

# How can I insert multiple rows using VBA?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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Inserting multiple rows using VBA (Visual Basic for Applications) is a process that allows for the efficient and automated addition of multiple rows within a spreadsheet or database. This can be achieved by utilizing VBA code, which enables the user to perform a series of actions simultaneously, rather than manually inserting each row individually. By using VBA, users can specify the number of rows to be inserted, as well as the specific location or criteria for the insertion. This method not only saves time and effort, but also ensures accuracy and consistency in data management.

## **Insert Multiple Rows Using VBA**

**You can use the following methods to insert multiple rows in Excel using VBA:**

### **Method 1: Insert Rows into Specific Range**

```
Sub InsertMultipleRows()  
Worksheets("Sheet1").Range("5:7").EntireRow.Insert  
End Sub
```

This particular macro will insert three blank rows in the range 5 through 7 of the sheet called Sheet1 and move down any existing rows.

### **Method 2: Insert Rows Based on Active Cell**

```
Sub InsertMultipleRows()  
ActiveCell.EntireRow.Resize(3).Insert Shift:=xlDown  
End Sub
```

**This particular macro will insert three blank rows starting from whatever cell you currently have selected in your worksheet and move down any existing rows.**

**The following examples show how to use each method in practice with the following worksheet in Excel:**

|    | A           | B             | C | D | E | F |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | <b>Team</b> | <b>Points</b> |   |   |   |   |
| 2  | Mavs        | 31            |   |   |   |   |
| 3  | Rockets     | 22            |   |   |   |   |
| 4  | Pacers      | 24            |   |   |   |   |
| 5  | Nets        | 29            |   |   |   |   |
| 6  | Spurs       | 40            |   |   |   |   |
| 7  | Hornets     | 34            |   |   |   |   |
| 8  | Blazers     | 27            |   |   |   |   |
| 9  |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 10 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 11 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 12 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 13 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 14 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 15 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 16 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 17 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 18 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 19 |             |               |   |   |   |   |

### **Example 1: Insert Rows into Specific Range**

**We can create the following macro to insert three blank rows in the range 5 through 7 of the sheet called Sheet1 and move down any existing rows:**

## Sub InsertMultipleRows()

**Worksheets("Sheet1").Range("5:7").EntireRow.Insert**

**End Sub**

When we run this macro, we receive the following output:

|    | A           | B             | C | D | E | F |
|----|-------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | <b>Team</b> | <b>Points</b> |   |   |   |   |
| 2  | Mavs        | 31            |   |   |   |   |
| 3  | Rockets     | 22            |   |   |   |   |
| 4  | Pacers      | 24            |   |   |   |   |
| 5  |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 6  |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 7  |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 8  | Nets        | 29            |   |   |   |   |
| 9  | Spurs       | 40            |   |   |   |   |
| 10 | Hornets     | 34            |   |   |   |   |
| 11 | Blazers     | 27            |   |   |   |   |
| 12 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 13 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 14 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 15 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 16 |             |               |   |   |   |   |
| 17 |             |               |   |   |   |   |

Notice that three blank rows were inserted into the worksheet in row locations 5 through 7.

The values that previously existed in those rows were simply pushed down.

## Example 2: Insert Rows Based on Active Cell

We can create the following macro to insert three blank rows into the worksheet starting from the currently selected cell:

```
Sub InsertMultipleRows()
```

```
ActiveCell.EntireRow.Resize(3).Insert Shift:=xlDown
```

```
End Sub
```

When we run this macro, we receive the following output:

|    | A       | B      | C | D | E | F |
|----|---------|--------|---|---|---|---|
| 1  | Team    | Points |   |   |   |   |
| 2  | Mavs    | 31     |   |   |   |   |
| 3  |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 4  |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 5  |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 6  | Rockets | 22     |   |   |   |   |
| 7  | Pacers  | 24     |   |   |   |   |
| 8  | Nets    | 29     |   |   |   |   |
| 9  | Spurs   | 40     |   |   |   |   |
| 10 | Hornets | 34     |   |   |   |   |
| 11 | Blazers | 27     |   |   |   |   |
| 12 |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 13 |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 14 |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 15 |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 16 |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 17 |         |        |   |   |   |   |
| 18 |         |        |   |   |   |   |

**Notice that three blank rows were inserted into the worksheet starting from row 3.**

**The values that previously existed in those rows were pushed down.**

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