to 12 points.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).SpaceAfter = 12

This example sets the active document to three columns with a 0.5-inch space after the first column. The InchesToPoints method is used to convert inches to points.

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup.TextColumns
    .SetCount NumColumns:=3
    .LineBetween = False
    .EvenlySpaced = True
    .Item(1).SpaceAfter = InchesToPoints(0.5)
End With
SpaceAfterAuto Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically sets the amount of spacing after the specified paragraphs. Returns **wdUndefined** if the **SpaceAfterAuto** property is set to **True** for only some of the specified paragraphs. Can be set to either **True** or **False**. Read/write **Long**.
Remarks

When you open an HTML document without cascading style sheets, Word automatically sets the `SpaceAfterAuto` property to `True` to render the paragraph spacing exactly as it would appear in a Web browser.

If `SpaceAfterAuto` is set to `True`, the `SpaceAfter` property is ignored.
Example

This example displays a report showing the `SpaceAfterAuto` settings for the active document.

```vba
Select Case ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.SpaceAfterAuto
    Case True
        x = "Spacing after paragraphs is handled " _
            & "automatically for all paragraphs."
    Case False
        x = "Spacing after paragraphs is handled " _
            & "manually for all paragraphs."
    Case wdUndefined
        x = "Spacing after paragraphs is handled " _
            & "automatically for some paragraphs, " _
            & "manually for some paragraphs."
End Select
```
SpaceBefore Property

Returns or sets the spacing (in points) before the specified paragraphs. Read/write Single.

expression.SpaceBefore

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the spacing before the second paragraph in the active document to 12 points.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).SpaceBefore = 12
SpaceBeforeAuto Property

True if Microsoft Word automatically sets the amount of spacing before the specified paragraphs. Returns wdUndefined if the SpaceBeforeAuto property is set to True for only some of the specified paragraphs. Can be set to either True or False. Read/write Long.
Remarks

When you open an HTML document without cascading style sheets, Word automatically sets the `SpaceBeforeAuto` property to `True` to render the paragraph spacing exactly as it would appear in a Web browser.

If `SpaceBeforeAuto` is set to `True`, the `SpaceBefore` property is ignored.
Example

This example displays a report showing the **SpaceBeforeAuto** settings for the active document.

```vba
Select Case ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.SpaceBeforeAuto
    Case True
        x = "Spacing before paragraphs is handled " _
            & "automatically for all paragraphs."
    Case False
        x = "Spacing before paragraphs is handled " _
            & "manually for all paragraphs."
    Case wdUndefined
        x = "Spacing before paragraphs is handled " _
            & "automatically for some paragraphs, " _
            & "manually for some paragraphs."
End Select
```
SpaceBetweenColumns Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between text in adjacent columns of the specified row or rows. Read/write Single.

`expression.SpaceBetweenColumns`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document and then sets the distance between columns in the first row to 0.5 inches.

Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 3)
myTable.Rows(1).SpaceBetweenColumns = InchesToPoints(0.5)

This example returns the distance (in points) between columns in the selected table rows.

If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    MsgBox Selection.Rows.SpaceBetweenColumns
End If
Spacing Property

Returns or sets the spacing (in points) between characters (for the **Font** object), between the cells in a table (for the **Table** object), or between columns (for the **TextColumns** object). Read/write **Single**.

*expression*.Spacing

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

After this property has been set for a TextColumns object, the EvenlySpaced property is set to True. To return or set the spacing for a single text column when EvenlySpaced is False, use the SpaceAfter property of the TextColumn object.
Example

This example demonstrates two different character spacings at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
With myRange
    .InsertAfter "Demonstration of no character spacing."
    .InsertParagraphAfter
    .InsertAfter "Demonstration of character spacing (1.5pt)."
    .InsertParagraphAfter
End With
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.Font.Spacing = 1.5
```

This example sets the character spacing of the selected text to 2 points.

```vba
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.Spacing = 2
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
```

This example sets the spacing between cells in the first table in the active document to nine points.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Spacing = 9
```

This example formats the active document to display text in two columns with 0.5 inch (36 points) spacing between the columns.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.PageSetup.TextColumns
    .SetCount NumColumns:=2
    .LineBetween = False
    .EvenlySpaced = True
    .Spacing = 36
End With
```
**SpecialMode Property**

*True* if Microsoft Word is in a special mode (for example, CopyText mode or MoveText mode). Read-only *Boolean*.

*expression.SpecialMode*

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an *Application* object.
Remarks

Word enters a special copy or move mode if you press F2 or SHIFT+F2 while text is selected.
Example

This example checks to see whether Word is in a special mode. If it is, ESC is activated before the current selection is cut and pasted.

If Application.SpecialMode = True Then SendKeys "ESC"
With Selection
  .Cut
  .EndKey Unit:=wdStory
  .Paste
End With
SpellingChecked Property

True if spelling has been checked throughout the specified range or document. False if all or some of the range or document hasn't been checked for spelling. Read/write Boolean.
Remarks

To recheck the spelling in a range or document, set the `SpellingChecked` property to `False`.

To see whether the range or document contains spelling errors, use the `SpellingErrors` property.
Example

This example determines whether spelling in section one of the active document has been checked. If spelling hasn't been checked, the example starts a spelling check.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Range
isChecked = myRange.SpellingChecked
If isChecked = False Then
    myRange.CheckSpelling
Else
    MsgBox "The range has already been spell checked."
End If

This example sets the SpellingChecked property to False for MyDocument.doc, and then it runs another spelling check on the document.

Documents("MyDocument.doc").SpellingChecked = False
Documents("MyDocument.doc").CheckSpelling IgnoreUppercase:=False
**SpellingDictionaryType Property**

Returns or sets the proofing tool type. Read/write **WdDictionaryType**.

WdDictionaryType can be one of these WdDictionaryType constants.  
**wdGrammar**  
**wdHangulHanjaConversion**  
**wdHangulHanjaConversionCustom**  
**wdHyphenation**  
**wdSpelling**  
**wdSpellingComplete**  
**wdSpellingCustom**  
**wdSpellingLegal**  
**wdSpellingMedical**  
**wdThesaurus**

```
expression.SpellingDictionaryType
```

expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Language** object.
Remarks

You can use this property to change the active spelling dictionary to one of the available add-on dictionaries that work with Word. For example, there are legal, medical, and complete spelling dictionaries you can use instead of the standard dictionary.

Some of the constants listed above may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example returns the type of spelling dictionary used for U.S. English.
myType = Languages(wdEnglishUS).SpellingDictionaryType

This example makes the legal dictionary the active spelling dictionary.
Languages(wdEnglishUS).SpellingDictionaryType = wdSpellingLegal
**SpellingErrors Property**

Returns a [ProofreadingErrors](#) collection that represents the words identified as spelling errors in the specified document or range. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example checks the active document for spelling errors and displays the number of errors found.

```vba
myErr = ActiveDocument.SpellingErrors.Count
If myErr = 0 Then
    MsgBox "No spelling errors found."
Else
    MsgBox myErr & " spelling errors found."
End If
```

This example checks the specified range for spelling errors and displays each error found.

```vba
Set myErrors = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range.SpellingErrors
If myErrors.Count = 0 Then
    MsgBox "No spelling errors found."
Else
    For Each myErr in myErrors
        MsgBox myErr.Text
    Next
End If
```
Show All
SpellingErrorType Property

Returns the spelling error type. Read-only `WdSpellingErrorType`.

WdSpellingErrorType can be one of these WdSpellingErrorType constants.

- `wdSpellingCapitalization`
- `wdSpellingCorrect`
- `wdSpellingNotInDictionary`

`expression.SpellingErrorType`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `SpellingSuggestions` object.
Remarks

Use the `GetSpellingSuggestions` method to return a collection of words suggested as spelling replacements. If a word is misspelled, the `CheckSpelling` method returns `True`. 
Example

If the first word in the active document isn't in the dictionary, this example displays "Unknown word" in the status bar.

Set suggs = ActiveDocument.Content.GetSpellingSuggestions
If suggs.SpellingErrorType = wdSpellingNotInDictionary Then
    StatusBar = "Unknown word"
End If
Split Property

**True** if the window is split into multiple panes. Read/write **Boolean**.

*Math expression.Split*

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Window** object.
**Example**

This example splits the active window into two equal-sized window panes.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Split = True
```

If the Document1 window is split, this example closes the active pane.

```vba
If Windows("Document1").Split = True Then
    Windows("Document1").ActivePane.Close
End If
```
SplitSpecial Property

Returns or sets the active window pane. Read/write \texttt{WdSpecialPane}.

Can be one of the following \texttt{WdSpecialPane} constants:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneComments}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneCurrentPageFooter}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneCurrentPageHeader}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneEndnoteContinuationNotice}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneEndnoteContinuationSeparator}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneEndnotes}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneEndnoteSeparator}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneEvenPagesFooter}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneEvenPagesHeader}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneFirstPageFooter}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneFirstPageHeader}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneFootnoteContinuationNotice}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneFootnoteContinuationSeparator}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneFootnotes}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneFootnoteSeparator}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneNone}
  \item \texttt{wdPanePrimaryFooter}
  \item \texttt{wdPanePrimaryHeader}
  \item \texttt{wdPaneRevisions}
\end{itemize}
Example

This example displays the primary footer in a separate pane in the active window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPanePrimaryFooter

This example adds a footnote to the active document and displays all the footnotes in a separate pane in the active window.

Text:="Footnote text"
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
  .Type = wdNormalView
  .SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnotes
End With
SplitVertical Property

Returns or sets the vertical split percentage for the specified window. Read/write Long.

`expression.SplitVertical`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Window` object.
Remarks

To remove the split, set this property to zero (0) or set the Split property to False.
Example

This example splits the active window so that the top pane occupies 70 percent of the window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.SplitVertical = 70

This example splits the window for Document1 in half vertically.

Windows("Document1").SplitVertical = 50
Start Property

Returns or sets the starting character position of a selection, range, or bookmark. Read/write Long.

Note  If this property is set to a value larger than that of the End property, the End property is set to the same value as that of Start property.
Remarks

Selection, Range, and Bookmark objects have starting and ending character positions. The starting position refers to the character position closest to the beginning of the story.

This property returns the starting character position relative to the beginning of the story. The main text story (wdMainTextStory) begins with character position 0 (zero). You can change the size of a selection, range, or bookmark by setting this property.
Example

This example returns the starting position of the second paragraph and the ending position of the fourth paragraph in the active document. The character positions are used to create the range myRange.

```vba
pos = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.Start
pos2 = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(4).Range.End
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=pos, End:=pos2)
```

This example determines the length of the selection by comparing the starting and ending character positions.

```vba
SelLength = Selection.End - Selection.Start
```

This example moves the starting position of myRange one character to the right (this reduces the size of the range by one character).

```vba
Set myRange = Selection.Range
myRange.SetRange Start:=myRange.Start + 1, End:=myRange.End
```
StartAt Property

Returns or sets the starting number for the specified ListLevel object. Read/write Long.

expression.StartAt

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ListLevel object.
Example

This example sets the number style and starting number for the third outline-numbered list template. Because the style uses uppercase letters and the starting number is 4, the first letter is D.

Set mylev = ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery) _
  .ListTemplates(3).ListLevels(1)
With mylev
  .NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleUppercaseLetter
  .StartAt = 4
End With
StartingNumber Property

Returns or sets the starting note number, line number, or page number. Read/write Long.

expression.StartingNumber

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

You must be in print layout view to see line numbering.

When applied to page numbers, this property returns or sets the beginning page number for the specified `HeaderFooter` object. This number may or may not be visible on the first page, depending on the setting of the `ShowFirstPageNumber` property. The `RestartNumberingAtSection` property, if set to `False`, will override the `StartingNumber` property so that page numbering can continue from the previous section.
Example

This example creates a new document, sets the starting number for footnotes to 10, and then adds a footnote at the insertion point.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
With myDoc.Footnotes
    .StartingNumber = 10
End With
```

This example enables line numbering for the active document. The starting number is set to 5, every fifth line number is shown, and the numbering starts over at the beginning of each section in the document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.PageSetup.LineNumbering
    .Active = True
    .StartingNumber = 5
    .CountBy = 5
    .RestartMode = wdRestartSection
End With
```

This example sets properties for page numbers, and then it adds page numbers to the header of the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers
    .NumberStyle = wdPageNumberStyleArabic
    .IncludeChapterNumber = False
    .RestartNumberingAtSection = True
    .StartingNumber = 5
    .Add PageNumberAlignment:=wdAlignPageNumberCenter, _
        FirstPage:=True
End With
```
StartIsActive Property

**True** if the beginning of the selection is active. If the selection is not collapsed to an insertion point, either the beginning or the end of the selection is active. The active end of the selection moves when you call the following methods: **EndKey**, **Extend** (with the `Characters` argument), **HomeKey**, **MoveDown**, **MoveLeft**, **MoveRight**, and **MoveUp**. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.StartIsActive`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Selection** object.
Remarks

This property is equivalent to using the Flags property with the wdSelStartActive constant. However, using the Flags property requires binary operations, which are more complicated than using the StartIsActive property.
Example

This example extends the current selection through the next two words. To make sure that any currently selected text stays selected during the extension, the end of the selection is made active first. (For example, if the first three words of this paragraph were selected but the start of the selection were active, the **MoveRight** method call would simply deselect the first two words.)

```vba
With Selection
    .StartIsActive = False
    .MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=2, Extend:=wdExtend
End With
```

Here's the same example using the **Flags** property. This solution is problematic because you can only deactivate a **Flags** property setting by overwriting it with an unrelated value.

```vba
With Selection
    If (.Flags And wdSelStartActive) = wdSelStartActive Then _
        .Flags = wdSelReplace
        .MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=2, Extend:=wdExtend
End With
```

Here's the same example using the **MoveEnd** method, which eliminates the need to check which end of the selection is active.

```vba
With Selection
    .MoveEnd Unit:=wdWord, Count:=2
End With
```
StartupPath Property

Returns or sets the complete path of the startup folder, excluding the final separator. Read/write String.

expression.StartupPath

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

Templates and add-ins located in the Startup folder are automatically loaded when you start Word.
**Example**

This example displays the complete path of the Startup folder.

`MsgBox Application.StartupPath`

This example enables the user to change the path of the Startup folder.

```vba
x = MsgBox("Do you want to change the startup path?", vbYesNo, _
    "Current path = " & Application.StartupPath)
If x = vbYes Then
    newStartup = InputBox("Type a startup path")
    Application.StartupPath = newStartup
End If
```
State Property

Returns the current state of a mail merge operation. Read-only \texttt{WdMailMergeState}.

\texttt{WdMailMergeState} can be one of these \texttt{WdMailMergeState} constants:

- \texttt{wdDataSource}
- \texttt{wdMainAndDataSource}
- \texttt{wdMainAndHeader}
- \texttt{wdMainAndSourceAndHeader}
- \texttt{wdMainDocumentOnly}
- \texttt{wdNormalDocument}

\texttt{expression.State}

\texttt{expression}  Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{MailMerge} object.
Example

This example executes a mail merge if the active document is a main document with an attached data source.

Set myMerge = ActiveDocument.MailMerge
If myMerge.State = wdMainAndDataSource Then myMerge.Execute
Status Property

Returns the routing status of the specified routing slip. Read-only **WdRoutingSlipStatus**.

WdRoutingSlipStatus can be one of these **WdRoutingSlipStatus** constants:
- **wdNotYetRouted**
- **wdRouteComplete**
- **wdRouteInProgress**

*expression*.Status

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **RoutingSlip** object.
Example

If the active document has a routing slip attached to it, this example displays a message indicating the routing status.

If ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True Then
  Select Case ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip.Status
    Case wdNotYetRouted
      MsgBox "The document hasn't been routed yet."
    Case wdRouteInProgress
      MsgBox "Routing is in progress."
    Case wdRouteComplete
      MsgBox "Routing is complete."
  End Select
End If

This example resets the routing slip for Sales.doc if the routing is complete.

With Documents("Sales.doc").RoutingSlip
  If .Status = wdRouteComplete Then
    .Reset
  Else
    MsgBox "Cannot reset routing; not yet complete."
  End If
End With
StatusBar Property

Displays the specified text in the status bar. Write-only String.

`expression.StatusBar`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Application` object.
Example

This example displays a message in the status bar.

StatusBar = "Please wait..."

This example displays in the status bar the name of the template attached to the active document.

aName = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.Name
StatusBar = aName & " template is attached to the active document"
StatusText Property

Returns or sets the text that's displayed in the status bar when a form field has the focus. If the OwnStatus property is set to True, the StatusText property specifies the status bar text. If the OwnStatus property is set to False, the StatusText property specifies the name of an AutoText entry that contains status bar text for the form field. Read/write String.

expression.StatusText

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the status bar help text for the form field named "Age."

With ActiveDocument.FormFields("Age")
    .OwnStatus = True
    .StatusText = "Type your current age."
End With
StoreRSIDOnSave Property

**True** for Microsoft Word to assign a random number to changes in a document, each time a document is saved, to facilitate comparing and merging documents. Word stores the random numbers in a table and updates the table after each save. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.StoreRSIDOnSave`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The default for the **StoreRSIDOnSave** property is **True**. However, RSID information is not saved for HTML documents.

Use the **RemovePersonalInformation** property if you want to remove information related to authors and reviewers of a document.
Example

This example turns off storing a random number when saving documents.

Sub SaveRandomNumber()
    Application.Options.StoreRSIDOnSave = False
End Sub
StoryLength Property

Returns the number of characters in the story that contains the specified range or selection. Read-only Long.
Example

This example determines whether the header in the active document is empty. If the header story isn't empty, a message box displays the contents of the header. If the document header is empty, **StoryLength** returns 1 for the final paragraph mark.

```
Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Sections(1) .
    .Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range
If myRange.StoryLength > 1 Then MsgBox myRange.Text
```

This example closes the document without saving changes if it's empty.

```
If ActiveDocument.Content.StoryLength = 1 Then 
    ActiveDocument.Close SaveChanges:=wdDoNotSaveChanges
```
StoryRanges Property

Returns a StoryRanges collection that represents all the stories in the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example steps through the **StoryRanges** collection to determine whether **wdPrimaryFooterStory** is part of the **StoryRanges** collection.

```vba
For Each aStory In ActiveDocument.StoryRanges
    If aStory.StoryType = wdEvenPagesFooterStory Then
        MsgBox "Document includes an even page footer"
    End If
Next aStory
```

This example adds text to the primary header story and then displays the text.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).Range.Text = "Header text"
MsgBox ActiveDocument.StoryRanges(wdPrimaryHeaderStory).Text
```
StoryType Property

Returns the story type for the specified range, selection, or bookmark. Read-only [WdStoryType](#).

WdStoryType can be one of these WdStoryType constants.
- `wdCommentsStory`
- `wdEndnotesStory`
- `wdEvenPagesFooterStory`
- `wdEvenPagesHeaderStory`
- `wdFirstPageFooterStory`
- `wdFirstPageHeaderStory`
- `wdFootnotesStory`
- `wdMainTextStory`
- `wdPrimaryFooterStory`
- `wdPrimaryHeaderStory`
- `wdTextFrameStory`

`expression.StoryType`

- `expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example returns the story type of the selection.

```vba
story = Selection.StoryType
```

This example closes the footnote pane if the selection is contained in the footnote story.

```vba
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdNormalView
If Selection.StoryType = wdFootnotesStory Then _
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Close
```

This example selects the bookmark named "temp" if the bookmark is contained in the main story of the active document.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists("temp") = True Then
    Set myBookmark = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("temp")
    If myBookmark.StoryType = wdMainTextStory Then _
        myBookmark.Select
End If
```
StrictFinalYaa Property

True if the spelling checker uses spelling rules regarding Arabic words ending with the letter yaa. Read/write Boolean.

expression.StrictFinalYaa

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the spelling checker to use spelling rules regarding Arabic words ending with the letter *yaa*.

Options.`StrictFinalYaa` = True
StrictInitialAlefHamza Property

**True** if the spelling checker uses spelling rules regarding Arabic words beginning with an *alef hamza*. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.StrictInitialAlefHamza

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets the spelling checker to use spelling rules regarding Arabic words beginning with an *alef hamza*.

Options. **StrictInitialAlefHamza** = True
StrikeThrough Property

True if the font is formatted as strikethrough text. Returns True, False or wdUndefined (a mixture of True and False). Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.

expression.StrikeThrough

expression Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

To set or return double strikethrough formatting, use the `DoubleStrikeThrough` property.
Example

This example applies strikethrough formatting to the first three words in the active document.

Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
Set myRange = myDoc.Range(Start:=myDoc.Words(1).Start, _
    End:=myDoc.Words(3).End)
myRange.Font.StrikeThrough = True

This example applies strikethrough formatting to the selected text.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.StrikeThrough = True
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
Style Property

Style property as it applies to the LineFormat object.

Returns or sets the line format style. Read/write MsoLineStyle.

MsoLineStyle can be one of these MsoLineStyle constants.

- msoLineSingle
- msoLineThickBetweenThin
- msoLineThinThick
- msoLineStyleMixed
- msoLineThickThin
- msoLineThinThin

**expression.Style**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a LineFormat object.

Style property as it applies to the EmailAuthor and Revision objects.

Returns a Style object that represents the style associated with the current e-mail author for unsent replies, forwards, or new e-mail messages.

**expression.Style**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Style property as it applies to the Find, HeadingStyle, Paragraph, ParagraphFormat, Paragraphs, Range, Replacement, Selection, and Table objects.

Returns or sets the style for the specified object. To set this property, specify the local name of the style, an integer, a WdBuiltinStyle constant, or an object that represents the style. For a list of valid constants, consult the Microsoft Visual Basic Object Browser. Read/write Variant.
*expression*. **Style**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

When you return the style for a range that includes more than one style, only the first character or paragraph style is returned.
Example

As it applies to the **EmailAuthor** object.

This example returns the style associated with the current author for unsent replies, forwards, or new e-mail messages and displays the name of the font associated with this style.

```
Set MyEmailStyle = _
    ActiveDocument.Email.CurrentEmailAuthor.**Style**
Msgbox MyEmailStyle.Font.Name
```

As it applies to the **Paragraph** object.

This example displays the style for each paragraph in the active document.

```
For Each para in ActiveDocument.Paragraphs
    MsgBox para.**Style**
Next para
```

This example sets alternating styles of Heading 3 and Normal for all the paragraphs in the active document.

```
For i = 1 To ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.Count
    If i Mod 2 = 0 Then
        ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(i).**Style** = wdStyleNormal
    Else: ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(i).**Style** = wdStyleHeading3
    End If
Next i
```

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example displays the style for each character in the selection. Each element of the **Characters** collection is a **Range** object.

```
For each c in Selection.Characters
    MsgBox c.**Style**
Next c
```
StyleAreaWidth Property

Returns or sets the width of the style area in points. Read/write Single.

expression.StyleAreaWidth

expression Required. An expression that returns a Window object.
Remarks

When the **StyleAreaWidth** property is greater than 0 (zero), style names are displayed to the left of the text. The style area isn't visible in print layout or Web layout view.
Example

This example switches the active window to normal view and sets the width of the style area to 1 inch.

```
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
  .View.Type = wdNormalView
  .StyleAreaWidth = InchesToPoints(1)
End With
```
**StyleName Property**

Returns the name of the style applied to the specified AutoText entry. Read-only String.

`expression.StyleName`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates an AutoText entry and then displays the style name of the entry.

Set myentry = NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries.Add(Name:="rsvp", _
    Range:=Selection.Range)
MsgBox myentry.**StyleName**
Styles Property

Returns a Styles collection for the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example applies the Heading 1 style to each paragraph in the active document that begins with the word "Chapter."

For Each para In ActiveDocument.Paragraphs
    If para.Range.Words(1).Text = "Chapter " Then
        para.Style = ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleHeading1)
    End If
Next para

This example opens the template attached to the active document and modifies the Heading 1 style. The template is saved, and all styles in the active document are updated.

Set tempDoc = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument
With tempDoc.Styles(wdStyleHeading1).Font
    .Name = "Arial"
    .Size = 16
End With
tempDoc.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
ActiveDocument.UpdateStyles
StyleSheets Property

Returns a StyleSheets object that represents the Web style sheets attached to a document.

expression.StyleSheets

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies to list.
Example

This example adds a style sheet to the active document and places it highest in the list of style sheets attached to the document. This example assumes that you have a style sheet document named "Website.css" located on your C: drive.

Sub Styshts()
    ThisDocument.Stylesheets.Add _
        FileName:="c:\Website.css", _
        Precedence:=wdStyleSheetPrecedenceHighest
End Sub
SubAddress Property

Returns or sets a named location in the destination of the specified hyperlink. Read/write **String**.

*expression*.SubAddress

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Hyperlink** object.
Remarks

The named location can be a bookmark in a Microsoft Word document, a named cell or cell reference in a Microsoft Excel worksheet, a named object in a Microsoft Access database, or a slide number in a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation.
Example

This example displays the subaddress of the selected hyperlink.

If Selection.Range.Hyperlinks.Count >= 1 Then
    MsgBox Selection.Range.Hyperlinks(1).SubAddress
End If

This example adds a hyperlink to the selection in the active document, sets the hyperlink destination and subaddress, and then displays them in a message box.

Set SCut = ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks.Add( _
    Anchor:= Selection.Range, _
    Address:="C:\My Documents\Other.doc", SubAddress:= "temp")
MsgBox "The hyperlink goes to " & SCut.SubAddress
Subdocuments Property

Returns a **Subdocuments** collection that represents all the subdocuments in the specified range or document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
**Example**

This example displays the number of subdocuments embedded in the active document.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Count

This example displays the path and file name of each subdocument in the active document.

For Each subdoc In ActiveDocument.Subdocuments
    If subdoc.HasFile = True Then
        MsgBox subdoc.Path & Application.PathSeparator & subdoc.Name
    Else
        MsgBox "This subdocument has not been saved."
    End If
Next subdoc
Subject Property

Returns or sets the subject text of mail messages used to route a document (for the RoutingSlip object) or the subject text of a letter created by the Letter Wizard (for the LetterContent object). Read/write String.

expression.Subject

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets the subject and message text for the routing slip associated with Month End.doc.

If Documents("Month End.doc").HasRoutingSlip = True Then
    With Documents("Month End.doc").RoutingSlip
        Subject = "End of month report"
        Message = "I need your response on this."
    End With
End If

This example displays the subject of a letter created by the Letter Wizard, unless the subject is an empty string.

If ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.Subject <> "" Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.GetLetterContent.Subject
End If
Subscript Property

**True** if the font is formatted as subscript. Returns **True**, **False** or **wdUndefined** (a mixture of **True** and **False**). Can be set to **True**, **False**, or **wdToggle**. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.Subscript

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Font** object.
Remarks

Setting the Subscript property to True sets the Superscript property to False, and vice versa.
Example

This example inserts text at the beginning of the active document and formats the tenth character as subscript.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
myRange.InsertAfter "Water = H20"
myRange.Characters(10).Font.Subscript = True

This example checks the selected text for subscript formatting.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    mySel = Selection.Font.Subscript
    If mySel = wdUndefined Or mySel = True Then
        MsgBox "Subscript text exists in the selection."
    Else
        MsgBox "No subscript text in the selection."
    End If
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
SuggestFromMainDictionaryOnly Property

True if Microsoft Word draws spelling suggestions from the main dictionary only. False if it draws spelling suggestions from the main dictionary and any custom dictionaries that have been added. Read/write Boolean.

expression.SuggestFromMainDictionaryOnly

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example sets Word to suggest words from the main dictionary only, and then it checks spelling in the active document.

```plaintext
Options.SuggestFromMainDictionaryOnly = True
ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling
```

This example returns the current status of the Suggest from main dictionary only option on the Spelling & Grammar tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

```plaintext
temp = Options.SuggestFromMainDictionaryOnly
```
SuggestSpellingCorrections Property

**True** if Microsoft Word always suggests alternative spellings for each misspelled word when checking spelling. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.SuggestSpellingCorrections

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Word to always suggest alternative spellings for misspelled words, and then it checks spelling in the active document.

Options.SuggestSpellingCorrections = True
ActiveDocument.CheckSpelling

This example returns the current status of the Always suggest corrections option on the Spelling & Grammar tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

temp = Options.SuggestSpellingCorrections
SummaryLength Property

Returns or sets the length of the summary as a percentage of the document length. The larger the number, the more detail that's included in the summary. Read/write Long.

Note  This property takes effect immediately if the AutoSummarize toolbar is displayed; otherwise, it takes effect the next time the AutoSummarize method or the SummaryViewMode property is applied to the document.
Example

This example highlights the key points in the active document. The level of detail is set to 50 percent.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
    .AutoSummarize Mode:=wdSummaryModeHighlight
    .SummaryLength = 50
End With
```

This example displays the summary and sets the level of detail to 55 percent.

```vba
With ActiveDocument
    .ShowSummary = True
    .SummaryLength = 55
End With
```
SummaryViewMode Property

Returns or sets the way a summary is displayed. This property corresponds to Type of summary in the AutoSummarize dialog box (Tools menu). Read/write WdSummaryMode.

Can be one of the following WdSummaryMode constants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdSummaryModeHighlight</td>
<td>Highlights the key points in the specified document and displays the AutoSummarize toolbar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdSummaryModeInsert</td>
<td>Inserts a summary at the beginning of the specified document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdSummaryModeCreateNew</td>
<td>Creates a new document and inserts the specified summary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdSummaryModeHideAllButSummary</td>
<td>Hides everything except the specified summary and displays the AutoSummarize toolbar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This example hides everything in the active document except the summary text.

With ActiveDocument
  .SummaryViewMode = wdSummaryModeHideAllButSummary
  .SummaryLength = 60
  .ShowSummary = True
End With
Superscript Property

True if the font is formatted as superscript. Returns True, False, or wdUndefined (a mixture of True and False). Can be set to True, False, or wdToggle. Read/write Long.

expression.Superscript

expression Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

Setting the **Superscript** property to **True** sets the **Subscript** property to **False**, and vice versa.
Example

This example inserts text at the beginning of the active document and formats two characters in the fourth word as superscript.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
myRange.InsertAfter "Superscript in the 4th word."
ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=20, End:=22).Font.Superscript = True

This example formats the selected text as superscript.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
        Selection.Font.Superscript = True
Else
        MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
SuppressBlankLines Property

**True** if blank lines are suppressed when mail merge fields in a mail merge main document are empty. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.SuppressBlankLines`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **MailMerge** object.
Example

This example opens Main.doc and executes the mail merge operation. When merge fields are empty, blank lines are suppressed in the merge document.

Set myDoc = Documents.Open(FileName:="C:\My Documents\Main.doc")
With myDoc.MailMerge
  .SuppressBlankLines = True
  .Destination = wdSendToPrinter
  .Execute
End With
SuppressEndnotes Property

**True** if endnotes are printed at the end of the next section that doesn't suppress endnotes. Suppressed endnotes are printed before the endnotes in that section. Read/write **Long**.

`expression.SuppressEndnotes`

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **PageSetup** object.
Remarks

This property takes effect only if the Location property is set to wdEndOfSection.
Example

This example suppresses endnotes in the first section of the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Endnotes.Location = wdEndOfSection Then
    ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup.SuppressEndnotes = True
End If
**SurroundFooter Property**

**True** if a page border encompasses the document footer. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**SurroundFooter**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Borders** collection object.
Example

This example formats the page border in section one of the active document so that it encompasses the header and footer on each page in the section.

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Borders
  .SurroundFooter = True
  .SurroundHeader = True
End With

This example adds a graphical page border around each page in section one. The page border doesn't encompass the header and footer areas.

With ActiveDocument.Sections(1)
  .Borders.SurroundFooter = False
  .Borders.SurroundHeader = False
  For Each aBord In .Borders
    aBord.ArtStyle = wdArtPeople
    aBord.ArtWidth = 15
  Next aBord
End With
SurroundHeader Property

**True** if a page border encompasses the document header. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.SurroundHeader`  
`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Borders** collection object.
**Example**

This example formats the page border in section one of the active document to exclude the header and footer areas on each page.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Borders
    .SurroundFooter = False
    .SurroundHeader = False
End With
```
Sync Property

Returns a `Sync` object that provides access to the methods and properties for documents that are part of a Document Workspace.

`expression.Sync`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Example

The following example displays the name of the last person to modify the active document if the active document is a shared document in a Document Workspace.

Dim eStatus As MsoSyncStatusType
Dim strLastUser As String

eStatus = ActiveDocument.Sync.Status

If eStatus = msoSyncStatusLatest Then
    strLastUser = ActiveDocument.Sync.WorkspaceLastChangedBy
    MsgBox "You have the most up-to-date copy." & _
        "This file was last modified by " & strLastUser
End If
SyncScrollingSideBySide Property

`True` enables scrolling the contents of the windows at the same time. `False` disables scrolling the windows at the same time.

`expression.SyncScrollingSideBySide`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Windows` collection.
Example

The following example enables scrolling of adjacent windows at the same time.

Dim objDoc1 As Word.Document
Dim objDoc2 As Word.Document

Set objDoc1 = Documents.Add
Set objDoc2 = Documents.Add

objDoc2.Activate
objDoc2.Windows.CompareSideBySideWith objDoc1
objDoc2.Windows.ResetPositionsSideBySide
objDoc2.Windows.SyncScrollingSideBySide = True
SynonymInfo Property

SynonymInfo property as it applies to the Range object.

Returns a SynonymInfo object that contains information from the thesaurus on synonyms, antonyms, or related words and expressions for the specified word or phrase.

expression.SynonymInfo

expression Required. An expression that returns a Range object.

SynonymInfo property as it applies to the Application and Global objects.

Returns a SynonymInfo object that contains information from the thesaurus on synonyms, antonyms, or related words and expressions for the specified word or phrase.

expression.SynonymInfo(Word, LanguageID)

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Word Required String. The specified word or phrase.

LanguageID Optional Variant. The language used for the thesaurus. Can be one of the WdLanguageID constants (although some of the constants listed may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed).

WdLanguageID can be one of these WdLanguageID constants.

wdAfrikaans
wdAlbanian
wdArabic
wdArabicAlgeria
wdArabicBahrain
Example

As it applies to the **Range** object.

This example returns a list of synonyms for the selection's first meaning.

```vba
Slist = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo.SynonymList(Meaning:=1)
For i = 1 To UBound(Slist)
    MsgBox Slist(i)
Next i
```

As it applies to the **Application** and **Global** objects.

This example returns a list of antonyms for the word "big" in U.S. English.

```vba
For i = 1 To UBound(Alist)
    MsgBox Alist(i)
Next i
```
SynonymList Property

Returns a list of synonyms for a specified meaning of a word or phrase. The list is returned as an array of strings. Read-only **Variant**.

`expression.SynonymList(Meaning)`

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a `SynonymInfo` object.

**Meaning**  Required **Variant**. The meaning as a string or an index number in the array of possible meanings.
**Example**

This example returns a list of synonyms for the word "big," using the meaning "generous" in U.S. English.

```vba
Slist = SynonymInfo(Word:="big", LanguageID:=wdEnglishUS) _
    .SynonymList(Meaning:="generous")
For i = 1 To UBound(Slist)
    MsgBox Slist(i)
Next i
```

This example returns a list of synonyms for the second meaning of the selected word or phrase and displays these synonyms in the Immediate window of the Visual Basic editor. If there's no second meaning or if there are no synonyms, this is stated in a message box.

```vba
Set mySi = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo
If mySi.MeaningCount >= 2 Then
    synList = mySi.SynonymList(Meaning:=2)
    For i = 1 To UBound(synList)
        Debug.Print synList(i)
    Next i
Else
    MsgBox "There is no second meaning for this word or phrase."
End If
```
System Property

Returns a System object, which can be used to return system-related information and perform system-related tasks.

expression.System

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example returns information about the system.

processor = System.ProcessorType
enviro = System.OperatingSystem

This example establishes a connection to a network drive.

System.Connect Path:="\\Project\Info"
TabIndentKey Property

True if the TAB and BACKSPACE keys can be used to increase and decrease, respectively, the left indent of paragraphs and if the BACKSPACE key can be used to change right-aligned paragraphs to centered paragraphs and centered paragraphs to left-aligned paragraphs. Read/write Boolean.

expression.TabIndentKey

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example sets Word so that the TAB and BACKSPACE keys set the left indent instead of inserting and deleting tabs.

Options.\texttt{TabIndentKey} = True
Table Property

Returns a `TableStyle` object representing properties that can be applied to a table using a table style.

`expression.Table`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `Style` object.
Example

This example creates a new table style that specifies a surrounding border and special borders and shading for only the first and last rows and the last column.

Sub NewTableStyle()
    Dim styTable As Style

    Set styTable = ActiveDocument.Styles.Add(
        Name:="TableStyle 1", Type:=wdStyleTypeTable)

With styTable.Table

    'Apply borders around table, a double border to the heading
    'a double border to the last column, and shading to last row
    .Borders(wdBorderTop).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    .Borders(wdBorderBottom).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    .Borders(wdBorderLeft).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
    .Borders(wdBorderRight).LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle

    .Condition(wdFirstRow).Borders(wdBorderBottom) _
        .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble

    .Condition(wdLastColumn).Borders(wdBorderLeft) _
        .LineStyle = wdLineStyleDouble

    .Condition(wdLastRow).Shading _
        .BackgroundPatternColor = wdColorGray125

End With

End Sub
TabLeader Property

Returns or sets the character between entries and their page numbers in an index, table of authorities, table of contents, or table of figures. Read/write \texttt{WdTabLeader}.

\texttt{WdTabLeader} can be one of these \texttt{WdTabLeader} constants.

\texttt{wdTabLeaderDashes}
\texttt{wdTabLeaderDots}
\texttt{wdTabLeaderHeavy}
\texttt{wdTabLeaderLines}
\texttt{wdTabLeaderMiddleDot}
\texttt{wdTabLeaderSpaces}

\textit{expression}.\texttt{TabLeader}

\textit{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats the tables of contents in Sales.doc to use a dotted tab leader.

For Each aTOC In Documents("Sales.doc").TablesOfContents
    aTOC.TabLeader = wdTabLeaderDots
Next aTOC

This example adds an index at the end of the active document. The page numbers are right-aligned with a dashed-line tab leader.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range( Start:=ActiveDocument.Content.End -1, _
    End:=ActiveDocument.Content.End -1)
ActiveDocument.Indexes.Add(Range:=myRange, Type:=wdIndexIndent, _
    RightAlignPageNumbers:=True).TabLeader = wdTabLeaderDashes
TableDirection Property

Returns or sets the direction in which Microsoft Word orders cells in the specified table or row. Read/write `WdTableDirection`.

`WdTableDirection` can be one of these `WdTableDirection` constants.

- `wdTableDirectionLtr`
- `wdTableDirectionRtl`

`expression.TableDirection`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

If the `TableDirection` property is set to `wdTableDirectionLtr`, the selected rows are arranged with the first column in the leftmost position. If the `TableDirection` property is set to `wdTableDirectionRtl`, the selected rows are arranged with the first column in the rightmost position.

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to order cells in the selected row from right to left.

```
Selection.Rows.TableDirection = wdTableDirectionRtl
```
TableGridlines Property

True if table gridlines are displayed. Read/write Boolean.

expression.TableGridlines

expression Required. An expression that returns a View object.
Example

This example displays table gridlines in the active window.

```
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.TableGridlines = True
```

This example shows table gridlines for the panes associated with window one in the Windows collection.

```
For Each myPane In Windows(1).Panes
    myPane.View.TableGridlines = True
Next myPane
```
Table Name Property

Returns a **String** with the SQL query used to retrieve the records from the data source file attached to a mail merge document. May be blank if the table name is unknown or not applicable to the current data source. Read-only.

`expression.TableName`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example checks to see if the Customers table is the name of the table in the attached data source. If not, it attaches the Customers table in the Northwind database.

Sub DataSourceTable()
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
        If InStr(1, .DataSource.TableName, "Customers") < 1 Then
            .OpenDataSource Name:="C:\ProgramFiles\Microsoft Office\Samples\Northwind.mdb", LinkToSource:=True, _
            AddToRecentFiles:=False, Connection:="TABLE Customers"
        End If
    End With
End Sub

Note  This example uses the Visual Basic InStr function, which returns the position of the first character in the second string if it exists in the first string. A value of zero (0) is returned if the first string does not contain the second string. Setting the conditional value to less than one (1) indicates that the attached table is not named Customers.
Tables Property

Returns a *Tables* collection that represents all the tables in the specified cell, document, range, selection, or table. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example creates a 5x5 table in the active document and then applies a predefined format to it.

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
NumRows:=5, NumColumns:=5)
myTable.AutoFormat Format:=wdTableFormatClassic2
```

This example inserts numbers and text into the first column of the first table in the active document.

```vba
num = 90
For Each acell In ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns(1).Cells 
    acell.Range.Text = num & " Sales"
    num = num + 1
Next acell
```
TablesOfAuthorities Property

Returns a [TablesOfAuthorities](#) collection that represents the tables of authorities in the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
**Example**

This example adds a table of authorities at the beginning of Sales.doc. The table of authorities compiles references from all categories.

```vba
Set myRange = Documents("Sales.doc").Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
Documents("Sales.doc").TablesOfAuthorities.Add Range:=myRange, Category:=0, Passim:=True, IncludeCategoryHeader:=True
```

This example updates each table of authorities in the active document.

```vba
For Each myTOA In ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities
    myTOA.Update
Next myTOA
```
TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories Property

Returns a TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories collection that represents the available table of authorities categories for the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example changes the name of the eighth item in the table of authorities category list for the active document.

ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(8).Name = "Other case"

This example displays the name of the last table of authorities category if the category name has been changed.

last = ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories.Count
If ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(last).Name <> "16" Then
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(last).Name
End If
TablesOfContents Property

Returns a TablesOfContents collection that represents the tables of contents in the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds a table of contents at the beginning of Sales.doc. The table of contents collects entry text from TC fields.

Set myRange = Documents("Sales.doc").Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
Documents("Sales.doc").TablesOfContents.Add Range:=myRange, _
    UseFields:=True, UseHeadingStyles:=False

This example updates the page numbers for items in the table of contents in the active document.

For Each myTOC In ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents
    myTOC.UpdatePageNumbers
Next myTOC
TablesOfFigures Property

Returns a `TablesOfFigures` collection that represents the tables of figures in the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example adds a table of figures at the insertion point in the active document.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Add Range:=Selection.Range,
       Caption:=wdCaptionFigure

This example updates the contents of the first table of figures in Report.doc.

Documents("Report.doc").TablesOfFigures(1).Update
TabPosition Property

Returns or sets the tab position for the specified ListLevel object. Read/write Single.

expression.TabPosition

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListLevel object.
Example

This example sets each list level number so that it's indented 0.5 inch (36 points) from the previous level, and the tab is set at 0.25 inch (18 points) from the number.

\[
r = 0
\]

For Each lev In ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery) .ListTemplates(1).ListLevels
  lev.Alignment = wdListLevelAlignLeft
  lev.NumberPosition = r
  lev.TrailingCharacter = wdTrailingTab
  lev.TabPosition = r + 18
  r = r + 36
Next lev

This example sets the variable myltemp to the first numbered list template, and then it sets the tab position at one inch. The list template is then applied to the selection.

Set myltemp = ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(1)
myltemp.ListLevels(1).TabPosition = InchesToPoints(1)
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=myltemp
TabStops Property

Returns or sets a TabStops collection that represents all the custom tab stops for the specified paragraphs. Read/write.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds a centered tab stop at 2 inches to all the paragraphs in the active document. The `InchesToPoints` method is used to convert inches to points.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.TabStops
    .Add Position:= InchesToPoints(2), Alignment:= wdAlignTabCenter
End With
```

This example sets the tab stops for every paragraph in the document to match the tab stops in the first paragraph.

```vba
Set para1Tabs = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.TabStops = para1Tabs
```
Target Property

Target property as it applies to the Browser object.

Returns or sets the document item that the Previous and Next methods locate. Read/write **WdBrowseTarget**.

WdBrowseTarget can be one of these WdBrowseTarget constants.

*wdBrowseComment*
*wdBrowseEdit*
*wdBrowseEndnote*
*wdBrowseField*
*wdBrowseFind*
*wdBrowseFootnote*
*wdBrowseGoTo*
*wdBrowseGraphic*
*wdBrowseHeading*
*wdBrowsePage*
*wdBrowseSection*
*wdBrowseTable*

*expression*.Target

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Browser** object.

Target property as it applies to the Hyperlink object.

Returns or sets the name of the frame or window in which to load the hyperlink. Read/write **String**.

*expression*.Target

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Hyperlink** object.
Example

As it applies to the **Browser** object.

This example moves the insertion point to the next comment in the active document.

```vba
With Application.Browser
    .Target = wdBrowseComment
    .Next
End With
```

As it applies to the **Hyperlink** object.

This example sets the specified hyperlink to open in a new browser window.

```vba
ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks(1).Target = "_blank"
```

This example sets the specified hyperlink to open in the frame called "left."

```vba
ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks(1).Target = "left"
```
TargetBrowser Property

Sets or returns an MsoTargetBrowser constant representing the target browser for documents viewed in a Web browser. Read/write.

MsoTargetBrowser can be one of these MsoTargetBrowser constants.
- msoTargetBrowserIE4 Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0.
- msoTargetBrowserIE5 Internet Explorer 5.
- msoTargetBrowserIE6 Internet Explorer 6.
- msoTargetBrowserV3 Netscape Navigator 3.x.
- msoTargetBrowserV4 Netscape Navigator 4.x.

expression(TargetBrowser

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remark

The **TargetBrowser** property sets the **BrowserLevel** property, but **BrowserLevel** is only important if the **DisableFeatures** property is set to **True**. Otherwise, it is ignored. The **TargetBrowser** property, however, is not ignored and sets the browser level for all Web documents or for a single Web document.
Example

This example sets the target browser for the active document to Microsoft Internet Explorer 6 if the current target browser is an earlier version.

Sub SetWebBrowser()
    With ActiveDocument.WebOptions
        If .TargetBrowser < msoTargetBrowserIE6 Then
            .TargetBrowser = msoTargetBrowserIE6
        End If
    End With
End Sub

This example sets the target browser for all documents to Internet Explorer 6.

Sub GlobalTargetBrowser()
    Application.DefaultWebOptions ._TargetBrowser = msoTargetBrowserIE6
End Sub
TaskPanes Property

Returns a TaskPanes object that represents the most commonly performed tasks in Microsoft Word.

expression.TaskPanes

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

The following example displays the task pane that contains information about formatting in a document.

Sub showFormatting()
    Application.TaskPanes.Item(wdTaskPaneFormatting).Visible = True
End Sub
Tasks Property

Returns a Tasks collection that represents all the applications that are running.

expression.Tasks

global expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
**Example**

This example displays the calculator. If the calculator is not already running, then Word starts the task and then displays the calculator.

```vba
If Tasks.Exists("Calculator") Then
    With Tasks("Calculator")
        .Activate
        .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    End With
Else
    Shell "calc.exe"
    Tasks("Calculator").WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
End If
```

This example checks to see whether Microsoft Excel is currently running. If the task is running, the example activates Microsoft Excel; otherwise, a message box is displayed.

```vba
If Tasks.Exists("Microsoft Excel") = True Then
    With Tasks("Microsoft Excel")
        .Activate
        .WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize
    End With
Else
    MsgBox "Microsoft Excel is not currently running."
End If
```
Templates Property

Returns a Templates collection that represents all the available templates — global templates as well as those attached to open documents.

(expression).Templates

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the name of each template in the Templates collection.

Count = 1
For Each aTemplate In Templates
    MsgBox aTemplate.Name & " is template number " & Count
    Count = Count + 1
Next aTemplate

In this example, if template one is a global template, its path is stored in thePath. The ChDir statement is used to make the folder with the path stored in thePath the current folder. When this change is made, the Open dialog box is displayed.

If Templates(1).Type = wdGlobalTemplate Then
    thePath = Templates(1).Path
    If thePath <> "" Then ChDir thePath
    Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen).Show
End If
Text Property

**Range** or **Selection** object: Returns or sets the text in the specified range or selection. Read/write **String**.

**Find** or **Replacement** object: Returns or sets the text to find or replace in the specified range or selection. Read/write **String**.
Remarks

The **Text** property returns the plain, unformatted text of the selection or range. When you set this property, the text of the range or selection is replaced.
Example

This example displays the text in the selection. If nothing is selected, the character following the insertion point is displayed.

MsgBox Selection.Text

This example replaces the first word in the active document with "Dear."

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Words(1)
myRange.Text = "Dear 

This example inserts 10 lines of text into a new document.

Documents.Add
For i = 1 To 10
  Selection.Text = "Line" & Str(i) & Chr(13)
  Selection.MoveDown Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=1
Next i

This example replaces "Hello" with "Goodbye" in the active document.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Content
With myRange.Find
  .ClearFormatting
  .Replacement.ClearFormatting
  .Text = "Hello"
  .Replacement.Text = "Goodbye"
  .Execute Replace:=wdReplaceAll
End With
TextboxText Property

Sets or returns a **String** that represents the text in a smart document textbox control.

*expression*.TextboxText

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **SmartTagAction** object.
Remarks

For more information on smart documents, please see the Smart Document Software Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Example

The following example sets the text displayed for the specified smart document textbox control. This example assumes that the first action for the first smart tag in the active document is a textbox control.

ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).SmartTagActions(1) _
    .TextboxText = "Enter new textbox control text here."
TextColumns Property

Returns a **TextColumns** collection that represents the set of text columns for the specified **PageSetup** object.

*expression*.**TextColumns**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **PageSetup** object.
Remarks

There will always be at least one text column in the collection. When you create new text columns, you're adding to a collection of one column.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
**Example**

This example creates four evenly-spaced text columns that are applied to section two in the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Sections(2).PageSetup.TextColumns
    .SetCount NumColumns:=3
    .Add EvenlySpaced:=True
End With
```

This example creates a document with two text columns. The first column is 1.5 inches wide and the second is 3 inches wide.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
With myDoc.PageSetup.TextColumns
    .SetCount NumColumns:=1
    .Add Width:=InchesToPoints(3)
End With
With myDoc.PageSetup.TextColumns(1)
    .Width = InchesToPoints(1.5)
    .SpaceAfter = InchesToPoints(0.5)
End With
```
TextEffect Property

Returns a TextEffectFormat object that contains text-effect formatting properties for the specified shape. Applies to Shape or ShapeRange objects that represent WordArt and to InlineShape objects. Read-only.
Example

This example sets the font style to bold for shape three on myDocument if the shape is WordArt.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(3)
    If .Type = msoTextEffect Then
        .TextEffect.FontBold = True
    End If
End With
TextEncoding Property

Returns or sets the code page, or character set, that Microsoft Word uses for a document saved as an encoded text file. Read/write MsoEncoding.

MsoEncoding can be one of these MsoEncoding constants.

- msoEncodingArabic
- msoEncodingArabicASMO
- msoEncodingArabicAutoDetect Not used with this property.
- msoEncodingArabicTransparentASMO
- msoEncodingAutoDetect Not used with this property.
- msoEncodingBaltic
- msoEncodingCentralEuropean
- msoEncodingCyrillic
- msoEncodingCyrillicAutoDetect Not used with this property.
- msoEncodingEBCDICArabic
- msoEncodingEBCDICDenmarkNorway
- msoEncodingEBCDICFinlandSweden
- msoEncodingEBCDICFrance
- msoEncodingEBCDICGermany
- msoEncodingEBCDICGreek
- msoEncodingEBCDICGreekModern
- msoEncodingEBCDICHebrew
- msoEncodingEBCDICIcelandic
- msoEncodingEBCDICInternational
- msoEncodingEBCDICItaly
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtended
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseKatakanaExtendedAndJapanese
- msoEncodingEBCDICJapaneseLatinExtendedAndJapanese
- msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtended
- msoEncodingEBCDICKoreanExtendedAndKorean
- msoEncodingEBCDICLatinAmericaSpain
msoEncodingEBCDICMultilingualROECELatin2
msoEncodingEBCDICRussian
msoEncodingEBCDICSerbianBulgarian
msoEncodingEBCDIC Simplified ChineseExtendedAndSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEBCDICThai
msoEncodingEBCDICTurkish
msoEncodingEBCDICTurkishLatin5
msoEncodingEBCDICUnitedKingdom
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanada
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndJapanese
msoEncodingEBCDICUSCanadaAndTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingEUCChineseSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingEUCJapanese
msoEncodingEUCKorean
msoEncodingEUCTaiwaneseTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingEuropa3
msoEncodingExtAlphaLowercase
msoEncodingGreek
msoEncodingGreekAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingHebrew
msoEncodingHZGBSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingIA5German
msoEncodingIA5IRV
msoEncodingIA5Norwegian
msoEncodingIA5Swedish
msoEncodingISO2022CNSimplifiedChinese
msoEncodingISO2022CNTraditionalChinese
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02011989
msoEncodingISO2022JPJISX02021984
msoEncodingISO2022JPNoHalfwidthKatakana
msoEncodingISO2022KR
msoEncodingISO6937NonSpacingAccent
msoEncodingISO885915Latin9
msoEncodingISO88591Latin1
msoEncodingISO88592CentralEurope
msoEncodingISO88593Latin3
msoEncodingISO88594Baltic
msoEncodingISO88595Cyrillic
msoEncodingISO88596Arabic
msoEncodingISO88597Greek
msoEncodingISO88598Hebrew
msoEncodingISO88599Turkish
msoEncodingJapaneseAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingJapaneseShiftJIS
msoEncodingKOI8R
msoEncodingKOI8U
msoEncodingKorean
msoEncodingKoreanAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingKoreanJohab
msoEncodingMacArabic
msoEncodingMacCroatia
msoEncodingMacCyrillic
msoEncodingMacGreek1
msoEncodingMacHebrew
msoEncodingMacIcelandic
msoEncodingMacJapanese
msoEncodingMacKorean
msoEncodingMacLatin2
msoEncodingMacRoman
msoEncodingMacRomania
msoEncodingMacSimplifiedChineseGB2312
msoEncodingMacTraditionalChineseBig5
msoEncodingMacTurkish
msoEncodingMacUkraine
msoEncodingOEMArabic
msoEncodingOEMBaltic
msoEncodingOEMCanadianFrench
msoEncodingOEMCyrillic
msoEncodingOEMCyrillicII
msoEncodingOEMGreek437G
msoEncodingOEMHebrew
msoEncodingOEMIcelandic
msoEncodingOEMModernGreek
msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatinI
msoEncodingOEMMultilingualLatinII
msoEncodingOEMNordic
msoEncodingOEMPortuguese
msoEncodingOEMTurkish
msoEncodingOEMUnitedStates
msoEncodingSimplifiedChineseAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingSimplifiedChineseGBK
msoEncodingT61
msoEncodingTaiwanCNS
msoEncodingTaiwanEten
msoEncodingTaiwanIBM5550
msoEncodingTaiwanTCA
msoEncodingTaiwanTeleText
msoEncodingTaiwanWang
msoEncodingThai
msoEncodingTraditionalChineseAutoDetect Not used with this property.
msoEncodingTraditionalChineseBig5
msoEncodingTurkish
msoEncodingUnicodeBigEndian
msoEncodingUnicodeLittleEndian
msoEncodingUSASCII
msoEncodingUTF7
msoEncodingUTF8
msoEncodingVietnamese
msoEncodingWestern
expression.TextEncoding

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

The **TextEncoding** property sets text encoding separately from HTML encoding, which you can set using the **Encoding** property. To set text encoding for all documents saved as text files, use the **DefaultTextEncoding** property.
Example

This example sets the text encoding for the active document to Japanese if it is saved as a text file.

Sub EncodeText()
    ActiveDocument.TextEncoding = msoEncodingJapaneseShiftJIS
End Sub
TextFrame Property

Returns a `TextFrame` object that contains the text for the specified shape.
Example

This example adds a rectangle to myDocument, adds text to the rectangle, and sets the margins for the text frame.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeRectangle, _
    0, 0, 250, 140).TextFrame
    .TextRange.Text = "Here is some test text"
    .MarginBottom = 0
    .MarginLeft = 100
    .MarginRight = 0
    .MarginTop = 20
End With
```
**TextInput Property**

Returns a `TextInput` object that represents a text form field.

*expression.TextInput*

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a `FormField` object.
Remarks

If the `TextInput` property is applied to a `FormField` object that isn't a drop-down form field, the property won't fail, but the `Valid` property for the returned object will be `False`.

Use the `Result` property with the `FormField` object to return or set the contents of a `TextInput` object, as follows:

```
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Text1").Result = "John Doe"
```
Example

This example protects the active document for forms and deletes the contents of the form field named "Text1."

```vba
ActiveDocument.Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyFormFields
ActiveDocument.FormFields("Text1").TextInput.Clear
```

If the first form field in the active document is a text form field that accepts regular text, this example sets the contents of the form field.

```vba
Set myField = ActiveDocument.FormFields(1)
If myField.Type = wdFieldFormTextInput And myField.TextInput.Type = wdRegularText Then
    myField.Result = "Hello"
End If
```
TextLineEnding Property

Returns or sets a \texttt{WdLineEndingType} constant indicating how Microsoft Word marks the line and paragraph breaks in documents saved as text files. Read/write.

\texttt{WdLineEndingType} can be one of these \texttt{WdLineEndingType} constants.
\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdCRLF}
  \item \texttt{wdCROnly}
  \item \texttt{wdLFCR} Default
  \item \texttt{wdLFOnly}
  \item \texttt{wdLSPS}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{expression.TextLineEnding}

\texttt{expression} Required. An expression that returns a \texttt{Document} object.
Example

This example sets the active document to enter a carriage return for line and paragraph breaks when it is saved as a text file.

Sub LineEndings()
    ActiveDocument.TextLineEnding = wdCROnly
End Sub
TextPosition Property

Returns or sets the position (in points) for the second line of wrapping text for the specified ListLevel object. Read/write Single.

expression.TextPosition

expression Required. An expression that returns a ListLevel object.
Example

This example sets the indentation for all levels of the first outline-numbered list template. Each list level number is indented 0.5 inch (36 points) from the previous level, the tab is set at 0.25 inch (18 points) from the number, and wrapping text is indented 0.25 inch (18 points) from the number.

```
r = 0
For Each lev In ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery)_
    .ListTemplates(1).ListLevels
    lev.Alignment = wdListLevelAlignLeft
    lev.NumberPosition = r
    lev.TrailingCharacter = wdTrailingTab
    lev.TabPosition = r + 18
    lev.TextPosition = r + 18
    r = r + 36
Next lev
```
TextRange Property

Returns a Range object that represents the text in the specified text frame.

expression.TextRange

expression Required. An expression that returns a TextFrame object.
Example

This example adds a text box to the active document and then adds text to the text box.

Set myTBox = ActiveDocument.Shapes._
  .AddTextBox(Orientation:=msoTextOrientationHorizontal, _
    Left:=100, Top:=100, Width:=300, Height:=200)
myTBox.TextFrame.TextRange = "Test Box"

This example adds text to TextBox 1 in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes("TextBox 1").TextFrame.TextRange._
  .InsertAfter("New Text")

This example returns the text from TextBox 1 in the active document and displays it in a message box.

MsgBox ActiveDocument.Shapes("TextBox 1").TextFrame.TextRange.Text
TextRetrievalMode Property

Returns a TextRetrievalMode object that controls how text is retrieved from the specified Range. Read/write.
Example

This example retrieves the selected text (excluding any hidden text) and inserts it at the beginning of the third paragraph in the active document.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Set Range1 = Selection.Range
    Range1.TextRetrievalMode.IncludeHiddenText = False
    Set Range2 = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range
    Range2.InsertAfter Range1.Text
End If

This example retrieves and displays the first three paragraphs as they appear in outline view.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=ActiveDocument._
    .Paragraphs(1).Range.Start, _
    End:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range.End)
myRange.TextRetrievalMode.ViewType = wdOutlineView
MsgBox myRange.Text

This example excludes field codes and hidden text from the range that refers to the selected text. The example then displays the text in a message box.

If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Set aRange = Selection.Range
    With aRange.TextRetrievalMode
        .IncludeHiddenText = False
        .IncludeFieldCodes = False
    End With
    MsgBox aRange.Text
End If
TextShape Property

Returns a Shape object that represents the shape of the text box associated with a diagram node.

expression.TextShape

expression Required. An expression that returns a DiagramNode object.
Example

This example adds child nodes to a parent node and displays text in the parent node indicating the number of child nodes created.

Sub CountChildNodes()
    Dim shpDiagram As Shape
    Dim dgnNode As DiagramNode
    Dim shpText As Shape
    Dim intCount As Integer

    'Add radial diagram to the current document
    Set shpDiagram = ThisDocument.Shapes.AddDiagram _
        (Type:=msoDiagramRadial, Left:=10, _
        Top:=15, Width:=400, Height:=475)

    'Add first node to the diagram

    'Add three child nodes
    For intCount = 1 To 3
        dgnNode.Children.AddNode
    Next intCount

    'Add a text box for each node in the diagram
    For intCount = 1 To 4
        Set shpText = shpDiagram.DiagramNode.Children(1).TextShape
        shpText.TextFrame.TextRange.Text = Str(intCount)
    Next intCount
End Sub
TextToDisplay Property

Returns or sets the specified hyperlink's visible text in a document. Read/write String.

expression.TextToDisplay

expression Required. An expression that returns a Hyperlink object.
Example

This example sets the display text for the first hyperlink in the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks(1).TextToDisplay = _
    "Follow this link for more information..."
```
Texture Property

Returns or sets the shading texture for the specified object. Read/write
`WdTextureIndex`.

`WdTextureIndex` can be one of these `WdTextureIndex` constants.

`wdTexture10Percent`
`wdTexture12Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture15Percent`
`wdTexture17Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture20Percent`
`wdTexture22Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture25Percent`
`wdTexture27Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture2Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture30Percent`
`wdTexture32Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture35Percent`
`wdTexture37Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture40Percent`
`wdTexture42Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture45Percent`
`wdTexture47Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture50Percent`
`wdTexture52Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture55Percent`
`wdTexture57Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture5Percent`
`wdTexture60Percent`
`wdTexture62Pt5Percent`
`wdTexture65Percent`
`wdTexture67Pt5Percent`
**expression.** **Texture**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Shading** object.
Example

This example sets a range that references the first paragraph in the active document and then applies a grid texture to that range.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
myRange.Shading.Texture = wdTextureCross

This example adds a table at the insertion point and then applies a vertical line texture to the first row in the table.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    NumRows:=2, NumColumns:=2)
myTable.Rows(1).Shading.Texture = wdTextureVertical

This example applies 10 percent shading to the first word in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Words(1).Shading.Texture = wdTexture10Percent
TextureName Property

Returns the name of the custom texture file for the specified fill. Read-only String.

expression.TextureName

expression  Required. An expression that returns a FillFormat object.
Remarks

Use the UserTextured method to set the texture file for the fill.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document. If the second shape in the document has a user-defined textured fill, the new oval will have the same fill as shape two. If shape two has any other type of fill, the new oval will have a green marble fill. This example assumes that the active document already has at least two shapes.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes
    Set newFill = .AddShape(msoShapeOval, 0, 0, 200, 90).Fill
    With .Item(2).Fill
        If(TextureType = msoTextureUserDefined) Then
            newFill.UserTextured .TextureName
        Else
            newFill.PresetTextured msoTextureGreenMarble
        End If
    End With
End With
```
TextureType Property

Returns the texture type for the specified fill. Read-only MsoTextureType.

MsoTextureType can be one of these MsoTextureType constants.
- msoTexturePreset
- msoTextureTypeMixed
- msoTextureUserDefined

expression.TextureType

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

This property is read-only. Use the PresetTextured, UserPicture, or UserTextured method to set the texture type for the fill.
Example

This example changes the fill for all shapes in the active document with a custom textured fill to a canvas fill.

For Each s In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    With s.Fill
        If .TextureType = msoTextureUserDefined Then
            .PresetTextured msoTextureCanvas
        End If
    End With
Next
TextWrap Property

**True** if document text wraps around the specified frame. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**TextWrap**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Frame** object.
Example

This example causes text to not wrap around the first frame in the active document.

If ActiveDocument.Frames.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Frames(1).TextWrap = False
End If

This example causes text to wrap around all frames in the active document.

For Each aFrame In ActiveDocument.Frames
    aFrame.TextWrap = True
Next aFrame
ThemeName Property

Returns or sets the name of the theme plus any theme formatting options to use for new e-mail messages. Read/write String.
Remarks

For an explanation of the value returned by this property, see the `Name` argument of the `ApplyTheme` method. The value returned by this property may not correspond to the theme's display name as it appears in the `Theme` dialog box. To return a theme's display name, use the `ActiveThemeDisplayName` property.

You can also use the `GetDefaultTheme` and `SetDefaultTheme` methods to return and set the default theme for new e-mail messages.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to use the Blueprint theme with Vivid Colors for all new e-mail messages.

Application.EmailOptions.ThemeName = "blueprint 100"
ThreeD Property

Returns a ThreeDFormat object that contains 3-D – effect formatting properties for the specified shape. Read-only.
**Example**

This example sets the depth, extrusion color, extrusion direction, and lighting direction for the 3-D effects applied to shape one on `myDocument`.

```vba
Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes(1).ThreeD
    .Visible = True
    .Depth = 50
    ' RGB value for purple
    .ExtrusionColor.RGB = RGB(255, 100, 255)
    .SetExtrusionDirection msoExtrusionTop
    .PresetLightingDirection = msoLightingLeft
End With
```
**Thumbnails Property**

Sets or returns a **Boolean** that represents whether thumbnail images of the pages in a document are displayed along the left side of the Microsoft Word document window.

*expression*.**Thumbnails**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Window** object.
Example

The following example displays thumbnail images of the pages in the active document.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Thumbnails = True
TintAndShade Property

Returns a **Single** that represents the lightening or darkening of a specified shape's color. Read/write.

*expression*.TintAndShade

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a [ColorFormat](#) object.
Remarks

You can enter a number from -1 (darkest) to 1 (lightest) for the TintAndShade property, 0 (zero) being neutral.
Example

This example creates a new shape in the active document, sets the fill color, and lightens the color shade.

Sub NewTintedShape()
    Dim shpHeart As Shape
    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(Type:=msoShapeHeart, Left:=150, Top:=150, Width:=250, Height:=250)
    With shpHeart.Fill.ForeColor
        .RGB = RGB(Red:=255, Green:=28, Blue:=0)
        .TintAndShade = 0.3
    End With
End Sub
Title Property

Returns a String representing the title of a Web style sheet. Read/write.

expression.Title

expression Required. An expression that returns a Stylesheet object.
Example

This example assigns titles to the first three Web style sheets attached to the active document. This example assumes that there are three style sheets attached to the active document.

Sub AssignCSSTitle()
    ActiveDocument.StyleSheets.Item(1).Title = "New Look Stylesheet"
    ActiveDocument.StyleSheets.Item(2).Title = "Standard Web Stylesheet"
    ActiveDocument.StyleSheets.Item(3).Title = "Definitions Stylesheet"
End Sub

This example creates a list of Web style sheets attached to the active document and places the list in a new document. This example assumes there are one or more Web style sheets attached to the active document.

Sub CSSTitles()
    Dim docNew As Document
    Dim styCSS As StyleSheet

    Set docNew = Documents.Add

    With docNew.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
        .InsertAfter "CSS Name : Assigned to " & ThisDocument.Name _
            & vbTab & "Title"
        .InsertParagraphAfter
        For Each styCSS In ThisDocument.StyleSheets
            .InsertAfter styCSS.Name & vbTab & styCSS.Title
            .InsertParagraphAfter
            Next styCSS
        .ConvertToTable
    End With
End Sub
Top Property

Top property as it applies to the Shape and ShapeRange objects.

Returns or sets the vertical position of the specified shape or shape range in points. Read/write Single.

expression.Top

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

The position of a shape is measured from the upper-left corner of the shape's bounding box to the shape's anchor. The RelativeVerticalPosition property controls whether the shape's anchor is positioned alongside the line, the paragraph, the margin, or the edge of the page.

For a ShapeRange object that contains more than one shape, the Top property sets the vertical position of each shape.

Top property as it applies to the Application, Task, and Window objects.

Returns or sets the vertical position of the active document (for the Application object) or the specified task or window, in points. Read/write Long.

(expression).Top

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Application** object.

This example positions the Word application window 100 points from the top of the screen.

```plaintext
Application.WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
Application.Top = 100
```

As it applies to the **Shape** object.

This example sets the vertical position of the first shape in the active document to 1 inch from the top of the page.

```plaintext
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    .RelativeVerticalPosition = wdRelativeVerticalPositionPage
    .Top = InchesToPoints(1)
End With
```

This example sets the vertical position of the first and second shapes in the active document to 1 inch from the top of the page.

```plaintext
With ActiveDocument.Shapes.Range(Array(1, 2))
    .RelativeVerticalPosition = wdRelativeVerticalPositionPage
    .Top = InchesToPoints(1)
End With
```

As it applies to the **Task** object.

This example starts the Calculator and positions its window 100 points from the top of the screen.

```plaintext
Shell "Calc.exe"
With Tasks("Calculator")
    .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    .Top = 100
End With
```
TopLevelTables Property

Returns a Tables collection that represents the tables at the outermost nesting level in the current range or selection. Read-only.
Remarks

This method returns a collection containing only those tables at the outermost nesting level within the context of the current range or selection. These tables may not be at the outermost nesting level within the entire set of nested tables.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example creates a new document, creates a nested table with three levels, and then fills the first cell of each table with its nesting level. The example selects the second column of the second-level table and then selects the first of the top-level tables in this selection. The innermost table is selected, even though it isn't a top-level table within the context of the entire set of nested tables.

```vba
Documents.Add
ActiveDocument.Tables.Add Selection.Range, __
    3, 3, wdWord9TableBehavior, wdAutoFitContent
With ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Range
    .Copy
    .Cells(5).Range.PasteAsNestedTable
With .Cells(5).Tables(1).Range
    .Cells(5).Range.PasteAsNestedTable
With .Cells(5).Tables(1).Range
    .Cells(1).Range.Text = __
    .Cells(1).NestingLevel
End With
.Columns(2).Select
Selection.TopLevelTables(1).Select
End With
End With
```
TopMargin Property

Returns or sets the distance (in points) between the top edge of the page and the top boundary of the body text. Read/write **Single**.

`expression.TopMargin`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

This example sets the top margin to 72 points (1 inch) for the first section in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).PageSetup.TopMargin = 72
```

This example creates a new custom label and sets several properties, including the top margin, and then it creates a new document using the custom labels.

```
Set newlbl = Application.MailingLabel._
    CustomLabels.Add(Name:="My Label")
With newlbl
    .Height = InchesToPoints(1.25)
    .NumberAcross = 2
    .NumberDown = 7
    .PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
    .SideMargin = InchesToPoints(0)
    .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(1)
    .Width = InchesToPoints(4.25)
End With
Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument Name:="My Label"
```
TopPadding Property

Returns or sets the amount of space (in points) to add above the contents of a single cell or all the cells in a table. Read/write Single.

expression.TopPadding

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The setting of the **TopPadding** property for a single cell overrides the setting of the **TopPadding** property for the entire table.
Example

This example sets the top padding for the first table in the active document to 40 pixels.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).TopPadding = _
 PixelsToPoints(40, True)
Tracking Property

Returns or sets the ratio of the horizontal space allotted to each character in the specified WordArt in relation to the width of the character. Can be a value from 0 (zero) through 5. (Large values for this property specify ample space between characters; values less than 1 can produce character overlap.) Read/write **Single**.

`expression.Tracking`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **TextEffectFormat** object.
Remarks

The following table gives the values of the Tracking property that correspond to the settings available in the user interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User interface setting</th>
<th>Equivalent Tracking property value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Tight</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tight</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Loose</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Example**

This example adds WordArt that contains the text "Test" to the active document and specifies that the characters be very tightly spaced.

```vba
Set newWordArt = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddTextEffect(_
    PresetTextEffect:=msoTextEffect1, Text:="Test", _
    FontName:="Arial Black", FontSize:=36, FontBold:=False, _
    FontItalic:=False, Left:=100, Top:=100)
newWordArt.TextEffect.Tracking = 0.8
```
TrackRevisions Property

True if changes are tracked in the specified document. Read/write Boolean.
Example

This example sets the active document so that it tracks changes and makes them visible on the screen.

With ActiveDocument
  .TrackRevisions = True
  .ShowRevisions = True
End With

This example inserts text if change tracking isn't enabled.

If ActiveDocument.TrackRevisions = False Then
  Selection.InsertBefore "new text"
End If
TrackStatus Property

**True** if a mail message is sent back to the original sender each time the routed document is forwarded. Read/write **Boolean** before routing begins; read-only **Boolean** while routing is in progress.

*expression*.TrackStatus

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **RoutingSlip** object.
Example

This example adds a routing slip to the active document, adds two recipients, enables status tracking, and routes the document.

```vba
ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True
With ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="James Allard"
    .AddRecipient Recipient:="Rich Andrews"
    .TrackStatus = True
    .Parent.Route
End With
```
**TrailingCharacter Property**

Returns or sets the character inserted after the number for the specified list level. Read/write `WdTrailingCharacter`.

WdTrailingCharacter can be one of these WdTrailingCharacter constants.

- `wdTrailingNone`
- `wdTrailingSpace`
- `wdTrailingTab`

expression.*TrailingCharacter*

expression Required. An expression that returns a `ListLevel` object.
Example

This example sets the number and text alignment for each level of the sixth outline-numbered list template. The number for each level is followed by a space.

\[
\begin{align*}
r &= 0 \\
\text{For Each } & \text{lev In ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery) _} \\
& \text{.ListTemplates(6).ListLevels} \\
& \text{lev.Alignment = wdListLevelAlignLeft} \\
& \text{lev.NumberPosition = r} \\
& \text{lev.TextPosition = r} \\
& \text{lev.TrailingCharacter} = \text{wdTrailingSpace} \\
& r = r + 18 \\
\text{Next } & \text{lev}
\end{align*}
\]
Transparency Property

Returns or sets the degree of transparency of the specified fill, shadow, or line as a value between 0.0 (opaque) and 1.0 (clear). Read/write Single.

expression.Transparency

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The value of this property affects the appearance of solid-colored fills and lines only; it has no effect on the appearance of patterned lines or of patterned, gradient, picture, or textured fills.
Example

This example sets the shadow of shape three in the active document to semitransparent red. If the shape doesn't already have a shadow, this example adds one to it.

With ActiveDocument.Shapes(3).Shadow
    .Visible = True
    .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(255, 0, 0)
    .Transparency = 0.5
End With
TransparencyColor Property

Returns or sets the transparent color for the specified picture as a red-green-blue (RGB) value. For this property to take effect, the TransparentBackground property must be set to True. Applies to bitmaps only. Read/write Long.

expression.TransparencyColor

expression Required. An expression that returns a PictureFormat object.
Remarks

If you want to be able to see through the transparent parts of the picture all the way to the objects behind the picture, you must set the **Visible** property of the picture's **FillFormat** object to **False**. If your picture has a transparent color and the **Visible** property of the picture's **FillFormat** object is set to **True**, the picture's fill will be visible through the transparent color, but objects behind the picture will be obscured.
Example

This example sets the color returned by the RGB function as the transparent color for shape one in the active document. For the example to work, shape one must be a bitmap.

blueScreen = RGB(0, 0, 255)
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    With .PictureFormat
        .TransparentBackground = True
        .TransparencyColor = blueScreen
    End With
    .Fill.Visible = False
End With
**TransparentBackgroundColor Property**

**MsoTrue** if the parts of the picture that are defined with a transparent color actually appear transparent. Use the [TransparencyColor](#) property to set the transparent color. Applies to bitmaps only. Read/write **MsoTriState**.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants:
- msoCTrue
- msoFalse
- msoTriStateMixed
- msoTriStateToggle
- msoTrue

`expression`.TransparentBackgroundColor

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a [PictureFormat](#) object.
Remarks

If you want to be able to see through the transparent parts of the picture all the way to the objects behind the picture, you must set the **Visible** property of the picture's **FillFormat** object to **False**. If your picture has a transparent color and the **Visible** property of the picture's **FillFormat** object is set to **True**, the picture's fill will be visible through the transparent color, but objects behind the picture will be obscured.
Example

This example sets the color returned by the RGB function as the transparent color for shape one in the active document. For the example to work, shape one must be a bitmap.

blueScreen = RGB(0, 0, 255)
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    With .PictureFormat
        .TransparentBackground = msoTrue
        .TransparencyColor = blueScreen
    End With
    .Fill.Visible = False
End With
TwoInitialCapsAutoAdd Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically adds words to the list of AutoCorrect Initial Caps exceptions. A word is added to this list if you delete and then retype the uppercase letter (following the initial uppercase letter) that Word changed to lowercase. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.TwoInitialCapsAutoAdd`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **AutoCorrect** object.
Example

This example sets Word to automatically add words to the list of AutoCorrect Initial Caps exceptions.

AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsAutoAdd = True
TwoInitialCapsExceptions Property

Returns a TwoInitialCapsExceptions collection that represents the list of terms containing mixed capitalization that Word won't correct automatically. This list corresponds to the list of AutoCorrect exceptions on the INitial CAsps tab in the AutoCorrect Exceptions dialog box (AutoCorrect Options command, Tools menu).

expression.TwoInitialCapsExceptions

expression Required. An expression that returns an AutoCorrect object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example prompts the user to delete or keep each AutoCorrect Initial Caps exception.

For Each anEntry In AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions
    response = MsgBox ("Delete entry: " _
        & anEntry.Name, vbYesNoCancel)
    If response = vbYes Then
        anEntry.Delete
    Else
        If response = vbCancel Then End
    End If
Next anEntry
TwoLinesInOne Property

Returns or sets whether Microsoft Word sets two lines of text in one and specifies the characters that enclose the text, if any. Read/write \texttt{WdTwoLinesInOneType}.

\texttt{WdTwoLinesInOneType} can be one of these \texttt{WdTwoLinesInOneType} constants.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{wdTwoLinesInOneCurlyBrackets}
  \item \texttt{wdTwoLinesInOneNone}
  \item \texttt{wdTwoLinesInOneSquareBrackets}
  \item \texttt{wdTwoLinesInOneAngleBrackets}
  \item \texttt{wdTwoLinesInOneNoBrackets}
  \item \texttt{wdTwoLinesInOneParentheses}
\end{itemize}

\texttt{expression.TwoLinesInOne}

\texttt{expression} Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Setting the TwoLinesInOne property to wdTwoLinesInOneNoBrackets sets two lines of text in one without enclosing the text in any characters. Setting the TwoLinesInOne property to wdTwoLinesInOneNone restores a line of combined text to two separate lines.

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example formats the current selection as two lines of text in one, enclosed in parentheses.

```vba
Selection.Range.TwoLinesInOne = _
  wdTwoLinesInOneParentheses
```
TwoPagesOnOne Property

**True** if Microsoft Word prints the specified document two pages per sheet. Read/write **Boolean**.

(expression).TwoPagesOnOne

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **PageSetup** object.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to print the active document two pages per sheet.

ActiveDocument.PageSetup.TwoPagesOnOne = True
**Type Property**

*Type property as it applies to the CalloutFormat object.*

Returns or sets the callout type. Read/write `MsoCalloutType`.

MsoCalloutType can be one of these `MsoCalloutType` constants.
- `msoCalloutFour`
- `msoCalloutOne`
- `msoCalloutTwo`
- `msoCalloutMixed`
- `msoCalloutThree`

`expression.Type`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `CalloutFormat` object.

*Type property as it applies to the ColorFormat object.*

Returns or sets the shape color type. Read-only `MsoColorType`.

MsoColorType can be one of these `MsoColorType` constants.
- `msoColorTypeCMYK`
- `msoColorTypeRGB`
- `msoColorTypeCMS`
- `msoColorTypeMixed`
- `msoColorTypeScheme`

`expression.Type`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns `ColorFormat` object.

*Type property as it applies to the Diagram object.*
Returns the diagram type. Read-only `MsoDiagramType`.

`MsoDiagramType` can be one of these `MsoDiagramType` constants.

- `msoDiagramCycle`
- `msoDiagramMixed`
- `msoDiagramOrgChart`
- `msoDiagramPyramid`
- `msoDiagramRadial`
- `msoDiagramTarget`
- `msoDiagramVenn`

`expression.Type`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a `Diagram` object.

Type property as it applies to the `Dialog` object.

Returns the type of built-in Microsoft Word dialog box. Read-only `WdWordDialog`.

`WdWordDialog` can be one of these `WdWordDialog` constants.

- `wdDialogConsistencyChecker`
- `wdDialogConvertObject`
- `wdDialogCreateAutoText`
- `wdDialogDrawAlign`
- `wdDialogEditAutoText`
- `wdDialogEditFind`
- `wdDialogEditGoTo`
- `wdDialogInsertAddCaption`
- `wdDialogInsertBookmark`
- `wdDialogInsertCaption`
- `wdDialogInsertCrossReference`
- `wdDialogInsertDateTime`
- `wdDialogInsertFile`
- `wdDialogInsertFormField`
wdDialogInsertIndex
wdDialogInsertMergeField
wdDialogInsertObject
wdDialogInsertPicture
wdDialogInsertSubdocument
wdDialogInsertSymbol
wdDialogInsertTableOfAuthorities
wdDialogInsertTableOfContents
wdDialogInsertTableOfFigures
wdDialogLetterWizard
wdDialogListCommands
wdDialogMailMerge
wdDialogMailMergeCheck
wdDialogMailMergeCreateDataSource
wdDialogMailMergeCreateHeaderSource
wdDialogMailMergeFieldMapping
wdDialogMailMergeFindRecord
wdDialogMailMergeHelper
wdDialogMailMergeInsertAddressBlock
wdDialogMailMergeInsertAsk
wdDialogMailMergeInsertFields
wdDialogMailMergeInsertFillIn
wdDialogMailMergeInsertGreetingLine
wdDialogMailMergeInsertIf
wdDialogMailMergeInsertNextIf
wdDialogMailMergeInsertSet
wdDialogMailMergeInsertSkipIf
wdDialogMailMergeOpenDataSource
wdDialogMailMergeOpenHeaderSource
wdDialogMailMergeQueryOptions
wdDialogMailMergeRecipients
wdDialogMailMergeUseAddressBook
wdDialogMarkCitation
wdDialogToolsCreateDirectory
wdDialogToolsCreateLabels
wdDialogToolsCustomizeKeyboard
wdDialogToolsCustomizeMenus
wdDialogToolsEnvelopesAndLabels
wdDialogToolsHighlightChanges
wdDialogToolsLanguage
wdDialogToolsMacroRecord
wdDialogToolsMergeDocuments
wdDialogToolsOptionsAutoFormat
wdDialogToolsOptionsBidi
wdDialogToolsOptionsEdit
wdDialogToolsOptionsFuzzy
wdDialogToolsOptionsPrint
wdDialogToolsOptionsSpellingAndGrammar
wdDialogToolsOptionsTypography
wdDialogToolsOptionsView
wdDialogToolsProtectSection
wdDialogToolsSpellingAndGrammar
wdDialogToolsThesaurus
wdDialogToolsWordCount
wdDialogUpdateTOC
wdDialogWebOptions
wdDialogConnect
wdDialogControlRun
wdDialogCopyFile
wdDialogDocumentStatistics
wdDialogDrawSnapToGrid
wdDialogEditCreatePublisher
wdDialogEditFrame
wdDialogEditGoToOld
wdDialogEditLinks
wdDialogEditObject
expression.Type
expression  Required. An expression that returns a **Dialog** object.

**Type property as it applies to the Dictionary object.**

Returns the dictionary type. Read-only **WdDictionaryType**.

WdDictionaryType can be one of these WdDictionaryType constants.  
*wdGrammar*  
*wdHangulHanjaConversionCustom*  
*wdSpelling*  
*wdSpellingCustom*  
*wdSpellingMedical*  
*wdHangulHanjaConversion*  
*wdHyphenation*  
*wdSpellingComplete*  
*wdSpellingLegal*  
*wdThesaurus*

**expression**. **Type**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Dictionary** object.

**Type property as it applies to the Document object.**

Returns the document type (template or document). Read-only **WdDocumentType**.

WdDocumentType can be one of these WdDocumentType constants.  
*wdTypeDocument*  
*wdTypeTemplate*  
*wdTypeFrameset*

**expression**. **Type**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
Type property as it applies to the **Field**, **FormField**, and **MailMergeField** objects.

Returns the field type. Read-only **WdFieldType**.

WdFieldType can be one of these WdFieldType constants.

- `wdFieldFileSize`
- `wdFieldFootnoteRef`
- `wdFieldFormDropDown`
- `wdFieldFormula`
- `wdFieldGoToButton`
- `wdFieldHyperlink`
- `wdFieldImport`
- `wdFieldIncludePicture`
- `wdFieldIndex`
- `wdFieldInfo`
- `wdFieldLastSavedBy`
- `wdFieldListNum`
- `wdFieldMacroButton`
- `wdFieldMergeField`
- `wdFieldMergeRec`
- `wdFieldMergeSeq`
- `wdFieldNext`
- `wdFieldNextIf`
- `wdFieldNoteRef`
- `wdFieldNumChars`
- `wdFieldNumPages`
- `wdFieldNumWords`
- `wdFieldOCX`
- `wdFieldPage`
- `wdFieldPageRef`
- `wdFieldPrint`
- `wdFieldPrintDate`
- `wdFieldPrivate`
wdFieldQuote
wdFieldRef
wdFieldRefDoc
wdFieldRevisionNum
wdFieldSaveDate
wdFieldSection
wdFieldSectionPages
wdFieldSequence
wdFieldSet
wdFieldSkipIf
wdFieldStyleRef
wdFieldSubject
wdFieldSubscriber
wdFieldSymbol
wdFieldTemplate
wdFieldTime
wdFieldTitle
wdFieldTOA
wdFieldTOAEntry
wdFieldTOC
wdFieldTOCEntry
wdFieldUserAddress
wdFieldUserInitials
wdFieldUserName
wdFieldAddin
wdFieldAdvance
wdFieldAsk
wdFieldAuthor
wdFieldAutoNum
wdFieldAutoNumLegal
wdFieldAutoNumOutline
wdFieldAutoText
wdFieldAutoTextList
Security  Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).
expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Type property as it applies to the FillFormat object.

Returns the shape fill format type. Read-only MsoFillType.

MsoFillType can be one of these MsoFillType constants.
- msoFillGradient
- msoFillBackground
- msoFillMixed
- msoFillPatterned
- msoFillPicture
- msoFillSolid
- msoFillTextured

expression.Type

expression  Required. An expression that returns a FillFormat object.

Type property as it applies to the Frameset object.

Returns the Frameset object type. Read-only WdFramesetType.

WdFramesetType can be one of these WdFramesetType constants.
- wdFramesetTypeFrame
- wdFramesetTypeFrameset

expression.Type

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Frameset object.

Type property as it applies to the Hyperlink object.

Returns the hyperlink type. Read-only MsoHyperlinkType.

MsoHyperlinkType can be one of these MsoHyperlinkType constants.
- msoHyperlinkInlineShape
msoHyperlinkRange
msoHyperlinkShape

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a Hyperlink object.

Type property as it applies to the Index object.

Returns or sets the index type. Read/write WdIndexType.

WdIndexType can be one of these WdIndexType constants.

wdIndexRunin
wdIndexIndent

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns an Index object.

Type property as it applies to the InlineShape object.

Returns the type of inline shape. Read-only WdInlineShapeType.

WdInlineShapeType can be one of these WdInlineShapeType constants.

wdInlineShapeEmbeddedOLEObject
wdInlineShapeHorizontalLine
wdInlineShapeLinkedOLEObject
wdInlineShapeLinkedPicture
wdInlineShapeLinkedPictureHorizontalLine
wdInlineShapeOLEControlObject
wdInlineShapeOWSAnchor
wdInlineShapePicture
wdInlineShapePictureBullet
wdInlineShapePictureHorizontalLine
wdInlineShapeScriptAnchor
**expression**.**Type**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an [InlineShape](#) object.

Type property as it applies to the [LinkFormat](#) object.

Returns the link type. Read-only [WdLinkType](#).

WdLinkType can be one of these WdLinkType constants.

- `wdLinkTypeText`
- `wdLinkTypeDDE *`
- `wdLinkTypeDDEAuto *`
- `wdLinkTypeImport`
- `wdLinkTypeInclude`
- `wdLinkTypeOLE`
- `wdLinkTypePicture`
- `wdLinkTypeReference`

**Security** Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

**expression**.**Type**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a [LinkFormat](#) object.

Type property as it applies to the [MailMergeDataSource](#) object.

Returns the type of mail merge data source. Read-only [WdMailMergeDataSource](#).

WdMailMergeDataSource can be one of these WdMailMergeDataSource constants.

- `wdMergeInfoFromAccessDDE *`
- `wdMergeInfoFromMSQueryDDE *`
- `wdMergeInfoFromODSO`
- `wdNoMergeInfo`
wdMergeInfoFromExcelDDE *
wdMergeInfoFromODBC
wdMergeInfoFromWord

Security Dynamic data exchange (DDE) is an older technology that is not secure. If possible, use a more secure alternative to DDE, such as object linking and embedding (OLE).

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a MailMergeDataSource object.

Type property as it applies to the ProofreadingErrors object.

Returns the type of proofreading error. Read-only WdProofreadingErrorType.

WdProofreadingErrorType can be one of these WdProofreadingErrorType constants.

wdGrammaticalError
wdSpellingError

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a ProofreadingErrors object.

Type property as it applies to the Revision object.

Returns the revision type. Read-only WdRevisionType.

WdRevisionType can be one of these WdRevisionType constants.

wdNoRevision
wdRevisionDelete
wdRevisionInsert
wdRevisionParagraphProperty
wdRevisionReconcile
wdRevisionSectionProperty
wdRevisionStyleDefinition
wdRevisionConflict
wdRevisionDisplayField
wdRevisionParagraphNumber
wdRevisionProperty
wdRevisionReplace
wdRevisionStyle
wdRevisionTableProperty

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a Revision object.

Type property as it applies to the Selection object.

Returns the selection type. Read-only WdSelectionType.

WdSelectionType can be one of these WdSelectionType constants.

wdSelectionBlock
wdSelectionFrame
wdSelectionIP
wdSelectionRow
wdNoSelection
wdSelectionColumn
wdSelectionInlineShape
wdSelectionNormal
wdSelectionShape

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a Selection object.

Type property as it applies to the ShadowFormat object.

Returns or sets the shape shadow type. Read/write MsoShadowType.
MsoShadowType can be one of these MsoShadowType constants.

- msoShadow10
- msoShadow12
- msoShadow14
- msoShadow16
- msoShadow18
- msoShadow2
- msoShadow3
- msoShadow5
- msoShadow7
- msoShadow9
- msoShadow1
- msoShadow11
- msoShadow13
- msoShadow15
- msoShadow17
- msoShadow19
- msoShadow20
- msoShadow4
- msoShadow6
- msoShadow8
- msoShadowMixed

```
expression.Type
```

- Required. An expression that returns a ShadowFormat object.

- **Type property as it applies to the Shape and ShapeRange objects.**

Returns the shape type. Read-only MsoShapeType.

MsoShapeType can be one of these MsoShapeType constants.

- msoAutoShape
- msoCanvas
- msoComment
msoFormControl
msoCallout
msoChart
msoEmbeddedOLEObject
msoFreeform
msoGroup
msoLine
msoLinkedOLEObject
msoLinkedPicture
msoMedia
msoOLEControlObject
msoPicture
msoPlaceholder
msoScriptAnchor
msoShapeTypeMixed
msoTable
msoTextBox
msoTextEffect

**expression**.Type

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Type property as it applies to the **SmartTagAction** object.

Returns a **WdSmartTagControlType** that represents the type of Smart Document control displayed in the **Document Actions** task pane.

WdSmartTagControlType can be one of the following WdSmartTagControlType constants.

- **wdControlActiveX**
- **wdControlButton**
- **wdControlCheckbox**
- **wdControlCombo**
- **wdControlDocumentFragment**
expression.Type

expression  Required. An expression that returns a SmartTagAction object.

Type property as it applies to the Style object.

Returns the style type. Read-only WdStyleType.

WdStyleType can be one of these WdStyleType constants.
wdStyleTypeCharacter
wdStyleTypeList
wdStyleTypeParagraph
wdStyleTypeTable

expression.Type

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Style object.

Type property as it applies to the StyleSheet object.

Returns or sets the style sheet type. Read/write WdStyleSheetLinkType.

WdStyleSheetLinkType can be one of these WdStyleSheetLinkType constants.
wdStyleSheetLinkTypeImported
wdStyleSheetLinkTypeLinked

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a StyleSheet object.

Type property as it applies to the Template object.

Returns the template type. Read-only WdTemplateType.

WdTemplateType can be one of these WdTemplateType constants.

wdAttachedTemplate
wdGlobalTemplate
wdNormalTemplate

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a Template object.

Type property as it applies to the TextInput object.

Returns the type of text form field. Read-only WdTextFormFieldType.

WdTextFormFieldType can be one of these WdTextFormFieldType constants.

wdCalculationText
wdCurrentDateText
wdCurrentTimeText
wdDateTimeText
wdNumberText
wdRegularText

expression.Type

expression Required. An expression that returns a TextInput object.

Type property as it applies to the View object.
Returns or sets the view type. Read/write **WdViewType**.

WdViewType can be one of these WdViewType constants.
- `wdMasterView`
- `wdOutlineView`
- `wdPrintView`
- `wdNormalView`
- `wdPrintPreview`
- `wdWebView`

`expression.Type`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

The **Type** property returns **wdMasterView** for all documents where the current view is an outline or a master document. The current view will never return **wdOutlineView** unless explicitly set first in code.

To check whether the current document is an outline, use the **Type** property and the **Subdocuments** collection's **Count** property. If the **Type** property returns either **wdOutlineView** or **wdMasterView** and the **Count** property returns zero, the document is an outline. For example:

```
Sub VerifyOutlineView()
    With ActiveWindow.View
        If .Type = wdOutlineView Or wdMasterView Then
            If ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.Count = 0 Then
                .
            .
            End If
        End If
    End With
End Sub
```

**Type** property as it applies to the **Window** object.

Returns the window type. Read-only **WdWindowType**.

**WdWindowType** can be one of these **WdWindowType** constants.

- **wdWindowTemplate**
- **wdWindowDocument**

```
expression.Type
```

**expression** Required. An expression that returns a **Window** object.

**Type** property as it applies to the **WrapFormat** object.

Returns the wrap type for the specified shape. Read/write **WdWrapType**.
WdWrapType can be one of these WdWrapType constants.

- **wdWrapInline**
- **wdWrapNone**
- **wdWrapSquare**
- **wdWrapThrough**
- **wdWrapTight**
- **wdWrapTopBottom**

**expression**.Type

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a *WrapFormat* object.
Example

As it applies to the **Document** object.

If the active window contains a document, this example redefines the Heading 1 style as centered.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Type = wdWindowDocument Then
    ActiveDocument.Styles("Heading 1").ParagraphFormat.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphCenter
End If
```

As it applies to the **Revision** object.

This example accepts the next revision in the active document if the revision type is inserted text.

```vba
Set myRev = Selection.NextRevision
If Not (myRev Is Nothing) Then
    If myRev.Type = wdRevisionInsert Then myRev.Accept
End If
```

As it applies to the **Selection** object.

This example formats the selection as engraved if the selection isn't an insertion point.

```vba
If Selection.Type <> wdSelectionIP Then
    Selection.Font.Engrave = True
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
```

As it applies to the **Style** object.

This example displays a message that indicates the style type of the style named "SubTitle" in the active document.
If ActiveDocument.Styles("SubTitle").**Type** = _
  wdStyleTypeParagraph Then
  MsgBox "Paragraph style"
ElseIf ActiveDocument.Styles("SubTitle").**Type** = _
  wdStyleTypeCharacter Then
  MsgBox "Character style"
End If

**As it applies to the View object.**

This example switches the active window to print preview. The **Type** property creates a new print preview window.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.**Type** = wdPrintPreview
TypeNReplace Property

True for Microsoft Word to replace illegal South Asian characters. Read/write Boolean.

expression.TypeNReplace

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Example

This example instructs Word to replace illegal South Asian characters.

Sub TypeReplace()
    Application.Options.TypeNReplace = True
End Sub
Underline Property

Returns or sets the type of underline applied to the font or range. Read/write **WdUnderline**.

WdUnderline can be one of these WdUnderline constants.

- wdUnderlineDashHeavy
- wdUnderlineDashLongHeavy
- wdUnderlineDotDashHeavy
- wdUnderlineDotDotDashHeavy
- wdUnderlineDottedHeavy
- wdUnderlineNone
- wdUnderlineThick
- wdUnderlineWavyDouble
- wdUnderlineWords
- wdUnderlineDash
- wdUnderlineDashLong
- wdUnderlineDotDash
- wdUnderlineDotDotDash
- wdUnderlineDotted
- wdUnderlineDouble
- wdUnderlineSingle
- wdUnderlineWavy
- wdUnderlineWavyHeavy

**expression**.Underline

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example applies a double underline to the fourth word in the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Words(4).Underline = wdUnderlineDouble
```

This example applies a single underline to the selected text.

```
If Selection.Type = wdSelectionNormal Then
    Selection.Font.Underline = wdUnderlineSingle
Else
    MsgBox "You need to select some text."
End If
```
UnderlineColor Property

Returns or sets the 24-bit color of the underline for the specified Font object. Can be any valid WdColor constant or a value returned by Visual Basic's RGB function.

WdColor can be one of these WdColor constants.

- wdColorGray625
- wdColorGray70
- wdColorGray80
- wdColorGray875
- wdColorGray95
- wdColorIndigo
- wdColorLightBlue
- wdColorLightOrange
- wdColorLightYellow
- wdColorOliveGreen
- wdColorPaleBlue
- wdColorPlum
- wdColorRed
- wdColorRose
- wdColorSeaGreen
- wdColorSkyBlue
- wdColorTan
- wdColorTeal
- wdColorTurquoise
- wdColorViolet
- wdColorWhite
- wdColorYellow
- wdColorAqua
- wdColorAutomatic
- wdColorBlack
wdColorBlue
wdColorBlueGray
wdColorBrightGreen
wdColorBrown
wdColorDarkBlue
wdColorDarkGreen
wdColorDarkRed
wdColorDarkTeal
wdColorDarkYellow
wdColorGold
wdColorGray05
wdColorGray10
wdColorGray125
wdColorGray15
wdColorGray20
wdColorGray25
wdColorGray30
wdColorGray35
wdColorGray375
wdColorGray40
wdColorGray45
wdColorGray50
wdColorGray55
wdColorGray60
wdColorGray65
wdColorGray75
wdColorGray85
wdColorGray90
wdColorGreen
wdColorLavender
wdColorLightGreen
wdColorLightTurquoise
wdColorLime
wdColorOrange
wdColorPink

expression.UnderlineColor

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Font object.
Remarks

Setting the `<UnderlineColor>` property to `<wdColorAutomatic>` resets the color of the underline to the color of the text above it.
Example

This example applies a double underline to the third word in the active document and sets the color of the underline to turquoise.

With ActiveDocument.Words(3)
    .Underline = wdUnderlineDouble
    .Font.UnderlineColor = wdColorTurquoise
End With
UnderlineValidationErrors Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether Microsoft Word indicates validation errors by underlining the elements and displaying vertical lines in the left margin beside the elements that contain the errors.

**expression.UnderlineValidationErrors**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an [XMLSchemaReferences](#) collection.
**Example**

The following example disables showing validation errors in the active document.

```csharp
ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences._
.UnderlineValidationErrors = False
```
Uniform Property

True if all the rows in a table have the same number of columns. Read-only Boolean.

expression.Uniform

expression Required. An expression that returns a Table object.
Example

This example creates a table that contains a split cell and then displays a message box that confirms that the table doesn't have the same number of columns for each row.

```
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 5, 5)
myTable.Cell(3, 3).Split 1, 2
If myTable.Uniform = False Then MsgBox "Table is not uniform"
```

This example determines whether the table that contains the selection has the same number of columns for each row.

```
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    MsgBox Selection.Tables(1).Uniform
End If
```
**UpdateFieldsAtPrint Property**

**True** if Microsoft Word updates fields automatically before printing a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression. UpdateFieldsAtPrint`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
**Example**

This example sets Word to update fields automatically before printing, and then it prints the active document.

```vba
Options.UpdateFieldsAtPrint = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut
```

This example returns the current status of the **Update fields** option on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

```vba
temp = Options.UpdateFieldsAtPrint
```
UpdateLinksAtOpen Property

**True** if Microsoft Word automatically updates all embedded OLE links in a document when it's opened. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.UpdateLinksAtOpen

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
**Example**

This example sets Word to update embedded OLE links when it opens files.

\[ \text{Options} . \text{UpdateLinksAtOpen} = \text{True} \]

This example returns the current status of the **Update automatic links at Open** option on the **General** tab in the **Options** dialog box.

\[ \text{temp} = \text{Options}.\text{UpdateLinksAtOpen} \]
UpdateLinksAtPrint Property

**True** if Microsoft Word updates embedded links to other files before printing a document. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.UpdateLinksAtPrint`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example sets Word to update embedded links automatically before printing, and then it prints the active document.

Options.**UpdateLinksAtPrint** = True
ActiveDocument.PrintOut

This example returns the current status of the **Update links** option on the **Print** tab in the **Options** dialog box (**Tools** menu).

temp = Options.**UpdateLinksAtPrint**
UpdateLinksOnSave Property

True if hyperlinks and paths to all supporting files are automatically updated before you save the document as a Web page, ensuring that the links are up-to-date at the time the document is saved. False if the links are not updated. The default value is True. Read/write Boolean.

expression. UpdateLinksOnSave

expression    Required. An expression that returns a DefaultWebOptions object.
Remarks

You should set this property to **False** if the location where the document is saved is different from the final location on the Web server and the supporting files are not available at the first location.
Example

This example specifies that links are not updated before the document is saved.

Application.DefaultWebOptions.UpdateLinksOnSave = False
**UpdateStylesOnOpen Property**

**True** if the styles in the specified document are updated to match the styles in the attached template each time the document is opened. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example enables the option to update document styles for all open documents and then closes the documents. When any of these documents is reopened, changes to the styles in the attached template will automatically appear in the document.

For Each doc In Documents
    doc.[UpdateStylesOnOpen] = True
    doc.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
Next doc

This example disables the option to update document styles so that changes made to the styles in the attached template aren't reflected in Report.doc.

Documents("Report.doc").[UpdateStylesOnOpen] = False
UpperHeadingLevel Property

Returns or sets the starting heading level for a table of contents or table of figures. Corresponds to the starting value used with the \o switch for a Table of Contents (TOC) field. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.**UpperHeadingLevel**

*expression*    Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use the `LowerHeadingLevel` property to set the ending heading level. For example, to set the TOC field syntax `{TOC \o "1-3"}`, set the `LowerHeadingLevel` property to 3 and the `UpperHeadingLevel` property to 1.
Example

This example formats the first table of contents in the active document to compile all headings that are formatted with either the Heading 2 or Heading 3 style.

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1)
        .UseHeadingStyles = True
        .UseFields = False
        .UpperHeadingLevel = 2
        .LowerHeadingLevel = 3
    End With
End If
URI Property

Returns a **String** that represents the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) of the associated namespace.

*expression*.URI

*expression* Required. An expression that returns an [XMLNamespace](#) object.
Example

The following example displays the URI for the first schema in the Schema Library.

MsgBox Application.XMLNamespaces(1).URI
UsableHeight Property

**Application** object: Returns the maximum height (in points) to which you can set the height of a Microsoft Word document window. Read-only **Long**.

**Window** object: Returns the height (in points) of the active working area in the specified document window. Read-only **Long**. If none of the working area is visible in the document window, **UsableHeight** returns 1. To determine the actual available height, subtract 1 from the **UsableHeight** value.
Example

This example sets the size of the active document window to one quarter of the maximum allowable screen area.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    .Top = 5
    .Left = 5
    .Height = (Application.UsableHeight * 0.5)
    .Width = (Application.UsableWidth * 0.5)
End With

This example displays the size of the working area in the active document window.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    MsgBox "Working area height = " _
        & .UsableHeight & vbCrLf _
        & "Working area width = " _
        & .UsableWidth
End With
**UsableWidth Property**

**Application** object: Returns the maximum width (in points) to which you can set the width of a Microsoft Word document window. Read-only **Long**.

**Window** object: Returns the width (in points) of the active working area in the specified document window. Read-only **Long**. If none of the working area is visible in the document window, **UsableWidth** returns 1. To determine the actual available height, subtract 1 from the **UsableWidth** value.
Example

This example sets the size of the active document window to one quarter of the maximum allowable screen area.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    .Top = 5
    .Left = 5
    .Height = (Application.UsableHeight*0.5)
    .Width = (Application.UsableWidth*0.5)
End With
```

This example displays the size of the working area in the active document window.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
    MsgBox "Working area height = " & .UsableHeight & vbCrLf & "Working area width = " & .UsableWidth
End With
```
UseCharacterUnit Property

**True** if Microsoft Word uses characters as the default measurement unit for the current document. Read/write **Boolean**.

\[expression\.UseCharacterUnit\]

**expression** Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see Word features for right-to-left languages.
Example

This example sets Word to use characters as the default measurement unit.

Options.UseCharacterUnit = True
UseDiffDiacColor Property

True if you can set the color of diacritics in the current document. Read/write Boolean.

expression.UseDiffDiacColor

expression Required. An expression that returns an Options object.
Remarks

For more information on using Word with Asian languages, see Word features for Asian languages.
Example

This example checks the **UseDiffDiacColor** property before setting the color of diacritics in the current selection.

```vba
If Options.UseDiffDiacColor = True Then 
    Selection.Font.DiacriticColor = wdColorBlue
```
UseFields Property

**True** if Table of Contents Entry (TC) fields are used to create a table of contents or a table of figures. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.UseFields`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats the first table of contents in the active document to use heading styles instead of TC fields.

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1)
        .UseFields = False
        .UseHeadingStyles = True
    End With
End If

This example adds a table of figures after the selection and formats the table to compile entries with the "B" identifier.

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseEnd
Set myTOF = ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures._
    .Add(Range:=Selection.Range)
With myTOF
    .UseFields = True
    .TableId = "B"
    .Caption = ""
End With
UseGermanSpellingReform Property

**True** if Microsoft Word uses the German post-reform spelling rules when checking spelling. Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.UseGermanSpellingReform

*expression*   Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Remarks

This property may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.
Example

This example sets Word to use the post-reform rules for checking spelling in German.

Options.UseGermanSpellingReform = True
UseHeadingStyles Property

True if built-in heading styles are used to create a table of contents or a table of figures. Read/write Boolean.

description.UseHeadingStyles

description Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats the first table of contents in the active document to compile entries formatted with the Heading 1, Heading 2, or Heading 3 style.

If ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents(1)
        .UseHeadingStyles = True
        .UseFields = False
        .UpperHeadingLevel = 1
        .LowerHeadingLevel = 3
    End With
End If

This example adds a table of figures in place of the selection and then formats the table to compile entries from TC fields.

With ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Add(Range:=Selection.Range)
    .UseHeadingStyles = False
    .UseFields = True
End With
UseHyperlinks Property

Returns or sets whether entries in a table of contents or a table of figures should be formatted as hyperlinks when publishing to the Web. Read/write Boolean.

expression.UseHyperlinks

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example formats the first table of contents in the document using hyperlinks.

`ActiveDocument.TableOfContents(1).UseHyperlinks = True`
UseLongFileNames Property

**True** if long file names are used when you save the document as a Web page. **False** if long file names are not used and the DOS file name format (8.3) is used. The default value is **True**. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.UseLongFileNames`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

If you don't use long file names and your document has supporting files, Microsoft Word automatically organizes those files in a separate folder. Otherwise, use the OrganizeInFolder property to determine whether supporting files are organized in a separate folder.
**Example**

This example disallows the use of long file names as the global default for the application.

```csharp
Application.DefaultWebOptions.UseLongFileNames = False
```
**UserAddress Property**

Returns or sets the user's mailing address. Read/write `String`.

`expression.UserAddress`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Application` object.
Remarks

The mailing address is used as a return address on envelopes.
Example

This example sets the user's return address. The Chr function is used to return a line feed character.

```
Application.UserAddress = "4200 Third Street NE" & Chr(10) & "Anytown, WA 98999"
```

This example returns the address found in the Mailing address box on the User Information tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

```
Msgbox Application.UserAddress
```
UserControl Property

**True** if the document or application was created or opened by the user. **False** if the document or application was created or opened programmatically from another Microsoft Office application with the **Open** method or the **CreateObject** or **GetObject** method. Read/write **Boolean** for the **Document** object; read-only **Boolean** for the **Application** object.
Remarks

If Word is visible to the user, or if you call the UserControl property of a Word Application or Document object from within a Word code module, this property will always return True.
Example

This example displays the status of the **UserControl** property for the active document. This example will only work correctly when run from another Office application with the Word object library loaded.

```vba
Set wd = New Word.Application
Set wdDoc = _
    wd.Documents.Open("C:\My Documents\doc1.doc")
If wdDoc.UserControl = True Then
    MsgBox "This document was created or opened by the user."
Else
    MsgBox "This document was created programmatically."
End If
```
UserInitials Property

Returns or sets the user's initials, which Microsoft Word uses to construct comment marks. Read/write String.

expression.UserInitials

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example sets the user's initials.

Application.\texttt{UserInitials} = "baa"

This example returns the letters found in the \texttt{Initials} box on the \texttt{User Information} tab in the \texttt{Options} dialog box (\texttt{Tools} menu).

\texttt{Msgbox Application.\texttt{UserInitials}}
**UserName Property**

Returns or sets the user's name, which is used on envelopes and for the Author document property. Read/write *String*.

*expression.UserName*

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an *Application* object.
Example

This example sets the user's name.

Application.\texttt{UserName} = "Andrew Fuller"

This example returns the name found in the Name box on the User Information tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

\texttt{Msgbox Application.UserName}
UseThemeStyle Property

**True** if new e-mail messages use the character style defined by the default e-mail message theme. If no default e-mail message theme has been specified, this property has no effect. Read/write **Boolean**.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to use the Artsy theme as the default theme for new e-mail messages and to use the character style defined in the Artsy theme.

Application.EmailOptions.ThemeName = "artsy"
Application.EmailOptions.UseThemeStyle = True
UseThemeStyleOnReply Property

*True* for Microsoft Word to use a theme when replying to e-mail. Read/write *Boolean.*

*expression*.UseThemeStyleOnReply

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns an [EmailOptions](#) object.
Example

This example tells Word to use a theme when replying to e-mail if Word uses a theme for new messages.

Sub NewTheme()
    With Application.EmailOptions
        If .UseThemeStyle = True Then
            .UseThemeStyleOnReply = True
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Valid Property

**CheckBox, DropDownList, and TextInput objects:** True if the specified form field object is a valid check box form field. Read-only **Boolean**.

**CustomLabel object:** True if the various properties (for example, Height, Width, and NumberDown) for the specified custom label work together to produce a valid mailing label. Read-only **Boolean**.

(expression.**Valid**

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

For the **CheckBox**, **DropDown**, and **TextInput** objects, use the **Type** property of the **FormField** object to determine the type of form field (*wdFieldFormCheckBox*, *wdFieldFormDropDown*, or *wdFieldFormTextInput*) before applying the **CheckBox**, **DropDown**, or **TextInput** property. This precaution ensures that the **FormField** object is the expected type. If the first form field in the active document is a check box, the following example selects the check box.

```vba
If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Type = wdFieldFormCheckBox Then
  ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).CheckBox.Valid = True
End If
```
Example

As it applies to the **CheckBox** object.

This example adds a text form field at the insertion point. Because `myFormField` is a text input field and not a check box, the message box displays "False."

```vba
Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
Set myFormField = ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add(Range:=
    Selection.Range, Type:=wdFieldFormTextInput)
MsgBox myFormField.CheckBox.Valid
```

As it applies to the **TextInput** object.

This example determines whether the first form field in the active document is a text form field. If the **Valid** property is **True**, the contents of the text form field are changed to "Hello."

```vba
If ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).TextInput.Valid = True Then
    ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).Result = "Hello"
End If
```

As it applies to the **CustomLabel** object.

If the settings for the custom label named "My Labels" are valid, this example creates a new document of labels using the My Labels settings.

```vba
addr = "James Allard" & vbCrLf & "123 Main St." & vbCrLf _
    & "Seattle, WA 98040"
If Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels("My Labels") .Valid = True Then
    Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewDocument _
        Name:="My Labels", Address:=addr
End If
```
Validation>ErrorText Property

Returns a **String** that represents the description for a validation error on an **XMLNode** object.

`expression. ValidationErrorText(Advanced)`

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.

**Advanced** Optional **Boolean**. Indicates that the error text displayed is the advanced version of the validation error description, which comes from the MSXML 5.0 component included with Microsoft Word.
Example

The following example checks each element in the active document and displays a message containing the elements and attributes that do not validate according to the schema and a description of why.

Dim objNode As XMLNode
Dim strValid As String

For Each objNode In ActiveDocument(XMLNodes
    objNode.Validate
    If objNode.ValidationStatus <> wdXMLValidationStatusOK Then
        strValid = strValid & objNode.BaseName & vbTab & _
        objNode.ValidationErrorText & vbCrLf
    End If
Next

MsgBox "The following elements do not validate against " & _
    "the schema." & vbCrLf & vbCrLf & strValid & vbCrLf & _
    "You should fix these elements before continuing."
ValidationStatus Property

Returns a **WdXMLValidationStatus** constant that represents whether an element or attribute is valid according to the attached schema.

WdXMLValidationStatus can be one of the following WdXMLValidationStatus constants

- **wdXMLValidationStatusCustom**: Indicates that the [SetValidationError](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/office/dn757521) method was used to set [ValidationErrorText](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/office/dn914826) property to a custom text string.

- **wdXMLValidationStatusOK**: Indicates an XML element or attribute is valid according to the attached schema.

While these are the only two named constants the **ValidationStatus** property allows, there are many more unnamed values that come from the MSXML 5.0 component included with Microsoft Word. For more a complete list of possible values and their corresponding meaning, refer to the Microsoft Word XML Content Development Kit on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.

**expression**.ValidationStatus

**expression** Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
**Example**

The following example checks each element in the active document and displays a message containing the elements that do not validate according to the schema and a description of why.

```vba
Dim objNode As XMLNode
Dim strValid As String

For Each objNode In ActiveDocument.XMLNodes
    objNode.Validate
    If objNode.**ValidationStatus** <> wdXMLValidationStatusOK Then
        strValid = strValid & objNode.BaseName & vbTab & _
                   objNode.ValidationErrorText & vbCrLf
    End If
Next

MsgBox "The following elements do not validate against " & _
     "the schema." & vbCrLf & vbCrLf & strValid & vbCrLf & _
     "You should fix these elements before continuing."
```
Value Property

Value property as it applies to the AutoCorrectEntry, AutoTextEntry, CustomProperty, and Variable objects.

Returns or sets the value of the AutoCorrect entry, AutoText entry, custom property, or document variable. Read/write String.

expression.Value

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

For **AutoCorrectEntry** and **AutoTextEntry** objects, the **Value** property only returns the first 255 characters of the object's value. Setting the **Value** property to a string longer than 255 characters generates an error.

**Value property as it applies to the DropDown object.**

Returns or sets the number of the selected item in a drop-down form field. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.**Value**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **DropDown** object.

**Value property as it applies to the MailMergeDataField and MappedDataField objects.**

Returns the contents of the mail merge data field or mapped data field for the current record. Use the **ActiveRecord** property to set the active record in a mail merge data source. Read-only **String**.

*expression*.**Value**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

**Value property as it applies to the CheckBox object.**

**True** if the check box is selected. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*.**Value**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **CheckBox** object.

**Value property as it applies to the ReadabilityStatistic object.**

Returns the value of the grammar statistic. Read-only **Long**.
expression.Value

expression  Required. An expression that returns a ReadabilityStatistic object.
Example

As it applies to the AutoCorrectEntry, AutoTextEntry, CustomProperty, and Variable objects.

This example adds a document variable to the active document and then displays the value of the new variable.

ActiveDocument.Variables.Add Name:="Temp2", Value:="10"
MsgBox ActiveDocument.Variables("Temp2").Value

This example creates an AutoCorrect entry and then displays the value of the new entry.

AutoCorrect.Entries.Add Name:="i.e.", Value:="that is"
MsgBox AutoCorrect.Entries("i.e.").Value

As it applies to the MailMergeDataField and MappedDataField objects.

This example displays the contents of the active data record in the data source attached to Main.doc.

For Each dataF In _
    Documents("Main.doc").MailMerge.DataSource.DataFields
        If dataF.Value <> "" Then dRecord = dRecord & _
            dataF.Value & vbCr
Next dataF
MsgBox dRecord

As it applies to the ReadabilityStatistic object.

This example checks the grammar in the active document and then displays the Flesch reading-ease index.

ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar
MsgBox ActiveDocument.ReadabilityStatistics("Flesch Reading Ease").Value
Variables Property

Returns a Variables collection that represents the variables stored in the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example adds a document variable named "Value1" to the active document. The example then retrieves the value from the Value1 variable, adds 3 to the value, and displays the results.

ActiveDocument.**Variables**.Add Name:="Value1", Value:="1"
MsgBox ActiveDocument.**Variables**("Value1") + 3

This example displays the name and value of each document variable in the active document.

For Each myVar In ActiveDocument.**Variables**
    MsgBox "Name =" & myVar.Name & vbCrLf & "Value = " & myVar.Value
Next myVar
**VBASigned Property**

**True** if the Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) project for the specified document has been digitally signed. Read-only **Boolean**.
Example

This example loads a document called "Temp.doc" and tests to see whether or not it has a digital signature. If there's no digital signature, the example displays a warning message.

```vba
Documents.Open _
  FileName:="C:\My Documents\Temp.doc"
If ActiveDocument.VBASigned = False Then
  MsgBox "Warning! This document " _
    & "has not been digitally signed."
  vbCritical, "Digital Signature Warning"
End If
```
VBE Property

Returns a VBE object that represents the Visual Basic Editor.

expression.VBE

expression Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

This example displays the number of references available for the active project.

MsgBox "References = " & VBE.ActiveVBProject.References.Count
VBProject Property

Returns the **VBProject** object for the specified template or document.

*expression*.VBProject

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

Use this property to gain access to code modules and user forms.

To view the VBProject object in the object browser, you must select the Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications Extensibility check box in the References dialog box (Tools menu) in the Visual Basic Editor.
Example

This example displays the name of the Visual Basic project for the Normal template.

```vba
Set normProj = NormalTemplate.VBProject
MsgBox normProj.Name
```

This example displays the name of the Visual Basic project for the active document.

```vba
Set currProj = ActiveDocument.VBProject
MsgBox currProj.Name
```

This example adds a standard code module to the active document and renames it "MyModule."

```vba
Set newModule = ActiveDocument.VBProject.VBComponents{}
  .Add(vbext_ct_StdModule)
NewModule.Name = "MyModule"
```
Version Property

**Application** object: Returns the Microsoft Word version number. Read-only **String**.

**System** object: Returns the version number of the operating system. Read-only **String**.
Example

This example displays the Word version number in a message box.
Msgbox "The version of Word is " & Application.Version

This example displays the version number of the operating system in a message box.
Msgbox "The system version is " & System.Version
Versions Property

Returns a Versions collection that represents all the versions of the specified document. Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example displays the user name and date of the most recent version of the document.

If ActiveDocument.Versions.Count >= 1 Then
    Set aVersion = _
    MsgBox "Saved by " & aVersion.SavedBy & " on " & aVersion.Date
End If

This example saves a version of Contract.doc with a short comment.

Documents("Contract.doc").Versions.Save _
    Comment:="Added a single word"
Vertical Property

*True* vertically orients text on Asian envelopes and mailing labels. Read/write *Boolean*.

*expression*. **Vertical**

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remark

This property works only with mailing labels or envelopes that are set up for a mail merge and applies only to Asian languages.
Example

This example determines if the active document is a mail merge mailing label document and if the language setting is Japanese, and if so, sets the mailing label's orientation to vertical.

Sub VerticalLabel()
    If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdMailingLabels And
       Application.Language = msoLanguageIDJapanese Then
        Application.MailingLabel.**Vertical** = True
    End If
End Sub

This example determines if the active document is a mail merge envelope document and if the language setting is Chinese, and if so, sets the envelope's orientation to vertical and updates the current document.

Sub VerticalEnvelope()
    If ActiveDocument.MailMerge.MainDocumentType = wdEnvelopes And
       Application.Language = msoLanguageIDChineseHongKong Then
        With ThisDocument.Envelope
            .**Vertical** = True
            .UpdateDocument
        End With
    End If
End Sub
**HorizontalAlignment Property**

*HorizontalAlignment property as it applies to the Cell and Cells objects.*

Returns or sets the vertical alignment of text in one or more cells of a table. Read/write **WdCellVerticalAlignment**.

WdCellVerticalAlignment can be one of these WdCellVerticalAlignment constants.

- wdCellAlignVerticalBottom
- wdCellAlignVerticalCenter
- wdCellAlignVerticalTop

*expression*.HorizontalAlignment

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

*HorizontalAlignment property as it applies to the PageSetup object.*

Returns or sets the vertical alignment of text on each page in a document or section. Read/write **WdVerticalAlignment**.

WdVerticalAlignment can be one of these WdVerticalAlignment constants.

- wdAlignVerticalBottom
- wdAlignVerticalCenter
- wdAlignVerticalJustify
- wdAlignVerticalTop

*expression*.HorizontalAlignment

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **PageSetup** object.
Example

As it applies to the Cell and Cells objects.

This example creates a 3x3 table in a new document and assigns a sequential cell number to each cell in the table. The example then sets the height of the first row to 20 points and vertically aligns the text at the top of the cells.

```vba
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = newDoc.Tables.Add(Selection.Range, 3, 3)
i = 1
For Each c In myTable.Range.Cells
    c.Range.InsertAfter "Cell " & i
    i = i + 1
Next
With myTable.Rows(1)
    .Height = 20
    .Cells.HorizontalAlignment = wdAlignHorizontalCenter
End With
```

As it applies to the PageSetup object.

This example changes the vertical alignment of the first document so that the text is centered between the top and bottom margins.

```vba
Documents(1).PageSetup.VerticalAlignment = wdAlignVerticalCenter
```

This example creates a new document and then inserts the same paragraph 10 times. The vertical alignment of the new document is then set so that the 10 paragraphs are equally spaced (justified) between the top and bottom margins.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
With myDoc.Content
    For i = 1 to 9
        .InsertAfter "This is a sentence."
        .InsertParagraphAfter
    Next i
    .InsertAfter "This is a sentence."
End With
```
**VerticalDistanceFromText Property**

Returns or sets the vertical distance (in points) between a frame and the surrounding text. Read/write Single.

*expression*. VerticalDistanceFromText

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Frame** object.
Example

This example sets the vertical distance between the selected frame and the surrounding text to 12 points.

If Selection.Frames.Count = 1 Then
    Selection.Frames(1).VerticalDistanceFromText = 12
End If

This example adds a frame around the selection and sets several properties of the frame.

Set aFrame = ActiveDocument.Frames.Add(Range:=Selection.Range)
With aFrame
    .HorizontalDistanceFromText = InchesToPoints(0.13)
    .VerticalDistanceFromText = InchesToPoints(0.13)
    .HeightRule = wdFrameAuto
    .WidthRule = wdFrameAuto
End With
**VerticalFlip Property**

**True** if the specified shape is flipped around the vertical axis. Read-only **MsoTriState**.

`MsoTriState` can be one of these `MsoTriState` constants:
- `msoCTrue`
- `msoFalse`
- `msoTriStateMixed`
- `msoTriStateToggle`
- `msoTrue`

`expression.VerticalFlip`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example restores each shape on myDocument to its original state if it's been flipped horizontally or vertically.

For Each s In ActiveDocument.Shapes
    If s.HorizontalFlip Then s.Flip msoFlipHorizontal
    If s.VerticalFlip Then s.Flip msoFlipVertical
Next
VerticalPercentScrolled Property

Returns or sets the vertical scroll position as a percentage of the document length. Read/write Long.

expression. VerticalPercentScrolled

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example displays the percentage that the active window is scrolled vertically.

`MsgBox ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.VerticalPercentScrolled & "%"`

This example scrolls the active window vertically by 10 percent.

```vba
Set aWindow = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow
aWindow.VerticalPercentScrolled = aWindow.VerticalPercentScrolled + 10
```

This example vertically scrolls the active pane of the window for Document1 to the end.

```vba
With Windows("Document1")
    .Activate
    .ActivePane.VerticalPercentScrolled = 100
End With
```
VerticalPitch Property

Returns or sets the vertical distance between the top of one mailing label and the top of the next mailing label. Read/write Single.

expression. VerticalPitch

expression  Required. An expression that returns a CustomLabel object.
Remarks

If this property is changed to a value that isn't valid for the specified mailing label layout, an error occurs.
**Example**

This example creates a custom label named "VisitorPass" and defines its layout. The distance between the top edge of one label to the top edge of the next label is 2.17 inches.

```vba
Set myLabel = Application.MailingLabel.CustomLabels._
    .Add(Name:="VisitorPass", DotMatrix:=False)
With myLabel
    .Height = InchesToPoints(2.17)
    .HorizontalPitch = InchesToPoints(3.5)
    .NumberAcross = 2
    .NumberDown = 4
    .PageSize = wdCustomLabelLetter
    .SideMargin = InchesToPoints(0.75)
    .TopMargin = InchesToPoints(0.17)
    .**VerticalPitch** = InchesToPoints(2.17)
    .Width = InchesToPoints(3.5)
End With
```
VerticalPosition Property

Returns or sets the vertical distance between the edge of the frame (for the Frame object) or the rows (for the Rows object) and the item specified by the RelativeVerticalPosition property. Can be a number that indicates a measurement in points, or can be any valid WdFramePosition constant. For a list of valid constants, consult the Microsoft Visual Basic Object Browser. Read/write Single.

expression.VerticalPosition

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example vertically aligns the first frame in the active document with the top of the page.

Set myFrame = ActiveDocument.Frames(1)
With myFrame
    .RelativeVerticalPosition = wdRelativeVerticalPositionPage
    .VerticalPosition = wdFrameTop
End With

This example adds a frame around the first shape in the active document and positions the frame 1 inch from the top margin.

If ActiveDocument.Shapes.Count >= 1 Then
    ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Select
    Set aFrame = ActiveDocument.Frames.Add(Range:=Selection.Range)
    With aFrame
        .RelativeVerticalPosition = _
            wdRelativeVerticalPositionMargin
        .VerticalPosition = InchesToPoints(1)
    End With
End If

This example vertically aligns the first table in the active document with the top of the page.

Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows
With myTable
    .RelativeVerticalPosition = wdRelativeVerticalPositionPage
    .VerticalPosition = wdTableTop
End With
VerticalResolution Property

Returns the vertical screen resolution in pixels. Read-only Long.

expression.VerticalResolution

expression  Required. An expression that returns a System object.
Example

This example displays the current screen resolution (for example, "1024 x 768").

```vbnet
horz = System.HorizontalResolution
vert = System.VerticalResolution
MsgBox "Resolution = " & horz & " x " & vert
```
Vertices Property

Returns the coordinates of the specified freeform drawing's vertices (and control points for Bézier curves) as a series of coordinate pairs. You can use the array returned by this property as an argument for the AddCurve or AddPolyLine method. Read-only Variant.

expression.Vertices

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The following table shows how the **Vertices** property associates values in the array `vertArray()` with the coordinates of a triangle's vertices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>vertArray</code> element</th>
<th>Contains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>vertArray(1, 1)</code></td>
<td>The horizontal distance from the first vertex to the left side of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vertArray(1, 2)</code></td>
<td>The vertical distance from the first vertex to the top of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vertArray(2, 1)</code></td>
<td>The horizontal distance from the second vertex to the left side of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vertArray(2, 2)</code></td>
<td>The vertical distance from the second vertex to the top of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vertArray(3, 1)</code></td>
<td>The horizontal distance from the third vertex to the left side of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>vertArray(3, 2)</code></td>
<td>The vertical distance from the third vertex to the top of the document.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

This example assigns the vertex coordinates for shape one in the active document to an array variable and displays the coordinates for the first vertex. Shape one must be a freeform drawing.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    vertArray = .Vertices
    x1 = vertArray(1, 1)
    y1 = vertArray(1, 2)
    MsgBox "First vertex coordinates: " & x1 & ", " & y1
End With
```

This example creates a curve that has the same geometric description as shape one in the active document. This example assumes that the first shape is a Bézier curve containing $3n+1$ vertices, where $n$ is the number of curve segments.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes
    .AddCurve .Item(1).Vertices, Selection.Range
End With
```
View Property

Returns a View object that represents the view for the specified window or pane.

expression.View

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example switches the active window to full-screen view.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.FullScreen = True

This example shows all nonprinting characters for panes associated with the first window in the Windows collection.

For Each myPane In Windows(1).Panes
    myPane.View.ShowAll = True
Next myPane

This example sets view options for each window in the Windows collection.

For Each myWindow In Windows
    With myWindow.View
        .ShowTabs = True
        .ShowParagraphs = True
        .Type = wdNormalView
    End With
Next myWindow
ViewMailMergeFieldCodes Property

**True** if merge field names are displayed in a mail merge main document. **False** if information from the current data record is displayed. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.ViewMailMergeFieldCodes

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **MailMerge** object.
Remarks

If the active document isn't a mail merge main document, this property causes an error. To view merge field names or their results, set the `ShowFieldCodes` property to `False`. 
Example

This example displays the mail merge fields in Main.doc.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = False
With Documents("Main.doc")
    .Activate
    .MailMerge.ViewMailMergeFieldCodes = True
End With

If the active document is set up for a mail merge operation, this example displays the current data record information in the main document.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = False
Set myMerge = ActiveDocument.MailMerge
If myMerge.State = wdMainAndSourceAndHeader Or _
    myMerge.State = wdMainAndDataSource Then
    myMerge.ViewMailMergeFieldCodes = False
End If
**ViewType Property**

Returns or sets the view for the [TextRetrievalMode](#) object. Read/write [WdViewType](#).

WdViewType can be one of these WdViewType constants.

- `wdMasterView`
- `wdNormalView`
- `wdOutlineView`
- `wdPrintPreview`
- `wdPrintView`
- `wdWebView`

`expression.ViewType`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a [TextRetrievalMode](#) object.
Remarks

Changing the view for the **TextRetrievalMode** object doesn't change the display of a document on the screen. Instead, it determines which characters in the document will be included when a range is retrieved.
Example

This example sets the view for text retrieval to outline view and then displays the contents of the active document in a dialog box. Note that only the text displayed in outline view is retrieved.

Set myText = ActiveDocument.Content
myText.TextRetrievalMode.ViewType = wdOutlineView
Msgbox myText
Visible Property

Visible property as it applies to the FillFormat, LineFormat, ShadowFormat, Shape, ShapeRange, and ThreeDFormat objects.

True if the specified object, or the formatting applied to it, is visible. Read/write MsoTriState.

MsoTriState can be one of these MsoTriState constants.

msoCTrue
msoFalse
msoTriStateMixed
msoTriStateToggle
msoTrue

expression. Visible

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.

Visible property as it applies to the Application, Border, Reviewer, Task, TaskPane, and Window objects.

True if the specified object is visible. Read/write Boolean.

expression. Visible

expression Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Remarks

For any object, some methods and properties may be unavailable if the Visible property is False.
Example

As it applies to the Application object.

This example hides Microsoft Word.

Application.Visible = False

As it applies to the Task object.

This example hides the Calculator, if it's running. If it's not running, a message is displayed.

If Tasks.Exists("Calculator") Then
    Tasks("Calculator").Visible = False
Else
    MsgBox "Calculator is not running."
End If

As it applies to the Border object.

This example creates a table in the active document and removes the default borders from the table.

Set myTable = ActiveDocument.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, _
    NumRows:=12, NumColumns:=5)
For Each aBorder In myTable.Borders
    aBorder.Visible = False
Next aBorder

As it applies to the Shape object.

This example hides the shadow formatting for the first shape in the active document.

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).Shadow.Visible = False
This example creates a new document and then adds text and a rectangle to it. The example also sets Word to hide the rectangle while the document is being printed and then to make it visible again after printing is completed.

```vba
Set myDoc = Documents.Add
Selection.TypeText Text:="This is some sample text."
With myDoc
   .Shapes.AddShape msoShapeRectangle, 200, 70, 150, 60
   .Shapes(1).Visible = False
   .PrintOut
   .Shapes(1).Visible = True
End With
```
VisualSelection Property

Returns or sets the selection behavior based on visual cursor movement in a right-to-left language document. Read/write `WdVisualSelection`.

`WdVisualSelection` can be one of these `WdVisualSelection` constants.  
- `wdVisualSelectionBlock` All selected lines are the same width.  
- `wdVisualSelectionContinuous` The selection wraps from line to line.

`expression`.VisualSelection

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an `Options` object.
Remarks

The **CursorMovement** property must be set to **wdCursorMovementVisual** in order to use this property.

For more information on using Word with right-to-left languages, see [Word features for right-to-left languages](#).
Example

This example sets the selection behavior so that the selection wraps from line to line.

If Options.CursorMovement = wdCursorMovementVisual Then __
  Options.VisualSelection = wdVisualSelectionContinuous
**WarnBeforeSavingPrintingSendingMarkup Property**

**True** for Microsoft Word to display a warning when saving, printing, or sending as e-mail a document containing comments or tracked changes. Read/write **Boolean**.

_expression_.**WarnBeforeSavingPrintingSendingMarkup**

_expression_ Required. An expression that returns a **Options** object.
Example

This example prints the active document but allows the user to abort if the document contains tracked changes or comments.

Sub SaferPrint
    Dim blnOldState as Boolean

    'Save old state in variable
    blnOldState = Application.Options.WarnBeforeSavingPrintingSendingMarkup

    'Turn on warning
    Application.Options.WarnBeforeSavingPrintingSendingMarkup = True

    'Print document
    ActiveDocument.PrintOut

    'Restore original warning state
    Application.Options.WarnBeforeSavingPrintingSendingMarkup = blnOldState
EndSub
WebOptions Property

Returns the **WebOptions** object, which contains document-level attributes used by Microsoft Word when you save a document as a Web page or open a Web page. Read-only.
Example

This example specifies that cascading style sheets and Western document encoding be used when items in the active document are saved to a Web page.

Set objWO = ActiveDocument.WebOptions
objWO.RelyOnCSS = True
objWO.Encoding = msoEncodingWestern
**Weight Property**

Returns or sets the thickness of the specified line in points. Read/write **Single**.

*expression*.Weight

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **LineFormat** object.
**Example**

This example adds a green dashed line two points thick to the active document.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddLine(10, 10, 250, 250).Line
  .DashStyle = msoLineDashDotDot
  .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 255, 255)
  .**Weight** = 2
End With
```
WidowControl Property

**True** if the first and last lines in the specified paragraph remain on the same page as the rest of the paragraph when Word repaginates the document. Can be **True**, **False** or **wdUndefined**. Read/write **Long**.
Example

This example formats the paragraphs in the active document so that the first or last line in a paragraph can appear by itself at the top or bottom of a page.

ActiveDocument.Paragraphs.WidowControl = False
Width Property

**Frameset** object: Returns or sets the width of the specified **Frameset** object. Read/write **Long**. The **WidthType** property determines the type of unit in which this value is expressed.

All other objects: Returns or sets the width of the specified object, in points. Read/write **Long**.
**Example**

This example creates a 5x5 table in a new document and then sets the width of the first cell to 1.5 inches.

```vba
Set newDoc = Documents.Add
Set myTable = 
    newDoc.Tables.Add(Range:=Selection.Range, NumRows:=5, _
    NumColumns:=5)
myTable.Cell(1, 1).Width = InchesToPoints(1.5)
```

This example returns the width (in inches) of the cell that contains the insertion point.

```vba
If Selection.Information(wdWithInTable) = True Then
    MsgBox PointsToInches(Selection.Cells(1).Width)
End If
```

This example formats the section that includes the selection as three columns. The **For Each...Next** loop is used to display the width of each column in the **TextColumns** collection.

```vba
For Each acol In Selection.PageSetup.TextColumns
    MsgBox "Width= " & PointsToInches(acol.Width)
Next acol
```

This example sets the width and height of the Microsoft Word application window.

```vba
With Application
    .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal
    .Width = 500
    .Height = 400
End With
```

This example sets the width of the specified **Frameset** object to 25% of the window width.
With ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Frameset
  .WidthType = wdFramesetSizeTypePercent
  .Width = 25
End With
WidthRule Property

Returns or sets the rule used to determine the width of a frame. Read/write `WdFrameSizeRule`.

WdFrameSizeRule can be one of these WdFrameSizeRule constants.

- **wdFrameAtLeast** Sets the width to a value equal to or greater than the value specified by the `Width` property.
- **wdFrameAuto** Sets the width according to the width of the item in the frame.
- **wdFrameExact** Sets the width to an exact value specified by the `Width` property.

`expression.WidthRule`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Frame` object.
Example

This example sets the width of the last frame in the active document to exactly 72 points (1 inch).

If ActiveDocument.Frames.Count >= 1 Then
    With ActiveDocument.Frames(ActiveDocument.Frames.Count)
        .WidthRule = wdFrameExact
        .Width = 72
    End With
End If
WidthType Property

WidthType property as it applies to the **Frameset** object.

Returns or sets the width type for the specified **Frameset** object. Read/write **WdFramesetSizeType**.

WdFramesetSizeType can be one of these WdFramesetSizeType constants.

- **wdFramesetSizeTypeFixed** Microsoft Word interprets the width of the specified frame as a fixed value (in points).
- **wdFramesetSizeTypePercent** Word interprets the width of the specified frame as a percentage of the screen width.
- **wdFramesetSizeTypeRelative** Word interprets the width of the specified frame as relative to the width of other frames on the frames page.

```
expression.WidthType
```

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Frameset** object.

WidthType property as it applies to the **HorizontalLineFormat** object.

Returns or sets the width type for the specified **HorizontalLineFormat** object. Read/write **WdHorizontalLineWidthType**.

WdHorizontalLineWidthType can be one of these WdHorizontalLineWidthType constants.

- **wdHorizontalLineFixedWidth** Microsoft Word interprets the width (length) of the specified horizontal line as a fixed value (in points). This is the default value for horizontal lines added with the **AddHorizontalLine** method. Setting the **Width** property for the **InlineShape** object associated with a horizontal line sets the **WidthType** property to this value.
- **wdHorizontalLinePercentWidth** Word interprets the width (length) of the specified horizontal line as a percentage of the screen width. This is the default value for horizontal lines added with the **AddHorizontalLineStandard** method. Setting the **PercentWidth** property on a horizontal line sets the
**WidthType** property to this value.

`expression.WidthType`  

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `HorizontalLineFormat` object.
Example

As it applies to the **Frameset** object.

This example sets the width of the first **Frameset** object in the active document to 25% of the window width.

```vba
With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Frameset
    .WidthType = wdFramesetSizeTypePercent
    .Width = 25
End With
```

As it applies to the **HorizontalLineFormat** object.

This example adds horizontal lines to the active document and compares their width types.

```vba
Dim temp As InlineShape
Set temp = _
    ActiveDocument.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLineStandard
MsgBox "AddHorizontalLineStandard - WidthType = " _
    & temp.HorizontalLineFormat.WidthType
Set temp = _
    ActiveDocument.InlineShapes.AddHorizontalLine _
    ("C:\My Documents\ArtsyRule.gif")
MsgBox "AddHorizontalLine - WidthType = " _
    & temp.HorizontalLineFormat.WidthType
```
WindowNumber Property

Returns the window number of the document displayed in the specified window. For example, if the caption of the window is "Sales.doc:2", this property returns the number 2. Read-only Long.

expression.WindowNumber

expression Required. An expression that returns a Window object.
Remarks

Use the Index property to return the number of the specified window in the Windows collection.
Example

This example retrieves the window number of the active window, opens a new window, and then activates the original window.

Sub WinNum()
    Dim lwindowNum As Long

    lwindowNum = ActiveDocument.ActiveWindowWindowSize
    NewWindow
    ActiveDocument.Windows(lwindowNum).Activate
End Sub
Windows Property

**Application** object: Returns a **Windows** collection that represents all document windows. The collection corresponds to the window names that appear at the bottom of the **Window** menu. Read-only.

**Document** object: Returns a **Windows** collection that represents all windows for the specified document (for example, Sales.doc:1 and Sales.doc:2). Read-only.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
Example

This example displays the number of windows for the active document, both before and after the **NewWindow** method is run.

```vba
MsgBox Prompt:= ActiveDocument.Windows.Count & " window(s)", _
    Title:= ActiveDocument.Name
ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.NewWindow
MsgBox Prompt:= ActiveDocument.Windows.Count & " windows", _
    Title:= ActiveDocument.Name
```

This example arranges all open windows so that they don't overlap.

```vba
Windows.Arrange ArrangeStyle:=wdTiled
```
WindowState Property

Returns or sets the state of the specified document window or task window. Read/write `WdWindowState`.

WdWindowState can be one of these WdWindowState constants:
- `wdWindowStateMaximize`
- `wdWindowStateNormal`
- `wdWindowStateMinimize`

`expression.WindowState`  

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Remarks

The wdWindowStateNormal constant indicates a window that's not maximized or minimized. The state of an inactive window cannot be set. Use the Activate method to activate a window prior to setting the window state.
Example

This example maximizes the active window if it's not maximized or minimized.

If ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow _
  .WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal Then _
  ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize

This example minimizes the Microsoft Excel application window.

For Each myTask In Tasks
  If InStr(myTask.Name, "Microsoft Excel") > 0 Then
    myTask.Activate
    myTask.WindowState = wdWindowStateMinimize
  End If
Next myTask
**WizardState Property**

Returns or sets a **Long** indicating the current Mail Merge Wizard step for a document. The **WizardState** method returns a number that equates to the current Mail Merge Wizard step; a zero (0) means the Mail Merge Wizard is closed. Read/write.

*expression*.**WizardState**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example checks if the Mail Merge Wizard is already displayed in the active document and if it is, moves to the Mail Merge Wizard's sixth step and removes the fifth step from the Wizard.

Sub ShowMergeWizard()
    With ActiveDocument.MailMerge
        If .WizardState > 0 Then
            .ShowWizard InitialState:=6, ShowPreviewStep:=False
        End If
    End With
End Sub
Word Property

Returns the word or phrase that was looked up by the thesaurus. Read-only String.

expression.Word

expression Required. An expression that returns a SynonymInfo object.
Remarks

The thesaurus will sometimes look up a shortened version of the string or range used to return the `SynonymInfo` object. The `Word` property allows you to see the exact string that was used.
Example

This example returns a list of synonyms for the first meaning of the third word in the active document.

Sub Syn()
    Dim mySynObj As Object
    Dim SList As Variant
    Dim i As Variant
    Set mySynObj = ActiveDocument.Words(3).SynonymInfo
    SList = mySynObj.SynonymList(1)
    For i = 1 To UBound(SList)
        MsgBox "A synonym for " & mySynObj.Word & " is " & SList(i)
    Next i
End Sub

This example checks to make sure that the word or phrase that was looked up isn't empty. If it's not, the example returns a list of synonyms for the first meaning of the word or phrase.

Sub SelectWord()
    Dim mySynObj As Object
    Dim SList As Variant
    Dim i As Variant
    Set mySynObj = Selection.Range.SynonymInfo
    If mySynObj.Word = "" Then
        MsgBox "Please select a word or phrase"
    Else
        SList = mySynObj.SynonymList(1)
        For i = 1 To UBound(SList)
            MsgBox "A synonym for " & mySynObj.Word & " is " & SList(i)
        Next i
    End If
End Sub
WordBasic Property

Returns an Automation object (Word.Basic) that includes methods for all the WordBasic statements and functions available in Word version 6.0 and Word for Windows 95. Read-only.
Remarks

In Word 2000 and later, when you open a Word version 6.0 or Word for Windows 95 template that contains WordBasic macros, the macros are automatically converted to Visual Basic modules. Each WordBasic statement and function in the macro is converted to the corresponding Word.Basic method.

For information about WordBasic statements and functions, see WordBasic Help in Word version 6.0 or Word for Windows 95.

For information about converting WordBasic to Visual Basic, see Visual Basic Equivalents for WordBasic Commands.
Example

This example uses the Word.Basic object to create a new document in Word version 6.0 or Word for Windows 95 and insert the available font names. Each font name is formatted in its corresponding font.

With WordBasic
  .FileNewDefault
  For aCount = 1 To .CountFonts()
    .Font .[Font$](aCount)
    .Insert .[Font$](aCount)
    .InsertPara
  Next
End With
Words Property

Returns a **Words** collection that represents all the words in a range, selection, or document. Read-only.

**Note** Punctuation and paragraph marks in a document are included in the **Words** collection.

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see [Returning an Object from a Collection](#).
**Example**

This example displays the number of words in the selection. Paragraphs marks, partial words, and punctuation are included in the count.

MsgBox "There are " & Selection.Words.Count & " words."

This example steps through the words in myRange (which spans from the beginning of the active document to the end of the selection) and deletes the word "Franklin" (including the trailing space) wherever it occurs in the range.

Set myRange = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=Selection.End)
For Each aWord In myRange.Words
    If aWord.Text = "Franklin " Then aWord.Delete
Next aWord
**WordWrap Property**

**WordWrap property as it applies to the Cell object.**

**True** if Microsoft Word wraps text to multiple lines and lengthens the cell so that the cell width remains the same. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.WordWrap`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Cell** object.

**WordWrap property as it applies to the Paragraph, ParagraphFormat, Paragraphs, and TextFrame objects.**

**True** if Microsoft Word wraps Latin text in the middle of a word in the specified paragraphs or text frames. This property returns **wdUndefined** if it’s set to **True** for only some of the specified paragraphs or text frames. Read/write **Long**. This usage may not be available to you, depending on the language support (U.S. English, for example) that you’ve selected or installed.

`expression.WordWrap`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of the above objects.
Example

As it applies to the **Cell** object.

This example sets Microsoft Word to wrap text to multiple lines in the third cell of the first table so that the cell's width remains the same.

```
ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Range.Cells(3).WordWrap = True
```

As it applies to the **Paragraph, ParagraphFormat, Paragraphs, and TextFrame** objects.

This example sets Microsoft Word to wrap Latin text in the middle of a word in the first paragraph of the active document.

```
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).WordWrap = True
```
**WPDocNavKeys Property**

**True** to enable in Microsoft Word navigation keys for WordPerfect users. Read/write **Boolean**.

expression.WPDocNavKeys

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns an [Options](#) object.
**Example**

This example sets Word to use WordPerfect navigation keys.

```vba
Sub WPNavKeys()
    Options.WPDocNavKeys = True
End Sub
```

This example returns the status of the Navigation keys for WordPerfect users option on the General tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

```vba
Sub WPKeyStatus()
    Dim bKeyStatus As Boolean

    bKeyStatus = Options.WPDocNavKeys
    MsgBox bKeyStatus
End Sub
```
**WPHelp Property**

**True** if pressing Microsoft Word key combinations that produce actions in WordPerfect displays dialog boxes that describe how to perform the equivalent actions in Word. Read/write **Boolean**.

`expression.WPHelp`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns an **Options** object.
Example

This example toggles WordPerfect help between True and False.

Sub WPHelpToggle()
    Options.WPHelp = Not Options.WPHelp
End Sub

This example displays the status of the Help for WordPerfect users option on the General tab in the Options dialog box (Tools menu).

Sub WPHelpStatus()
    MsgBox Options.WPHelp
End Sub
Wrap Property

Returns or sets what happens if the search begins at a point other than the beginning of the document and the end of the document is reached (or vice versa if Forward is set to False) or if the search text isn't found in the specified selection or range. Read/write WdFindWrap.

WdFindWrap can be one of these WdFindWrap constants.

- **wdFindAsk** After searching the selection or range, Word displays a message asking whether to search the remainder of the document.
- **wdFindContinue** The find operation continues when the beginning or end of the search range is reached.
- **wdFindStop** The find operation ends when the beginning or end of the search range is reached.

expression.Wrap

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Find** object.
Example

The following example searches forward through the document for the word "aspirin." When the end of the document is reached, the search continues at the beginning of the document. If the word "aspirin" is found, it's selected.

Sub WordFind()
    With Selection.Find
        .Forward = True
        .ClearFormatting
        .MatchWholeWord = True
        .MatchCase = False
        .Wrap = wdFindContinue
        .Execute FindText:="aspirin"
    End With
End Sub
WrapAroundText Property

Returns or sets whether text should wrap around the specified rows. Returns **wdUndefined** if only some of the specified rows have wrapping enabled. Can be set to **True** or **False**. Read/write **Long**.

*expression*.WrapAroundText

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a **Rows** object.
Remarks

Setting the WrapAroundText property to False also sets the AllowOverlap property to False. Setting the AllowOverlap property to True also sets the WrapAroundText property to True.
Example

This example sets Microsoft Word to wrap text around the first table in the document.

ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.WrapAroundText = True
WrapFormat Property

Returns a WrapFormat object that contains the properties for wrapping text around the specified shape or shape range. Read-only.
Example

This example adds an oval to the active document and specifies that the
document text wrap around the left and right sides of the square that
circumscribes the oval. The example sets a 0.1-inch margin between the
document text and the top, bottom, left side, and right side of the square.

Set myOval = _
    ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, 36, 36, 90, 50)
With myOval.WrapFormat
    .Type = wdWrapSquare
    .Side = wdWrapBoth
    .DistanceTop = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceBottom = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceLeft = InchesToPoints(0.1)
    .DistanceRight = InchesToPoints(0.1)
End With
WrapToWindow Property

**True** if lines wrap at the right edge of the document window rather than at the right margin or the right column boundary. Read/write **Boolean**.

*expression*. **WrapToWindow**

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **View** object.
Remarks

This property has no effect in print layout or Web layout view.
Example

This example wraps the text to fit within the active window.

With ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.View
    .Type = wdNormalView
    .WrapToWindow = True
End With
WritePassword Property

Sets a password for saving changes to the specified document. Write-only String.

Security   Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.
Example

If the active document isn't already protected against saving changes, this example sets "secret" as the write password for the document.

Set myDoc = ActiveDocument
If myDoc.WriteReserved = False Then myDoc.WritePassword = "secret"
WriteReserved Property

True if the specified document is protected with a write password. Read-only Boolean.
Example

This example displays a message if the active document has a write password.

If ActiveDocument.WriteReserved = True Then
    MsgBox "Changes cannot be made to this document."
End If
WritingStyleList Property

Returns a string array that contains the names of all writing styles available for the specified language. Read-only **Variant**.

`expression.WritingStyleList`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a **Language** object.
Example

This example displays each writing style available for U.S. English. Each writing style and its number in the array are also displayed in the Immediate window of the Visual Basic editor.

Sub WritingStyles()
    Dim WrStyles As Variant
    Dim i As Integer

    WrStyles = Languages(wdEnglishUS).WritingStyleList
    For i = 1 To UBound(WrStyles)
        MsgBox WrStyles(i)
        Debug.Print WrStyles(i) & " [" & Trim(Str$(i)) & "]"
    Next i
End Sub
XMLHideNamespaces Property

Returns a **Boolean** that represents whether to hide the XML namespaces in the list of elements in the **XML Structure** task pane. **True** shows the elements with the XML schema namespace for the element to the right of the element name. **False** does not display the XML schema namespace.

`expression.XMLHideNamespaces`

*expression*  Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.
Remarks

Setting the XMLHideNamespaces property to False may be helpful when multiple schemas that contain similar or identical element names are attached to the same document.
Example

The following example tells Word to not show the XML schema namespace in the active document.

ActiveDocument.XMLHideNamespaces = False
XMLNamespaces Property

Returns an XMLNamespaces collection that represents the XML schemas in the Schema Library.

expression.XMLNamespaces

expression  Required. An expression that returns an Application object.
Example

The following example returns the first schema in the Schema Library.

Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace
Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces.Item(1)
**XMLNode Property**

Returns an `XMLNode` object that represents the XML element for a smart tag.

`expression.XMLNode`

`expression`  Required. An expression that returns a `SmartTag` object.
Remarks

Not all smart tags contain XML nodes; however, the XMLNode property allows developers to access the XML nodes for smart tags that contain XML nodes.
Example

The following example accesses the XML node for the first smart tag in the active document.

Dim objNode As XMLNode
Set objNode = ActiveDocument.SmartTags(1).XMLNode
XMLNodes Property

Returns an XMLNodes collection that represents the collection of all XML elements within a document or in a selection or range— including those elements that are only partially within the selection or range.

expression.XMLNodes

expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example returns the first XML node in the active document.

Dim objNode As XMLNode

Set objNode = ActiveDocument.XMLNodes.Item(1)
XMLParentNode Property

Returns an **(XMLNode)** object that represents the parent node of a selection or range.

*expression(XMLParentNode()*)

*expression* Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

The following example returns the parent node of the selection in the active document.

Dim objNode As XMLNode
Set objNode = Selection.XMLParentNode
XMLSaveDataOnly Property

Sets or returns a `Boolean` that represents whether a document is saved with the XML markup or as text only. `True` indicates that Microsoft Word will save a document with custom XML markup and related content only. `False` indicates that Word will save a document with the full XML markup.

`expression.XMLSaveDataOnly`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.
Example

The following example specifies that the active document is saved with custom XML markup and related content only.

ActiveDocument.XMLSaveDataOnly = True
XMLSaveThroughXSLT Property

Sets or returns a String that specifies the path and file name for the Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) to apply when a user saves a document.

(expression).XMLSaveThroughXSLT

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

The **XMLSaveThroughXSLT** property is only applicable when the **XMLUseXSLTWhenSaving** property is set to **True**. If the **XMLUseXSLTWhenSaving** property is set to **False**, Microsoft Word will ignore the **XMLSaveThroughXSLT** property.
Example

The following example specifies that Word will use an XSLT when saving the active document, and then it specifies which XSLT to use.

```plaintext
ActiveDocument.XMLUseXSLTWhenSaving = True
ActiveDocument.XMLSaveThroughXSLT = "c:\schemas\book.xsl"
```
XMLSchemaReference Property

Returns an XMLSchemaReference object that represents the XML schema to which the specified XMLChildNodeSuggestion object belongs.

expression.XMLSchemaReference

expression Required. An expression that returns an XMLChildNodeSuggestion object.
Example

The following example reloads the schema for the first `XMLChildNodeSuggestion` object in the active document.

Dim objSuggestion As XMLChildNodeSuggestion
Set objSuggestion = ActiveDocument.XMLChildNodeSuggestions.Item(1)
objSuggestion.XMLSchemaReference.Reload
XMLSchemaReferences Property

Returns an XMLSchemaReferences collection that represents the schemas attached to a document.

expression.XMLSchemaReferences

expression  Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

The following example reloads the first schema attached to the active document.

Dim objSchema As XMLSchemaReference
Set objSchema = ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaReferences.Item(1)
objSchema.Reload
XMLSchemaViolations Property

Returns an XMLNodes collection that represents all nodes in the document that have validation errors.

expression.XMLSchemaViolations

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Example

The following example creates a reference to the XML elements in the active document that have validation errors.

Dim objNodes As XMLNodes
Set objNodes = ActiveDocument.XMLSchemaViolations
XMLShowAdvancedErrors Property

Returns or sets a Boolean that represents whether error message text is generated from the built-in Microsoft Word error messages or from the Microsoft XML Core Services (MSXML) 5.0 component included with Office.

`expression.XMLShowAdvancedErrors`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

Using advanced error messages from the MSXML 5.0 component provides more specific error messages. There are approximately 500 error messages provided through the XML Core Services that are accessible when the XMLShowAdvancedErrors property is True.

Word has approximately 50 built-in generic schema errors. When the XMLShowAdvancedErrors property is False, Word uses the built-in error messages for errors generated in XML documents.
**Example**

The following example enables advanced error messages in the active document.

```csharp
ActiveDocument.XMLShowAdvancedErrors = True
```
XMLUseXSLTWhenSaving Property

Returns a Boolean that represents whether to save a document through an Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT). True saves a document through an XSLT.

expression.XMLUseXSLTWhenSaving

expression Required. An expression that returns a Document object.
Remarks

When setting the `XML.UseXSLTWhenSaving` property to `True`, use the `XML.SaveThroughXSLT` property to specify the path and file name of the XSLT to use.
Example

The following example specifies that Microsoft Word will use an XSLT when saving the active document, and then specifies which XSLT to use.

ActiveDocument.xmLUseXSLTWhenSaving = True
ActiveDocument.XMLSaveThroughXSLT = "c:\schemas\book.xslt"
XSLTransforms Property

Returns an XSLTransforms collection that represents the Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT) files specified for use with a schema.

expression.XSLTransforms

expression  Required. An expression that returns an XMLNamespace object.
Example

The following example adds the simplesample.xsl transform to the transforms for the SimpleSample schema.

Dim objSchema As XMLNamespace
Dim objTransform As XSLTransform

Set objSchema = Application.XMLNamespaces("SimpleSample")
Set objTransform = objSchema.XSLTransforms._
.Add("c:\schemas\simplesample.xsl")

Note  The SimpleSample schema is included in the Smart Document Software Development Kit (SDK); however, there is no corresponding simplesample.xsl file. This code was created for example purposes only. For more information, refer to the Smart Document SDK on the Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN) Web site.
Yellow Property

Sets or returns a Long that represents the yellow component of a CMYK color. Read-only.

expression.Yellow

expression   Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

This example creates a new shape, then retrieves the four CMYK values from an existing shape in the active document, and then sets the CMYK fill color of the new shape to the same CMYK values.

Sub ReturnAndSetCMYK()
    Dim lngCyan As Long
    Dim lngMagenta As Long
    Dim lngYellow As Long
    Dim lngBlack As Long
    Dim shpHeart As Shape
    Dim shpStar As Shape

    Set shpHeart = ActiveDocument.Shapes(1)
    Set shpStar = ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddShape _
        (Type:=msoShape5pointStar, Left:=200, _
        Top:=100, Width:=150, Height:=150)

    'Get current shapes CMYK colors
    With shpHeart.Fill.ForeColor
        lngCyan = .Cyan
        lngMagenta = .Magenta
        lngYellow = .Yellow
        lngBlack = .Black
    End With

    'Set new shape to current shapes CMYK colors
    shpStar.Fill.ForeColor.SetCMYK _
        Cyan:=lngCyan, Magenta:=lngMagenta, _
        Yellow:=lngYellow, Black:=lngBlack
End Sub
Zoom Property

Returns a `Zoom` object that represents the magnification for the specified view.

`expression.Zoom`

`expression` Required. An expression that returns one of a `View` object.
Example

This example changes the zoom percentage of each open window to 125 percent.

Sub wndBig()
    Dim wndBig As Window
    For Each wndBig In Windows
        wndBig.View.Zoom.Percentage = 125
    Next wndBig
End Sub

This example changes the zoom percentage of the active window so that the entire width of the text is visible.

Zooms Property

Returns a **Zooms** collection that represents the magnification options for each view (normal view, outline view, print layout view, and so on).

**expression.Zooms**

**expression**  Required. An expression that returns a **Pane** object.
Remarks

For information about returning a single member of a collection, see Returning an Object from a Collection.
Example

This example sets the magnification in normal view to 100 percent for each open window.

Dim wndLoop as Window

For Each wndLoop In Windows
    wndLoop.ActivePane.Zooms(wdNormalView).Percentage = 100
Next wndLoop

This example sets the magnification in print layout view so that an entire page is visible.

ZOrderPosition Property

Returns the position of the specified shape in the z-order. Shapes(1) returns the shape at the back of the z-order, and Shapes(Shapes.Count) returns the shape at the front of the z-order. Read-only Long.

This property is read-only. To set the shape's position in the z-order, use the ZOrder method.
Remarks

A shape's position in the z-order corresponds to the shape's index number in the **Shapes** collection. For example, if there are four shapes on `myDocument`, the expression `myDocument.Shapes(1)` returns the shape at the back of the z-order, and the expression `myDocument.Shapes(4)` returns the shape at the front of the z-order.

Whenever you add a new shape to a collection, it's added to the front of the z-order by default.
Example

This example adds an oval to myDocument and then places the oval second from the back in the z-order if there is at least one other shape on the document.

Set myDocument = ActiveDocument
With myDocument.Shapes.AddShape(msoShapeOval, 100, 100, 100, 300)
    While .ZOrderPosition > 2
        .ZOrder msoSendBackward
    Wend
End With
Close Event

Occurs when a document is closed.

Private Sub Document_Close()
Remarks

If the event procedure is stored in a template, the procedure will run when a new document based on that template is closed and when the template itself is closed (after being opened as a document).

For information about using events with a Document object, see Using Events with the Document Object.
Example

This example makes a backup copy of the document on a file server when the document is closed. (The procedure can be stored in the ThisDocument class module of a document or its attached template.)

Private Sub Document_Close()
  ThisDocument.Save
  ThisDocument.SaveAs "\network\backup" & ThisDocument.Name
End Sub
DocumentBeforeClose Event

Occurs immediately before any open document closes.

Private Sub object_DocumentBeforeClose(ByVal Doc As Document, Cancel As Boolean)

object    An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc      The document that's being closed.

Cancel   False when the event occurs. If the event procedure sets this argument to True, the document doesn't close when the procedure is finished.
Example

This example prompts the user for a yes or no response before closing any document. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_DocumentBeforeClose (ByVal Doc As Document, Cancel As Boolean)
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    intResponse = MsgBox("Do you really 
    & "want to close the document?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbNo Then Cancel = True

End Sub
DocumentBeforePrint Event

Occurs before any open document is printed.

Private Sub object_DocumentBeforePrint(ByVal Doc As Document, Cancel As Boolean)

object An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc The document that's being printed.

Cancel False when the event occurs. If the event procedure sets this argument to True, the document isn't printed when the procedure is finished.
Example

This example prompts the user for a yes or no response before printing any document. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_DocumentBeforePrint _
    (ByVal Doc As Document, _
    Cancel As Boolean)

    Dim intResponse As Integer

    intResponse = MsgBox("Have you checked the " _
        & "printer for letterhead?", _
        vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbNo Then Cancel = True
End Sub
DocumentBeforeSave Event

Occurs before any open document is saved.

Private Sub object_DocumentBeforeSave(ByVal Doc As Document, SaveAsUI As Boolean, Cancel As Boolean)

object       An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc   The document that's being saved.

SaveAsUI   True to display the Save As dialog box.

Cancel    False when the event occurs. If the event procedure sets this argument to True, the document isn't saved when the procedure is finished.
Example

This example prompts the user for a yes or no response before saving any document. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord As Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_DocumentBeforeSave (ByVal Doc As Document, _
    SaveAsUI As Boolean, _
    Cancel As Boolean)

    Dim intResponse As Integer

    intResponse = MsgBox("Do you really want to " _
        & ",
        & "save the document?", _
        vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbNo Then Cancel = True

End Sub
DocumentChange Event

Occurs when a new document is created, when an existing document is opened, or when another document is made the active document.

Private Sub object_DocumentChange()

object  An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.
Example

This example asks the user whether to save all the other open documents when the document focus changes. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

```vba
Public WithEvents appWord As Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_DocumentChange()
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    Dim strName As String
    Dim docLoop As Document

    intResponse = MsgBox("Save all other documents?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        strName = ActiveDocument.Name
        For Each docLoop In Documents
            With docLoop
                If .Name <> strName Then
                    .Save
                End If
            End With
        Next docLoop
    End If
End Sub
```
DocumentOpen Event

Occurs when a document is opened.

**Private Sub object_DocumentOpen(ByVal Doc As Document)**

*object*  An object of type **Application** declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the **Application** object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

*Doc*  The document that's being opened.
Example

This example asks the user whether to save all other open documents when a document is opened. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_DocumentOpen(ByVal Doc As Document)
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    Dim strName As String
    Dim docLoop As Document

    intResponse = MsgBox("Save all other documents?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        strName = ActiveDocument.Name
        For Each docLoop In Documents
            With docLoop
                If .Name <> strName Then
                    .Save
                End If
            End With
        Next docLoop
    End If
End Sub

DocumentSync Event

Occurs when the local copy of a document that is part of a Document Workspace is synchronized with the copy on the server.

**Private Sub** `object_DocumentSync(Doc, SyncEventType)`

`object` An object of type `Application` declared using the ` WithEvents` keyword in a `class module`. For information about using events with the `Application` object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

**Doc** `Document`. The document being synchronized.

**SyncEventType** Required `MsoSyncEventType`. The status of the document synchronization.

`MsoSyncEventType` can be one of the following `msoSyncEventType` constants:

- `msoSyncEventDownloadFailed`
- `msoSyncEventDownloadInitiated`
- `msoSyncEventDownloadNoChange`
- `msoSyncEventDownloadSucceeded`
- `msoSyncEventOffline`
- `msoSyncEventUploadFailed`
- `msoSyncEventUploadInitiated`
- `msoSyncEventUploadSucceeded`
Example

The following example displays a message if the synchronization of a document in a Document Workspace fails.

Private Sub app_DocumentSync(ByVal Doc As Document, _
    ByVal SyncEventType As Office.MsoSyncEventType)
    If SyncEventType = msoSyncEventDownloadFailed Or _
       SyncEventType = msoSyncEventUploadFailed Then
        MsgBox "Document synchronization failed. " & vbCrLf & "Please contact your administrator " & vbCrLf & "or try again later."
    End If
End Sub
**EPostageInsert Event**

Occurs when a user inserts electronic postage into a document.

**Private Sub object_EPostageInsert(ByVal Doc As Document)**

*object* An object of type *Application* declared with events in a *class module*. For information about using events with the *Application* object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

*Doc* The name of the document to which to add electronic postage.
Example

This example displays a message when electronic postage is inserted into a document.

Private Sub AppWord_EPostageInsert(ByVal Doc As Document)
    MsgBox "You just inserted electronic postage into your document.
End Sub
EPostageInsertEx Event

Occurs when a user inserts electronic postage into a document.

expression.EPostageInsertEx(Doc, cpDeliveryAddrStart, cpDeliveryAddrEnd, cpReturnAddrStart, cpReturnAddrEnd, xaWidth, yaHeight, bstrPrinterName, bstrPaperFeed, fPrint, fCancel)

expression An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc Required Document. The document to which electronic postage is being added.

cpDeliveryAddrStart Long. The starting position in the document for the delivery address. Positioning corresponds to the value of the Start property for a Range object.

cpDeliveryAddrEnd Long. The ending position in the document for the delivery address. Positioning corresponds to the value of the End property for a Range object.

cpReturnAddrStart Long. The starting position in the document for the return address. Positioning corresponds to the value of the Start property for a Range object.

cpReturnAddrEnd Long. The ending position in the document for the return address. Positioning corresponds to the value of the End property for a Range object.

xaWidth Long. The width of the envelope in 1/1440-inch units.

yaHeight Long. The height of the envelope in 1/1440-inch units.

bstrPrinterName String. The name of the printer as specified on the Printing Options tab of the Envelope Options dialog box.
**bstrPaperFeed**  **String.** The feed method as specified on the **Printing Options** tab of the **Envelope Options** dialog box.

**fPrint**  **Boolean.** **True** if the user has specified to print the envelope. **False** if the user has specified to insert the envelope into the document.

**fCancel**  **Boolean.** **True** cancels the action the user specified as indicated in the **fPrint** parameter.
Example

The following example displays a message to the user. If the user cancels the message, then the action specified by the user is canceled.

Private Sub App_EPostageInsertEx(ByVal Doc As Document, ByVal cpDeliveryAddrStart As Long, ByVal cpDeliveryAddrEnd As Long, ByVal cpReturnAddrStart As Long, ByVal cpReturnAddrEnd As Long, ByVal xaWidth As Long, ByVal yaHeight As Long, ByVal bstrPrinterName As String, ByVal bstrPaperFeed As String, ByVal fPrint As Boolean, fCancel As Boolean)

    Dim intResponse As Integer

    If fPrint = True Then
        intResponse = MsgBox("Make sure the printer is ready to print 
                         "When the printer is ready, click OK.", vbOKCancel)

        If intResponse = vbCancel Then
            fCancel = True
        End If
    End If
End Sub
EPostagePropertyDialog Event

Occurs when a user clicks the E-postage Properties (Labels and Envelopes dialog box) button or Print Electronic Postage toolbar button. This event allows a third-party software application to intercept and show their properties dialog box.

Private Sub object_EPostagePropertyDialog(ByVal Doc As Document)

object  An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc  The name of the document to which to add electronic postage.
Example

This example displays a message when a user clicks on either the **Add Electronic Postage** or **Print Electronic Postage** button.

Private Sub AppWord_EPostagePropertyDialog(ByVal Doc As Document)
    MsgBox "You have clicked on a button to " & _
    "display the ePostage property dialog box."
End Sub
MailMergeAfterMerge Event

Occurs after all records in a mail merge have merged successfully.

Private Sub object_MailMergeAfterMerge(ByVal Doc As Document, ByVal DocResult As Document)

object An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc The mail merge main document.

DocResult The document created from the mail merge.
Example

This example displays a message stating that all records in the specified document are finished merging. If the document has been merged to a second document, the message includes the name of the new document. This example assumes that you have declared an application variable called MailMergeApp in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word Application object.

Private Sub MailMergeApp_MailMergeAfterMerge(ByVal Doc As Document, ByVal DocResult As Document)
    If DocResult Is Nothing Then
        MsgBox "Your mail merge on " & _
            Doc.Name & " is now finished."
    Else
        MsgBox "Your mail merge on " & _
            Doc.Name & " is now finished and " & _
            DocResult.Name & " has been created."
    End If
End Sub
Show All
MailMergeAfterRecordMerge Event

Occurs after each record in the data source successfully merges in a mail merge.

**Private Sub** *object*_MailMergeAfterRecordMerge(Val *Doc* As Document)

*object*  An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

*Doc*  The mail merge main document.
Example

This example displays a message with the value of the first and second fields in the record that has just finished merging. This example assumes that you have declared an application variable called MailMergeApp in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word Application object.

Private Sub MailMergeApp_MailMergeAfterRecordMerge(ByVal Doc As Document)
    With Doc.MailMerge.DataSource
        MsgBox .DataFields(1).Value & " " & .DataFields(2).Value & " is finished merging."
    End With
End Sub
MailMergeBeforeMerge Event

Occurs when a merge is executed before any records merge.

Private Sub object_MailMergeBeforeMerge(ByVal Doc As Document, ByVal StartRecord As Long, ByVal EndRecord As Long, Cancel As Boolean)

object An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc The mail merge main document.

StartRecord The first record in the data source to include in the mail merge.

EndRecord The last record in the data source to include in the mail merge.

Cancel True stops the mail merge process before it starts.
Example

This example displays a message before the mail merge process begins, asking the user if they want to continue. If the user clicks No, the merge process is cancelled. This example assumes that you have declared an application variable called MailMergeApp in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word **Application** object.

Private Sub MailMergeApp_MailMergeBeforeMerge(ByVal Doc As Document, ByVal StartRecord As Long, ByVal EndRecord As Long, _ Cancel As Boolean)
    Dim intVBAnswer As Integer

    'Request whether the user wants to continue with the merge
    intVBAnswer = MsgBox("Mail Merge for " & _
        Doc.Name & " is now starting. " & _
        "Do you want to continue?", vbYesNo, "MailMergeBeforeMerge Event")

    'If users response to question is No, cancel the merge process
    'and deliver a message to the user stating the merge is cancelled
    If intVBAnswer = vbNo Then
        Cancel = True
        MsgBox "You have cancelled mail merge for " & _
            Doc.Name & "."
    End If

End Sub
MailMergeBeforeRecordMerge Event

Occurs as a merge is executed for the individual records in a merge.

**Private Sub object_MailMergeBeforeRecordMerge(ByVal Doc As Document, Cancel As Boolean)**

*object* An object of type *Application* declared with events in a *class module*. For information about using events with the *Application* object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

*Doc* The mail merge main document.

*Cancel* **True** stops the mail merge process for the current record only before it starts.
**Example**

This example verifies that the length of the postal code, which in this example is field number six, is less than five, and if it is cancels the merge for that record only. This example assumes that you have declared an application variable called MailMergeApp in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word *Application* object.

```vba
Private Sub MailMergeApp_MailMergeBeforeRecordMerge(ByVal Doc As Document, Cancel As Boolean)
    Dim intZipLength As Integer
    'Cancel merge of this record only if 'the zip code is less than five digits
    If intZipLength < 5 Then
        Cancel = True
    End If
End Sub
```
MailMergeDataSourceLoad Event

Occurs when the data source is loaded for a mail merge.

**Private Sub** `object_MailMergeDataSourceLoad(ByVal Doc As Document)`

`object`  An object of type `Application` declared with events in a **class module**. For information about using events with the `Application` object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

`Doc`  The mail merge main document.
**Example**

This example displays a message with the data source file name when the data source starts loading. This example assumes that you have declared an application variable called `MailMergeApp` in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word `Application` object.

```vba
Private Sub MailMergeApp_MailMergeDataSourceLoad(ByVal Doc As Document
    Dim strDSName As String
    Dim intDSLength As Integer
    Dim intDSStart As Integer

    'Extract from the Name property only the filename
    intDSLength = Len(Doc.MailMerge.DataSource.Name)
    intDSStart = InStrRev(Doc.MailMerge.DataSource.Name, ")")
    intDSStart = intDSLength - intDSStart
    strDSName = Right(Doc.MailMerge.DataSource.Name, intDSStart)

    'Deliver a message to user when data source is loading
    MsgBox "Your data source, " & strDSName & ", is now loading."
End Sub
```
MailMergeDataSourceValidate Event

Occurs when a user performs address verification by clicking Validate in the Mail Merge Recipients dialog box.

Private Sub object_MailMergeDataSourceValidate(ByVal Doc As Document, Handled As Boolean)

object An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc The mail merge main document.

Handled True runs the accompanying validation code against the mail merge data source. False cancels the data source validation.
Remarks

If you don't have address verification software installed on your computer, the `MailMergeDataSourceValidate` event allows you to create simple filtering routines, such as looping through records to check the postal codes and removing any that are non-U.S. Non-U.S. users can filter out all U.S. postal codes by modifying the code sample below and using Microsoft Visual Basic commands to search for text or special characters.
Example

This example displays a message, asking if addresses in the data source should be validated. This example assumes that the postal codes are U.S. ZIP Codes and that you have declared an application variable called MailMergeApp in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word Application object. (You could modify this example to filter for international postal codes or for U.S. ZIP codes that have an appended 4-digit locator code.)

Private Sub MailMergeApp.MailMergeDataSourceValidate(ByVal Doc As Document, _
    Handled As Boolean)

    Dim intCount As Integer

    Handled = True

    On Error Resume Next

    With Doc.MailMerge.DataSource

        'Set the active record equal to the first record in the data
        .ActiveRecord = wdFirstRecord
        Do
            intCount = intCount + 1

            'Set the condition that field six must be greater than or equal to five
            If Len(.DataFields(6).Value) < 5 Then

                'Exclude the record if field six is less than five digits
                .Included = False

                'Mark the record as containing an invalid address field
                .InvalidAddress = True

                'Specify the comment attached to the record explaining why the record was excluded from the mail merge
                .InvalidComments = "The zip code for this record is & " & "less than five digits. It will be removed " _ & "from the mail merge process."

            End If

        'Move the record to the next record in the data source
        .ActiveRecord = wdNextRecord

    End With

End Sub
'End the loop when the counter variable
'equals the number of records in the data source
Loop Until intCount = .RecordCount
End With

End Sub
MailMergeWizardSendToCustom Event

Occurs when the custom button is clicked on step six of the Mail Merge Wizard.

Private Sub object_MailMergeWizardSendToCustom(ByVal Doc As Document)

object An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc The mail merge main document.
Remarks

Use the `ShowSendToCustom` property to create a custom button on the sixth step of the Mail Merge Wizard.
Example

This example executes a merge to a fax machine when a user clicks the custom destination button. This example assumes that the user has access to a custom destination button, fax numbers are included for each record in the data source, and an application variable called MailMergeApp has been declared and set equal to the Word Application object.

Private Sub MailMergeApp.MailMergeWizardSendToCustom(ByVal Doc As Do
    With Doc.MailMerge
        .Destination = wdSendToFax
        .Execute
    End With
End Sub
MailMergeWizardStateChange Event

Occurs when a user changes from a specified step to a specified step in the Mail Merge Wizard.

Private Sub object_MailMergeWizardStateChange(ByVal Doc As Document, FromState As Long, ToState As Long, Handled As Boolean)

object An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc The mail merge main document.

FromState The Mail Merge Wizard step from which a user is moving.

ToState The Mail Merge Wizard step to which a user is moving.

Handled True moves the user to the next step. False for the user to remain at the current step.
Example

This example displays a message when a user moves from step three of the Mail Merge Wizard to step four. Based on the answer to the message, the user will either move to step four or remain at step three. This example assumes that you have declared an application variable called MailMergeApp in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word Application object.

Private Sub MailMergeApp_MailMergeWizardStateChange(ByVal Doc As Document, FromState As Long, ToState As Long, Handled As Boolean)
    Dim intVBAnswer As Integer
    FromState = 3
    ToState = 4

    'Display a message when moving from step three to step four
    intVBAnswer = MsgBox("Have you selected all of your recipients?", vbYesNo, "Wizard State Event!")

    If intVBAnswer = vbYes Then
        'Continue on to step four
        Handled = True
    Else
        'Return to step three
        MsgBox "Please select all recipients to whom " & _
        "you want to send this letter."
        Handled = False
    End If
End Sub
New Event

Occurs when a new document based on the template is created. A procedure for the New event will run only if it is stored in a template.

Private Sub Document_New()
Remarks

For information about using events with the Document object, see Using Events with the Document Object.
Example

This example asks the user whether to save all other open documents when a new document based on the template is created. (This procedure is stored in the ThisDocument class module of a template, not a document.)

Private Sub Document_New()
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    Dim strName As String
    Dim docLoop As Document

    intResponse = MsgBox("Save all other documents?", vbYesNo)
    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        strName = ActiveDocument.Name
        For Each docLoop In Application.Documents
            With docLoop
                If .Name <> strName Then
                    .Save
                End If
            End With
        Next docLoop
    End If
End Sub
NewDocument Event

Occurs when a new document is created.

**Private Sub object_NewDocument(ByVal Doc As Document)**

*object*   An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the Application object, see *Using Events with the Application Object*.

*Doc*   The new document.
Example

This example asks the user whether to save all other open documents when a new document is created. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_NewDocument(ByVal Doc As Document)
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    Dim strName As String
    Dim docLoop As Document

    intResponse = MsgBox("Save all other documents?", vbYesNo)

    If intResponse = vbYes Then
        strName = ActiveDocument.Name
        For Each docLoop In Documents
            With docLoop
                If .Name <> strName Then
                    .Save
                End If
            End With
        Next docLoop
    End If
End Sub
Open Event

Occurs when a document is opened.

Private Sub Document_Open()
Remarks

If the event procedure is stored in a template, the procedure will run when a new document based on that template is opened and when the template itself is opened as a document.

For information about using events with the Document object, see Using Events with the Document Object.
Example

This example displays a message when a document is opened. (The procedure can be stored in the ThisDocument class module of a document or its attached template.)

Private Sub Document_Open()
    MsgBox "This document is copyrighted."
End Sub
Quit Event

Occurs when the user quits Word.

**Private Sub** `object.Quit()`

_A object of type_ **Application** _declared with events in a class module._ For information about using events with the **Application** object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).
Example

This example ensures that the **Standard** and **Formatting** toolbars are visible before the user quits Word. As a result, when Word is started again, the **Standard** and **Formatting** toolbars will be visible.

This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see [Using Events with the Application Object](#) for directions on how to accomplish this.

```vba
Public WithEvents appWord As Word.Application

Private Sub appWord.Quit()
    CommandBars("Standard").Visible = True
    CommandBars("Formatting").Visible = True
End Sub
```
Sync Event

Occurs when the local copy of a document that is part of a Document Workspace is synchronized with the copy on the server.

Private Sub object_Sync(SyncEventType)

object An object of type Document declared using the WithEvents keyword in a class module. For information about using events with the Document object, see Using Events with the Document Object.

SyncEventType MsoSyncEventType. The status of the document synchronization.

MsoSyncEventType can be one of the following msoSyncEventType constants:

msoSyncEventDownloadFailed
msoSyncEventDownloadInitiated
msoSyncEventDownloadNoChange
msoSyncEventDownloadSucceeded
msoSyncEventOffline
msoSyncEventUploadFailed
msoSyncEventUploadInitiated
msoSyncEventUploadSucceeded
Example

The following example displays a message if the synchronization of a document in a Document Workspace fails.

Private Sub Document_Sync(ByVal SyncEventType As Office.MsoSyncEventType)
    If SyncEventType = msoSyncEventDownloadFailed Or _
       SyncEventType = msoSyncEventUploadFailed Then
        MsgBox "Document synchronization failed. " & _
            "Please contact your administrator " & vbCrLf & _
            "or try again later."
    End If
End Sub
WindowActivate Event

Occurs when any document window is activated.

Private Sub object_WindowActivate(ByVal Doc As Word.Document, ByVal Wn As Word.Window)

object An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the Application object or the Document object, see Using Events with the Application Object or Using Events with the Document Object.

Doc Used only with the Application object. The document displayed in the activated window.

Wn The window that's being activated.
Example

This example maximizes any document window when it's activated. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_WindowActivate (ByVal Wn As Word.Window)
    Wn.WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize
End Sub
WindowBeforeDoubleClick Event

Occurs when the editing area of a document window is double-clicked, before the default double-click action.

Private Sub object_WindowBeforeDoubleClick(ByVal Sel As Selection, Cancel As Boolean)

object   An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Sel   The current selection.

Cancel   False when the event occurs. If the event procedure sets this argument to True, the default double-click action does not occur when the procedure is finished.
Example

This example prompts the user for a yes or no response before executing the default double-click action. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_WindowBeforeDoubleClick (ByVal Sel As Selection, Cancel As Boolean)
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    intResponse = MsgBox("Selection = " & Sel & vbCrLf & vbCrLf & "Continue with operation on this selection?", _
                    vbYesNo)
    If intResponse = vbNo Then Cancel = True
End Sub
WindowBeforeRightClick Event

Occurs when the editing area of a document window is right-clicked, before the default right-click action.

**Private Sub** `object_WindowBeforeRightClick(ByVal Sel As Selection, Cancel As Boolean)`

`object`  An object of type `Application` declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the `Application` object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

`Sel`  The current selection.

`Cancel`  *False* when the event occurs. If the event procedure sets this argument to *True*, the default right-click action does not occur when the procedure is finished.
Example

This example prompts the user for a yes or no response before executing the default right-click action. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord As Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_WindowBeforeRightClick(ByVal Sel As Selection, Cancel As Boolean)
    Dim intResponse As Integer

    intResponse = MsgBox("Selection = " & Sel & vbCrLf & vbCrLf & "Continue with operation on this selection?", _
                          vbCrLfYesNo)
    If intResponse = vbCrLfNo Then Cancel = True

End Sub
WindowDeactivate Event

Occurs when any document window is deactivated.

**Private Sub object_WindowDeactivate(ByVal Doc As Word.Document, ByVal Wn As Word.Window)**

*object*  An object of type **Application** declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the **Application** object or the **Document** object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#) or [Using Events with the Document Object](#).

*Doc*  Used only with the **Application** object. The document displayed in the deactivated window.

*Wn*  The deactivated window.
Example

This example minimizes any document window when it's deactivated. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_WindowDeactivate _
    (ByVal Wn As Word.Window)
    Wn.WindowState = wdWindowStateMinimize
End Sub
WindowSelectionChangeEvent

Occurs when the selection changes in the active document window.

**Private Sub object_WindowSelectionChangeEvent(ByVal Sel As Selection)**

*object*  An object of type **Application** declared with events in a class module. For more information about using events with the **Application** object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

*Sel*  The new selection.
Example

This example applies bold formatting to the new selection. This code must be placed in a class module, and an instance of the class must be correctly initialized in order to see this example work; see Using Events with the Application Object for directions on how to accomplish this.

Public WithEvents appWord as Word.Application

Private Sub appWord_WindowSelectionChange _
    (ByVal Sel As Selection)
    Sel.Font.Bold = True
End Sub
WindowSize Event

Occurs when the application window is resized or moved.

Private Sub object_WindowSize(ByVal Doc As Document, ByVal Wn As Window)

object  An object of type Application declared with events in a class module. For information about using events with the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.

Doc  The document in the window being sized.

Wn  The window being sized.
Example

This example displays a message every time the Microsoft Word application window is moved or resized. This example assumes that you have declared an application variable called "WordApp" in your general declarations and have set the variable equal to the Word Application object.

Private Sub WordApp_WindowSize(ByVal Doc As Document, _
    ByVal Wn As Window)
    MsgBox "You have just resized or moved your window."
End Sub
XMLAfterInsert Event

Occurs when a user adds a new XML element to a document. If more than one element is added to the document at the same time (for example, when cutting and pasting XML), the event fires for each element that is inserted.

**Private Sub** object.XMLAfterInsert(NewXMLNode, InUndoRedo)

*object*  An object of type **Document** that has been declared by using the **WithEvents** keyword in a class module. For information about using events with a **Document** object, see Using Events with the Document Object.

*NewXMLNode* **XMLNode**. The newly added XML node.

*InUndoRedo* **Boolean**. **True** indicates the action was performed using the Undo or Redo feature in Microsoft Word.
Remarks

If the InUndoRedo parameter is **True**, never change the XML in a document while the XMLAfterInsert and XMLBeforeDelete events are running.

If the InUndoRedo parameter is **False**, you can insert and delete the XML in the document, but be careful that the XMLAfterInsert and XMLBeforeDelete events will not try to cancel each other out, causing an infinite loop. You can prevent infinite loops by using a global **Boolean** variable and check for that at the beginning of the error handler, as shown in the following example.

Dim blnIsXMLInsertRunning As Boolean

Private Sub Document_XMLAfterInsert(ByVal DeletedRange As Range, ByVal OldXMLNode As XMLNode, ByVal InUndoRedo As Boolean)
    If blnIsXMLInsertRunning = False Then
        blnIsXMLInsertRunning = True
        'Insert your event code here.
    Else
        Exit Sub
    End If
End Sub
**Example**

The following example validates a newly added node and if the node is not valid, displays a message describing the validation error.

```vba
Private Sub Document_XMLOrAfterInsert(ByVal NewXMLNode As XMLNode, ByVal InUndoRedo As Boolean)
    NewXMLNode.Validate
    If NewXMLNode.ValidationStatus <> wdXMLValidationStatusOK Then
        MsgBox NewXMLNode.ValidationErrorText
    End If
End Sub
```
**XMLBeforeDelete Event**

Occurs when a user deletes an XML element from a document. If more than one element is deleted from the document at the same time (for example, when cutting and pasting XML), the event fires for each element that is deleted.

**Private Sub** `object_XMLBeforeDelete(DeletedRange, OldXMLNode, InUndoRedo)`

`object` . An object of type **Document** that has been declared by using the **WithEvents** keyword in a class module. For information about using events with a **Document** object, see **Using Events with the Document Object**.

`expression` Required. An expression that returns a **Document** object.

**DeletedRange** **Range** object. The contents of the XML element being deleted. If only an element is deleted and not associated text, the **DeletedRange** parameter will not exist and will, therefore, be set to **Nothing**.

**OldXMLNode** **XMLNode** object. The node that is being deleted.

**InUndoRedo** **Boolean**. **True** indicates the action was performed using the **Undo** or **Redo** feature in Microsoft Word.
### Remarks

If the `InUndoRedo` parameter is **True**, never change the XML in a document while the `XMLAfterInsert` and `XMLBeforeDelete` events are running.

If the `InUndoRedo` parameter is **False**, you can insert and delete the XML in the document— but be careful that the `XMLAfterInsert` and `XMLBeforeDelete` events will not try to cancel each other out, causing an infinite loop. You can prevent infinite loops by using a global `Boolean` variable and check for that at the beginning of the error handler, as shown in the following example.

```vba
Dim blnIsXMLDeleteRunning As Boolean

Private Sub Document_XMLBeforeDelete(ByVal DeletedRange As Range, _
    ByVal OldXMLNode As XMLNode, ByVal InUndoRedo As Boolean)
    If blnIsXMLDeleteRunning = False Then
        blnIsXMLDeleteRunning = True
        'Insert your event code here.
    Else
        Exit Sub
    End If
End Sub
```
Example

The following example runs when an XML element is deleted. If the element contains text, a message is displayed asking whether the user wants to delete the text the element contains. If the user responds by clicking No, the contents of the element are copied to the clipboard.

Private Sub Document/XMLBeforeDelete(ByVal DeletedRange As Range, ByVal OldXMLNode As XMLNode, ByVal InUndoRedo As Boolean)
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    If InUndoRedo = False Then
        If Not DeletedRange Is Nothing Then
            intResponse = MsgBox("Are you sure you want to delete the text?", vbYesNo)
            If intResponse = vbNo Then
                DeletedRange.Copy
                MsgBox "The text has been copied to the clipboard."
                "Position your cursor where you want to insert it and click Paste on the Edit menu."
            End If
        End If
    End If
End Sub
XMLSelectionChange Event

Occurs when the parent XML node of the current selection changes.

**Private Sub** `object_XMLSelectionChange(Sel, OldXMLNode, NewXMLNode, Reason)`

*object*  An object of type **Application** that has been declared in a class module by using the ** WithEvents** keyword. For more information about using events with the **Application** object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

*Sel*  **Selection.** The text selected, including XML elements. If no text is selected, the *Sel* parameter returns either nothing or the first character to the right of the insertion point.

*OldXMLNode*  **XMLNode.** The XML node from which the insertion point is moving.

*NewXMLNode*  **XMLNode.** The XML node to which the insertion point is moving.

*Reason*  **Required Long.** The reason why the selection has changed. Can be any of the **wdXMLSelectionChange** constants.

**wdXMLSelectionChange** can be any of the following **wdXMLSelectionChange** constants.

- **wdXMLSelectionChangeReasonDelete** Selection has been deleted.
- **wdXMLSelectionChangeReasonInsert** Text has been inserted into the selection.
- **wdXMLSelectionChangeReasonMove** Insertion point has been moved.
Example

The following example validates a newly added XML element when a new element is inserted into the document.

```vbnet
Private Sub Wrd_XMLSelectionChange(ByVal Sel As Selection, _
    ByVal OldXMLNode As XMLNode, ByVal NewXMLNode As XMLNode, _
    Reason As Long)
    Dim intResponse As Integer
    If Reason = wdXMLSelectionChangeReasonInsert Then
        If Not NewXMLNode Is Nothing Then
            NewXMLNode.Validate
        End If
    End If
End Sub
```
XMLValidationError Event

Occurs when there is a validation error in the document.

**Private Sub** `object_XMLValidationError(XMLNode)`

*object*  An object of type **Application** that has been declared in a class module by using the **WithEvents** keyword. For more information about using events with the **Application** object, see [Using Events with the Application Object](#).

*XMLNode*  **XMLNode**. The XML element that is invalid.
Example

The following example displays an error message to the user when a node is invalid.

Private Sub Wrd_XMLValidationError(ByVal XMLNode As XMLNode)
    MsgBox "The " & UCase(XMLNode.BaseName) & " element is invalid."
    vbCrLf & XMLNode.ValidationErrorText
End Sub
Word Enumerated Constants

This topic provides a list of all enumerated constants in the Microsoft Word object model.

**WdAlertLevel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdAlertsAll</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAlertsMessageBox</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAlertsNone</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**WdAnimation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdAnimationBlinkingBackground</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAnimationLasVegasLights</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAnimationMarchingBlackAnts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAnimationMarchingRedAnts</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAnimationNone</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAnimationShimmer</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdAnimationSparkleText</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WdArabicNumeral**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdNumeralArabic</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdNumeralContext</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdNumeralHindi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdNumeralSystem</td>
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</table>

**WdAraSpeller**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdBoth</td>
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</tr>
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<td>wdFinalYaa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdInitialAlef</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdNone</td>
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**WdArrangeStyle**

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<tr>
<td>wdIcons</td>
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<td>wdTiled</td>
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**WdAutoFitBehavior**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdAutoFitContent</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdAutoFitFixed</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdAutoFitWindow</td>
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**WdAutoMacros**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>wdAutoExec</td>
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<td>wdAutoExit</td>
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<td>wdAutoNew</td>
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<td>wdAutoSync</td>
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**WdAutoVersions**

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### WdBaselineAlignment

<table>
<thead>
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<td>wdBaselineAlignBaseline</td>
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<td>wdBaselineAlignCenter</td>
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<td>wdBaselineAlignFarEast50</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdBaselineAlignTop</td>
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### WdBookmarkSortBy

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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>wdSortByName</td>
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### WdBorderDistanceFrom

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<th>Constant</th>
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<tr>
<td>wdBorderDistanceFromText</td>
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</table>

### WdBorderType

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<tr>
<td>wdBorderDiagonalUp</td>
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<td>wdBorderHorizontal</td>
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<td>wdBorderRight</td>
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<td>wdBorderTop</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdBorderVertical</td>
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### WdBreakType
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<td>wdPageBreak</td>
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<table>
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<th>WdBrowserLevel</th>
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<td>WdBrowseEndnote</td>
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<td>WdBrowseField</td>
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wdGraphicsFiltersPath 10
wdPicturesPath 1
wdProgramPath 9
wdProofingToolsPath 12
wdStartupPath 8
wdStyleGalleryPath 15
wdTempFilePath 13
wdTextConvertersPath 11
wdToolsPath 6
wdTutorialPath 7
wdUserOptionsPath 4
wdUserTemplatesPath 2
wdWorkgroupTemplatesPath 3

WdDefaultListBehavior

Constant Value
wdWord10ListBehavior 2
wdWord8ListBehavior 0
wdWord9ListBehavior 1

WdDefaultTableBehavior

Constant Value
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wdWord9TableBehavior 1

WdDeleteCells

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**WdDeleteCellsShiftLeft**  0  
**WdDeleteCellsShiftUp**  1  

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wdSpellingMedical  7
wdThesaurus        2

WdDisableFeaturesIntroducedAfter

Constant Value
wd70    0
wd70FE  1
wd80    2

WdDocumentDirection

Constant Value
wdLeftToRight 0
wdRightToLeft 1

WdDocumentKind

Constant Value
wdDocumentEmail  2
wdDocumentLetter 1
wdDocumentNotSpecified 0

WdDocumentMedium

Constant Value
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wdEmailMessage 0
wdWebPage  2

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wdFieldData 40
wdFieldDatabase 78
wdFieldDate 31
wdFieldDDE 45
wdFieldDDEAuto 46
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wdFieldDocVariable 64
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### WdIndexFilter

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**WdListLevelAlignment**

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**WdListNumberStyle**

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<td>wdEMail</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdEnvelopes</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdFax</td>
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**WdMailSystem**

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<td>wdCompany</td>
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wdMiddleName 4
wdNickname 7
wdPostalCode 14
wdRubyFirstName 27
wdRubyLastName 28
wdSpouseCourtesyTitle 22
wdSpouseFirstName 23
wdSpouseLastName 25
wdSpouseMiddleName 24
wdSpouseNickname 26
wdState 13
wdSuffix 6
wdUniqueIdentifier 1
wdWebPageURL 21

**WdMeasurementUnits**

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<td>wdMergeSubTypeOutlook</td>
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WdMergeSubTypeWord2000 8
WdMergeSubTypeWorks 4

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wdMergeTargetCurrent 1
wdMergeTargetNew 2
wdMergeTargetSelected 0

WdMonthNames
Constant Value
wdMonthNamesArabic 0
wdMonthNamesEnglish 1
wdMonthNamesFrench 2

WdMovementType
Constant Value
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wdMove 0

WdMultipleWordConversionsMode
Constant Value
wdHangulToHanja 0
wdHanjaToHangul 1

WdNewDocumentType
Constant Value
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wdPreposition  6
wdPronoun  4
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**WdPasteDataType**

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### WdProofreadingErrorType

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wdFormatPlainText 22
wdFormatSurroundingFormattingWithEmphasis 20
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wdListContinueNumbering 7
wdListDontMerge 25
wdListRestartNumbering 8
wdPasteDefault 0
wdSingleCellTable 6
wdSingleCellText 5
wdTableAppendTable 10
wdTableInsertAsRows 11
wdTableOriginalFormatting 12
wdTableOverwriteCells 23

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| **WdRevisionsWrap** |  |
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### WdRevisionType

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### WdRoutingSlipStatus

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**WdRowAlignment**

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**WdRowHeightRule**

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**WdRulerStyle**

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**WdSalutationType**
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**WdSpellingWordType**

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**WdTwoLinesInOneType**

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wdDialogEditPasteSpecial 111
wdDialogEditPublishOptions 735
wdDialogEditReplace 117
wdDialogEditStyle 120
wdDialogEditSubscribeOptions 736
wdDialogEditSubscribeTo 733
wdDialogEditTOACategory 625
wdDialogEmailOptions 863
wdDialogFileDocumentLayout 178
wdDialogFileFind 99
wdDialogFileMacCustomPageSetupGX 737
wdDialogFileMacPageSetup 685
wdDialogFileMacPageSetupGX 444
wdDialogFileNew 79
wdDialogFileOpen 80
wdDialogFilePageSetup 178
wdDialogFilePrint 88
wdDialogFilePrintOneCopy 445
wdDialogFilePrintSetup 97
wdDialogFileRoutingSlip 624
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wdDialogFitText 983
wdDialogFontSubstitution 581
wdDialogHelpWordPerfectHelpOptions 511
wdDialogHorizontalInVertical 1160
wdDialogIMESetDefault 1094
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wdDialogInsertAutoCaption 359
wdDialogInsertBookmark 168
wdDialogInsertBreak 159
wdDialogInsertCaption 357
wdDialogInsertCaptionNumbering 358
wdDialogInsertCrossReference 367
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wdDialogInsertDateTime 165
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wdDialogInsertFile 164
wdDialogInsertFootnote 370
wdDialogInsertFormField 483
wdDialogInsertHyperlink 925
wdDialogInsertIndex 170
wdDialogInsertIndexAndTables 473
wdDialogInsertMergeField 167
wdDialogInsertNumber 812
wdDialogInsertObject 172
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wdDialogInsertPicture 163
wdDialogInsertSubdocument 583
wdDialogInsertSymbol 162
wdDialogInsertTableOfAuthorities 471
wdDialogInsertTableOfContents 171
wdDialogInsertTableOfFigures 472
wdDialogInsertWebComponent 1324
wdDialogLetterWizard 821
wdDialogListCommands 723
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wdDialogMailMergeCheck 677
wdDialogMailMergeCreateDataSource 642
wdDialogMailMergeCreateHeaderSource 643
wdDialogMailMergeFieldMapping 1304
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wdDialogMailMergeFindRecord 569
wdDialogMailMergeHelper 680
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wdDialogMailMergeInsertAsk 4047
wdDialogMailMergeInsertFields 1307
wdDialogMailMergeInsertFillIn 4048
wdDialogMailMergeInsertGreetingLine 1306
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wdDialogMailMergeInsertSet 4054
wdDialogMailMergeInsertSkipIf 4055
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wdDialogMailMergeOpenHeaderSource 82
wdDialogMailMergeQueryOptions 681
wdDialogMailMergeRecipients 1308
wdDialogMailMergeSetDocumentType 1339
wdDialogMailMergeUseAddressBook 779
wdDialogMarkCitation 463
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wdDialogMarkTableOfContentsEntry 442
wdDialogMyPermission 1437
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wdDialogOrganizer 222
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wdDialogTableFormatCell 612
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wdDialogTableInsertRow 131
wdDialogTableInsertTable 129
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wdDialogTableOfContentsOptions 470
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wdDialogTableSplitCells 137
wdDialogTableTableOptions 1080
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wdDialogTableWrapping 854
wdDialogTCSCSTranslator 1156
wdDialogTextToTable 127
wdDialogToolsAcceptRejectChanges 506
wdDialogToolsAdvancedSettings 206
wdDialogToolsAutoCorrect 378
wdDialogToolsAutoCorrectExceptions 762
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wdDialogToolsAutoSummarize 874
wdDialogToolsBulletsNumbers 196
wdDialogToolsCompareDocuments 198
wdDialogToolsCreateDirectory 833
wdDialogToolsCreateEnvelope 173
wdDialogToolsCreateLabels 489
wdDialogToolsCustomize 152
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wdDialogToolsCustomizeMenuBar 615
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wdDialogToolsDictionary 989
wdDialogToolsEnvelopesAndLabels 607
wdDialogToolsGrammarSettings 885
wdDialogToolsHangulHanjaConversion 784
wdDialogToolsHighlightChanges 197
wdDialogToolsHyphenation 195
wdDialogToolsLanguage 188
wdDialogToolsMacro 215
wdDialogToolsMacroRecord 214
wdDialogToolsManageFields 631
wdDialogToolsMergeDocuments 435
wdDialogToolsOptions 974
wdDialogToolsOptionsAutoFormat 959
wdDialogToolsOptionsAutoFormatAsYouType 778
wdDialogToolsOptionsBidi 1029
wdDialogToolsOptionsCompatibility 525
wdDialogToolsOptionsEdit 224
wdDialogToolsOptionsEditCopyPaste 1356
wdDialogToolsOptionsFileLocations 225
wdDialogToolsOptionsFuzzy 790
wdDialogToolsOptionsGeneral 203
wdDialogToolsOptionsPrint 208
wdDialogToolsOptionsSave 209
wdDialogToolsOptionsSecurity 1361
wdDialogToolsOptionsSmartTag 1395
wdDialogToolsOptionsSpellingAndGrammar 211
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wdDialogUpdateTOC | 331
wdDialogViewZoom | 577
wdDialogWebOptions | 898
wdDialogWindowActivate | 220
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogEmailOptionsTabQuoting</td>
<td>1900002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogEmailOptionsTabSignature</td>
<td>1900000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogEmailOptionsTabStationary</td>
<td>1900001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogFilePageSetupTabCharsLines</td>
<td>150004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogFilePageSetupTabLayout</td>
<td>150003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogFilePageSetupTabMargins</td>
<td>150000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogFilePageSetupTabPaper</td>
<td>150001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogFormatBordersAndShadingTabBorders</td>
<td>700000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogFormatBordersAndShadingTabPageBorder</td>
<td>700001</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdDialogFormatBordersAndShadingTabShading</td>
<td>700002</td>
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<td>wdDialogFormatBulletsAndNumberingTabBulleted</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdDialogFormatBulletsAndNumberingTabNumbered</td>
<td>1500001</td>
</tr>
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<td>wdDialogFormatBulletsAndNumberingTabOutlineNumbered</td>
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wdDialogTablePropertiesTabTable 1800000
wdDialogTemplates 2100000
wdDialogTemplatesLinkedCSS 2100003
wdDialogTemplatesSolutions 2100003
wdDialogTemplatesXMLExpansionPacks 2100002
wdDialogTemplatesXMLSchema 2100001
wdDialogToolsAutoCorrectExceptionsTabFirstLetter 1400000
wdDialogToolsAutoCorrectExceptionsTabHangulAndAlphabet 1400002
wdDialogToolsAutoCorrectExceptionsTabIac 1400003
wdDialogToolsAutoCorrectExceptionsTabInitialCaps 1400001
wdDialogToolsAutoManagerTabAutoCorrect 1700000
wdDialogToolsAutoManagerTabAutoFormat 1700003
wdDialogToolsAutoManagerTabAutoFormatAsYouType 1700001
wdDialogToolsAutoManagerTabAutoText 1700002
wdDialogToolsAutoManagerTabSmartTags 1700004
wdDialogToolsEnvelopesAndLabelsTabEnvelopes 800000
wdDialogToolsEnvelopesAndLabelsTabLabels 800001
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabAcetate 1266
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabBidi 1029
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabCompatibility 525
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabEdit 224
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabFileLocations 225
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabFuzzy 790
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabGeneral 203
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabHangulHanjaConversion 786
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabPrint 208
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabProofread 211
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabSave 209
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabSecurity 1361
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabTrackChanges 386
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabTypography 739
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabUserInfo 213
wdDialogToolsOptionsTabView 204
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>wdDialogWebOptionsBrowsers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogWebOptionsEncoding</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogWebOptionsFiles</td>
<td>2000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogWebOptionsFonts</td>
<td>2000004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdDialogWebOptionsGeneral</td>
<td>2000000</td>
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<tr>
<td>wdDialogWebOptionsPictures</td>
<td>2000002</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### WdWrapSideType

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapBoth</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapLargest</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapLeft</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapRight</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WdWrapType

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapInline</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapNone</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapSquare</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapThrough</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapTight</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapTopBottom</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WdWrapTypeMerged

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapMergeBehind</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapMergeFront</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapMergeInline</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapMergeSquare</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapMergeThrough</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdWrapMergeTight</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wdWrapMergeTopBottom 6

**WdXMLNodeLevel**

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<th>Constant</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLNodeLevelCell</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLNodeLevelParagraph</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLNodeLevelRow</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WdXMLNodeType**

<table>
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<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>wdXMLNodeElement</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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**WdXMLSelectionChangeReason**

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<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLSelectionChangeReasonDelete</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLSelectionChangeReasonInsert</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLSelectionChangeReasonMove</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WdXMLSetValidationStatus**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLSetValidationStatusCustom</td>
<td>-1072898048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLSetValidationStatusOK</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WdXMLValidationStatus**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>-1072898048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wdXMLValidationStatusOK</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Word Object Model (Bookmark)
- TablesOfFigures
- Variables
- Versions
- WebOptions
- Windows
- XMLChildNodeSuggestions
- XMLSchemaReferences
- Editors
- EndnoteOptions
- Endnotes
- Fields
- Find
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  - Replacement
- Font
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- ListParagraphs
- PageSetup
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XMLNodes
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- Bookmarks
- Borders
- Cells
- Characters
- Columns
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  - Email
  - Envelope
  - Frameset
  - Indexes
  - Lists
  - ListTemplates
  - Mailer
  - MailMerge
  - RoutingSlip
  - Shape
  - Shapes
  - StoryRanges
  - Styles
  - StyleSheets
  - TablesOfAuthorities
  - TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories
  - TablesOfContents
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  Column
    Cells
Range
  Bookmarks
  Cells
  Characters
  Comments
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  Email
  Envelope
  Frameset
  Indexes
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  ListTemplates
  Mailer
  MailMerge
  RoutingSlip
  Shape
  Shapes
  StoryRanges
  Styles
  StyleSheets
  TablesOfAuthorities
  TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories
TablesOfContents
- TablesOfFigures
- Variables
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- Editors
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- Fields
- Find
  - Frame
  - Replacement
- Font
- FootnoteOptions
- Footnotes
- FormFields
- Frames
- HTMLDivisions
- Hyperlinks
- InlineShapes
- ListFormat
  - InlineShape
  - List
  - ListTemplate
- ListParagraphs
- PageSetup
  - LineNumbering
Displaying Built-in Word Dialog Boxes

This topic contains the following information and examples:

- Showing a built-in dialog box
- Returning and changing dialog box settings
- Checking how a dialog box was closed
Showing a built-in dialog box

You can display a built-in dialog box to get user input or to control Microsoft Word by using Visual Basic for Applications. The `Show` method of the `Dialog` object displays and executes any action taken in a built-in Word dialog box. To access a particular built-in Word dialog box, you specify a `WdWordDialog` constant with the `Dialogs` property. For example, the following macro instruction displays the `Open` dialog box (`wdDialogFileOpen`).

```vba
Sub ShowOpenDialog()
    Dialogs(wdDialogFileOpen).Show
End Sub
```

If a file is selected and `OK` is clicked, the file is opened (the action is executed). The following example displays the `Print` dialog box (`wdDialogFilePrint`).

```vba
Sub ShowPrintDialog()
    Dialogs(wdDialogFilePrint).Show
End Sub
```

Set the `DefaultTab` property to access a particular tab in a Word dialog box. The following example displays the `Page Border` tab in the `Borders and Shading` dialog box (Format menu).

```vba
Sub ShowBorderDialog()
    With Dialogs(wdDialogFormatBordersAndShading)
    .DefaultTab = wdDialogFormatBordersAndShadingTabPageBorder
    .Show
    End With
End Sub
```

The `Display` method displays a dialog box without executing the actions taken in the dialog box. This can be useful if you want to prompt the user with a built-in dialog box and return the settings. For example, the following macro instruction displays the `User Information` tab from the `Options` dialog box (Tools menu) and then returns and displays the user name.

```vba
Sub DisplayUserInfoDialog()
    With Dialogs(wdDialogToolsOptionsUserInfo)
    .Display
    MsgBox .Name
    End With
End Sub
```
Note  You can also use Word's Visual Basic for Applications properties to display the user information without displaying the dialog box. The following example uses the **UserName** property for the **Application** object to display the user name for the application without displaying the **User Information** dialog box.

```vba
Sub DisplayUserInfo()
    MsgBox Application.UserName
End Sub
```

If the user name is changed in the previous example, the change is not set in the dialog box. Use the **Execute** method to execute the settings in a dialog box without displaying the dialog box. The following example displays the **User Information** dialog box, and if the name is not an empty string, the settings are set in the dialog box by using the **Execute** method.

```vba
Sub ShowAndSetUserInfoDialogBox()
    With Dialogs(wdDialogToolsOptionsUserInfo)
        .Display
        If .Name <> "" Then .Execute
    End With
End Sub
```

Note  Use the VBA properties and methods in Word to set the user information without displaying the dialog box. The following code example changes the user name through the **UserName** property of the **Application** object, and then it displays the **User Information** dialog box to show that the change has been made. Note that displaying the dialog box is not necessary to change the value of a dialog box.

```vba
Sub SetUserName()
    Application.UserName = "Jeff Smith"
    Dialogs(wdDialogToolsOptionsUserInfo).Display
End Sub
```
Returning and changing dialog box settings

It's not very efficient to use a Dialog object to return or change a value for a dialog box when you can return or change it using a property or method. Also, in most, if not all, cases, when VBA code is used in place of accessing the Dialog object, code is simpler and shorter. Therefore, the following examples also include corresponding examples that use corresponding VBA properties to perform the same tasks.

Prior to returning or changing a dialog box setting using the Dialog object, you need to identify the individual dialog box. This is done by using the Dialogs property with a WdWordDialog constant. After you have instantiated a Dialog object you can return or set options in the dialog box. The following example displays the right indent from the Paragraphs dialog box.

```
Sub ShowRightIndent()
    Dim dlgParagraph As Dialog
    Set dlgParagraph = Dialogs(wdDialogFormatParagraph)
    MsgBox "Right indent = " & dlgParagraph.RightIndent
End Sub
```

**Note** You can use the VBA properties and methods of Word to display the right indent setting for the paragraph. The following example uses the RightIndent property of the ParagraphFormat object to display the right indent for the paragraph at the insertion point position.

```
Sub ShowRightIndexForSelectedParagraph()
    MsgBox Selection.ParagraphFormat.RightIndent
End Sub
```

Just as you can return dialog box settings, you can also set dialog box settings. The following example marks the Keep with next check box in the Paragraph dialog box.

```
Sub SetKeepWithNext()
    With Dialogs(wdDialogFormatParagraph)
        .KeepWithNext = 1
        .Execute
    End With
End Sub
```
**Note** You can also use the VBA properties and methods to change the right indent for the paragraph. The following example uses the `KeepWithNext` property of the `ParagraphFormat` object to keep the selected paragraph with the following paragraph.

```vba
Sub SetKeepWithNextForSelectedParagraph()
    Selection.ParagraphFormat.KeepWithNext = True
End Sub
```

**Note** Use the `Update` method to ensure that the dialog box values reflect the current values. It may be necessary to use the `Update` method if you define a dialog box variable early in your macro and later want to return or change the current settings.
Checking how a dialog box was closed

The value returned by the Show and Display methods indicates which button was clicked to close the dialog box. The following example displays the Break dialog box, and if OK is clicked, a message is displayed on the status bar.

```vba
Sub DialogBoxButtons()
    If Dialogs(wdDialogInsertBreak).Show = -1 Then
        StatusBar = "Break inserted"
    End If
End Sub
```

The following table describes the return values associated with buttons in dialogs boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>The Close button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>The OK button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 (zero)</td>
<td>The Cancel button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 0 (zero)</td>
<td>A command button: 1 is the first button, 2 is the second button, and so on.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Predefined Bookmarks

Microsoft Word sets and automatically updates a number of reserved bookmarks. You can use these predefined bookmarks just as you use the ones that you place in documents, except that you don't have to set them and they are not listed on the Go To tab in the Find and Replace dialog box (Edit menu).

You can use predefined bookmarks with the Bookmarks property. The following example sets the bookmark named "currpara" to the location marked by the predefined bookmark named "\Para."

ActiveDocument.Bookmarks("\Para").Copy "currpara"

The following table describes the predefined bookmarks available in Word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bookmark</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\Sel</td>
<td>Current selection or the insertion point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\PrevSel1</td>
<td>Most recent selection where editing occurred; going to this bookmark is equivalent to running the GoBack method once. Second most recent selection where editing occurred; going to this bookmark is equivalent to running the GoBack method twice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\StartOfSel</td>
<td>Start of the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\EndOfSel</td>
<td>End of the current selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Line</td>
<td>Current line or the first line of the current selection. If the insertion point is at the end of a line that is not the last line in the paragraph, the bookmark includes the entire next line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Char</td>
<td>Current character, which is the character following the insertion point if there is no selection, or the first character of the selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Para</td>
<td>Current paragraph, which is the paragraph containing the insertion point or, if more than one paragraph is selected, the first paragraph of the selection. Note that if the insertion point or selection is in the last paragraph of the document, the &quot;\Para&quot; bookmark does not include the paragraph mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Section</td>
<td>Current section, including the break at the end of the section, if any. The current section contains the insertion point or selection. If the selection contains more than one section, the &quot;\Section&quot; bookmark is the first section in the selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Doc</td>
<td>Entire contents of the active document, with the exception of the final paragraph mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Page</td>
<td>Current page, including the break at the end of the page, if any. The current page contains the insertion point. If the current selection contains more than one page, the &quot;\Page&quot; bookmark is the first page of the selection. Note that if the insertion point or selection is in the last page of the document, the &quot;\Page&quot; bookmark does not include the final paragraph mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\StartOfDoc</td>
<td>Beginning of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\EndOfDoc</td>
<td>End of the document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Cell</td>
<td>Current cell in a table, which is the cell containing the insertion point. If one or more cells of a table are included in the current selection, the &quot;\Cell&quot; bookmark is the first cell in the selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Table</td>
<td>Current table, which is the table containing the insertion point or selection. If the selection includes more than one table, the &quot;\Table&quot; bookmark is the entire first table of the selection, even if the entire table is not selected. The heading that contains the insertion point or selection, plus any subordinate headings and text. If the current selection is body text, the &quot;\HeadingLevel&quot; bookmark includes the preceding heading, plus any headings and text subordinate to that heading.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creating Frames Pages

In Microsoft Word, you can use frames in your Web page design to make your information organized and easy to access. A frames page, also called a frameset, is a Web page that is divided into two or more sections, each of which points to another Web page. A frame on a frames page can also point to another frames page. For information about creating frames and frames pages in the Word user interface, see Create frames and frames pages.

Frames and frames pages are created with a series of HTML tags. The Visual Basic object model for working with frames and frames pages is best understood by examining their HTML tags.
Frames pages in HTML

In HTML, frames pages and the frames they contain are built using a hierarchical set of `<FRAMESET>` and `<FRAME>` tags. A frameset can contain both frames and other framesets. For example, the following HTML creates a frameset with a frame on top and a frameset immediately below it. That frameset contains a frame on the left and a frameset on the right. That frameset contains two frames, one on top of the other.

```html
<FRAMESET ROWS="100, *">
  <FRAME NAME=top SRC="banner.htm">
  <FRAMESET COLS="20%, *">
    <FRAME NAME=left SRC="contents.htm">
    <FRAMESET ROWS="75%, *">
      <FRAME NAME=main SRC="main.htm">
      <FRAME NAME=bottom SRC="footer.htm">
    </FRAMESET>
  </FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
```

**Note** To better understand the preceding HTML example, paste the example into a blank text document, rename the document "framespage.htm", and open the document in Word or in a Web browser.
The Frameset Object

The **Frameset** object encompasses the functionality of both tags. Each **Frameset** object is either of type **wdFramesetTypeFrameset** or **wdFramesetTypeFrame**, which represent the HTML tags `<FRAMESET>` and `<FRAME>` respectively. Properties beginning with "Frameset" apply to **Frameset** objects of type **wdFramesetTypeFrameset** (**FramesetBorderColor** and **FramesetBorderWidth**). Properties beginning with "Frame" apply to **Frameset** objects of type **wdFramesetTypeFrame** (**FrameDefaultURL**, **FrameDisplayBorders**, **FrameLinkToFile**, **FrameName**, **FrameResizable**, and **FrameScrollbarType**).
Traversing the Frameset Object Hierarchy

Because frames pages are defined as a hierarchical set of HTML tags, the object model for accessing Frameset objects is also hierarchical. Use the ChildFramesetItem and ParentFrameset properties to traverse the hierarchy of Frameset objects. For example,

    MyFrameset.ChildFramesetItem(n)

returns a Frameset object corresponding to the nth first-level <FRAMESET> or <FRAME> tag between the <FRAMESET> and </FRAMESET> tags corresponding to MyFrameset.

If MyFrameset is a Frameset object corresponding to the outermost <FRAMESET> tags in the preceding HTML example,

    MyFrameset.ChildFramesetItem(1)

returns a Frameset object of type wdFramesetTypeFrame that corresponds to the frame named "top." Similarly,

    MyFrameset.ChildFramesetItem(2)

returns a Frameset object of type wdFramesetTypeFrameset, itself containing two Frameset objects: the first object corresponds to the frame named "left," the second is of type wdFramesetTypeFrameset.

Frameset objects of type wdFramesetTypeFrame have no child frames, while objects of wdFramesetTypeFrameset have at least one.

The following Visual Basic example displays the names of the four frames defined in the preceding HTML example.

    Dim MyFrameset As Frameset
    Dim Name1 As String
    Dim Name2 As String
    Dim Name3 As String
    Dim Name4 As String

    Set MyFrameset = ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset

    With MyFrameset
        Name1 = .ChildFramesetItem(1).FrameName
        With .ChildFramesetItem(2)
            Name2 = .ChildFramesetItem(1).FrameName
            With .ChildFramesetItem(2)
            End With
        End With
    End With
    With .ChildFramesetItem(2)
        Name3 = .ChildFramesetItem(1).FrameName
        With .ChildFramesetItem(2)
            Name4 = .ChildFramesetItem(1).FrameName
            With .ChildFramesetItem(2)
        End With
    End With
Name3 = .ChildFramesetItem(1).FrameName
Name4 = .ChildFramesetItem(2).FrameName
End With
   End With
End With

Debug.Print Name1, Name2, Name3, Name4
Individual Frames and the Entire Frames Page

To return the Frameset object associated with a particular frame on a frames page, use the Frameset property of a Pane object. For example,

ActiveWindow.Panes(1).Frameset

returns the Frameset object that corresponds to the first frame of the frames page.

The frames page is itself a document separate from the documents that make up the content of the individual frames. The Frameset object associated with a frames page is accessed from its corresponding Document object, which in turn is accessed from the Window object in which the frames page appears. For example,

ActiveWindow.Document.Frameset

returns the Frameset object for the frames page in the current window.

Note When working with frames pages, the ActiveDocument property returns the Document object associated with the frame in the active pane, not the entire frames page.
Creating a Frames Page and Its Content from Scratch

This example creates a new frames page with three frames, adds text to each frame, and sets the background color for each frame. It inserts two hyperlinks into the Left frame: the first hyperlink opens a document called One.htm in the Main frame, and the second opens a document called Two.htm in the entire window. For these hyperlinks to work, you must create files called One.htm and Two.htm or change the strings to the names of existing files.

Note As each frame is created, Word creates a new document whose content will be loaded into the new frame. The example saves the frames page which automatically saves the documents associated with each of the three frames.

Sub FramesetExample1()

    ' Create new frames page.
    Documents.Add DocumentType:=wdNewFrameset

    With ActiveWindow
        ' Add text and color to first frame.
        Selection.TypeText Text:="BANNER FRAME"
        With ActiveDocument.Background.Fill
            .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(204, 153, 255)
            .Visible = msoTrue
        End With

        ' Add new frame below top frame.
        .ActivePane.Frameset.AddNewFrame _
            wdFramesetNewFrameBelow
        ' Add text and color to bottom frame.
        .ActivePane.Frameset.FrameName = "main"
        Selection.TypeText Text:="MAIN FRAME"
        With ActiveDocument.Background.Fill
            .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(0, 128, 128)
            .Visible = msoTrue
        End With

        ' Add new frame to left of bottom frame.
        .ActivePane.Frameset.AddNewFrame _
            wdFramesetNewFrameLeft
        ' Set the width to 25% of the window width.
        With .ActivePane.Frameset
            .WidthType = wdFramesetSizeTypePercent
            .Width = 25
    End With
.FrameName = "left"
End With
' Add text and color to left frame.
Selection.TypeText Text:="LEFT FRAME"
With ActiveDocument.Background.Fill
  .ForeColor.RGB = RGB(204, 255, 255)
  .Visible = msoTrue
End With
Selection.TypeParagraph
Selection.TypeParagraph
' Add hyperlinks to left frame.
With ActiveDocument.Hyperlinks
  .Add Anchor:=Selection.Range, 
    Address:="one.htm", Target:="main"
Selection.TypeParagraph
Selection.TypeParagraph
  .Add Anchor:=Selection.Range, 
    Address:="two.htm", Target:="_top"
End With
'
' Activate top frame.
.Panes(1).Activate
' Set the height to 1 inch.
With .ActivePane.Frameset
  .HeightType = wdFramesetSizeTypeFixed
  .Height = InchesToPoints(1)
  .FrameName = "top"
End With
'
' Save the frames page and its associated files.
.Document.SaveAs FileName:="default.htm", _
  FileFormat:=wdFormatHTML
End With

End Sub
Creating a Frames Page that Displays Content from Existing Files

This example creates a frames page similar to the one above, but sets the default URL for each frame to an existing document so that the content of that document is displayed in the frame. For this example to work, you must create files called Main.htm, Left.htm, and Banner.htm or change the strings in the example to the names of existing files.

Sub FramesetExample2()

    ' Create new frames page.
    Documents.Add DocumentType:=wdNewFrameset

    With ActiveWindow
        ' Add new frame below top frame.
        .ActivePane.Frameset.AddNewFrame _
            wdFramesetNewFrameBelow
        ' Set the name and initial page for the frame.
        With .ActivePane.Frameset
            .FrameName = "main"
            .FrameDefaultURL = "main.htm"
        End With

        ' Add new frame to left of bottom frame.
        .ActivePane.Frameset.AddNewFrame _
            wdFramesetNewFrameLeft
        With .ActivePane.Frameset
            ' Set the width to 25% of the window width.
            .WidthType = wdFramesetSizeTypePercent
            .Width = 25
            ' Set the name and initial page for the frame.
            .FrameName = "left"
            .FrameDefaultURL = "left.htm"
        End With

        ' Activate top frame.
        .Panes(1).Activate
        With .ActivePane.Frameset
            ' Set the height to 1 inch.
            .HeightType = wdFramesetSizeTypeFixed
            .Height = InchesToPoints(1)
            ' Set the name and initial page for the frame.
            .FrameName = "top"
            .FrameDefaultURL = "banner.htm"
End With

' Save the frameset.
.Document.SaveAs FileName:="default.htm", _
   FileFormat:=wdFormatHTML
End With

End Sub
Learn About Language-Specific Information

Language-specific Help topics apply only if the language-specific feature is available. Learn about working in another language or installing the proofing tools for another language, or see your system administrator for more information.
Working with Range Objects

A common task when using Visual Basic is to specify an area in a document and then do something with it, such as insert text or apply formatting. For example, you may want to write a macro that locates a word or phrase within a portion of a document. The portion of the document can be represented by a Range object. After the Range object is identified, methods and properties of the Range object can be applied in order to modify the contents of the range.

A Range object refers to a contiguous area in a document. Each Range object is defined by a starting and ending character position. Similar to the way bookmarks are used in a document, Range objects are used in Visual Basic procedures to identify specific portions of a document. A Range object can be as small as the insertion point or as large as the entire document. However, unlike a bookmark, a Range object only exists while the procedure that defined it is running.

The Start, End and StoryType properties uniquely identify a Range object. The Start and End properties return or set the starting and ending character positions of the Range object. The character position at the beginning of the document is zero, the position after the first character is one, and so on. There are eleven different story types represented by the WdStoryType constants of the StoryType property.

Note Range objects are independent of the selection. That is, you can define and modify a range without changing the current selection. You can also define multiple ranges in a document, while there is only one selection per document pane.
Using the Range method

The **Range** method is used to create a **Range** object in the specified document. The **Range** method (which is available from the **Document** object) returns a **Range** object located in the main *story* given a start and end point. The following example creates a **Range** object that is assigned to a variable.

```vba
Sub SetNewRange()
    Dim rngDoc As Range
    Set rngDoc = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=10)
End Sub
```

The variable refers to the first ten characters in the active document. You can see that the **Range** object has been created when you apply a property or method to the **Range** object stored in a variable. The following example applies bold formatting to the first ten characters in the active document.

```vba
Sub SetBoldRange()
    Dim rngDoc As Range
    Set rngDoc = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=10)
    rngDoc.Bold = True
End Sub
```

When you need to refer to a **Range** object multiple times, you can use the **Set** statement to set a variable equal to the **Range** object. However, if you only need to perform a single action on a **Range** object, there's no need to store the object in a variable. The same results can be achieved using just one instruction that identifies the range and changes the **Bold** property.

```vba
Sub BoldRange()
    ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=10).Bold = True
End Sub
```

Like a bookmark, a range can span a group of characters or mark a location in a document. The **Range** object in the following example has the same starting and ending points. The range does not include any text. The following example inserts text at the beginning of the active document.

```vba
Sub InsertTextBeforeRange()
    Dim rngDoc As Range
    Set rngDoc = ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=0)
    rngDoc.InsertBefore "Hello 
```
End Sub

You can define the beginning and end points of a range using the character position numbers as shown above, or use the **Start** and **End** properties with objects such as **Selection**, **Bookmark**, or **Range**. The following example creates a **Range** object beginning at the start of the second paragraph and ending after the third paragraph.

```vba
Sub NewRange()
    Dim doc As Document
    Dim rngDoc As Range

    Set doc = ActiveDocument
        End:=doc.Paragraphs(3).Range.End)

End Sub

For additional information and examples, see the **Range** method.
Using the Range property

The **Range** property appears on multiple objects, such as **Paragraph**, **Bookmark**, and **Cell**, and is used to return a **Range** object. The following example returns a **Range** object that refers to the first paragraph in the active document.

```vba
Sub SetParagraphRange()
    Dim rngParagraph As Range
    Set rngParagraph = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
End Sub
```

After you have a **Range** object, you can use any of its properties or methods to modify the **Range** object. The following example selects the second paragraph in the active document and then centers the selection.

```vba
Sub FormatRange()
    ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range.Select
    Selection.ParagraphFormat.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphCenter
End Sub
```

If you need to apply numerous properties or methods to the same **Range** object, you can use the **With...End With** structure. The following example formats the text in the first paragraph of the active document.

```vba
Sub FormatFirstParagraph()
    Dim rngParagraph As Range
    Set rngParagraph = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range
    With rngParagraph
        .Bold = True
        .ParagraphFormat.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphCenter
        With .Font
            .Name = "Stencil"
            .Size = 15
        End With
    End With
End Sub
```

For additional information and examples, see the **Range** property topic.
Redefining a Range object

Use the **SetRange** method to redefine an existing **Range** object. The following example defines a range as the current selection. The **SetRange** method then redefines the range so that it refers to current selection plus the next ten characters.

```vba
Sub ExpandRange()
    Dim rngParagraph As Range
    Set rngParagraph = Selection.Range
    rngParagraph.SetRange Start:=rngParagraph.Start, _
        End:=rngParagraph.End + 10
End Sub
```

For additional information and examples, see the **SetRange** method.

**Note** When debugging your macros, you can use the **Select** method to ensure that a **Range** object is referring to the correct range of text. For example, the following example selects a **Range** object, which refers the second and third paragraphs in the active document, and then formats the font of the selection.

```vba
Sub SelectRange()
    Dim rngParagraph As Range
    Set rngParagraph = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(2).Range
    rngParagraph.SetRange Start:=rngParagraph.Start, _
        End:=ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(3).Range.End
    rngParagraph.Select
    Selection.Font.Italic = True
End Sub
```
Working with the Selection Object

When you work on a document in Word, you usually select text and then perform an action, such as formatting the text or typing text. In Visual Basic, it is usually not necessary to select text before modifying the text. Instead, you create a `Range` object that refers to a specific portion of the document. For information on defining `Range` objects, see Working with Range objects. However, when you want your code to respond to or change the selection, you can do so with the `Selection` object.

The `Select` method activates an object. For example, the following instruction selects the first word in the active document.

```vba
Sub SelectFirstWord()
    ActiveDocument.Words(1).Select
End Sub
```

For more information, see Selecting text in a document.

The `Selection` property returns a `Selection` object that represents the active selection in a document window pane. There can only be one `Selection` object per document window pane and only one `Selection` object can be active. For example, the following example changes the paragraph formatting of the paragraphs in the selection.

```vba
Sub FormatSelection()
    Selection.Paragraphs.LeftIndent = InchesToPoints(0.5)
End Sub
```

For example, the following example inserts the word "Hello" after the selection.

```vba
Sub InsertTextAfterSelection()
    Selection.InsertAfter Text:="Hello 
End Sub
```

The following example applies bold formatting to the selected text.

```vba
Sub BoldSelectedText()
    Selection.Font.Bold = True
End Sub
```
The macro recorder will often create a macro that uses the **Selection** property. The following example was created using the macro recorder. The macro applies bold formatting to the first two words in the document.

```vba
Sub Macro()
    Selection.HomeKey Unit:=wdStory
    Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=2, Extend:=wdExtend
    Selection.Font.Bold = wdToggle
End Sub
```

The following example accomplishes the same task without using the **Selection** property.

```vba
Sub WorkingWithRanges()
    ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, _
                         End:=ActiveDocument.Words(2).End).Bold = True
End Sub
```
Regroup Method

Regroups the group that the specified shape range belonged to previously. Returns the regrouped shapes as a single Shape object.

expression.Reggroup

expression Required. An expression that returns a ShapeRange object.
Remarks

The **Regroup** method only restores the group for the first previously grouped shape it finds in the specified **ShapeRange** collection. Therefore, if the specified shape range contains shapes that previously belonged to different groups, only one of the groups will be restored.

Note that because a group of shapes is treated as a single shape, grouping and ungrouping shapes changes the number of items in the **Shapes** collection and changes the index numbers of items that come after the affected items in the collection.
Example

This example regroups the shapes in the selection in the active window. If the shapes haven't been previously grouped and ungrouped, this example will fail.

ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.Selection.ShapeRange.Regroup
OLE Programmatic Identifiers

You can use an OLE programmatic identifier (sometimes called a ProgID) to create an Automation object. The following tables lists OLE programmatic identifiers for ActiveX controls, Microsoft Office applications, and Microsoft Office Web Components.

ActiveX Controls
Microsoft Access
Microsoft Excel
Microsoft Graph
Microsoft Office Web Components
Microsoft Outlook
Microsoft PowerPoint
Microsoft Word
## ActiveX Controls

To create the ActiveX controls listed in the following table, use the corresponding OLE programmatic identifier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To create this control</th>
<th>Use this identifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CheckBox</td>
<td>Forms.CheckBox.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComboBox</td>
<td>Forms.ComboBox.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommandButton</td>
<td>Forms.CommandButton.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>Forms.Frame.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>Forms.Image.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Forms.Label.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListBox</td>
<td>Forms.ListBox.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MultiPage</td>
<td>Forms.MultiPage.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OptionButton</td>
<td>Forms.OptionButton.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScrollBar</td>
<td>Forms.ScrollBar.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpinButton</td>
<td>Forms.SpinButton.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TabStrip</td>
<td>Forms.TabStrip.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextBox</td>
<td>Forms.TextBox.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToggleButton</td>
<td>Forms.ToggleButton.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Microsoft Access**

To create the Microsoft Access objects listed in the following table, use one of the corresponding OLE programmatic identifiers. If you use an identifier without a version number suffix, you create an object in the most recent version of Access available on the machine where the macro is running.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To create this object</th>
<th>Use one of these identifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application</strong></td>
<td>Access.Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CurrentData</strong></td>
<td>Access.CodeData, Access.CurrentData</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DefaultWebOptions</strong></td>
<td>Access.DefaultWebOptions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Microsoft Excel**

To create the Microsoft Excel objects listed in the following table, use one of the corresponding OLE programmatic identifiers. If you use an identifier without a version number suffix, you create an object in the most recent version of Excel available on the machine where the macro is running.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To create this object</th>
<th>Use one of these identifiers</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Excel.Application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workbook</td>
<td>Excel.AddIn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workbook</td>
<td>Excel.Chart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workbook</td>
<td>Excel.Sheet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Workbook Excel.Chart**: Returns a workbook containing two worksheets; one for the chart and one for its data. The chart worksheet is the active worksheet.
- **Workbook Excel.Sheet**: Returns a workbook with one worksheet.
Microsoft Graph

To create the Microsoft Graph objects listed in the following table, use one of the corresponding OLE programmatic identifiers. If you use an identifier without a version number suffix, you create an object in the most recent version of Graph available on the machine where the macro is running.

To create this object  Use one of these identifiers
Application            MSGraph.Application
Chart                 MSGraph.Chart
## Microsoft Office Web Components

To create the Microsoft Office Web Components objects listed in the following table, use one of the corresponding OLE programmatic identifiers. If you use an identifier without a version number suffix, you create an object in the most recent version of Microsoft Office Web Components available on the machine where the macro is running.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To create this object</th>
<th>Use one of these identifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ChartSpace</td>
<td>OWC.Chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DataSourceControl</td>
<td>OWC.DataSourceControl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExpandControl</td>
<td>OWC.ExpandControl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PivotTable</td>
<td>OWC.PivotTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RecordNavigationControl</td>
<td>OWC.RecordNavigationControl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreadsheet</td>
<td>OWC.Spreadsheet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Microsoft Outlook

To create the Microsoft Outlook object given in the following table, use one of the corresponding OLE programmatic identifiers. If you use an identifier without a version number suffix, you create an object in the most recent version of Outlook available on the machine where the macro is running.

To create this object Use one of these identifiers
Application Outlook.Application
**Microsoft PowerPoint**

To create the Microsoft PowerPoint object given in the following table, use one of the corresponding OLE programmatic identifiers. If you use an identifier without a version number suffix, you create an object in the most recent version of PowerPoint available on the machine where the macro is running.

**To create this object Use one of these identifiers**

**Application**

PowerPoint.Application
Microsoft Word

To create the Microsoft Word objects listed in the following table, use one of the corresponding OLE programmatic identifiers. If you use an identifier without a version number suffix, you create an object in the most recent version of Word available on the machine where the macro is running.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To create this object</th>
<th>Use one of these identifiers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Word.Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Word.Global</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Returning an Object from a Collection

The **Item** method returns a single object from a collection. The following example sets the `firstDoc` variable to a **Document** object that represents the first document in the **Documents** collection.

```vbs
Sub SetFirstDoc()
    Dim docFirst As Document
    Set docFirst = Documents.Item(1)
End Sub
```

The **Item** method is the **default method** for most collections, so you can write the same statement more concisely by omitting the **Item** keyword.

```vbs
Sub SetFirstDoc()
    Dim docFirst As Document
    Set docFirst = Documents(1)
End Sub
```
Named Objects

Although you can usually specify an integer value with the Item method, it may be more convenient to return an object by name. The following example switches the focus to a document named Sales.doc.

Sub ActivateDocument()
    Documents("Sales.doc").Activate
    MsgBox ActiveDocument.Name
End Sub

The following example selects the text marked by the first bookmark in the active document.

Sub SelectBookmark()
    ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(1).Select
    MsgBox Selection.Text
End Sub

Not all collections can be indexed by name. To determine the valid collection index values, see the collection object topic.
Predefined Index Values

Some collections have predefined index values you can use to return single objects. Each predefined index value is represented by a constant. For example, you specify an **WdBorderType** constant with the **Borders** property to return a single **Border** object.

The following example adds a single 0.75 point border below the first paragraph in the selection.

```vba
Sub AddBorderToFirstParagraphInSelection()
    With Selection.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderBottom)
        .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
        .LineWidth = wdLineWidth300pt
        .Color = wdColorBlue
    End With
End Sub
```
Using Events with the Document Object

The Document object supports several events that enable you to respond to the state of a document. You write procedures to respond to these events in the class module named "ThisDocument." Use the following steps to create an event procedure.

1. Under your Normal project or document project in the Project Explorer window, double-click ThisDocument. (In Folder view, ThisDocument is located in the Microsoft Word Objects folder.)
2. Select Document from the Object drop-down list box.
3. Select an event from the Procedure drop-down list box.

An empty subroutine is added to the class module.

4. Add the Visual Basic instructions you want to run when the event occurs.

The following example shows a New event procedure in the Normal project that will run when a new document based on the Normal template is created.

Private Sub Document_New()
    MsgBox "New document was created"
End Sub

The following example shows a Close event procedure in a document project that runs only when that document is closed.

Private Sub Document_Close()
    MsgBox "Closing the document"
End Sub

Unlike auto macros, event procedures in the Normal template don't have a global scope. For example, event procedures in the Normal template only occur if the attached template is the Normal template.

If an auto macro exists in a document and the attached template, only the auto macro stored in the document will execute. If an event procedure for a document
event exists in a document and its attached template, both event procedures will run.
Remarks

For information on creating event procedures for the Application object, see Using Events with the Application Object.
Visual Basic Equivalents for WordBasic Commands

To find the Visual Basic property or method that's the equivalent of a WordBasic command, click the first letter of the WordBasic command name. Then scroll through the lists of WordBasic commands until you find the appropriate command. The right column includes sample Visual Basic syntax with jumps to topics in the Microsoft Word Visual Basic Help.

For information about converting macros, see Converting WordBasic macros to Visual Basic.

For information about the differences between WordBasic and Visual Basic, see Conceptual differences between WordBasic and Visual Basic.
Using Events with the Application Object

To create an event handler for an event of the Application object, you need to complete the following three steps:

1. **Declare an object variable in a class module to respond to the events.**
2. **Write the specific event procedures.**
3. **Initialize the declared object from another module.**
Declare the Object Variable

Before you can write procedures for the events of the Application object, you must create a new class module and declare an object of type Application with events. For example, assume that a new class module is created and called EventClassModule. The new class module contains the following code.

Public WithEvents App As Word.Application
Write the Event Procedures

After the new object has been declared with events, it appears in the Object drop-down list box in the class module, and you can write event procedures for the new object. (When you select the new object in the Object box, the valid events for that object are listed in the Procedure drop-down list box.) Select an event from the Procedure drop-down list box; an empty procedure is added to the class module.

Private Sub App_DocumentChange()

End Sub
Initialize the Declared Object

Before the procedure will run, you must connect the declared object in the class module (App in this example) with the Application object. You can do this with the following code from any module.

```vba
Dim X As New EventClassModule
Sub Register_Event_Handler()
    Set X.App = Word.Application
End Sub
```

Run the Register_Event_Handler procedure. After the procedure is run, the App object in the class module points to the Microsoft Word Application object, and the event procedures in the class module will run when the events occur.
Selecting Text in a Document

Use the Select method to select an item in a document. The Select method is available from several objects, such as Bookmark, Field, Range, and Table. The following example selects the first table in the active document.

Sub SelectTable()
    ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Select
End Sub

The following example selects the first field in the active document.

Sub SelectField()
    ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Select
End Sub

The following example selects the first four paragraphs in the active document. The Range method is used to create a Range object which refers to the first four paragraphs. The Select method is then applied to the Range object.

Sub SelectRange()
    Dim rngParagraphs As Range
    rngParagraphs.Select
End Sub

For more information, see Working with the Selection object.
Auto Macros

By giving a macro a special name, you can run it automatically when you perform an operation such as starting Microsoft Word or opening a document. Word recognizes the following names as automatic macros, or "auto" macros.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro name</th>
<th>When it runs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AutoExec</td>
<td>When you start Word or load a global template</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoNew</td>
<td>Each time you create a new document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoOpen</td>
<td>Each time you open an existing document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoClose</td>
<td>Each time you close a document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoExit</td>
<td>When you quit Word or unload a global template</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auto macros in code modules are recognized if either of the following conditions are true.

- The module is named after the auto macro (for example, AutoExec) and it contains a procedure named "Main."
- A procedure in any module is named after the auto macro.

Just like other macros, auto macros can be stored in the Normal template, another template, or a document. In order for an auto macro to run, it must be either in the Normal template, in the active document, or in the template on which the active document is based. The only exception is the AutoExec macro, which will not run automatically unless it is stored in one of the following: the Normal template, a template that is loaded globally through the Templates and Add-Ins dialog box, or a global template stored in the folder specified as the Startup folder.

In the case of a naming conflict (multiple auto macros with the same name), Word runs the auto macro stored in the closest context. For example, if you create an AutoClose macro in a document and in the attached template, only the auto macro stored in the document will execute. If you create an AutoNew macro in the normal template, the macro will run if a macro named AutoNew doesn't exist in the document or the attached template.
**Note** You can hold down the SHIFT key to prevent auto macros from running. For example, if you create a new document based on a template that contains an AutoNew macro, you can prevent the AutoNew macro from running by holding down the SHIFT key when you click **OK** in the **New** dialog box (**File** menu) and continuing to hold down the SHIFT key until the new document is displayed. In a macro that might trigger an auto macro, you can use the following instruction to prevent auto macros from running.

WordBasic.DisableAutoMacros
Visual Basic Equivalents A

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | Y |
|    |    |    | Abs(number) | Abs(number) | Windows(name).Activate |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | Activate name | ' or | Documents(name).Activate |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | ActivateObject | ' or | ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).OLEFormat.Activate |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | AddAddIn | AddAddIn |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | AddAddress | AddAddress |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | AddButton | AddButton |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | AddDropDownItem | AddDropDownItem |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | AddInState | state = Addins(name).Installed |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    | state = AddInState(name) | state = Addins(name).Compiled |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    |    | state = Addins(name).AutoLoad |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    |    | Selection.Font.AllCaps = True |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    |    | AllCaps, AllCaps() | x = Selection.Font.AllCaps |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    |    | AnnotationRefFromSel$() | x = Selection.Comments(1).Reference |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|    |    |    |    |    | ActiveDocument.Mailer.Recipients = Array(name) |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
AOCEAddRecipient
ActiveDocument.Mailer.CCRecipients = Array(name)
ActiveDocument.Mailer.BCCRecipients = Array(name)

AOCEAuthenticateUser()
x = WordBasic.AOCEAuthenticateUser

AOCEClearMailerField
ActiveDocument.Mailer.Recipients = ""
x = Ubound(ActiveDocument.Mailer.Recipients)

AOCECountRecipients()
x = Ubound(ActiveDocument.Mailer.CCRecipients)
x = Ubound(ActiveDocument.Mailer.BCCRecipients)

rec = ActiveDocument.Mailer.Recipients

AOCEGetRecipient$()
ccRec = ActiveDocument.Mailer.CCRecipients
bccRec = ActiveDocument.Mailer.BCCRecipients

AOCEGetSender$()
send = ActiveDocument.Mailer.Sender

AOCEGetSubject$()
sub = ActiveDocument.Mailer.Subject

AOCESendMail
ActiveDocument.SendMailer

AOCESetSubject
ActiveDocument.Mailer.Subject = text

AppActivate name
Tasks(name).Activate

AppClose name
Tasks(name).Close

AppCount()
Tasks.Count

' enumerate the Tasks collection
i = 1
For Each aTask In Tasks
    aArray(i) = aTask.Name
    i = i + 1
Next aTask

AppHide name
Tasks(name).Visible = False
AppInfo$(1)  MsgBox System.OperatingSystem & Chr(32) & System.OperatingSystem
AppInfo$(2)  x = Application.Version
AppInfo$(3)  x = Application.SpecialMode
AppInfo$(4)  x = Application.Left
AppInfo$(5)  x = Application.Top
AppInfo$(6)  x = Application.UsableWidth
AppInfo$(7)  x = Application.UsableHeight
AppInfo$(8)  x = Application.WindowsState (wdWindowStateMaximize)
AppInfo$(9)  x = WordBasic.[AppInfo$](9)
AppInfo$(10)  x = WordBasic.[AppInfo$](10)
AppInfo$(13)  x = System.MathCoprocessorInstalled
AppInfo$(14)  x = Application.MouseAvailable
AppInfo$(15)  x = System.FreeDiskSpace
AppInfo$(16)  x = Application.International (wdProductLanguageID)
AppInfo$(17)  x = Application.International (wdListSeparator)
AppInfo$(18)  x = Application.International (wdDecimalSeparator)
AppInfo$(19)  x = Application.International (wdThousandsSeparator)
AppInfo$(20)  x = Application.International (CurrencyCode)
AppInfo$(21)  x = Application.International (wd24HourClock)
AppInfo$(22)  x = Application.International (wdInternationalAM)
AppInfo$(23)  x = Application.International (wdInternationalPM)
x = Application.International (wdTimeSeparator)

x = Application.International (wdDateSeparator)

x = WordBasic.[AppInfo$](26)

x = Application.LanguageSettings.LanguageID (msoLanguageIDUI)

AppIsRunning(name) Tasks(name).Exists

AppMaximize name Tasks(name).WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize

AppMaximize Application(WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize)

AppMinimize name Tasks(name).WindowState = wdWindowStateMinimize

AppMinimize Application(WindowState = wdWindowStateMinimize)

AppMove name, horizpos, vertpos Tasks(name).Move Left:=horizpos, Top:=vertpos

AppMove horizpos, vertpos Application.Move Left:=horizpos, Top:=vertpos

AppRestore name Tasks(name).WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal

AppRestore Application(WindowState = wdWindowStateNormal)

AppSendMessage Tasks(name).SendWindowMessage

AppShow name Tasks(name).Visible = True

AppShow Application.Visible = True

AppSize name, width, height Tasks(name).Resize Width:=width, Height:=height

AppSize width, height Application.Resize Width:=width, Height:=height

AppWindowHeight name,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function/Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| height            | Tasks(name).
|                   | **Height** = height |
| AppWindowHeight   | Application.
|                   | **Height** = height |
| AppWindowPosLeft  | Tasks(name).
| name, horizpos    | **Left** = horizpos |
| AppWindowPosLeft  | Application.
| horizpos          | **Left** = horizpos |
| AppWindowPosTop   | Tasks(name).
| name, vertpos     | **Top** = vertpos |
| AppWindowPosTop   | Application.
| vertpos           | **Top** = vertpos |
| AppWindowWidth    | Tasks(name).
| name, width       | **Width** = width |
| AppWindowWidth    | Application.
| width             | **Width** = width |
| Asc(string)       | Asc(string) |
| AtEndOfDocument() | If Selection.Type = wdSelectionIP and Selection.
|                   | **End** : ActiveDocument.Content.End - 1 Then atEnd = True |
| AtStartOfDocument() | If Selection.Type = wdSelectionIP and Selection.
|                   | **Start** atStart = True |
| AutoMarkIndexEntries | ActiveDocument.Indexes.
|                   | **AutoMarkEntries** |
| AutomaticChange   | Application.
|                   | **AutomaticChange** |
| AutoText          | Selection.Range.
|                   | **InsertAutoText** |
| AutoTextName$      | x = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries(.
### Visual Basic Equivalents B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th>Beep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beep</td>
<td><strong>Create and display a custom form</strong>. For information about controls to a form, see <a href="#">Adding controls to a user form</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begin Dialog...End Dialog</td>
<td>Selection.Font. <strong>Bold</strong> = True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Bold, Bold() | x = Selection.Font. **Bold** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name = BookmarkName$(num)</th>
<th>name = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(num). <strong>Name</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorder)...End With</td>
<td>With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderBottom).<strong>LineStyle</strong> = wdLineStyleSingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.<strong>LineWidth</strong> = wdLineWidth075pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BorderBottom, BorderBottom()</td>
<td>End With</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderBottom).InsideLineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.InsideLineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt</td>
<td>End With</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BorderInside, BorderInside()</td>
<td>x = Selection.Borders.<strong>InsideLineStyle</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorder...End With</td>
<td>With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorder...End With</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BorderLeft, BorderLeft()

BorderStyle, BorderLineStyle()

BorderNone, BorderNone()

BorderStyle, BorderOutside()

BorderRight, BorderRight()
x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderRight)

With Selection.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderTop)

  .LineStyle = wdLineStyleSingle
  .LineWidth = wdLineWidth075pt

End With

x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders(wdBorderTop).BorderTop, BorderTop()
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visual Basic Equivalents C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WordBasic.Call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application.Run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection.ColumnSelectMode = False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection.ExtendMode = False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection.EscapeKey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CancelButton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommandButton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection.Paragraphs.Alignment = wdAlignParagraph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CenterPara, CenterPara()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x = Selection.Paragraphs.Alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChangeCase, ChangeCase()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x = Selection.Range.Case = WdCharacterCase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CharColor, CharColor()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x = Selection.Font.ColorIndex = WdColorIndex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CharLeft 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selection.MoveLeft Unit:=wdCharacter, Count: Extend:=wdMove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CharLeft 1, 1
num = CharLeft(1)
CharRight 1
CharRight 1, 1
num = CharRight(1)
ChDefaultDir path, wdDefaultFilePath
Options.DefaultFilePath (WdDefaultFilePath) = ChDir path

CheckBox
CheckBoxFormField
ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add Range:=rang Type:=wdFieldFormCheckBox With CommandBars(name).Controls(1)

ChooseButtonImage

Chr$(num)
CleanString$(string)
ClearAddIns
ClearFormField
Close
ClosePane
The `Start` and `End` properties can be used to compare the starting and ending positions of two bookmarks.

Use the `IsObjectValid` property to determine if a reference is valid. Also an object variable that returns `Nothing` is not valid.
DisplayAsIcon = True

End With

CopyBookmark = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(name).Copy (name)
CopyButtonImage = CommandBars(name).Controls(1).CopyFace
CopyFile = FileCopy
CopyFormat = Selection.CopyFormat
CopyText = Application.Run MacroName:="CopyText"
CountAddins() = Addins.Count
CountAutoCorrectExceptions(0) = AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions.Count
CountAutoCorrectExceptions(1) = AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions.Count
CountBookmarks() = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Count
myPath = "C:\"
myName = Dir(myPath, vbDirectory)
Do While myName <> ""
If myName <> "." And myName <> "." Then
If (GetAttr(myPath & myName) And vbDirectory) Then
count = count + 1
End If
End If
myName = Dir
Loop
MsgBox count & " directories"

' or


CountDocumentVars() x = ActiveDocument.Variables.Count
CountFiles() x = RecentFiles.Count
x = FontNames.Count

' or

CountFonts() x = PortraitFontNames.Count

' or

x = LandscapeFontNames.Count

CountFoundFiles() x = Application.FileSearch.FoundFiles.Count

CountLanguages() x = Languages.Count

' no direct equivalent

' counts the number of modules associated with

For Each xItem In NormalTemplate.VBProject.
    If xItem.Type = vbext_ct_StdModule Then Count = Count + 1
Next x

MsgBox Count

CountMenuItems() x = CommandBars(name).Controls.Count
CountMenus() x = CommandBars.ActiveMenuBar.Controls.Count
CountMergeFields() x = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields.Count
x = ActiveDocument.Styles.Count

' or

x = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.OpenAsDocument.Styles.'to exclude built-in styles from the count

For Each xSty In ActiveDocument.Styles
If xSty.BuiltIn = False Then aCount = aCount +
Next xSty

CountToolbarButtons()

x = CommandBars(name).Controls.Count

For Each xCB In CommandBars
If xCB.Type = msoBarTypeNormal Then aCoun
Next xCB

CountToolbars()

CountToolsGrammarStatistics()


x = Windows.Count

CreateSubdocument

ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.AddFromRange
Visual Basic Equivalents D

D

Date$( )      Date
DateSerial( )      DateSerial
DateValue( )      DateValue
Day( )      Day
Days360( )      DateDiff
DDEExecute channel, command
chan = DDEInitiate (application, topic)
DDEPoke channel, item, data
data = DDERequest$(channel, item)
DDETerminate channel
DDETerminateAll
Declare
DefaultDir$( )
x = DefaultFilePath (WdDefaultFilePath)
DeleteAddIn name
Addins(name).Delete
DeleteBackWord
Selection.Delete Unit:=wdWord, Count:=-1
DeleteButton
CommandBars(name).Controls(num).Delete
DeleteDocumentProperty name
ActiveDocument.CustomDocumentProperties(name)
DeleteWord
Selection.Words(1).Delete
DemoteList
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListOutdent
DemoteToBodyList
Selection.Paragraphs(1).OutlineDemoteToBody
Dialog, Dialog()
Dialogs(WdWordDialog).Show
DialogEditor
ShowVisualBasicEditor = True
Dim DisableAutoMacros
DisableInput
DlgControlId()
DlgEnable, DlgEnable()
DlgFilePreview,
DlgFilePreview$(())
DlgFocus, DlgFocus$(())
DlgListBoxArray,
DlgListBoxArray()
DlgLoadValues,
DlgLoadValues()
DlgSetPicture
DlgStoreValues
DlgText, DlgText$(())
DlgUpdateFilePreview
DlgValue, DlgValue()
DlgVisible, DlgVisible()
DocClose
DocMaximize,
DocMaximize()  
DocMinimize,
DocMinimize()  
End With

DocMove HorizPos,
VertPos
.
.
.

DocRestore

WordBasic.DisableAutoMacros

Application.EnableCancelKey = WdEnableCancelKey

WordBasic dynamic dialog functionality has been replaced by custom user forms. Refer to the topics in Microsoft Forms Help.
DocSize width, height
.

\texttt{.Height} = width \\
\texttt{.Width} = height

End With

ActiveWindow.\texttt{SplitVertical} = 50

DocSplit, DocSplit()

x = ActiveWindow.\texttt{SplitVertical}

DocumentHasMisspellings()

x = ActiveDocument.\texttt{SpellingErrors}.Count

' enumerate the \texttt{DocumentProperties} collection

For Each aProp In

ActiveDocument.\texttt{CustomDocumentProperties}

If aProp.Name = \texttt{name} Then itExists = True

Next aProp

x = ActiveDocument.CustomDocumentProperties(\texttt{num})

DocumentPropertyName$()

' or

x = ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties(\texttt{num}).

DocumentPropertyType()

x = ActiveDocument.CustomDocumentProperties(\texttt{name})

DocumentProtection()

x = ActiveDocument.\texttt{ProtectionType}

With ActiveDocument

var1 = .\texttt{Name}

var2 = .\texttt{Path}

var3 = .\texttt{BuiltInDocumentProperties} (wdPropertyTemplate)

var4 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyTitle)
var5 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyTimeCreated)

var6 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyTimeLastSaved)

var7 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyLastAuthor)

var8 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyRevision)

var9 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyVBATotalEdit)

var10 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyTimeLastPrinted)

var11 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyPages)

var12 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyWords)

var13 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyCharacters)

var14 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyParagraphs)

var15 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyLines)

var16 = .BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyBytes)

End With

DocWindowHeight = ActiveWindow.Height = height

DocWindowPosLeft = ActiveWindow.Left = horizpos

DocWindowPosTop = ActiveWindow.Top = vertpos

DocWindowWidth = ActiveWindow.Width = width

DoFieldClick = Selection.Fields(1).DoClick

DOSToWin$() = x = WordBasic.[DOSToWin$](StringToTranslate)

Selection.Font.UnderLine = wdUnderlineDotted
DottedUnderline, DottedUnderline()  

x = Selection.Font.Underline

DoubleUnderline, DoubleUnderline()  

Selection.Font.Underline = wdUnderlineDouble

Drawing object statements and functions  

Use the properties and methods of the following objects: Shape, Shapes, and ShapeRange.

DropDownFormField  

ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add Range:=range, Type:=wdFieldFormDropDown

DropListBox  

ComboBox control
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visual Basic Equivalents E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EditAutoText .Name= name, .Add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries(name).Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditAutoText .Name= name, .InsertAs = 0, .Insert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries(name).Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditAutoText .Name= name, .Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Templates(name).AutoTextEntries(name).Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditBookmark .Name = name, .Add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Add Name:= name, RichText:=True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditBookmark .Name = name, .Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(name).Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditBookmark .Name = name, .Goto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditBookmark .Name = name, .SortBy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.DefaultSorting = wdSortByName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditButtonImage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditClear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditConvertAllEndnotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditConvertAllFootnotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EditConvertNotes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EditCopy
Selection.Range.**Copy**

EditCopyAsPicture
Selection.Range.**CopyAsPicture**

EditCreatePublisher
Selection.Range.**CreatePublisher**

EditCut
Selection.Range.**Cut**

EditFind
Selection.**Find**

EditFindBorder
Selection.**Find**.Borders

EditFindClearFormatting
Selection.Find.**ClearFormatting**

EditFindFont
Selection.Find.**Font**

EditFindFound()
Selection.Find.**Found**

EditFindFrame
Selection.Find.**Frame**

EditFindHighlight
Selection.Find.**Highlight** = True

EditFindLang
Selection.**Find**.LanguageID

EditFindNotHighlight
Selection.Find.**Highlight** = False

EditFindPara
Selection.Find.**ParagraphFormat**

EditFindStyle
Selection.Find.**Style**

EditFindTabs
Selectiton.Find.ParagraphFormat.**TabStops**

EditGoTo
Selection.**Goto**

ActiveDocument.Shapes(1).OLEFormat.**Open**

' or

ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).OLEFormat.**Oper**

With ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1).LinkFormat

.**AutoUpdate** = True

.**Locked** = True

.**SavePictureWithDocument** = True

.**Update**

.**BreakLink**

.**Application**.**Name**
End With

Selection.InlineShapes(1).OLEFormat.Edit

' or

Selection.ShapeRange(1).OLEFormat.Edit

EditObject

EditPaste Selection.Range.Paste

EditPasteSpecial Selection.Range.PasteSpecial

EditPicture Selection.ShapeRange(1).Activate

EditPublishOptions ActiveDocument.EditionOptions

EditRedo ActiveDocument.Redo

EditRepeat Repeat

EditReplaceBorder Selection.Find.Replacement.Borders

EditReplaceClearFormatting Selection.Find.Replacement.ClearFormatting

EditReplaceFont Selection.Find.Replacement.Font

EditReplaceFrame Selection.Find.Replacement.Frame

EditReplaceHighlight Selection.Find.Replacement.Highlight = True

EditReplaceLang Selection.Find.Replacement.LanguageID

EditReplaceNotHighlight Selection.Find.Replacement.Highlight = False

EditReplacePara Selection.Find.Replacement.ParagraphFormat

EditReplaceStyle Selection.Find.Replacement.Style

EditReplaceTabs Selection.Find.Replacement.ParagraphFormat.TabS

ActiveDocument.Content.Select

' or

Selection.WholeStory

EditSelectAll

EditSubscribeOptions ActiveDocument.EditionOptions

EditSubscribeTo Selection.Range.SubscribeTo

ActiveDocument.Endnotes.SwapWithFootnotes
EditSwapAllNotes ' or 
ActiveDocument.Footnotes.SwapWithEndnotes

EditTOACategory
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthoritiesCategories(num, name)

EditUndo
ActiveDocument.Undo

EmptyBookmark(name)
x = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(name).Empty

EnableFormField
ActiveDocument.FormFields(name).Enabled = True

EndOfColumn, EndOfColumn()
Selection.EndOf Unit:=wdColumn, Extend:=wdMove

EndOfDocument, EndOfDocument()
Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdStory

EndOfLine, EndOfLine()
Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdLine, Extend:=wdMove

EndOfRow, EndOfRow()
Selection.EndKey Unit:=wdRow, Extend:=wdMove

EndOfWindow, EndOfWindow()
Selection.MoveDown Unit:=wdWindow

Environ$()
Environ$

Eof()
EOF()

Err
Error

ExistingBookmark(name)
x = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks.Exists(name)

ExitWindows
Tasks.ExitWindows

ExtendMode()
x = Selection.ExtendMode
' activates extend mode
Selection.ExtendMode = True

ExtendSelection
' extends the selection
Selection.Expand Unit:=wdUnits
Visual Basic Equivalents F

F
FieldSeparator$ Application.DefaultTableSeparator
FileAOCEAddMailer ActiveDocument.HasMailer = True
FileAOCEDeleteMailer ActiveDocument.HasMailer = False
FileAOCEExpandMailer Macintosh only
FileAOCEFowardMail ActiveDocument.ForwardMailer
FileAOCENextLetter Application.NextLetter
FileAOCEResplyAllMail Macintosh only
FileAOCEResplyMail Macintosh only
FileAOCESendMail ActiveDocument.SendMailer
FileClose ActiveDocument.Close
FileCloseAll Documents.Close
FileClosePicture ActiveDocument.Close
FileConfirmConversions Options.ConfirmConversions = True
FileCreator$() Macintosh only
FileDocumentLayout Macintosh only
FileExit Application.Quit
FileFind Application.FileSearch
FileList number RecentFiles(num).Open
FileMacCustomPageSetupGX Macintosh only
FileMacPageSetup Macintosh only
FileMacPageSetupGX Macintosh only
FileName$() x = ActiveDocument.FullName
FileName$(num) x = RecentFiles(num).Name & Application.PathSeparator & RecentFiles(num).Path
FileNameFromWindow$() x = Windows(1).Document.FullName
FileNew

FileNameInfo$()

x = WordBasic.[FileNameInfo$]()

x = ActiveDocument.Name

x = ActiveDocument.Path

x = ActiveDocument.FullName

FileNew Template

Documents.Add Template:=filename

FileNewDefault

Documents.Add

File num

RecentFiles(num).Open

FileOpen

Documents.Open

FilePost

ActiveDocument.Post

With ActiveDocument.PageSetup

.TopMargin = num

.BottomMargin = num

.LeftMargin = num

.RightMargin = num

.Gutter = num

.PageHeight = num

.PageWidth = num

.Orientation = WdOrientation

.FirstPageTray = WdPaperTray

.FilePageSetup Tab, TopMargin, BottomMargin, LeftMargin, RightMargin, Gutter, PageWidth, PageHeight, Orientation, FirstPage, OtherPages, OtherPagesTray = WdPaperTray

.VerticalAlignment = WdVerticalAlignment

.SetAsTemplateDefault

.MirrorMargins = True
VertAlign, ApplyPropsTo, Default, FacingPages, HeaderDistance, FooterDistance, SectionStart, OddAndEvenPages, DifferentFirstPage, Endnotes, LineNum, StartingNum, FromText, CountBy, NumMode

.HeaderDistance = num
/FooterDistance = num
.SectionStart = WdSectionStart
.OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter = True
.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True
.SuppressEndnotes = True

With LineNumbering

.Active = True
.StartingNumber = num
.DistanceFromText = num
.CountBy = num
.RestartMode = WdNumberingRule

End With

End With

FilePreview Image control
FilePrint ActiveDocument PrintOut
FilePrintDefault ActiveDocument PrintOut
FilePrintOneCopy Macintosh only PrintPreview = True
FilePrintPreview, FilePrintPreview() x = PrintPreview

PrintPreview = True
FilePrintPreviewFullScreen
ActiveWindow.View.FullScreen = True

With ActiveWindow.View.Zoom

.PageColumns = 2

FilePrintPreviewPages, FilePrintPreviewPages()

.PageRows = 1

End With

FilePrintSetup

ActivePrinter

FileProperties WordBasic.FileProperties

FileQuit Application.Quit

With ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip

.Subject = text

.Message = text

.Delivery = WdRoutingSlipDelivery

.ReturnWhenDone = True

.TrackStatus = True

.Protect = WdProtectionType

End With

ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = True

ActiveDocument.Route

ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip.AddRecipient

ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip.Reset


ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip.AddRecipient

ActiveDocument.RoutingSlip.Reset

ActiveDocument.HasRoutingSlip = False

Files$(()) Dir()
FileSave
ActiveDocument.Save
FileSaveAll
Documents.Save
FileSaveAs
ActiveDocument.SaveAs
FileSendMail
ActiveDocument.SendMail
With ActiveDocument

.BuiltInDocumentProperties (wdPropertyTitle)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertySubject)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyLastAuthor)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyKeyword)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyComment)
.Name
.Path

FileSummaryInfo Title, Subject, Author, Keywords, Comments, FileName, Directory, Template, CreateDate, LastSavedDate, LastSavedBy, RevisionNumber, EditTime, LastPrintedDate, NumPages, NumWords, NumChars, NumParas, NumLines, FileSize

.BuiltInDocumentProperties (wdPropertyTemplate)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyTimeCreated)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyTimeLastSaved)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyLastAuthor)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyRevision)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyVBATotalEdit)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyTimeLastPrinted)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyPages)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyWords)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyCharacters)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyParas)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyLines)
.BuiltInDocumentProperties(wdPropertyBytes)

End With

FileTemplates = ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate
FileType$() = Macintosh only
Selection.Font.Name = text

Font, Font$() = x = Selection.Font.Name
FontSize, FontSize() = x = Selection.Font.Size

FontSizeSelect = Application.Run MacroName:="FontSizeSelect"
FontSubstitution = Application.SubstituteFont
For...Next = For...Next
' Set properties of the Font object
With ActiveDocument.Envelope.Address.Font
  .Size = num
End With

FormatAddrFonts = .ColorIndex = WdColorIndex
  .Bold = True
End With

FormatAutoFormat = ActiveDocument.AutoFormat
With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Borders
  .Shadow = True
  .DistanceFromBottom = num
.DistanceFromTop = num
.DistanceFromLeft = num
.DistanceFromRight = num

End With

With Selection.Shading
.Text = WdTextureIndex
.BackgroundPatternColorIndex = WdColorIndex
.ForegroundPatternColorIndex = WdColorIndex

End With

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1)
.Borders(WdBorderType).LineStyle = WdLineStyle
.Borders(WdBorderType).LineWidth = WdLineWidth
.Borders(WdBorderType).ColorIndex = WdColorIndex

End With

With Dialogs(wdDialogFormatBordersAndShading)
.DefaultTab = WdWordDialogTab
.Show

End With

With ListGalleries(wdBulletGallery).ListTemplates(1).ListLevels(1)
.NumberFormat = ChrW(num)
.NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleBullet
FormatBullet *Points, Color, Alignment, Indent, Space, Hang, CharNum, Font*

FormatBulletDefault, FormatBulletDefault()

FormatBulletsAndNumbering *Remove, Hang, Preset*

FormatCallout *Type, Gap, Drop*
Angle, Drop, Length, Border, \( .\text{Length} = \text{num} \),
AutoAttach, Accent \( .\text{Border} = \text{MsoTriState} \)
\( .\text{AutoAttach} = \text{MsoTriState} \)
\( .\text{Accent} = \text{MsoTriState} \)

End With

FormatChangeCase
Selection.Range.\text{Case} = \text{WdCharacterCase}
With ActiveDocument.\text{TextColumns}
\( .\text{SetCount} \) NumColumns:=\text{num}

FormatColumns \text{Columns, ColumnsWidth, ColumnsSpacing, EvenlySpaced, ColLine}
\( .\text{Width} = \text{num} \)
\( .\text{Spacing} = \text{num} \)
\( .\text{EvenlySpaced} = \text{False} \)
\( .\text{LineBetween} = \text{False} \)

End With

' \text{Set properties of the Borders object} \\
With ActiveDocument.Styles(name).\text{Borders}

FormatDefineStyleBorders
\( .\text{Enable} = \text{True} \)
\( .\text{Shadow} = \text{True} \)

End With

' \text{Set properties of the Font object} \\
With ActiveDocument.Styles(name).\text{Font}
FormatDefineStyleFont .Bold = True
.Name = "Arial"
End With

' Set properties of the Frame object
With ActiveDocument.Styles(name).Frame
FormatDefineStyleFrame .Width = num
.VerticalPosition = num
End With

' Set properties of the ListLevel object
With ActiveDocument.Styles(name).
ListGalleries(WdListGalleryType).ListTemplates(i
FormatDefineStyleNumbers .NumberFormat = "%1)"
.TrailingCharacter = wdTrailingTab
.NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleArabic
End With

' Set properties of the ParagraphFormat object
With ActiveDocument.Styles(name).ParagraphFo
FormatDefineStylePara .SpaceAfter = num
.RightIndent = num
End With
FormatDefineStyleTabs

    ' Set properties of the TabStops object
    ActiveDocument.Styles(name).ParagraphFormat.TabStops.WdTabLeader

FormatDrawingObject

    Set properties of the Shape object.
    With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).DropCap
        .Position = WdDropPosition

FormatDropCap Position, Font, DropHeight, DistFromText

    .FontName = text
    .LinesToDrop = num
    .DistanceFromText = num

    End With

    With Selection.Font
        .Size = num
        .Underline = True
        .ColorIndex = WdColorIndex
        .StrikeThrough = True
        .Superscript = num
        .Subscript = num
        .Shadow = True
        .Hidden = True
        .SmallCaps = True

FormatFont Points, Underline, Color, Strikethrough, Superscript

    .AllCaps = True
    .Outline = True
Subscript, Shadow, Hidden, SmallCaps, AllCaps, Outline, Spacing, Position, Kerning, KerningMin, Default, Tab, Font, Bold, Italic

`Spacing = num`

`Position = num`

`Kerning = num`

`.SetAsTemplateDefault`

`.Font = name`

`.Bold = True`

`.Italic = True`

End With

With Dialogs(wdDialogFormatFont)

`.DefaultTab = WdWordDialogTab`

.Show

End With

With ActiveDocument.Frames(1)

`.TextWrap = True`

`.WidthRule = WdFrameSizeRule`

`.Width = num`

`.Height = num`

FormatFrame Wrap, WidthRule, FixedWidth, HeightRule, FixedHeight, PositionHorz, PositionHorzRel, DistFromText, PositionVert,

`.HeightRule = WdFrameSizeRule`

`.HorizontalPosition = num`

`.RelativeHorizontalPosition = WdRelativeHorizon`
FormatHeaderFooterLink

' or

ActiveDocument.Sections(num).Footers(WdHeaderFooterIndex = True)

With ListGalleries(WdListGalleryType).ListTemplates

' Set properties of the ListLevel object and use the

End With

' Set properties of the ListLevel object and use the

Set atemp = ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).ListLevels(1)

With atemp.ListLevels(1)

 .NumberFormat = "Chapter %1"

 .TrailingCharacter = wdTrailingNone

 .NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleArabic

End With

FormatHeadingNumbering

FormatHeadingNumber

End With

ActiveDocument.Sections(num).Headers(WdHeaderFooterIndex = True)

PositionVertRel, DistVertFromText, MoveWithText, LockAnchor, RemoveFrame

.HorizontalDistanceFromText = num

.VerticalPosition = num

.RelativeVerticalPosition = WdRelativeVerticalPosition

.VerticalDistanceFromText = num

.LockAnchor = True

>Delete

End With
' Set properties of the ListLevel object and use the ListTemplate
Set atemp = ListGalleries(wdOutlineNumberGallery).
atemp.ListLevels(1).NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleLowercaseLetter
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=atemp

' Set properties of the ListLevel object and use the ListTemplate
Set atemp = ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).
With atemp.ListLevels(1)
  .NumberFormat = "%1." .TrailingCharacter = wdTrailingTab .NumberStyle = wdListNumberStyleArabic
End With
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate ListTemplate:=atemp

Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyNumberDefault
Selection.Range.ListFormat.RemoveNumbers

With Section.Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).PageNumbers
  .IncludeChapterNumber = True .RestartNumberingAtSection = True .NumberStyle = WdPageNumberStyle .StartingNumber = num
.HeadingLevelForChapter = num
.ChapterPageSeparator = WdSeparatorType

End With

With ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1)
  .LeftIndent = num
  .RightIndent = num
  .SpaceBefore = num
  .SpaceAfter = num
  .LineSpacingRule = WdLineSpacing
  .LineSpacing = num
  .Alignment = WdParagraphAlignment

FormatParagraph LeftIndent, RightIndent, Before, After, LineSpacingRule, LineSpacing, Alignment, WidowControl, KeepWithNext, KeepTogether, PageBreak, NoLineNum, DontHyphen, Tab, FirstIndent

  .WidowControl = True
  .KeepWithNext = True
  .KeepTogether = True
  .PageBreakBefore = True

  .NoLineNumber = True
  .Hyphenation = True

  .FirstLineIndent = num

End With

With Dialogs(wdDialogFormatParagraph)
  .DefaultTab = WdWordDialogTab
End With

With ActiveDocument.InlineShapes(1)

.Width = num

.Height = num

.ScaleHeight = num

.ScaleWidth = num

End With

FormatPicture SetSize, CropLeft, CropRight, CropTop, CropBottom, ScaleX, ScaleY, SizeX, SizeY

With .PictureFormat

.CropBottom = num

.CropLeft = num

.CropRight = num

.CropTop = num

End With

End With

FormatRetAddrFonts

' Set properties of the Font object

With ActiveDocument.Envelope.ReturnAddress.Font

.Size = num

.ColorIndex = WdColorIndex

.Bold = True

End With
With ActiveDocument.PageSetup

.**VerticalAlignment** = WdVerticalAlignment

.**SectionStart** = WdSectionStart

.**SuppressEndnotes** = True

With LineNumbering

.**Active** = True

.**StartingNumber** = num

.**DistanceFromText** = num

.**CountBy** = num

.**RestartMode** = WdNumberingRule

End With

End With

With ActiveDocument.Styles(name)

.**Delete**

.**NameLocal** = name

.**BaseStyle** = text

.**NextParagraphStyle** = style

x = .**Type**

End With

Application.**OrganizerCopy**

With ActiveDocument
UpdateStyles

CopyStylesFromTemplate

End With

ActiveDocument.Styles.Add

Selection.Style = name

FormatStyleGallery

ActiveDocument.CopyStylesFromTemplate

With Selection.Paragraphs.TabStops

.ClearAll

FormatTabs Position, DefTabs, Align, Leader, Set, Clear, ClearAll

.Add Position:=num, Alignment:= WdTabAlignme

.Item(1).Clear

End With

ActiveDocument.DefaultTabStop

With ActiveDocument.FormFields(1)

.EntryMacro = text

.ExitMacro = text

.Name = text

.Enabled = True

.OwnHelp = True

.HelpText = text

.OwnStatus = True

.StatusText = text
FormFieldOptions *Entry*, *Exit*, *Name*, *Enable*, *TextType*, *TextWidth*, *TextDefault*, *TextFormat*, *CheckSize*, *CheckWidth*, *CheckDefault*, *Type*, *OwnHelp*, *HelpText*, *OwnStat*, *StatText*

`.Type = WdFieldType`
End With

With ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).TextInput
  .Width = num
  .Default = text
  .EditText
End With

With ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).CheckBox
  .Size = num
  .AutoSize = True
  .Default = True
End With

FormShading ActiveDocument.FormFields.Shaded = True
FoundFileName$() Application.FileSearch.FoundFiles (num)
Function...End Function Function…End Function
## Visual Basic Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G</th>
<th>GetAddInID(name)</th>
<th>( x = \text{Addins(name).Index} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetAddInName$(num)</td>
<td>( x = \text{Addins(num).Name} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetAddress$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{Application.GetAddress} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetAttr(filename)</td>
<td>( x = \text{GetAttr(filename)} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetAutoCorrect$(name)</td>
<td>( x = \text{AutoCorrect.Entries(name).Value} ) ( x = \text{AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions(num).Nam} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetAutoCorrectException$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions(num)} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetAutoText$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.AutoTextEntries} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetBookmark$(name)</td>
<td>( x = \text{ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(name).Range.Tt} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetCurValues</td>
<td>( x = \text{Dialogs(WdWordDialog).Update} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetDirectory$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{WordBasic.GetDirectory$()}() ) ( x = \text{ActiveDocument.CustomDocumentProperties} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetDocumentProperty(), GetDocumentProperty$()</td>
<td>( \text{'} or ) ( x = \text{ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties}() )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetDocumentVar$(name)</td>
<td>( x = \text{ActiveDocument.Variables(name).Value} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetDocumentVarName$(num)</td>
<td>( x = \text{ActiveDocument.Variables(num).Name} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetFieldData$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{Selection.Fields(1).Data} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetFormResult(), GetFormResult$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{ActiveDocument.FormFields(name).Result} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetMergeField$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.DataFields} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetPrivateProfileString$(filename, sector)</td>
<td>( x = \text{System.PrivateProfileString(filename, sector)} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>GetProfileString$()</td>
<td>( x = \text{System.ProfileString(section, key)} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GetSelEndPos()  
\( x = \text{Selection.End} \)

GetSelStartPos()  
\( x = \text{Selection.Start} \)

GetSystemInfo$(21)  
\( x = \text{System.OperatingSystem} \)

GetSystemInfo$(22)  
\( x = \text{System.ProcessorType} \)

\( 'not available \)

GetSystemInfo$(23)  
\( x = \text{System.Version} \)

\( 'not available \)

GetSystemInfo$(26)  
\( x = \text{System.FreeDiskSpace} \)

\( 'not available \)

GetSystemInfo$(27)  
\( x = \text{System.MathCoprocessorInstalled} \)

GetSystemInfo$(28)  
\( x = \text{System.Country} \)

GetSystemInfo$(29)  
\( x = \text{System.LanguageDesignation} \)

GetSystemInfo$(30)  
\( x = \text{System.VerticalResolution} \)

GetSystemInfo$(31)  
\( x = \text{System.HorizontalResolution} \)

GetSystemInfo$(32)  
Values 512 to 526 are Macintosh only.

GetText$(\text{Pos1}, \text{Pos2})  
\( x = \text{ActiveDocument.Range (Pos1, Pos2).Text} \)

GoBack  
\( \text{Application.GoBack} \)

Goto  
\( \text{GoTo} \)

GoToAnnotationScope  
Selection.Comments(1).\text{Scope}.Select

If Selection.HeaderFooter.IsHeader = True Then

ActiveWindow.ActivePane.View.SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageFooter

Else

ActiveWindow.ActivePane.View.SeekView = \text{wdSeekCurrentPageFooter}
wdSeekCurrentPageHeader

End If

GoToNextAnnotation  Selection.GoToNext (wdGoToComment)
GoToNextEndnote     Selection.GoToNext (wdGoToEndnote)
GoToNextFootnote    Selection.GoToNext (wdGoToFootnote)
GoToNextPage        Selection.GotoNext (wdGoToPage)
GoToNextSection     Selection.GotoNext (wdGoToSection)
GoToNextSubdocument Selection.NextSubdocument

GoToPreviousItem    Selection.GoTo What:=WdGoToItem, Which:=wd
GroupBox             Frame control
GrowFont             Selection.Font.Grow
GrowFontOnePoint     Selection.Font.Size = Selection.Font.Size + 1
Visual Basic Equivalents H

H

HangingIndent

Help

HelpAbout

HelpActiveWindow

HelpContents

HelpExamplesAndDemos

HelpIndex

HelpKeyboard

HelpMSN

HelpPSSHelp

HelpQuickPreview

HelpSearch

HelpTipOfTheDay

HelpTool

HelpUsingHelp

HelpWordPerfectHelp

HelpWordPerfectHelpOptions

Hidden

Highlight, Highlight()

HighlightColor,

HighlightColor()
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HLine</td>
<td></td>
<td>' or ActiveWindow.&lt;smallscroll&gt; ToRight:=num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hour()</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hour ActiveWindow.&lt;largescroll&gt; ToRight:=num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPage</td>
<td></td>
<td>' or ActiveWindow.&lt;largescroll&gt; ToLeft:=num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HScroll, HScroll()</td>
<td></td>
<td>num = ActiveWindow.&lt;verticalpercentscrolled&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example:**

```
ActiveWindow.SmallScroll ToRight:=num
```

**Example:**

```
ActiveWindow.LargeScroll ToLeft:=num
```

**Example:**

```
ActiveWindow.HorizontalPercentScrolled = num
```

**Example:**

```
num = ActiveWindow.VerticalPercentScrolled
```
Visual Basic Equivalents I

ABCDEFGIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

I
If...Then...Else          If...Then...Else
Indent                  ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabIndent
Input                   Input
Input$()                Input()
InputBox$()             InputBox
                         Selection. InsertAfter Text:=text
                         ' or
                         Selection. TypeText Text:=text
InsertAddCaption        CaptionLabels. Add
InsertAddress           Application.GetAddress
InsertAnnotation        ActiveDocument.Comments. Add
                         With AutoCaptions(name)
                         .AutoInsert = True
InsertAutoCaption Clear, ClearAll, Label, Position
                         .CaptionLabel.Name = text
                         .CaptionLabel.Position = WdCaptionPosition
                         End With
                         AutoCaptions.CancelAutoInsert
InsertAutoText          Selection.Range.InsertAutoText
InsertBreak             Selection.InsertBreak Type:=WdBreakType
InsertCaption           Selection.InsertCaption
                         With CaptionLabels(name)
.ChapterStyleLevel = num

InsertCaptionNumbering Label, .Separator = WdSeparatorType
FormatNumber, .NumberStyle = WdCaptionNumberStyle
ChapterNumber, Level, .IncludeChapterNumber = True
Separator

End With

InsertChart
Selection. InsertChart
InsertColumnBreak
Selection. InsertBreak Type:=wdColumnBreak
InsertCrossReference
Selection. InsertCrossReference
InsertDatabase
Selection. InsertDatabase
InsertDateTime
Selection. InsertDateTime
InsertDrawing
ActiveDocument.Shapes. AddOLEObject
InsertEquation
ActiveDocument.Shapes. AddOLEObject
InsertExcelTable
ActiveDocument.Shapes. AddOLEObject
InsertField field_type
ActiveDocument.Fields. Add Range:=range, Type:=wdField
Selection.Fields. Add Range:=range, Type:=wdField
PreserveFormatting:=False
InsertFieldChars
Selection. InsertField
InsertFile Name, Range,
ConfirmConversions, Link
ActiveDocument.Footnotes. Add Range:=range,
ActiveDocument.Endnotes. Add Range:=range,
Set myField = ActiveDocument.FormFields. Add Range:=range,
Type:=WdFieldType
With myField
. EntryMacro = text
. ExitMacro = text
InsertFormField Entry, Exit,
Name, Enable, TextType,
TextDefault, TextWidth,
TextFormat, CheckSize,
CheckWidth, CheckDefault,
Type, OwnHelp, HelpText,
OwnStat, StatText

.Name = text
.Enabled = True
.OwnHelp = True
.HelpText = text
.OwnStatus = True
.StatusText = text
End With

With myField.TextInput
 .Width = num
 .Default = text
 .EditText
End With

With myField.CheckBox
 .Size = num
 .AutoSize = True
 .Default = True
End With

InsertFrame Selection.Frames.Add
InsertIndex ActiveDocument.Indexes.Add
InsertMergeField ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields.Add
InsertObject ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEObject
InsertPageBreak Selection.InsertBreak Type:=wdPageBreak
InsertPageField ActiveDocument.Fields.Add Range:=range, Ty]
InsertPageNumbers  
ActiveDocument.Sections(1).Footers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary).
Selection.InsertParagraphAfter

InsertPara  
' or
Selection.TypeParagraph

InsertPicture Name, LinkToFile, New  
ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddPicture

InsertSectionBreak  
Selection.Range.InsertBreak Type:=WdBreakType

InsertSound  
Selection.InlineShapes.AddOLEObject ClassType:="SoundRec"

InsertSpike  
NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries("Spike").Insert

InsertSubdocument  
ActiveDocument.Subdocuments.AddFromFile

InsertSymbol  
Selection.InsertSymbol

InsertTableOfAuthorities  
ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Add

InsertTableOfContents  
ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.Add

InsertTableOfFigures  
ActiveDocument.TablesOfFigures.Add

InsertTimeField  
ActiveDocument.Fields.Add Range:=range, Type:=wdFieldTime

InsertWordArt  
ActiveDocument.Shapes.AddOLEObject

InStr()  
Int()

For Each xItem In AutoCorrect.FirstLetterExceptions

If xItem.Name = "apt." Then isFound = True

Next xItem

IsAutoCorrectException()  
For Each aItem In AutoCorrect.TwoInitialCapsExceptions

If aItem.Name = "THem" Then aExists = True

Next aItem

For Each aProp In ActiveDocument.CustomDocumentProperties
IsCustomDocumentProperty() If aProp.Name = "age" Then isFound = True

Next aProp

IsDocumentDirty() x = Not ActiveDocument.Saved

IsDocumentPropertyReadOnly() x = WordBasic.IsDocumentPropertyReadOnly(i)

IsExecuteOnly() x = ActiveDocument.VBProject.Protection

IsMacro() Not applicable in Office Word 2003

IsTemplateDirty() x = Not ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate.Saved

Italic, Italic() Selection.Font.Italic = True
Visual Basic Equivalents J Through L

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

J
JustifyPara, Selection.Paragraphs.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphJustify
JustifyPara() wdAlignParagraphJustify

K
KeyCode() x = KeyBindings(1).KeyCode
KeyMacro$(x) x = KeyBindings(1).Command
Kill filename Kill filename

L
Language, Language$(x) Selection.LanguageID
 LCASE()

LCASE$(x) ' OR

Left$(x) ' OR

Left()

LeftPara, LeftPara() Selection.Paragraphs.Alignment = wdAlignParagraphLeft

Len() Len()
Let Let
Line Input Line Input
LineDown, LineDown() Selection.MoveDown Unit:= wdLine, Count:= 1,
Extend:= wdMove
Selection.MoveUp Unit:= wdLine, Count:= 1,
LineUp, LineUp()     Extend:=wdMove

ListBox          ListBox Control
ListCommands     Application.ListCommands
LockDocument,    ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).Locked = True
LockDocument()   state = ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).Locked

' You can lock a single field or a group of fields within a range.

LockFields       Selection.Fields.Locked = True
                 ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Locked = True

Lof()            LOF()
LTrim$()          LTrim()
Visual Basic Equivalents M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MacID$( )
- Macintosh only

MacroCopy
- Application. OrganizerCopy

MacroDesc$( )
- x = WordBasic. [MacroDesc$]( name )

MacroFileName$( )
- Not applicable in Office Word 2003

MacroName$( )
- x = WordBasic. [MacroName$]( num )

MacroNameFromWindow$( )
- Not applicable in Office Word 2003

MacScript, MacScript$( )
- Macintosh only

Magnifier, Magnifier$( )
- ActiveWindow. View. Magnifier = True

state = ActiveWindow. View. Magnifier

MailCheckNames
- Application. MailMessage. CheckName

MailHideMessageHeader
- Application. MailMessage. ToggleHeader
- With ActiveDocument. MailMerge

.MailCheck

.MailDestination = WdMailMergeDestination

.DataSource. FirstRecord = num

.DataSource. LastRecord = num

.SuppressBlankLines = True

.MailSubject = text

.MailAsAttachment = True

.MailAddressFieldName = text
MailMergeAskToConvertChevrons, MailMergeAskToConvertChevrons()
state = FileConverters.ConvertMacWordChevrons

MailMergeCheck	ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Check
FileConverters.ConvertMacWordChevrons

MailMergeConvertChevrons, MailMergeConvertChevrons()
state = FileConverters.ConvertMacWordChevrons

MailMergeCreateDataSource	ActiveDocument.MailMerge.CreateDataSource
MailMergeCreateHeaderSource Documents(name).MailMerge.CreateHeaderSource
MailMergeDataForm	ActiveDocument.DataForm
x = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.

MailMergeDataSource$(0) x = 
MailMergeDataSource$(1)
ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource Header
MailMergeDataSource$(2) x = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.
MailMergeDataSource$(3) x = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.

MailMergeEditDataSource	Documents(name).MailMerge.EditDataSource.
MailMergeFirstRecord	ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.wdFirstRecord.
MailMergeFoundRecord() x = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.
MailMergeGotoRecord,

MailMergeGotoRecord()  
\[ x = \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource.} \]

MailMergeHelper  
\[ \text{Dialogs(wdDialogMailMergeHelper).Show} \]

MailMergeInsertAsk  
\[ \text{Documents(name).MailMerge.Fields. AddA} \]

MailMergeInsertFillIn  
\[ \text{Documents(name).MailMerge.Fields. AddF} \]

MailMergeInsertIf  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields. AddIf} \]

MailMergeInsertMergeRec  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields. AddMe} \]

MailMergeInsertMergeSeq  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields. AddMe} \]

MailMergeInsertNext  
\[ \text{Documents(1).MailMerge.Fields. AddNext} \]

MailMergeInsertNextIf  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields. AddNe} \]

MailMergeInsertSet  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields. AddSe} \]

MailMergeInsertSkipIf  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Fields. AddSk} \]

MailMergeLastRecord  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource. wdLastRecord} \]

MailMergeMainDocumentType,  
\[ \text{MailMergeMainDocumentType()} \]

\[ \text{state = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.MainDocume} \]

\[ \text{WdMailMergeMainDocType} \]

MailMergeNextRecord  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource. A wdNextRecord} \]

MailMergeOpenDataSource  
\[ \text{Documents(1).MailMerge.OpenDataSource} \]

MailMergeOpenHeaderSource  
\[ \text{Documents(name).MailMerge.OpenHeader} \]

MailMergePrevRecord  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource. A wdPreviousRecord} \]

MailMergeQueryOptions  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.DataSource. Q} \]

MailMergeReset  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.MainDocume wdNotAMergeDocument} \]

MailMergeState()  
\[ \text{theState = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Sta} \]

MailMergeToDoc  
\[ \text{Documents(name).MailMerge.Destination : wdSendToNewDocument} \]

MailMergeToPrinter  
\[ \text{ActiveDocument.MailMerge.Destination =} \]

MailMergeUseAddressBook  
\[ \text{Not applicable in Office Word 2003} \]

ActiveDocument.MailMerge.ViewMailMei  
\[ \text{True} \]
MailMergeViewData, MailMergeViewData() x = ActiveDocument.MailMerge.ViewMail

MailMessageDelete Application.MailMessage.Delete
MailMessageForward Application.MailMessage.Forward
MailMessageNext Application.MailMessage.GoToNext
MailMessagePrevious Application.MailMessage.GoToPrevious
MailMessageReply Application.MailMessage.Reply
MailMessageReplyAll Application.MailMessage.ReplyAll
MailSelectNames Application.MailMessage.DisplaySelectNames

ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Mail

MarkCitation ActiveDocument.TablesOfAuthorities.Mail

MarkIndexEntry ActiveDocument.Indexes.MailEntry
MarkTableOfContentsEntry ActiveDocument.TablesOfContents.MailEntry

MenuMode WordBasic.MenuMode
MenuText$() x = CommandBars.ActiveMenuBar.Controls(num).Caption

MicrosoftAccess ' or use the technique shown in Microsoft Excel

MicrosoftExcel ' or

If Tasks.Exists("Microsoft Excel") = True ' Tasks("Microsoft Excel").Activate
MicrosoftExcel

Tasks("Microsoft Excel").WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize

Else

Shell "C:\MSOffice\Excel\Excel.exe"

End If

MicrosoftFoxPro

WordBasic.MicrosoftFoxPro

' or use the technique shown in Microsoft E

MicrosoftMail

WordBasic.Mail

' or use the technique shown in Microsoft E

MicrosoftPowerPoint

WordBasic.PowerPoint

' or use the technique shown in Microsoft E

MicrosoftProject

WordBasic.Project

' or use the technique shown in Microsoft E

MicrosoftPublisher

WordBasic.Publisher

' or use the technique shown in Microsoft E

MicrosoftSchedule

WordBasic.Schedule

' or use the technique shown in Microsoft E

MicrosoftSystemInfo

System.MSInfo

Mid$(())

MicrosoftReader

' or

Mid$(())
Minute()
MkDir *path_name*
Month()
MountVolume Application.MonthVolume
MoveButton CommandBars(*name*).Controls(1).Move
MoveText *WordBasic*.MoveText
With CommandBars(*name*)
  .Top = num
MoveToolbar
  .Left = num
End With
CommandBars(*name*).Position = *MsoBarPosition*
MsgBox, MsgBox()
# Visual Basic Equivalents N

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NewToolbar</td>
<td>CommandBars.Add Selection.Move Unit:=wdCell, Count:=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NextCell</td>
<td>' or Selection.Cells(1).Next.Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NextField, NextField()</td>
<td>' or Selection.NextField</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NextMisspelling</td>
<td>Selection.GoToNext What:=wdGoToSpellingError</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NextObject</td>
<td>' or Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdItem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NextPage, NextPage()</td>
<td>ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveWindow.PageScroll Down:=1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NextTab()</td>
<td>x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops(1).Next.Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NextWindow</td>
<td>ActiveWindow.Next.Acivate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormalFontPosition</td>
<td>Selection.Font.Position = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormalFontSpacing</td>
<td>Selection.Font.Spacing = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormalStyle</td>
<td>Selection.Style = wdStyleNormal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With ActiveDocument.PageSetup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.DifferentFirstPageHeaderFooter = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormalViewHeaderArea</td>
<td>.OddAndEvenPagesHeaderFooter = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type, FirstPage, OddAndEvenPages, HeaderDistance, FooterDistance</td>
<td>.HeaderDistance = num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.FooterDistance = num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End With</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveWindow.View.SeekView = WdSeekView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With ActiveDocument.Footnotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.Location = WdFootnoteLocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.NumberingRule = WdNumberingRule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.NumberStyle = WdNoteNumberStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.StartingNumber = num</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>End With</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>With ActiveDocument.Endnotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.Location = WdEndnoteLocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.NumberingRule = WdNumberingRule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.NumberStyle = WdNoteNumberStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.StartingNumber = num</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
End With

Now()

Now
### Visual Basic Equivalents O Through P

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O</th>
<th>OK</th>
<th>WordBasic.OK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OKButton</td>
<td>CommandButton control</td>
<td>On Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Error</td>
<td>On Error</td>
<td>OnTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OnTime</td>
<td>Application.OnTime</td>
<td>OpenTime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>OpenSubdocument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenSubdocument</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(name).Open</td>
<td>OpenUpPara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OptionButton</td>
<td>OptionButton control</td>
<td>OptionGroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OptionGroup</td>
<td>Frame control</td>
<td>Application.OrganizerCopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizer</td>
<td>Application.OrganizerDelete</td>
<td>OrganizerRename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OtherPane</td>
<td>ActiveWindow.ActivePane.Next.Activate</td>
<td>Selection.Font.Outline = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outline, Outline()</td>
<td>x = Selection.Font.Outline</td>
<td>OutlineCollapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutlineCollapse</td>
<td>ActiveWindow.ViewCollapseOutline</td>
<td>OutlineDemote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutlineDemote</td>
<td>Selection.Paragraphs.OutlineDemote</td>
<td>OutlineExpand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutlineExpand</td>
<td>ActiveWindow.View.ExpandOutline</td>
<td>OutlineLevel()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutlineLevel()</td>
<td>aLevel = Selection.Paragraphs.OutlineLevel</td>
<td>OutlineMoveDown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutlineMoveDown</td>
<td>Selection.Range.Relocate</td>
<td>OutlineMoveUp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutlineMoveUp</td>
<td>Selection.Range.Relocate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OutlinePromote
Selection.Paragraphs. OutlinePromote
ActiveWindow.View. ShowFirstLineOnly = True

OutlineShowFirstLine,
OutlineShowFirstLine() x = ActiveWindow.View. ShowFirstLineOnly

OutlineShowFormat
ActiveWindow.View. ShowFormat = True

Overttype
Options. Overtype = True

PageDown, PageDown() Selection. MoveDown Unit:=wdScreen, Count:=1,
Extend:=wdMove

PageUp, PageUp() Selection. MoveUp Unit:=wdScreen, Count:=1,
Extend:=wdMove

ParaDown, ParaDown() Selection. MoveDown Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=
Extend:=wdMove
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1). KeepTogether = Tr

ParaKeepLinesTogether,
ParaKeepLinesTogether() x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1). KeepTogether

ParaKeepWithNext,
ParaKeepWithNext() x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1). KeepWithNext

ParaPageBreakBefore,
ParaPageBreakBefore() x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1). PageBreakBefore

ParaUp, ParaUp() Selection. MoveUp Unit:=wdParagraph, Count:=1,
Extend:=wdMove
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1). WidowControl = Tr

ParaWidowOrphanControl,
ParaWidowOrphanControl() x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1). WidowControl

PasteButtonImage CommandBars(name).Controls(1). PasteFace
PasteFormat Selection. PasteFormat
PathFromMacPath$() x = WordBasic.[PathFromMacPath$](path)
PathFromWinPath$(path) = WordBasic.[PathFromWinPath$](path)
PauseRecorder = WordBasic.PauseRecorder
Picture = Image control
Selection.Move Unit:=wdCell, Count:=-1

' or


' or

PrevField, PrevField() = Selection.PreviousField
Selection.GoToPrevious What:=wdGoToField

' or

PrevObject = Selection.MoveLeft Unit:=wdItem
Selection.GoToPrevious What:=wdGoToPage

' or

PrevPage, PrevPage() = ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdPrintView
ActiveWindow.PageScroll Up:=1

PrevTab() = x = ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabStops(1).Previous
PrevWindow = ActiveWindow.Previous.Activate
Print = Print
PromoteList = Selection.Range.ListFormat.ListIndent
PushButton = CommandButton control
PutFieldData = ActiveDocument.Fields(1).Data = text
### Visual Basic Equivalents R

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>Input #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redim</td>
<td>ReDim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REM</td>
<td>REM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveAllDropDownItems</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).DropDown.ListEntries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveBulletsNumbers</td>
<td>Selection.Range.ListFormat.RemoveNumbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveDropDownItem</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.FormFields(1).DropDown.ListEntries(1).RemoveBulletsNumbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RemoveFrames</td>
<td>Selection.Frames(1).Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RenameMenu</td>
<td>CommandBars.ActiveMenuBar.Controls(name).Caption = newname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RepeatFind</td>
<td>Application.Run MacroName:=&quot;RepeatFind&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResetButtonImage</td>
<td>CommandBars(name).Controls(1).Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResetChar, ResetChar()</td>
<td>Selection.Font.Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Endnotes.ResetContinuationNotice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Footnotes.ResetContinuationNotice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResetNoteSepOrNotice</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Endnotes.ResetContinuationSeparator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Footnotes.ResetContinuationSeparator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ResetPara, ResetPara()</td>
<td>Selection.Paragraphs.Reset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Right$()

RightPara, RightPara()
RmDir *path*
Rnd(number)

RTrim$

' or

RTrim$

RunPrintManager Not available
Visual Basic Equivalents S

SaveTemplate

' or

Templates(name).Save

ScreenRefresh

ScreenUpdating, ScreenUpdating()

Second(time)

Seek filenumber, position

Seek(filenumber)

Seek(filenumber)

Select Case

SelectCurAlignment

SelectCurColor

SelectCurFont

SelectCurIndent

SelectCurSentence

SelectCurSpacing

SelectCurTabs

SelectCurWord

Selection$()

SelectionFileName$()

SelInfo(Type)

SelType()

SelType 1

ActiveDocument.AttachedTemplate. Save

Application.ScreenRefresh

Application.ScreenUpdating = True

Second(time)

Seek[#]filenumber,position

Seek(filenumber)

Selection. SelectCurrentAlignment

Selection. SelectCurrentColor

Selection. SelectCurrentFont

Selection. SelectCurrentIndent

Selection.Sentences(1). Select

Selection. SelectCurrentSpacing

Selection. SelectCurrentTabs

Selection.Words(1). Select

text = Selection.Text

aFileName = Selection.Document.FullName

x = Selection.Information (WdInformation)

aType = Selection.Type (Type)

Selection.Collapse Direction:=wdCollapseStart
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SendKeys keys, wait</td>
<td>SendKeys keys, wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SentLeft 1,1</td>
<td>Selection.Sentences(1).Previous (Unit:=wdSentence, Count:=1).Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SentRight 1, 1</td>
<td>Selection.Sentences(1).Next (Unit:=wdSentence, Count:=1).Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetAttr filename, attribute</td>
<td>SetAttr filename, attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetAutoText</td>
<td>Templates(name).AutoTextEntries. Add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetDocumentDirty 1</td>
<td>ActiveDocument. Saved = False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.BuiltInDocumentProperties.Add ' or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetDocumentVar name, value</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Variables. Add name, value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetEndOfBookmark name range</td>
<td>range.Bookmarks(name).Start = range.Bookmarks(name).End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetEndOfBookmark name1, name2</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(name1).End = ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(name2).End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetFileCreatorAndType</td>
<td>Macintosh only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetFormResult name, &quot;text&quot;</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.FormFields(name).Result = &quot;text&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetFormResult name, 1</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.FormFields(name).CheckBox.Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetFormResult name, num</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.FormFields(name).DropDown.Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetFormResult name, , default</td>
<td>Use the Default property with a CheckBox, DropDown, TextInput object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SetPrivateProfileString section, key, setting, filename</td>
<td>System. PrivateProfileString (filename, section, key) =</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SetProfileString section, key, setting
SetSelRange charepos1, charepos2
SetStartOfBookmark name
SetStartOfBookmark book1, book2
SetTemplateDirty 0
Sgn()
ShadingPattern, ShadingPattern()
Shadow, Shadow()
Shell
ShowAll, ShowAll()
ShowAllHeadings
ShowAnnotationBy name
ShowClipboard
ShowHeadingNumber
ShowMe
ShowNextHeaderFooter
ShowPrevHeaderFooter
ShowVars
ShrinkFont
System.ProfileString(section, key) = setting
ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=charepos1, End:=charepos2).
ActiveDocument.Bookmarks(book1).Start =
Documents(name).AttachedTemplate.Saved = True
' or
Templates(name).Saved = True
Sgn()
Selection.Shading.Texture = WdTextureIndex
Selection.Font.Shadow = True
x = Selection.Font.Shadow
Shell
Windows(1).View.ShowAll = True
x = ActiveWindow.View.ShowAll
ActiveWindow.View.ShowAllHeadings
ActiveDocument.Comments.ShowBy = name
Application.ShowClipboard
Windows(name).View.ShowHeading Level:=num
Application.ShowMe
ActiveWindow.View.NextHeaderFooter
ActiveWindow.View.PreviousHeaderFooter
Add a watch expression in the Visual Basic Editor
Selection.Font.Shrink
ShrinkFontOnePoint  Selection.Font.Size = Selection.Font.Size - 1
ShrinkSelection        Selection.Shrink
SizeToolbar name, width CommandBars(name).Width = num
SkipNumbering, SkipNumbering() Selection.Range.ListFormat.RemoveNumbers
SmallCaps, SmallCaps() Selection.Font.SmallCaps = True
SortArray    WordBasic.SortArray
SpacePara1, SpacePara1() x = Selection.Paragraphs.LineSpacing
SpacePara15, SpacePara15() x = Selection.Paragraphs.LineSpacing
SpacePara2, SpacePara2() x = Selection.Paragraphs.LineSpacing
SpellChecked, SpellChecked() x = ActiveDocument.Content.SpellingChecked = True
Spike           NormalTemplate.AutoTextEntries.AppendToSpike
SplitSubdocument ActiveDocument.Subdocuments(1).Split Range:=range
StartOfColumn, StartOfColumn() Selection.StartOfUnit:=wdColumn, Extend:=wdMove
StartOfLine, StartOfLine() Selection.HomeKey Unit:=wdLine, Extend:=wdMove
StartOfRow, StartOfRow() Selection.StartOfUnit:=wdRow, Extend:=wdMove
StartOfWindow, StartOfWindow() Selection.MoveUp Unit:=wdWindow
Stop           Stop
Str$(number)   Str$(number)
Strikethrough, Strikethrough()  Selection.Font.StrikeThrough = True

String$(count, character)  String$(count, character)

Style  Selection.Style = wdStyleHeading1
StyleDesc$(())  x = Selection.Style.Description
StyleName$(())  x = Selection.Style.NameLocal
Sub...End Sub  Sub...End Sub
   Selection.Font.Subscript = True

Subscript, Subscript()  x = Selection.Font.Subscript
   Selection.Font.Superscript = True

Superscript, Superscript()  x = Selection.Font.Superscript

SymbolFont  Selection.Font.Name = "Symbol"
Visual Basic Equivalents T

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TabLeader$(pos)</td>
<td>aType = Selection.Paragraphs(num).TabStops(pos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableAutoFormat</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).AutoFormat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableAutoSum</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(row, column)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableColumnWidth</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns.SetWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ColumnWidth, RulerStyle</td>
<td>Rulerstyle:=wdRulerStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableColumnWidth AutoFit</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns.AutoFit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableColumnWidth NextColumn</td>
<td>Selection.Columns(1).Next.Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableColumnWidth PrevColumn</td>
<td>Selection.Columns(1).Previous.Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableColumnWidth SpaceBetweenCols</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.SpaceBetweenCols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableDeleteCells ShiftCells</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(row, column).Del</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableDeleteColumn</td>
<td>'or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Columns.Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableDeleteRow</td>
<td>'or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Rows.Delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableFormula</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Cell(row, column).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveWindow.View.TableGridlines = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableGridlines, TableGridlines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
x = ActiveWindow.View.TableGridlines

Selection.Tables(1).Rows(num).HeadingFormat = True

or

x = Selection.Tables(1).Rows.HeadingFormat

TableHeadings, TableHeadings()

Selection.Tables(1).Rows(num).HeadingFormat = True

TableInsertCells
Selection.Tables(1).Columns(num).Cells.Add

TableInsertColumn
Selection.Tables(1).Columns.Add

TableInsertRow
Selection.Tables(1).Rows.Add

TableInsertTable NumColumns, NumRows

TableInsertTable NumColumns, NumRows, Format, Apply
Selection.ConvertToTable Separator:=WdTable, NumColumns:=num

TableInsertTable NumColumns, NumRows, ConvertFrom
Selection.Cells.Merge
With ActiveDocument.Tables(num).Rows(num)
  .SetHeight RowHeight:= num, HeightRule:=WdRowHeightRule
  .Alignment = WdRowAlignment
  .SetLeftIndent LeftIndent:=num, RulerStyle:=WdRulerStyle
  .AllowBreakAcrossPages = True
End With

TableRowHeight NextColumn
Selection.Rows(1).Next.Select

TableRowHeight PrevColumn
Selection.Rows(1).Previous.Select
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TableSelectColumn</td>
<td>Selection.Tables(1).Columns(num).Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableSelectRow</td>
<td>Selection.Tables(1).Rows(num).Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableSelectTable</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Select</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableSort</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).Sort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableSortAToZ</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).SortAscending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableSortZToA</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Tables(1).SortDescending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableSplit</td>
<td>Selection.Tables(1).Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableSplitCells</td>
<td>Selection.Tables(1).Cells(row, column).Split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableToText</td>
<td>Selection.Tables(1).ConvertToText</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableUpdateAutoFormat</td>
<td>Selection.Tables(1).UpdateAutoFormat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TabType()</td>
<td>x = Selection.ParagraphFormat.TabStops(1).Align</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Label control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextBox</td>
<td>TextBox control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextFormField</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.FormFields.Add Range:=ran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextToTable</td>
<td>Selection.ConvertToTable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time$()</td>
<td>' or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeSerial()</td>
<td>TimeSerial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimeValue()</td>
<td>TimeValue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No direct equivalent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TipWizard</td>
<td>' displays a special tip when Word is launched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant.FeatureTips = True</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dim x As Long</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Today()</td>
<td>x = DateSerial(Year(Date), Month(Date), Day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToggleFieldDisplay</td>
<td>Selection.Fields.ToggleShowCodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToggleFull</td>
<td>ActiveWindow.View.FullScreen = Not ActiveView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToggleHeaderFooterLink</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Sections(2).Headers(wdHeaderFooterPrimary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ToggleMainTextLayer
ActiveWindow.View.ShowMainTextLayer = Not ActiveWindow.View.ShowMainTextLayer

TogglePortrait
ActiveDocument.PageSetup.TogglePortrait

ToggleScribbleMode
WordBasic.ToggleScribbleMode

ToolBarButtonMacro$(name)
name = ToolbarName$(num)
name = CommandBars(num).Name
ToolBarState(name)
CommandBars(name).Visible = True
WordBasic.ToolsAddRecordDefault

ToolsAddRecordDefault
Selection.Tables(1).Cell(Row:=Selection.Information(wdMaximumNumberOfRows),
Column:=Selection.Information(wdMaximumNumberOfColumns)).Select

ToolsAdvancedSettings
Not available with any 32-bit version of Windows or later.

ToolsAutoCorrect
InitialCaps, SentenceCaps, Days, CapsLock, ReplaceText
CorrectInitialCaps = True
CorrectSentenceCaps = True
CorrectDays = True
CorrectCapsLock = True
ReplaceText = True
End with
Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceQuote

AutoCorrectEntries.AddRichText Name:= text
AutoCorrectEntries.Add Name:= text, Value:= 
AutoCorrectEntries(name).Delete

ToolsAutoCorrectCapsLockOff, ToolsAutoCorrectCapsLockOff()

AutoCorrect.CorrectCapsLock = True

ToolsAutoCorrectDays, ToolsAutoCorrectDays()

AutoCorrect.CorrectDays = True

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 0, Name, Add

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 0, Name, Add

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 1, Name, Add

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 0, AutoAdd

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 0, AutoAdd

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 1, AutoAdd

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 0, Name, Delete

ToolsAutoCorrectExceptions Tab = 1, Name, Delete

ToolsAutoCorrectInitialCaps, ToolsAutoCorrectInitialCaps()

AutoCorrect.CorrectInitialCaps = True

ToolsAutoCorrectReplaceText, ToolsAutoCorrectReplaceText()

AutoCorrect.ReplaceText = True

ToolsAutoCorrectSentenceCaps, ToolsAutoCorrectSentenceCaps()

AutoCorrect.CorrectSentenceCaps = True

ToolsAutoCorrectSmartQuotes, ToolsAutoCorrectSmartQuotes()

Options.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceQuote

ToolsBulletListDefault

Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyBulletDefaut

With ListGalleries (wdNumberGallery).ListTe

.NumberFormat = "%1."

.TrailingCharacter = WdTrailingCharacter
ToolsBulletNumbers Replace, Font, CharNum, Type, FormatOutline, AutoUpdate, FormatNumber, Punctuation, StartAt, Points, Hang, Indent, Remove

.ToolsStyle = WdListNumberStyle
.Alignment = WdListLevelAlignment
.TextPosition = InchesToPoints(num)
.TabPosition = InchesToPoints(num)
.ResetOnHigher = True
.StartAt = num
.Font.Size = num
End With
Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyListTemplate
ListTemplate:=ListGalleries(wdNumberGallery).ListTemplates(1)

ToolsCalculate, ToolsCalculate() Selection.Range.Calculate
ToolsCompareVersions ActiveDocument.Compare
ToolsCreateEnvelope ActiveDocument.Envelope.Insert
.PrintEnvLabel
ToolsCreateEnvelope ActiveDocument.Envelope.PrintOut
AddToDocument
ToolsCreateLabels Application.MailingLabel.PrintOut
.PrintEnvLabel
ToolsCreateLabels Application.MailingLabel.CreateNewLabel
AddToDocument
With Dialogs(WdWordDialog)
_DEFAULTTab = WdWordDialogTab
.Show
End With

CustomizationContext = template or document

KeyBindings.Add

CustomizationContext = template or document

FindKey(BuildKeyCode(Wdkey, Wdkey)).Disa

CustomizationContext = template or document

KeyBindings.ClearAll

CustomizationContext = template or document

CommandBars(name).Delete

CommandBars.Add

CommandBars(name).Name = text

CustomizationContext = template or document

CommandBars(name).Controls(num).Delete

CommandBars(name).Controls.Add Type:=msoControlButton, ID:= Before:=num

CommandBars(name).Controls(num).Caption :

GetSpellingSuggestion

SynonymInfo

ActiveDocument.CheckGrammar

' enumerate the ReadabilityStatistics collection

i = 1
For Each aStat In ActiveDocument.Readability
aArray(i) = aStat.Value
i = i + 1
Next aStat
With ActiveDocument
  .AutoHyphenation = True
  .HyphenateCaps = True
  .HyphenationZone = num
  .ConsecutiveHyphensLimit = num
End With
ActiveDocument.ManualHyphenation
Selection.Range.LanguageID = WdLanguageId
ActiveDocument.Styles(wdStyleNormal).LanguageID = WdLanguageId
Application.Run
Application.OrganizerDelete
Application.OrganizerRename
With Dialogs (wdDialogToolsMacro)
  .Show = "templateName"
  .Name = "macroName"
  .Edit = True
  .Execute
Show, Delete, Rename, Description, NewName, SetDesc

End With

With Dialogs (wdDialogToolsMacro)

.Show = "templateName"

.Name = "macroName"

.Description = "newDescription"

.SetDesc = True

.Execute

End With

ToolsManageFields

Application.Run MacroName:="ToolsManageFields"

ToolsMergeRevisions

ActiveDocument.Merge FileName:=name

ToolsNumberListDefault

Selection.Range.ListFormat.ApplyNumberDef

ToolsOptions

Dialogs(WdWordDialog).Show

With Options

.AutoFormatPreserveStyles = True

.AutoFormatApplyHeadings = True

ToolsOptionsAutoFormat

.AutoFormatApplyLists = True

PreserveStyles,

ApplyStylesHeadings,

ApplyStylesLists,

ApplyStylesOtherParas,

ReplaceQuotes, ReplaceSymbols,

ApplyBulletedLists,

ReplaceOrdinals,

ReplaceFractions,

ShowOptionsFor

ToolsOptionsAutoFormat

ApplyBorders,

AutoFormatReplaceQuotes = True

AutoFormatReplaceSymbols = True

AutoFormatApplyOtherParas = True

AutoFormatReplaceOrdinals = True

AutoFormatReplaceFractions = True
ApplyBulletedLists, ApplyStylesHeadings, ApplyNumberedLists, ReplaceFractions, ReplaceOrdinals, ReplaceQuotes, ReplaceSymbols, ShowOptionFor

There is no Visual Basic equivalent for the following arguments: AdjustParaMarks, AdjustTabsSpaces, ReplaceBullets, AdjustEmptyParas.

End With

With Options

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyBorders = True

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyBulletedLists = True

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyHeadings = True

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeApplyNumberedLists = True

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceFractions = True

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceOrdinals = True

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceQuotes = True

.AutoFormatAsYouTypeReplaceSymbols = True

End With

ToolsOptionsCompatibility ActiveDocument.Compatibility Type:=WdCon

With Options

.ReplaceSelection = True

-AllowDragAndDrop = True

.AutoWordSelection = True

.INSKeyForPaste = True

.Overtype = True

-SmartCutPaste = True

-AllowAccentedUppercase = True

-PictureEditor = text
.TabIndentKey = True

End With

ToolsOptionsFileLocations

Options.DefaultFilePath (WdDefaultFilePath) With Options

.Pagination = True

.WPHelp = True

.WPDocNavKeys = True

.BlueScreen = True

.EnableSound = True

.UpdateLinksAtOpen = True

ToolsOptionsGeneral Pagination, WPHelp, WPDocNavKeys, BlueScreen, ErrorBeeps, UpdateLinks, SendMailAttach, Units, ButtonFieldClicks, ShortMenuNames, RTFInClipboard, ConfirmConversions, TipWizardActive, RecentFiles, RecentFileCount

.SendMailAttach = True

.MeasurementUnit = WdUnits

.ButtonFieldClicks = num

.ShortMenuNames = True

.RTFInClipboard = True

.ConfirmConversions = True

End With

Assistant.ActivateWizard

With Application

.DisplayRecentFiles = True

.RecentFiles.Maximum = num
ToolsOptionsGrammar Options, CheckSpelling, ShowStatistics

ToolsOptionsPrint Draft, Reverse, UpdateFields, Summary, ShowCodes, Annotations, ShowHidden, EnvFeederInstalled, UpdateLinks, Background, DrawingObjects, DefaultTray, FormsData, FractionalWidths, PSOverText

End With

With Options

.CheckGrammarWithSpelling = True
.ShowReadabilityStatistics = True
End With

ActiveDocument.ActiveWritingStyle (language)

With Options

.PrintDraft = True
.PrintReverse = True
.UpdateFieldsAtPrint = True
.PrintProperties = True
.PrintFieldCodes = True
.PrintComments = True
.PrintHiddenText = True
.EnvelopeFeederInstalled = True
.UpdateLinksAtPrint = True
.PrintBackground = True
.PrintDrawingObjects = True
.DefaultTray = text
.DefaultTrayID = WdPaperTray

End With
With ActiveDocument

.PlotFormsData = True

.PrintFractionalWidths = True

.PrintPostScriptOverText = True

End With

With Options

.InsertedTextMark = WdInsertedTextMark

.DeletedTextMark = WdDeletedTextMark

.RevisedLinesMark = WdRevisedLinesMark

.InsertedTextColor = WdColorIndex

.DeletedTextColor = WdColorIndex

.RevisedLinesColor = WdColorIndex

.DefaultHighlightColorIndex = WdColorIndex

End With

With Options

.CreateBackup = True

.AllowFastSave = True

.SavePropertiesPrompt = True

.SaveNormalPrompt = True

.BackgroundSave = True

ToolsOptionsSave CreateBackup, FastSaves, SummaryPrompt, GlobalDotPrompt,
`NativePictureFormat, AutoSave, SaveInterval`  
`ToolsOptionsSave FormsData, Password, WritePassword, RecommendReadOnly, EmbedFonts`  
`.SaveInterval = number`  
End With  
With ActiveDocument  
`.SaveFormsData = True`  
`.Password = text`  
`.WritePassword = text`  
`.ReadOnlyRecommended = True`  
`.EmbedTrueTypeFonts = True`  
End With  
With Options  
`.SuggestSpellingCorrections = True`  
`.SuggestFromMainDictionaryOnly = True`  
`.IgnoreUppercase = True`  
`.IgnoreMixedDigits = True`  
`.CheckSpellingAsYouType = True`  
End With  
With ActiveDocument  
`.SpellingChecked = False`  
`.ShowSpellingErrors = True`  
End With  
Application.ResetIgnoreAll
Languages(wdLanguageID).

CustomDictionaries.Add

With Application

 .UserName = text

 .UserInitials = text

 .UserAddress = text

End With

With ActiveWindow.View

 .Draft = True

 .WrapToWindow = True

 .ShowPicturePlaceHolders = True

 .ShowFieldCodes = True

 .ShowBookmarks = True

 .FieldShading = WdFieldShading

 .Parent.DisplayHorizontalScrollBar = True

 .Parent.DisplayVerticalScrollBar = True

 .Parent.StyleAreaWidth = num

 .ShowTabs = True

 .ShowSpaces = True

 .ShowParagraphs = True

 .ShowHyphens = True
ToolsOptionsView StatusBar .ShowHiddenText = True
.ShowAll = True
.ShowDrawings = True
.ShowObjectAnchors = True
.ShowTextBoundaries = True
.Parent.DisplayVerticalRuler = True
.ShowHighlight = True
End With
Application.DisplayStatusBar = True

ToolsProtectDocument ActiveDocument.Protect
ToolsProtectSection Protect, Section ActiveDocument.Sections(num).ProtectedForForms
WordBasic.ToolsRemoveRecordDefault
ToolsRemoveRecordDefault ' or if the data source is a Word table
Selection.Tables(1).Rows(1).Delete
ToolsRepaginate ActiveDocument.Repaginate
ActiveDocument.ShowRevisions = True
ToolsReviewRevisions Selection.NextRevision
ShowMarks, HideMarks, Wrap, FindPrevious, FindNext, AcceptRevisions, RejectRevisions Selection.PreviousRevision
Selection.Range.Revisions.Affect
Selection.Range.Revisions.RejectAll
ToolsRevisionAuthor$() anAuthor = Selection.Range.Revisions(1).Author
ToolsRevisionDate$()  
aDate = ActiveDocument.Revisions(1).\Date
With ActiveDocument
  .TrackRevisions  = True
  .PrintRevisions  = True
  .ShowRevisions  = True
End With
ToolsRevisions \MarkRevisions, \ViewRevisions, \PrintRevisions, \AcceptAll, \RejectAll
End With
ToolsRevisionType()  
aType  = ActiveDocument.Revisions(1).\Type
ToolsShrinkToFit  
ActiveDocument.\FitToPages
ToolsSpelling  
ActiveDocument.\CheckSpelling
ToolsSpellingRecheckDocument  
ActiveDocument.\SpellingChecked  = False
ToolsSpellSelection  
Selection.Range.\CheckSpelling
ToolsThesaurus  
Selection.Range.\CheckSynonyms
ToolsUnprotectDocument  
ActiveDocument.\UnProtect (Password:=text)
ToolsWordCount  
ActiveDocument.\ComputeStatistics Statistic:=
  CountFootnotes, Pages, Words, Characters, Paragraphs, Lines
  IncludeFootnotesAndEndnotes:=True
Visual Basic Equivalents U Through V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UCase(string)</td>
<td>UCase$(string)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCase$(string)</td>
<td>' or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UCase$(string)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underline</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Words(1).Underline = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underline()</td>
<td>status = Selection.Font.Underline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnHang</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).TabHangingIndent.Count:= -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnIndent</td>
<td>Selection.Paragraphs.TabIndent.Count:= -1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Selection.Range.Fields.Unlink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnlinkFields</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Fields(num).Unlink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Fields(num).Locked = False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateFields</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Fields(num).Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UpdateSource</td>
<td>ActiveDocument.Fields(num).UpdateSource</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Val(text)

ViewAnnotations = ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneComments
CommandBars("Borders").Visible = True
ActiveWindow.View.Draft = True
x = ActiveWindow.View.Draft

ViewBorderToolbar = CommandBars("Borders").Visible = True
ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneEndnotes

ViewDraft, ViewDraft() = x = ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial

ViewEndnoteArea, ViewEndnoteArea() = x = ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial

ViewEndnoteContNotice = ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneEndnoteContinuationNotice
ViewEndnoteContSeparator = ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneEndnoteContinuationSeparator
ViewEndnoteSeparator = ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneEndnoteSeparator
ViewFieldCodes = ActiveWindow.View.ShowFieldCodes = True
ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneCurrentPageFooter

' or

With ActiveWindow.View
.
.Type = wdPrintView

ViewFooter, ViewFooter() = .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageFooter

End With

' use the StoryType property to return the active story/pane
aPane = Selection.**StoryType**

ViewFootnoteArea, ViewFootnoteArea()

x = ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnotes

ViewFootnoteContNotice

ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnoteContinuationNotice

ViewFootnoteContSeparator

ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnoteContinuationSeparator

If ActiveDocument.Footnotes.Count >= 1 Then

ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnotes

ElseIf ActiveDocument.Endnotes.Count >= 1 Then

ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnotes

End If

' *Use the Information property to determine if the selection is in a footnote or endnote pane*

x = Selection.**Information** (wdInFootnoteEndnotePane)

ViewFootnoteSeparator

ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneFootnoteSeparator

ActiveWindow.View.SplitSpecial = wdPaneCurrentPageHeader

' or
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ViewHeader, ViewHeader()</td>
<td>With ActiveWindow.View .Type = wdPrintView .SeekView = wdSeekCurrentPageHeader End With</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViewMasterDocument, ViewMasterDocument()</td>
<td>ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView aView = ActiveWindow.View.Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViewMenus()</td>
<td>Not applicable in Office Word 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViewNormal, ViewNormal()</td>
<td>x = ActiveWindow.View.Type Windows(1).View.Type = wdOutlineView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViewOutline, ViewOutline()</td>
<td>x = Windows(1).View.Type Windows(name).View.Type = wdPrintView</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViewPage, ViewPage()</td>
<td>x = Windows(name).View.Type CommandBars(&quot;Formatting&quot;).Visible = True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViewRibbon, ViewRibbon()</td>
<td>x = CommandBars(&quot;Formatting&quot;).Visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViewRuler, ViewRuler()</td>
<td>x = ActiveWindow.DisplayRulers = True Application.DisplayStatusBar = True</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ViewStatusBar, ViewStatusBar()  
  x = Application.DisplayStatusBar

ViewToggleMasterDocument  
  If ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdOutlineView Then
      ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView
  ElseIf ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdMasterView Then
      ActiveWindow.View.Type = wdOutlineView
  End If

  With CommandBars
      .LargeButtons = True
      .DisplayToolTips = True
      .DisplayKeysInToolTips = True
  End With

  CommandBars(name).Reset
  CommandBars(name).Delete
  CommandBars(name).Visible = True

  Windows(name).View.Zoom.PageFit = wdPageFitBestFit
  With ActiveWindow.View.Zoom
      .PageColumns = 2
      .PageRows = 1
  End With

ViewZoom AutoFit  
  .PageRows = 1
ViewZoom *TwoPages* End With

ViewZoom *FullPage*  
ActiveWindow.View.Zoom.**PageFit** = wddPageFitFullPage

ViewZoom *NumColumns*, *NumRows*  
With ActiveWindow.View.Zoom

ViewZoom *ZoomPercent*  
 .**PageColumns** = num

 .**PageRows** = num

End With

ActiveWindow.View.Zoom.**Percentage** = num

ViewZoom100  
Windows(1).View.Zoom.**Percentage** = 100

ViewZoom200  
ActiveWindow.View.Zoom.**Percentage** = 200

ViewZoom75  
ActiveWindow.View.Zoom.**Percentage** = 75

ViewZoomPageWidth  
Windows(*name*).View.Zoom.**PageFit** = wddPageFitBestFit

ViewZoomWholePage  
ActiveWindow.**SmallScroll** Down:=num

VLine

' or

ActiveWindow.**SmallScroll** Up:=num

ActiveWindow.**LargeScroll** Down:=num

VPage

' or

ActiveWindow.**LargeScroll** Up:=num

ActiveWindow.**VerticalPercentScrolled** = num
VScroll, VScroll()  num = ActiveWindow.VerticalPercentScrolled
Visual Basic Equivalents W Through Y

**W**
- **WaitCursor**
- **Weekday(date)**
- **While...Wend**
- **num = Window()**
- **WindowArrangeAll**
- **WindowList num**
- **WindowName$()**
- **WindowNewWindow**

**Y**
- **System.Cursor** = **WdCursorType**
- **Weekday(date)**
- **While...Wend**
- **num = ActiveWindow.Index**
- **WindowsArrange**
- **Window(num).Activate**
- **aCap = ActiveWindow.Caption**
- **Windows.Add**
- **ActiveWindow.NewWindow**

**Window num**
- **Window(num).Activate**

Use the **Split** property to determine if a Window is split.

**WindowPane()**
- Use **StoryType** property with the Selection object to determine the pane/story of the selection.

**WinToDOS$()**
- \( x = \text{WordBasic}([\text{WinToDOS$}](\text{StringToTranslate})) \)

**WordLeft count**
- **Selection.MoveLeft** Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1,
  Extend:=wdMove

**WordLeft count, select**
- \( \text{Selection.MoveLeft} \) Unit:=WdWord, Count:=1,
Extend:=wdExtend

Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1,
Extend:=wdMove

WordRight 1

Selection.MoveEnd Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1

WordRight 1, 1

' or

Selection.MoveRight Unit:=wdWord, Count:=1,
Extend:=wdExtend

WordUnderline,

WordUnderline()

Selection.Range.Underline = wdUnderlineWords

status = Selection.Range.Underline

Write

Y

Year Year()
Converting WordBasic Macros to Visual Basic

Microsoft Office Word 2003 automatically converts the macros in a Word 6.x or Word 95 template the first time you do any of the following:

- Open the template
- Create a new document based on the template
- Attach the template to a document by using the Templates command (Tools menu).

A message is displayed on the status bar while the macros are being converted. After the conversion is complete, you must save the template to save the converted macros. If you don't save the template, Word converts the macros again the next time you use the template.

**Note** Office Word 2003 cannot convert Word 2.x macros directly. Instead, you need to open and save your Word 2.x templates in Word 6.x or Word 95 and then open them in Office Word 2003.

The conversion process converts each macro to a Visual Basic module. To see the converted macros, point to **Macro** on the **Tools** menu and click **Macros**. The macro names in the **Macros** dialog box appear as *macroname*.Main, where Main refers to the main subroutine in the converted macro (the subroutine that began with Sub MAIN in earlier versions of Word). To edit the converted macro, select a macro name and click **Edit** to display the Visual Basic module in the Visual Basic Editor.

Each WordBasic statement is modified to work with Visual Basic for Applications. The converted WordBasic macros are functionally equivalent to new Visual Basic for Applications macros you might write or record, but they are not identical. The following example is a WordBasic macro in a Word 95 template.

```
Sub MAIN
FormatFont .Name = "Arial", .Points = 10
Insert "Hello World"
```
When the template is opened in Word, the macro is converted to the following code.

```vbnet
Public Sub Main()
    WordBasic.FormatFont Font:="Arial", Points:=10
    WordBasic.Insert "Hello World"
End Sub
```

Each statement in the converted macro begins with the `WordBasic` property. **WordBasic** is a property in the Office Word 2003 object model that returns an object with all the WordBasic statements and functions; this object makes it possible to run WordBasic macros in Office Word 2003.

**Note** If you save the template over the original template, the WordBasic macros will be permanently lost and previous versions of Word will not be able to use the converted macros.

The following Visual Basic macro is functionally the same as the preceding WordBasic macro, but doesn’t use the `WordBasic` property.

```vbnet
Public Sub Main()
    With Selection.Font
        .Name = "Arial"
        .Size = 10
    End With
    Selection.TypeText Text:="Hello World"
End Sub
```
Conceptual Differences Between WordBasic and Visual Basic

The primary difference between Visual Basic for Applications and Microsoft WordBasic is that whereas the WordBasic language consists of a flat list of approximately 900 commands, Visual Basic consists of a hierarchy of objects, each of which exposes a specific set of methods and properties (similar to statements and functions in WordBasic). While most WordBasic commands can be run at any time, Visual Basic only exposes the methods and properties of the available objects at a given time.

Objects are the fundamental building block of Visual Basic; almost everything you do in Visual Basic involves modifying objects. Every element of Word — documents, paragraphs, fields, bookmarks, and so on— can be represented by an object in Visual Basic. Unlike commands in a flat list, there are objects that can only be accessed from other objects. For example, the Font object can be accessed from various objects including the Style, Selection, and Find object.

The programming task of applying bold formatting demonstrates the differences between the two programming languages. The following WordBasic instruction applies bold formatting to the selection.

Bold 1

The following example is the Visual Basic equivalent for applying bold formatting to the selection.

Selection.Font.Bold = True

Visual Basic doesn't include a Bold statement and function. Instead, there's a property named Bold. (A property is usually an attribute of an object, such as its size, its color, or whether or not it's bold.) Bold is a property of the Font object. Likewise, Font is a property of the Selection object that returns a Font object. Following the object hierarchy, you can build the instruction to apply bold formatting to the selection.
The **Bold** property is a read/write Boolean property. This means that the **Bold** property can be set to **True** or **False** (on or off), or the current value can be returned. The following WordBasic instruction returns a value indicating whether bold formatting is applied to the selection.

```basic
x = Bold()
```

The following example is the Visual Basic equivalent for returning the bold formatting status from the selection.

```vbnet
x = Selection.Font.Bold
```
The Visual Basic thought process

To perform a task in Visual Basic, you need to determine the appropriate object. For example, if you want to apply character formatting found in the Font dialog box, use the **Font** object. Then you need to determine how to "drill down" through the Word object hierarchy from the **Application** object to the **Font** object, through the objects that contain the **Font** object you want to modify. After you have determined the path to your object (for example, **Selection.Font**), use the Object Browser, Help, or the features such as Auto List Members in the Visual Basic Editor to determine what properties and methods can be applied to the object. For more information about drilling down to objects using properties and methods, see **Understanding objects, properties, and methods**.

Properties and methods are often available to multiple objects in the Word object hierarchy. For example, the following instruction applies bold formatting to the entire document.

```
ActiveDocument.Content.Bold = True
```

Also, objects themselves often exist in more than one place in the object hierarchy. For an illustration of the Word object model, see **Microsoft Word Objects**.

If you know the WordBasic command for the task you want to accomplish in Office Word 2003, see **Visual Basic Equivalents for WordBasic Commands**.
The Selection and Range objects

Most WordBasic commands modify the selection. For example, the **Bold** command formats the selection with bold formatting. The **InsertField** command inserts a field at the insertion point. Anytime you want to work with the selection in Visual Basic, you use the **Selection** property to return the **Selection** object. The selection can be a block of text or just the insertion point.

The following Visual Basic example inserts text and a new paragraph after the selection.

```vbnet
Selection.InsertAfter Text:="Hello World"
Selection.InsertParagraphAfter
```

In addition to working with the selection, you can define and work with various ranges of text in a document. A **Range** object refers to a contiguous area in a document with a starting character position and ending character position. Similar to the way bookmarks are used in a document, **Range** objects are used in Visual Basic to identify portions of a document. However, unlike a bookmark, a **Range** object is invisible to the user unless the **Range** has been selected using the **Select** method. For example, you can use Visual Basic to apply bold formatting anywhere in the document without changing the selection. The following example applies bold formatting to the first 10 characters in the active document.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Range(Start:=0, End:=10).Bold = True
```

The following example applies bold formatting to the first paragraph.

```vbnet
ActiveDocument.Paragraphs(1).Range.Bold = True
```

Both of these example change the formatting in the active document without changing the selection. For more information on the **Range** object see [Working with Range objects](#).
Creating a Custom Dialog Box

Use the following procedure to create a custom dialog box:

1. **Create a UserForm**

   On the **Insert** menu in the Visual Basic Editor, click **UserForm**.

2. **Add controls to the UserForm**

   Find the control you want to add in the **Toolbox** and drag the control onto the form.

3. **Set control properties**

   Right-click a control in design mode and click **Properties** to display the Properties window.

4. **Initialize the controls**

   You can initialize controls in a procedure before you show a form, or you can add code to the Initialize event of the form.

5. **Write event procedures**

   All controls have a predefined set of events. For example, a command button has a Click event that occurs when the user clicks the command button. You can write event procedures that run when the events occur.

6. **Show the dialog box**

   Use the **Show** method to display a UserForm.

7. **Use control values while code is running**

   Some properties can be set at run time. Values the user sets for controls in the dialog box are lost when the dialog box is closed.
Adding Controls to a UserForm

To add controls to a user form, find the control you want to add in the Toolbox, drag the control onto the form, and then drag an adjustment handle on the control until the control's outline is the size and shape you want.

**Note** Dragging a control (or a number of "grouped" controls) from the form back to the Toolbox creates a template of that control, which can be reused. This is a useful feature for implementing a standard interface for your applications.

When you've added controls to the form, use the commands on the Format menu in the Visual Basic Editor to adjust the control alignment and spacing.
CountryRegion Property

Returns the country/region designation of the system. Read-only \texttt{WdCountry}.

WdCountry can be one of these WdCountry constants.
\texttt{wdArgentina} \\
\texttt{wdCanada} \\
\texttt{wdChina} \\
\texttt{wdFinland} \\
\texttt{wdGermany} \\
\texttt{wdItaly} \\
\texttt{wdKorea} \\
\texttt{wdMexico} \\
\texttt{wdNorway} \\
\texttt{wdSpain} \\
\texttt{wdTaiwan} \\
\texttt{wdUS} \\
\texttt{wdBrazil} \\
\texttt{wdChile} \\
\texttt{wdDenmark} \\
\texttt{wdFrance} \\
\texttt{wdIceland} \\
\texttt{wdJapan} \\
\texttt{wdLatinAmerica} \\
\texttt{wdNetherlands} \\
\texttt{wdPeru} \\
\texttt{wdSweden} \\
\texttt{wdUK} \\
\texttt{wdVenezuela}

\textit{expression.\texttt{CountryRegion}}
expression  Required. An expression that returns one of the objects in the Applies To list.
Example

If the `CountryRegion` property returns `wdUS`, this example converts the top margin value from points to inches.

Dim sngMargin As Single

If System.CountryRegion = wdUS Then
    sngMargin = ActiveDocument.PageSetup.TopMargin
    MsgBox "Top margin is " & PointsToInches(sngMargin)
End If
**UnProtect Method**

Removes protection from the specified document. If the document isn't protected, this method generates an error.

`expression.UnProtect(Password)`

*expression* Required. An expression that returns a `Document` object.

*Password* Optional `Variant`. The password string used to protect the document. Passwords are case-sensitive. If the document is protected with a password and the correct password isn't supplied, a dialog box prompts the user for the password.
Remarks

**Security**  Avoid using hard-coded passwords in your applications. If a password is required in a procedure, request the password from the user, store it in a variable, and then use the variable in your code. For recommended best practices on how to do this, see Security Notes for Microsoft Office Solution Developers.
Example

This example removes protection from the active document, using the value of the strPassword variable as the password.

If ActiveDocument.ProtectionType <> wdNoProtection Then
    ActiveDocument.Unprotect Password:=strPassword
End If

This example removes protection from the active document. Text is inserted, and the document is protected for revisions.

Set aDoc = ActiveDocument
If aDoc.ProtectionType <> wdNoProtection Then
    aDoc.Unprotect
    Selection.InsertBefore "department six"
    aDoc.Protect Type:=wdAllowOnlyRevisions, Password:=strPassword
End If
Understanding Objects, Properties, and Methods

Objects are the fundamental building block of Visual Basic; nearly everything you do in Visual Basic involves modifying objects. Every element of Microsoft Word—documents, tables, paragraphs, bookmarks, fields and so on—can be represented by an object in Visual Basic.
What are objects and collections?

An object represents an element of Word, such as a document, a paragraph, a bookmark, or a single character. A collection is an object that contains several other objects, usually of the same type; for example, all the bookmark objects in a document are contained in a single collection object. Using properties and methods, you can modify a single object or an entire collection of objects.
What is a property?

A property is an attribute of an object or an aspect of its behavior. For example, properties of a document include its name, its content, and its save status, as well as whether change tracking is turned on. To change the characteristics of an object, you change the values of its properties.

To set the value of a property, follow the reference to an object with a period, the property name, an equal sign, and the new property value. The following example turns on change tracking in the document named "MyDoc.doc."

```vba
Sub TrackChanges()
    Documents("Sales.doc").TrackRevisions = True
End Sub
```

In this example, `Documents` refers to the collection of open documents, and the name "Sales.doc" identifies a single document in the collection. The `TrackRevisions` property is set for that single document.

Some properties cannot be set. The Help topic for a property indicates whether that property can be set (read-write) or can only be read (read-only).

You can return information about an object by returning the value of one of its properties. The following example returns the name of the active document.

```vba
Sub GetDocumentName()
    Dim strDocName As String
    strDocName = ActiveDocument.Name
    MsgBox strDocName
End Sub
```

In this example, `ActiveDocument` refers to the document in the active window in Word. The name of that document is assigned to the variable `strDocName`.

**Remarks**

The Help topic for each property indicates whether you can set that property (read-write), only read the property (read-only), or only write the property (write-only). Also the Object Browser in the Visual Basic Editor displays the read-write status at the bottom of the browser window when the property is
selected.
What is a method?

A method is an action that an object can perform. For example, just as a document can be printed, the `Document` object has a `PrintOut` method. Methods often have arguments that qualify how the action is performed. The following example prints the first three pages of the active document.

```vba
Sub PrintThreePages()
    ActiveDocument.PrintOut Range:=wdPrintRangeOfPages, Pages:="1-3"
End Sub
```

In most cases, methods are actions and properties are qualities. Using a method causes something to happen to an object, while using a property returns information about the object or it causes a quality about the object to change.
Returning an object

Most objects are returned by returning a single object from the collection. For example, the Documents collection contains the open Word documents. You use the Documents property of the Application object (the object at the top of the Word object hierarchy) to return the Documents collection.

After you've accessed the collection, you can return a single object by using an index value in parentheses (this is similar to how you work with arrays). The index value is usually a number or a name. For more information, see Returning an Object from a Collection.

The following example uses the Documents property to access the Documents collection. The index number is used to return the first document in the Documents collection. The Close method is then applied to the Document object to close the first document in the Documents collection.

```vba
Sub CloseDocument()
    Documents(1).Close
End Sub
```

The following example uses a name (specified as a string) to identify a Document object within the Documents collection.

```vba
Sub CloseSalesDoc()
    Documents("Sales.doc").Close
End Sub
```

Collection objects often have methods and properties which you can use to modify the entire collection of objects. The Documents object has a Save method that saves all the documents in the collection. The following example saves the open documents by applying the Save method.

```vba
Sub SaveAllOpenDocuments()
    Documents.Save
End Sub
```

The Document object also has a Save method available for saving a single document. The following example saves the document named Sales.doc.
Sub SaveSalesDoc()
    Documents("Sales.doc").Save
End Sub

To return an object that is further down in the Word object hierarchy, you must "drill down" to it by using properties and methods to return objects.

To see how this is done, open the Visual Basic Editor and click Object Browser on the View menu. Click Application in the Classes list on the left. Then click ActiveDocument from the list of members on the right. The text at bottom of the Object Browser indicates that ActiveDocument is a read-only property that returns a Document object. Click Document at the bottom of the Object Browser; the Document object is automatically selected in the Classes list, and the Members list displays the members of the Document object. Scroll through the list of members until you find Close. Click the Close method. The text at the bottom of the Object Browser window shows the syntax for the method. For more information about the method, press F1 or click the Help button to jump to the Close method Help topic.

Given this information, you can write the following instruction to close the active document.

Sub CloseDocSaveChanges()
    ActiveDocument.Close SaveChanges:=wdSaveChanges
End Sub

The following example maximizes the active document window.

Sub MaximizeDocumentWindow()
    ActiveDocument.ActiveWindow.WindowState = wdWindowStateMaximize
End Sub

The ActiveWindow property returns a Window object that represents the active window. The WindowState property is set to the maximize constant (wdWindowStateMaximize).

The following example creates a new document and displays the Save As dialog box so that a name can be provided for the document.

Sub CreateSaveNewDocument()
    Documents.Add.Save
End Sub
The **Documents** property returns the **Documents** collection. The **Add** method creates a new document and returns a **Document** object. The **Save** method is then applied to the **Document** object.

As you can see, you use methods or properties to drill down to an object. That is, you return an object by applying a method or property to an object above it in the object hierarchy. After you return the object you want, you can apply the methods and control the properties of that object. To review the hierarchy of objects, see [Microsoft Word Objects](#).
Getting Help on objects, methods, and properties

Until you become familiar with the Word object model, there are a few tools you can use to help you to drill down through the hierarchy.

- **Auto List Members.** When you type a period (.) after an object in the Visual Basic Editor, a list of available properties and methods is displayed. For example, if you type `Application`, a drop-down list of methods and properties of the `Application` object is displayed.

- **Help.** You can also use Help to find out which properties and methods can be used with an object. Each object topic in Help includes a See Also jump that displays a list of properties and methods for the object. Press F1 in the Object Browser or a module to jump to the appropriate Help topic.

- **Microsoft Word Objects.** This topic illustrates how Word objects are arranged in the hierarchy. Click an object in the graphic to display the corresponding Help topic.

- **Object Browser.** The Object Browser in the Visual Basic Editor displays the members (properties and methods) of the Word objects.
Creating a UserForm

To create a custom dialog box, you must create a UserForm. To create a UserForm, click UserForm on the Insert menu in the Visual Basic Editor.

Use the Properties window to change the name, behavior, and appearance of the form. For example, to change the caption on a form, set the Caption property.
Setting Control Properties

You can set some control properties at design time (before any macro is running). In design mode, right-click a control and click Properties to display the Properties window. Property names are shown in the left column in the window, property values in the right column. You set a property value by entering the new value to the right of the property name.
Initializing Control Properties

You can initialize controls at run time by using Visual Basic code in a macro. For example, you could fill a list box, set text values, or set option buttons.

The following example uses the Visual Basic AddItem method to add data to a list box named lstRegions. Then it sets the value of a text box and displays the form.

```vba
Private Sub GetUserName()
    With UserForm1
        .lstRegions.AddItem "North"
        .lstRegions.AddItem "South"
        .lstRegions.AddItem "East"
        .lstRegions.AddItem "West"
        .txtSalesPersonID.Text = "00000"
        .Show
    ' ...
    End With
End Sub
```

You can also use code in the Visual Basic Initialize event of a form to set initial values for controls on the form. An advantage to setting initial control values in the Initialize event is that the initialization code stays with the form. You can copy the form to another project, and when you run the Show method to display the dialog box, the controls will be initialized.

```vba
Private Sub UserForm_Initialize()
    With UserForm1
        With .lstRegions
            .AddItem "North"
            .AddItem "South"
            .AddItem "East"
            .AddItem "West"
        End With
        .txtSalesPersonID.Text = "00000"
    End With
End Sub
```
Control and Dialog Box Events

After you have added controls to your dialog box or document, you add event procedures to determine how the controls respond to user actions.

UserForms and controls have a predefined set of events. For example, a command button has a **Click** event that occurs when the user clicks the command button, and UserForms have an **Initialize** event that runs when the form is loaded.

To write a control or form event procedure, open a module by double-clicking the form or control, and then select the event from the **Procedure** drop-down list box.

Event procedures include the name of the control. For example, the name of the **Click** event procedure for a command button named Command1 is Command1_Click.

If you add code to an event procedure and then change the name of the control, your code remains in procedures with the previous name.

For example, assume you add code to the **Click** event for Command1 and then rename the control to Command2. When you double-click Command2, you will not see any code in the **Click** event procedure. You will need to move code from Command1_Click to Command2_Click.

To simplify development, it is a good practice to name your controls before writing code.
Displaying a Custom Dialog Box

To test your dialog box in the Visual Basic Editor, click **Run Sub/UserForm** on the **Run** menu.

To display a dialog box from Visual Basic, use the **Show** method. The following example displays the dialog box named UserForm1.

```vba
Private Sub GetUser Name()
    UserForm1.Show
End Sub
```

**Note** Use the **Unload** method in an event procedure, such as the Click event procedure for a command button, to close a dialog box.
Using Control Values While Code is Running

Some controls properties can be set and returned while Visual Basic code is running. The following example sets the Text property of a text box to "Hello."

TextBox1.Text = "Hello"

The data entered in a form by a user is lost when the form is closed. If you return the values of controls on a form after the form has been unloaded, you get the initial values for the controls rather than the values the user entered.

If you want to save the data entered in a form, you can save the information to module-level variables while the form is still running. The following example displays a form and saves the form data in public variables prior to unloading the form.

'Code in module to declare public variables
Public strRegion As String
Public intSalesPersonID As Integer
Public blnCancelled As Boolean

'Code in form
Private Sub cmdCancel_Click()
    Module1.blnCancelled = True
    Unload Me
End Sub

Private Sub cmdOK_Click()
    'Save data
    intSalesPersonID = txtSalesPersonID.Text
    strRegion = lstRegions.List(lstRegions.ListIndex)
    Module1.blnCancelled = False
    Unload Me
End Sub

Private Sub UserForm_Initialize()
    Module1.blnCancelled = True
End Sub

'Code in module to display form
Sub LaunchSalesPersonForm()
    frmSalesPeople.Show
    If blnCancelled = True Then
        MsgBox "Operation Cancelled!", vbExclamation
    Else
        MsgBox "The Salesperson's ID is: " & _
             & intSalesPersonID & _
             & "The Region is: " & strRegion
    End If
End Sub
# ActiveX Controls

For more information about a specific control, select an object from the following list. For information about events, select a control and click Events at the top of the topic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CheckBox</th>
<th>MultiPage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ComboBox</td>
<td>OptionButton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CommandButton</td>
<td>ScrollBar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frame</td>
<td>SpinButton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image</td>
<td>TabStrip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>TextBox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListBox</td>
<td>ToggleButton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>