

# Add-in Express™ 2010

for Microsoft® Office and .net

## DEVELOPER'S GUIDE

Add-in Express™

[www.add-in-express.com](http://www.add-in-express.com)

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## Developer's Guide

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## Table of Contents

Add-in Express™ 2010 for Microsoft® Office and .net.....	2
Introduction .....	9
<b>Why Add-in Express?</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Add-in Express and Office Extensions .....	10
Add-in Express Products.....	11
<b>System Requirements</b> .....	<b>12</b>
Host Applications .....	12
<b>Technical Support</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Installing and Activating</b> .....	<b>14</b>
Activation Basics .....	14
Setup Package Contents.....	15
Solving Installation Problems .....	15
<b>Redistributables</b> .....	<b>16</b>
Getting Started.....	17
<b>Your First Microsoft Office COM Add-in</b> .....	<b>18</b>
A Bit of Theory .....	18
Step #1 – Creating a COM Add-in Project.....	19
Step #2 – Add-in Module.....	23
Step #3 – Add-in Module Designer .....	24
Step #4 – Adding a New Toolbar .....	25
Step #5 – Adding a New Toolbar Button .....	27
Step #6 – Accessing Host Application Objects.....	28
Step #7 - Customizing Main Menus .....	29
Step #8 – Customizing Context Menus .....	31
Step #9 – Handling Host Application Events .....	32
Step #10 – Handling Excel Worksheet Events .....	33
Step #11 – Customizing the Ribbon User Interface .....	35
Step #12 – Adding Advanced Task Panes in Excel 2000-2010 .....	37
Step #13 – Adding Advanced Task Panes in PowerPoint 2000-2010.....	40
Step #14 – Adding Advanced Task Panes in Word 2000-2010.....	43
Step #15 – Running the COM Add-in.....	46
Step #16 – Debugging the COM Add-in .....	48
Step #17 – Deploying the COM Add-in .....	49
What's next?.....	49
<b>Your First Microsoft Outlook COM Add-in</b> .....	<b>50</b>
A Bit of Theory .....	50
Step #1 – Creating a COM Add-in Project.....	51
Step #2 – Add-in Module.....	55
Step #3 – Add-in Module Designer .....	56
Step #4 – Adding a New Explorer Toolbar .....	58
Step #5 – Adding a New Toolbar Button .....	59
Step #6 – Customizing the Outlook Ribbon UI .....	60
Step #7 – Adding a New Inspector Toolbar.....	61
Step #8 – Customizing Main Menu in Outlook 2000-2007 .....	63

Step #9 – Customizing Outlook Context Menus.....	65
Step #10 – Adding an Advanced Outlook Region in Outlook 2000-2010.....	68
Step #11 – Accessing Outlook Objects.....	71
Step #12 – Handling Outlook Events.....	73
Step #13 – Handling Events of Outlook Items Object.....	74
Step #14 – Adding Property Pages to the Folder Properties Dialog.....	76
Step #15 – Intercepting Keyboard Shortcuts.....	79
Step #16 – Running the COM Add-in.....	80
Step #17 – Debugging the COM Add-in.....	82
Step #18 – Deploying the COM Add-in.....	83
What's next?.....	83
<b>Your First Excel RTD Server.....</b>	<b>84</b>
A Bit of Theory.....	84
Step #1 – Creating an RTD Server Project.....	85
Step #2 – RTD Server Module.....	88
Step #3 – RTD Server Module Designer.....	88
Step #4 – Adding and Handling a New Topic.....	89
Step #5 – Running the RTD Server.....	91
Step #6 – Debugging the RTD Server.....	92
Step #7 – Deploying the RTD Server.....	93
What's next?.....	93
<b>Your First Smart Tag.....</b>	<b>94</b>
A Bit of Theory.....	94
Step #1 – Creating a Smart Tag Library Project.....	95
Step #2 – Smart Tag Module.....	98
Step #3 – Smart Tag Module Designer.....	98
Step #4 – Adding a New Smart Tag.....	100
Step #5 – Adding Smart Tag Actions.....	101
Step #6 – Running the Smart Tag.....	102
Step #7 – Debugging the Smart Tag.....	103
Step #8 – Deploying the Smart Tag.....	104
What's next?.....	104
<b>Your First Excel Automation Add-in.....</b>	<b>105</b>
A Bit of Theory.....	105
Step #1 – Creating a COM Add-in Project.....	106
Step #2 – Adding a COM Excel Add-in Module.....	111
Step #3 – Writing a User-Defined Function.....	112
Step #4 – Running the Add-in.....	112
Step #5 – Debugging the Excel Automation Add-in.....	113
Step #6 – Deploying the Add-in.....	114
What's next?.....	114
<b>Your First XLL Add-in.....</b>	<b>115</b>
A Bit of Theory.....	115
Step #1 – Creating an XLL Add-in Project.....	116
Step #2 – XLL Module.....	119
Step #3 – Creating a User-Defined Function.....	119
Step #4 – Configuring UDFs.....	120
Step #5 – Running the XLL Add-in.....	125
Step #6 – Debugging the XLL Add-in.....	126
Step #7 – Deploying the XLL Add-in.....	127
What's next?.....	127

<b>Add-in Express Components .....</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Ribbon UI .....</b>	<b>129</b>
How Ribbon Controls Are Created? .....	130
Referring to Built-in Ribbon Controls .....	130
Intercepting Built-in Ribbon Controls .....	131
Positioning Ribbon Controls .....	131
Creating Ribbon Controls at Run-time .....	132
Properties and Events of the Ribbon Components .....	132
Sharing Ribbon Controls across Multiple Add-ins .....	132
<b>CommandBar UI .....</b>	<b>134</b>
Toolbar .....	135
Main Menu .....	136
Context Menu .....	137
Outlook Toolbars and Main Menus .....	138
Connecting to Existing Command Bars .....	139
Connecting to Existing CommandBar Controls .....	139
How Command Bars and Their Controls Are Created and Removed? .....	140
Command Bars in the Ribbon UI .....	141
Command Bar Control Properties and Events .....	141
Command Bar Control Types .....	142
<b>Custom Task Panes in Office 2007-2010 .....</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>Advanced Outlook Regions and Advanced Office Task Panes .....</b>	<b>146</b>
An Absolute Must-Know .....	146
Introducing Advanced Task Panes in Word, Excel and PowerPoint .....	147
Introducing Advanced Outlook Form and View Regions .....	148
The UI Mechanics .....	154
Advanced Excel Task Panes .....	159
Advanced Outlook Regions .....	161
<b>Events .....</b>	<b>168</b>
Application-level Events .....	168
Events Classes .....	168
Intercepting Keyboard Shortcuts .....	169
<b>Outlook UI Components .....</b>	<b>170</b>
Outlook Bar Shortcut Manager .....	170
Outlook Property Page .....	170
<b>Other Components .....</b>	<b>171</b>
Smart Tag .....	171
RTD Topic .....	171
<b>Custom Toolbar Controls .....</b>	<b>172</b>
What is ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl .....	172
Hosting any .NET Controls .....	172
Control Adapters .....	173
ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl .....	174
Application-specific Control Adapters .....	175
Your First .NET Control on an Office Toolbar .....	176

Deploying Office Extensions .....	181
<b>All Deployment Technologies at a Glance .....</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Deployment: Things to Consider .....</b>	<b>184</b>
How Your Office Extension Is Registered .....	184
How Your Office Extension Loads Into an Office Application .....	187
Per-user or Per-machine? .....	190
Installing and Registering .....	191
Permissions Required .....	192
Files to Deploy .....	192
AdxPublisher.exe .....	193
<b>Creating MSI Installers .....</b>	<b>194</b>
Running the Setup Project Wizard .....	194
Creating a Visual Studio Setup Project Manually .....	198
<b>ClickOnce Deployment .....</b>	<b>208</b>
ClickOnce Overview .....	208
Add-in Express ClickOnce Solution .....	209
<b>ClickTwice :) Deployment .....</b>	<b>217</b>
Publishing with ClickTwice :) .....	217
Files Generated by ClickTwice :) .....	222
Updating an Office Extension via ClickTwice :) .....	225
Step-by-step Samples .....	226
<b>Deployment Step-by-steps .....</b>	<b>227</b>
Deploying a per-user Office extension via an MSI installer .....	228
Deploying a per-machine Office extension via an MSI installer .....	236
Deploying a per-user Office extension via Group Policy .....	244
Deploying a per-user Office extension via ClickOnce .....	251
Updating a per-user Office extension via ClickOnce .....	264
Deploying an Office extension via ClickTwice :) .....	268
Updating an Office extension via ClickTwice :) .....	277
Tips and Notes .....	281
<b>Development .....</b>	<b>282</b>
Getting Help on COM Objects, Properties and Methods .....	282
Supporting Several Office Versions in the Same Project .....	282
Choosing Interop Assemblies .....	282
Use the Latest version of the Loader .....	283
Several Office Versions on the Machine .....	283
How to Find Files on the Target Machine Programmatically? .....	284
Using Threads .....	284
Releasing COM Objects .....	284
Wait a Little .....	285
<b>COM Add-ins .....</b>	<b>287</b>
An Exception when Registering/Unregistering the Add-in .....	287
The Add-in does not Work .....	287
The Add-in is not Registered .....	287
An Assembly Required by Your Add-in cannot be Loaded .....	287
An Exception at Add-in Start-up .....	288
Your Add-in Has Fallen to Disabled Items .....	288
Delays at Add-in Start-up .....	288

What is ProgID? .....	288
FolderPath Property Is Missing in Outlook 2000 and XP .....	289
Word Add-ins, Command bars, and <i>normal.dot</i> .....	289
Visual Styles in Your Forms .....	290
<b>Command Bars and Controls .....</b>	<b>291</b>
CommandBar Terminology .....	291
ControlTag vs. Tag Property .....	291
Pop-ups .....	291
Built-in Controls and Command Bars .....	291
CommandBar.SupportedApps .....	292
Removing Custom Command Bars and Controls.....	292
CommandBar.Position = adxMsoBarPopup .....	292
Built-in and Custom Command Bars in Ribbon-enabled Office Applications.....	292
Transparent Icon on a CommandBarButton.....	293
Navigating Up and Down the Command Bar System.....	293
Hiding and Showing Outlook Command Bars .....	293
<b>Debugging and Deploying .....</b>	<b>294</b>
Breakpoints are Not Hit When Debugging in VS 2010 .....	294
Don't Use Message Boxes When Debugging .....	294
Conflicts with Office Extensions Developed in .NET Framework 1.1 .....	294
For All Users or For the Current User?.....	295
Updating on the Fly .....	295
User Account Control (UAC) on Vista, Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008 .....	295
Deploying Word Add-ins.....	296
InstallAllUsers Property of the Setup Project.....	296
COM Add-ins Dialog .....	296
Deploying – Shadow Copy .....	297
Deploying – "Everyone" Option in a COM Add-in MSI package.....	297
Deploying Office Extensions .....	297
ClickOnce Application Cache .....	298
ClickOnce Deployment.....	298
Customizing Dialogs When Updating the Add-in via ClickOnce.....	298
Custom Actions When Your COM Add-in Is Uninstalled .....	298
Bypassing the AlwaysInstallElevated Policy.....	298
If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio .....	299
<b>Excel UDFs .....</b>	<b>300</b>
What Excel UDF Type to Choose? .....	300
My Excel UDF Doesn't Work .....	301
My XLL Add-in Doesn't Show Descriptions .....	301
Can an Excel UDF Return an Object of the Excel Object Model?.....	302
Why Using a Timer in an XLL isn't Recommended? .....	302
Parameterless UDFs.....	303
Can an Excel UDF Modify Multiple Cells?.....	303
Can an Excel UDF Return an Empty Cell?.....	304
Using the Excel Object Model in an XLL .....	304
Determining What Cell / Worksheet / Workbook Your UDF Is Called From .....	304
Determining if Your UDF Is Called from the Insert Formula Dialog .....	304
Returning an Error Value from an Excel UDF .....	305
XLL and Shared Add-in Support Update.....	305
Returning Values When Your Excel UDF Is Called From an Array Formula .....	305
Returning Dates from an XLL.....	306

Multi-threading in XLLs.....	307
COM Add-in, Excel UDF and AppDomain.....	308
<b>RTD.....</b>	<b>309</b>
No RTD Servers in EXE.....	309
Update Speed for an RTD Server.....	309
Inserting the RTD Function in a User-Friendly Way.....	309
<b>Architecture.....</b>	<b>310</b>
Developing Multiple Office Extensions in the Same Project.....	310
How to Develop the Modular Architecture of your COM and XLL Add-in?.....	310
Accessing Public Members of Your COM Add-in from Another Add-in or Application.....	311
<b>Finally.....</b>	<b>312</b>

# Introduction

*Add-in Express is a development tool designed to simplify and speed up the development of Office COM Add-ins, Run-Time Data servers (RTD servers), Smart Tags, Excel Automation Add-ins and Excel XLL add-ins in Visual Studio 2005-2010 through the consistent use of the RAD paradigm. It provides a number of specialized components allowing the developer to skip the interface-programming phase and get to functional programming in no time.*

## Why Add-in Express?

### Add-in Express and Office Extensions

Microsoft introduced the term *Office Extensions*. This term covers all the customization technologies provided for Office applications. The technologies are:

- COM Add-ins
- Smart Tags
- Excel RTD Servers
- Excel Automation Add-ins
- Excel XLL Add-ins

Add-in Express allows you to overcome the basic problem when customizing Office applications in .NET – building your solutions into the Office application. Based on the True RAD paradigm, Add-in Express saves the time that you would have to spend on research, prototyping, and debugging numerous issues of any of the above-said technologies in all versions and updates of all Office applications. The issues include safe loading / unloading, host application startup / shutdown, as well as user-interaction and deployment issues.

Add-in Express provides you with simple tools for creating version-neutral, secure, insulated, managed, deployable, and updatable Office extensions.

- Managed Office Extensions

You develop them in every programming language available for Visual Studio (see [System Requirements](#)).

- Isolated Office Extensions

Add-in Express allows loading Office extensions into separate application domains. Therefore, the extensions do not have a chance to break down other add-ins and the host application itself. See [How Your Office Extension Loads Into an Office Application](#).

- Version-neutral Office Extensions

The Add-in Express programming model and its core are version-neutral. That is, you can develop one Office extension for all available Office versions, from 2000 to the newest 2010. See [Choosing Interop Assemblies](#).

- Deployable and updatable Office Extensions

Add-in Express generates a setup project making your solution ready-to-deploy. The start-up and deployment model used by Add-in Express allows updating your solutions at run-time. See also [Deploying Office Extensions](#).

## Add-in Express Products

Add-in Express provides a number of products for developers on its web site.

- Add-in Express 2010 for Microsoft Office and CodeGear VCL

It allows creating fast version-neutral native-code COM add-ins, smart tags, Excel automation add-ins, and RTD servers in Delphi. See <http://www.add-in-express.com/add-in-delphi/>.

- Add-in Express 2010 for Internet Explorer and .NET

It allows developing add-ons for IE 6, 7 and 8 in .NET. Custom toolbars, sidebars and BHOs are already on board. See <http://www.add-in-express.com/programming-internet-explorer/>.

- Security Manager 2010 for Microsoft Outlook

This is a product designed for Outlook solution developers. It allows controlling the Outlook e-mail security guard by turning it off and on in order to suppress unwanted Outlook security warnings. See <http://www.add-in-express.com/outlook-security/>.

## System Requirements

Add-in Express supports developing Office extensions in VB.NET, C# and C++.NET on all editions of VS 2005, 2008 and 2010.

*C++ .NET isn't supported in Express editions of Visual Studio 2005-2010.*

### Host Applications

#### COM Add-ins

- Microsoft Excel 2000 and higher
- Microsoft Outlook 2000 and higher
- Microsoft Word 2000 and higher
- Microsoft FrontPage 2000 and higher
- Microsoft PowerPoint 2000 and higher
- Microsoft Access 2000 and higher
- Microsoft Project 2000 and higher
- Microsoft MapPoint 2002 and higher
- Microsoft Visio 2002 and higher
- Microsoft Publisher 2003 and higher
- Microsoft InfoPath 2007 and higher

#### Real-Time Data Servers

- Microsoft Excel 2002 and higher

#### Smart Tags

- Microsoft Excel 2002 and higher
- Microsoft Word 2002 and higher
- Microsoft PowerPoint 2003 and higher

*Smart tags are deprecated in Excel 2010 and Word 2010. Though, you can still use the related APIs in projects for Excel 2010 and Word 2010, see [Changes in Word 2010](#) and [Changes in Excel 2010](#).*

### Excel Automation Add-ins

- Microsoft Excel 2002 and higher

### Excel XLL Add-ins

- Microsoft Excel 2000 and higher

## Technical Support

Add-in Express is developed and supported by the Add-in Express Team, a branch of Add-in Express Ltd. The Add-in Express web site at [www.add-in-express.com](http://www.add-in-express.com) provides a wealth of information and software downloads for Add-in Express developers, including:

- Our [technical blog](#) provides the recent information as well as [How To](#) and [Video How To](#) samples.
- The [HOWTOs](#) section contains sample projects answering most common "how to" questions.
- [Add-in Express Toys](#) contains "open sourced" add-ins for popular Office applications.
- [Built-in Controls Scanner](#) utility: find IDs of built-in CommandBar controls. It is free.
- [MAPI Store Accessor](#) – this is a .NET wrapper over Extended MAPI. It is free, too.

For technical support through the Internet use our [forums](#) or e-mail us at [support@add-in-express.com](mailto:support@add-in-express.com). We are actively participating in these forums.

If you are a subscriber of our Premium Support Service and need help immediately, you can request technical support via an instant messenger, e.g. Windows/MSN Messenger or Skype.

## Installing and Activating

There are two main points in the Add-in Express installation. First off, you have to specify the development environments in which you are going to use Add-in Express (see [System Requirements](#)). Second, you need to activate the product.

### Activation Basics

During the activation process, the activation wizard prompts you to enter your license key. The key is a 30-character alphanumeric code shown in six groups of five characters each (for example, AXN4M-GBFTK-3UN78-MKF8G-T8GTY-NQS8R). Keep the license key in a safe location and do not share it with others. This license key forms the basis for your ability to use the software.

For purposes of product activation only, a non-unique hardware identifier is created from general information that is included in the system components. At no time are files on the hard drive scanned, nor is personally identifiable information of any kind used to create the hardware identifier. Product activation is completely anonymous. To ensure your privacy, the hardware identifier is created by what is known as a "one-way hash". To produce a one-way hash, information is processed through an algorithm to create a new alphanumeric string. It is impossible to calculate the original information from the resulting string.

**Your license key and a hardware identifier are the only pieces of information required to activate the product. No other information is collected from your PC or sent to the activation server.**

If you choose the *Automatic Activation* option of the activation wizard, the wizard attempts to establish an online connection to the activation server, [www.activatenow.com](http://www.activatenow.com). If the connection is established, the wizard sends both the license key and the hardware identifier over the Internet. The activation service generates an activation code using this information and sends it back to the activation wizard. The wizard saves the activation code to the registry.

If an online connection cannot be established (or you choose the *Manual Activation* option), you can activate the software using your web-browser. In this case, you will be prompted to enter the license key and a hardware identifier on a web page, and you will get an activation code. This process finishes with saving the activation code to the registry.

Activation is completely anonymous; no personally identifiable information is required. The activation code can be used to activate the product on that computer an unlimited number of times. However, if you need to install the product on several computers, you will need to perform the activation process again on every PC. Please refer to your end-user license agreement for information about the number of computers you can install the software on.

## Setup Package Contents

The Add-in Express 2010 for .NET setup program installs the following folders on your PC:

- *Bin* – Add-in Express binary files
- *Docs* – Add-in Express documentation including class reference
- *Images* – Add-in Express icons
- *Redistributables* – Add-in Express redistributable files including interop assemblies, see [Redistributables](#)
- *Sources* – Add-in Express source code (see the note below)

*Please note that the source code of Add-in Express is or is not delivered depending on the product package you purchased. See the [Feature matrix and prices](#) page on our web site for details.*

Add-in Express setup program installs the following text files on your PC:

- *licence.txt* – EULA
- *readme.txt* – short description of the product, support addresses and such
- *whatsnew.txt* – this file contains the latest information on the product features added and bugs fixed.

## Solving Installation Problems

Make sure you are an administrator on the PC.

On Vista, Windows 7 and Windows 2008 Server, set UAC to its default level.

In *Control Panel | System | Advanced | Performance | Settings | Data Execution Prevention*, set the "... for essential Windows programs and services only" flag.

Remove the following registry key, if it exists:

```
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Add-in Express\{product identifier} {version}
{package}
```

Run setup.exe, not .MSI.

Finally, use the *Automatic Activation* option in the installer windows.

## Redistributables

See *{Add-in Express}\Redistributables*. You will find a *readme.txt* in that folder.

Several redistributable files are located in *{Add-in Express}\Bin*. Here are their descriptions:

File name	Description
AddinExpress.MSO.2005.dll	Office + XLL add-ins + Excel Automation add-ins
AddinExpress.RTD.2005.dll	RTD servers
AddinExpress.SmartTag.2005.dll	Smart tags
AddinExpress.OL.2005.dll	Advanced Outlook form regions
AddinExpress.PP.2005.dll	Advanced Office task panes in PowerPoint
AddinExpress.WD.2005.dll	Advanced Office task panes in Word
AddinExpress.XL.2005.dll	Advanced Office task panes in Excel
AddinExpress.ToolbarControls.2005.dll	.NET controls on Office command bars

# Getting Started

Here we guide you through the following steps of developing Add-in Express projects:

- Creating an Add-in Express project
- Adding an Add-in Express designer to the project
- Adding Add-in Express components to the designer
- Adding some business logic
- Building, registering, and debugging the Add-in Express project
- Tuning up the Add-in Express loader based setup project
- Deploying your project to a target PC

These are the sample projects described in this chapter:

- [Your First Microsoft Office COM Add-in](#)
- [Your First Microsoft Outlook COM Add-in](#)
- [Your First Excel RTD Server](#)
- [Your First Smart Tag](#)
- [Your First Excel Automation Add-in](#)
- [Your First XLL Add-in](#)

## Your First Microsoft Office COM Add-in

The sample project below demonstrates how you create a COM add-in supporting several Office applications (Excel, Word and PowerPoint). The add-in creates a custom toolbar and adds a CommandBar button to the toolbar, main menu (in Office 2000-2003) and context menu, and a Ribbon button to the Ribbon UI of Office 2007-2010. Also, the add-in creates an advanced task pane supporting versions 2000-2010 of the host applications. The source code of the project – both VB.NET and C# versions – can be downloaded [here](#); the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

### A Bit of Theory

COM add-ins have been around since Office 2000 when Microsoft allowed Office applications to extend their features with COM DLLs supporting the *IDTExtensibility2* interface (it is a COM interface, of course).

COM add-ins is the only way to add new or re-use built-in UI elements such as command bar controls and Ribbon controls. Say, a COM add-in can show a command bar or Ribbon button to process selected Outlook e-mails, Excel cells, or paragraphs in a Word document and perform some actions on the selected objects. A COM add-in supporting Outlook, Excel, Word or PowerPoint can show advanced task panes in Office 2000-2010. In a COM add-in targeting Outlook, you can add custom option pages to the *Tools | Options* and *Folder Properties* dialogs. A COM add-in also handles events and calls properties and methods provided by the object model of the host application. For instance, a COM add-in can modify an e-mail when it is being sent; it can cancel saving an Excel workbook or it can check if a Word document meets some conditions.

### Per-user and per-machine COM add-ins

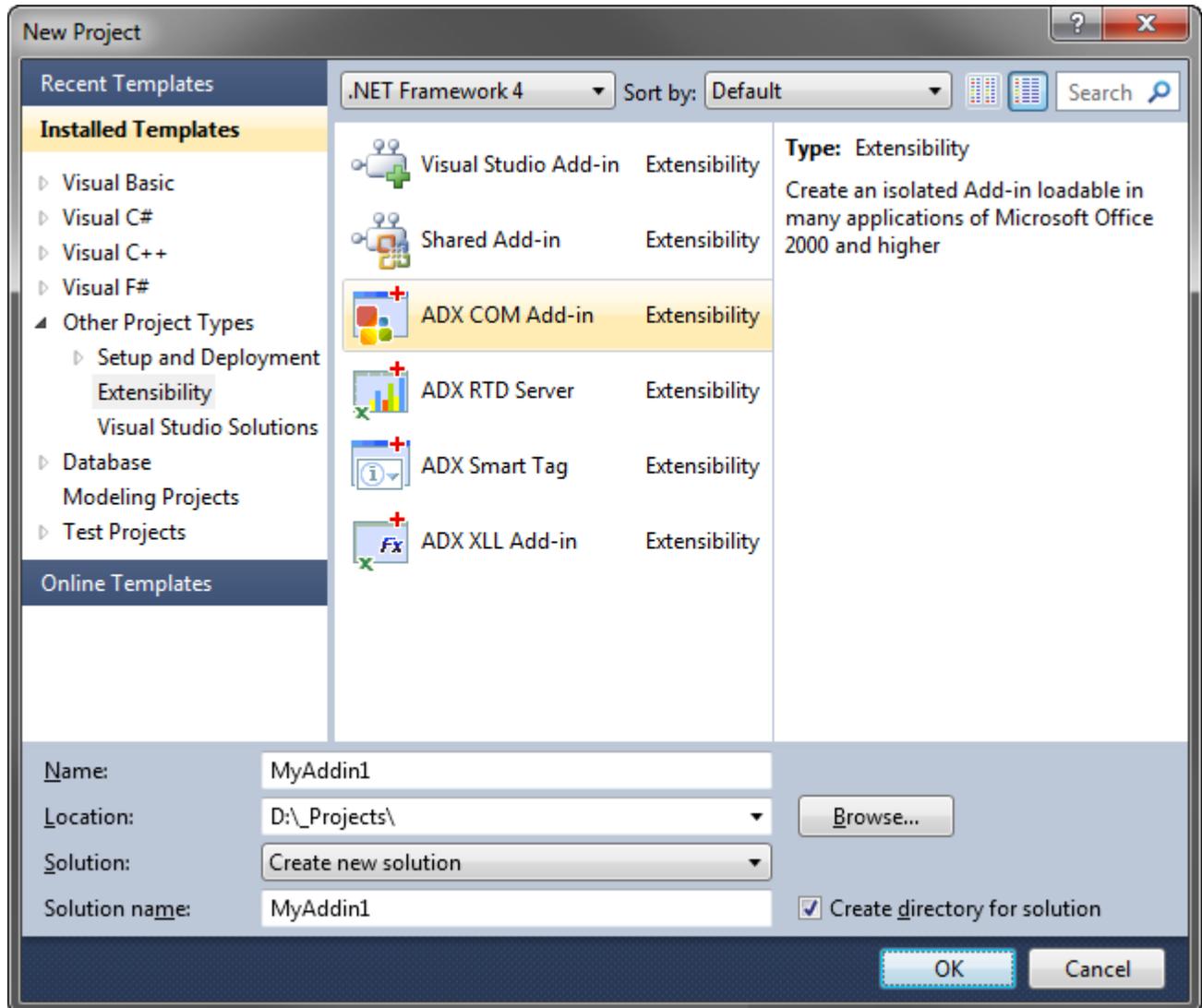
A COM add-in can be registered either for the current user (the user running the installer) or for all users on the machine. Add-in Express generates a per-user add-in project; your add-in is per-machine if the add-in module has `ADXAddinModule.RegisterForAllUsers = True`. Registering for all users means writing to HKLM and that means the user registering a per-machine add-in must have administrative permissions. Accordingly, `RegisterForAllUsers = False` means writing to HKCU (=for the current user). See [Registry Keys](#).

A standard user may turn a per-user add-in off and on in the [COM Add-ins Dialog](#). You use that dialog to check if your add-in is active.

## Step #1 - Creating a COM Add-in Project

Make sure that you have **administrative permissions** before running Visual Studio. Also, if you have Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 2008, run Visual Studio via *Run as Administrator*.

In Visual Studio, open the *New Project* dialog and navigate to the *Extensibility* folder.



Choose *Add-in Express COM Add-in* and click *OK*.

This starts the COM Add-in project wizard.

The wizard allows choosing your programming language and specifying the oldest Office version your add-in needs to support.



Choosing a particular Office version will add corresponding interop assemblies to the project. Later on, in case you need to support an older or a newer Office version, you will be able to replace interop assemblies and reference them in your project. If you are in doubt, choose *Microsoft Office 2000* as the minimum supported Office version. If you need background information, see [Choosing Interop Assemblies](#).

Choose your programming language and the minimum Office version that you want to support and click *Next*.

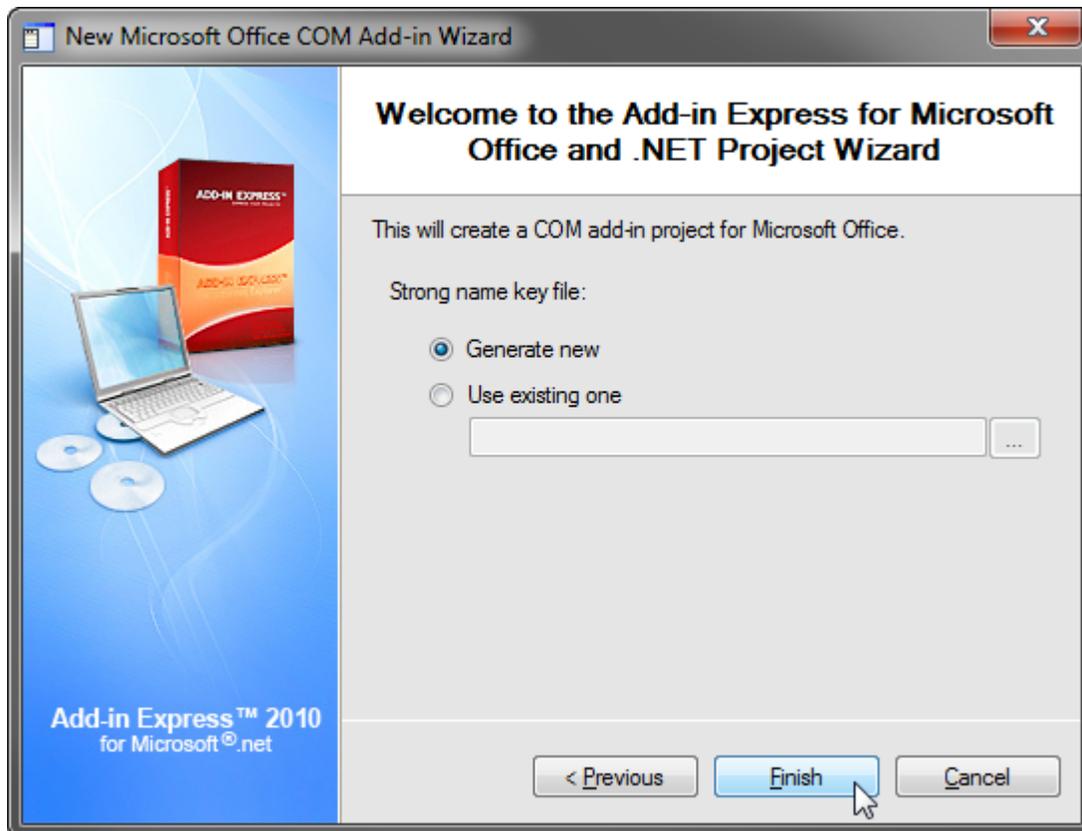
The wizard allows creating add-in projects targeting several Office applications.



You can choose one or more Microsoft Office applications in the above window. For every chosen application, the project wizard will do the following:

- copy the corresponding interop assembly to the *Interops* folder of your project folder,
- add an assembly reference to the project
- add a COM add-in module to the project
- set up the *SupportedApp* property of the add-in module
- add a property to the add-in module; the property name reflects the name of the chosen Office application; you will use that property to access the object model of the Office application loading your add-in, see [Step #6 – Accessing Host Application Objects](#).

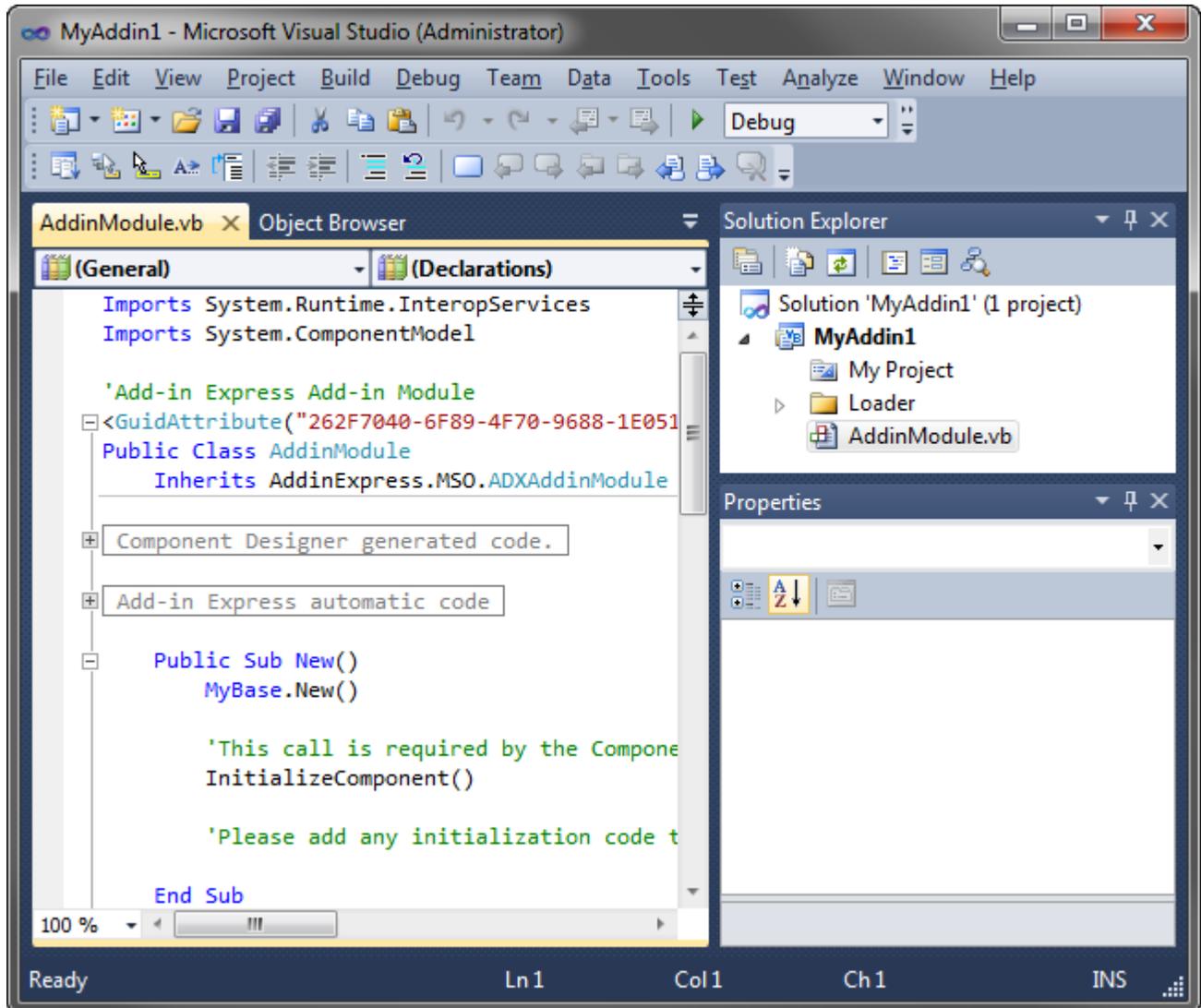
Select which Office applications will be supported by your add-in and click *Next*.



If you don't know anything about strong names or don't have a special strong name key file, choose *Generate new*. If you are in doubt, choose *Generate new*. If, later on, you need to use a specific strong name key file, you will be able to specify its name on the *Signing* tab of your project properties; you are required to unregister your add-in project before using another strong name.

Choose *Generate new* or specify an existing *.snk* file and click *Next*.

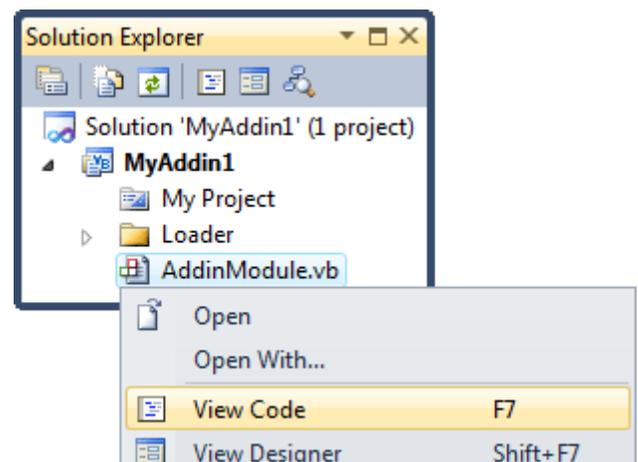
The project wizard creates and opens a new solution in the IDE.



The solution contains an only project, the COM add-in project. The add-in project contains the *AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule.cs*) file discussed in the next step.

## Step #2 - Add-in Module

*AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule1.cs*) is the core part of the add-in project. It is a container for components essential for the functionality of your add-in. You specify add-in properties in the module's properties, add the components to the module's designer, and write the functional code of your add-in in this module. To review its source code, in the Solution Explorer, right-click *AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule.cs*) and choose *View Code* in the popup menu.



In the code of the module, pay attention to three points:

- the comment line in the constructor of the module

The text suggests that you write any initialization code in the *AddinInitialize* or *AddinStratupComplete* events of the add-in module, not in the constructor.

- the *ExcelApp*, *WordApp*, and *PowerPointApp* properties

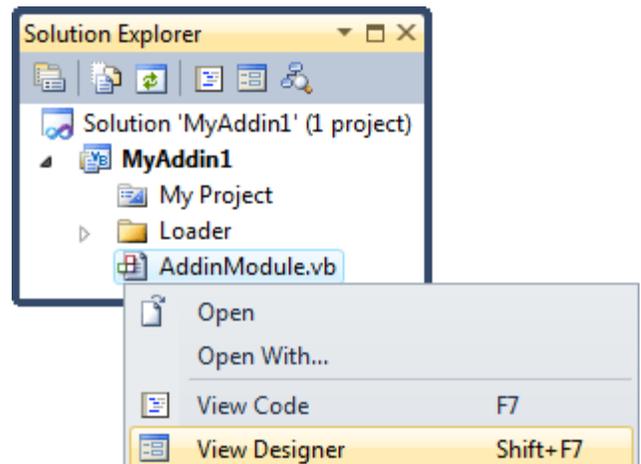
These properties are added by the COM add-in project wizard. You use these properties as entry points to the object models of the corresponding Office applications; see [Step #6 – Accessing Host Application Objects](#).

- the *CurrentInstance* property

This property returns the current instance of the add-in module, a very useful thing when, for example, you need to access the add-in module from the code of a task pane.

### Step #3 - Add-in Module Designer

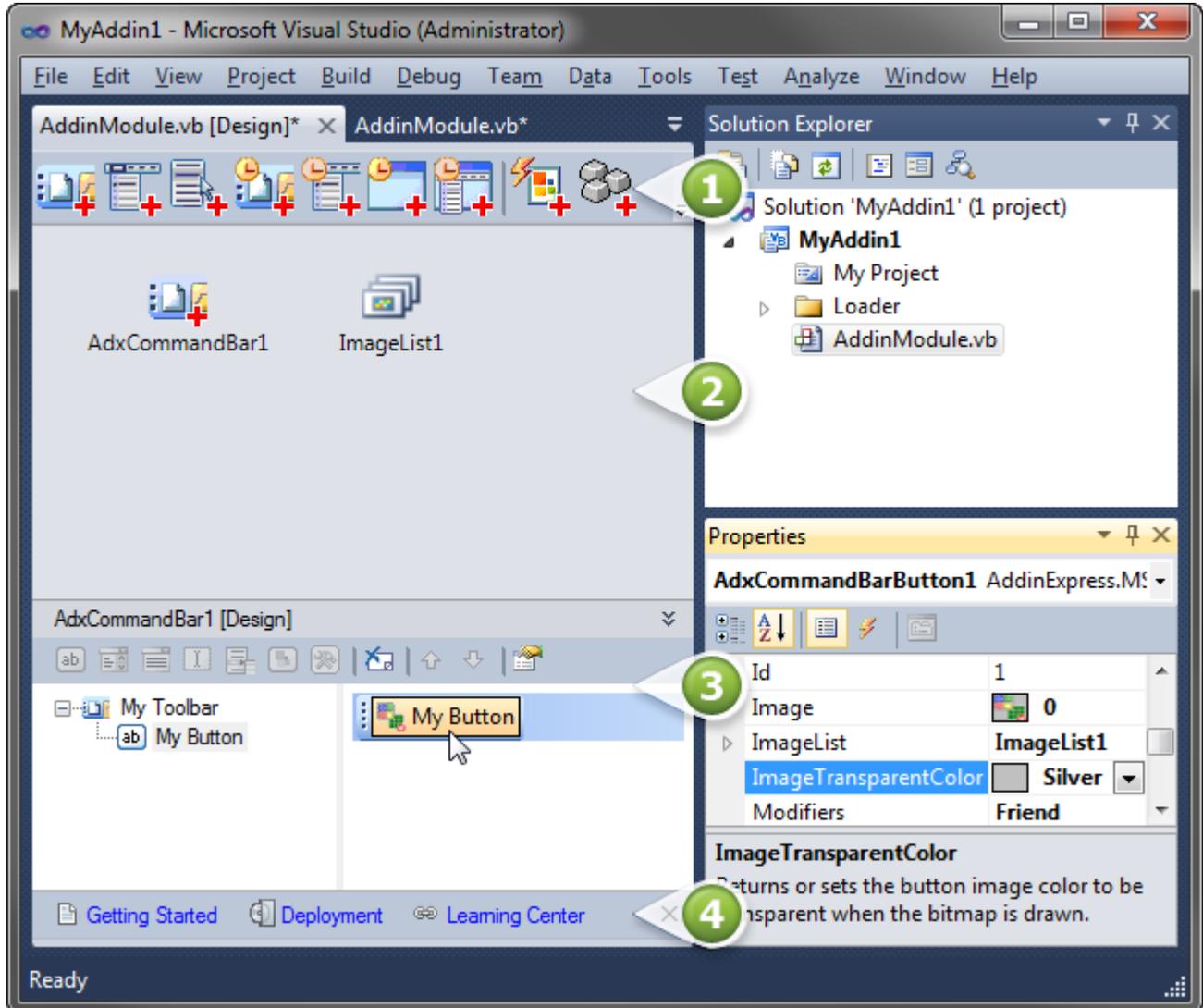
In the Solution Explorer, right-click the *AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule.cs*) file and choose *View Designer* in the popup menu.



The add-in module designer view provides access to the following four areas:

- **Add-in Express Toolbox** – (#1 in the screenshot below) it contains commands; clicking a command adds a corresponding Add-in Express component to the add-in module;
- **Add-in module designer** - (#2 in the screenshot below) it is a usual designer;
- **In-place designer** - (#3 in the screenshot below) if there's a visual designer for the currently selected Add-in Express component, then it is shown in this area;
- **Help panel** – see #4 in the screenshot below.

The areas are shown in the screenshot below:



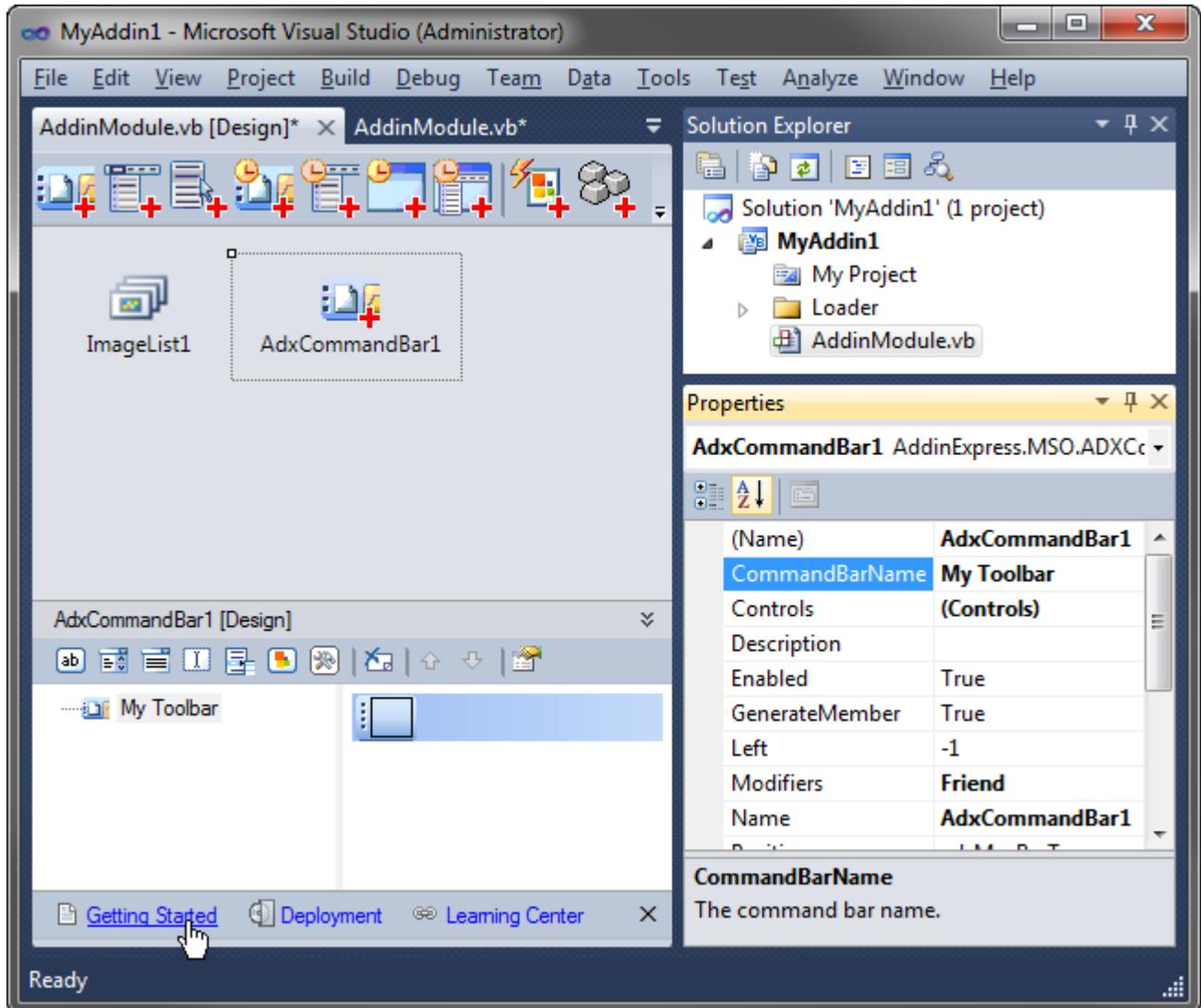
Note that the module itself provides a number of properties. You can click its designer surface and see the *Properties* window where you set the name and description of your add-in as well as the *RegisterForAllUsers* property, which is essential for distinguishing per-user and per-machine COM add-ins. To add any Add-in Express component onto the module, you click an appropriate command in the Add-in Express Toolbox (#1 in the screenshot above). Let's see how to use it.

#### Step #4 - Adding a New Toolbar

In the Add-in Express Toolbox, click the *Add ADXCommandBar* button.

This adds a command bar component, of the *ADXCommandBar* type, onto the add-in module. Select the just added command bar component and, in the *Properties* window, specify the toolbar name in the *CommandBarName* property.



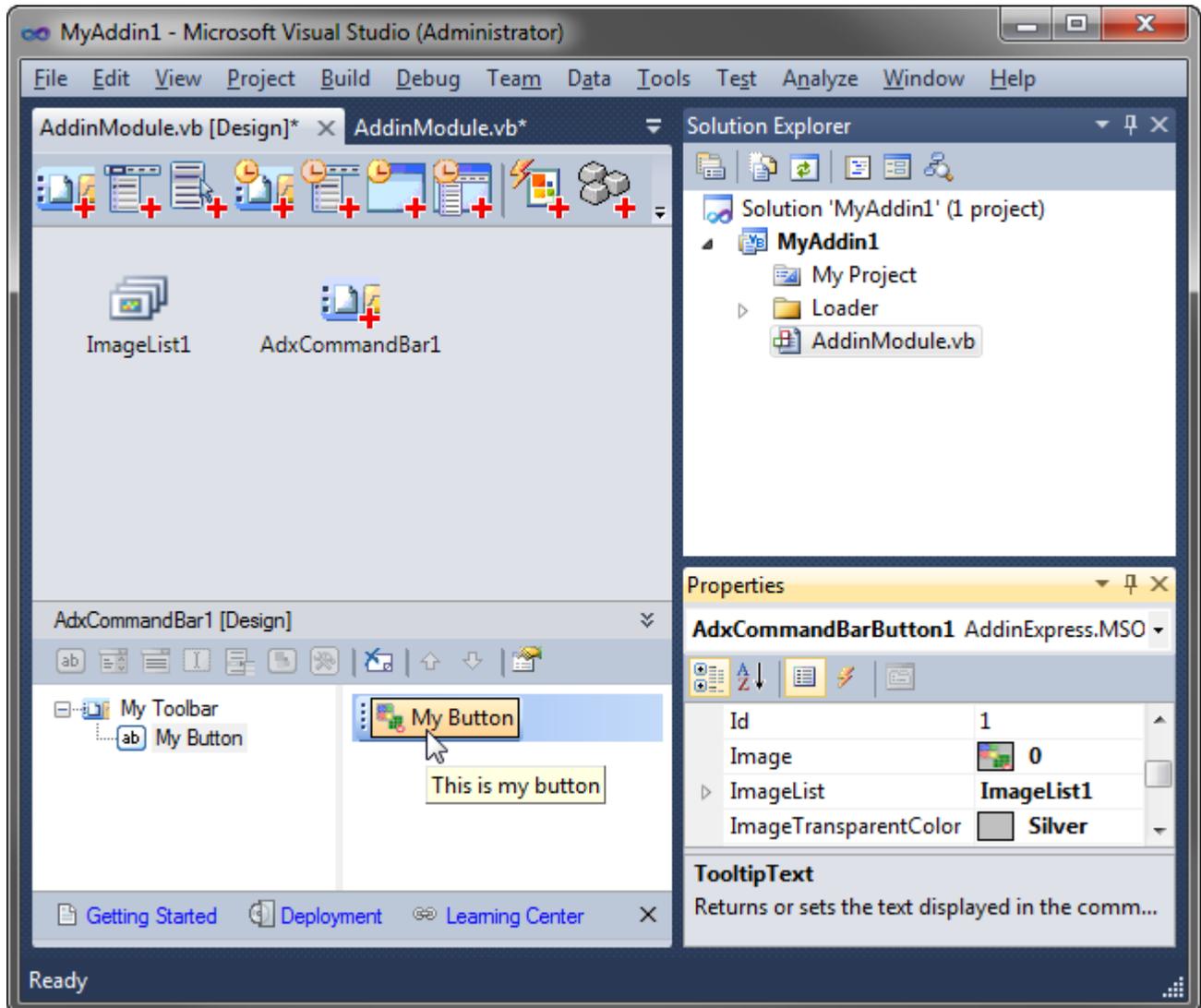
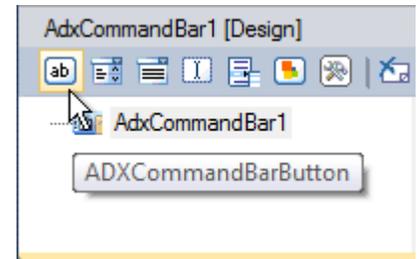


If the toolbar name is the same as the name of a built-in command bar of the host application, then the component will create the controls you specify on the built-in toolbar. Otherwise, the component will create a new toolbar at run-time. That is, if you set `CommandBarName = "Standard"`, and add, say, an `ADXCommandBarButton` to the `Controls` collection of the `ADXCommandBar` component, this will create the button on the built-in `Standard` toolbar, while specifying `CommandBarName = "Standard2"` will create a new toolbar, `Standard2`, with the button on it. If the `Standard2` toolbar already exists in the host application, the button will be added to that toolbar. Use our free [Built-in Controls Scanner](#) to get the names of all built-in command bars in any Office 2000-2010 application.

You may use both [CommandBar UI](#) and [Ribbon UI](#) components on the add-in module. When your add-in is loaded in a particular version of the host application, either command bar or ribbon controls will show up. Find additional information in [Command Bars in the Ribbon UI](#).

## Step #5 - Adding a New Toolbar Button

Select the command bar component on the designer of the add-in module and open the in-place designer area. In this area, you will see the visual designer of the *ADXCommandBar* component. Use the visual designer to add a toolbar button onto the command bar component.



In the screenshot above, the toolbar button is already added. To achieve the same result, select the new button and open the *Properties* window where you specify the button's *Caption* property, change the *Style* property to show an icon on the button, and add an event handler to the *Click* event. Also, in the screenshot above, we demonstrate the button properties that make the icon visible and transparent: *Image*, *ImageList*, and *ImageTransparentColor*. Note that the *Style* property (not visible in the screenshot) is set to *adxMsoButtonIconAndCaption* in order to show the icon because **command bar buttons do not show icons by default**. Also note that the value of the *ImageTransparentColor* property is chosen in accordance with the bitmap used. See also [Command Bar Control Properties and Events](#).

## Step #6 - Accessing Host Application Objects

The add-in module provides the *HostApplication* property that returns the *Application* object (of the *Object* type) of the host application the add-in is currently running in. For your convenience, the project wizard adds host-related properties to the module such as *ExcelApp*, *WordApp*, etc. You use these properties as entry points to the host applications object models. See how these properties are used in the code below:

```
Private Sub DefaultAction(ByVal sender As System.Object) _
    Handles AdxCommandBarButton1.Click
    MsgBox(GetInfoString())
End Sub

Friend Function GetInfoString() As String
    Dim ActiveWindow As Object = Nothing
    Try
        ActiveWindow = Me.HostApplication.ActiveWindow() 'late binding
    Catch
    End Try
    Dim Result As String = "No document window found!"
    If Not ActiveWindow Is Nothing Then
        Select Case Me.HostType
            Case ADXOfficeHostApp.ohaExcel
                Dim ActiveCell As Excel.Range = _
                    CType(ActiveWindow, Excel.Window).ActiveCell
                If ActiveCell IsNot Nothing Then
                    'relative address
                    Dim Address As String = ActiveCell.AddressLocal(False, False)
                    Marshal.ReleaseComObject(ActiveCell)
                    Result = "The current cell is " + Address
                End If
            Case ADXOfficeHostApp.ohaWord
                Dim Selection As Word.Selection = _
                    CType(ActiveWindow, Word.Window).Selection
                Dim Range As Word.Range = Selection.Range
                Dim Words As Word.Words = Range.Words
                Dim WordCountString = Words.Count.ToString()
                Marshal.ReleaseComObject(Selection)
                Marshal.ReleaseComObject(Range)
                Marshal.ReleaseComObject(Words)
                Result = "There are " + WordCountString _
                    + " words currently selected"
            Case ADXOfficeHostApp.ohaPowerPoint
                Dim Selection As PowerPoint.Selection = _
                    CType(ActiveWindow, PowerPoint.DocumentWindow).Selection
                Dim SlideRange As PowerPoint.SlideRange = Selection.SlideRange
                Dim SlideCountString = SlideRange.Count.ToString()
```

```

        Marshal.ReleaseComObject (Selection)
        Marshal.ReleaseComObject (SlideRange)
        Result = "There are " + SlideCountString _
            + " slides currently selected"
    Case Else
        Result = AddinName + " doesn't support " + HostName
    End Select
    Marshal.ReleaseComObject (ActiveWindow)
End If
Return Result
End Function

```

Two things in the code above deserve your attention. First, the `GetInfoString` method will be called from a number of events. If the add-in is loaded by Word and there is no open document, `Me.HostApplication.ActiveWindow()` will fire an exception. That is why this code line is wrapped in a try/catch block. Second, you have to release every COM object created in your code, see [Releasing COM Objects](#) for more details.

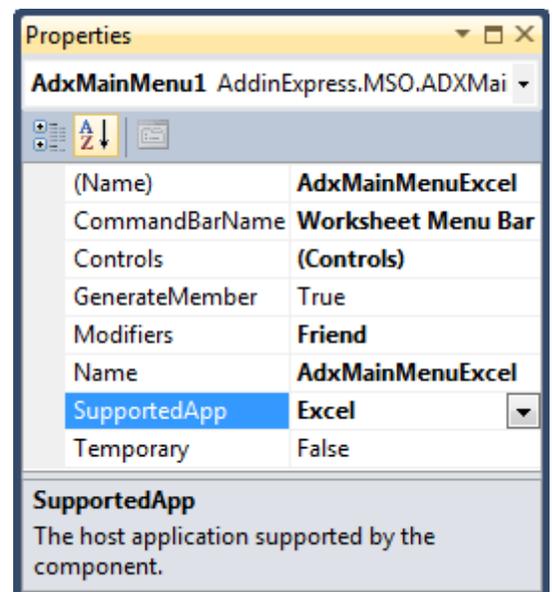
## Step #7 - Customizing Main Menus

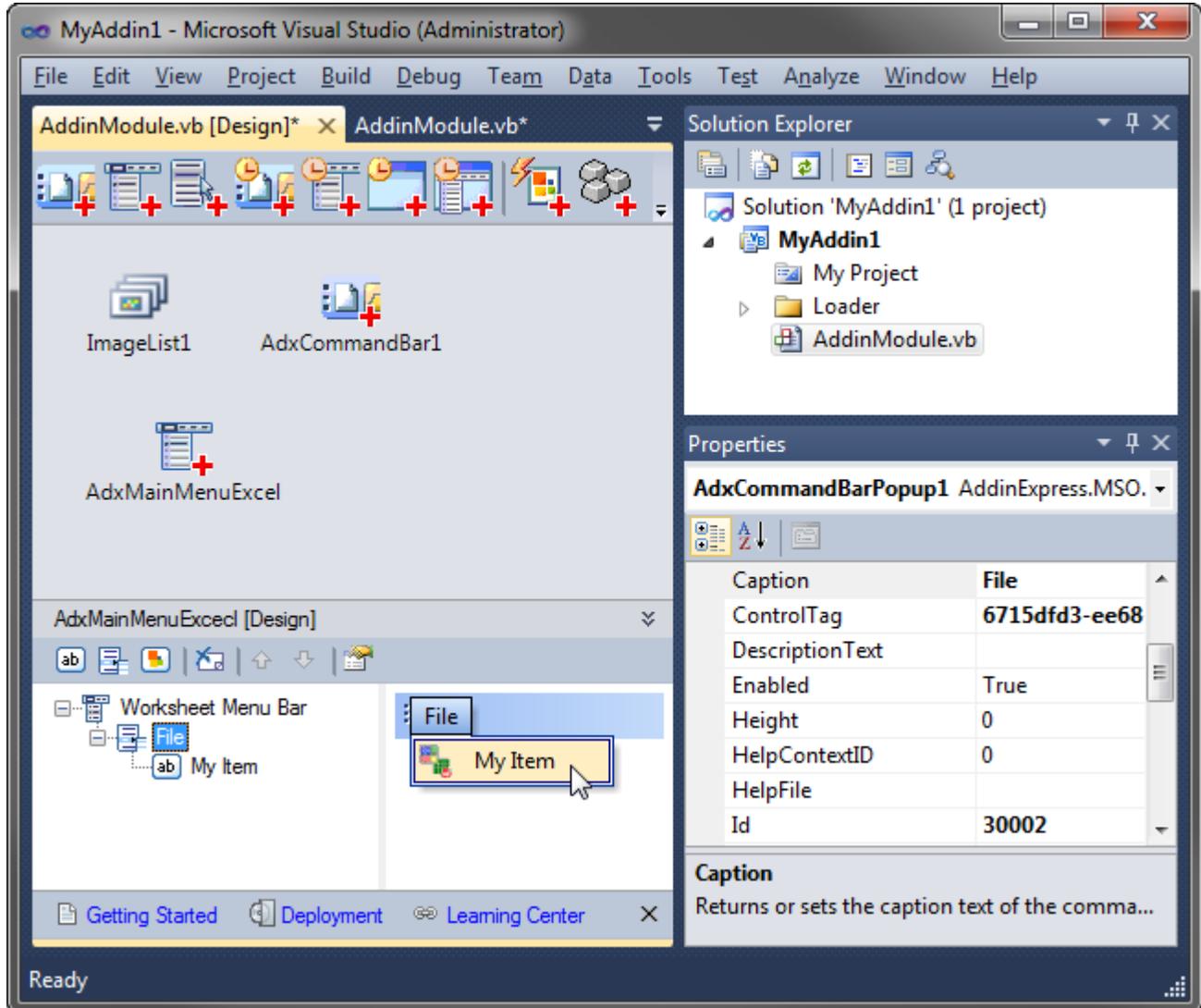
Add-in Express provides a component to customize the main menu of any Office application. Note that several Office applications from Office 2000-2003 have several main menus. Say, in these Excel versions, you find *Worksheet Menu Bar* and *Chart Menu Bar*. Naturally, in Excel 2007 and 2010 these menus are replaced with the Ribbon UI. Nevertheless, the main menus are still accessible programmatically and you may want to use this fact in your code. As for customizing main menus in Outlook, see [Step #8 – Customizing Main Menu in Outlook 2000-2007](#).

In this sample, we are going to customize the *File* menu in Excel and Word, version 2000-2003. You start with adding two main menu components (from the Add-in Express Toolbox) onto the add-in module and specifying correct host applications in their *SupportedApp* properties. Then, in the *CommandBarName* property, you specify the main menu you want to customize.

The screenshot on the right shows how you set up the main menu component in order to customize the *Worksheet Menu Bar* main menu in Excel 2000-2003.

Now you can open the in-place designer for the main menu component and populate it with controls.





First off, you add a popup control and set its *Id* property to `30002`. Specifying anything but `1` in this property means that controls added to that *ADXCommandBarPopup* component, will be created on a built-in popup control having that ID. And `30002` is the ID of the *File* menu item in pre-Ribbon Office applications. To find this and similar IDs, use our free [Built-in Control Scanner](#). For background info please see [Connecting to Existing CommandBar Controls](#).

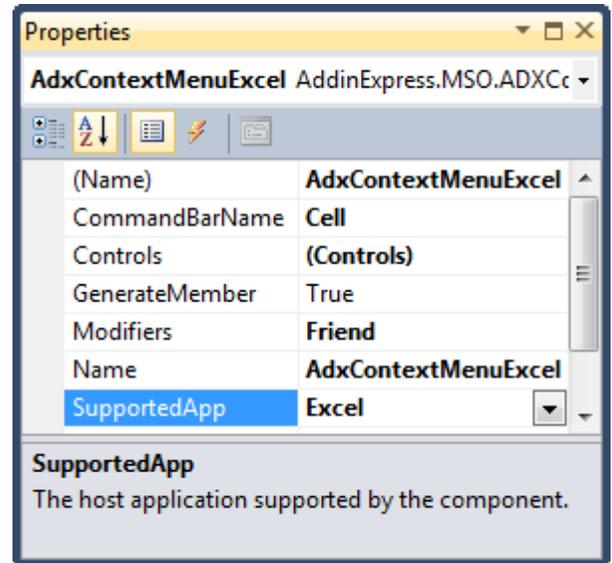
Then you add a button and set their properties in the way described in [Step #5 – Adding a New Toolbar Button](#). Pay attention to the *BeforeID* property of the button component. To place the button before the *New* button, you set this property to `3`, which is the ID of the button *New*. Please remember that showing an image for any command bar control requires choosing a correct value for the *Style* property of the button. For the newly added menu item (button) set *Style* = *adxMsoButtonIconAndCaption*.

Note that Office imposes restrictions on controls that can be added onto a main menu: the only control types available are command bar button and command bar popup. See also [Step #11 – Customizing the Ribbon User Interface](#) for customizing the Office button menu in Office 2007 and the File tab in Office 2010.

## Step #8 - Customizing Context Menus

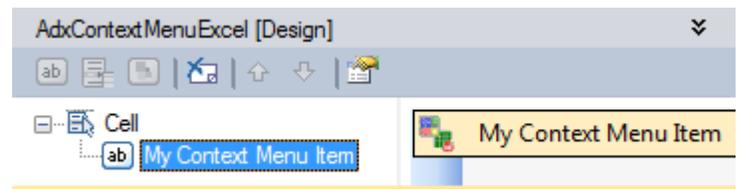
Add-in Express allows customizing commandbar-based context menus in Office 2000-2010 with the *ADXContextMenu* component, find the corresponding command on the Add-in Express Toolbox. Its use is similar to that of the *ADXMainMenu* component. See how to set up such a component to add a custom button to the *Cell* context menu in Excel:

- Add a context menu component to the add-in module
- Specify the host application, a context menu of which you need to customize
- Specify the context menu to customize
- Use the in-place designer to add custom controls to the *Controls* collection of the component

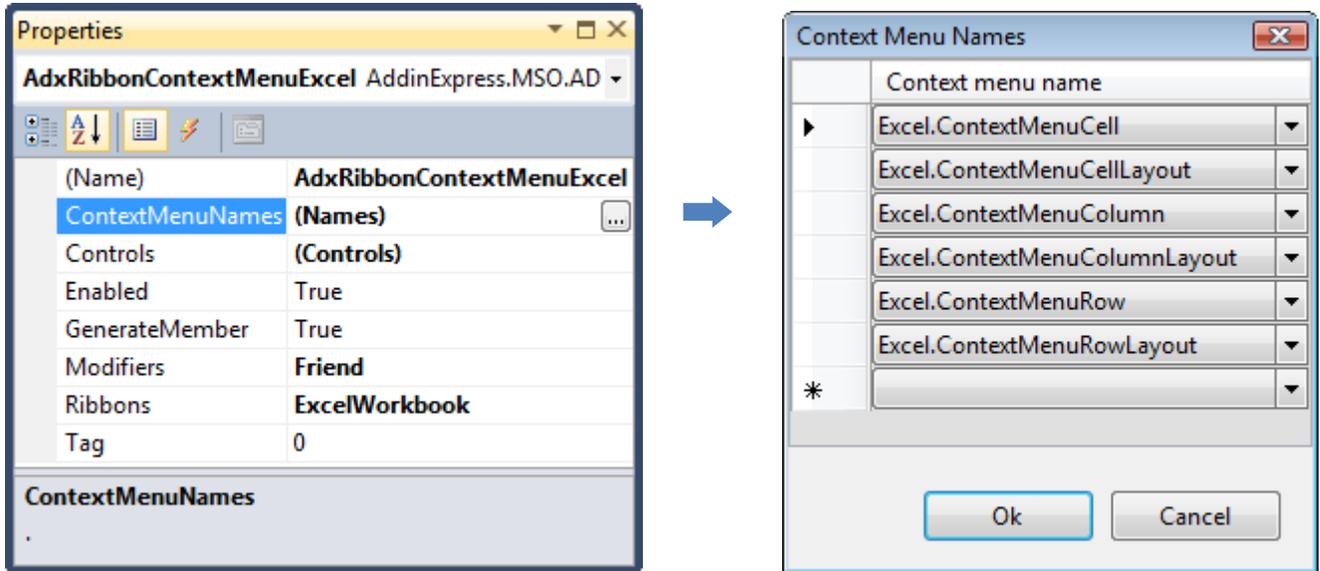


There are several issues related to using command bar based context menus:

- Excel contains two different context menus named Cell. This fact breaks down the command bar development model because the only way to recognize two command bars is to compare their names. This isn't the only exception: use [Built-in Control Scanner](#) to find a number of examples. In this case, the context menu component cannot distinguish context menus. Accordingly, it connects to the first context menu of the name specified by you.
- Command bar based context menu items cannot be positioned in the Ribbon-based context menus of Office 2010: a custom context menu item created with the *ADXContextMenu* component will always be shown below any built-in and custom context menu items in a Ribbon-based context menu.



To add a custom item to a context menu in Office 2010, you use the *ADXRibbonContextMenu* component. Unlike its Commandbar-based counterpart (*ADXContextMenu*), this component allows adding custom Ribbon controls to several context menus in the specified Ribbons. The screenshots below demonstrate component settings required for adding a control to the *ExcelWorkbook* Ribbon. To specify the context menus, to which the control will be added, you use the editor of the *ContextMenuNames* property of the component.



See also [Step #11 – Customizing the Ribbon User Interface](#).

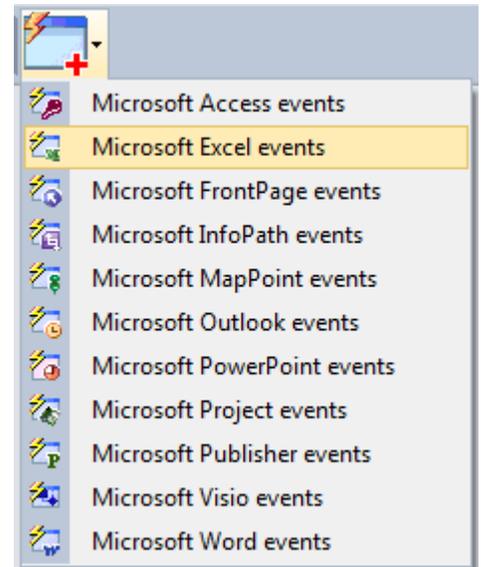
## Step #9 - Handling Host Application Events

The add-in module designer provides the *Add Events* command that adds (and removes) event components that allow handling application-level events (see [Application-level Events](#)).

With the event components, you handle any application-level events of the host application. Say, you may want to disable the button when a window deactivates and enable it when a window activates. The code is as follows:

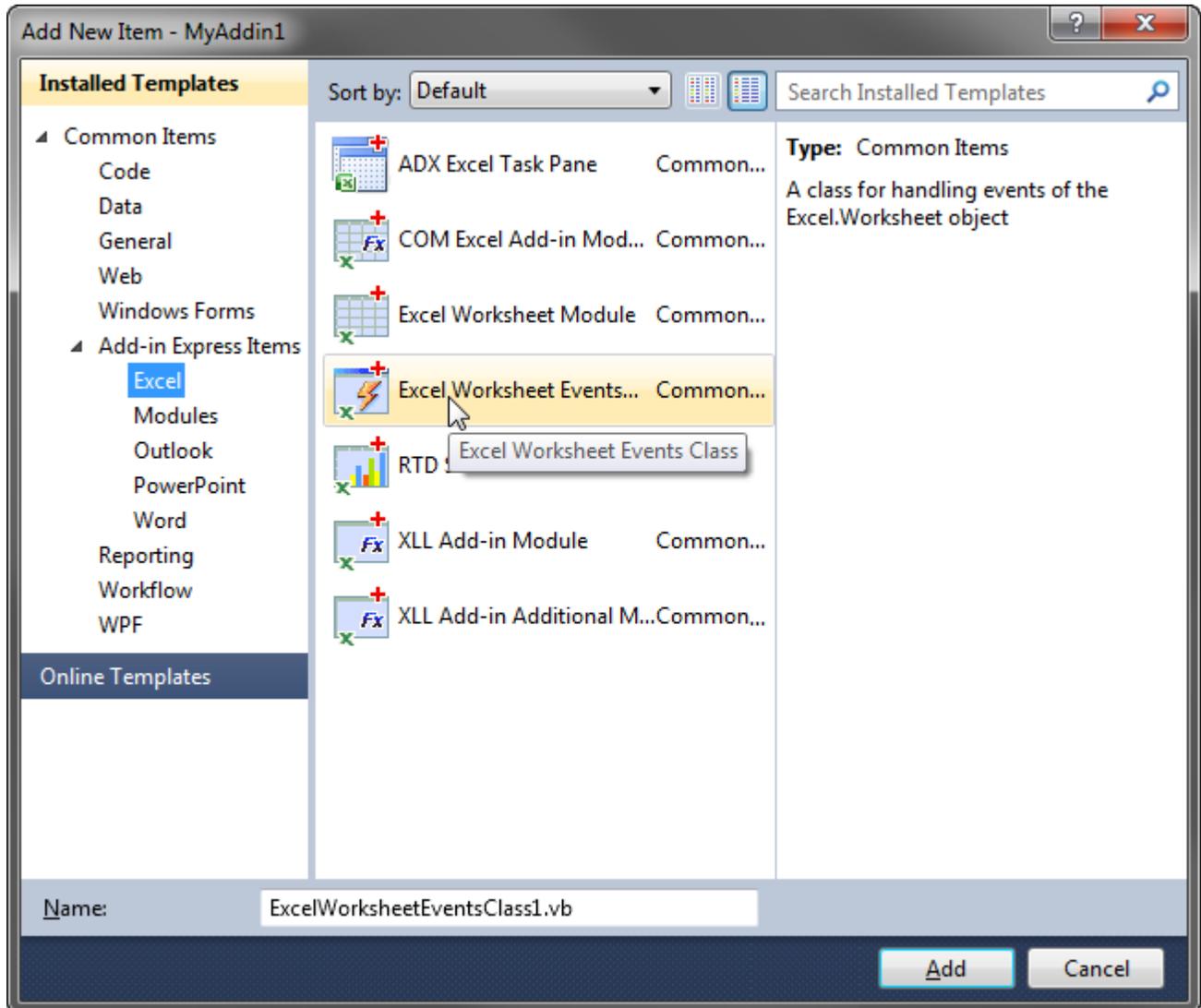
```
Private Sub Deactivate(ByVal sender As Object, _
    ByVal hostObj As Object, _
    ByVal window As Object) _
    Handles adxWordEvents.WindowDeactivate, _
        adxExcelEvents.WindowDeactivate, adxPowerPointEvents.WindowActivate
    Me.AdxCommandBarButton1.Enabled = False
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Activate(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal hostObj As Object, _
    ByVal window As Object) _
    Handles adxWordEvents.WindowActivate, adxExcelEvents.WindowActivate, _
        adxPowerPointEvents.WindowDeactivate
    Me.AdxCommandBarButton1.Enabled = True
End Sub
```

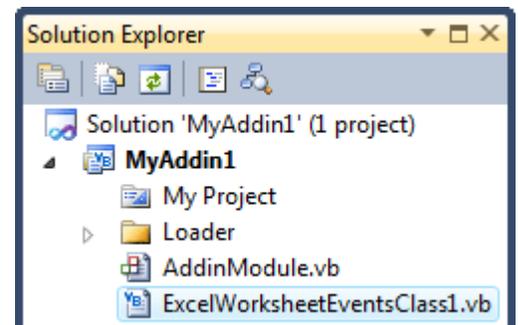


## Step #10 - Handling Excel Worksheet Events

Add-in Express provides the *Excel Worksheet Events Class* item available in the *Add New Item* dialog in Visual Studio. It allows implementing a set of business rules for an Excel worksheet by handling its events.



This adds an event class to your project (see the screenshot to the right).



In the event class, you add the following code to the procedure that handles the *BeforeRightClick* event of the *Worksheet* class:

```
Public Overrides Sub ProcessBeforeRightClick(ByVal Target As Object, _
    ByVal E As AddinExpress.MSO.ADXCancelEventArgs)
    Dim R As Excel.Range = CType(Target, Excel.Range)
    'Cancel right-clicks for the first column only
    If R.Address(False, False).IndexOf("A") = 0 Then
        MsgBox("The context menu will not be shown!")
        E.Cancel = True
    Else
        E.Cancel = False
    End If
End Sub
```

In addition, you modify the *Activate* and *Deactivate* procedures as follows:

```
Dim MyEventClass As ExcelWorksheetEventsClass1 = _
    New ExcelWorksheetEventsClass1(Me)
...
Private Sub Deactivate(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal hostObj As Object, _
    ByVal window As Object) _
    Handles adxWordEvents.WindowDeactivate, adxExcelEvents.WindowDeactivate
    Me.AdxCommandBarButton1.Enabled = False
    Select Case Me.HostName
        Case "Excel"
            If MyEventClass.IsConnected Then MyEventClass.RemoveConnection()
        Case "Word"
        Case "PowerPoint"
        Case Else
            MsgBox(Me.AddinName + " doesn't support " + Me.HostName)
    End Select
End Sub

Private Sub Activate(ByVal sender As Object, ByVal hostObj As Object, _
    ByVal window As Object) _
    Handles adxWordEvents.WindowActivate, adxExcelEvents.WindowActivate
    Me.AdxCommandBarButton1.Enabled = True
    Select Case Me.HostName
        Case "Excel"
            If MyEventClass.IsConnected Then MyEventClass.RemoveConnection()
            MyEventClass.ConnectTo(Me.ExcelApp.ActiveSheet, True)
        Case "Word"
        Case "PowerPoint"
        Case Else
```

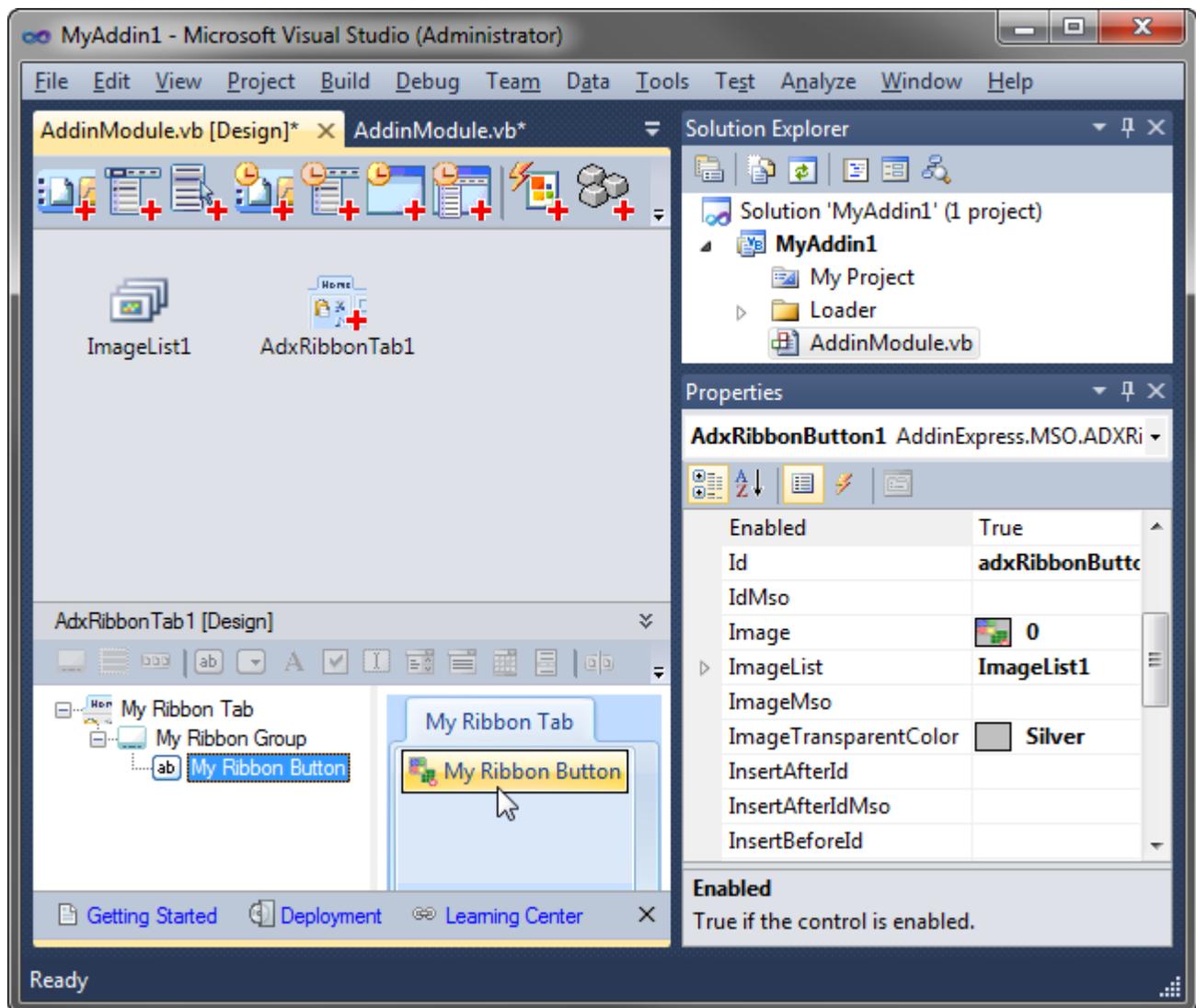
```

        MsgBox(Me.AddinName + " doesn't support " + Me.HostName)
    End Select
End Sub

```

## Step #11 - Customizing the Ribbon User Interface

To add a new tab to the Ribbon, you use the *Add Ribbon Tab* command on the Add-in Express Toolbox; it adds an *ADXRibbonTab* component to the module. In the in-place visual designer, use toolbar buttons or context menu to add or delete Add-in Express components that form the Ribbon interface of your add-in.



In this sample, you change the caption of your tab to *My Ribbon Tab*. Then, you add a Ribbon group, and change its caption to *My Ribbon Group*. Finally, you select the group, add a button and set its caption to *My*

*Ribbon Button*. Use the *ImageList*, *ImageTransparentColor* and *Image* properties to set the image for the button.

Now add the event handler to the *Click* event of the button. Write the following code:

```
Private Sub AdxRibbonButton1_OnClick(ByVal sender As System.Object, _  
    ByVal control As AddinExpress.MSO.IRibbonControl, _  
    ByVal pressed As System.Boolean) Handles AdxRibbonButton1.OnClick  
    AdxCommandBarButton1_Click(Nothing)  
End Sub
```

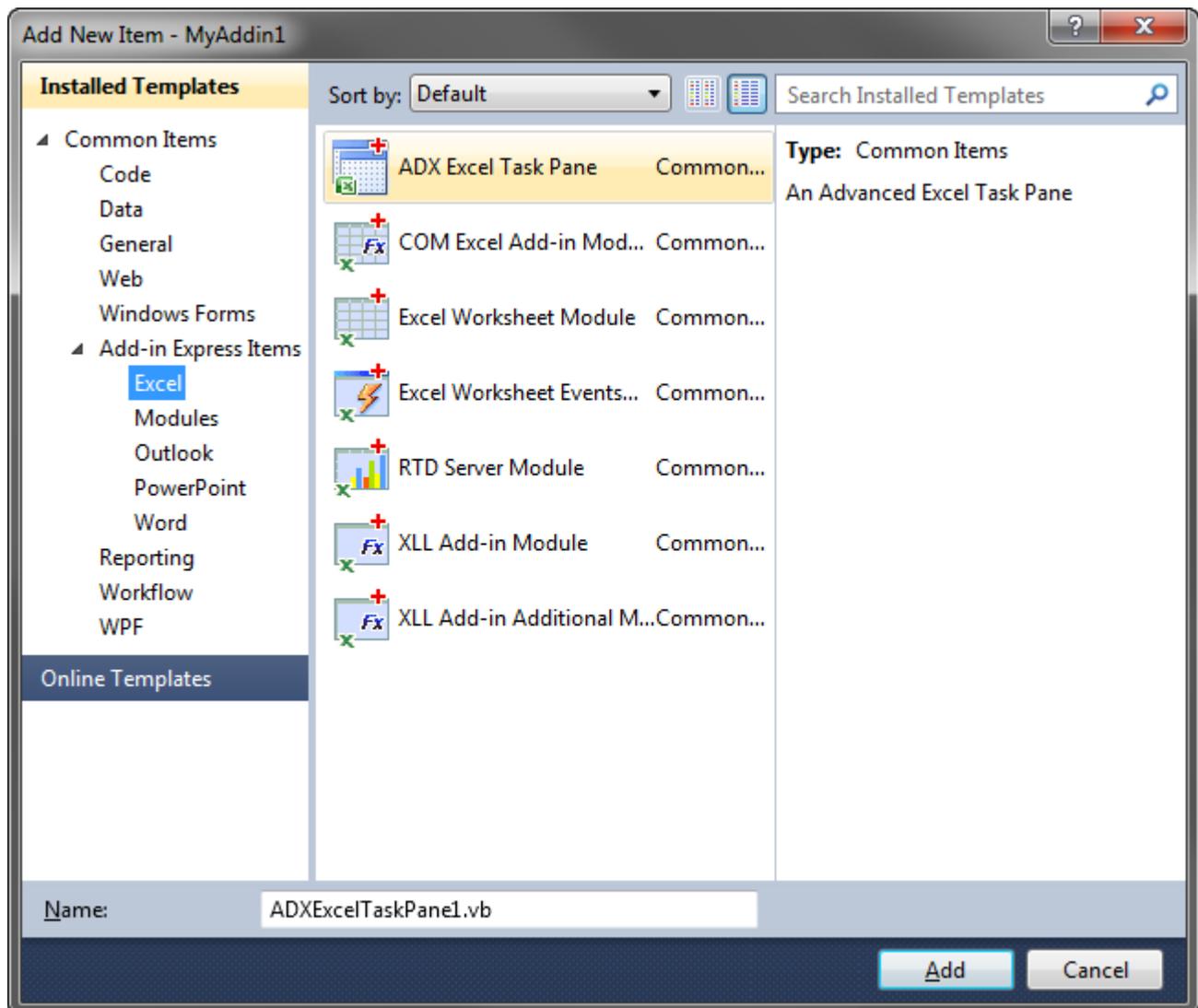
Remember, the Ribbon Tab designer validates the XML-markup automatically, so from time to time you will run into the situation when you cannot add a control to some level. It is a restriction of the Ribbon XML-schema.

In the code of this sample add-in, you can find how you can customize the Office Button menu in Office 2007, see component named *AdxRibbonOfficeMenu1*. As to the Backstage View, also known as the **File Tab** in Office 2010, the sample project provides the *AdxBackstageView1* component that implements the customization shown in Figure 3 at [Introduction to the Office 2010 Backstage View for Developers](#). Note, if you customize the Office Button menu only, Add-in Express maps your controls to the Backstage View when the add-in is loaded by Office 2010. If, however, both Office Button menu and File tab are customized at the same time, Add-in Express ignores custom controls you add to the Office Button menu. See also [Ribbon UI](#).

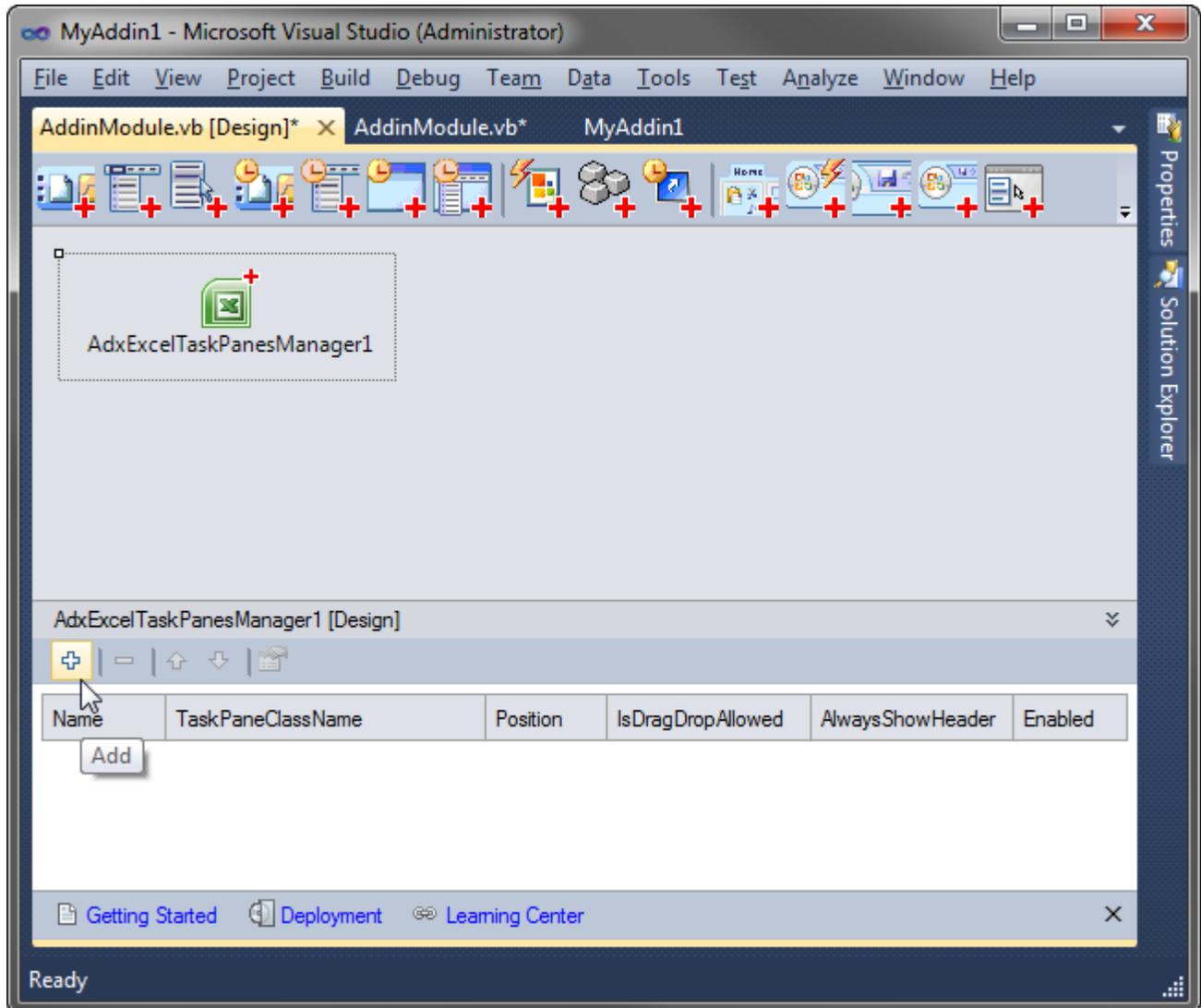
## Step #12 - Adding Advanced Task Panes in Excel 2000-2010

Creating a new Excel task pane includes the following steps:

- Use the Add-in Express Toolbox to add an Excel Task Panes Manager, *ADXExcelTaskPanesManager*, onto the add-in module.
- Open the *Add New Item* dialog in Visual Studio to add an Add-in Express Excel Task Pane, *ADXExcelTaskPane*, to the project.

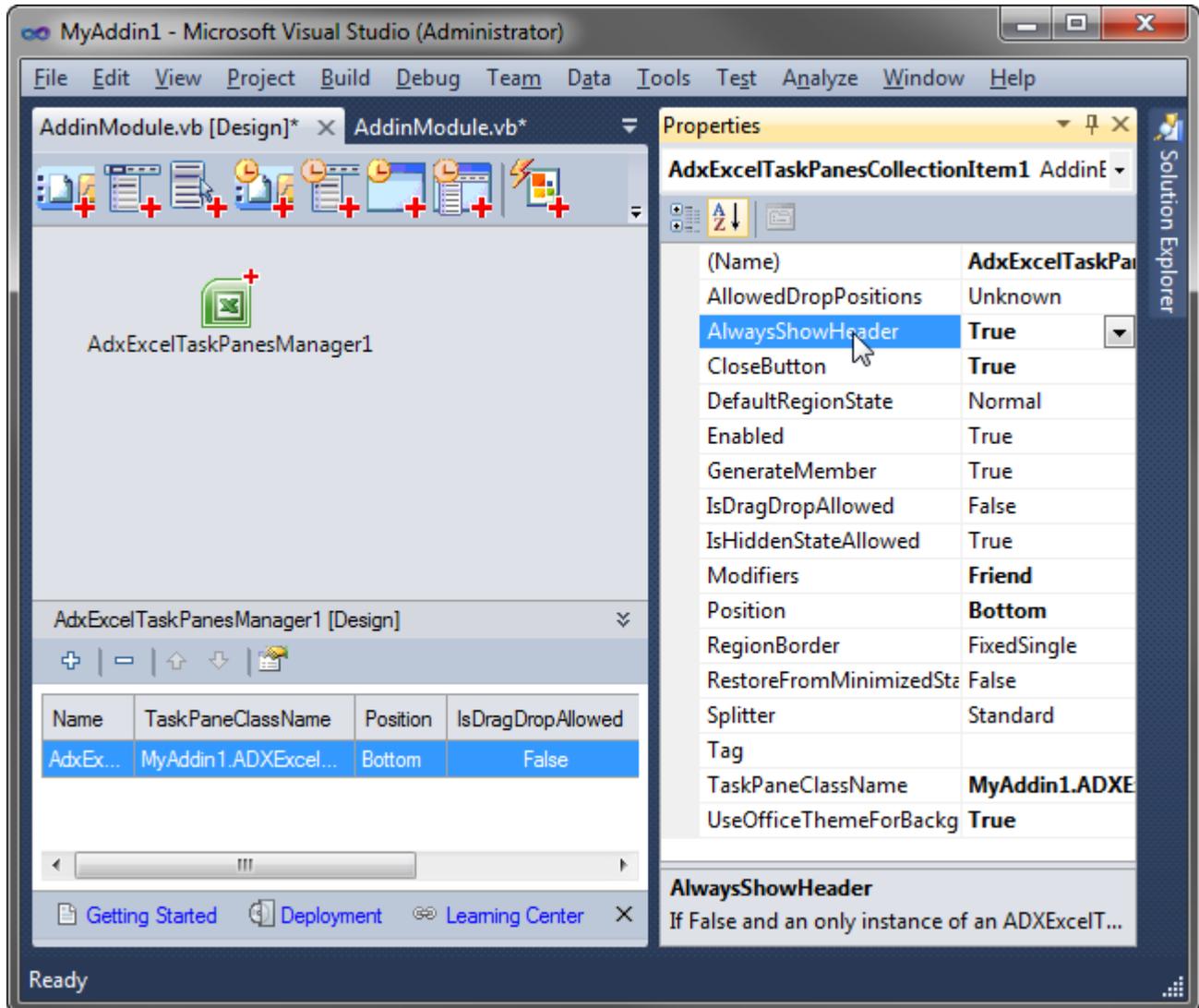


- Select the Excel Task Panes Manager component and add an item to its *Items* collection (see the screenshot below).



Select the newly added item and, in the *Properties* window, specify properties as follows:

- *AlwaysShowHeader* - specifies that the pane header will be shown even if the pane is the only pane in the current region (optional).
- *CloseButton* - specifies if the *Close* button will be shown in the pane header. Obviously, there's not much sense in setting this property to *true* when the header isn't shown (optional).
- *Position* - specifies the region in which an instance of the pane will be shown. Excel panes are allowed in four regions docked to the four sides of the main Excel window: *Right*, *Bottom*, *Left*, and *Top*. The fifth region is *Unknown*. In this add-in, we use *Position=Bottom*.
- *TaskPaneClassName* - specifies the class name of the Excel task pane.



Now you add a label onto the form and set its caption in the following code:

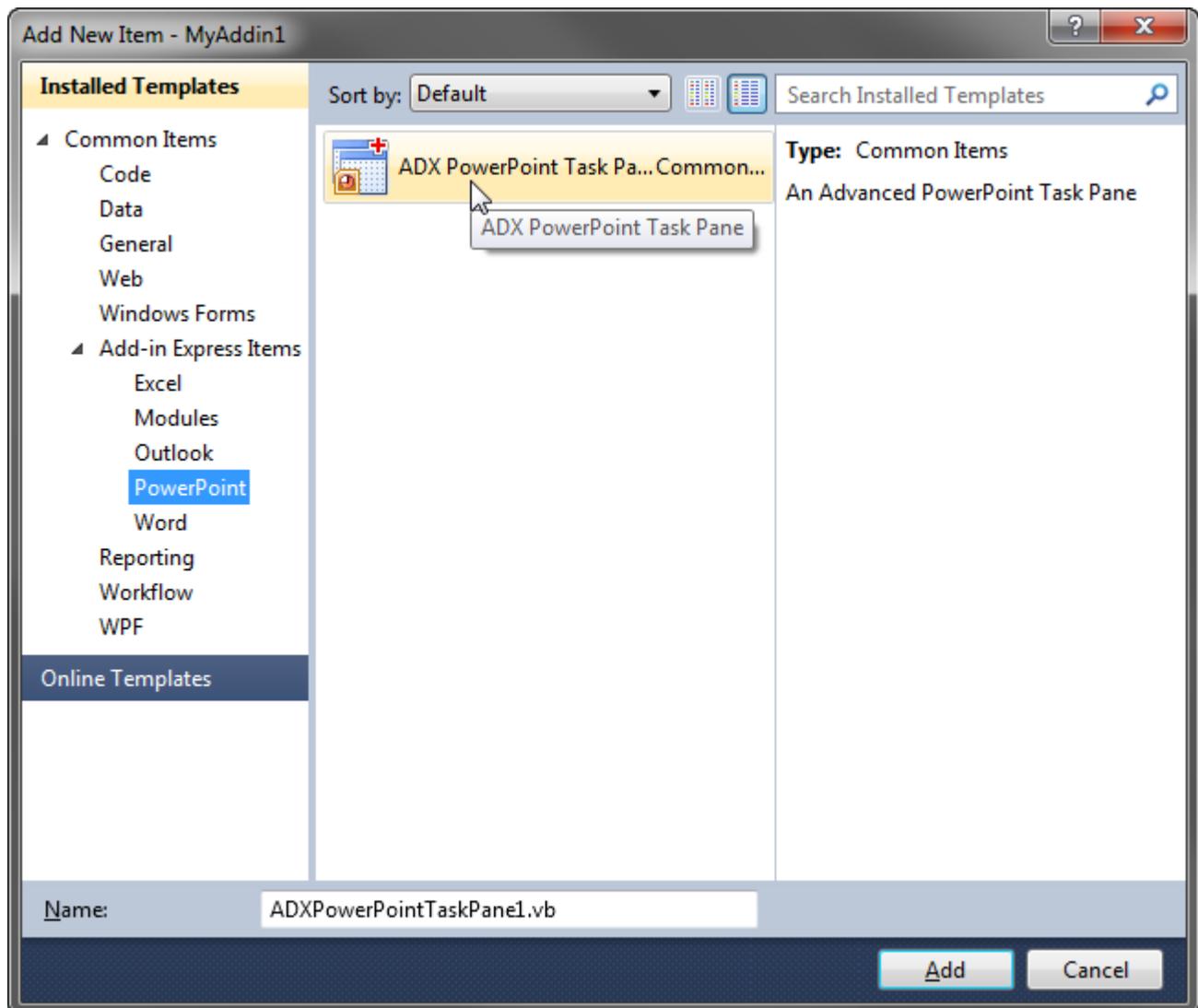
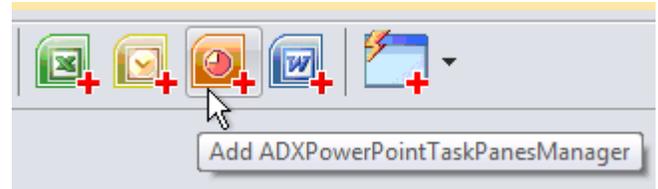
```
Private Sub RefreshTaskPane ()
    Select Case Me.HostName
        Case "Excel"
            Dim Pane As ADXExcelTaskPanel = _
                TryCast (Me.AdxExcelTaskPanesCollectionItem1.TaskPaneInstance, _
                    ADXExcelTaskPanel)
            If Pane IsNot Nothing Then Pane.Label1.Text = Me.GetInfoString ()
        Case "Word", "PowerPoint"
        Case Else 'MessageBox.Show("Invalid host application!")
    End Select
End Sub
```

See also [Advanced Outlook Regions and Advanced Office Task Panes](#) and [Advanced Excel Task Panes](#).

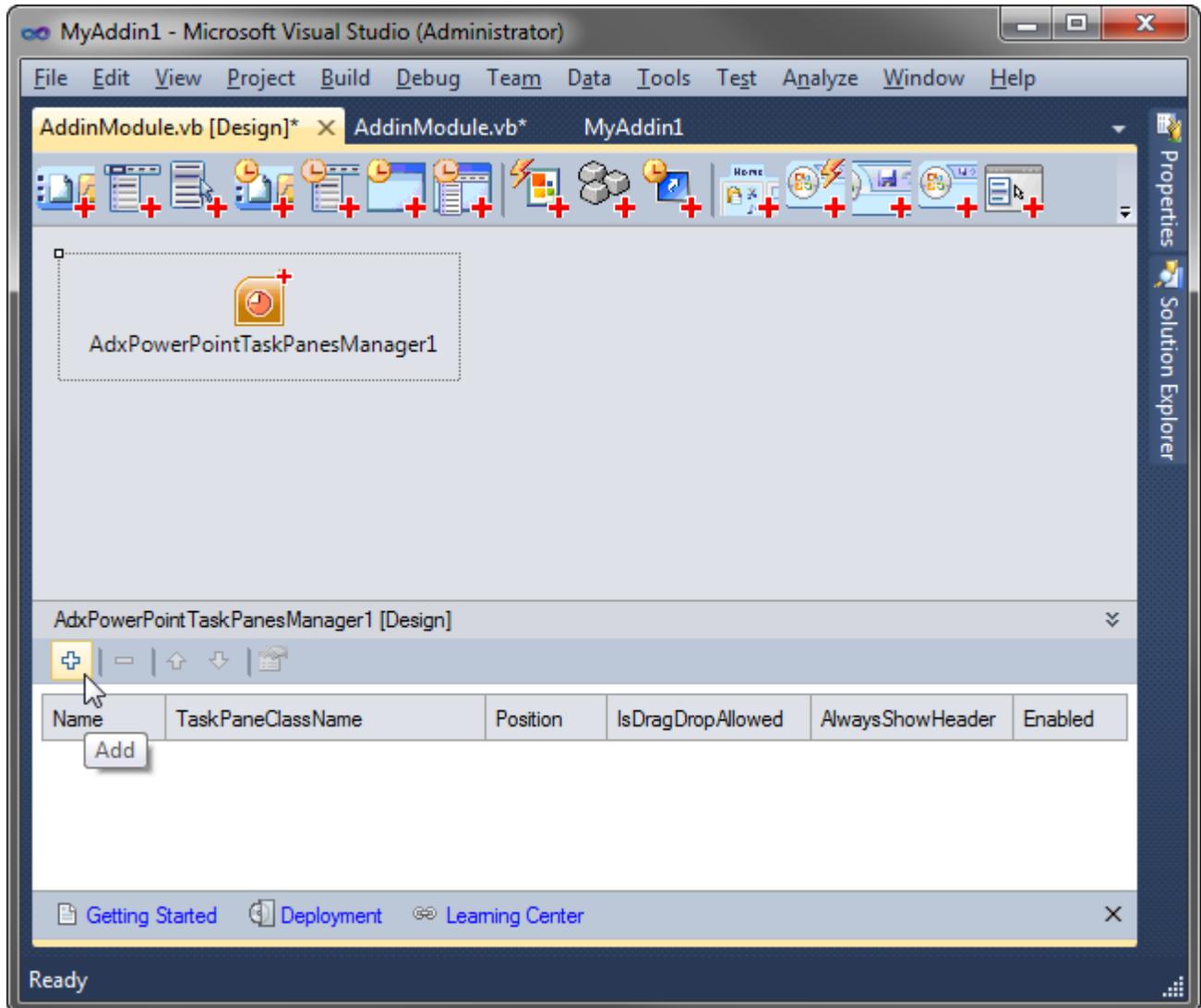
## Step #13 - Adding Advanced Task Panes in PowerPoint 2000-2010

Now you add a PowerPoint task pane:

- Use the Add-in Express Toolbox to add a PowerPoint Task Panes Manager, *ADXPowerPointTaskPanesManager*, onto the add-in module.
- Open the *Add New Item* dialog in Visual Studio to add an Add-in Express PowerPoint Task Pane, *ADXPowerPointTaskPane*, to the project.

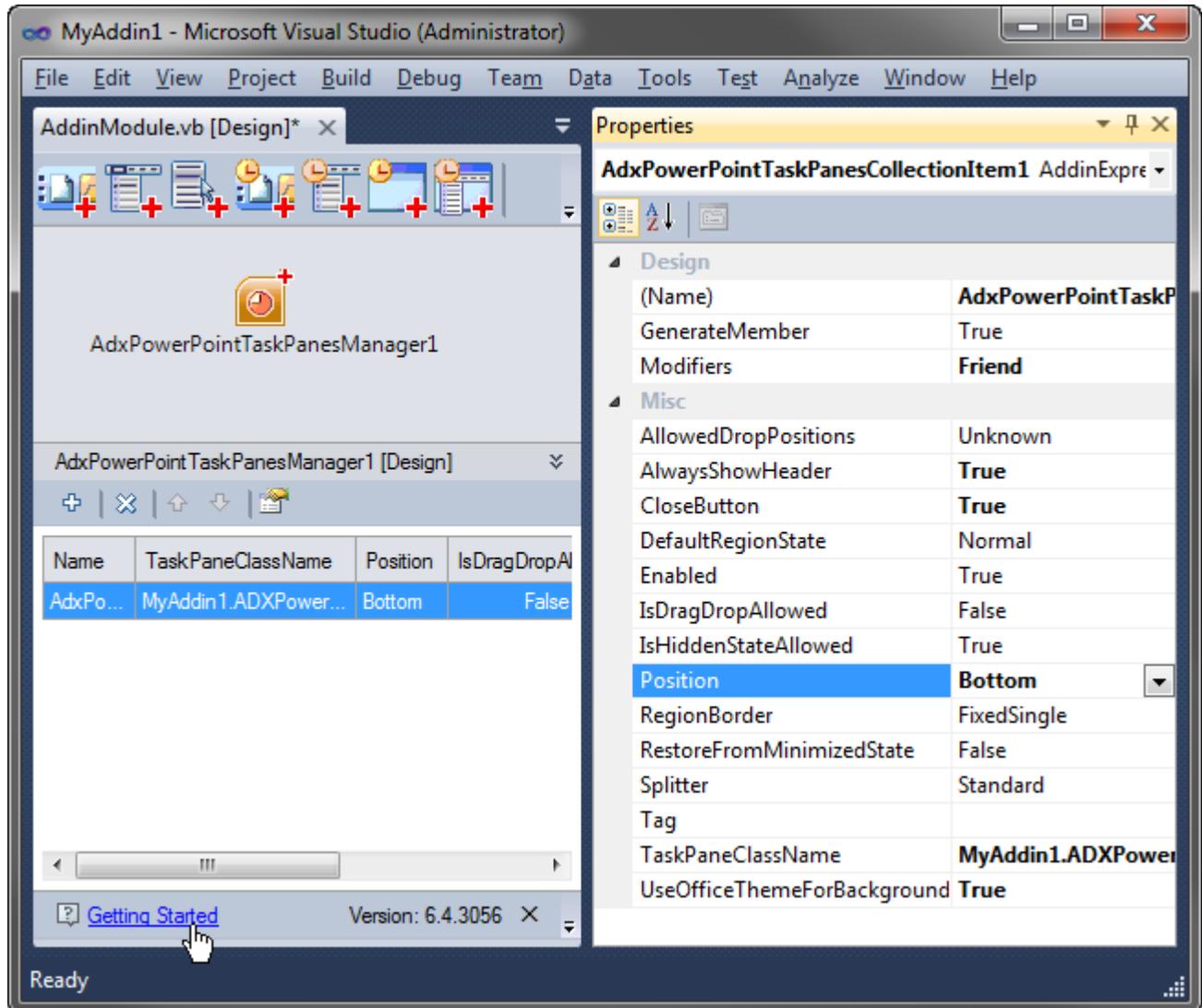


- Select the PowerPoint Task Panes Manager component and add an item to its *Items* collection.



Select the newly added item and, in the *Properties* window, specify properties as follows:

- *AlwaysShowHeader* - specifies that the pane header will be shown even if the pane is the only pane in the current region (optional).
- *CloseButton* - specifies if the *Close* button will be shown in the pane header. Obviously, there's not much sense in setting this property to *true* when the header isn't shown (optional).
- *Position* - specifies the region in which an instance of the pane will be shown. PowerPoint panes are allowed in four regions docked to the four sides of the main PowerPoint window: *Right*, *Bottom*, *Left*, and *Top*. The fifth region is *Unknown*. In this add-in, we use *Position=Bottom*.
- *TaskPaneClassName* - specifies the class name of the PowerPoint task pane.



Now add a label onto the form, write a property that reads and updates the label, and modify `RefreshTaskPane` in order to set the property value:

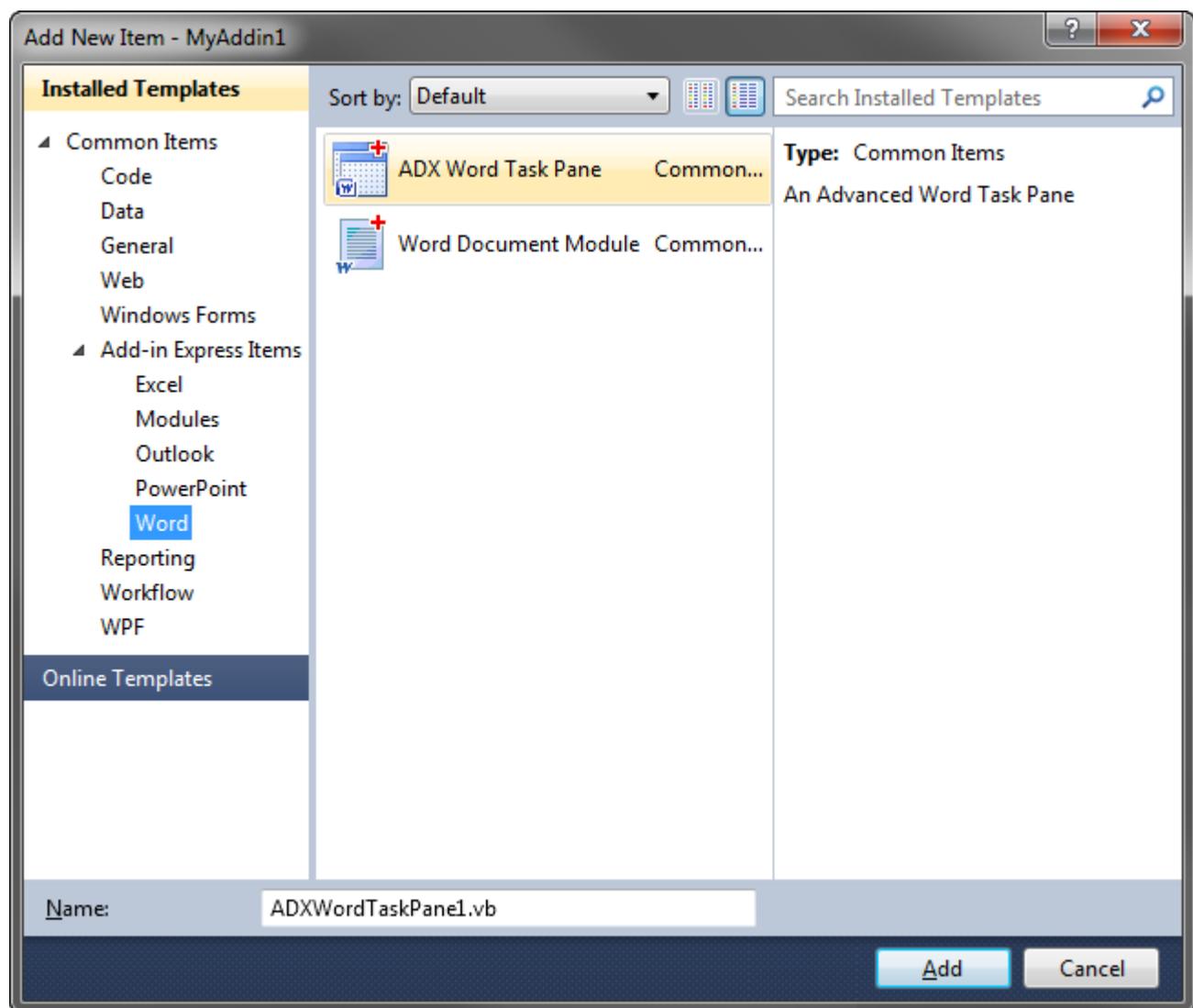
```
Private Sub RefreshTaskPane ()
    Select Case Me.HostName
        Case "Excel", "Word"
        Case "PowerPoint"
            Dim Pane As ADXPowerPointTaskPanel = _
                TryCast(Me.AdxPowerPointTaskPanesCollectionItem1.TaskPaneInstance, _
                    ADXPowerPointTaskPanel)
            If Pane IsNot Nothing Then Pane.Label1.Text = Me.GetInfoString ()
        End Select
    End Sub
```

See also [Advanced Outlook Regions and Advanced Office Task Panes](#).

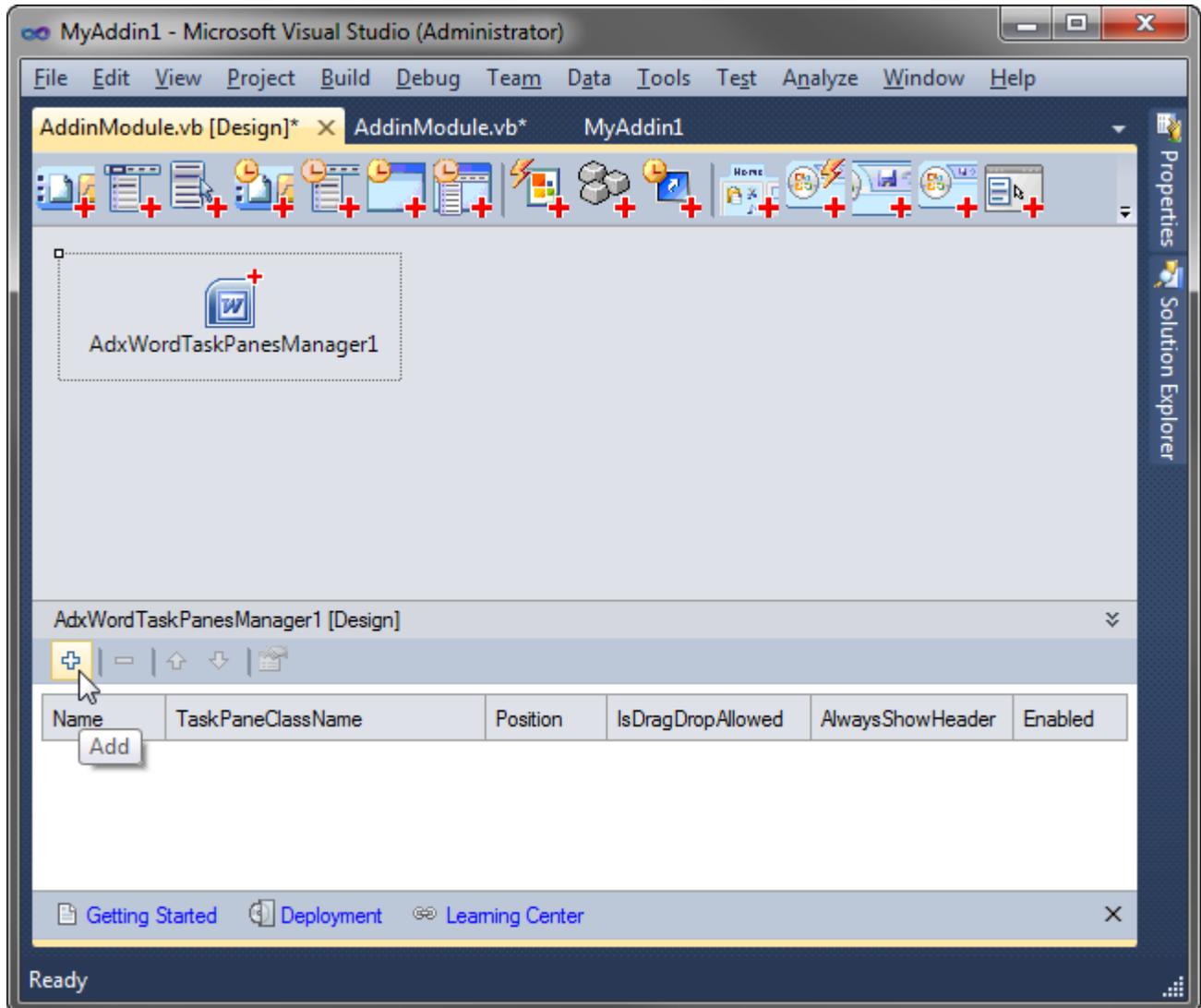
## Step #14 - Adding Advanced Task Panes in Word 2000-2010

You add a Word task pane in the same manner:

- Use the Add-in Express Toolbox to add an *ADXWordTaskPanesManager*, Word Task Panes Manager, onto your add-in module.
- Open the *Add New Item* dialog in Visual Studio to add an Add-in Express Word Task Pane (*ADXWordTaskPane*) to the project.

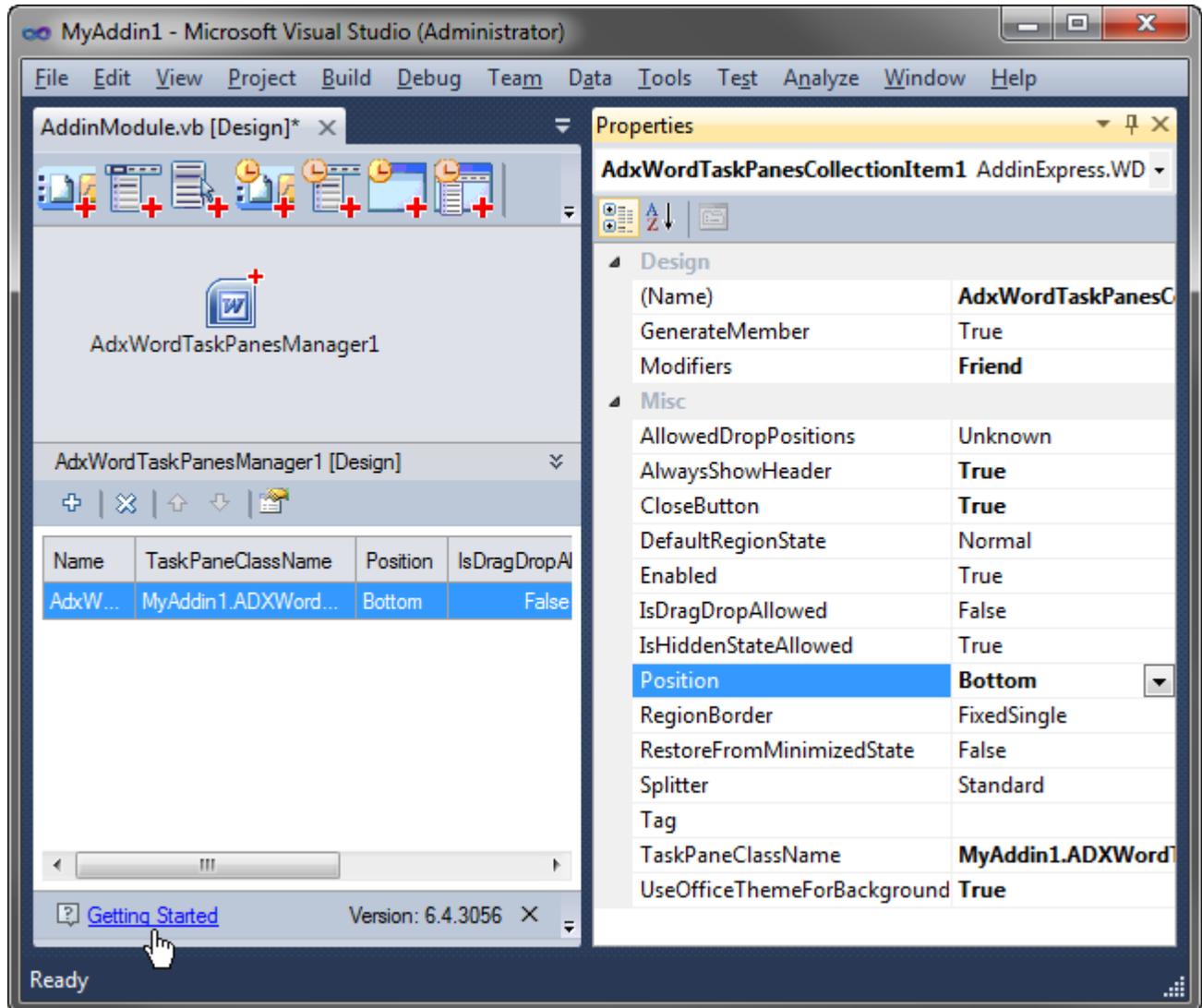


- Select the Word Task Panes Manager component and add an item to its *Items* collection.



Select the newly added item and, in the *Properties* window, specify properties as follows:

- *AlwaysShowHeader* - specifies that the pane header will be shown even if the pane is the only pane in the current region (optional).
- *CloseButton* - specifies if the *Close* button will be shown in the pane header. Obviously, there's not much sense in setting this property to *true* when the header isn't shown (optional).
- *Position* - specifies the region in which an instance of the pane will be shown. Word panes are allowed in four regions docked to the four sides of the main Word window: *Right*, *Bottom*, *Left*, and *Top*. The fifth region is *Unknown*. In this add-in, we use *Position=Bottom*.
- *TaskPaneClassName* - specifies the class name of the Word task pane.



Now add a label onto the form and update `RefreshTaskPane` in order to set the label:

```
Private Sub RefreshTaskPane ()
    Select Case Me.HostName
        Case "Excel"
        ...
        Case "Word"
            Dim Pane As ADXWordTaskPanel = _
                TryCast( _
                    Me.AdxWordTaskPanesModule1.CurrentTaskPaneInstance, _
                    ADXWordTaskPanel)
            If Pane IsNot Nothing Then
                Pane.Label1.Text = Me.GetInfoString()
            End If
        Case "PowerPoint"
```

```
...
    Case Else
        'System.Windows.Forms.MessageBox.Show("Invalid host application!")
    End Select
End Sub
```

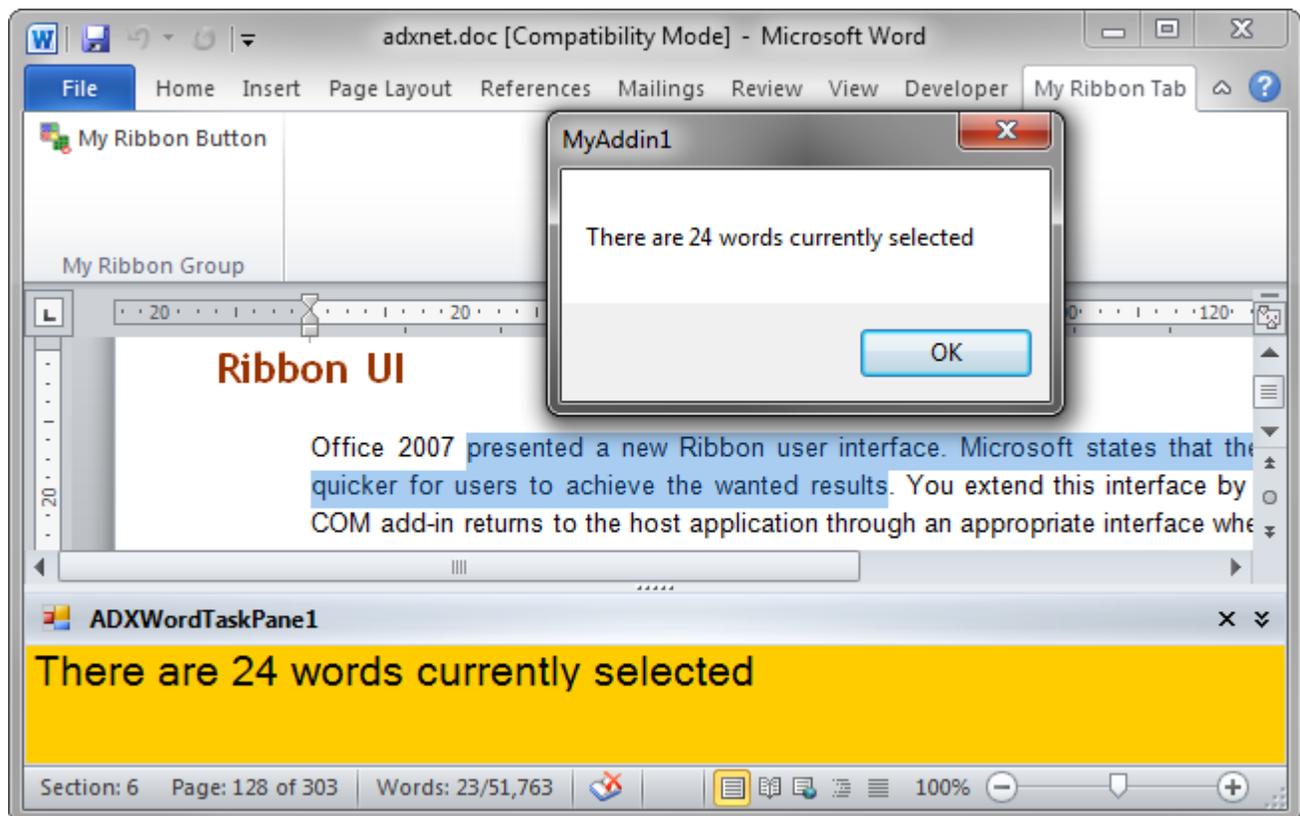
The different names of the properties returning instances of the three pane types reflect the difference in Excel, PowerPoint and Word windowing; while Excel and PowerPoint show their documents in just one main window, Word normally shows documents in multiple windows. In this situation, the Word Task Panes Manager creates one instance of the pane for every document open in Word. Therefore, you need to handle the task pane instance, which is currently active. For that reason, the property name is *CurrentTaskPaneInstance*. See also [Advanced Outlook Regions and Advanced Office Task Panes](#).

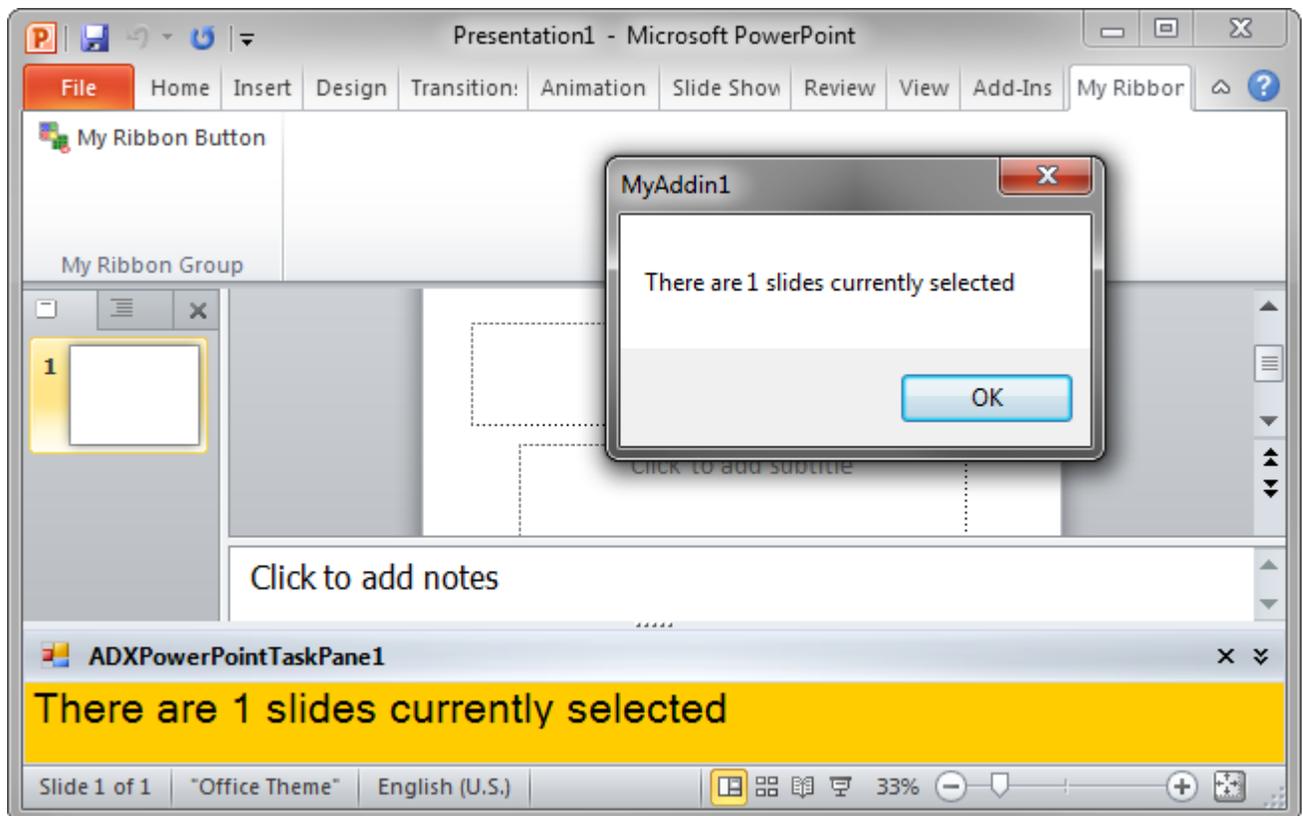
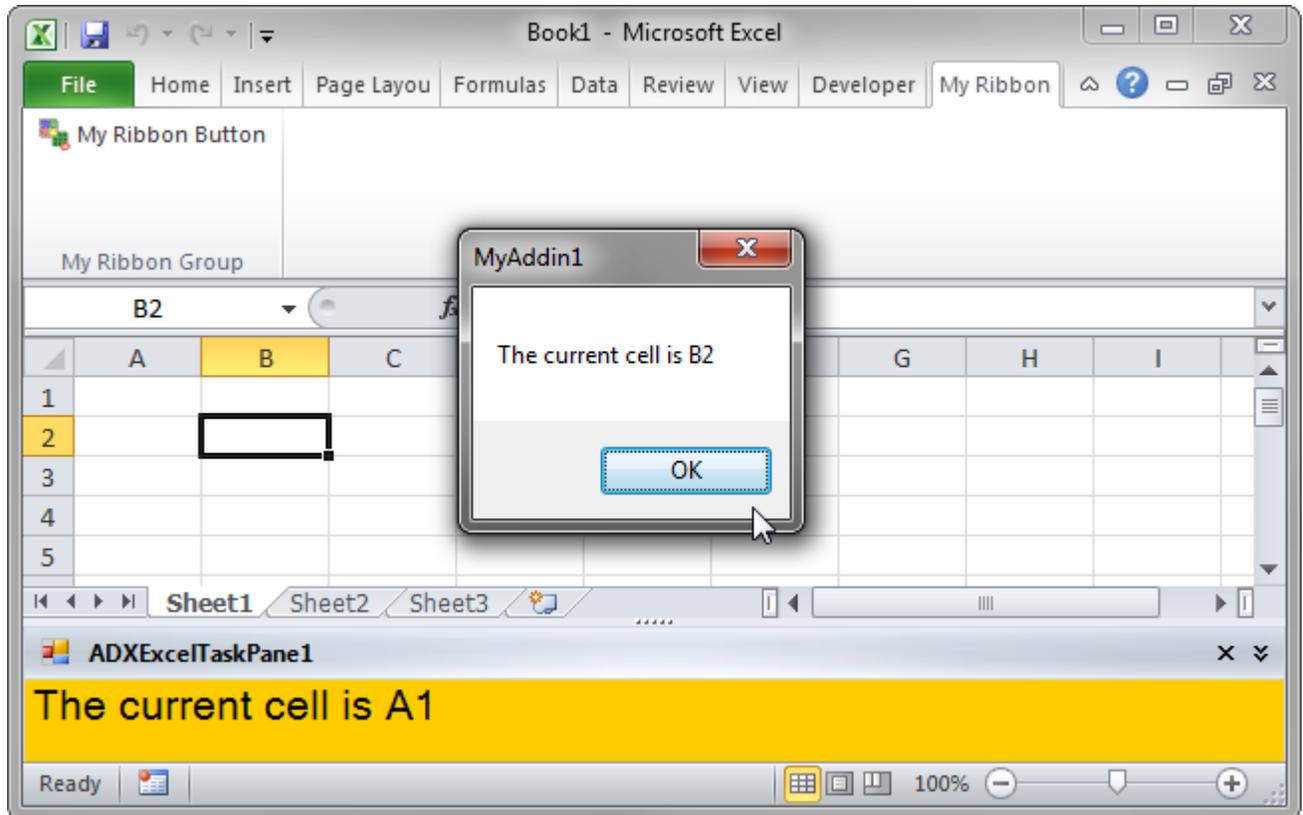
## Step #15 - Running the COM Add-in

Choose *Register Add-in Express Project* in the *Build* menu, and restart the host applications. See also [If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio](#).

If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio, the *Register Add-in Express Project* item is located in the context menu of the add-in module's designer surface.

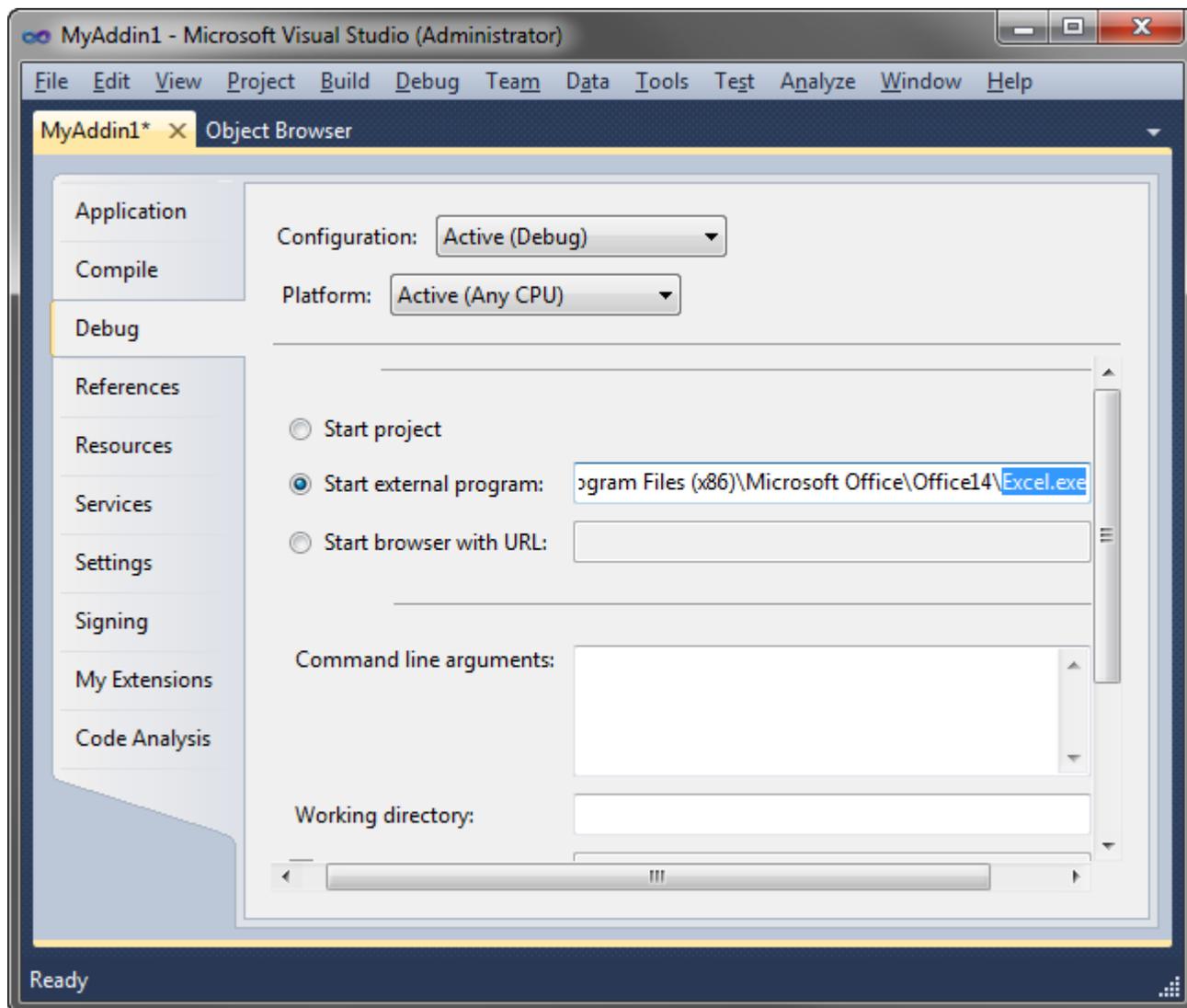
You can also find your add-in in the [COM Add-ins Dialog](#).





## Step #16 - Debugging the COM Add-in

To debug your add-in, in the *Project Options* window, specify the path to the host application of the add-in in *Start External Program* and run the project.



## Step #17 - Deploying the COM Add-in

The table below provides links to step-by-step instructions for deploying COM add-ins. Find background information in [Deploying Office Extensions](#).

	A per-user COM add-in	A per-machine COM add-in
How you install the Office extension	Installs and registers for the user running the installer	Installs and registers for all users on the PC
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickTwice :)</a>
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain. For details, please see the following article on our blog: <a href="#">HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link.	<a href="#">ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>

## What's next?

[Here](#) you can download the project described above, both VB.NET and C# versions; the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

You may want to check the following sections under [Tips and Notes](#):

- [Development](#) – typical misunderstandings, useful tips and a **must-read** section [Releasing COM Objects](#);
- [COM Add-ins](#) – solutions for typical problems: the add-in doesn't show the UI elements, etc.
- [Command Bars and Controls](#) – if your COM add-in supports pre-Ribbon Office applications;
- [Debugging and Deploying](#) – if you have never developed an Office extension.

Also, in [Add-in Express Components](#) we describe components that you use to customize the UI of the host application and handling its events.

If you develop a combination of Office extensions, check [Architecture](#).

## Your First Microsoft Outlook COM Add-in

The sample project below shows how you create a COM add-in supporting Outlook 2000-2010. The add-in creates two toolbars: for the Outlook Explorer toolbar and Inspector windows. A custom CommandBar button is added to the toolbars as well as to context menu and the Explorer main menu of Outlook 2000-2007. In the Outlook 2007-2010 Inspector, a Ribbon button is added to the Ribbon UI. Also, the add-in creates an advanced task pane supporting versions 2000-2010 of the host applications. Finally, a custom property page is added to the Properties dialog of an Outlook folder and a keyboard shortcut is intercepted. The source code of the project – both VB.NET and C# versions – can be downloaded [here](#); the download is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

### A Bit of Theory

COM add-ins have been around since Office 2000 when Microsoft allowed Office applications to extend their features with COM DLLs supporting the *IDTExtensibility2* interface (it is a COM interface, of course).

COM add-ins is the only way to provide new or re-use built-in UI elements such as command bar controls and Ribbon controls. Say, a COM add-in can show a command bar or Ribbon button to process selected Outlook e-mails, Excel cells, or paragraphs in a Word document and perform some actions on the selected objects. A COM add-in supporting Outlook, Excel, Word or PowerPoint can show advanced task panes in Office 2000-2010. In a COM add-in targeting Outlook, you can add custom option pages to the *Tools | Options* and *Folder Properties* dialogs. A COM add-in also handles events and calls properties and methods provided by the object model of the host application. For instance, a COM add-in can modify an e-mail when it is being sent; it can cancel saving an Excel workbook; or, it can check if a Word document meets some conditions.

### Per-user and per-machine COM add-ins

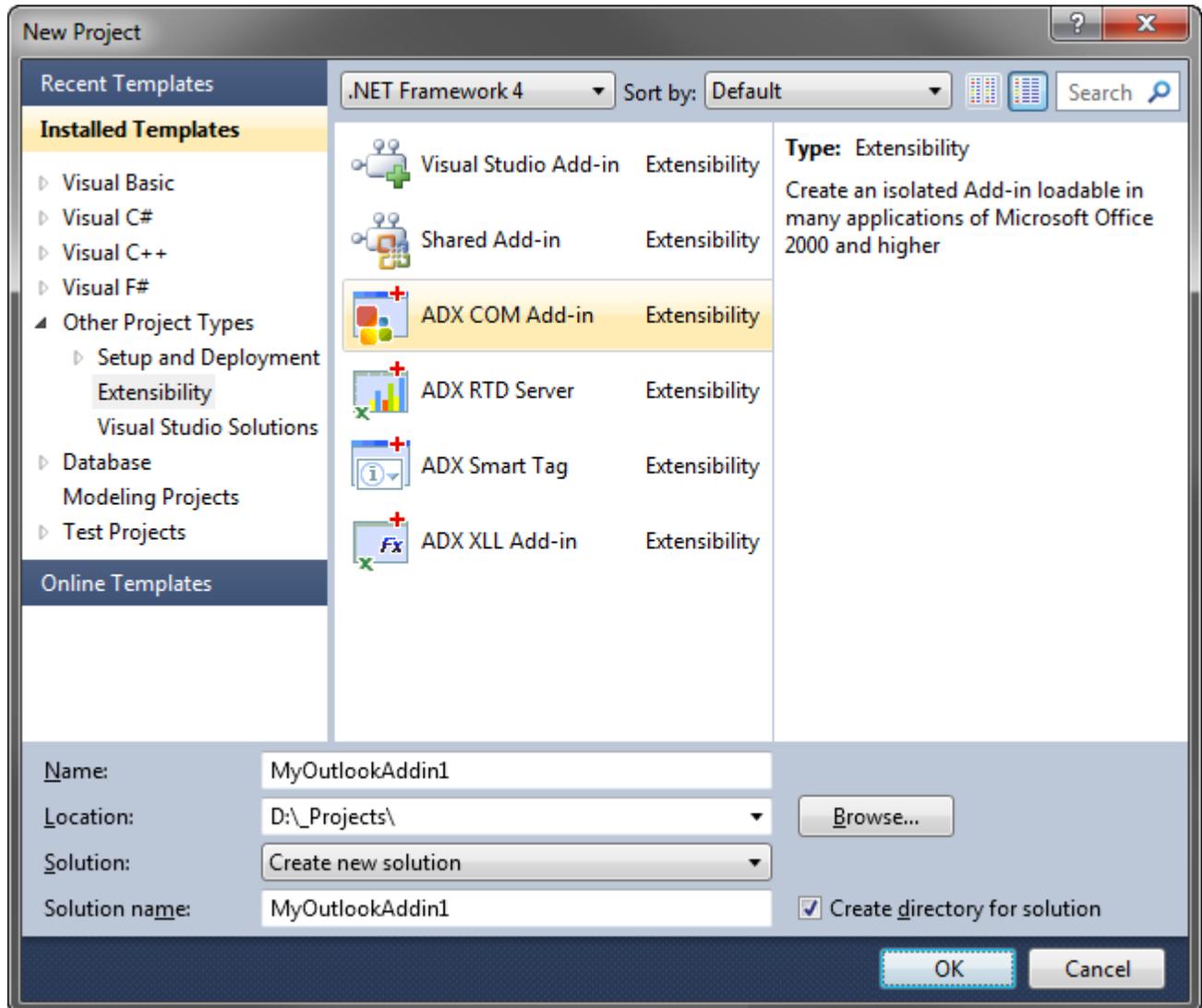
A COM add-in can be registered either for the current user (the user running the installer) or for all users on the machine. Add-in Express generates a per-user add-in project; your add-in is per-machine if the add-in module has *ADXAddinModule.RegisterForAllUsers = True*. Registering for all users means writing to HKLM and that means the user registering a per-machine add-in must have administrative permissions. Accordingly, *RegisterForAllUsers = False* means writing to HKCU (=for the current user). See [Registry Keys](#).

A standard user may turn a per-user add-in off and on in the [COM Add-ins Dialog](#). You use that dialog to check if your add-in is active.

## Step #1 - Creating a COM Add-in Project

Make sure that you have **administrative permissions** before running Visual Studio. If you have Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 2008, make sure that you run Visual Studio via *Run as Administrator*.

In Visual Studio, open the *New Project* dialog and navigate to the *Extensibility* folder.



Choose *Add-in Express COM Add-in* and click *OK*.

This starts the COM Add-in project wizard.

The wizard allows choosing your programming language and specifying the oldest Office version your add-in needs to support.



Choosing a particular Office version will add corresponding interop assemblies to the project. Later on, in case you need to support an older or a newer Office version, you will be able to replace interop assemblies and reference them in your project. If you are in doubt, choose *Microsoft Office 2000* as the minimum supported Office version. If you need background information, see [Choosing Interop Assemblies](#).

Choose your programming language and the minimum Office version that you want to support and click *Next*.

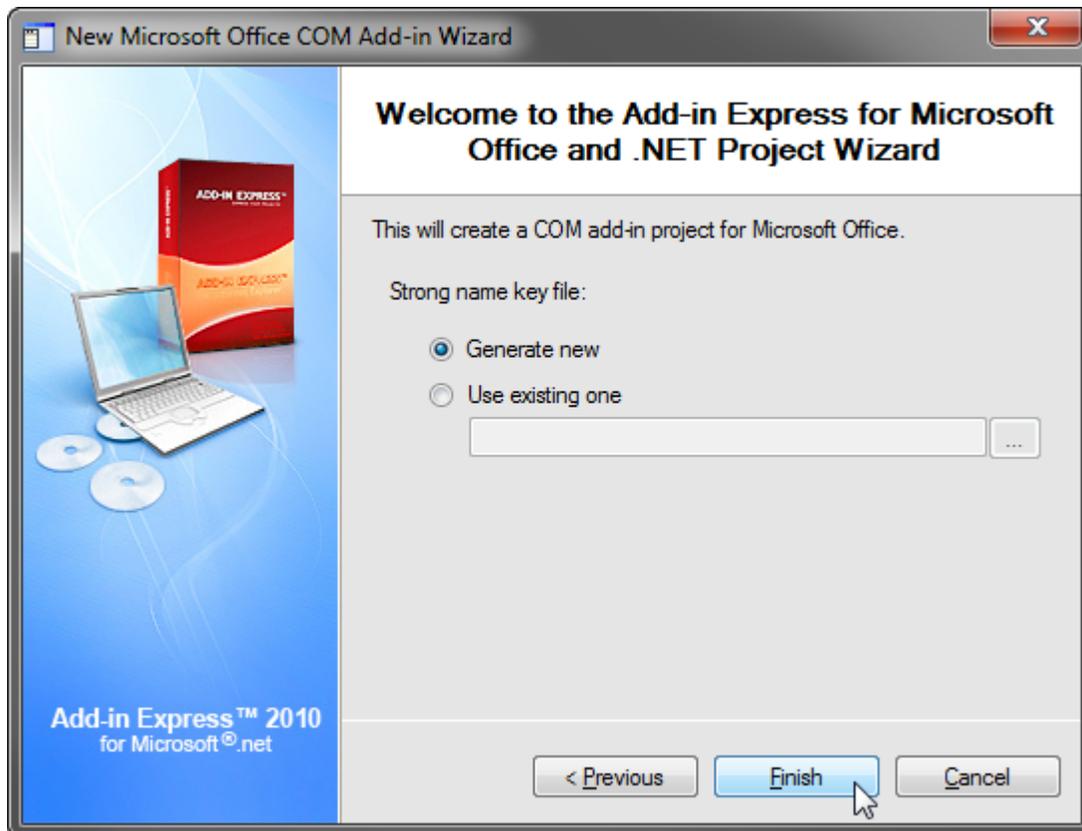
The wizard allows creating add-in projects targeting several Office applications.



You can choose one or more Microsoft Office applications in the above window. For every chosen application, the project wizard will do the following:

- copy the corresponding interop assembly to the *Interops* folder of your project folder,
- add an assembly reference to the project
- add a COM add-in module to the project
- set up the *SupportedApp* property of the add-in module
- add a property to the add-in module; the property name reflect the name of the chosen Office application; you will use that property to access the object model of the Office application loading your add-in, see [Step #11 – Accessing Outlook Objects](#).

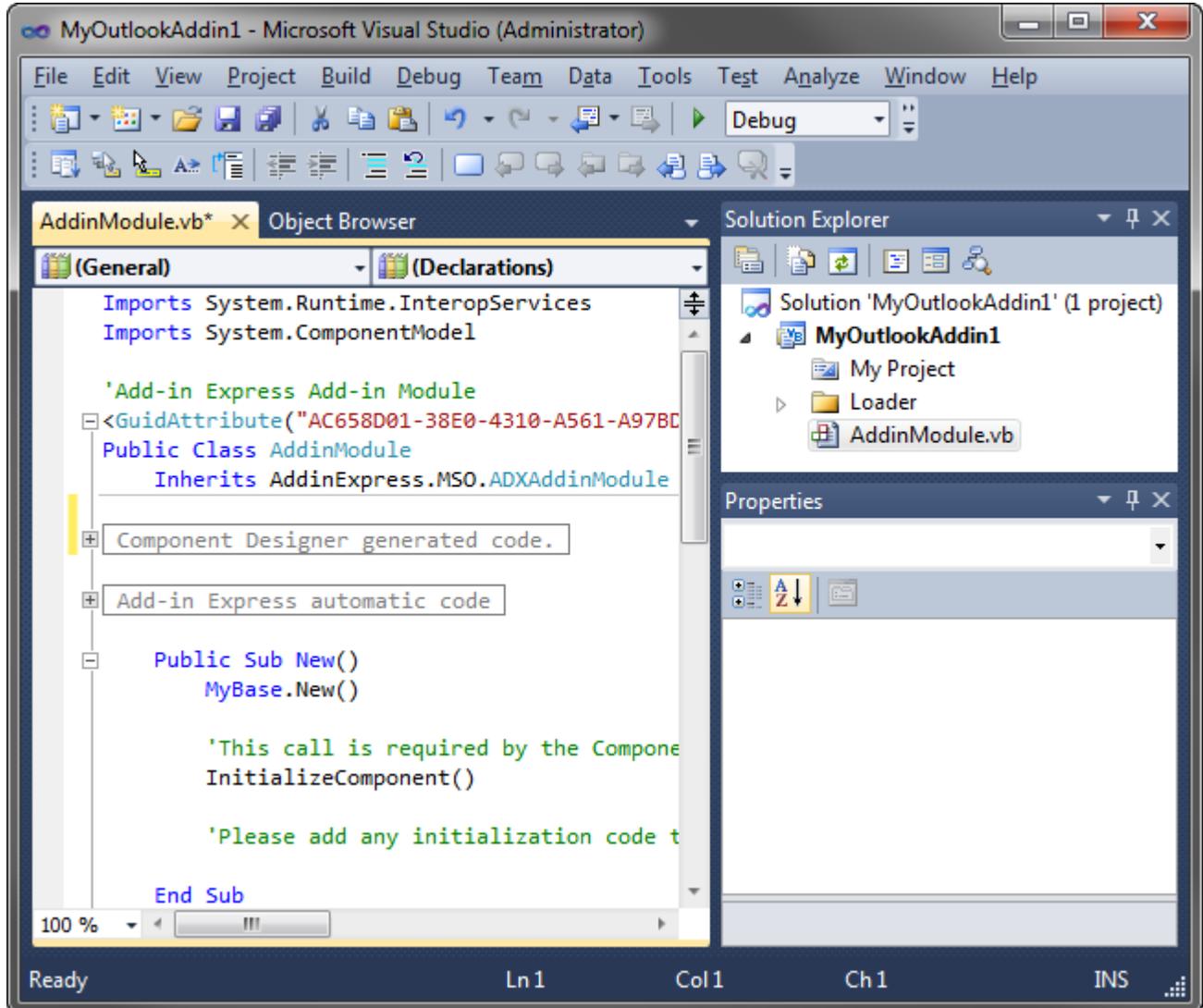
Select which Office applications will be supported by your add-in and click *Next*.



If you don't know anything about strong names or don't have a special strong name key file, choose *Generate new*. If you are in doubt, choose *Generate new*. If, later on, you need to use a specific strong name key file, you will be able to specify its name on the *Signing* tab of your project properties; you are required to unregister your add-in project before using another strong name.

Choose *Generate new* or specify an existing *.snk* file and click *Next*.

The project wizard creates and opens a new solution in the IDE.

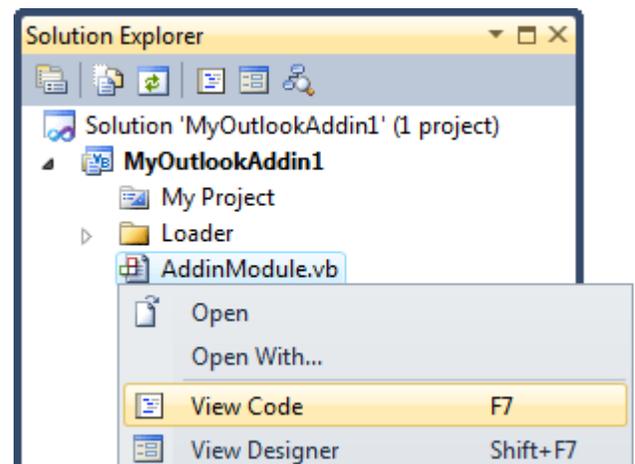


The solution contains an only project, the COM add-in project. The add-in project contains the *AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule.cs*) file discussed in the next step.

## Step #2 - Add-in Module

*AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule.cs*) is the core part of the add-in project. It is a container for components essential for the functionality of your add-in. You specify add-in properties in the module's properties, add the components to the module's designer, and write the functional code of your add-in in this module.

To review its source code, in the Solution Explorer, right-click *AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule.cs*) and choose *View Code* in the popup menu.



In the code of the module, pay attention to three points:

- the comment line in the constructor of the module

The comment suggests that you write any initialization code in the *AddinInitialize* or *AddinStratupComplete* events of the add-in module, not in the constructor.

- the *OutlookApp* property

This property was added by the COM add-in project wizard. You use it as an entry point to the Outlook object model; see [Step #11 – Accessing Outlook Objects](#).

- the *CurrentInstance* property

This property returns the current instance of the add-in module, a very useful thing when, for example, you need to access the add-in module from the code of an advanced Outlook region.

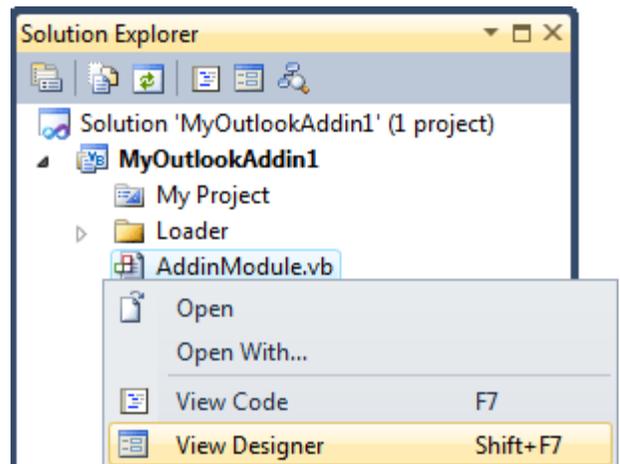
### Step #3 - Add-in Module Designer

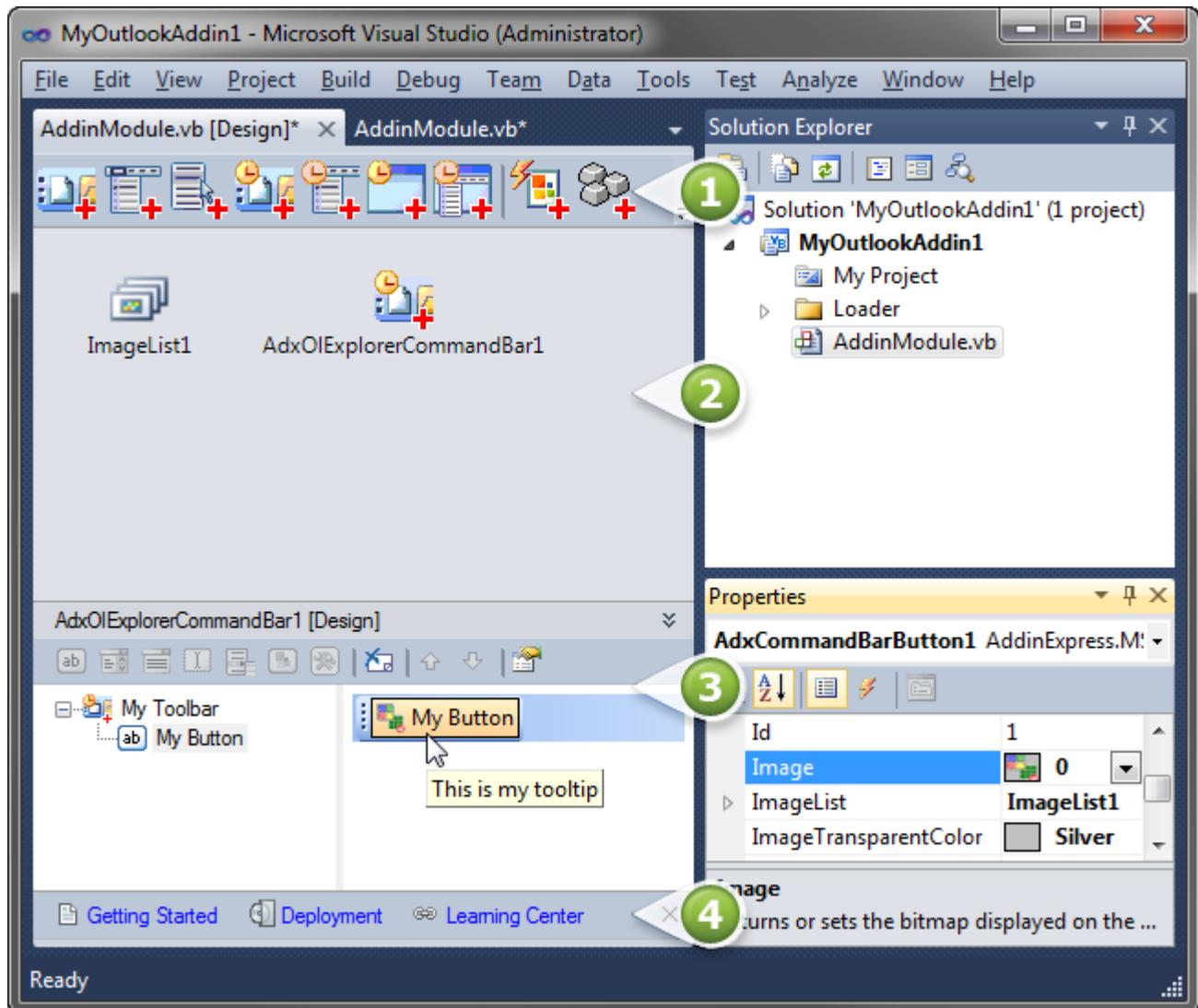
The module designer allows setting add-in properties and adding components to the module. In *Solution Explorer*, right-click *AddinModule.vb* (or *AddinModule.cs*) and choose *View Designer* in the context menu.

The add-in module designer view provides access to the following four areas:

- **Add-in Express Toolbox** – (#1 on the screenshot below) it contains commands; clicking a command adds a corresponding Add-in Express component to the add-in module
- **Add-in module designer** - (#2 on the screenshot below) it is a usual designer
- **In-place designer** - (#3 on the screenshot below) if there's a visual designer for the currently selected Add-in Express component, then it is shown in this area
- **Help panel** – see #4 in the screenshot below.

The areas are shown in the screenshot below:





Note that the module itself provides a number of properties. You can click its designer surface and see the *Properties* window where you set the name and description of your add-in as well as the *RegisterForAllUsers* property, which is essential for distinguishing per-user and per-machine COM add-ins.

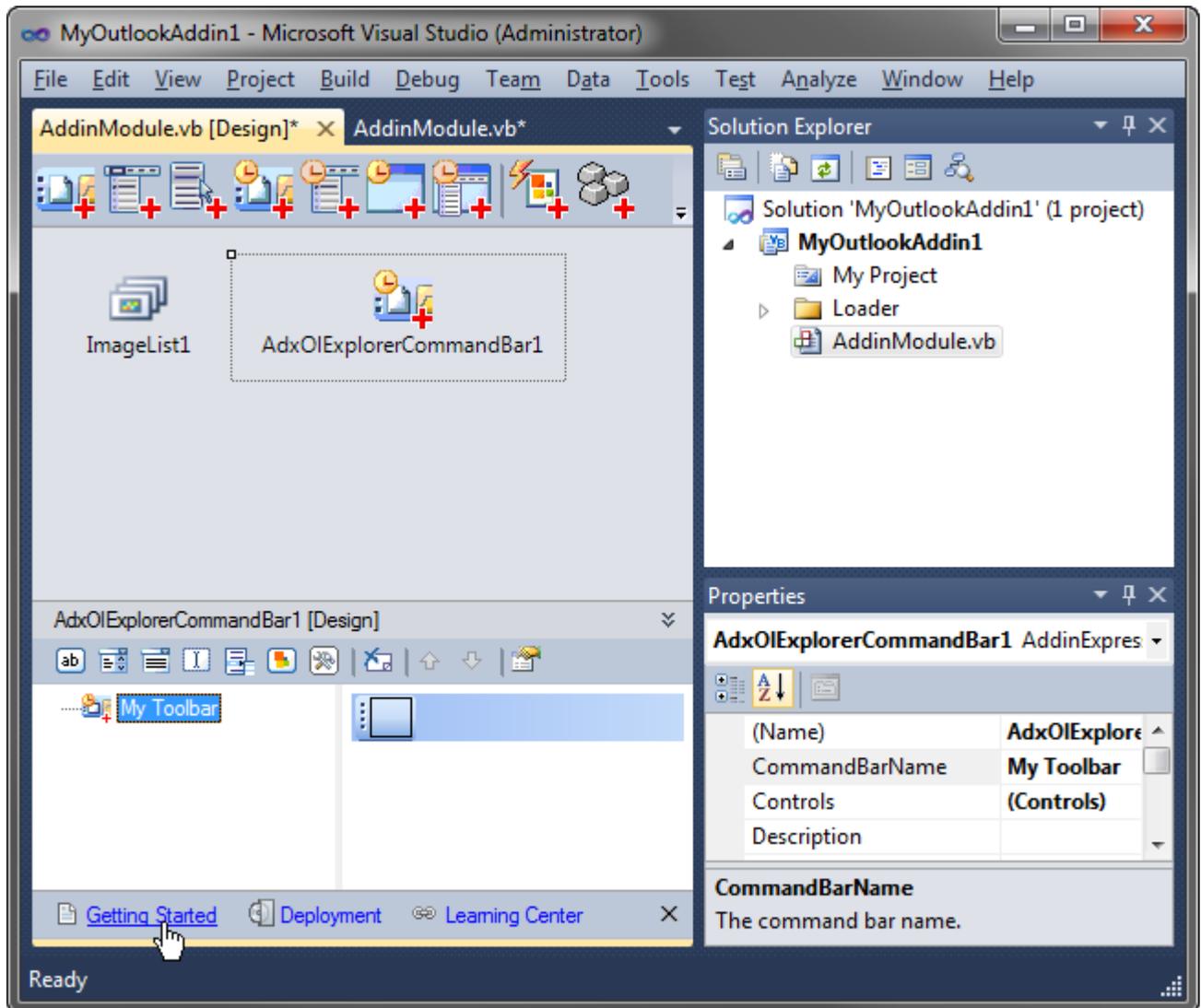
To add any Add-in Express component onto the module, you click an appropriate command in the Add-in Express Toolbox (#1 in the screenshot above). Let's see how to use it.

## Step #4 - Adding a New Explorer Toolbar

To add a toolbar to the Outlook 2000-2007 Explorer window, click the *Add ADXOIExplorerCommandBar* command in the Add-in Express Toolbox. This adds an *ADXOIExplorerCommandBar* component to the add-in module.



Select the just added command bar component and, in the *Properties* window, specify the command bar name in the *CommandBarName* property.



*ADXOIExplorerCommandBar* provides context-sensitive properties: they are *FolderName*, *FolderNames*, and *ItemTypes*. Add-in Express displays the Explorer command bar for every Outlook folder, the name **and** default item type of which correspond to the values specified in the *FolderName*, *FolderNames*, and *ItemTypes* properties. Note that the *FolderName* and *FolderNames* properties require entering the full path

to a folder. *FolderName* also accepts "\*" (asterisk), which means "for every folder". This is the only use of the asterisk recognizable in the current version. In other words, Add-in Express does not support template characters in the *FolderName(s)* properties.

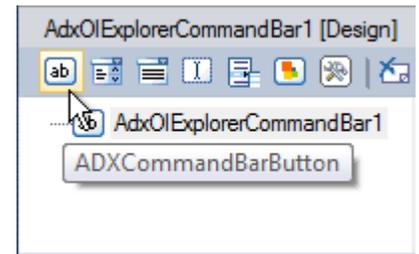
In the screenshot above, you see the properties of the Outlook Explorer command bar that will be shown for every Outlook folder (*FolderName* = "\*") the default item type of which is *Mail* or *Task*.

If the toolbar name is the same as the name of a built-in command bar of the host application, then the component will create the controls you specify on the built-in toolbar. Otherwise, the component will create a new toolbar at run-time. That is, if you set *CommandBarName* = "Standard", and add, say, an *ADXCommandBarButton* to the *Controls* collection of the *ADXO1ExplorerCommandBar* component, this will create the button on the built-in *Standard* toolbar, while specifying *CommandBarName* = "Standard2" will create a new toolbar, *Standard2*, with the button on it. If the *Standard2* toolbar already exists in the host application, the button will be added to that toolbar. Use our free [Built-in Controls Scanner](#) to get the names of all built-in command bars in any Office 2000-2010 application.

You may use both [CommandBar UI](#) and [Ribbon UI](#) components on the add-in module. When your add-in is loaded in a particular Outlook version, either command bar or ribbon controls will show up. Find additional information in [Command Bars in the Ribbon UI](#).

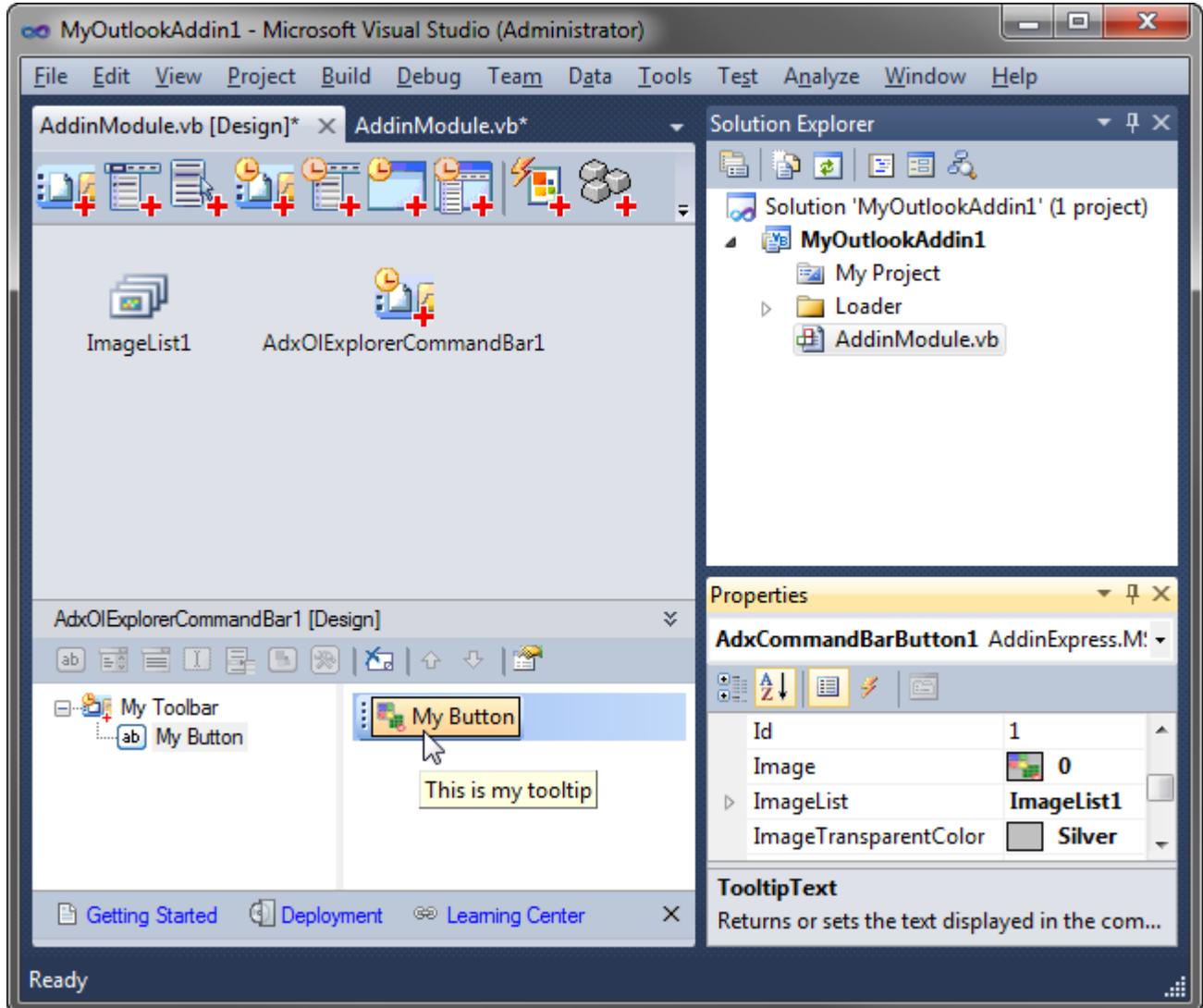
## Step #5 - Adding a New Toolbar Button

Select the command bar component on the add-in module designer and open the In-place designer area. In this area, you'll see the visual designer of the *ADXO1ExplorerCommandBar* component. Use its toolbar to add or remove command bar controls. Just click the appropriate button and see the result.



To add an icon to the button, add an *ImageList* to the add-in module and specify the *ImageList*, *Image*, and *ImageTransparentColor* properties of the button. Note that the *Style* property (not shown in the screenshot) is set to *adxMsoButtonIconAndCaption* in order to show the icon because **command bar buttons do not show icons by default**. The screenshot below demonstrates button properties that make the image used in the sample project show up as transparent.

See also [Command Bar Control Properties and Events](#).



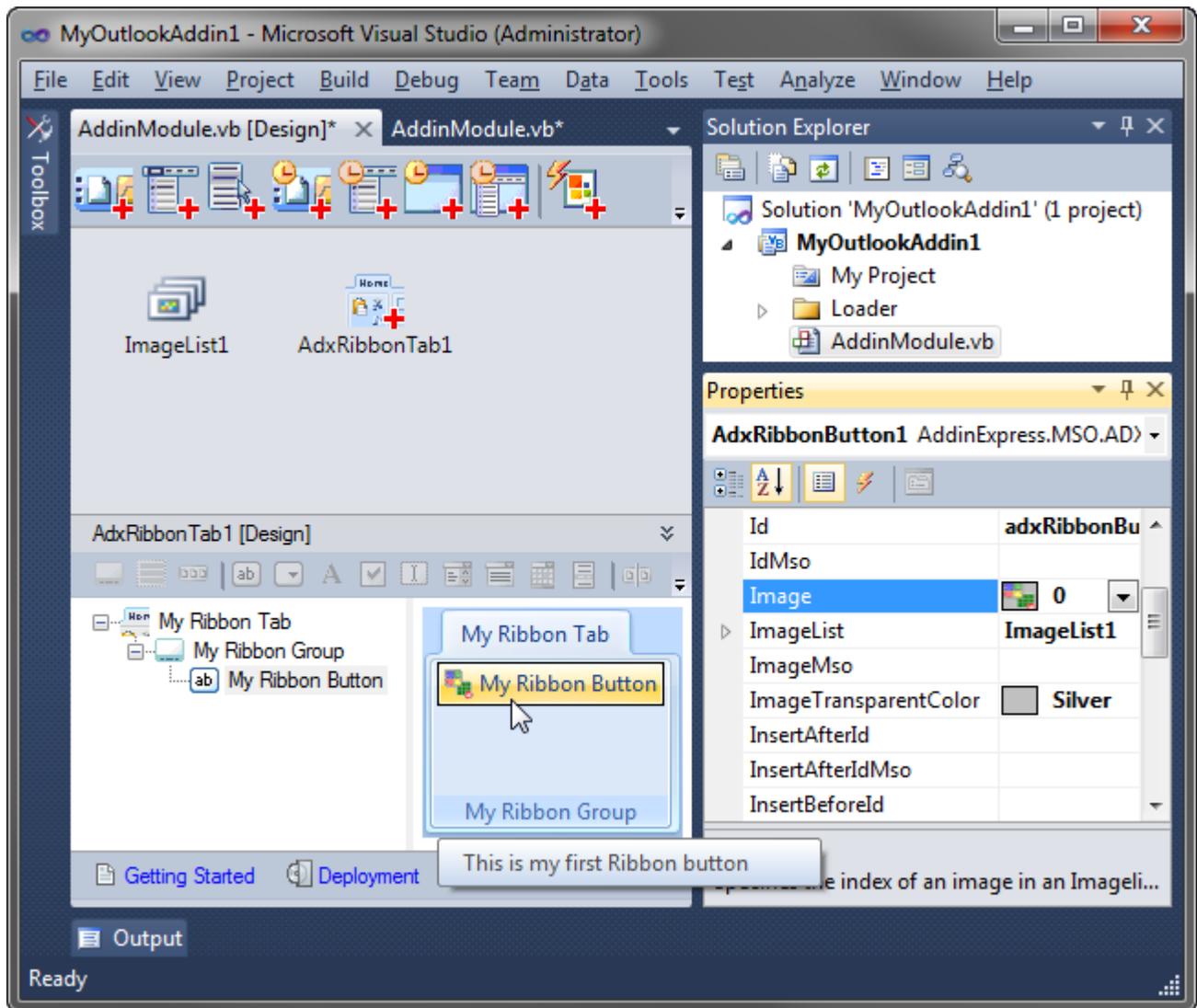
## Step #6 - Customizing the Outlook Ribbon UI

To add a new custom tab to the Ribbon UI in Outlook 2007-2010, you use the *Add ADXRibbonTab* command that adds an *ADXRibbonTab* component to the module. The ribbons in which that tab will be shown are set by the *Ribbons* property. For an Outlook add-in, the default value of this property is *OutlookMailRead;OutlookMailCompose* which means that the tab will be shown in the Mail Inspector windows of Outlook 2007 and higher. In order to show that tab in the Outlook 2010 Explorer windows as well, set the *Ribbons* property to *OutlookMailRead;OutlookMailCompose;OutlookExplorer*.



You use the visual designer of the *ADXRibbonTab* component to populate a Ribbon tab with Add-in Express components that form the Ribbon interface of your add-in. In this sample, you add a Ribbon tab component and change its caption to *My Ribbon Tab*. Then you select the tab component, add a Ribbon group, and change its caption to *My Ribbon Group*. Finally, you select the group and add a button. Set the button caption to *My*

**Ribbon Button.** Use the *ImageList*, *Image*, and *ImageTransparentColor* properties to set the icon for the button. See also [Ribbon UI](#).



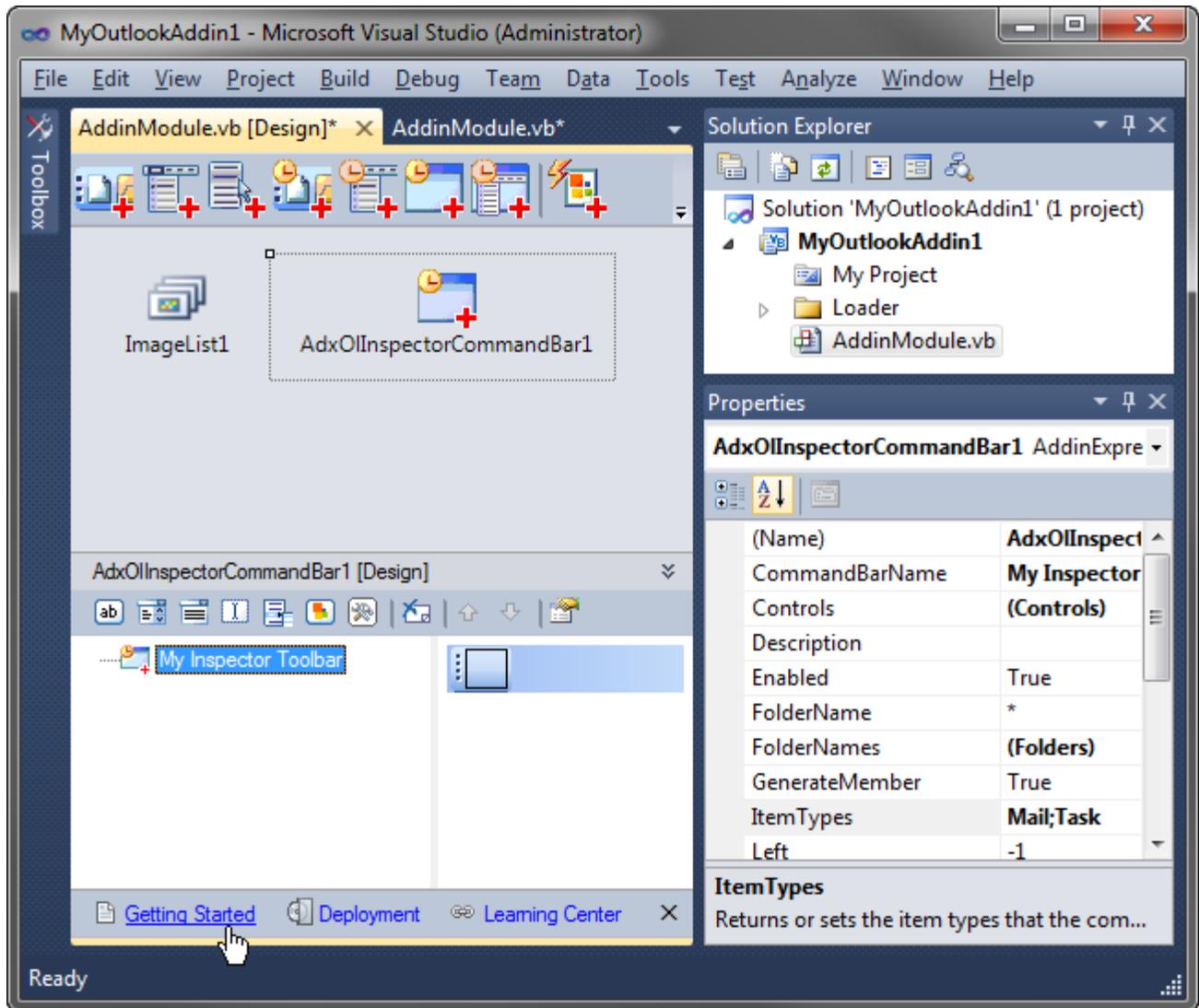
## Step #7 - Adding a New Inspector Toolbar

To add a toolbar to Outlook 2000-2003 Inspector windows, use the `Add ADXOIInspectorCommandBar` command that adds an `ADXOIInspectorCommandBar` component onto the add-in module.



`ADXOIInspectorCommandBar` provides the same context-sensitive properties as `ADXOIExplorerCommandBar`: the properties are `FolderName`, `FolderNames`, and `ItemTypes`. Add-in Express displays the Inspector command bar for every item created or opened in an Outlook folder, the name and default item type of which correspond to the values specified in the `FolderName`, `FolderNames`, and `ItemTypes` properties. Note that the `FolderName` and `FolderNames` properties require entering the full path

to a folder. *FolderName* also accepts "\*" (asterisk), which means "for every folder". This is the only use of the asterisk recognizable in the current version; template characters in the *FolderName(s)* properties are not supported.



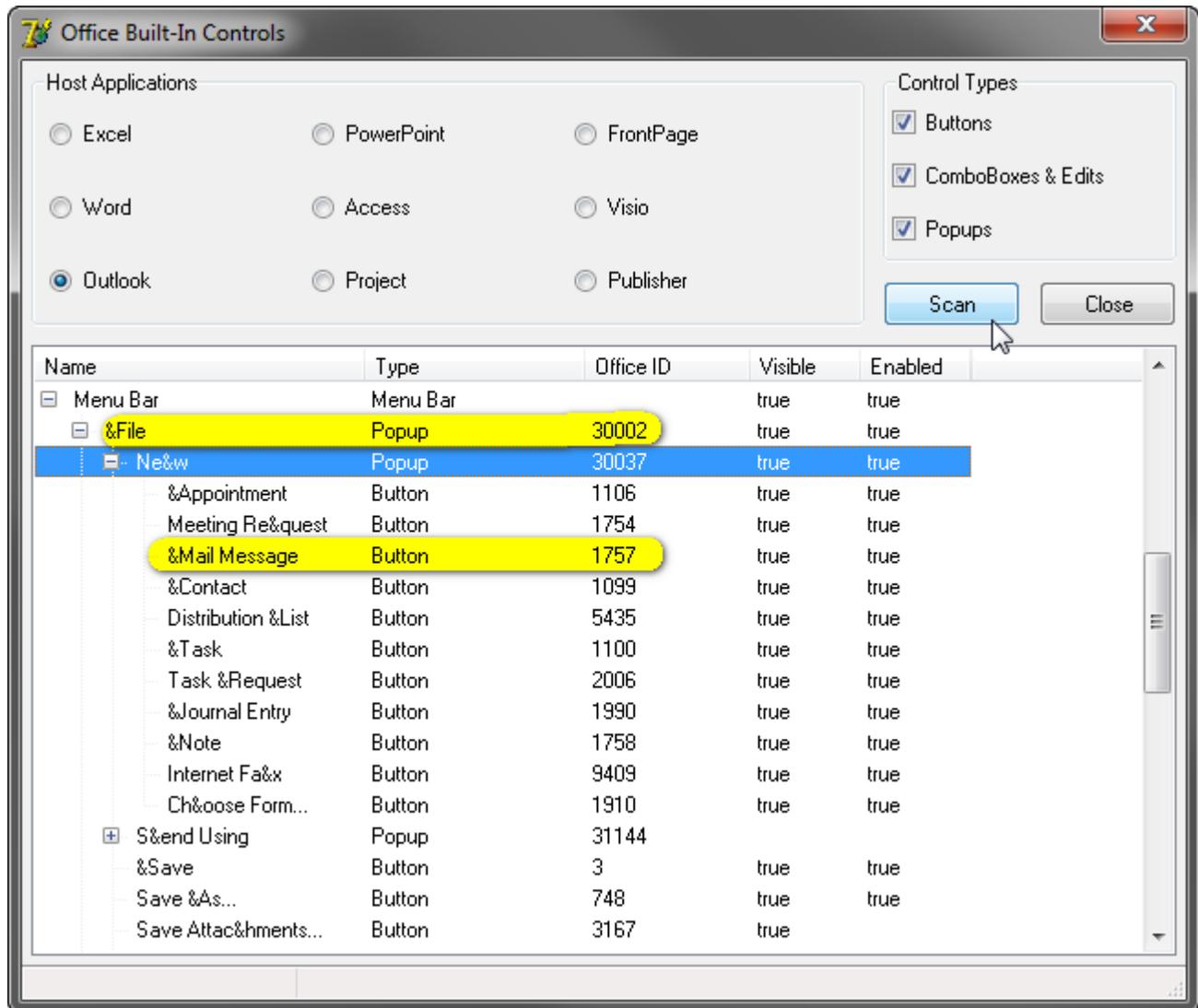
In the screenshot above, you see the properties of the Outlook Inspector command bar that will be shown for every Outlook folder (*FolderName* = "\*") the default item type of which is *Mail* or *Task*.

If the toolbar name is the same as the name of a built-in command bar of the host application, then the component will create the controls you specify on the built-in toolbar. Otherwise, the component will create a new toolbar at run-time. That is, if you set *CommandBarName* = "Standard", and add, say, an *ADXCommandBarButton* to the *Controls* collection of the *ADXOInspectorCommandBar* component, this will create the button on the built-in *Standard* toolbar, while specifying *CommandBarName* = "Standard2" will create a new toolbar, *Standard2*, with the button on it. If the *Standard2* toolbar already exists in the host application, the button will be added to that toolbar. Use our free [Built-in Controls Scanner](#) to get the names of all built-in command bars in any Office 2000-2010 application. For adding a new command bar button onto the toolbar see [Step #5 – Adding a New Toolbar Button](#). See also [CommandBar UI](#).

## Step #8 - Customizing Main Menu in Outlook 2000-2007

To demonstrate the standard steps required when dealing with built-in CommandBar controls, we will add a custom control to the *File / New* popup in the Explorer window of Outlook 2000-2007.

You start our free [Built-in Control Scanner](#) to scan the command bars and controls of Outlook. The screenshot below shows the result of scanning.

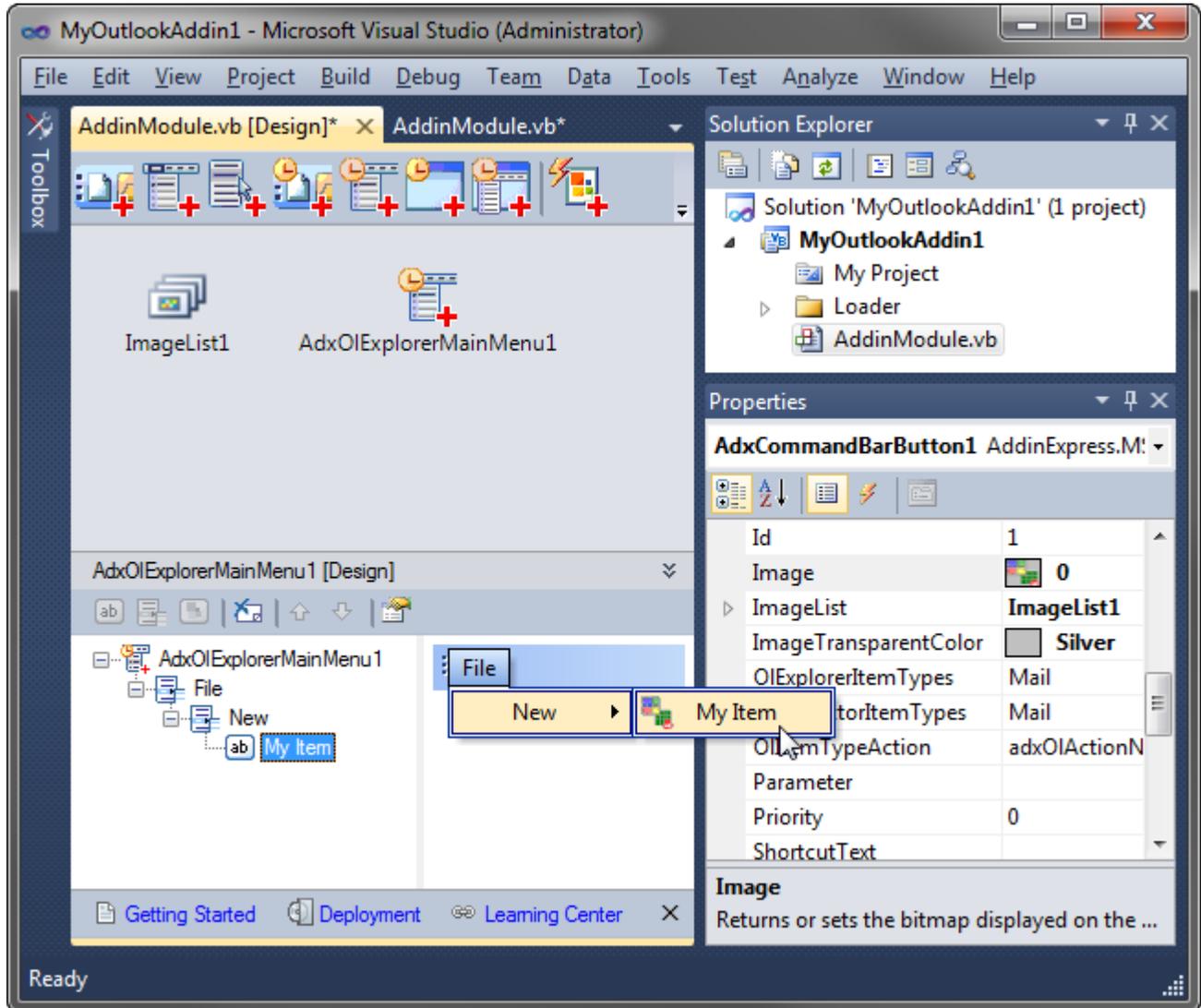


You need the Office IDs shown in the screenshot to bind Add-in Express components to the corresponding CommandBar controls built in the host application of your add-in.

Now add an Outlook Inspector Main Menu component onto the add-in module and do the following (all values below are taken from the screenshot above):

- Add a popup control to the menu component and set its *Id* property to *30002*.

- Add a popup control to the popup control above and set its *Id* to *30037*; the settings of such a popup are shown in the screenshot below.
- Add a button to the popup above and specify its properties. To show your button before the *Mail Message* button, set its *BeforeID* property to *1757*.



Outlook 2000-2003 provides two main menu types. They are available for two main types of Outlook windows: Explorer and Inspector. Accordingly, Add-in Express Toolbox provides two Outlook-related main menu components: Explorer Main Menu component and Inspector Main Menu component.

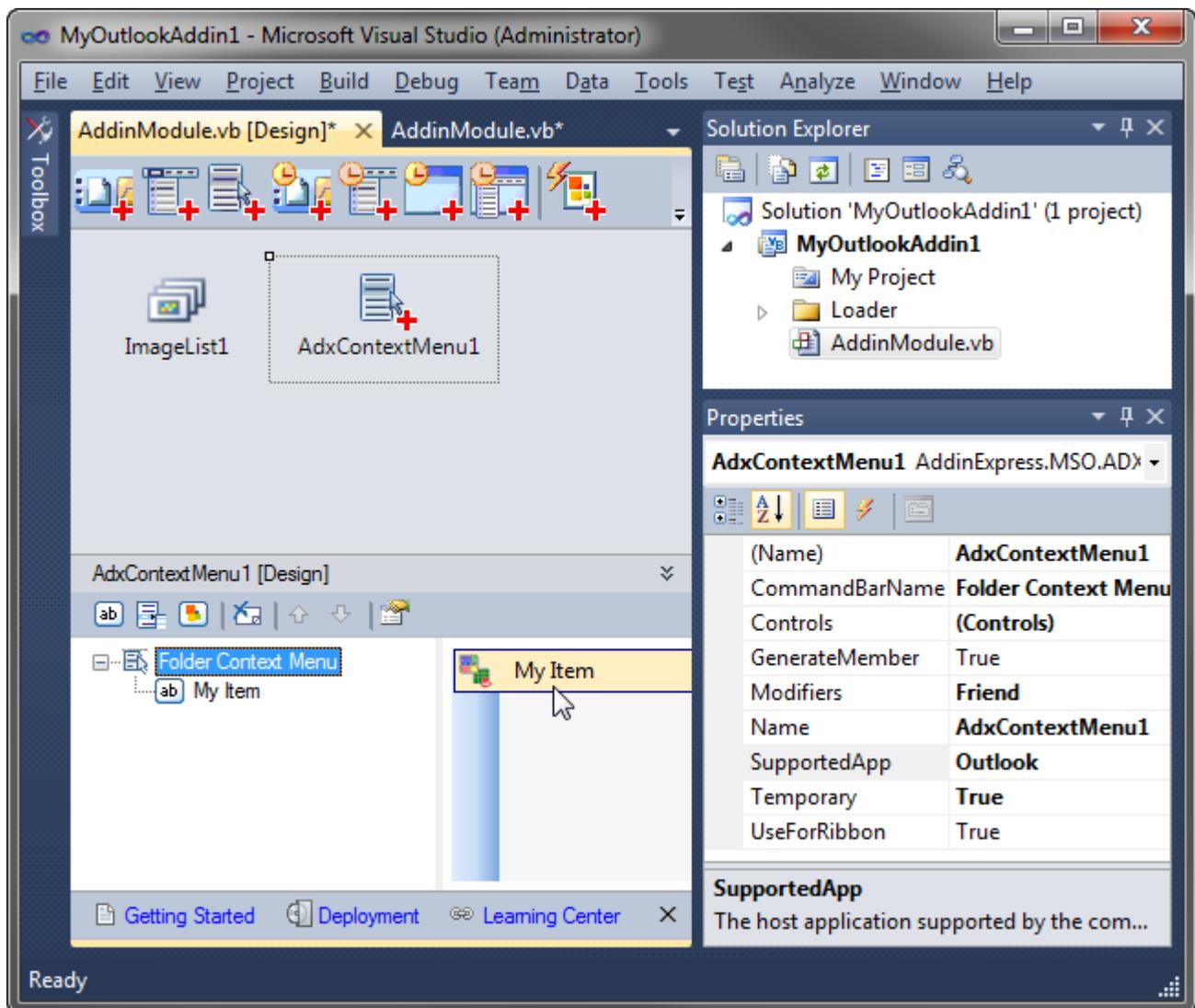
The Ribbon UI replaces the main menu of Inspector windows in Outlook 2007 and all main menus in Outlook 2010. Nevertheless, the main menu as well as all command bars and their controls are still available for the developer, please see [Navigating Up and Down the Command Bar System](#). See also [Connecting to Existing CommandBar Controls](#).

## Step #9 - Customizing Outlook Context Menus

Add-in Express allows customizing commandbar-based context menus of Outlook 2002-2007 via the *ADXContextMenu* component (Outlook 2000 context menus are not customizable!). Click the corresponding command in the Add-in Express Toolbox to add such a component onto the add-in module. Then choose *Outlook* in the *SupportedApp* property of the component. Then, in the *CommandBarName* property, choose the context menu you want to customize. Finally, you add custom controls in the visual designer of the context menu component.



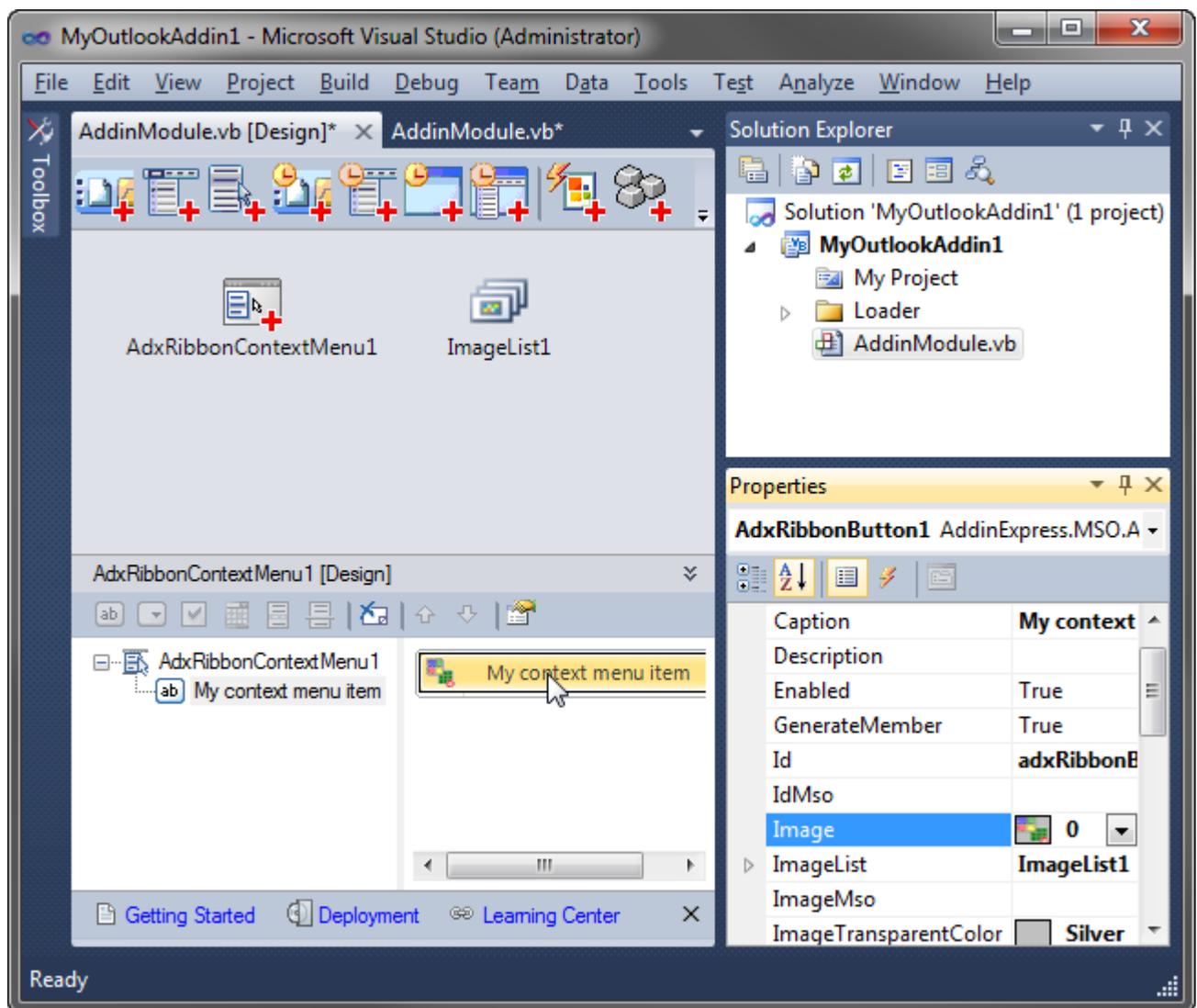
The sample add-in described in this chapter adds a custom item to the *Folder Context Menu* command bar; that is the name of the context menu shown when you right-click a folder in the folder tree.



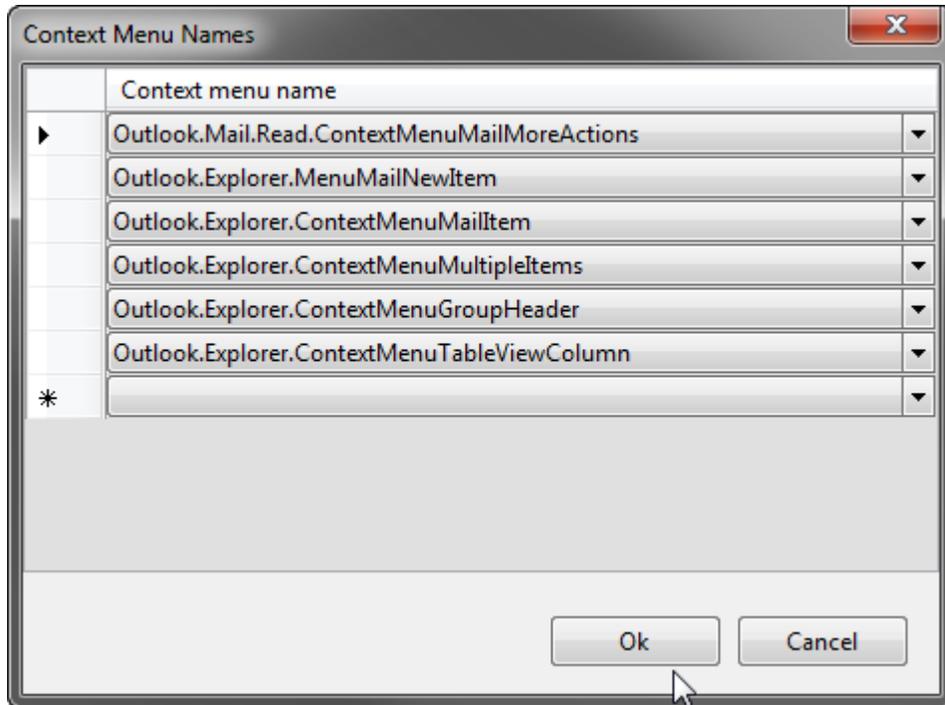
Context menus in Outlook 2010 are customizable with both *ADXContextMenu* (commandbar-based) and *ADX.RibbonContextMenu* (Ribbon-based) components. Note that CommandBar-based context menu items

cannot be positioned in the Ribbon-based context menus of Office 2010: a custom context menu item created with the *ADXContextMenu* component will always be shown below any built-in or custom context menu items in a Ribbon-based context menu.

The *Add ADXRibbonContextMenu* command in the Add-in Express Toolbox adds an *ADXRibbonContextMenu* component onto the add-in module. Then you set the *Ribbons* property that supplies context menu names for the *ContextMenuNames* property of the *ADXRibbonContextMenu*. Finally, you use the *ContextMenuNames* property editor to choose the context menu(s) that will display your custom controls specified in the *Controls* property.



The screenshot **below** shows the editor window of the *ContextMenuNames* property. To get the context menu names displayed in the screenshot, you need to set the *Ribbons* property to *OutlookMailRead;OutlookMailCompose;OutlookExplorer* as shown in the screenshot **above**.

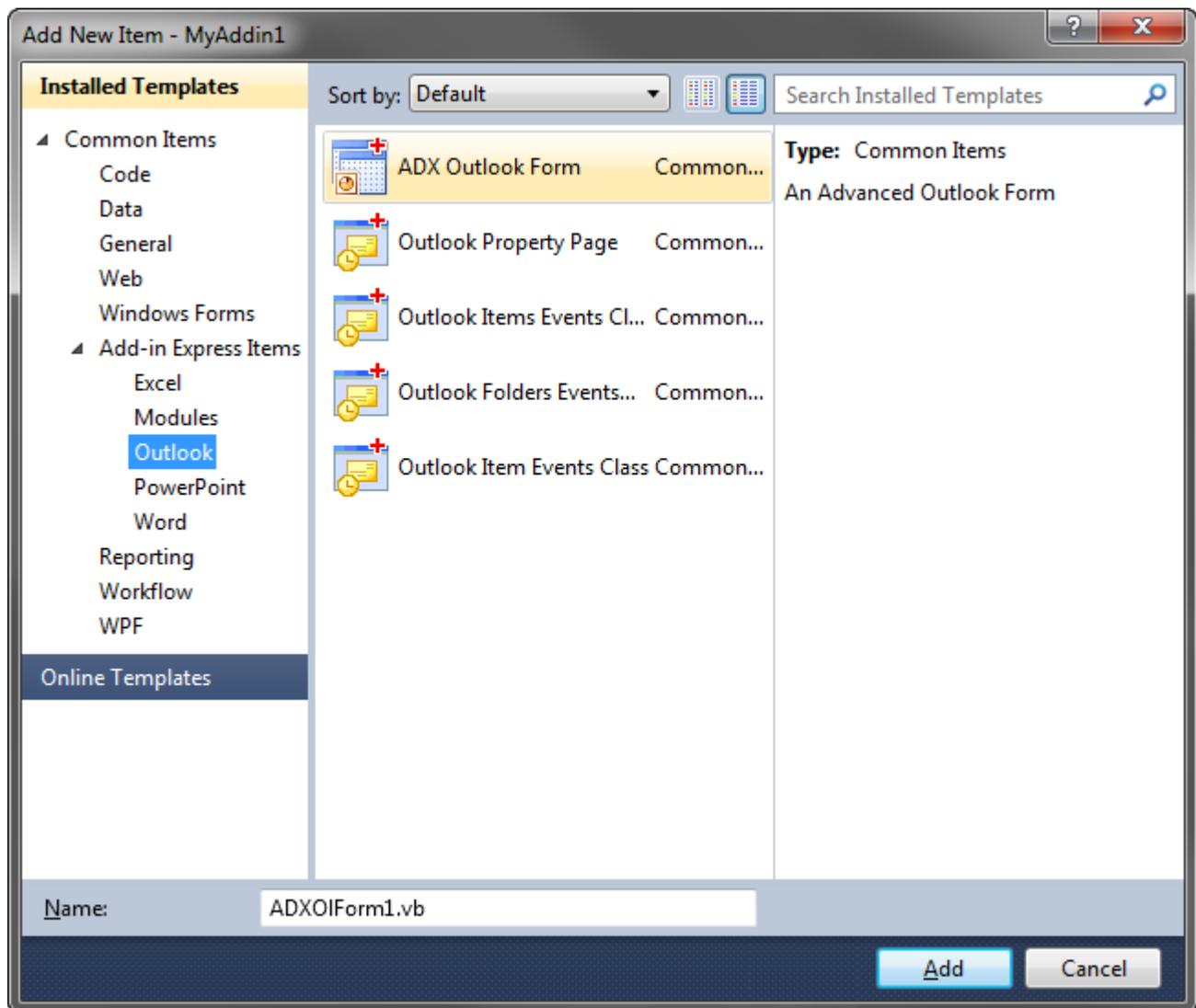
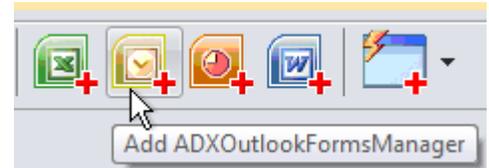


See also [CommandBar UI](#) and [Ribbon UI](#).

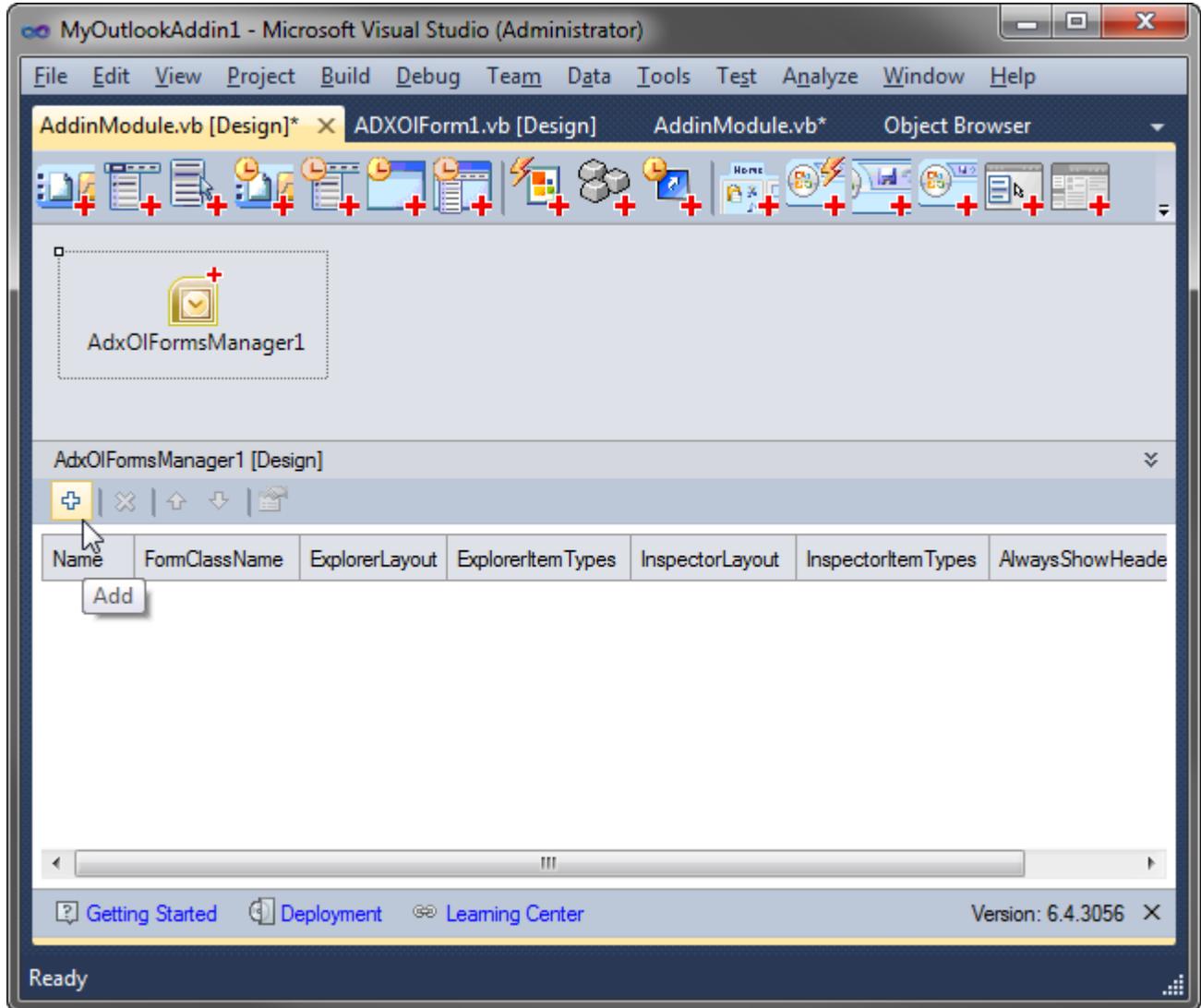
## Step #10 - Adding an Advanced Outlook Region in Outlook 2000-2010

Creating a new Outlook region includes the following steps:

- Use the Add-in Express Toolbox to add an Outlook Forms Manager, *ADXOutlookFormsManager*, onto the add-in module
- Open the *Add New Item* dialog in Visual Studio to add an Add-in Express Outlook Form, *ADXOutlookForm*, to the project



- Select the Outlook Forms Manager component and add an item to its *Items* collection



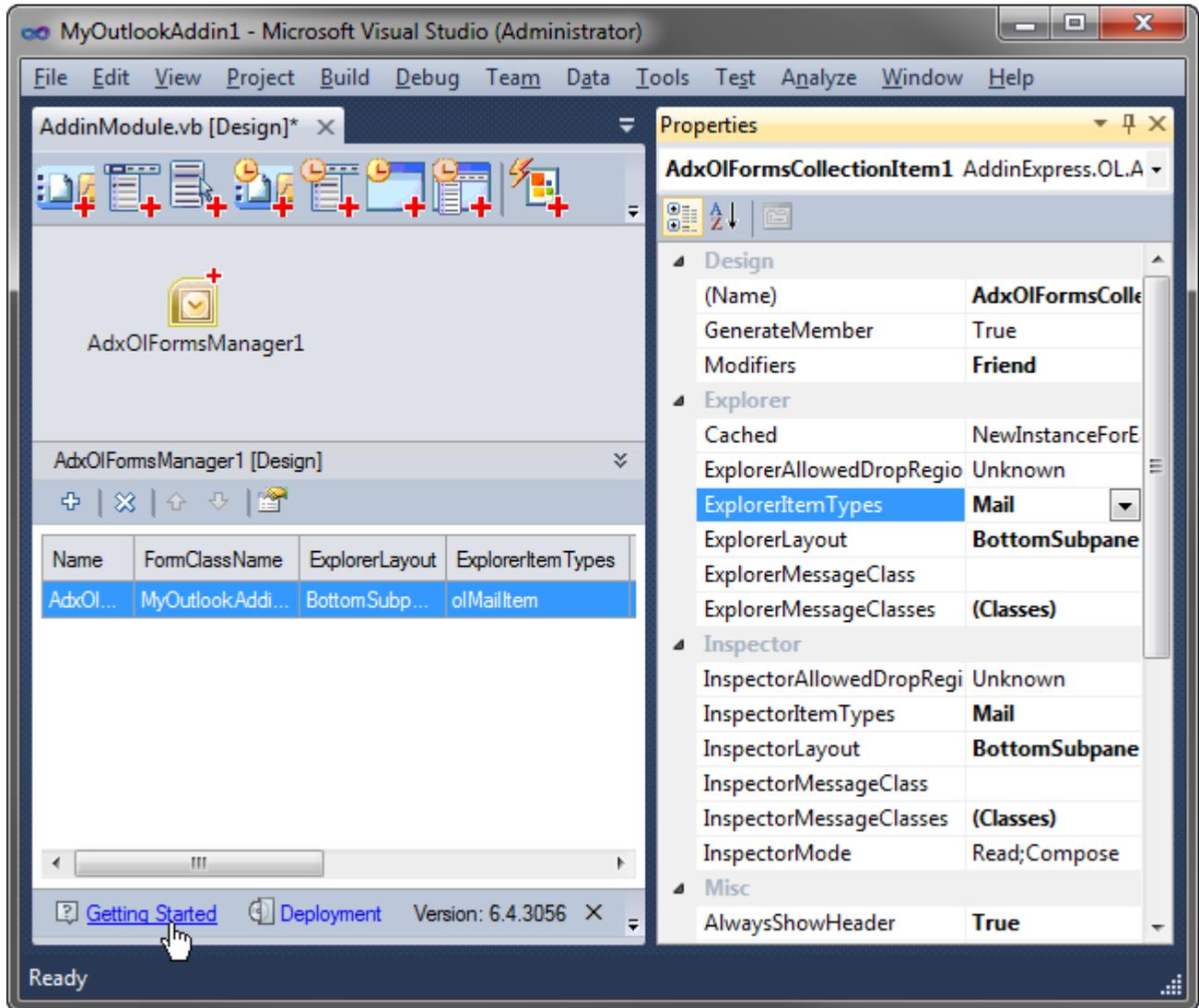
The item of the *ADXOIFormsCollectionItem* type provides properties for showing the form specified in the *FormClassName* property. For this sample project, the properties and their settings are as follows:

<i>FormClassName</i> = <i>MyOutlookAddin1.ADXOIForm1</i>	The class name of the form, instances of which will be created and shown as specified in other properties.
<i>ExplorerItemTypes</i> = <i>Mail</i> <i>ExplorerLayout</i> = <i>BottomSubpane</i>	An instance of the form specified in the <i>FormClassName</i> property will be shown below the list of items in the Outlook Explorer whenever you navigate to a mail folder.
<i>InspectorItemTypes</i> = <i>Mail</i> <i>InspectorLayout</i> = <i>BottomSubpane</i>	An instance of the form specified in the <i>FormClassName</i> property will be shown below the message body whenever you open an e-mail.
<i>AlwaysShowHeader</i> = <i>True</i> <i>CloseButton</i> = <i>True</i>	These will show a header containing the form icon and the form caption even if the form is a single form in the given region. The header will contain the <i>Close</i> button; when you

*UseOfficeThemeForBackground = True*

click it, the form will generate the *OnADXBeforeCloseButtonClick* event (cancellable).

A pre-defined color corresponding to the current Office theme is used for the background of the form specified in the *FormClassName* property.



See also [Introducing Advanced Outlook Form and View Regions](#), [Advanced Outlook Regions](#).

## Step #11 - Accessing Outlook Objects

Add the following method to the add-in module:

```
Friend Function GetSubject(ByVal InspectorOrExplorer As Object) As String
    Dim item As Object = Nothing
    Dim selection As Outlook.Selection = Nothing

    If TypeOf InspectorOrExplorer Is Outlook.Explorer Then
        Try
            'Explorer.Selection fires an exception for a top-level folder
            selection = CType(InspectorOrExplorer, Outlook.Explorer).Selection
            item = selection.Item(1)
        Catch
        Finally
            If selection IsNot Nothing Then Marshal.ReleaseComObject(selection)
        End Try
    ElseIf TypeOf InspectorOrExplorer Is Outlook.Inspector Then
        Try
            item = CType(InspectorOrExplorer, Outlook.Inspector).CurrentItem
        Catch
        End Try
    End If
    If item Is Nothing Then
        Return ""
    Else
        Dim subject As String = "The subject is:" + "" + _
            item.GetType().InvokeMember("Subject", _
                Reflection.BindingFlags.GetProperty, _
                Nothing, item, Nothing).ToString() _
            + ""
        Marshal.ReleaseComObject(item)
        Return subject
    End If
End Function
```

The code of the *GetSubject* method emphasizes the following:

- Outlook fires an exception when you obtain the *Selection* object for a top-level folder, such as *Personal Folders*
- There may be no items in the *Selection* object
- All COM objects created in your code must be released, see [Releasing COM Objects](#)

Now create the following event handlers for the CommandBar and Ribbon buttons added in previous steps:

```
Private Sub ActionInExplorer(ByVal sender As System.Object) _
    Handles AdxCommandBarButton1.Click
    Dim explorer As Outlook.Explorer = Me.OutlookApp.ActiveExplorer
    If explorer IsNot Nothing Then
        MsgBox(GetSubject(explorer))
        Marshal.ReleaseComObject(explorer)
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub ActionInInspector(ByVal sender As System.Object) _
    Handles AdxCommandBarButton2.Click, AdxCommandBarButton6.Click
    Dim inspector As Outlook.Inspector = Me.OutlookApp.ActiveInspector
    If inspector IsNot Nothing Then
        MsgBox(GetSubject(inspector))
        Marshal.ReleaseComObject(inspector)
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub AdxRibbonButton1_OnClick(ByVal sender As System.Object, _
    ByVal control As AddinExpress.MSO.IRibbonControl, _
    ByVal pressed As System.Boolean) Handles AdxRibbonButton1.OnClick

    Dim context As Object = control.Context
    If TypeOf context Is Outlook.Inspector Then
        ' Outlook 2007 and higher
        ActionInInspector(Nothing)
    ElseIf TypeOf context Is Outlook.Explorer Then
        ' Outlook 2010 and higher
        ActionInExplorer(Nothing)
    Else
        ' there can be a lot of other contexts in Outlook 2010,
        ' see http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ee692172\(office.14\).aspx
    End If
    Marshal.ReleaseComObject(context)
End Sub
```

## Step #12 - Handling Outlook Events

The Add-in Express Toolbox provides the *Add Events* command that adds (and removes) event components providing application-level events. In this sample, we add the *Outlook Events* component to the add-in module.

With the *Outlook Events* component, you handle application-level events of Outlook. For instance, the following code handles the *BeforeFolderSwitch* event of the *Outlook.Explorer* class:

```
Private Sub adxOutlookEvents_ExplorerBeforeFolderSwitch (ByVal sender As Object,
-
    ByVal e As AddinExpress.MSO.ADXOlExplorerBeforeFolderSwitchEventArgs) _
    Handles adxOutlookEvents.ExplorerBeforeFolderSwitch
    MsgBox("You are switching to the " + e.NewFolder.Name + " folder")
End Sub
```

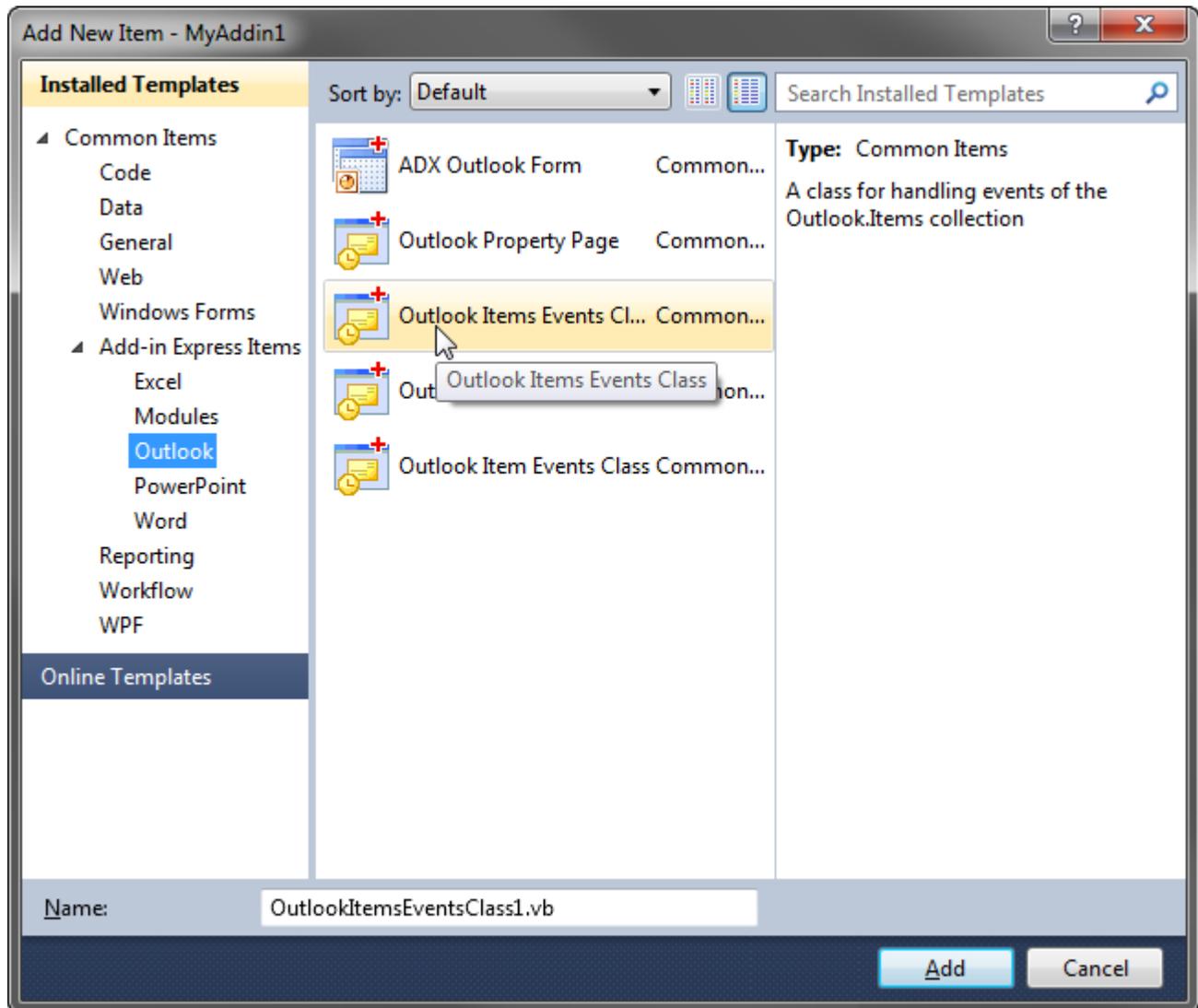
If you create a label on the form added in [Step #10 – Adding an Advanced Outlook Region in Outlook 2000-2010](#), you can modify the label in the *ADXSelectionChange* event of the form:

```
Private Sub ADXOlForm1_ADXSelectionChange() Handles MyBase.ADXSelectionChange
    Me.Label1.Text = CType(Me.AddinModule, MyOutlookAddin1.AddinModule) _
        .GetSubject(Me.ExplorerObj)
End Sub
```

See also [Step #13 – Handling Events of Outlook Items Object](#) and [Events Classes](#).

## Step #13 - Handling Events of Outlook Items Object

The Outlook *MAPIFolder* class provides the *Items* collection. This collection provides the following events: *ItemAdd*, *ItemChange*, and *ItemRemove*. To process these events, you use the *Outlook Items Events Class* item located in the *Add New Item* dialog.



This adds the *OutlookItemsEventsClass1.vb* class to the add-in project. You handle the *ItemAdd* event by entering some code into the *ProcessItemAdd* procedure of the class:

```
Imports System

'Add-in Express Outlook Items Events Class
Public Class OutlookItemsEventsClass1
    Inherits AddinExpress.MSO.ADXOutlookItemsEvents
```

```

Public Sub New(ByVal ADXModule As AddinExpress.MSO.ADXAddinModule)
    MyBase.New(ADXModule)
End Sub

Public Overrides Sub ProcessItemAdd(ByVal Item As Object)
    MsgBox("The item with subject '" + Item.Subject + _
        "' has been added to the Inbox folder")
End Sub

Public Overrides Sub ProcessItemChange(ByVal Item As Object)
    'TODO: Add some code
End Sub

Public Overrides Sub ProcessItemRemove()
    'TODO: Add some code
End Sub
End Class

```

To use this class, you have to add the following declarations and code to the add-in module:

```

Dim ItemsEvents As OutlookItemsEventsClass1 = _
    New OutlookItemsEventsClass1(Me)

Private Sub AddinModule_AddinBeginShutdown(ByVal sender As Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Me.AddinBeginShutdown
    If ItemsEvents IsNot Nothing Then
        ItemsEvents.RemoveConnection()
        ItemsEvents = Nothing
    End If
End Sub

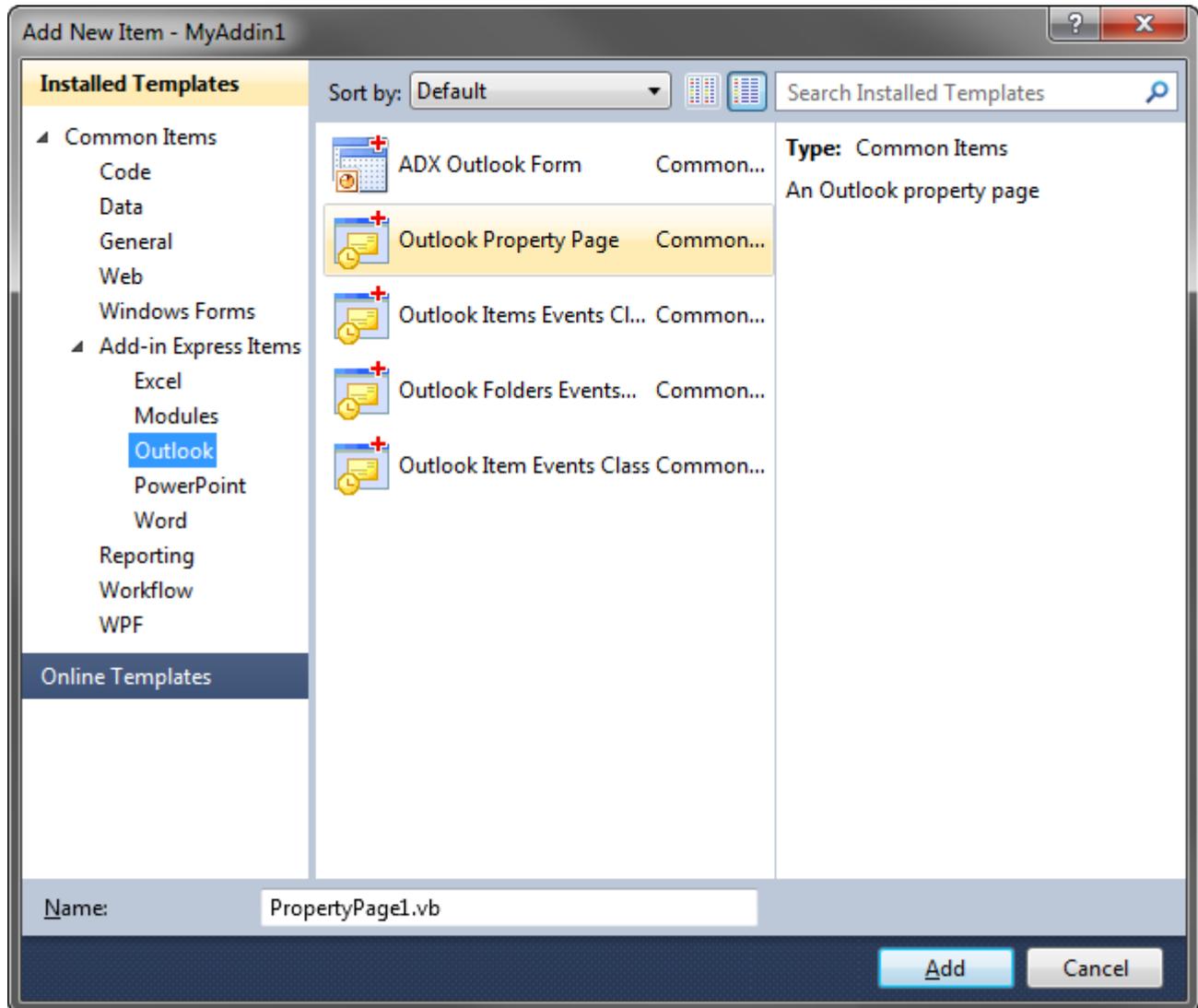
Private Sub AddinModule_AddinStartupComplete(ByVal sender As Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Me.AddinStartupComplete
    ItemsEvents.ConnectTo( _
        AddinExpress.MSO.ADXOlDefaultFolders.olFolderInbox, True)
End Sub

```

To process events of the *Folders* and *Items* classes as well as of all item sorts in Outlook, see [Events Classes](#).

## Step #14 - Adding Property Pages to the Folder Properties Dialog

Outlook allows adding custom pages (tabs) to the *Options* dialog (the *Tools | Options* menu) as well as to the *Properties* dialog of any folder. To automate this task, Add-in Express provides the *ADXOutPropertyPage* component. You find it in the *Add New Item* dialog (see the screenshot below).

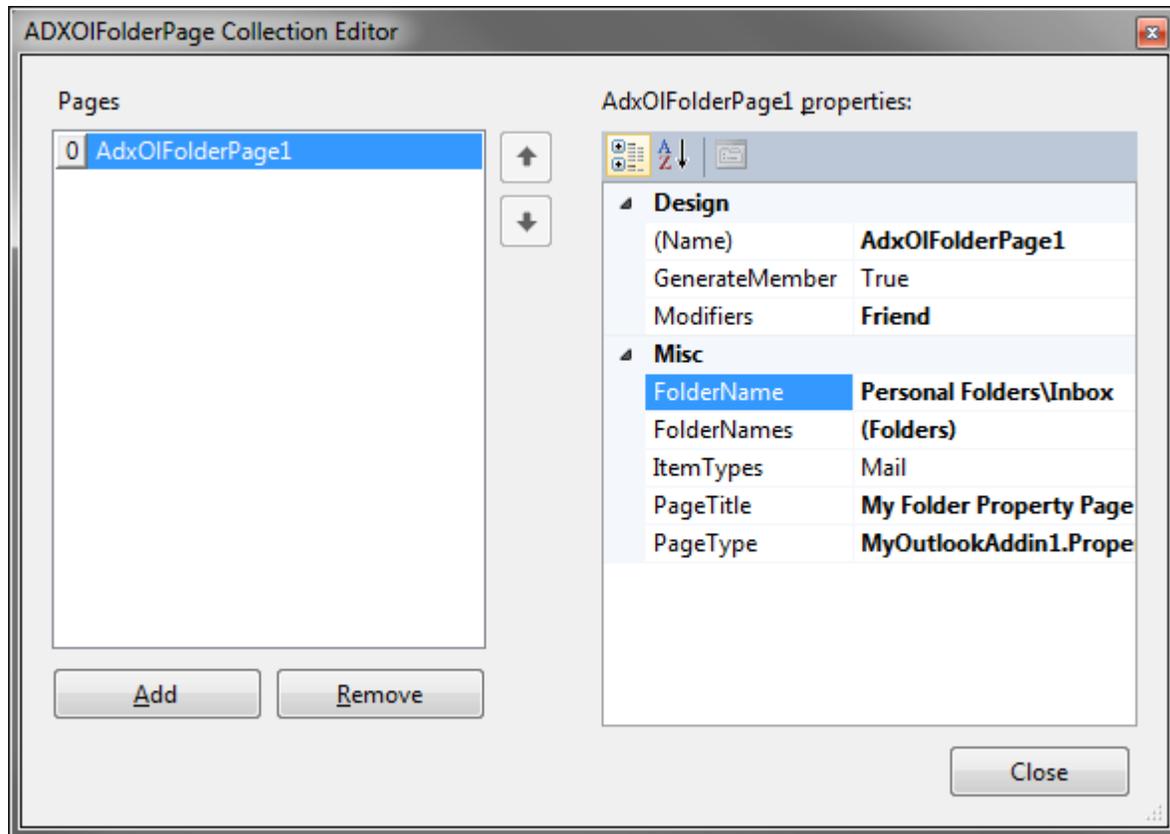


Clicking *Add* create a descendant of the *ADXOutPropertyPage* class and adds it to your project. You can customize that page as an ordinary form: add controls and handle their events. To add the property page to the *<folder name> Properties* dialog box of an Outlook folder(s), follow the steps listed below:

- In the add-in module properties, run the editor of the *FolderPages* property,
- Click the *Add* button,
- Specify the folder you need in the *FolderName* property,
- Set the *PageType* property to the property page component you've added

- Specify the *Title* property and close the dialog box.

The screenshot below shows settings you use to display your page in the *Folder Properties* dialog for the *Inbox*.



The path to the *Inbox* folder depends on the environment as well as on the Outlook localization. To take care of this, get the path to the *Inbox* folder at add-in startup and assign it to the *FolderName* property of the *Folder Page* item. The code below gets the full folder name of the *Inbox* folder in the *AddinStartupComplete* event of the add-in module:

```
Private Sub AddinModule_AddinStartupComplete(ByVal sender As Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Me.AddinStartupComplete
    ItemsEvents.ConnectTo(ADXOlDefaultFolders.olFolderInbox, True)
    Dim ns As Outlook.NameSpace = Me.OutlookApp.Session
    Dim folder As Outlook.MAPIFolder = _
        ns.GetDefaultFolder(Outlook.OlDefaultFolders.olFolderInbox)
    Me.FolderPages.Item(0).FolderName = GetFolderPath(folder)
    Marshal.ReleaseComObject(folder)
    Marshal.ReleaseComObject(ns)
End Sub
```

See the code of the *GetFolderPath* function in [FolderPath Property Is Missing in Outlook 2000 and XP](#).

Now add a checkbox to the property page. The code below handles the *CheckedChanged* event of the checkbox as well as the *Dirty*, *Apply*, and *Load* events of the property page:

```
...
Friend WithEvents CheckBox1 As System.Windows.Forms.CheckBox
Private TrackStatusChanges As Boolean

...

Private Sub CheckBox1_CheckedChanged(ByVal sender As System.Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles CheckBox1.CheckedChanged
    If Not TrackStatusChanges Then _
        Me.OnStatusChange() 'this enables the Apply button
End Sub

Private Sub PropertyPage1_Dirty(ByVal sender As System.Object, _
    ByVal e As AddinExpress.MSO.ADXDirtyEventArgs) Handles MyBase.Dirty
    e.Dirty = True
End Sub

Private Sub PropertyPage1_Apply(ByVal sender As System.Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles MyBase.Apply
    CType(AddinModule.CurrentInstance, MyOutlookAddin1.AddinModule) _
        .IsFolderTracked = Me.CheckBox1.Checked
End Sub

Private Sub PropertyPage1_Load(ByVal sender As Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Me.Load
    TrackStatusChanges = True
    Me.CheckBox1.Checked = _
        CType(AddinModule.CurrentInstance, MyOutlookAddin1.AddinModule) _
            .IsFolderTracked
    TrackStatusChanges = False
End Sub
```

Finally, you add the following property to the add-in module:

```
Friend Property IsFolderTracked() As Boolean
    Get
        Return ItemsEvents.IsConnected
    End Get
    Set(ByVal value As Boolean)
        If value Then
            ItemsEvents.ConnectTo(ADXOlDefaultFolders.olFolderInbox, True)
        Else
```

```

        ItemsEvents.RemoveConnection()
    End If
End Set
End Property

```

This sample describes adding a property page to the Folder Properties dialog for a given folder. To add a property page to the Tools | Options dialog box (Outlook 2000-2007), you use the `PageType` and `PageTitle` properties of the add-in module. In Outlook 2010 that dialog is located at the following UI path: File Tab | Options | Add-ins | Add-in Options.

See also [Outlook Property Page](#).

## Step #15 - Intercepting Keyboard Shortcuts

To intercept a keyboard shortcut, you use the *Add Keyboard Shortcut* command to add an *ADXKeyboardShortcut* to the add-in module.

Then, in the *Properties* window for the *Keyboard Shortcut* component, you choose or enter the desired shortcut in the *ShortcutText* property.

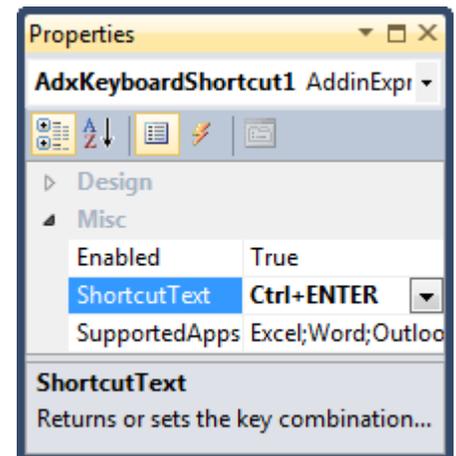
To use keyboard shortcuts, you need to set the `HandleShortcuts` property of the add-in module to `true`.

Now you handle the *Action* event of the component:

```

Private Sub AdxKeyboardShortcut1_Action(ByVal sender
As System.Object) _
    Handles AdxKeyboardShortcut1.Action
    MsgBox("You've pressed " + _
        CType(sender, AddinExpress.MSO.ADXKeyboardShortcut).ShortcutText)
End Sub

```

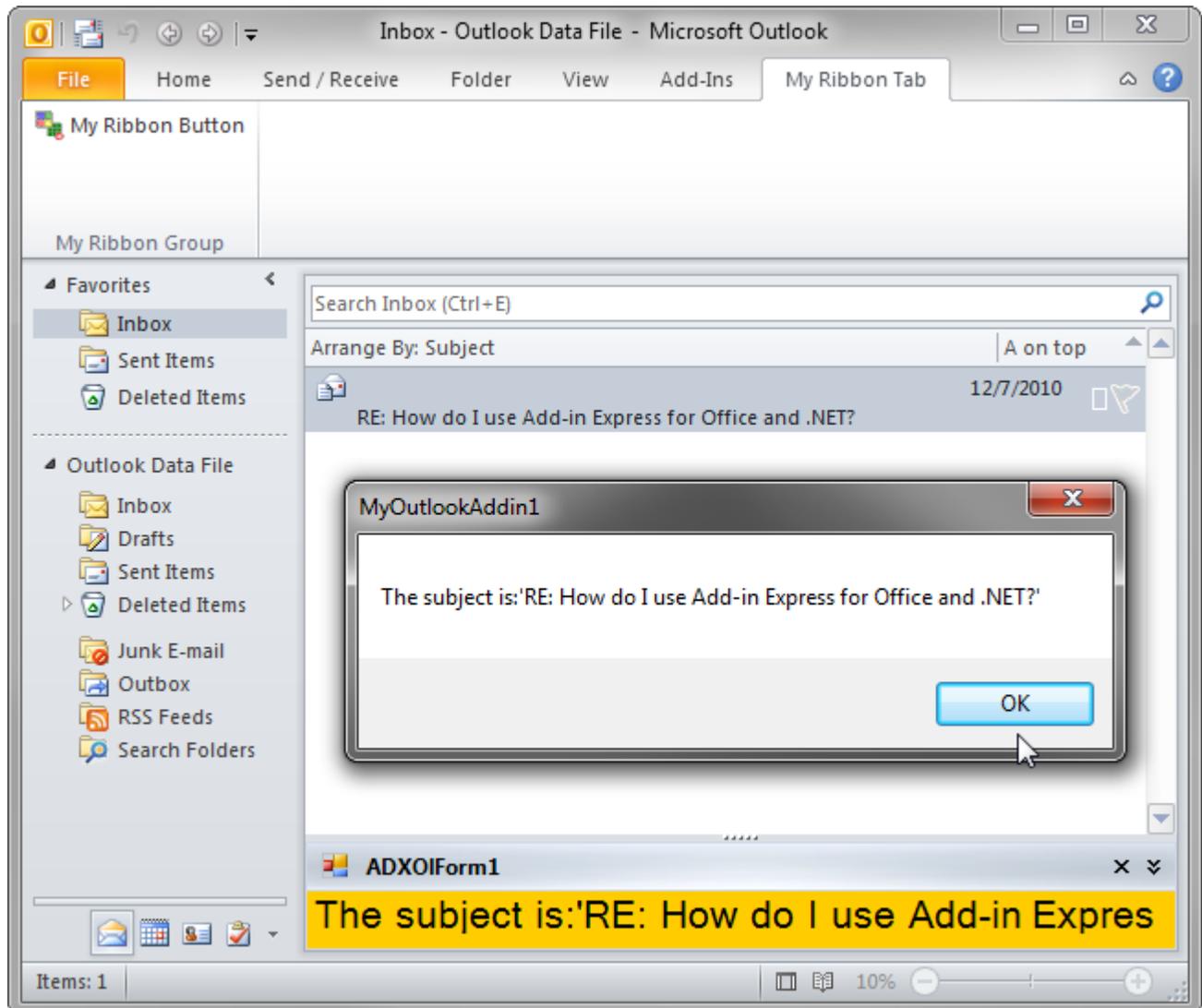
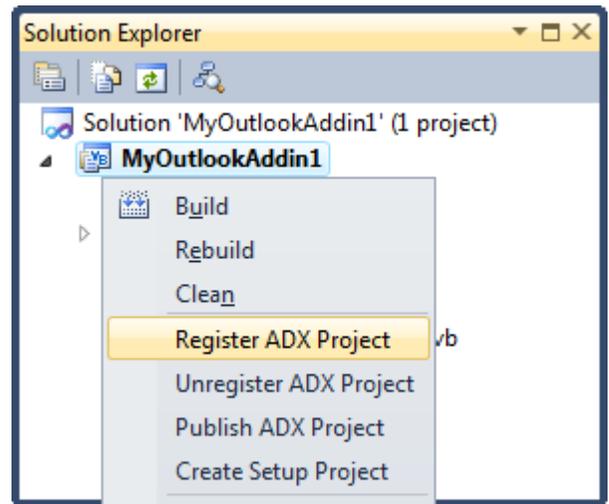


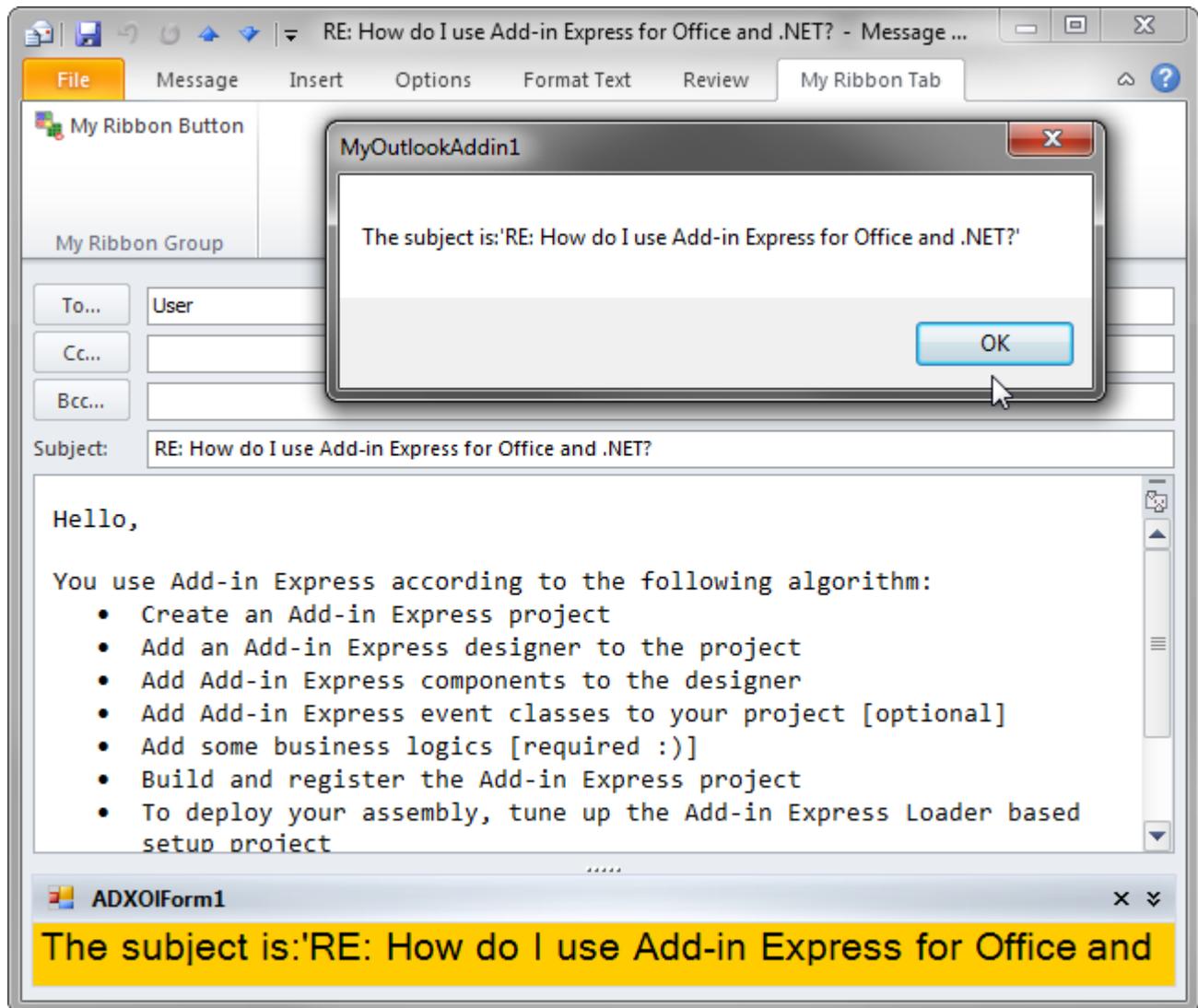
## Step #16 - Running the COM Add-in

Choose *Register Add-in Express Project* in the *Build* menu, restart Outlook and find your option page(s), command bars, and controls, Ribbon controls, and custom task panes.

See also [If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio](#).

If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio, the *Register Add-in Express Project* item is located in the context menu of the add-in module's designer surface.

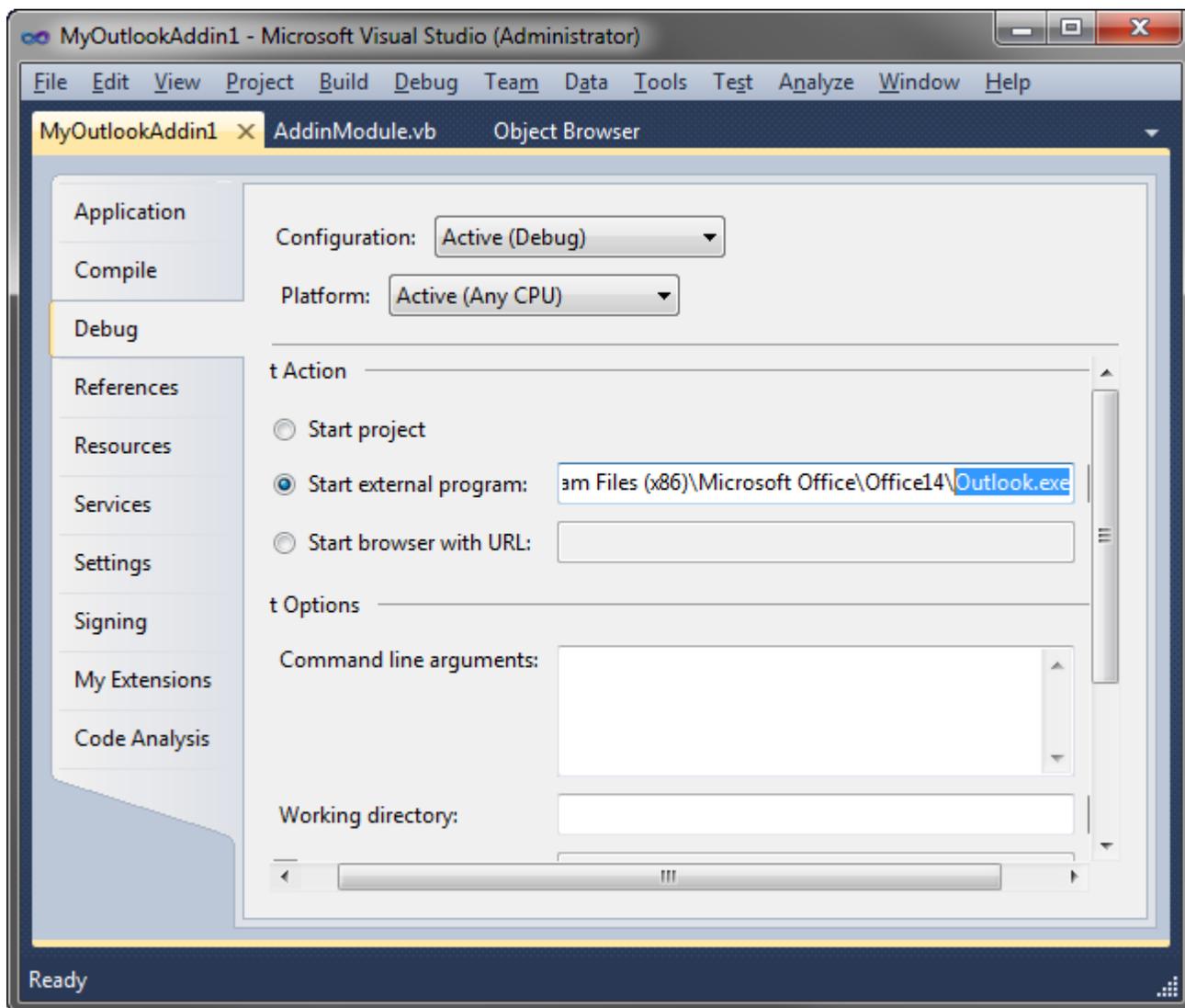




You can find your add-in in the [COM Add-ins Dialog](#).

## Step #17 - Debugging the COM Add-in

To debug your add-in, just specify the Outlook executable in *Start External Program* in the *Project Options* window and press {F5}.



## Step #18 - Deploying the COM Add-in

The table below provides links to step-by-step instructions for deploying COM add-ins. Find background information in [Deploying Office Extensions](#).

How you install the Office extension	A per-user COM add-in  Installs and registers for the user running the installer	A per-machine COM add-in  Installs and registers for all users on the PC
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickTwice :)</a>
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain. For details, please see the following article on our blog: <a href="#">HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link	<a href="#">ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>

## What's next?

[Here](#) you can download the project described above, both VB.NET and C# versions; the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

You may want to check the following sections under [Tips and Notes](#):

- [Development](#) – typical misunderstandings, useful tips and a **must-read** section [Releasing COM Objects](#);
- [COM Add-ins](#) – solutions for typical problems: the add-in doesn't show the UI elements, etc.
- [Command Bars and Controls](#) – if your COM add-in supports pre-Ribbon Office applications;
- [Debugging and Deploying](#) – if you have never developed an Office extension.

Also, in [Add-in Express Components](#) we describe components helping you in customizing the UI of the host application and handling its events. If you develop a combination of Office extensions, check [Architecture](#).

## Your First Excel RTD Server

The sample project below demonstrates how you create an Excel RTD server handling a single topic. The source code of the project – both VB.NET and C# versions – can be downloaded [here](#); the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

### A Bit of Theory

The RTD Server technology (introduced in Excel 2002) is used to provide the end user with a flow of changing data such as stock quotes, currency exchange rates etc. If an RTD server is mentioned in a formula (placed on an Excel worksheet), Excel loads the RTD server and waits for new data from it. When data arrive, Excel seeks for a proper moment and updates the formula with new data.

RTD Server terminology:

- An RTD server is a Component Object Model (COM) Automation server that implements the *IRtdServer* COM interface. Excel uses the RTD server to communicate with a real-time data source on one or more topics.
- A real-time data source is any source of data that you can access programmatically.
- A topic is a string (or a set of strings) that uniquely identifies a data source or a piece of data that resides in a real-time data source. The RTD server passes the topic to the real-time data source and receives the value of the topic from the real-time data source; the RTD server then passes the value of the topic to Excel for displaying. For example, the RTD server passes the topic "New Topic" to the real-time data source, and the RTD server receives the topic's value of "72.12" from the real-time data source. The RTD server then passes the topic's value to Excel for display.

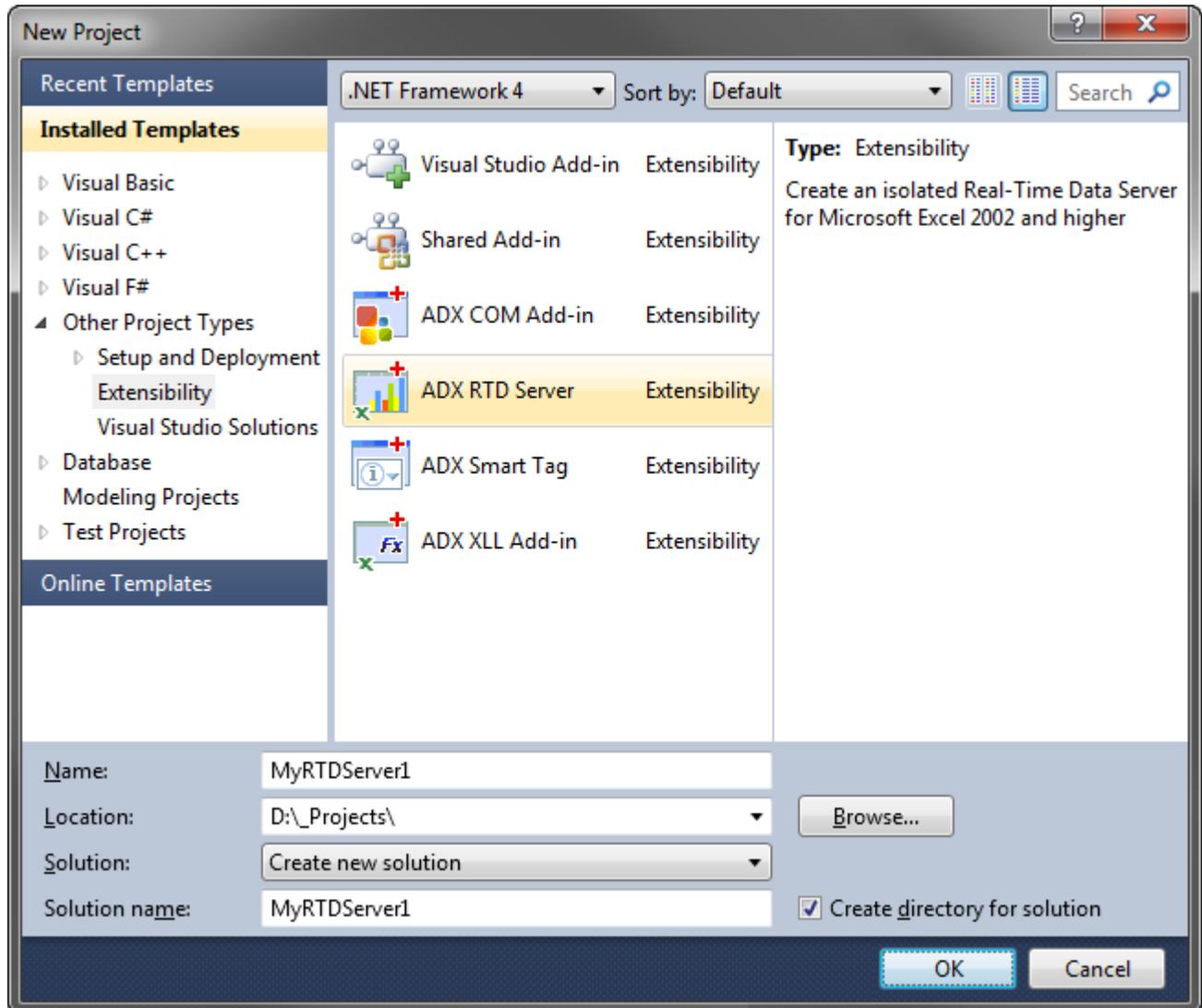
### Per-user and Per-machine RTD Servers

An RTD Server can be registered either for the current user (the user running the installer) or for all users on the machine. That's why the corresponding module type, *ADXRTDServerModule*, provides the *RegisterForAllUsers* property. Registering for all users means writing to HKLM and that means the user registering a per-machine RTD server must have administrative permissions. Accordingly, *RegisterForAllUsers = False* means writing to HKCU (=for the current user).

## Step #1 - Creating an RTD Server Project

Make sure that you have **administrative permissions** before running Visual Studio. Also, if you have Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 2008, run Visual Studio via *Run as Administrator*.

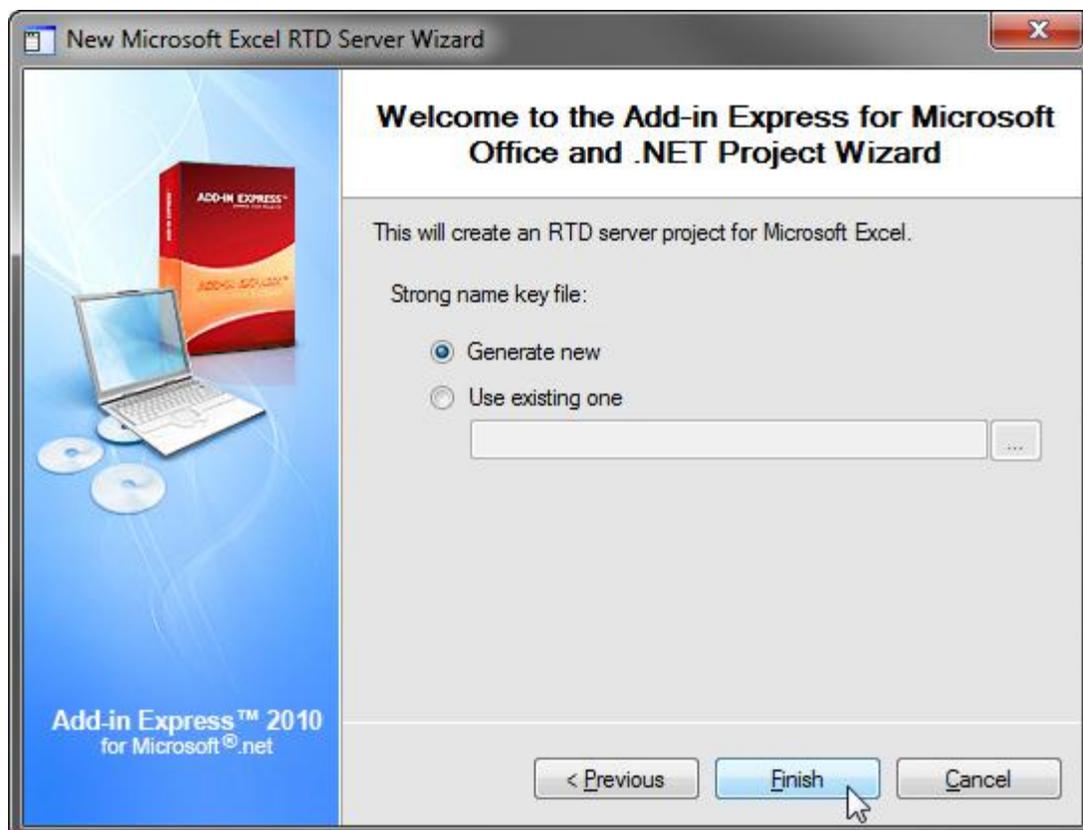
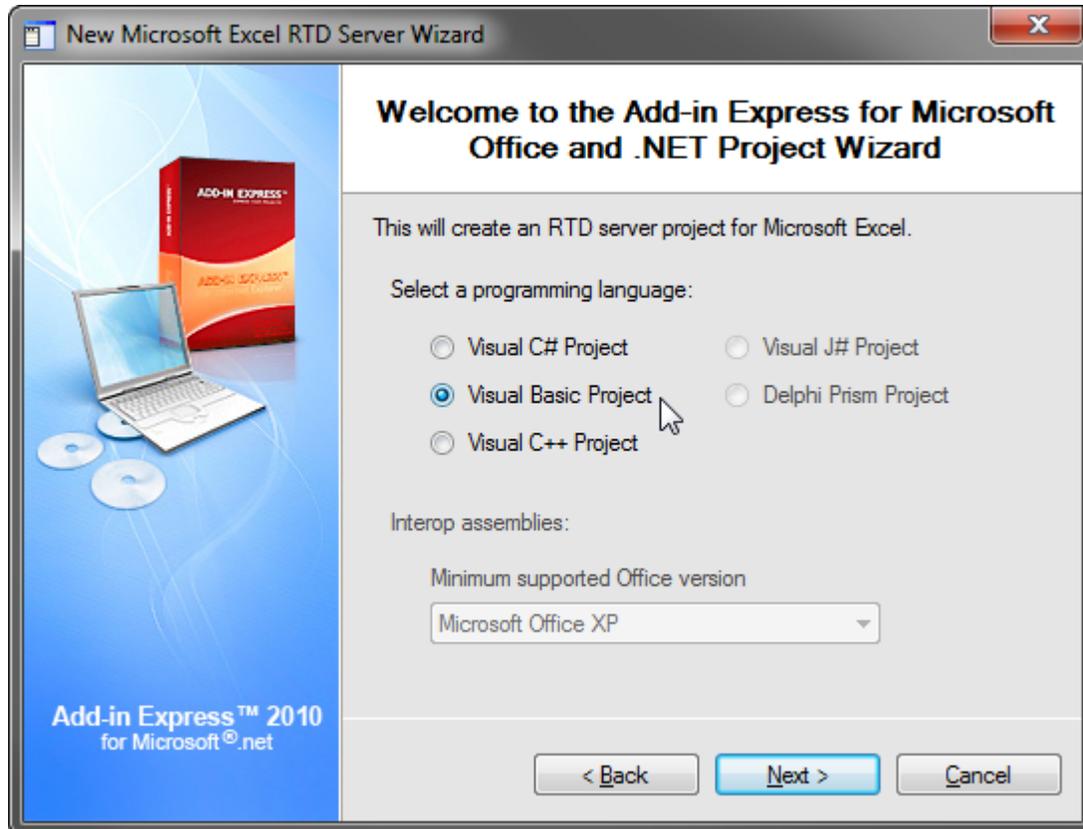
In Visual Studio, open the *New Project* dialog and navigate to the *Extensibility* folder.



Choose *Add-in Express RTD Server* and click *OK*.

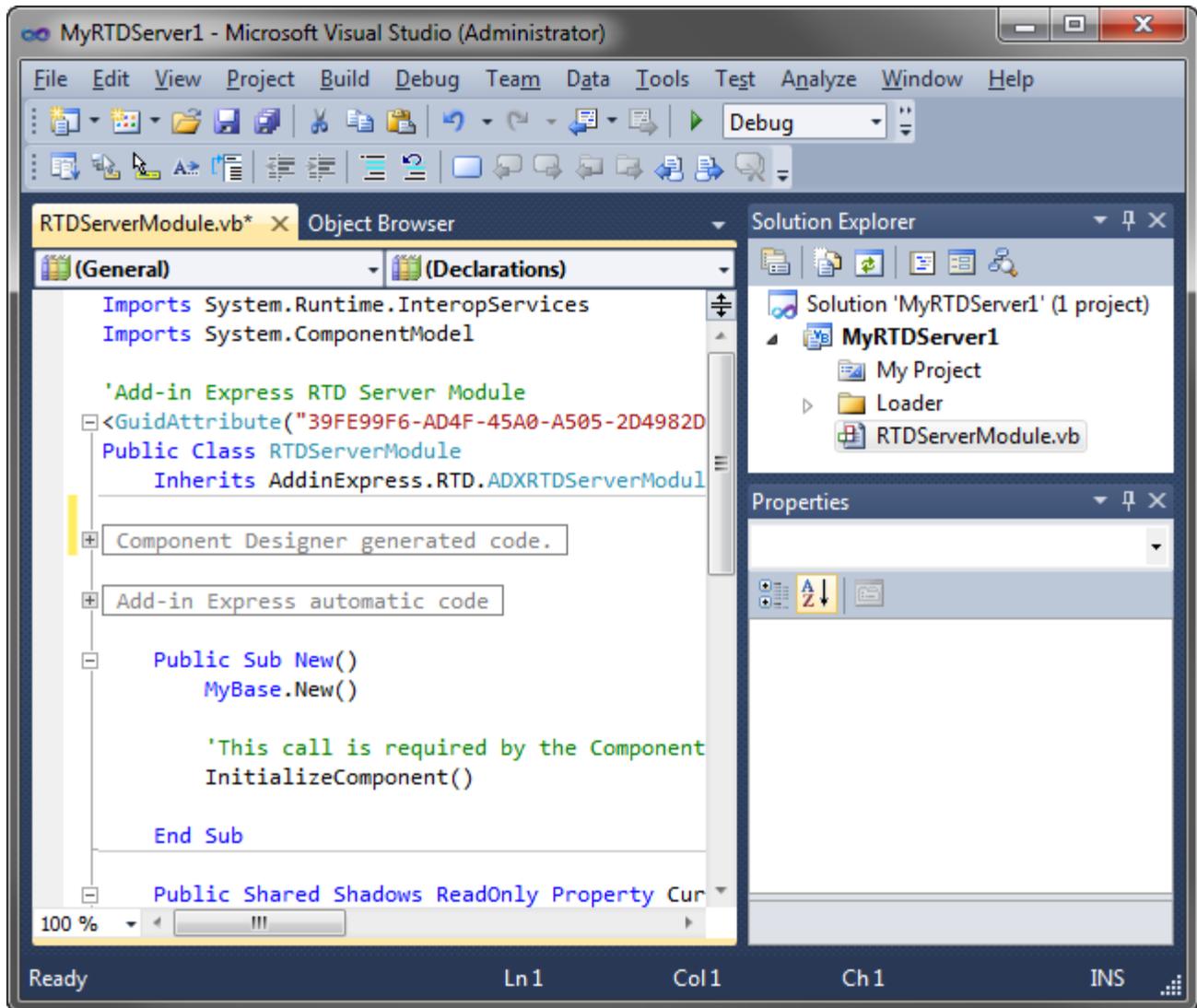
This starts the RTD server project wizard.

In the first wizard window, you choose your programming language (see below).



When in the window above, choose *Generate new* or specify an existing *.snk* file and click *Next*. If you do not know anything about strong names or do not have a special strong name key file, choose *Generate new*. If you are in doubt, choose *Generate new*. If, later on, you need to use a specific strong name key file, you will be able to specify its name on the *Signing* tab of your project properties; you are required to unregister your add-in project before using another strong name.

The project wizard creates and opens a new solution in the IDE.



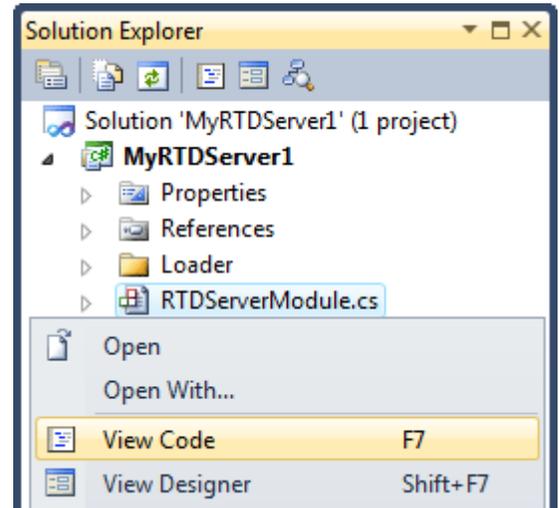
The solution contains an only project, the RTD server project. The project contains the *RTDServerModule.vb* (or *RTDServerModule.cs*) file discussed in the next step.

## Step #2 - RTD Server Module

*RTDServerModule.vb* (or *RTDServerModule.cs*) is the core part of the RTD server project. The module is a container for *ADXRTDTopic* components. It is a descendant of the *ADXRTDServerModule* class implementing the *IRtdServer* COM interface and allowing you to manage server's topics and their code.

To review its source code, right-click the file in the *Solution Explorer* and choose *View Code* in the context menu.

In the code of the module, pay attention to the *CurrentInstance* property. It returns the current instance of the RTD module. This is useful for example, when you need to access a method defined in the module from the code of another class.

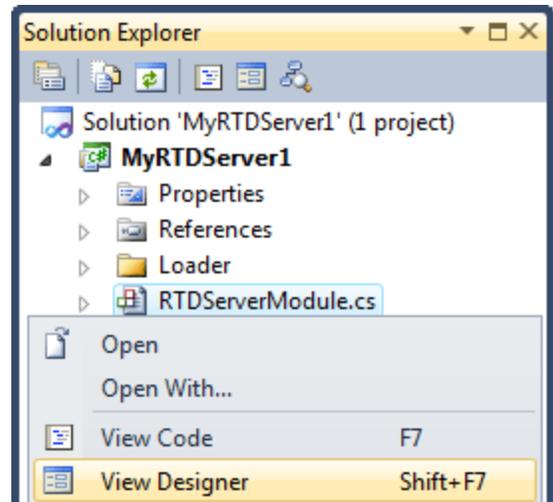


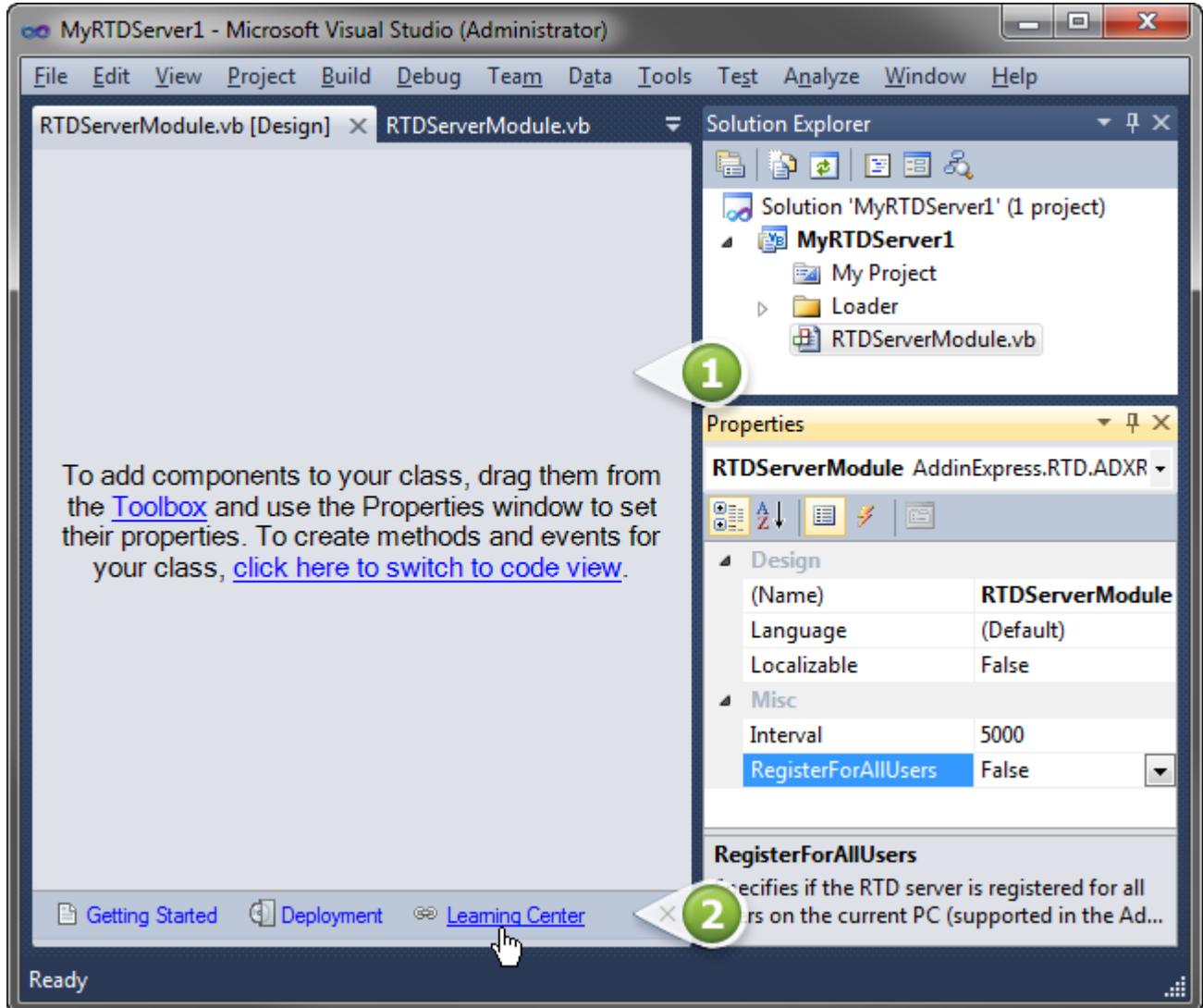
## Step #3 - RTD Server Module Designer

The module designer allows setting RTD server properties and adding components to the module.

In the *Solution Explorer*, right-click the *RTDServerModule.vb* (or *RTDServerModule.cs*) file and choose the *View Designer* popup menu item.

This opens the designer of the RTD server module (see below):





The areas are shown in the screenshot above are:

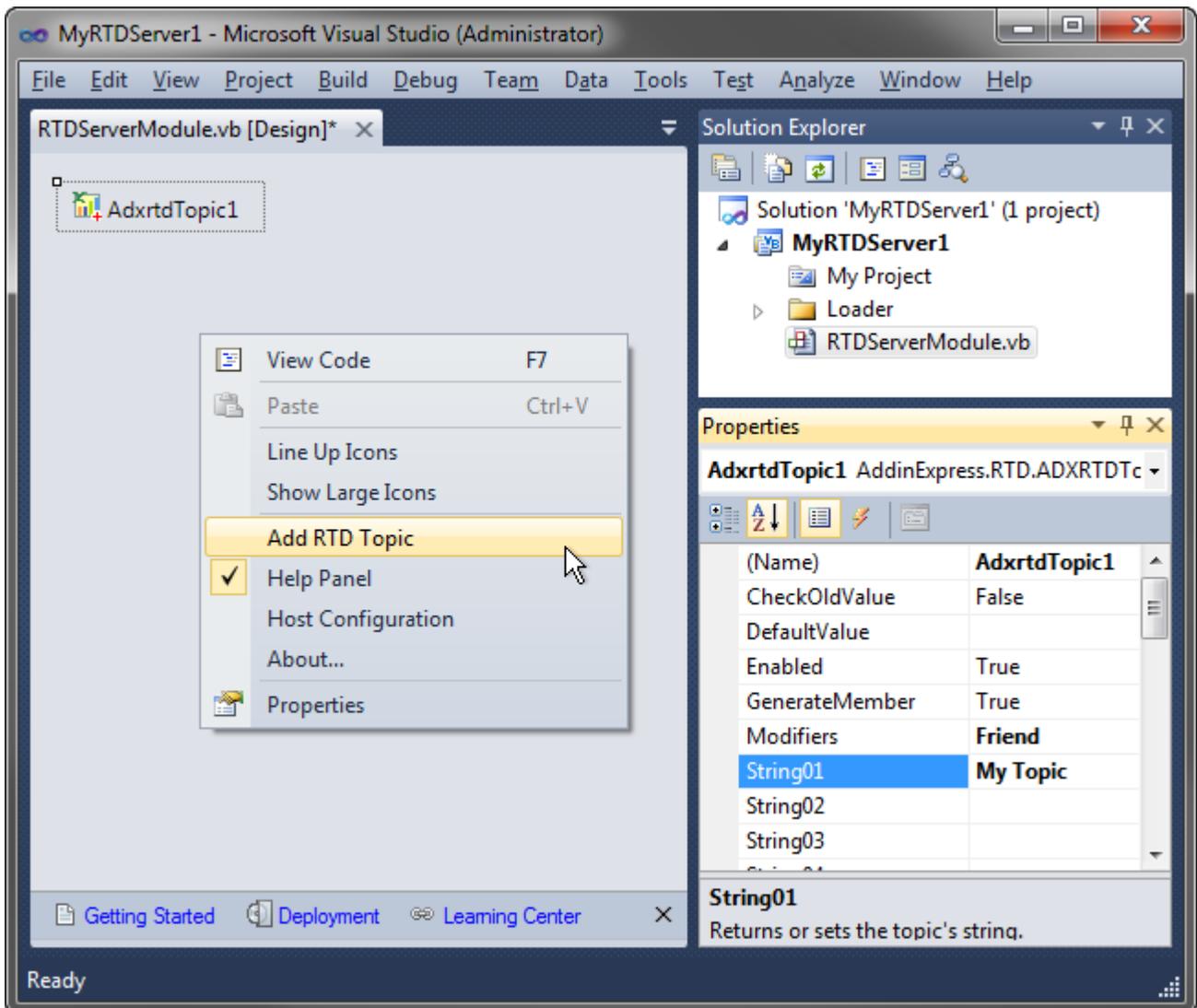
- **RTD server module designer** - (#1 on the screenshot below) it is a usual designer
- **Help panel** – see #2 in the screenshot below.

Click the designer surface when you need to set properties of your RTD server in the *Properties* window. The *RegisterForAllUsers* property shown in the screenshot above is described in [Per-user and Per-machine RTD Servers](#). The *Interval* property sets the internal timer that causes Excel to generate the *RefreshData* event for topics of your RTD server.

## Step #4 - Adding and Handling a New Topic

To add a new topic to your RTD server, you use the *Add RTD Topic* command that adds a new *ADXRTDTopic* component to the module. Select the newly added component and, in the *Properties* window, enter string

values identifying the topic in the *String##* properties. In this sample, the *My Topic* string in the *String01* property identifies the topic.



It is possible to enter an asterisk (\*) in any of the *String##* properties. When there is no *ADXRTDTopic* corresponding to the identifying strings entered by the user, Add-in Express creates a new *ADXRTDTopic* and passes it to the *RefreshData* event handler of the topic containing an asterisk (\*). In that event, you can cast the *Sender* argument to *ADXRTDTopic* and get actual strings from its *String##* properties.

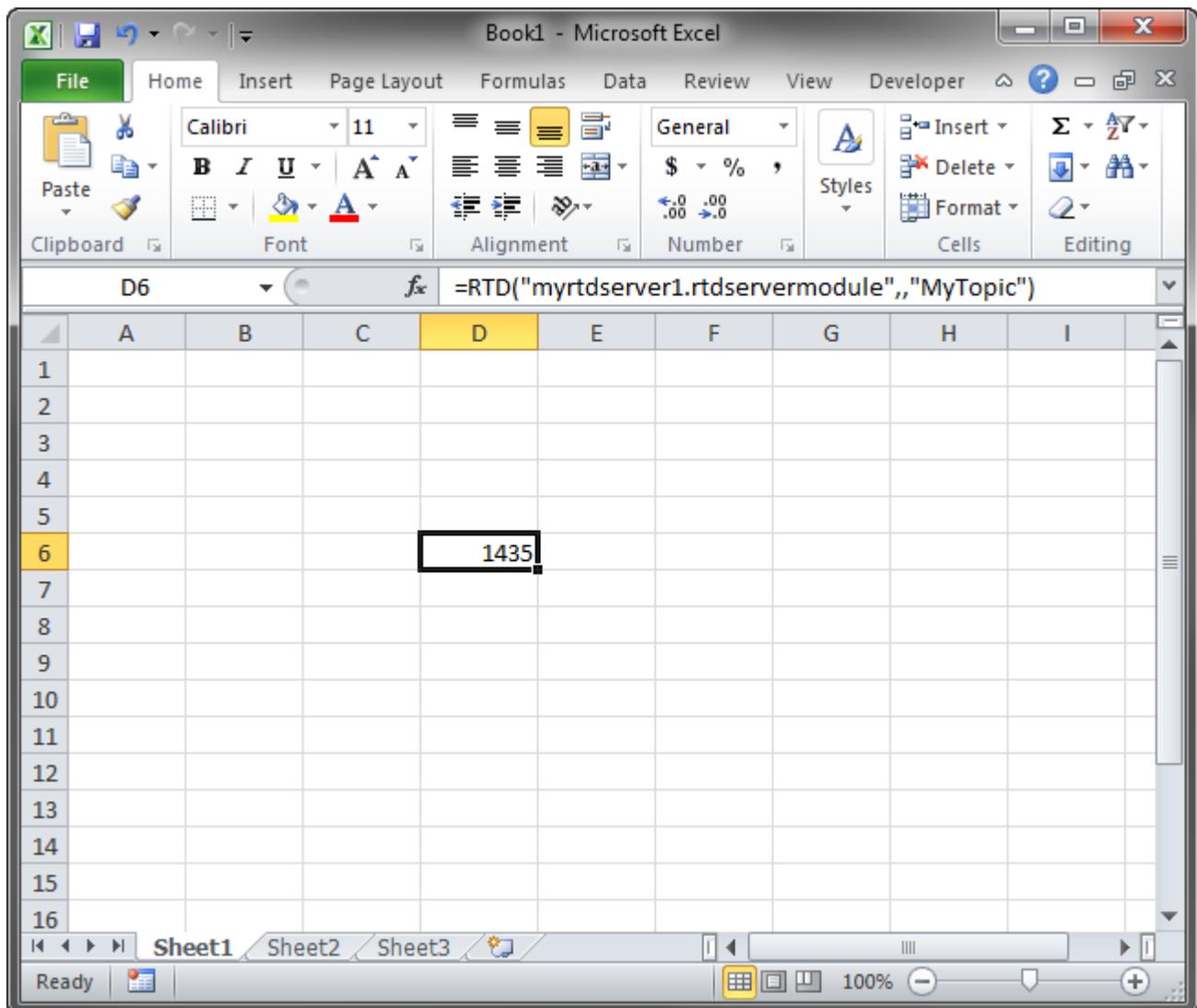
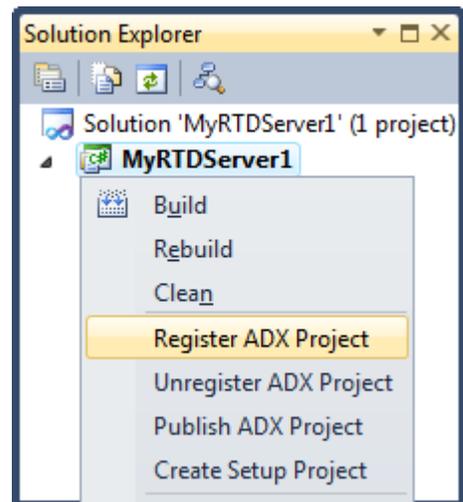
```
Private Function AdxrtdTopic1_RefreshData(ByVal sender As System.Object) _
    As System.Object Handles AdxrtdTopic1.RefreshData
    Dim Rnd As New System.Random
    Return Rnd.Next(2000)
End Function
```

## Step #5 - Running the RTD Server

Choose the *Register Add-in Express Project* item in the *Build* menu, restart Excel, and enter the *RTD* function to a cell.

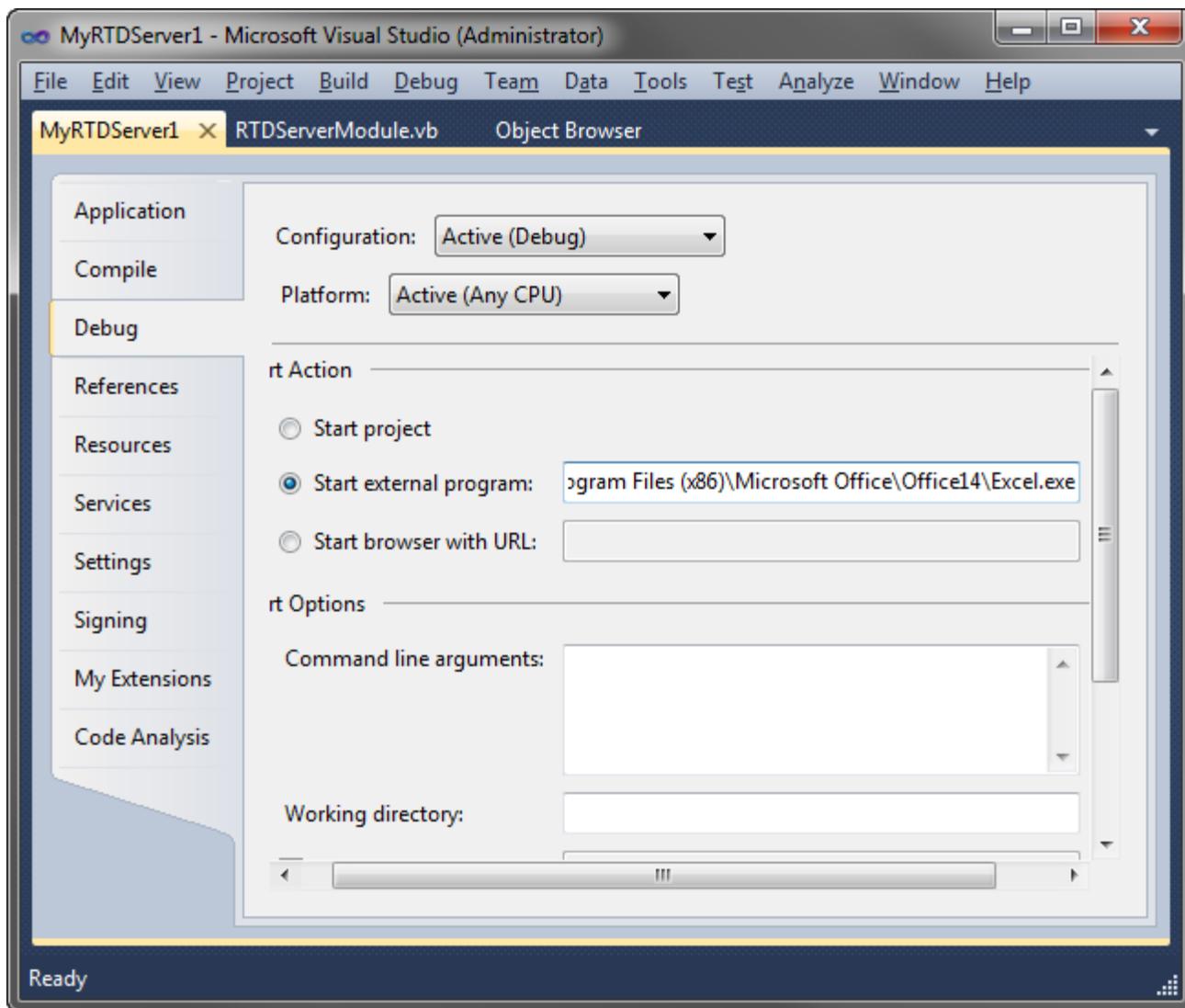
See also [If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio](#).

See *Control Panel | Regional Settings* for the parameters separator.



## Step #6 - Debugging the RTD Server

To debug your RTD server, just specify Excel as the *Start Program* in the *Project Options* window.



## Step #7 - Deploying the RTD Server

The table below provides links to step-by-step instructions for deploying RTD servers. Find background information in [Deploying Office Extensions](#).

	A per-user RTD server	A per-machine RTD server
How you install the Office extension	Installs and registers for the user running the installer	Installs and registers for all users on the PC
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickTwice :)</a>
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain. For details, please see the following article on our blog: <a href="#">HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link.	<a href="#">ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>

## What's next?

[Here](#) you can download the project described above, both VB.NET and C# versions; the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

You may want to check the following sections under [Tips and Notes](#):

- [Development](#) – typical misunderstandings and useful tips;
- [RTD](#) – FAQ on RTD Server and a valuable article: [Inserting the RTD Function in a User-Friendly Way](#).

An interesting series of articles describing the creation of a real project from A to Z is available on our blog. The starting point is [Building a Real-Time Data server for Excel](#).

If you develop a combination of Office extensions, check [Architecture](#).

## Your First Smart Tag

The sample project below demonstrates how you create a smart tag handling a list of fixed words and providing the words with a sample action. The source code of the project – both VB.NET and C# versions – can be downloaded [here](#); the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

### A Bit of Theory

Smart Tags were introduced in Word 2002 and Excel 2002. Then they added PowerPoint 2003 to the list of smart tag host applications.

Now, in Office 2010 Microsoft declared smart tags **deprecated**. Although you can still use the related APIs in projects for Excel 2010, Word 2010, and PowerPoint 2010, these applications do not automatically recognize terms, and recognized terms are no longer underlined. Users must trigger recognition and view custom actions associated with text by right-clicking the text and clicking the *Additional Actions* on the context menu. Please see [Changes in Word 2010](#) and [Changes in Excel 2010](#).

Below is what was said about the Smart Tag technology in earlier days:

This technology provides Office users with more interactivity for the content of their Office documents. A smart tag is an element of text in an Office document having custom actions associated with it. Smart tags allow recognizing such text using either a dictionary-based or a custom-processing approach. An example of such text might be an e-mail address you type into a Word document or an Excel workbook. When smart tag recognizes the e-mail address, it allows the user to choose one of the actions associated with the text. For e-mail addresses, possible actions are to look up additional contact information or send a new e-mail message to that contact.

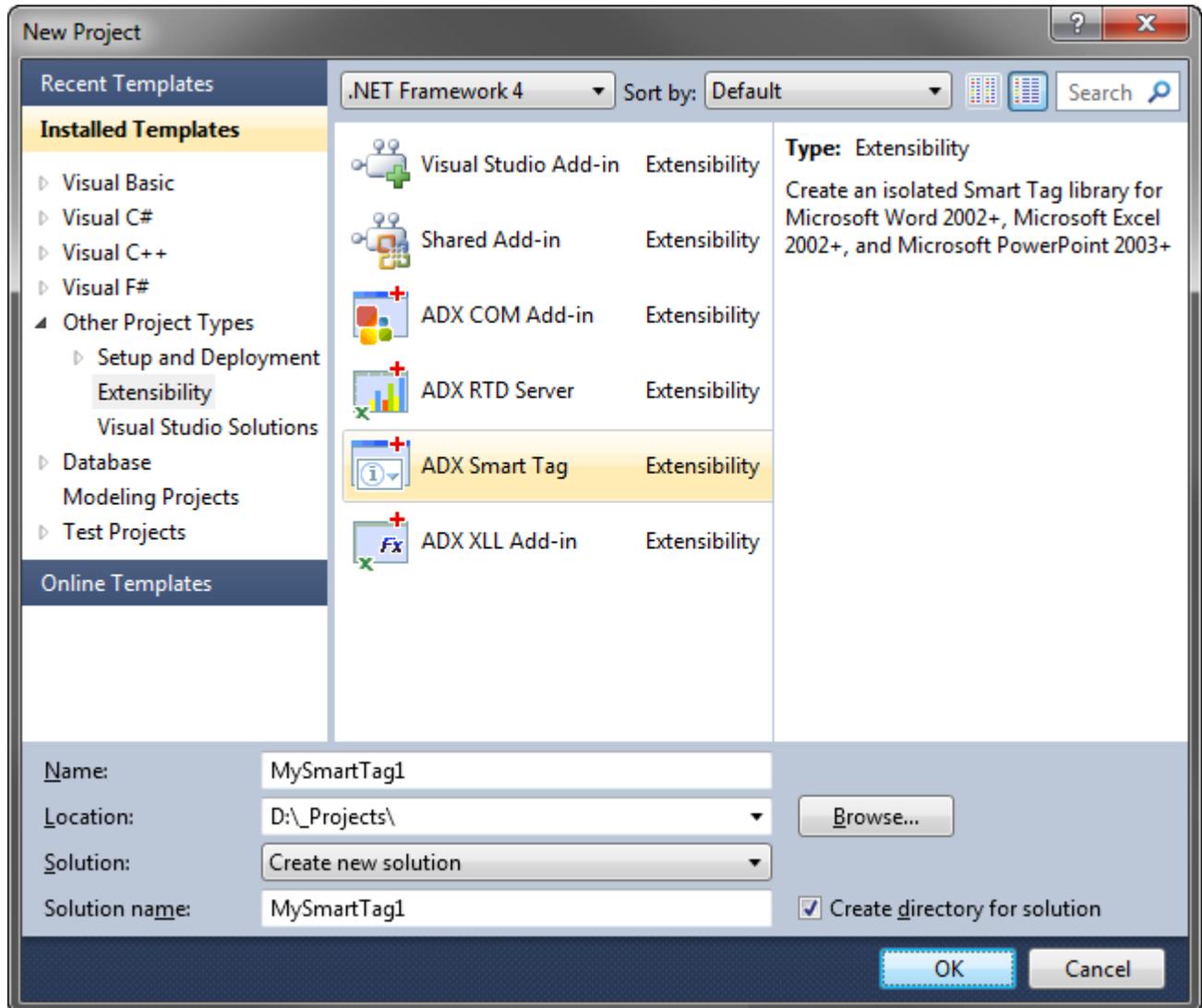
### Per-user Smart Tags

A smart tag is a per-user thing that requires registering in HKCU. In other words, a smart tag cannot be registered for all users on the machine. Instead, it must be registered for every user separately.

## Step #1 - Creating a Smart Tag Library Project

Make sure that you have **administrative permissions** before running Visual Studio. Also, if you have Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 2008, run Visual Studio via *Run as Administrator*.

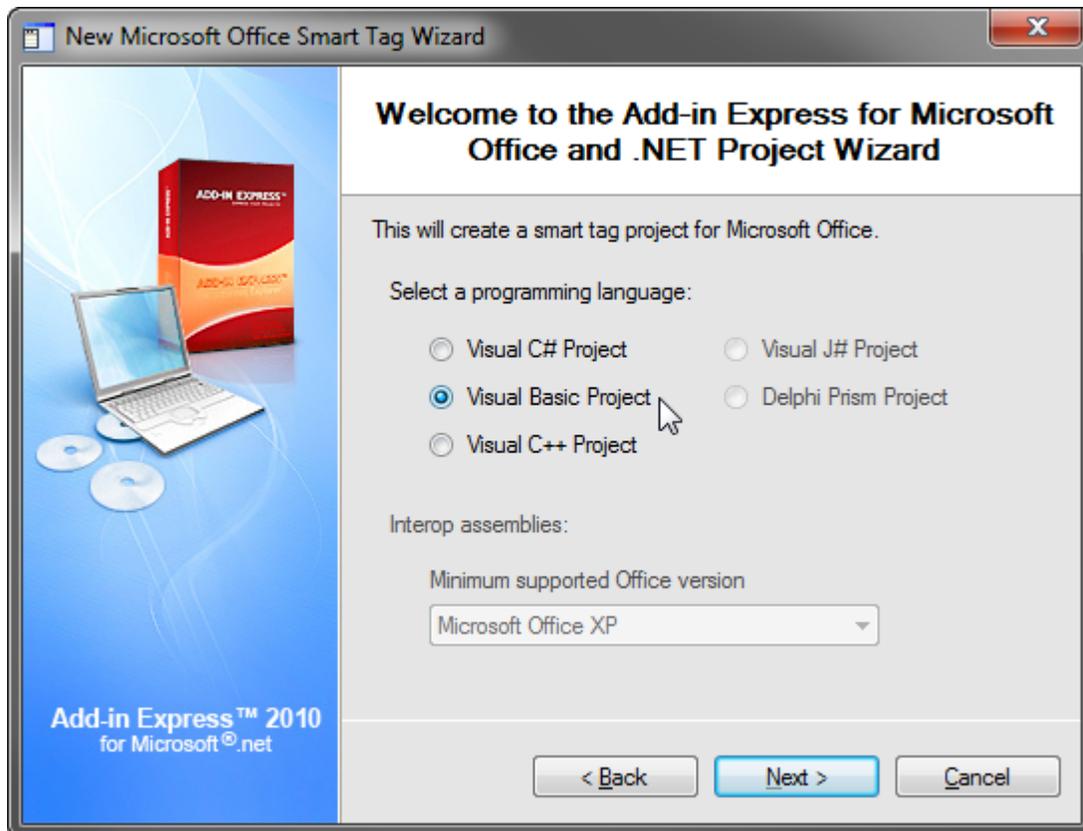
In Visual Studio, open the *New Project* dialog and navigate to the *Extensibility* folder.



Choose *Add-in Express Smart Tag* and click *OK*.

This starts the Smart tag project wizard.

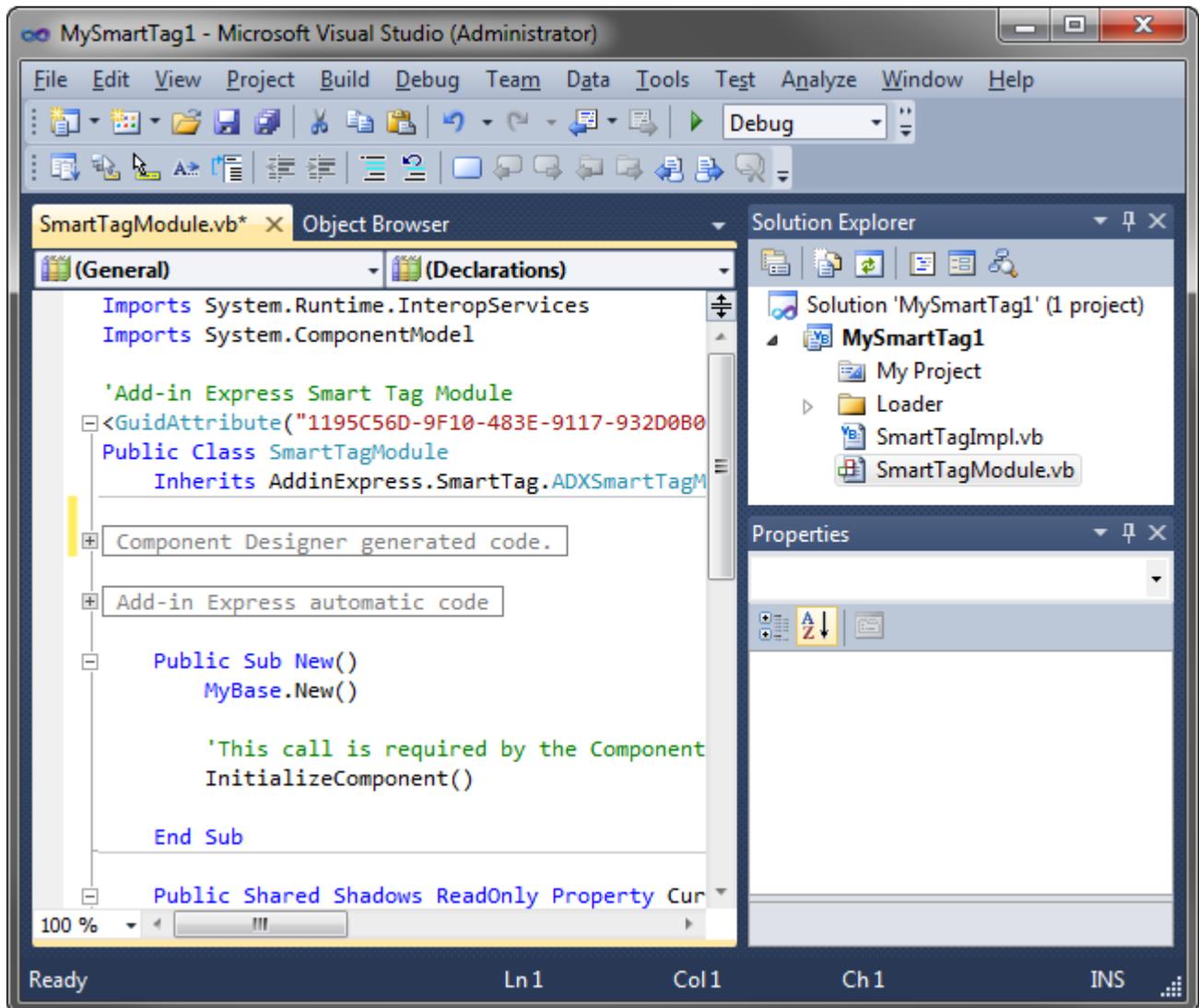
In the first wizard window, you choose your programming language (see below).



In the window above, choose *Generate new* or specify an existing *.snk* file and click *Next*.

If you do not know anything about strong names or do not have a special strong name key file, choose *Generate new*. If you are in doubt, choose *Generate new*. If, later on, you need to use a specific strong name key file, you will be able to specify its name on the *Signing* tab of your project properties; you are required to unregister your add-in project before using another strong name.

The project wizard creates and opens a new solution in IDE. The solution contains an only project, the smart tag project.



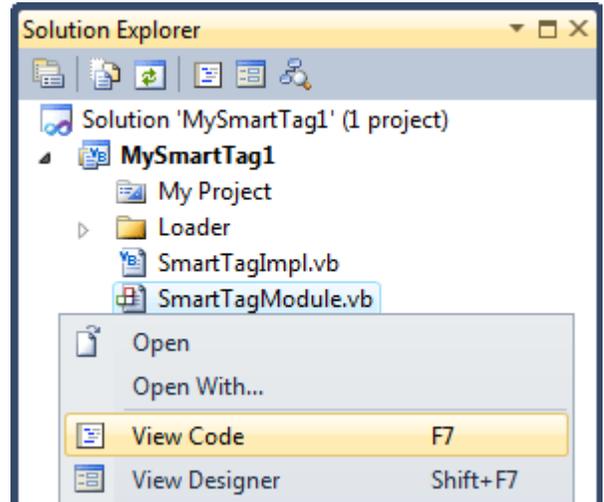
Do not delete the `SmartTagImpl.vb` (`SmartTagImpl.cs`) file required by the Add-in Express implementation of the Smart Tag technology. Usually, you do not need to modify it.

The smart tag project contains the `SmartTagModule.vb` (or `SmartTagModule.cs`) file discussed in the next step.

## Step #2 - Smart Tag Module

*SmartTagModule.vb* (or *SmartTagModule.cs*) is a smart tag module that is the core part of the smart tag project. The module is a container for *ADXSmartTag* components. It contains the *SmartTagModule* class, a descendant of *ADXSmartTagModule*, which implements the COM interfaces required by the Smart Tag technology and allows managing smart tags. To review its source code, right-click the file in *Solution Explorer* and choose *View Code* in the popup menu.

In the code of the module, pay attention to the *CurrentInstance* property. It returns the current instance of the Smart Tag module. This is useful when, for example, you need to access a method defined in the module from the code of another class.

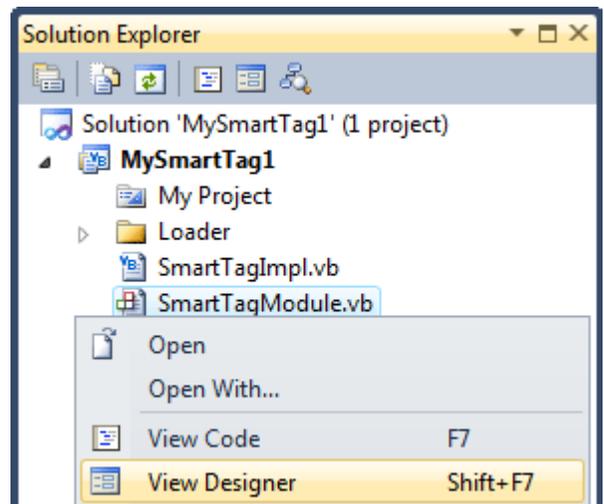


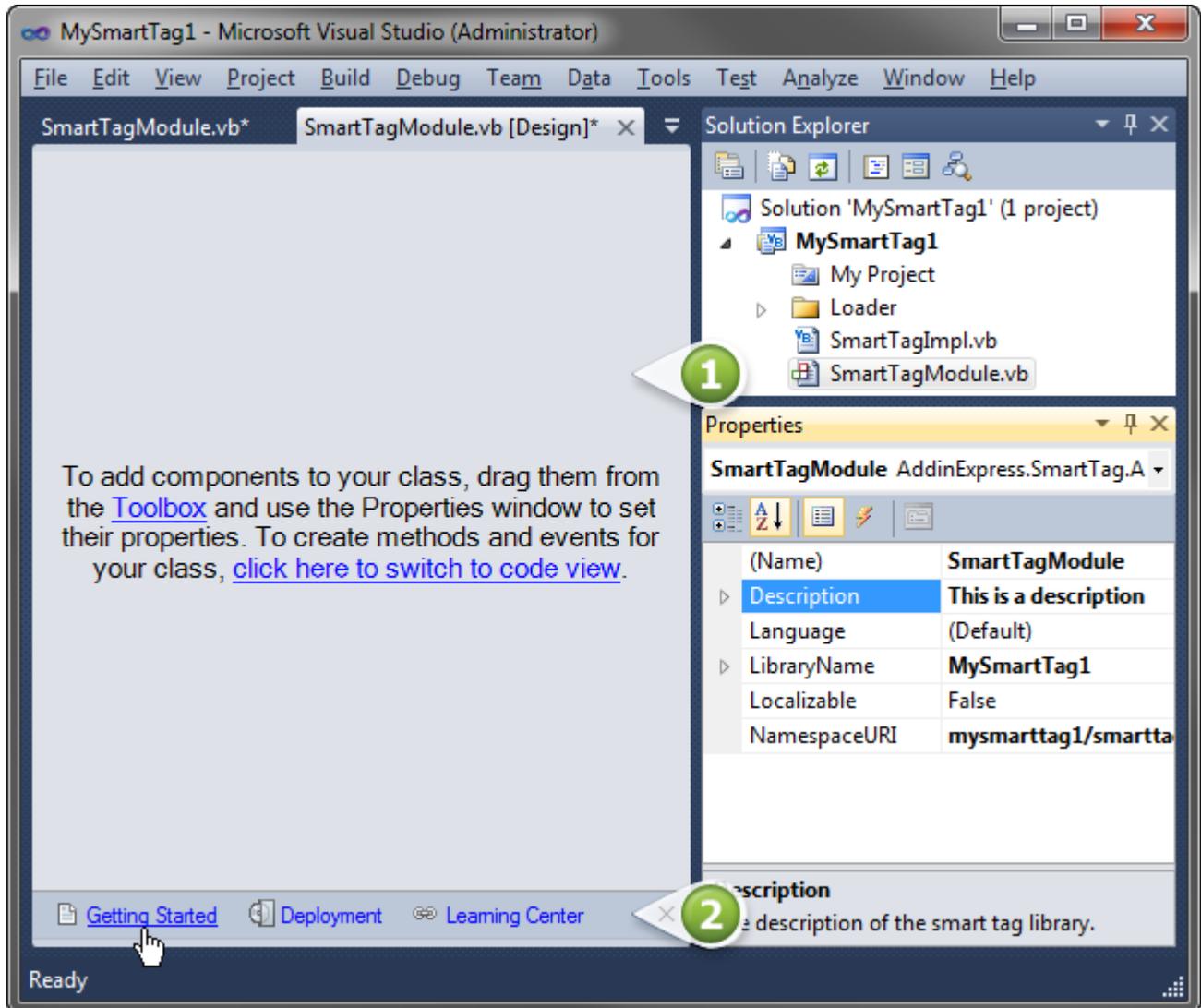
## Step #3 - Smart Tag Module Designer

The module designer allows setting smart tag properties and adding Smart Tag components to the module.

In *Solution Explorer*, right-click the *SmartTagModule.vb* (or *SmartTagModule.cs*) file and choose the *View Designer* popup menu item.

This opens the designer window shown below:





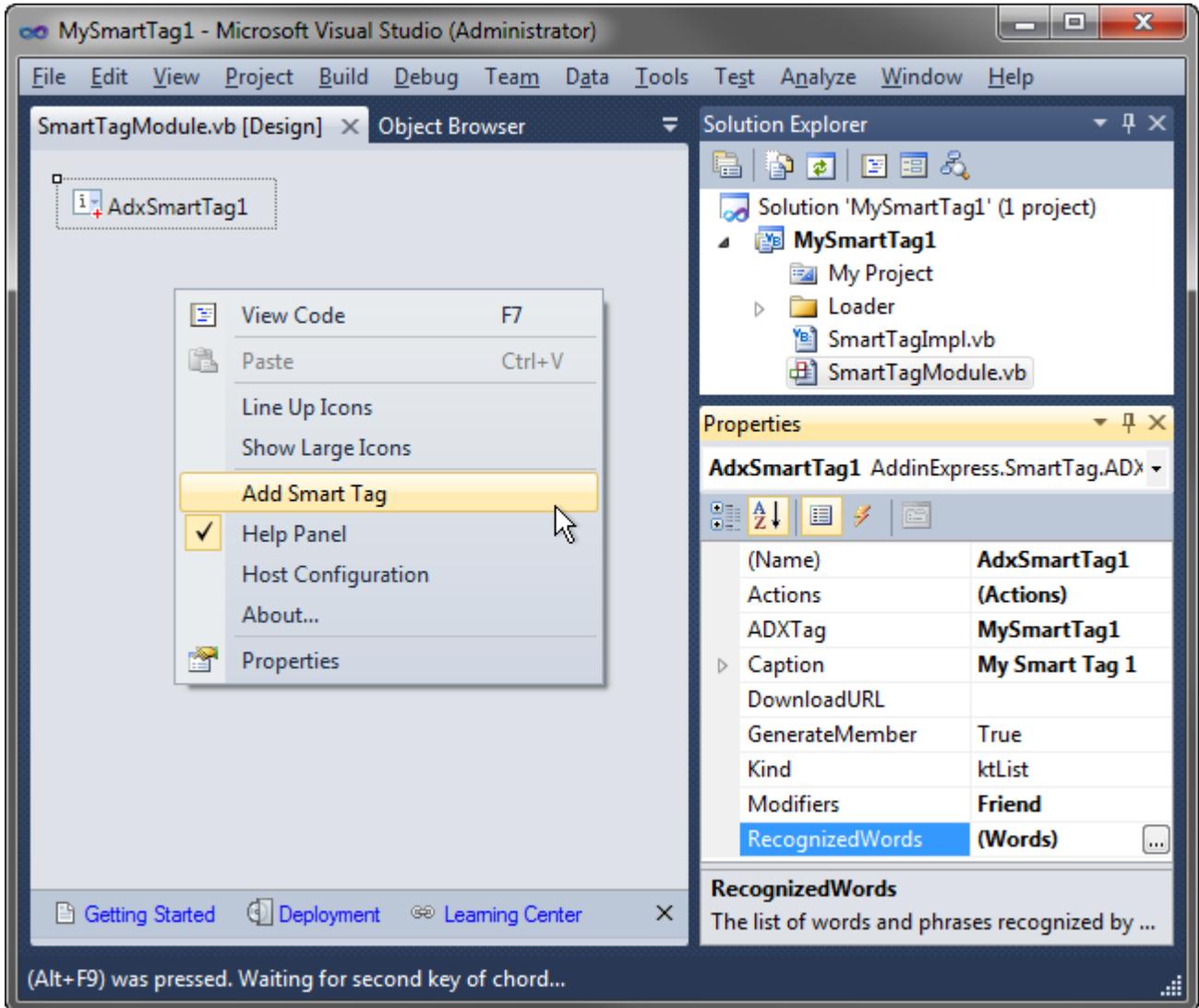
The designer view of the smart tag module provides access to the following two areas shown on the screenshot above:

- **Smart module designer** - (#1 in the screenshot below) it is a usual designer;
- **Help panel** – see #2 in the screenshot below.

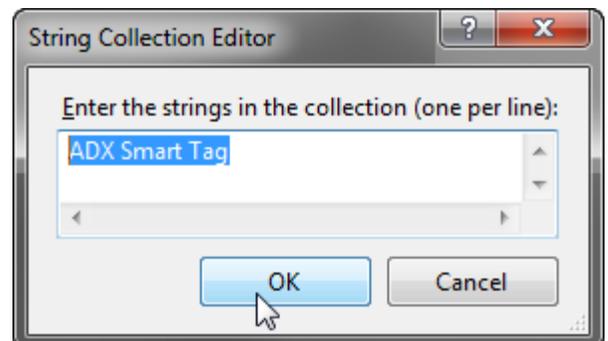
Click the designer surface when you need to set properties of the Smart tag module in the *Properties* window.

## Step #4 - Adding a New Smart Tag

To add a smart tag to your Smart tag library, you use the *Add Smart Tag* command (see below) that adds a new *ADXSmartTag* component onto the module.

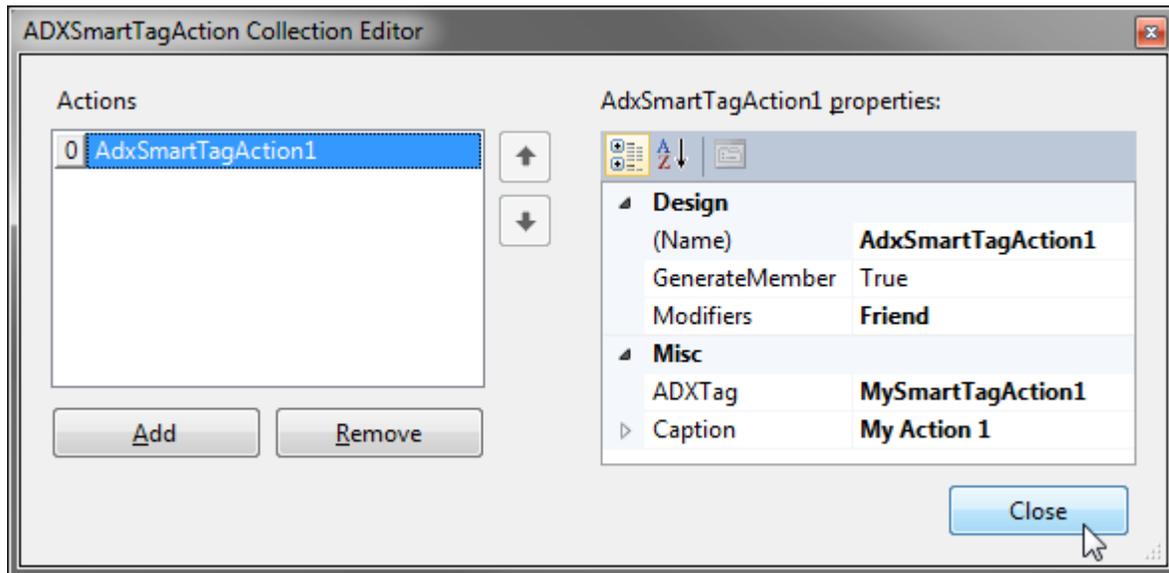


Select the newly added component and, in the *Properties* window, specify the caption for the added smart tag in the *Caption* property. The value of this property will become a caption of the smart tag context menu. Also, specify the phrase(s) recognizable by the smart tag in the *RecognizedWords* string collection.



## Step #5 - Adding Smart Tag Actions

Now you add smart tag actions to the context menu of your smart tag. To add a new smart tag action, add an item to the *Actions* collection and set its *Caption* property that will become the caption of the appropriate item in the smart tag context menu (see the screenshot below).



To handle the *Click* event of the action, close the *Actions* collection editor, and, in the *Properties* window, select the newly added action. Then add the *Click* event handler and write your code:

```
Private Sub AdxSmartTagAction1_Click(ByVal sender As System.Object, _
    ByVal e As AddinExpress.SmartTag.ADXSmartTagActionEventArgs) _
    Handles AdxSmartTagAction1.Click
    MsgBox("Recognized text is '" + e.Text + "'!")
End Sub
```

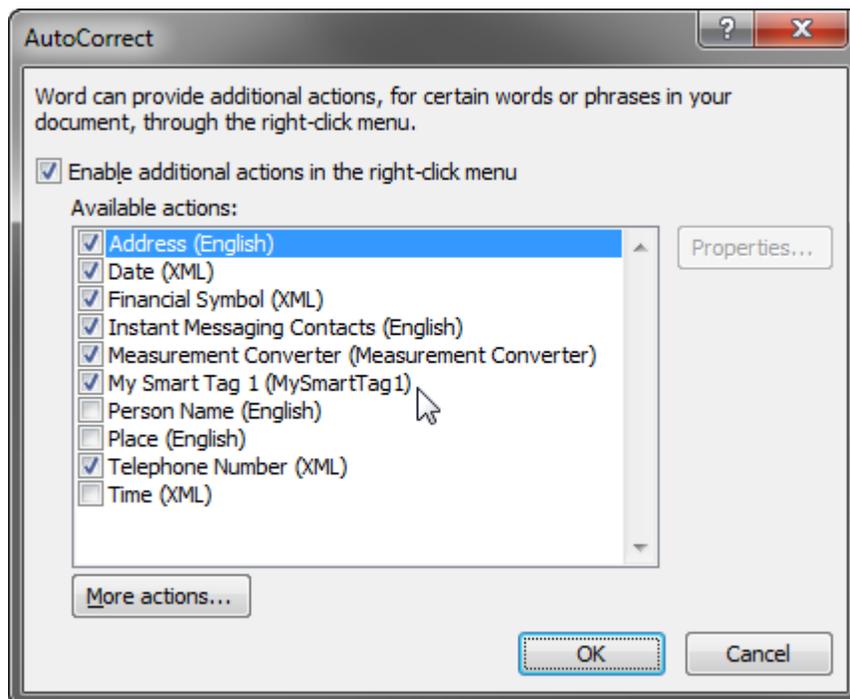
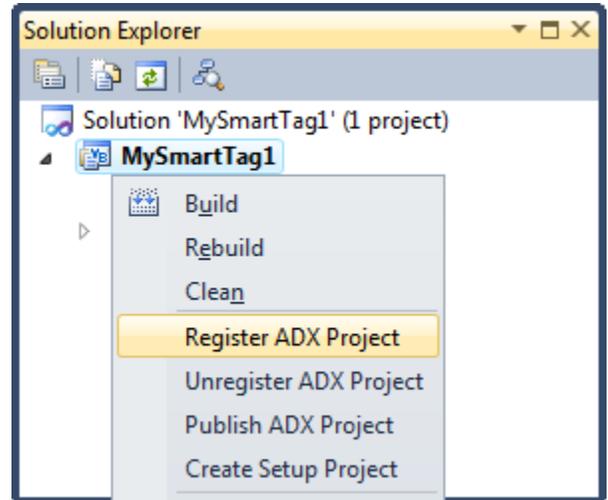
## Step #6 - Running the Smart Tag

Choose the *Register Add-in Express Project* item in the *Build* menu, restart Word, and enter words recognizable by your smart tag into a document.

See also [If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio](#). Please remember that Smart tags are deprecated in Excel 2010 and Word 2010. Though, you can still use the related APIs in projects for Excel 2010 and Word 2010, see [Changes in Word 2010](#) and [Changes in Excel 2010](#).

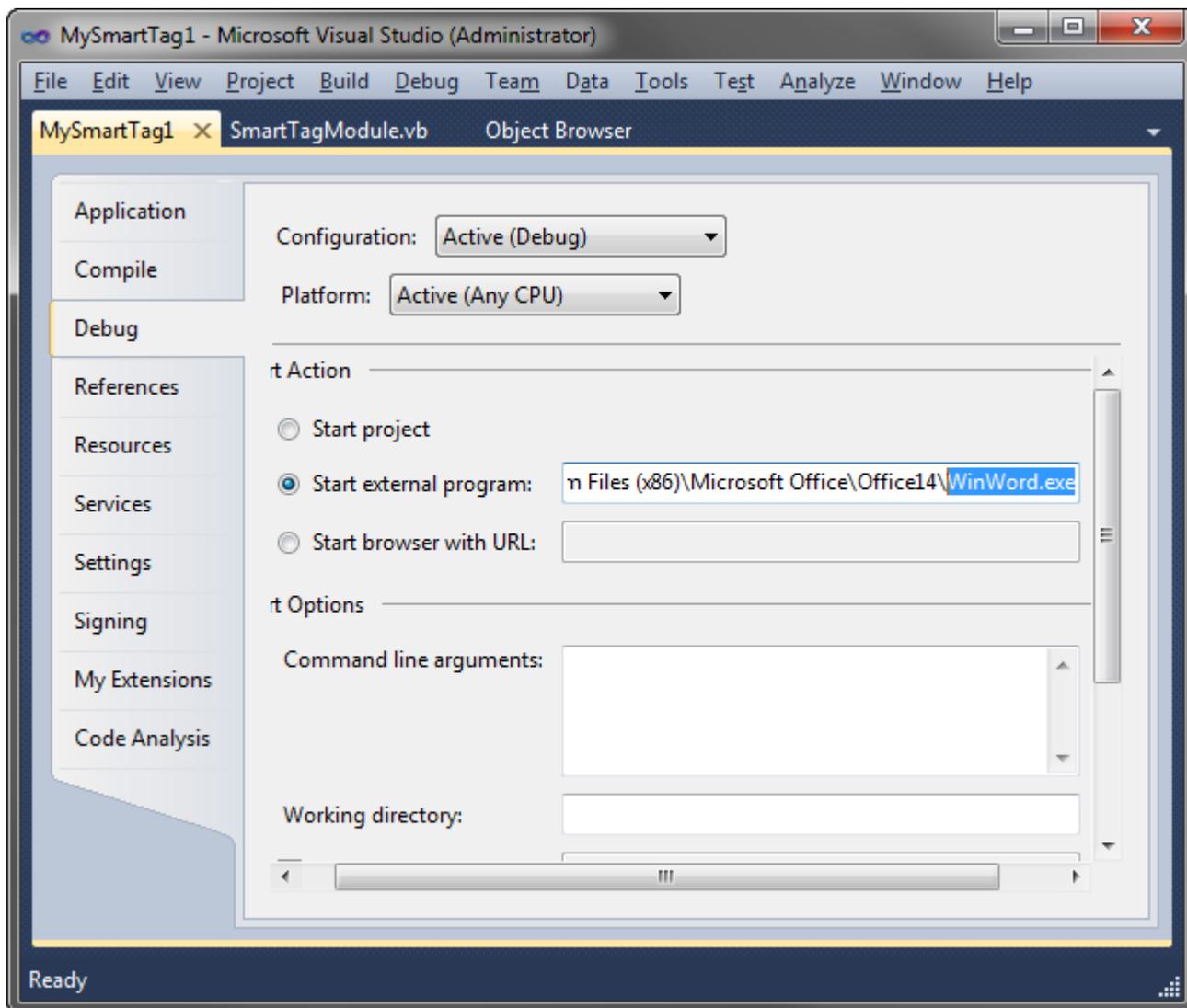
Also, you can check if your smart tag is present in the *AutoCorrect* dialog:

- In Office 2002-2003, choose *Tools | AutoCorrect* in the main menu and find your smart tag on the *Smart Tags* tab.
- In Office 2007, the path to this dialog is as follows: *Office button | Word Options | Add-ins | "Manage" Smart Tags | Go*.
- In Office 2010, see *File tab | Options | Add-ins | "Manage" Actions | Go*.



## Step #7 - Debugging the Smart Tag

To debug your Smart Tag, just specify the host application as the *Start External Program* in the *Project Options* window and press {F5}.



## Step #8 - Deploying the Smart Tag

Links to step-by-step instructions for deploying smart tags are given in the table below. Background information is provided in [Deploying Office Extensions](#).

	A per-user Smart tag	A per-machine Smart tag
How you install the Office extension	Installs and registers for the user running the installer	Installs and registers for all users on the PC
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	N/A
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain. For details, please see the following article on our blog: <a href="#">HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link.	<a href="#">ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	N/A

## What's next?

[Here](#) you can download the project described above, both VB.NET and C# versions; the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

You may want to check [Development](#) where we describe typical misunderstandings and provide useful tips.

If you develop a combination of Office extensions, check [Architecture](#).

## Your First Excel Automation Add-in

The sample project below demonstrates how you create an Excel automation add-in providing a sample user-defined function. The source code of the project – both VB.NET and C# versions – can be downloaded [here](#); the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

### A Bit of Theory

Excel user-defined functions (UDFs) are used to build custom functions in Excel for the end user to use them in formulas. This definition underlines the main restriction of an UDF: it should return a result that can be used in a formula – not an object of any given type but a number, a string, or an error value (Booleans and dates are essentially numbers). When used in an array formula, the UDF should return a properly dimensioned array of values of the types above. Excel shows the value returned by the function in the cell where the user calls the function.

There are two Excel UDF types: Excel Automation add-in and Excel XLL add-in. They differ in several ways described in [What Excel UDF Type to Choose?](#)

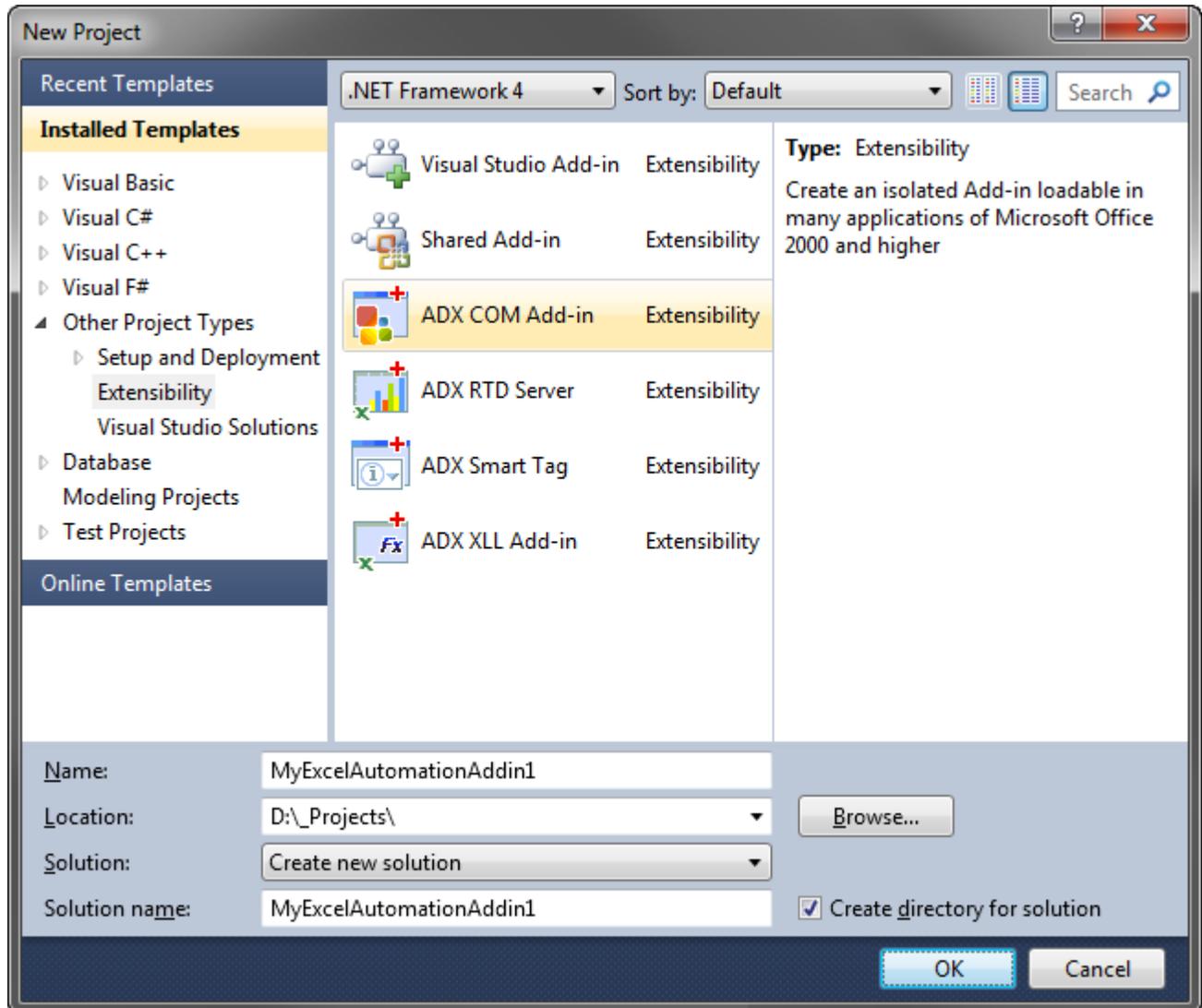
### Per-user Excel UDFs

An Excel UDF is a per-user thing that requires registering in HKCU. In other words, a UDF cannot be registered for all users on the machine. Instead, it must be registered for every user separately. See also [Registry Keys](#).

## Step #1 - Creating a COM Add-in Project

Make sure that you have **administrative permissions** before running Visual Studio. Also, if you have Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 2008, run Visual Studio via *Run as Administrator*.

In Visual Studio, open the *New Project* dialog and navigate to the *Extensibility* folder.



Choose *Add-in Express COM Add-in* and click *OK*.

This starts the COM Add-in project wizard.

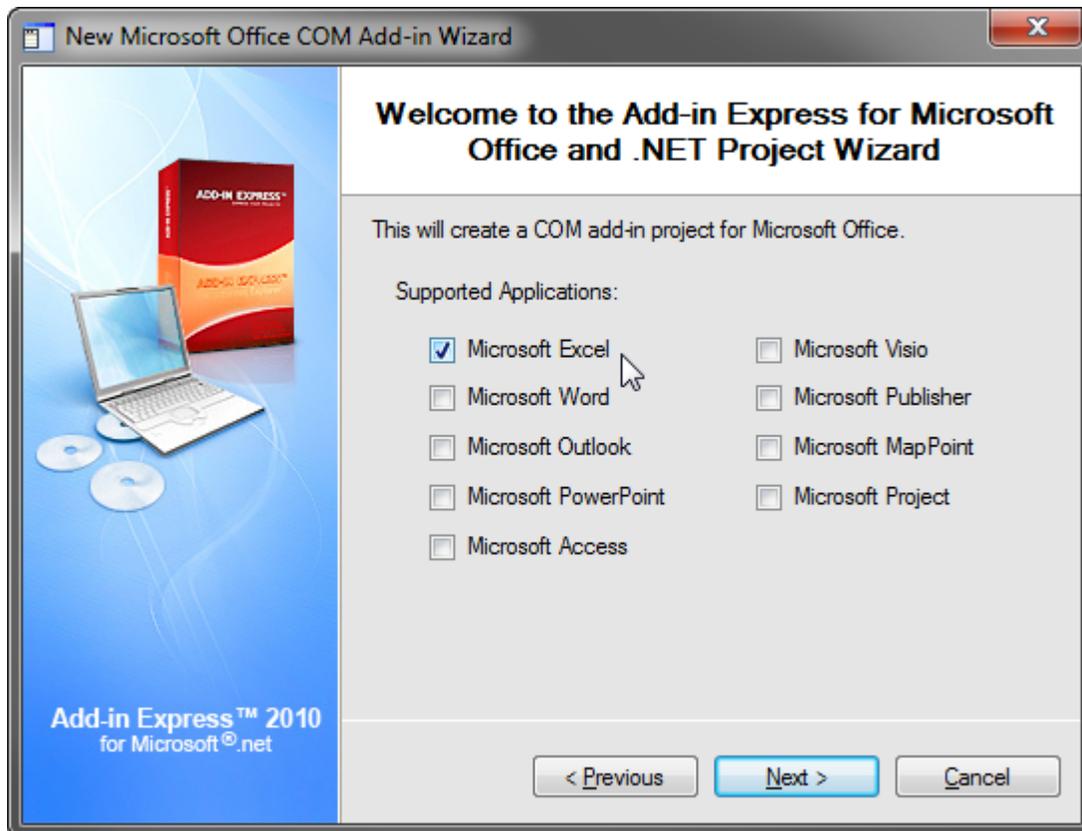
The wizard allows choosing your programming language and specifying the oldest Office version your add-in needs to support.



Choosing a particular Office version will add corresponding interop assemblies to the project. Later on, in case you need to support an older or a newer Office version, you will be able to replace interop assemblies and reference them in your project. If you are in doubt, choose *Microsoft Office 2002* as the minimum supported Office version (because Excel Automation add-ins are supported in Excel 2002 and higher). If you need background information, see [Choosing Interop Assemblies](#).

Choose your programming language and the minimum Office version that you want to support and click *Next*.

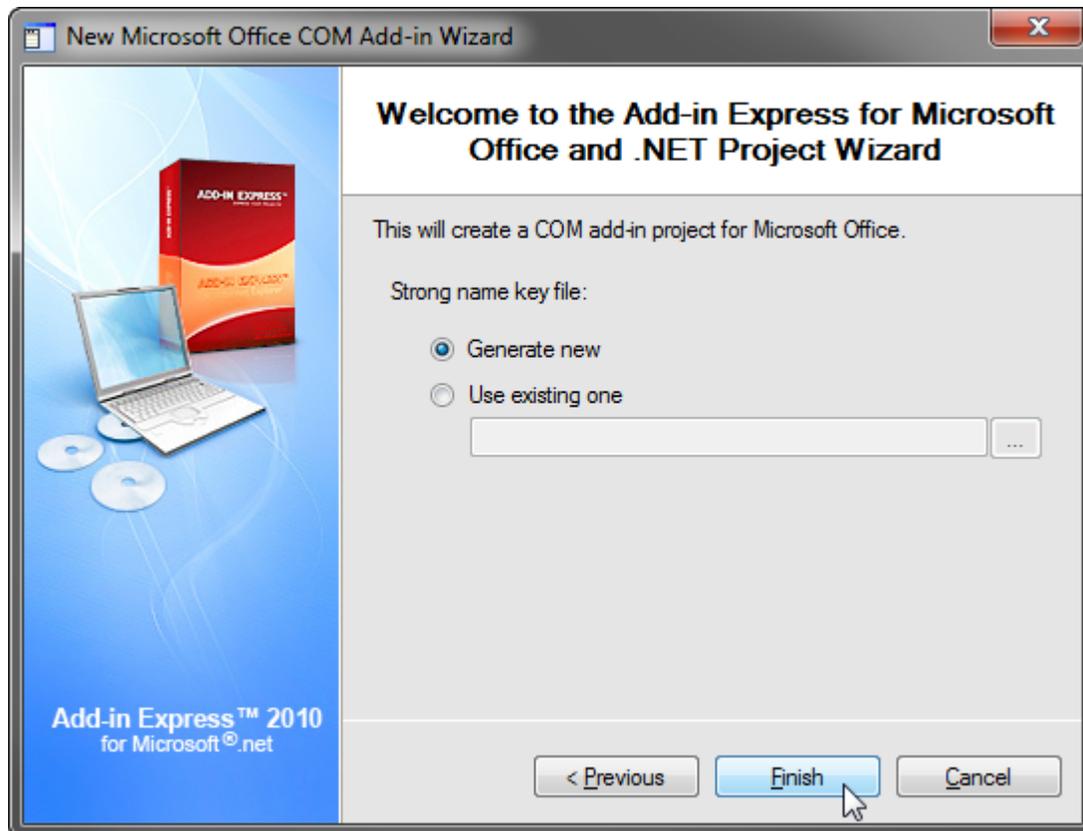
The wizard allows creating add-in projects targeting several Office applications; you select Excel.



For the settings shown on the screenshot above, the project wizard will do the following:

- copy the corresponding version of Excel interop assembly to the *Interops* folder of your project folder,
- add an assembly reference to the project
- add a COM add-in module to the project
- set up the *SupportedApp* property of the add-in module.

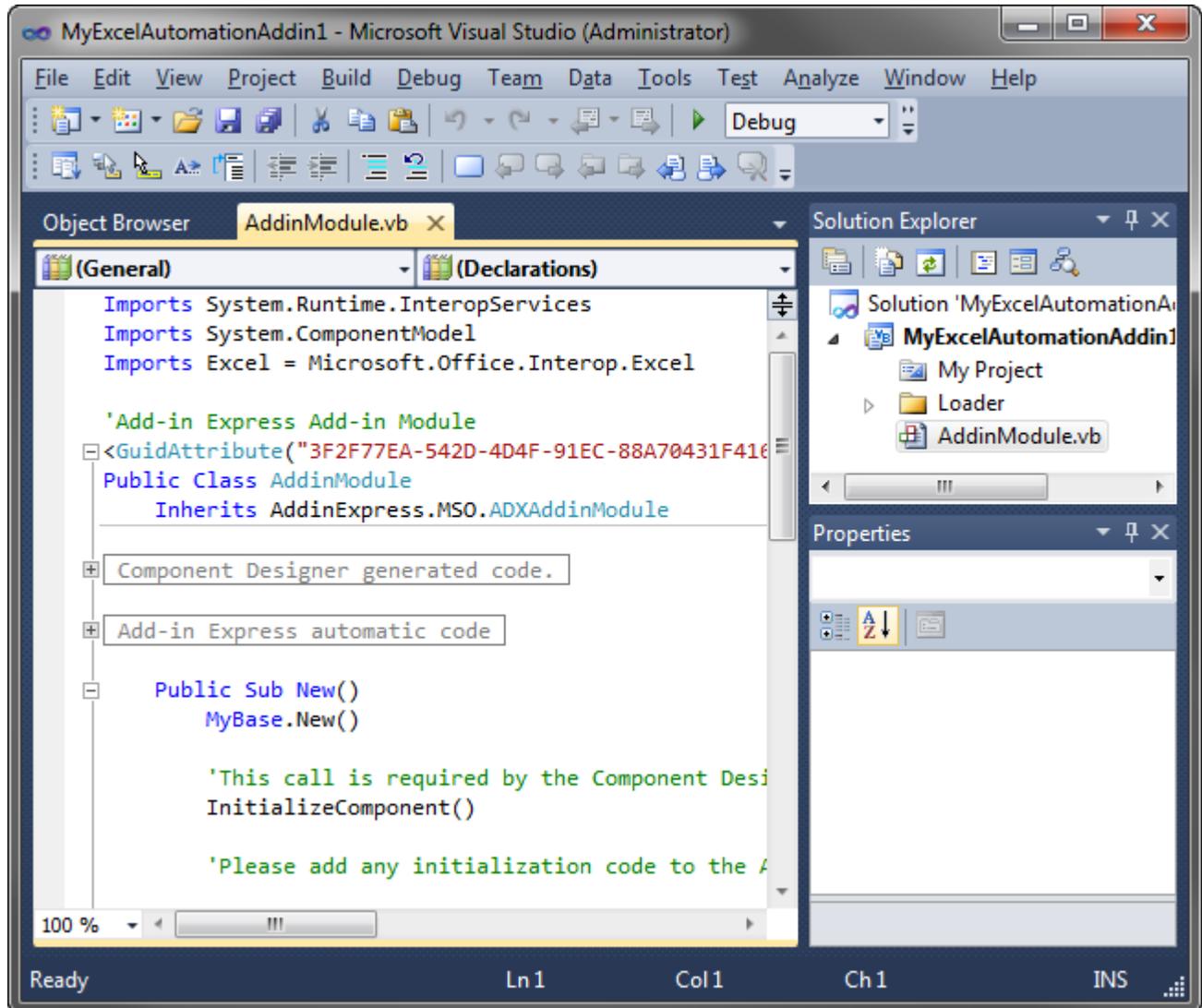
Select *Excel* as the Office application your add-in will support and click *Next*.



If you don't know anything about strong names or don't have a special strong name key file, choose *Generate new*. If you are in doubt, choose *Generate new*. If, later on, you need to use a specific strong name key file, you will be able to specify its name on the *Signing* tab of your project properties; you are required to unregister your add-in project before using another strong name.

Choose *Generate new* or specify an existing *.snk* file and click *Next*.

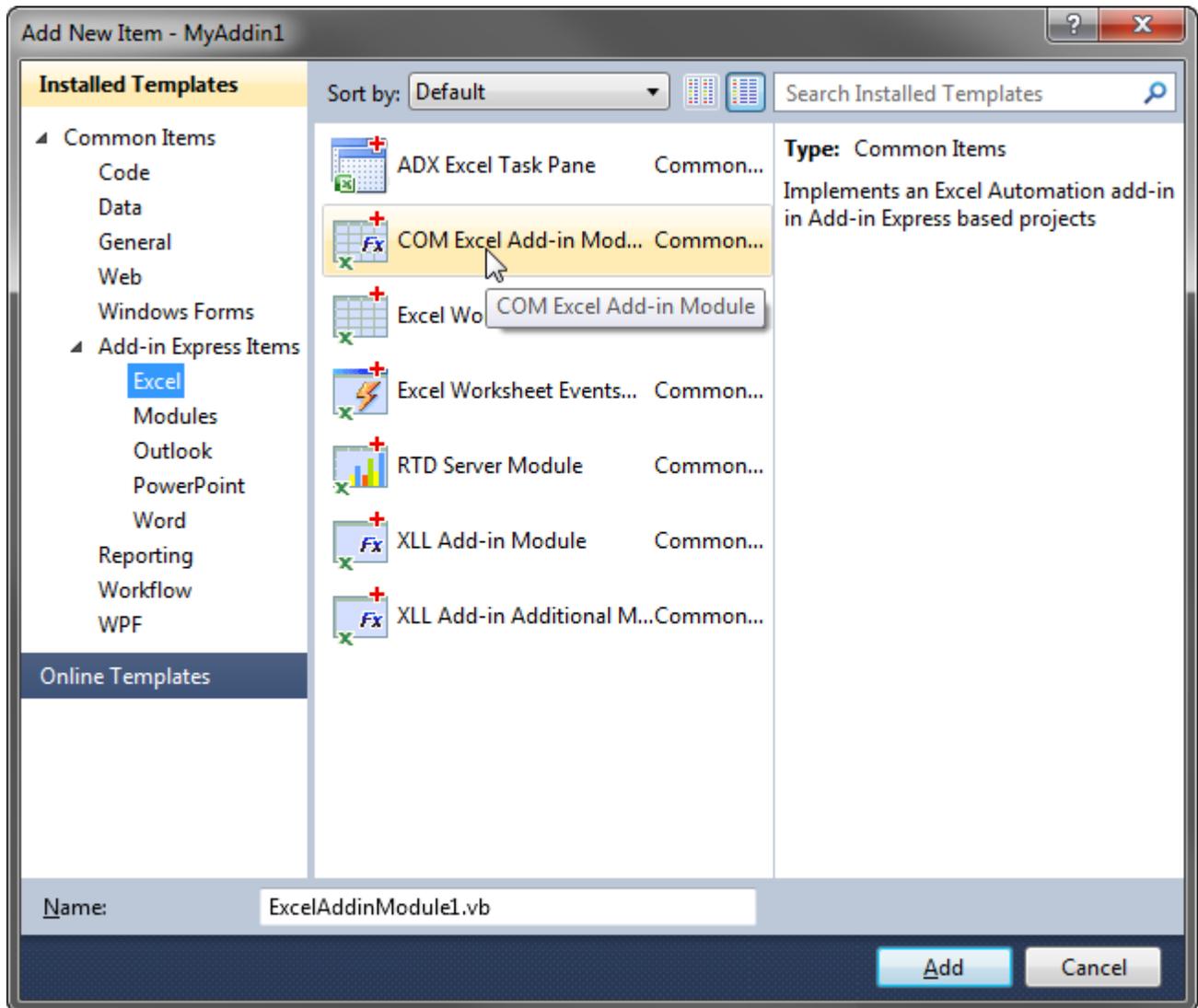
The project wizard creates and opens a new solution in the IDE.



The solution contains an only project, the COM add-in project.

## Step #2 - Adding a COM Excel Add-in Module

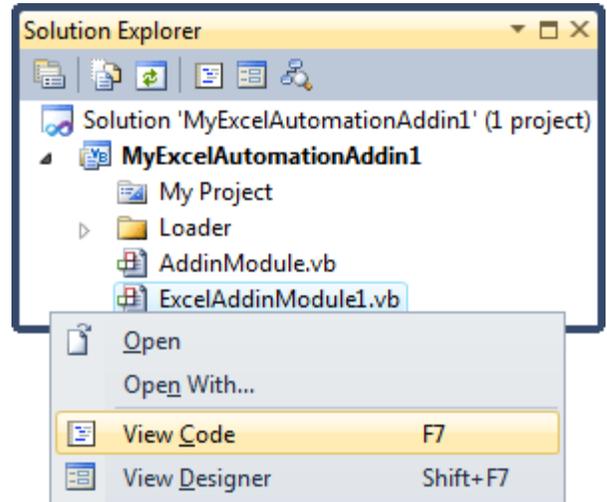
Open the *Add New Item* dialog for the COM add-in project and navigate to *Excel* below *Add-in Express Items*. In order to add Excel user-defined functions to the COM add-in, you choose the *COM Excel Add-in Module* in the *Add New Item* dialog.



Choose *COM Excel Add-in Module* and click *Add*. This adds the *ExcelAddinModule1.vb* (or *ExcelAddinModule1.cs*) file to the COM add-in project.

### Step #3 - Writing a User-Defined Function

In Solution Explorer, right-click *ExcelAddinModule.vb* (or *ExcelAddinModule.cs*) and choose *View Code* in the context menu.



Add a new public function to the class and write the code below:

```
Imports Excel = Microsoft.Office.Interop.Excel
...
Public Function MyFunc(ByVal Range As Object) As Object
    MyFunc = CType(Range, Excel.Range).Value * 1000
End Function
```

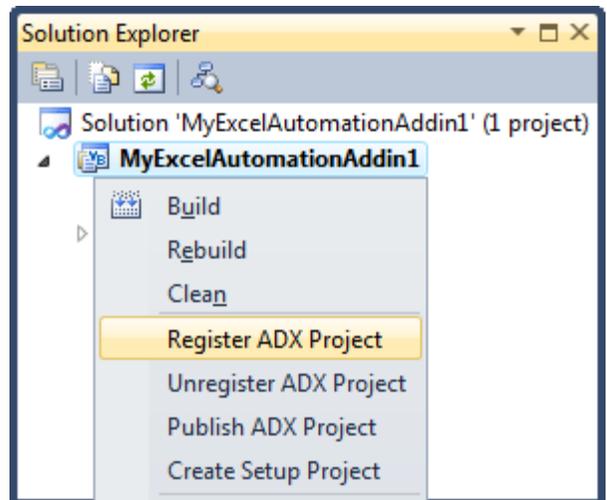
### Step #4 - Running the Add-in

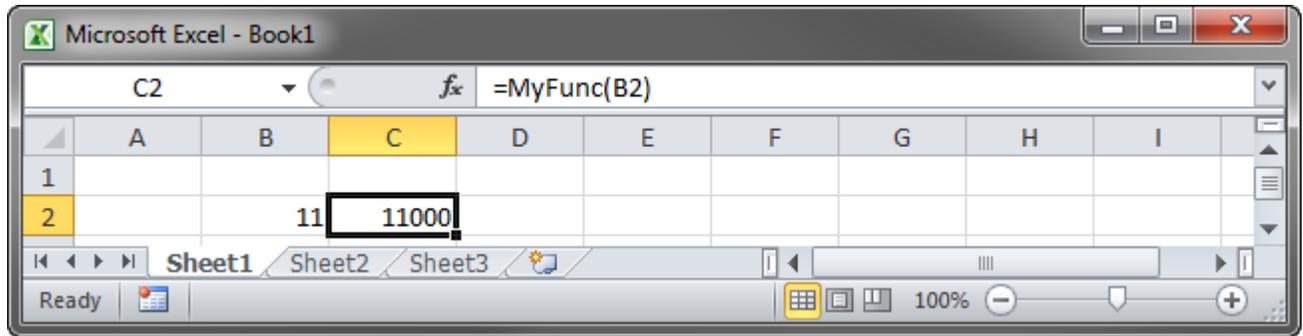
Choose *Register Add-in Express Project* in the *Build* menu, restart Excel, and check if your add-in works.

See also [If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio](#).

You can find your Excel add-in in the *Add-ins* dialog:

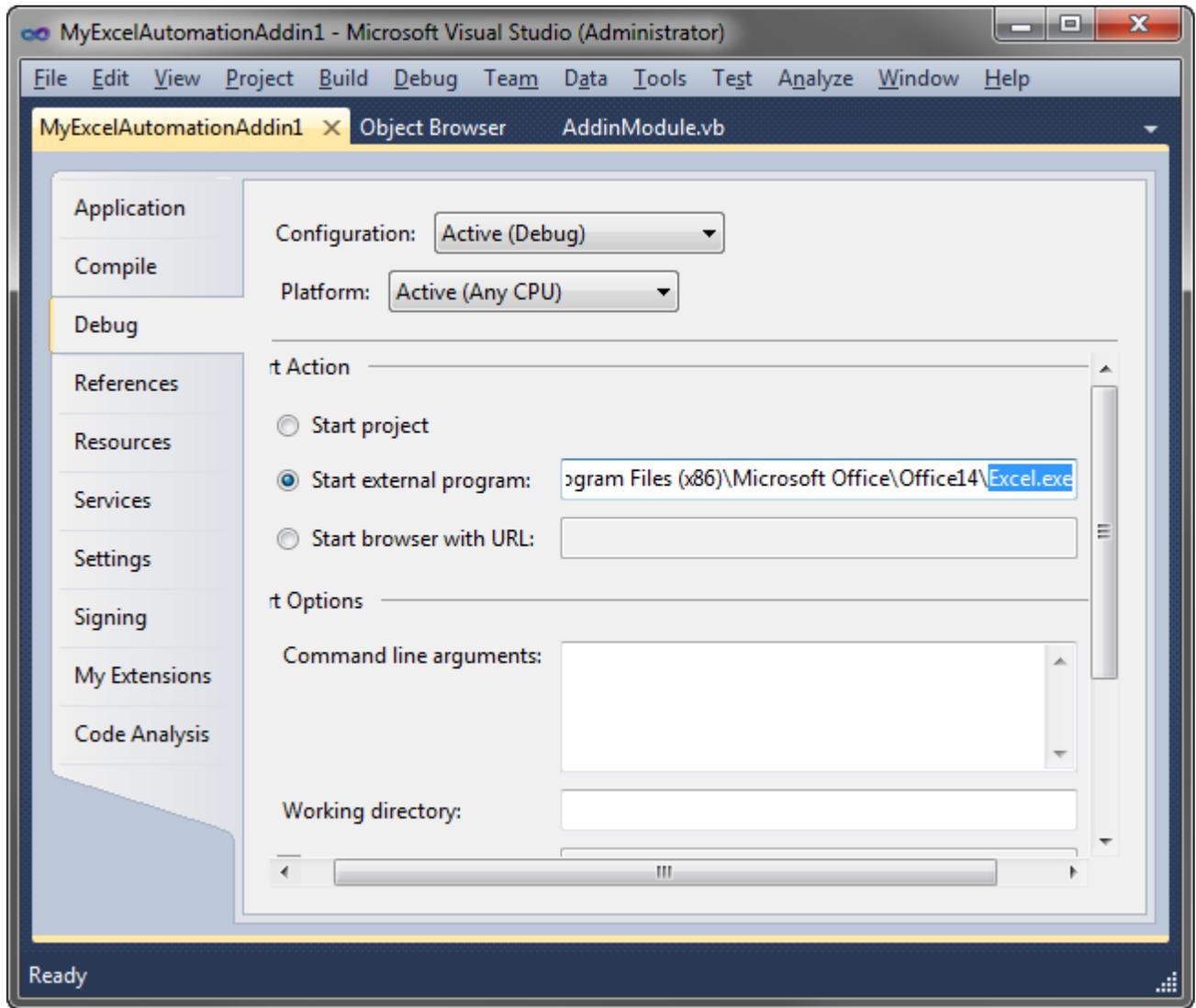
- in Excel 2000-2003, see *Tools | Add-ins*,
- in Excel 2007, see *Office Button | Excel Options | Add-ins | Manage "Excel add-ins" | Go*
- in Excel 2010, see *File | Options | Add-ins | Manage "Excel add-ins" | Go*.





## Step #5 - Debugging the Excel Automation Add-in

To debug your add-in, specify Excel as the Start Program in the Project Options window and run the project.



## Step #6 - Deploying the Add-in

The table below provides links to step-by-step instructions for deploying Excel Automation add-ins. Find background information in [Deploying Office Extensions](#).

How you install the Office extension	A per-user Excel UDF  Installs and registers for the user running the installer	A per-machine Excel UDF  Installs and registers for all users on the PC
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	N/A
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain. For details, please see the following article on our blog: <a href="#">HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link.	<a href="#">ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	N/A

## What's next?

[Here](#) you can download the project described above, both VB.NET and C# versions; the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

You may want to check the following sections under [Tips and Notes](#):

- [Development](#) – typical misunderstandings, useful tips and a **must-read** section [Releasing COM Objects](#);
- [Excel UDFs](#) – many useful articles on developing Excel user-defined functions including [What Excel UDF Type to Choose?](#)

If you develop a combination of Excel extensions, please check [HowTo: Create a COM add-in, XLL UDF and RTD server in one assembly](#).

If you develop a combination of Office extensions, check [Architecture](#).

## Your First XLL Add-in

The sample project below demonstrates how you create an XLL add-in providing a sample user-defined function allocated to a custom function category. The source code of the project – both VB.NET and C# versions – can be downloaded [here](#); the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

### A Bit of Theory

Excel user-defined functions (UDFs) are used to build custom functions in Excel for the end user to use them in formulas. This definition underlines the main restriction of an UDF: it should return a result that can be used in a formula – not an object of any given type but a number, a string, or an error value (Booleans and dates are essentially numbers). When used in an array formula, the UDF should return a properly dimensioned array of values of the types above. Excel shows the value returned by the function in the cell where the user calls the function.

There are two Excel UDF types: Excel Automation add-ins and Excel XLL add-ins. They differ in several ways described in [What Excel UDF Type to Choose?](#)

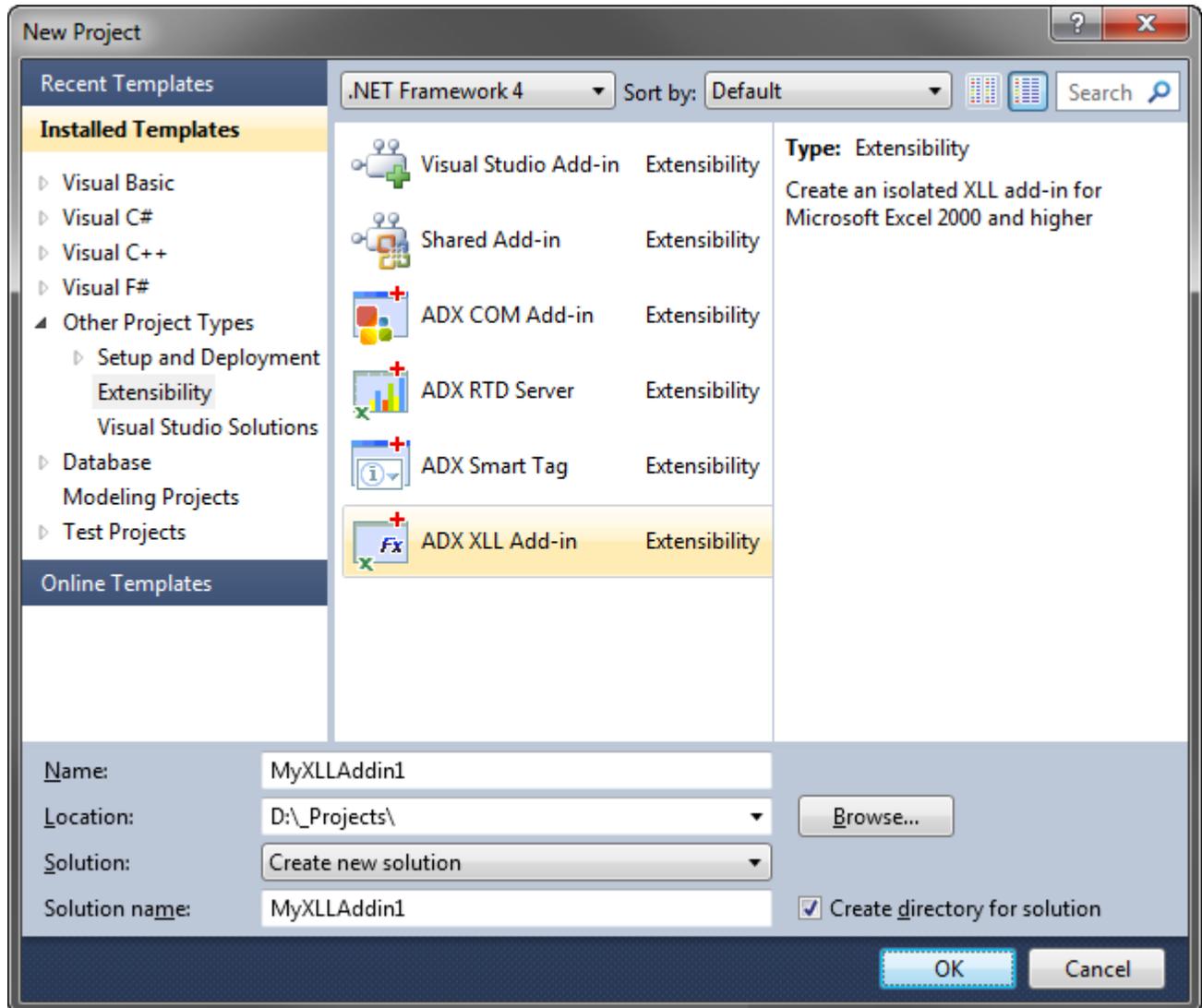
### Per-user Excel UDFs

An Excel UDF is a per-user thing that requires registering in HKCU. In other words, a UDF cannot be registered for all users on the machine. Instead, it must be registered for every user separately. See also [Registry Keys](#).

## Step #1 - Creating an XLL Add-in Project

Make sure that you have **administrative permissions** before running Visual Studio. Also, if you have Windows Vista, Windows 7, or Windows 2008, run Visual Studio via *Run as Administrator*.

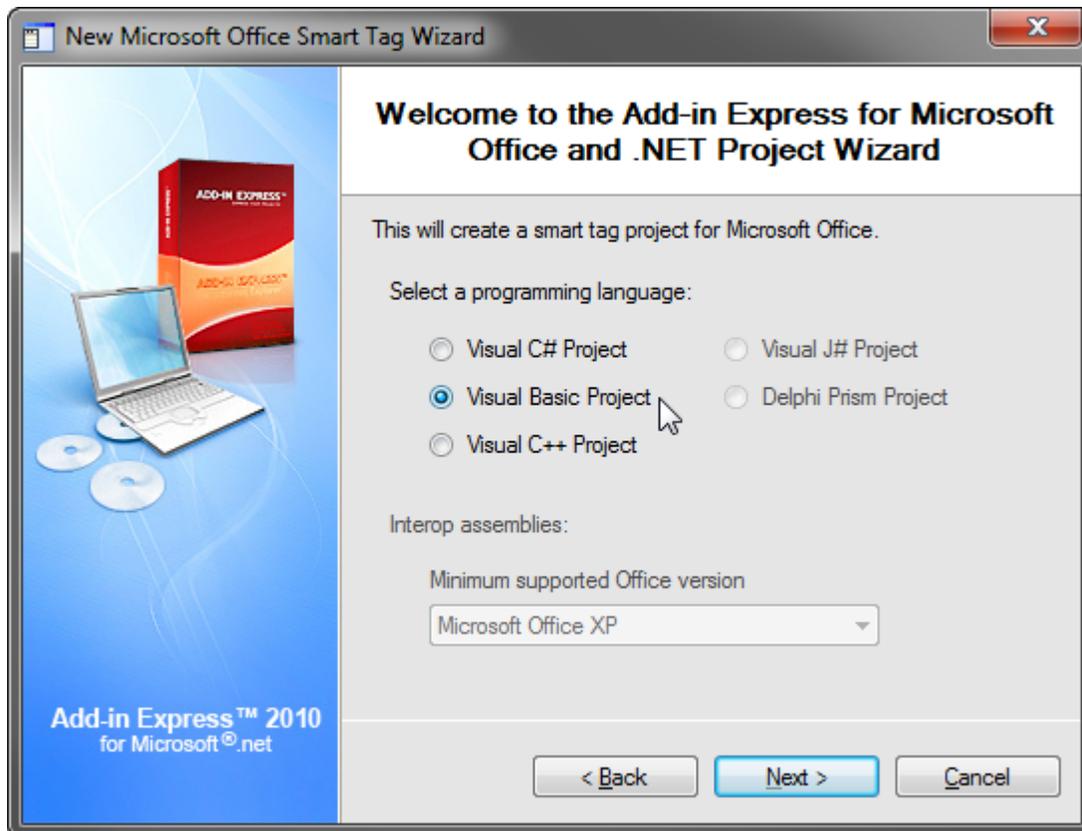
In Visual Studio, open the *New Project* dialog and navigate to the *Extensibility* folder.



Choose *Add-in Express XLL Add-in* and click *OK*.

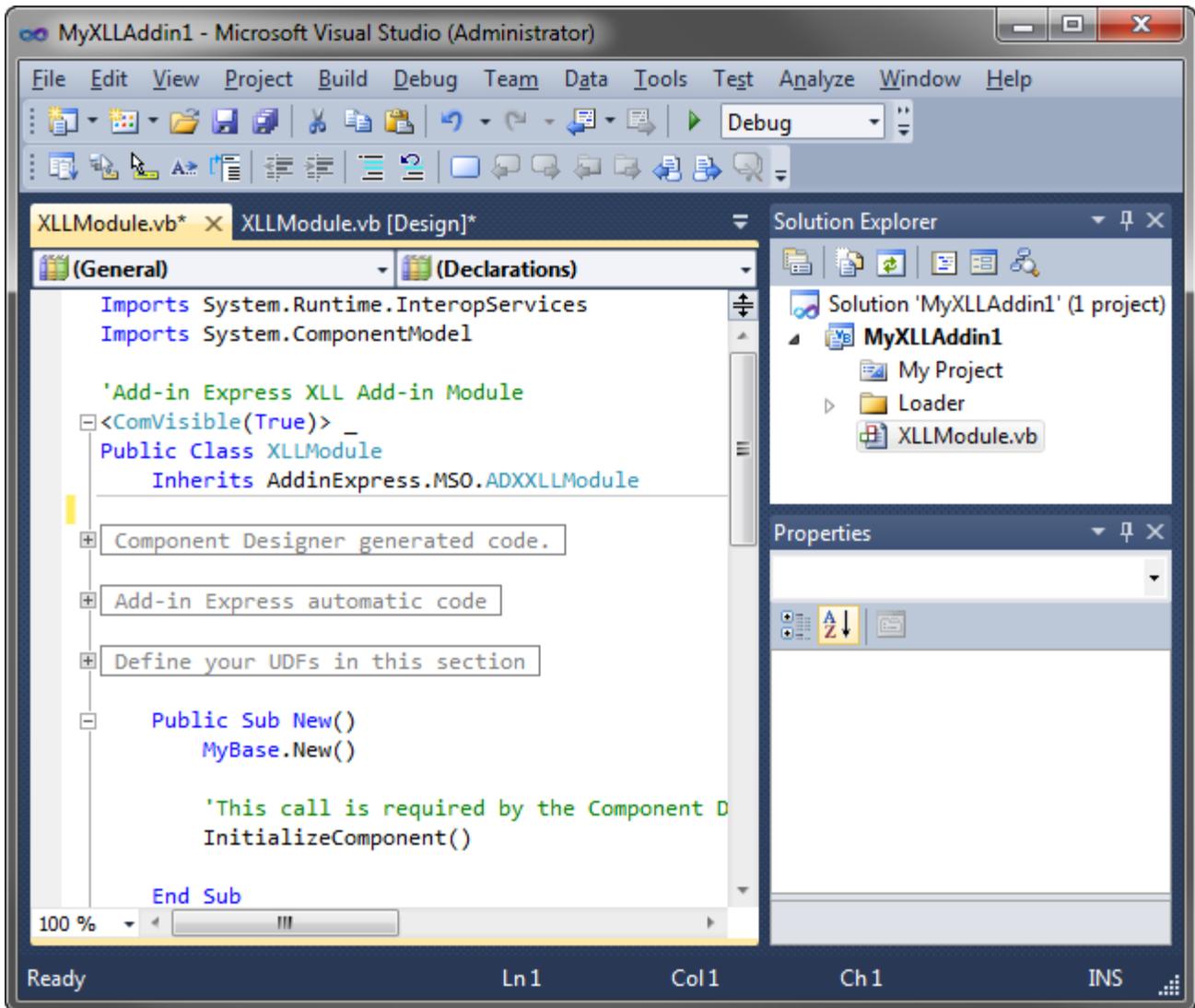
This starts the XLL Add-in project wizard.

In the first wizard window, you choose your programming language and specify the oldest Excel version your add-in needs to support (see below).



When in the window above, choose *Generate new* or specify an existing *.snk* file and click *Next*. If you don't know anything about strong names or don't have a special strong name key file, choose *Generate new*. If you are in doubt, choose *Generate new*. If, later on, you need to use a specific strong name key file, you will be able to specify its name on the *Signing* tab of your project properties; you are required to unregister your add-in project before using another strong name.

The project wizard creates and opens a new solution in the IDE.



The solution contains an only project, the XLL add-in project. The project contains the *XLLModule.vb* (or *XLLModule.cs*) file discussed in the next step.

## Step #2 - XLL Module

The *XLLModule.vb* (or *XLLModule.cs*) file is the core part of the XLL add-in project. The XLL module allows creating and configuring custom used defined functions (UDF). To review the code, in *Solution Explorer*, right-click the file and choose *View Code* in the context menu.

In the code of the module, pay attention to three points:

- the *XLLContainer* class

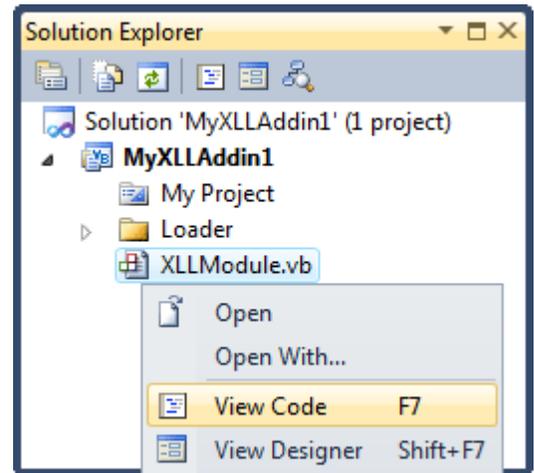
That class is the container class for your UDFs; all of them must be declared public static (Public Shared in VB.NET). An UDF must return a string, double or integer. Please see the next step for the use of this class.

- the *ExcelApp* property

This property was added by the COM add-in project wizard. You use it as an entry point to the Excel object model if this is required in your add-in.

- the *CurrentInstance* property

This property returns the current instance of the XLL module, a very useful thing when, for example, you need to access a method defined in the module from the code of another class.



## Step #3 - Creating a User-Defined Function

Add a new public Shared (static in C#) function to the *XLLContainer* class.

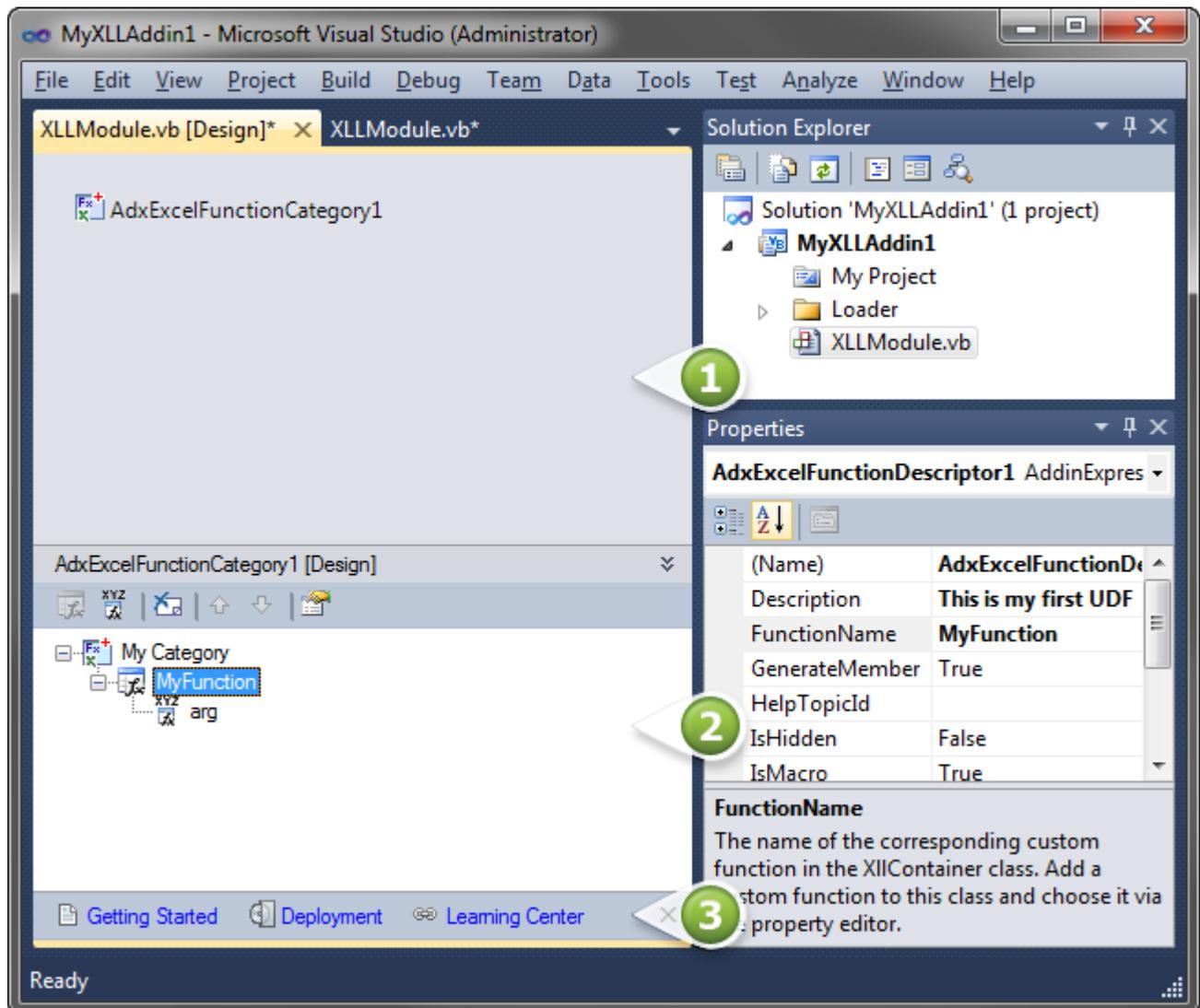
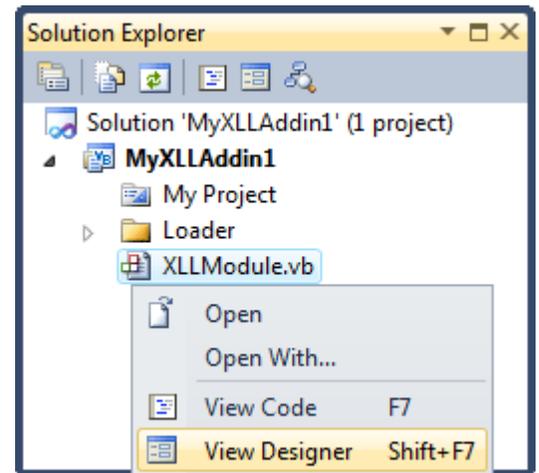
```
Public Shared Function MyFunction(ByVal arg As Object) As Object
    If TypeOf arg Is Double Then
        Dim rnd As System.Random = New System.Random(2000)
        Return rnd.NextDouble()
    Else
        If _Module.IsInFunctionWizard Then
            Return "The parameter must be numeric!"
        Else
            Return AddinExpress.MSO.ADXExcelError.xlErrorNum
        End If
    End If
End Function
```

The method above demonstrates the use of the *IsInFunctionWizard* property; it returns *True* if your UDF is called from the Insert Function wizard. In addition, it demonstrates how to return an error such as **#NUM!**

## Step #4 - Configuring UDFs

To integrate the XLL add-in in Excel, you should supply Excel with a user-friendly add-in name, function names, parameter names, help topics, etc.

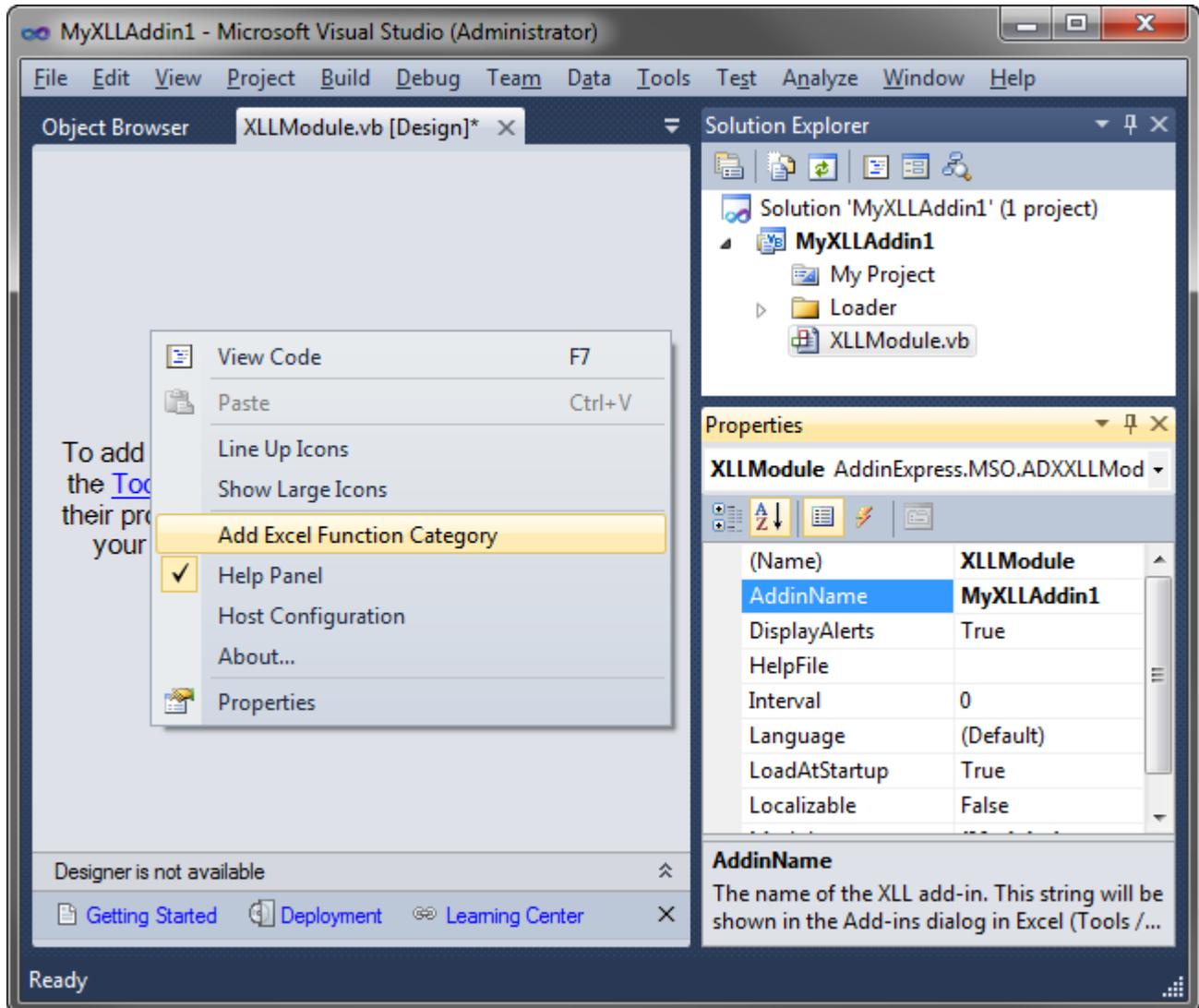
In *Solution Explorer*, right-click *XLLModule.vb* (or *XLLModule.cs*) and choose *View Designer* in the popup menu.



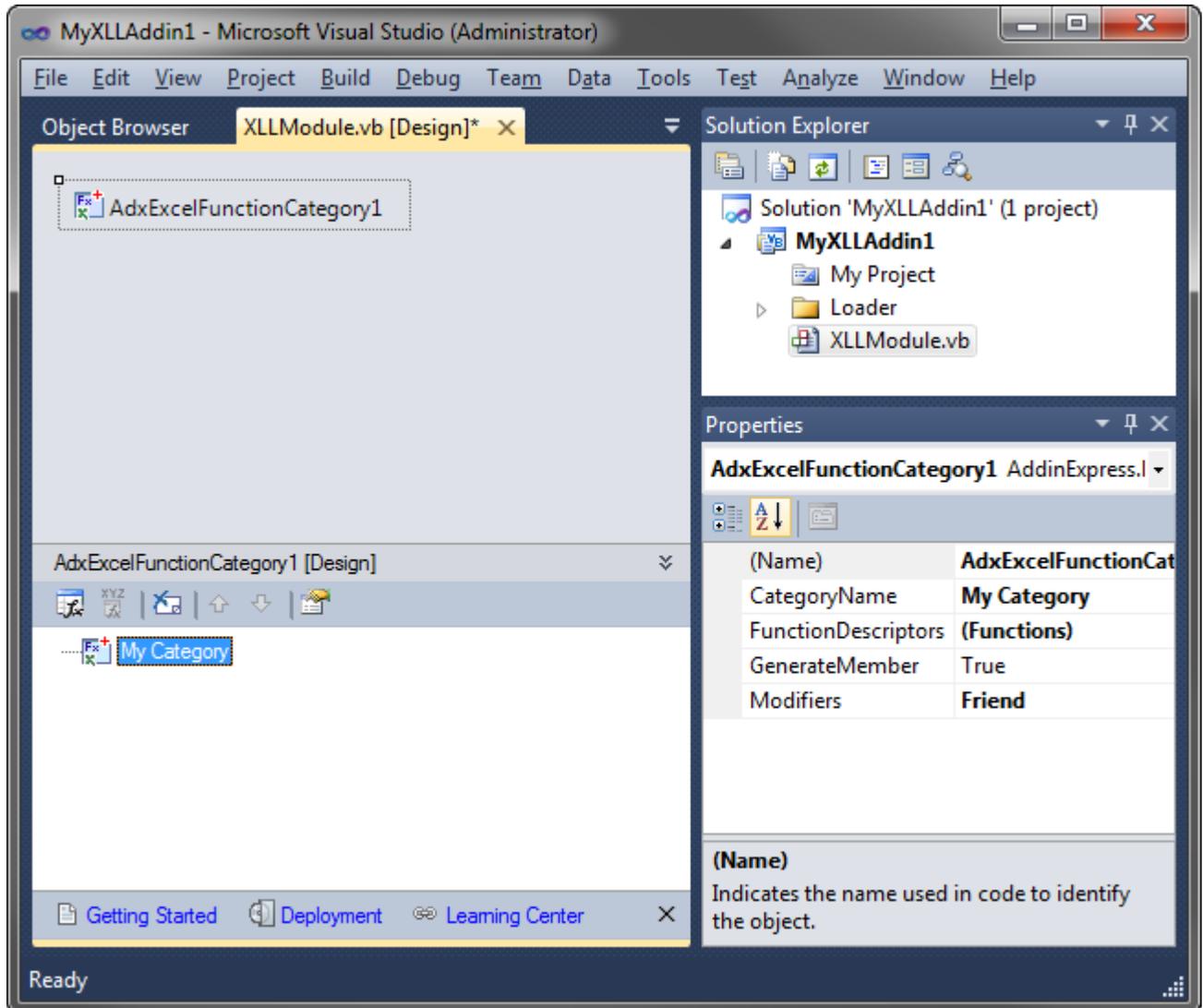
The XLL module designer provides the three areas shown in the screenshot above. They are:

- **XLL module designer** - (#1 in the screenshot above) it is a usual designer;
- **In-place designer** - (#2 in the screenshot above) if there's a visual designer for the currently selected Add-in Express component, then it is shown in this area;
- **Help panel** – see #3 in the screenshot above.

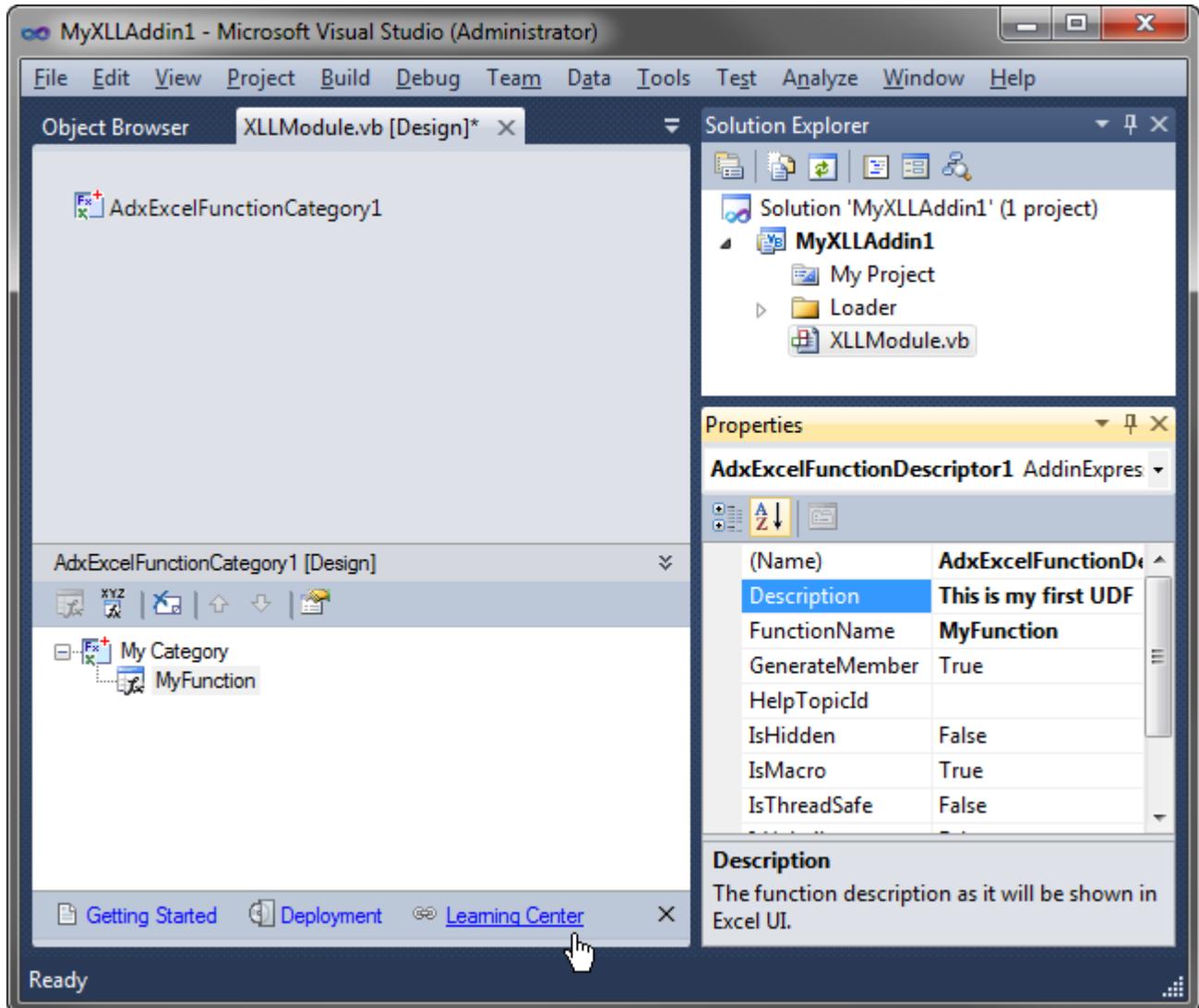
Specify the add-in name in the *Properties* window. Right-click the XLL module designer and choose *Add Excel Function Category* in the context menu.



This adds an *Excel Function Category* component onto the XLL module.



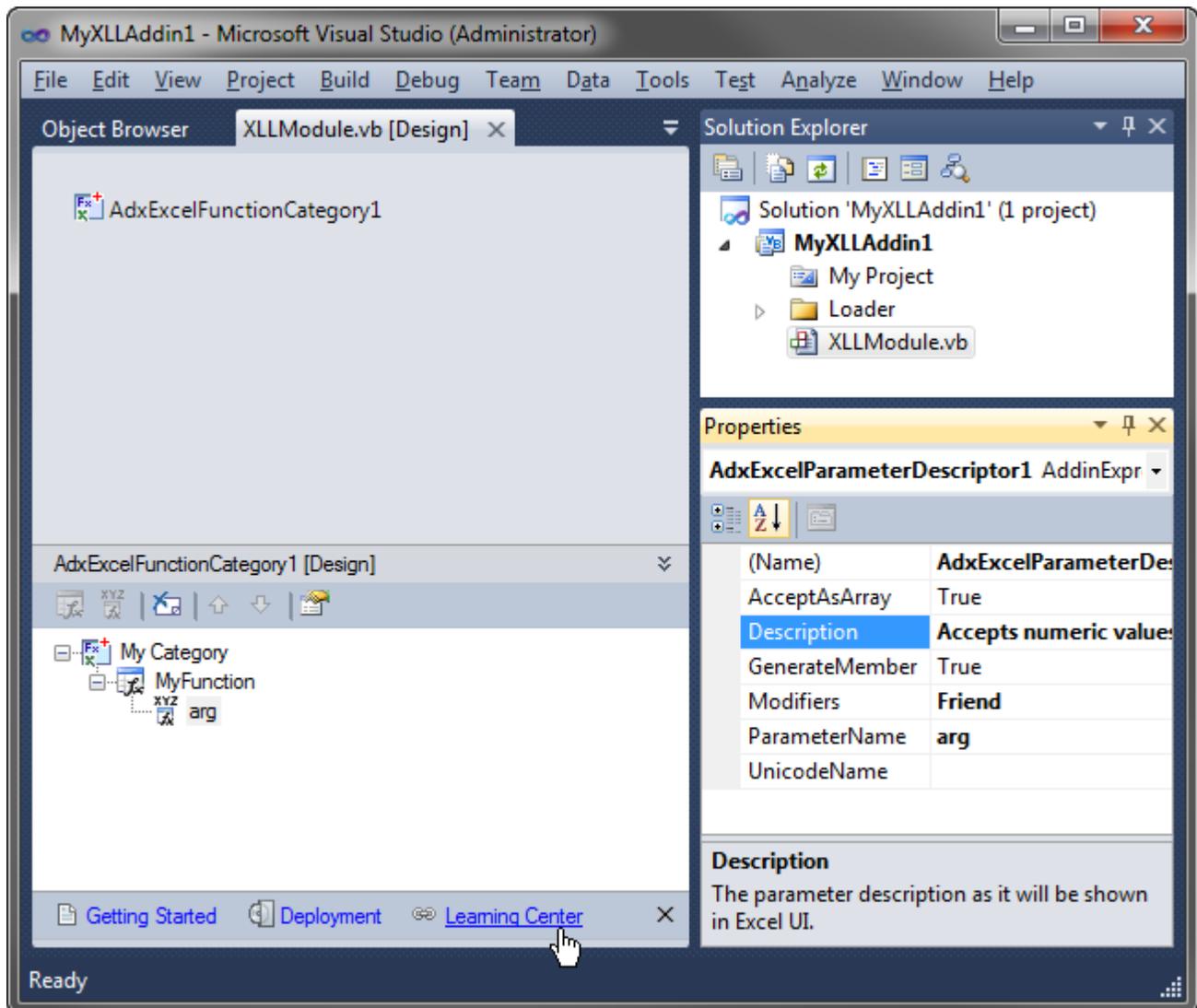
You use the toolbar provided by the in-place designer to select, move, add or remove components. In this sample, you specify properties of the Excel Function Category component as demonstrated in the screenshot above and add a new function descriptor to the category component as shown below:



In the function descriptor, you set the *FunctionName* property, which provides a combo box that allows choosing a function from the list of functions defined in the *XLLContainer* class; select the function you created in Step #3. Other properties are:

- *IsHidden* allows to hide the function from the UI;
- *IsThreadSafe* – you can mark your function as safe for multi-threaded recalculations (Excel 2007+);
- *IsVolatile* = *True* means that your function will be recalculated whenever calculation occurs in any cell(s) of the worksheet; a nonvolatile function is recalculated only when the input variables change;
- *UnicodeName* – allows specifying a language-specific function name (if the *Localizable* property of the XLL module is set to *True*).

In the same way, you describe the arguments of the function: add a parameter descriptor and select a parameter in the *ParameterName* property (see below).



Other properties are described below:

- *AcceptAsArray* = *True* means that your code will receive an array of parameters when the user passes a range to your UDF; otherwise, an instance of *ADXExcelRef* will be passed to your code.
- *UnicodeName* – allows specifying a language-specific name for the argument (if the *Localizable* property of the XLL module is set to *True*).

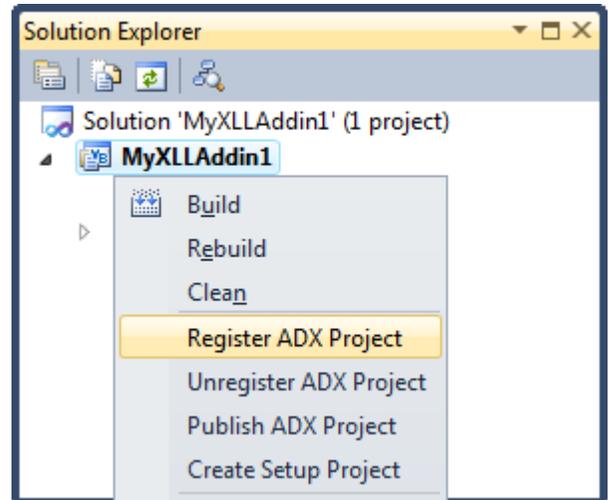
*When renaming functions and arguments, you have to reflect these changes in appropriate descriptors. In the opposite case, Excel will not receive the information required.*

## Step #5 - Running the XLL Add-in

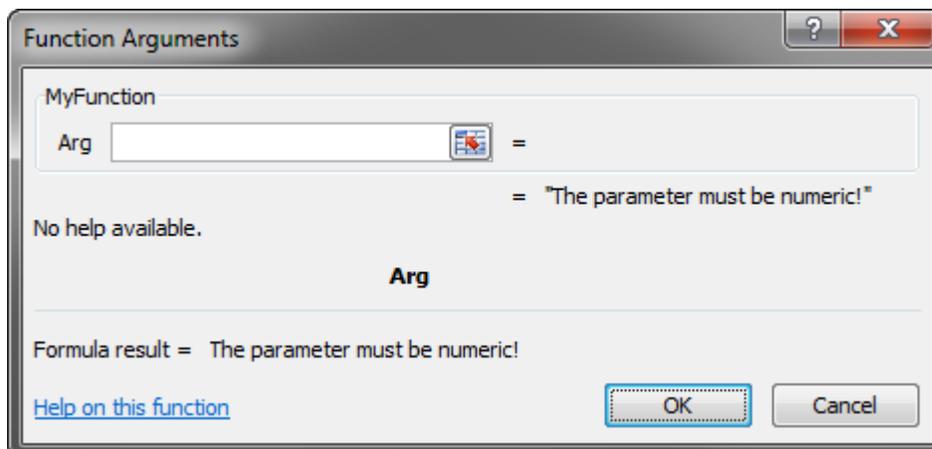
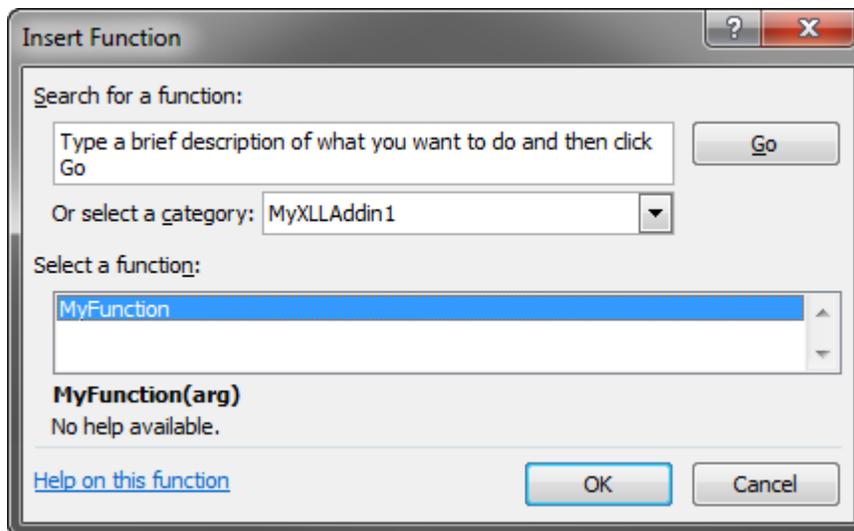
Choose *Register Add-in Express Project* in the *Build* menu, restart Excel, and check if your add-in works. See also [If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio](#).

You can find your Excel add-in in the *Add-ins* dialog:

- in Excel 2000-2003, see *Tools | Add-ins*
- in Excel 2007, see *Office Button | Excel Options | Add-ins | Manage "Excel add-ins" | Go*
- in Excel 2010, see *File | Options | Add-ins | Manage "Excel add-ins" | Go*

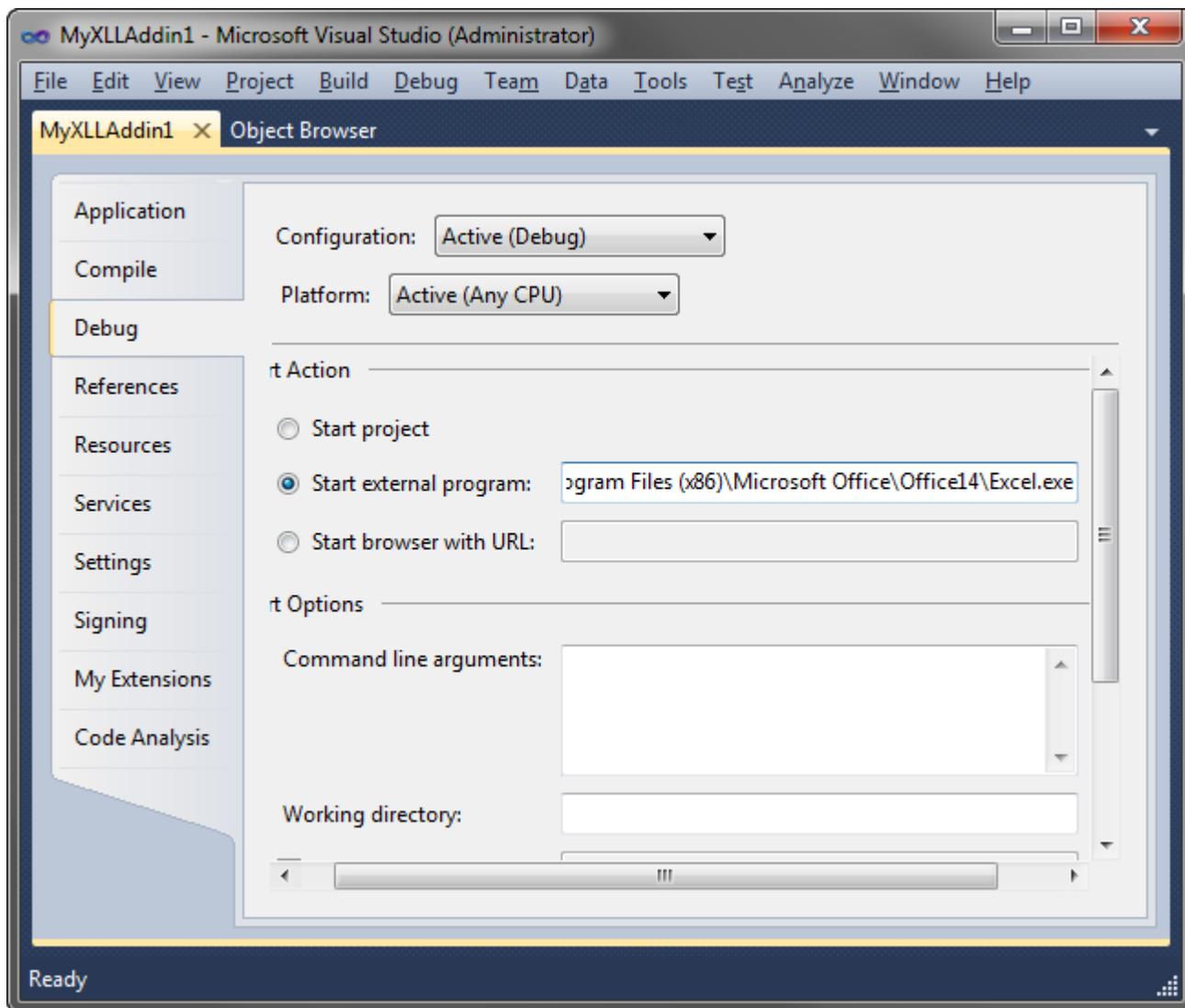


Now you can use your UDF in the *Insert Function* wizard:



## Step #6 - Debugging the XLL Add-in

In the *Project Options* window, specify the full path to `excel.exe` in *Start External Program* and run the project.



## Step #7 - Deploying the XLL Add-in

The table below provides links to step-by-step instructions for deploying XLLs. Find background information in [Deploying Office Extensions](#).

	A per-user XLL add-in	A per-machine XLL add-in
How you install the Office extension	Installs and registers for the user running the installer	Installs and registers for all users on the PC
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	N/A
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain. For details, please see the following article on our blog: <a href="#">HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link.	<a href="#">ClickOnce ClickTwice :)</a>	N/A

## What's next?

[Here](#) you can download the project described above, both VB.NET and C# versions; the download link is labeled *Add-in Express for Office and .NET sample projects*.

You may want to check the following sections under [Tips and Notes](#):

- [Development](#) – typical misunderstandings, useful tips and a **must-read** section [Releasing COM Objects](#);
- [Excel UDFs](#) – many useful articles on developing Excel user-defined functions including [What Excel UDF Type to Choose?](#)

If you develop a combination of Excel extensions, please check [HowTo: Create a COM add-in, XLL UDF and RTD server in one assembly](#).

If you develop a combination of Office extensions, check [Architecture](#).

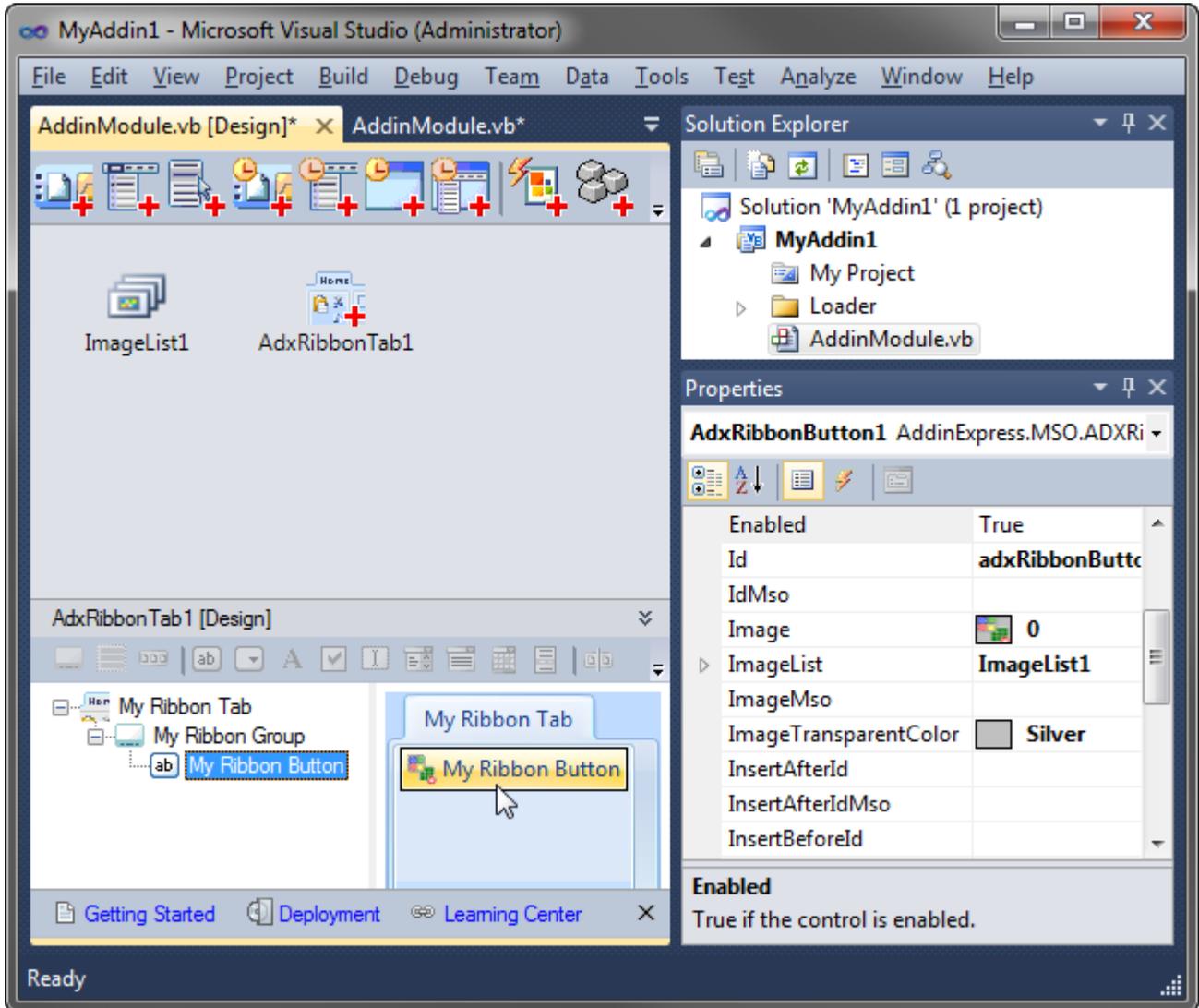
# Add-in Express Components

The components Add-in Express provides are described in these sections:

- [Ribbon UI](#) – you customize the Ribbon UI with components described in this section. Remember, the Ribbon was introduced in several Office 2007 applications and Outlook 2007 provides the Ribbon for the Inspector window only; the Explorer window in Outlook 2007 uses the CommandBar UI
- [CommandBar UI](#) – conventional toolbars live in Office 2000-2003 and some Office 2007 applications (including the Explorer window of Outlook 2007); you use these components together with the Ribbon components to create an add-in supporting all Office versions
- [Custom Task Panes in Office 2007-2010](#) – in Office 2007 Microsoft allowed you to add custom panes to Outlook, Excel, Word and PowerPoint; later on, they added Project 2010 to the list of applications supporting custom task panes.
- [Advanced Outlook Regions and Advanced Office Task Panes](#) – Add-in Express provides the technology allowing creating custom regions in Outlook 2000-2010 and panes in Excel, Word and PowerPoint 2000-2010.
- [Events](#) – these are application-level events of all Office applications, events of Outlook items and collections, as well as keyboard shortcuts
- [Outlook UI Components](#) – Outlook shortcut links and Outlook property pages (shown, say, in properties of a folder)
- [Custom Toolbar Controls](#) – using .NET controls on command bars (not available for the Ribbon UI)

## Ribbon UI

Office 2007 presented a new Ribbon user interface. Microsoft states that the interface makes it easier and quicker for users to achieve the wanted results. You extend this interface by using the XML markup that the COM add-in returns to the host application through an appropriate interface when your add-in is loaded into the host version supporting the Ribbon UI.



Add-in Express Toolbox provides some 50 Ribbon components that undertake the task of creating the markup. Also, there are 5 visual designers that allow creating the Ribbon UI of your add-in: Ribbon Tab (*ADXRibbonTab*), Ribbon Office Menu (*ADXRibbonOfficeMenu*), Quick Access Toolbar (*ADXRibbonQuickAccessToolbar*), Ribbon BackstageView (*ADXBackStageView*), and Ribbon Context Menu (*ADXRibbonContextMenu*).



In Office 2010, Microsoft abandoned the *Office Button* (introduced in Office 2007) in favor of the *File Tab* (also known as Backstage View). To provide some sort of compatibility for you, when the add-in is being loaded, *ADXRibbonOfficeMenu* maps your controls to the *File tab* **unless** you use *ADXBackStageView* components in your project; otherwise, all the controls you add to *ADXRibbonOfficeMenu* are ignored when Office 2010 loads your add-in.

Microsoft require developers to use the *StartFromScratch* parameter (see the *StartFromScratch* property of the add-in module) when customizing the *Quick Access Toolbar*.

See also [Your First Microsoft Outlook COM Add-in](#), [Your First Microsoft Office COM Add-in](#).

## How Ribbon Controls Are Created?

When your add-in is being loaded by the host application supporting the Ribbon UI, the very first event received by the add-in is the *OnRibbonBeforeCreate* event of the add-in module (in a pre-Ribbon Office application, the very first event is *OnAddinInitialize*). This is the only event in which you can add/remove/modify the Ribbon components onto/from/on the add-in module.

Then Add-in Express generates the XML markup reflecting the settings of the Ribbon components and raises the *OnRibbonBeforeLoad* event. In that event, you can modify the generated markup, say, by adding XML tags generating extra Ribbon controls.

Finally, the markup is passed to Office and the add-in module fires the *OnRibbonLoaded* event. In the event parameters, you get an object of the *AddinExpress.MSO.IRibbonUI* type that allows invalidating a Ribbon control; you call the corresponding methods when you need the Ribbon to re-draw the control. Also, in Office 2010 only, you can call a method activating a Ribbon tab.

Remember, the Ribbon designers perform the XML-schema validation automatically, so from time to time you may run into the situation when you cannot add a control to some level. It is a restriction of the Ribbon XML-schema.

Still, we recommend turning on the Ribbon XML validation mechanism through the UI of the host application of your add-in; you need to look for a checkbox named "*Show add-in user interface errors*".

## Referring to Built-in Ribbon Controls

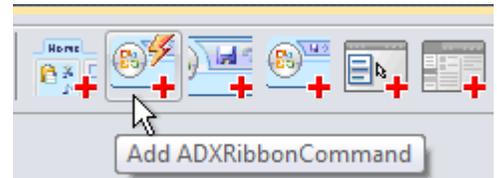
All built-in Ribbon controls are identified by their IDs. While the ID of a command bar control is an integer, the ID of a built-in Ribbon control is a string. IDs of built-in Ribbon controls can be downloaded on the Microsoft web site, for Office 2007, see [here](#); for Office 2010, see [this](#) page. The download installs Excel files; the *Control Name* column of each contains the IDs of **almost** all built-in Ribbon controls for the corresponding Ribbon.

Add-in Express Ribbon components provide the *IdMso* property; if you leave it empty the component will create a custom Ribbon control. To refer to a built-in Ribbon control, you set the *IdMso* property of the component to

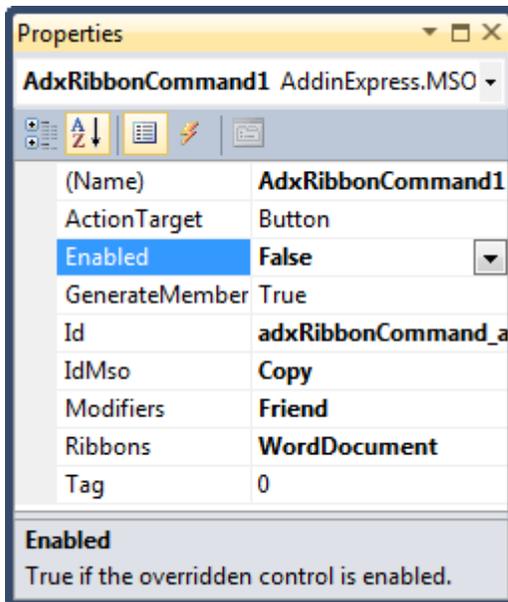
the ID of the built-in Ribbon control. For instance, you can add a custom Ribbon group to a built-in tab. To do this, you add a Ribbon tab component onto the add-in module and set its *IdMso* to the ID of the required built-in Ribbon tab. Then you add your custom group to the tab and populate it with controls. Note that the Ribbon does not allow adding a custom control to a built-in Ribbon group.

## Intercepting Built-in Ribbon Controls

You use the *Ribbon Command* (*ADXRibbonCommand*) component to override the default action of a built-in Ribbon control. Note that the Ribbon allows intercepting only buttons, toggle buttons and check boxes; see the *ActionTarget* property of the component. You specify the ID of a built-in Ribbon control to be intercepted in the *IdMso* property of the component. To get such an ID, see [Referring to Built-in Ribbon Controls](#).



Another use of the component is demonstrated by the screenshot below; this is how you disable the *Copy* command in Word 2007-2010:



## Positioning Ribbon Controls

Every Ribbon component provides the *InsertBeforeId*, *InsertBeforeIdMso* and *InsertAfterId*, *InsertAfterIdMso* properties. You use the *InsertBeforeId* and *InsertAfterId* properties to position the control among other controls created by your add-in, just specify the *Id* of the corresponding Ribbon components in any of these properties. The *InsertBeforeIdMso* and *InsertAfterIdMso* properties allow positioning the control among built-in Ribbon controls (see also [Referring to Built-in Ribbon Controls](#)).

## Creating Ribbon Controls at Run-time

You cannot create Ribbon controls at run-time because Ribbon is a static thing from birth; but see [How Ribbon Controls Are Created?](#) The only control providing any dynamism is *Dynamic Menu*; if the *ADXRibbonMenu.Dynamic* property is set to *True* at design-time, the component will generate the *OnCreate* event allowing creating menu items at run-time. For other control types, you can only imitate that dynamism by setting the *Visible* property of a Ribbon control.

## Properties and Events of the Ribbon Components

Add-in Express Ribbon components implement two schemas of refreshing Ribbon controls.

The simple schema allows you to change a property of the Ribbon component and the component will supply it to the Ribbon whenever it requests that property. This mechanism is an ideal when you need to display static or almost static things such as a button caption that doesn't change or changes across all windows showing the button, say in Outlook inspectors or Word documents. This works because Add-in Express supplies the same property value whenever the Ribbon invokes a corresponding callback function.

However, if you need to have a full control over the Ribbon UI, say, when you need to show different captions of a Ribbon button in different Inspector windows or Word documents, you can use the *PropertyChanging* event provided by all Ribbon components. That event occurs when the Ribbon expects that you can supply a new value for a property of the Ribbon control. The event allows you to learn the current context, i.e. the current window showing your Ribbon controls, such as *Outlook.Inspector*, *Word.Document*, etc. It also allows you to get the property being changed and its current value. Finally, you can change that value as required.

## Sharing Ribbon Controls across Multiple Add-ins

First off, you assign the same string value to the *AddinModule.Namespace* property of every add-in that will share your Ribbon controls. This makes Add-in Express add two *xmlns* attributes to the *customUI* tag in the resulting XML markup:

- *xmlns:default="%ProgId of your add-in, see the ProgID attribute of the AddinModule class%",*
- *xmlns:shared="%the value of the AddinModule.Namespace property%".*

Originally, all Ribbon controls are located in the default namespace (*id="%Ribbon control's id%"* or *idQ="default:%Ribbon control's id%"*) and you have full control over them via the callbacks provided by Add-in Express. When you specify the *Namespace* property, Add-in Express changes the markup to use *idQ's* instead of *id's*.

Then, in all add-ins that are to share a Ribbon control, for the control with the same *Id* (you can change the *Id's* to match), you set the *Shared* property to *true*. For the Ribbon control whose *Shared* property is *true*, Add-in Express changes its *idQ* to use the shared namespace (*idQ="shared:%Ribbon control's id%"*) instead of the default one. Also, for such Ribbon controls, Add-in Express cuts out all callbacks and replaces

them with "static" versions of the attributes. Say, `setVisible="setVisible_CallBack"` will be replaced with `visible="%value%"`.

The shareable Ribbon controls are the following Ribbon container controls:

- Ribbon Tab - `ADXRibbonTab`
- Ribbon Box - `ADXRibbonBox`
- Ribbon Group - `ADXRibbonGroup`
- Ribbon Button Group - `ADXRibbonButtonGroup`

When referring to a shared Ribbon control in the `BeforeId` and `AfterId` properties of another Ribbon control, you use the shared controls' `idQ: %namespace abbreviation% + ":" + %control id%`. The abbreviations of these namespaces are "default" and "shared" string values.

Say, when creating a shared tab, containing a private group with a button (private again), the resulting XML markup, which you can get in the `OnRibbonBeforeLoad` event of the add-in module, looks as follows:

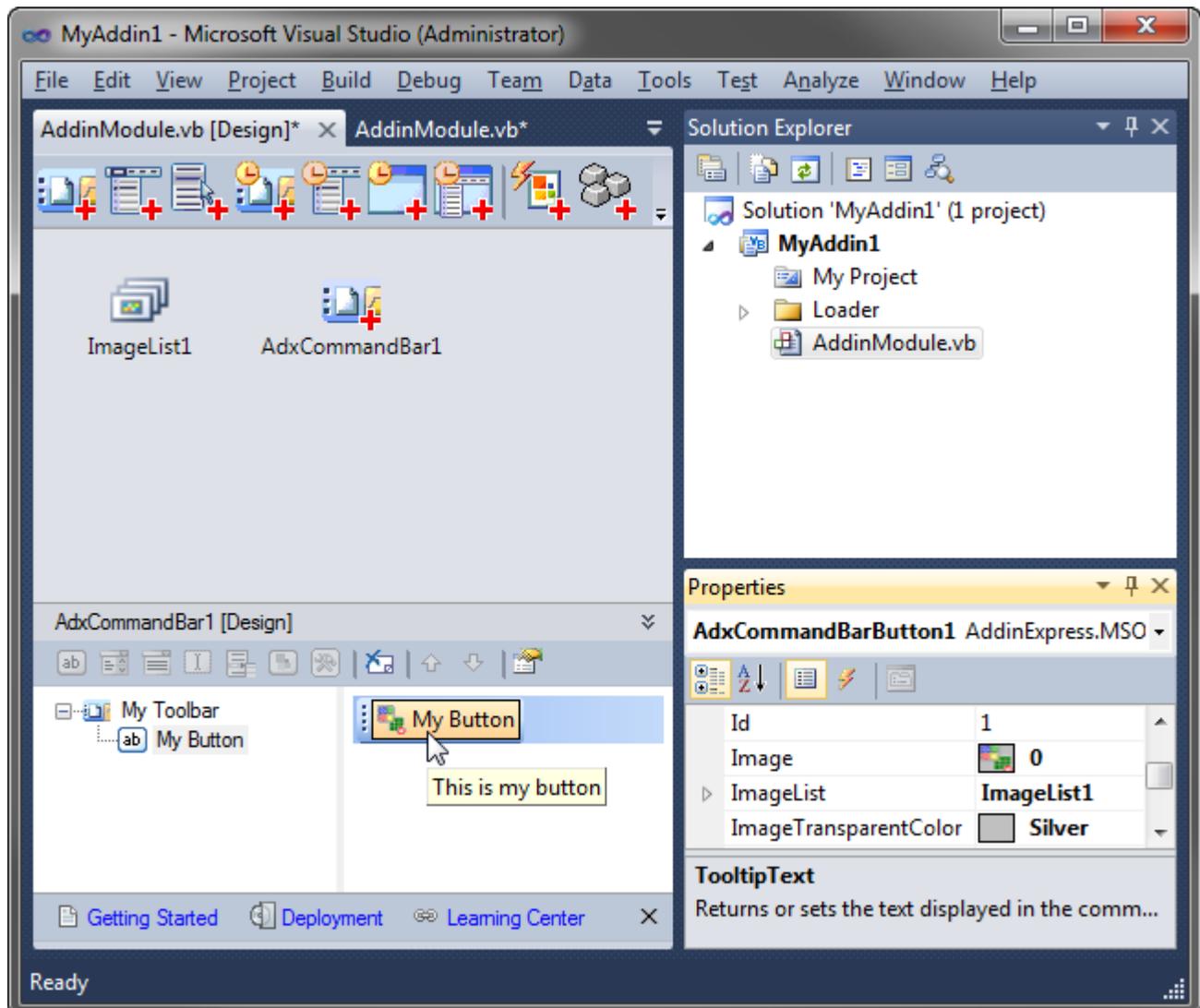
```
<customUI xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/2006/01/customui"
  xmlns:default="MyOutlookAddin1.AddinModule"
  xmlns:shared="MyNameSpace" [callbacks omitted]>
  <ribbon>
    <tabs>
      <tab idQ=" shared:adxRibbonTab1" visible="true" label="My Tab">
        <group idQ="default:adxRibbonGroup1" [callbacks omitted]>
          <button idQ="default:adxRibbonButton1" [callbacks omitted]/>
        </group>
      </tab>
    </tabs>
  </ribbon>
</customUI>
```

## CommandBar UI

Command bar is a common term for traditional toolbars, menus, and context menus. This section describes components for creating the UI of your add-in in Office 2000-2003 and in non-Ribboned applications of Office 2007: Outlook 2007 (Explorer windows only), Publisher 2007, Visio 2007, Project 2007, and InfoPath 2007.

In all other applications, the command bar UI has been superseded by the new Ribbon user interface. Nevertheless, all command bars and controls are still available in those Office applications and you may want to use this fact in your code. Also, custom command bar controls created by your add-in will be shown on the *Add-ins* tab in the Ribbon UI but the best way is to support both Command Bar and Ribbon user interfaces in your add-in. To do this, you need to add both command bar and ribbon components onto the add-in module.

The command bar UI of your add-in includes custom and built-in command bars as well as custom and built-in command bar controls.



Add-in Express provides toolbar, main menu, and context menu components that allow tuning up targeted command bars at design-time. There are also Outlook-specific versions of toolbar and main menu components. Every such component provides an in-place visual designer. For instance, the screenshot below shows a visual designer for the toolbar component that creates a custom toolbar with a button.

*To create toolbars and menus in Outlook, you need to use Outlook-specific versions of command bar components. See [Outlook Toolbars and Main Menus](#).*

Using visual designers, you populate your command bars with controls and set up their properties at design-time. At run-time, you use the *Controls* collection provided by every command bar component. Every control (built-in and custom) added to this collection will be added to the corresponding toolbar at your add-in startup. See also [How Command Bars and Their Controls Are Created and Removed?](#)

## Toolbar

To add a toolbar to the host application, use the *Add ADXCommandBar* command available in the Add-in Express Toolbox. It adds an *ADXCommandBar* component onto the module. The most important property of the component is *CommandBarName*. If its value is not equal to the name of any built-in command bar of the host application, then you are creating a new command bar. If its value is equal to any built-in command bar of the host application, then you are connecting to a built-in command bar. To find out the built-in command bar names, use our free [Built-in Controls Scanner](#) utility.



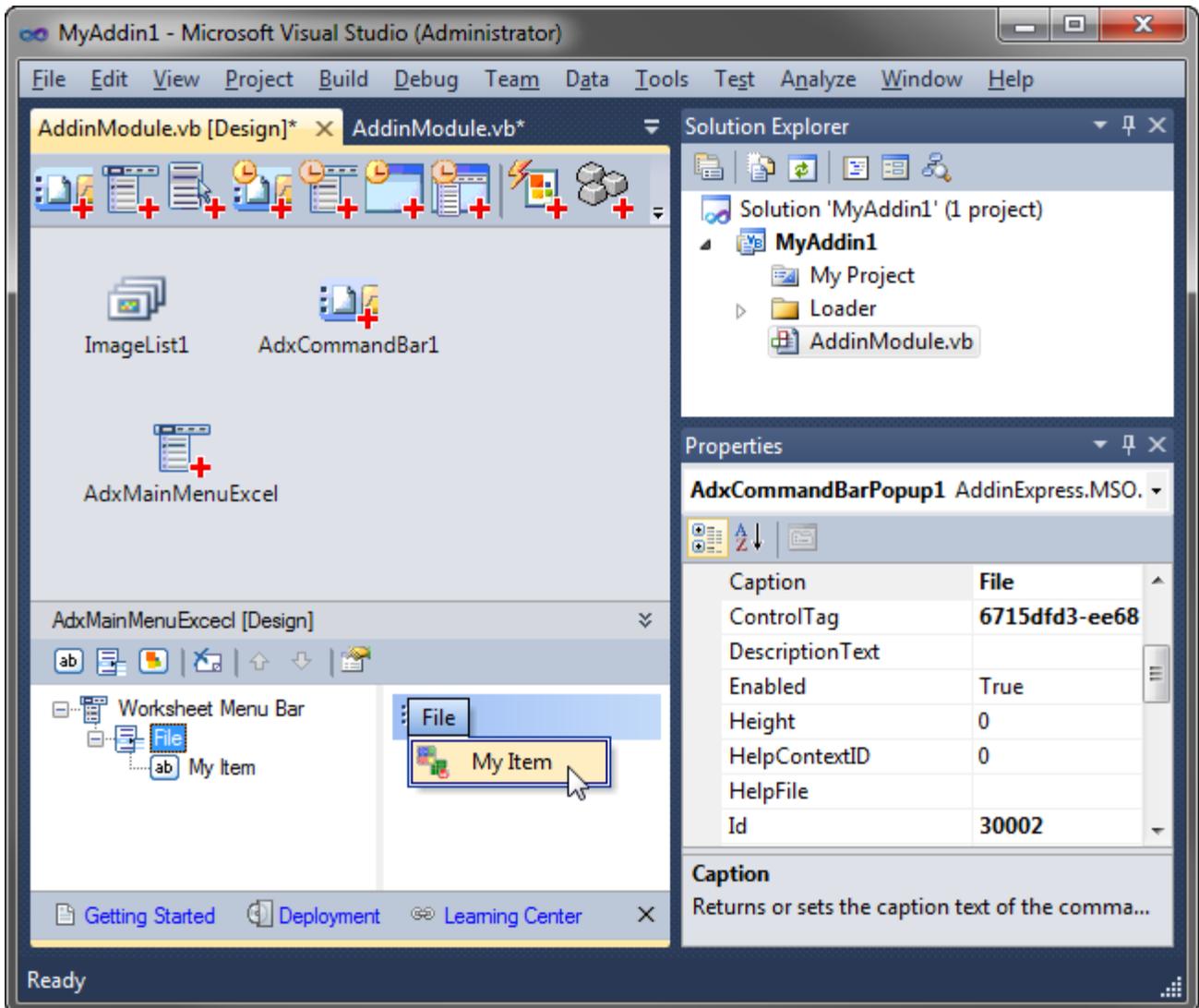
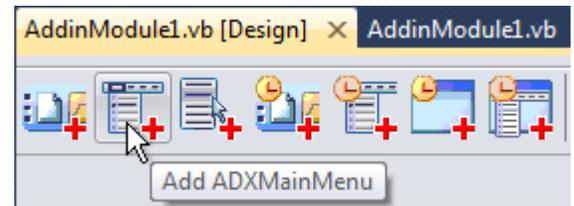
To position a toolbar, use the *Position* property that allows docking the toolbar to the top, right, bottom, or left edges of the host application window. You can also leave your toolbar floating. For a fine positioning, you use the *Left*, *Top*, and *RowIndex* properties. To show a pre-2007 toolbar in the *Add-ins* tab in Office 2007-2010, set the *UseForRibbon* property of the corresponding command bar component to *true*.

Pay attention to the *SupportedApps* property. You use it to specify if the command bar will appear in some or all host applications supported by the add-in. Using several command bar components with different values in their *SupportedApps* properties is useful when creating toolbars for Outlook and Word (see below). Unregister your add-in before you change the value of the *SupportedApps* property.

To speed up add-in loading when connecting to an existing command bar, set the *Temporary* property to *False*. To make the host application remove the command bar when the host application quits, set the *Temporary* property to *True*. However, this is the general rule only. If your add-in supports Outlook or Word, see [How Command Bars and Their Controls Are Created and Removed?](#) You need to unregister the add-in before changing the value of this property.

## Main Menu

By using the *Add Main Menu* command of the Add-in Express Toolbox, you add an *ADXMainMenu*, which is intended for customizing the main menu in an Office application, which you specify in the *SupportedApp* property of the component.

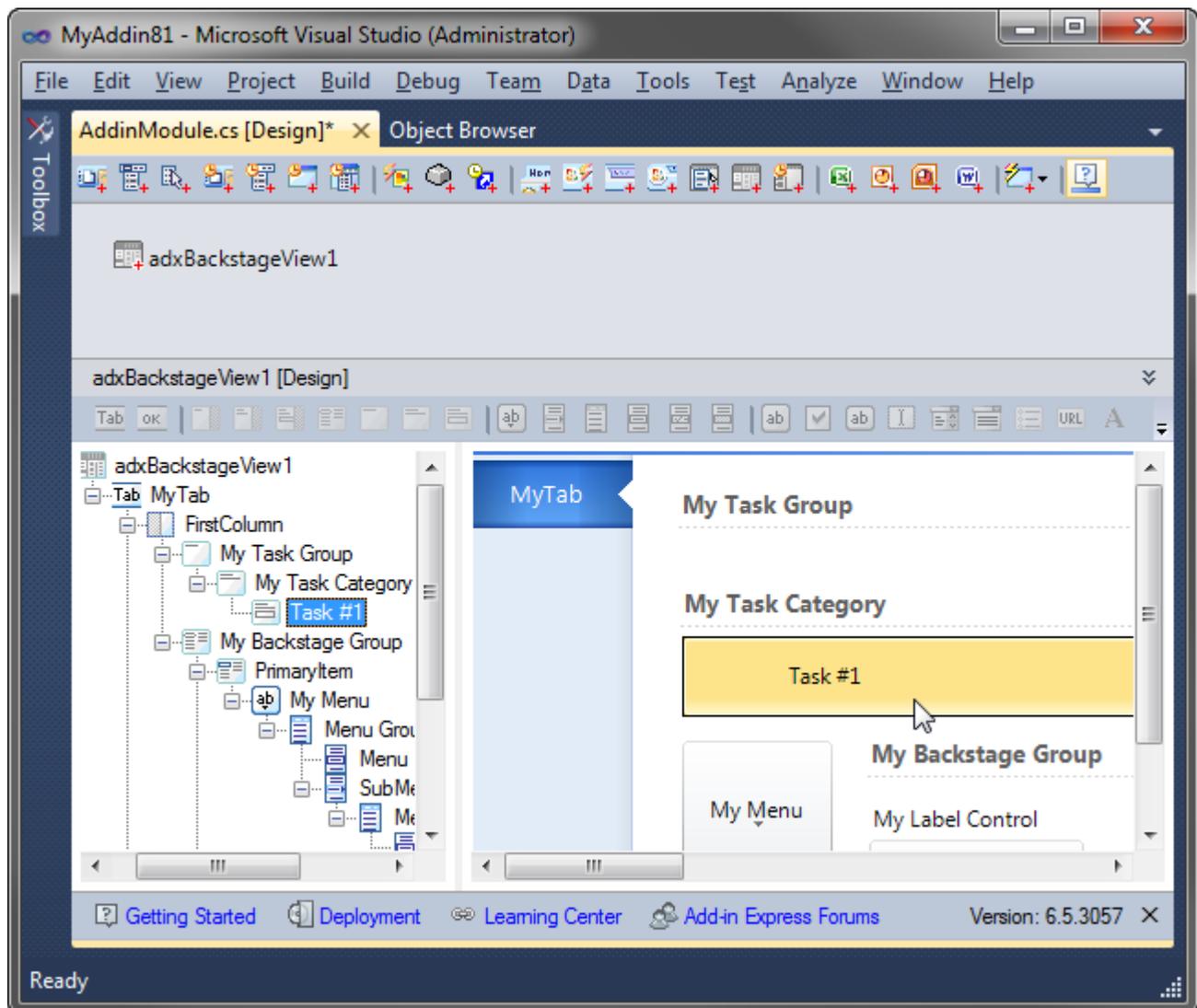


To add a custom top-level menu item, just add a popup control to the command bar. Then you can populate it with other controls. Note, however, that for all menu components, controls can be buttons and pop-ups only.

To add a custom button to a built-in top-level menu item, you specify the ID of the top-level menu item in the *Id* property of the popup control. For instance, the ID of the *File* menu item (which is a popup control, in fact) in all Office applications is *30002*. Find more details about IDs of command bar controls in [Connecting to Existing CommandBar Controls](#).

In main applications of Office 2007, they replaced the command system with the Ribbon UI. Therefore, instead of adding custom items to the main menu, you need to add them to a custom or built-in Ribbon tab. Also, you can add custom items to the menu of the *Office Button* in Office 2007.

In Office 2010, they abandoned the Office button in favor of the *File Tab*, also known as Backstage View. Add-in Express provides components allowing customizing both the *File Tab* and the Ribbon *Office Menu*, see [Step #11 – Customizing the Ribbon User Interface](#) in [Your First Microsoft Office COM Add-in](#). Note, if you customize the Office Button menu only, Add-in Express will map your controls to the Backstage View when the add-in is run in Office 2010. If, however, both *Office Button* menu and *File tab* are customized at the same time, Add-in Express ignores custom controls you add to the *Office Button* menu.



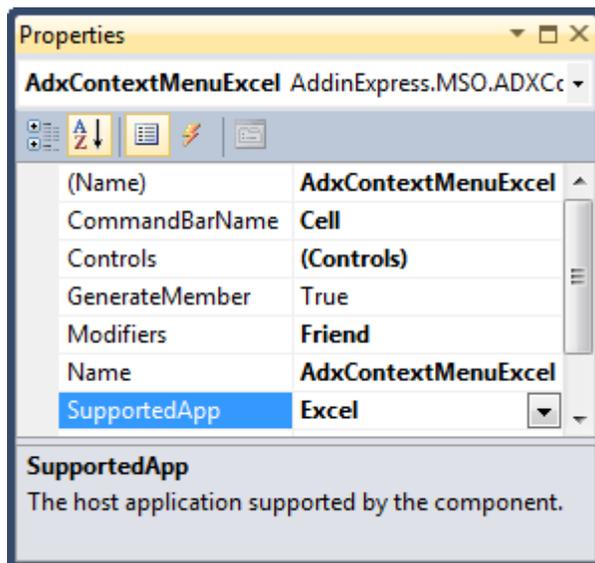
## Context Menu

In Office 2000-2007, context menus are command bars and they can be customized in the same way as any other command bar. In Office 2010, they allow us to customize context menus via the Ribbon XML.

Accordingly, Add-in Express provides two components: a commandbar-based (*ADXContextMenu*) and Ribbon-based (*ADXRibbonContextMenu*).

The PowerPoint development team explicitly [states](#) that PowerPoint 2007 doesn't support customizing context menus with command bar controls. However, some context menus in PowerPoint 2007 are still customizable in this way.

The *Add ADXContextMenu* command of the Add-in Express Toolbox adds an *ADXContextMenu*, which allows adding a custom command bar control to any context menu available in all Office 2000-2007 applications **except for Outlook 2000**. The component allows connecting to a single context menu of a single host application; to customize several context menus, add an appropriate number of context menu components. Like for the *ADXMainMenu* component, you must specify the *SupportedApp* property. To specify the context menu you want to connect to, just choose the name of the context menu in the *CommandBarName* combo.



Please note that the context menu names for this property were taken from Office 2007, the last Office version that introduced **new** commandbar-based context menus. That is, it is possible that the targeted context menu is not available in a pre-2007 Office version.

In Office 2010 and higher, you can customize both commandbar-based and Ribbon-based context menus. See [Step #9 – Customizing Outlook Context Menus](#) and [Step #8 – Customizing Context Menus](#).

## Outlook Toolbars and Main Menus

While the look-n-feel of all Office toolbars is the same, Outlook toolbars differ from toolbars of other Office applications. They are different for the two main Outlook window types – for Outlook Explorer and Outlook Inspector windows. Accordingly, Add-in Express provides you with Outlook-specific command bar components that work correctly in multiple Explorer and Inspector windows scenarios: *ADX01ExplorerCommandBar* and

*ADXOlInspectorCommandBar*. In the same way, Add-in Express provides Outlook-specific versions of the Main Menu component: *ADXOlExplorerMainMenu* and *ADXOlInspectorMainMenu*.

All of the components above provide the *FolderName*, *FolderNames*, and *ItemTypes* properties that add context-sensitive features to the command bar. For instance, you can choose your toolbar to show up for e-mails only. To get this, just check the correct checkbox in the *ItemTypes* property editor.

## Connecting to Existing Command Bars

In Office, all command bars are identified by their names. Specifying the name of a toolbar in the *ADXCommandBar.CommandBarName* property means referring to that toolbar. Use our free [Built-in Controls Scanner](#) to get the names of all built-in command bars in any Office 2000-2010 application.

## Connecting to Existing CommandBar Controls

Any *CommandBar Control* component connects to a **built-in control** using the *Id* property. That is, if you set the *Id* property of the component to an integer other than 1 and a built-in control having the same ID exists on the specified command bar, the component connects to the built-in control and ignores all other properties. If no such control is found, the component adds it to the command bar.

Using the approach below, you can override the standard behavior of a built-in button on a given toolbar:

- Add a new toolbar component to the module.
- Specify the toolbar name in the *CommandBarName* property.
- Add an *ADXCommandBarButton* to the command bar.
- Specify the ID of the built-in button in the *ADXCommandBarButton.Id* property.
- Set *ADXCommandBarButton.DisableStandardAction* to *true*.
- Now you should handle the *Click* event of the button.

Also, you can use the Built-in Control Connector component, which allows overriding the standard action for any built-in control (without adding it onto any command bar):

- Add a built-in control connector onto the module.
- Set its *Id* property to the ID of your command bar control.
- To connect the component to all instances of the command bar control having this ID, leave its *CommandBar* property empty. To connect the component to the control on a given toolbar, specify the toolbar in the *CommandBar* property.
- To override and/or cancel the default action of the control, use the *ActionEx* event.

The component traces the context and when any change happens, it reconnects to the currently active instance of the command bar control with the given *Id*, taking this task away from you.

You can find the IDs of built-in command bar controls using the free Built-in Controls Scanner utility. Download it at <http://www.add-in-express.com/downloads/controls-scanner.php>.

## How Command Bars and Their Controls Are Created and Removed?

When your add-in is being loaded by the host application, the add-in module raises the *AddinInitialize* event before processing command bar components. In most Office applications except for Outlook, this is the last event in which you may add/remove/modify command bar components onto/from/on the add-in module. For instance, you can delete some or all of the command bar components if the environment in which your add-in is being loaded doesn't meet some requirements. After that event, Add-in Express scans components on the add-in module, creates new or connects to existing toolbars and raises the *AddinStartupComplete* event.

All command bar and commandbar control components provide the *Temporary* property of the *Boolean* type. Temporary toolbars and controls are not saved when the host application quits. This causes the creation of such toolbars and controls at every add-in startup. Permanent toolbars and controls are saved by the host application and restored at startup; i.e. permanent toolbars allow your add-in to load faster. But Word and Outlook require specific approaches to temporary/permanent toolbars and controls.

Let's look at how command bars and controls are removed, however. When the user turns the add-in off in the [COM Add-ins Dialog](#), Add-in Express uses a method of the *IDTExtensibility2* interface to remove the command bars and controls. When the add-in is uninstalled, and there are non-temporary toolbars and controls in the add-in, Add-in Express starts the host application and removes the toolbars and controls. That is, temporary toolbars and controls allow your add-in to uninstall faster.

Let's get back to Outlook and Word, however.

It is strongly recommended that you use temporary command bars and controls in Outlook add-ins. If they are non-temporary, Add-in Express will run Outlook to remove the command bars when you uninstall the add-in. Now imagine Outlook asking the user to select a profile or enter a password...

In Word add-ins, we strongly advise making **both** command bars and controls non-temporary. Word removes temporary command bars. However, it doesn't remove temporary command bar controls, at least some of them; it just hides them. When the add-in starts for the second time, Add-in Express finds such controls and connects to them. Accordingly, because Add-in Express doesn't change the visibility of existing controls, the controls are missing in the UI.

Note that main and context menus are command bars. That is, in Word add-ins, custom controls added to these components must have *Temporary = False*, too. If you set *Temporary = True* for such controls (say, by accident), they will not be removed when you uninstall your add-in. That happens because Word has another peculiarity: it saves temporary controls when they are added to a built-in command bar. And all context menus are built-in command bars. To remove such controls, you will have to write some code or use a simple way: set *Temporary* to false for all controls, register the add-in on the affected PC, run Word. At this moment, the add-in finds this control and traces it from this moment on. Accordingly, when you unregister the add-in, the control is removed in a standard way.

Several notes.

When debugging your add-in, you need to unregister it before changing the *Temporary* property. After changing the property, register the add-in anew.

For every permanent toolbar (*ADXCommandBar.Temporary = False*), Add-in Express creates a registry key in `{HKLM or HKCU}\Software\Microsoft\Office\{host application}\Addins\{your add-in}\Commandbars` when the host application quits. The key is used to detect a scenario in which the user removes the toolbar from the UI: if both the key and the toolbar are missing, Add-in Express creates the toolbar. You may need to use this fact in some situations.

## Command Bars in the Ribbon UI

By default, Add-in Express doesn't show custom command bar controls or main menu items when your add-in is loaded by a Ribbon-enabled application. This behavior is controlled by the *UseForRibbon* property of the corresponding command bar component. If you set this property to *True*, the Ribbon places corresponding controls on the *Add-ins* tab in the Ribbon UI.

Usually, you set that property at design-time. You can also set this property at run-time but this must be done before Add-in Express processes the corresponding component to create a command bar and its controls. The best moment for doing this is the *AddinInitialize* event of *ADXAddinModule*.

As to the context menus, Ribbon-enabled applications of the Office 2007 suite demonstrate lack of coordination: most of them support customizing their context menus with command bar controls (remember, in Office 2007, context menus are still command bars) but the PowerPoint development team explicitly [states](#) that PowerPoint 2007 doesn't support this. Note that Office 2010 provides support for both commandbar-based and Ribbon-based context menus; see [Step #9 – Customizing Outlook Context Menus](#) and [Step #8 – Customizing Context Menus](#).

## Command Bar Control Properties and Events

The main property of any command bar control (they descend from *ADXCommandBarControl*) is the *Id* property. A custom command bar control has *ID = 1*; all built-in controls have IDs of their own. To add a custom control to the toolbar, leave the *Id* unchanged. To add a built-in control to your toolbar, specify its ID in the corresponding property of the command bar control component. To find out the ID of every built-in control in any Office application, use our free [Built-in Controls Scanner](#) utility.

To add a separator before any given control, set its *BeginGroup* property to *true*.

Set up a control's appearance using a large number of its properties, such as *Enabled* and *Visible*, *Style* and *State*, *Caption* and *ToolTipText*, *DropDownLines* and *DropDownWidth*, etc. You also control the size (*Height*, *Width*) and location (*Before*, *AfterId*, and *BeforeId*) properties. To provide your command bar buttons with a default list of icons, drop an *ImageList* component onto the add-in module and specify the *ImageList* in the *Images* property of the module. Do not forget to set the button's *Style* property to either

*adxMsoButtonIconAndCaption* or *adxMsoButtonIcon*. See also [Transparent Icon on a CommandBarButton](#).

Use the *OlExplorerItemTypes*, *OlInspectorItemTypes*, and *OlItemTypesAction* properties to add context-sensitivity to your controls on Outlook-specific command bars. The *OlItemTypesAction* property specifies an action that Add-in Express will perform with the control when the current item's type coincides with that specified by you.

To handle user actions, use the *Click* event for buttons and the *Change* event for edit, combo box, and drop down list controls. Use also the *DisableStandardAction* property available for built-in buttons added to your command bar. To intercept events of any built-in control, see [Connecting to Existing CommandBar Controls](#).

## Command Bar Control Types

The Office Object Model contains the following control types available for **toolbars**: button, combo box, and pop-up. Using the correct property settings of the combo box component, you can extend the list with edits and dropdowns.

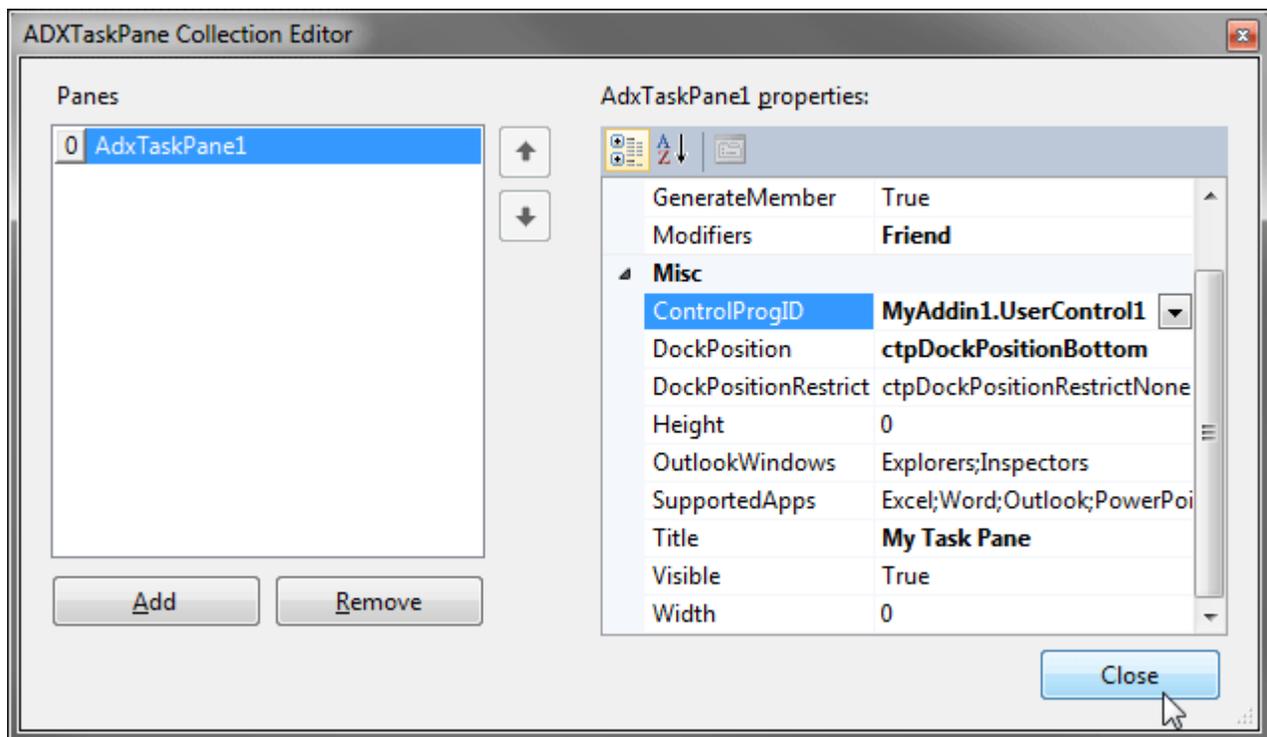
Nevertheless, this list is extremely short. Add-in Express allows extending this list with any .NET control (see [Custom Toolbar Controls](#)). You can add controls using that technology onto old-fashioned toolbars; that possibility is not available for Office applications showing the Ribbon UI.

Please note that due to the nature of command bars, **menu and context menu items** can only be buttons and pop-ups (item *File* in any main menu is a sample of a popup).

## Custom Task Panes in Office 2007-2010

To allow further customization of Office applications, Microsoft introduced custom task panes in Office 2007. Add-in Express supports custom task panes by equipping the COM add-in module with the *TaskPanes* property. Add a *UserControl* to your project, add an item to the *TaskPanes* collection of the add-in module, and set up the item by choosing the control in the *ControlProgId* property and filling in the *Title* property. Add your reaction to the *OnTaskPaneXXX* event series of the add-in module and the *DockPositionStateChange* and *VisibleStateChange* events of the task pane item. Use the *OfficeColorSchemeChanged* event and the *OfficeColorScheme* property to get the current Office color scheme.

To add a new task pane, you add a *UserControl* to your project and populate it with controls. Then you add an item to the *TaskPanes* collection of the add-in module and specify its properties:



- *Caption* – the caption of your task pane (required!)
- *Height*, *Width* – the height and width of your task pane (applies to horizontal and vertical task panes, correspondingly)
- *DockPosition* – dock your task pane to the left, top, right, or bottom edges of the host application window
- *ControlProgID* – the *UserControl* just added

In Add-in Express, you work with the task pane component and task pane instances. The *TaskPanes* collection of the add-in module contains task pane components of the *AddinExpress.MSO.ADXTaskPane* type. When you set, say, the height or dock position of the component, these properties apply to every task

pane instance that the host application shows. To modify a property of a task pane instance, you should get the instance itself. This can be done through the *Item* property of the component (in C#, this property is the indexer for the *ADXTaskPane* class); the property accepts a window object (such as *Outlook.Explorer*, *Outlook.Inspector*, *Word.Window*, etc.) as a parameter and returns an *AddinExpress.MSO.ADXTaskPane.ADXCustomTaskPaneInstance* representing a task pane instance. For example, the method below finds the currently active instance of the task pane in Outlook 2007 and refreshes it. For the task pane to be refreshed in a consistent manner, this method should be called in appropriate event handlers.

```
Private Sub RefreshTaskPane(ByVal ExplorerOrInspector As Object)
    If Me.HostVersion.Substring(0, 4) = "12.0" Then
        Dim TaskPaneInstance As _
            AddinExpress.MSO.ADXTaskPane.ADXCustomTaskPaneInstance = _
                AdxTaskPanel.Item(ExplorerOrInspector)
        If Not TaskPaneInstance Is Nothing And TaskPaneInstance.Visible Then
            Dim uc As UserControl1 = TaskPaneInstance.Control
            If Not uc Is Nothing Then _
                uc.InfoString = GetSubject(ExplorerOrInspector)
        End If
    End If
End Sub
```

The *InfoString* property just gets or sets the text of the *Label* located on the *UserControl1*. The *GetSubject* method is shown below.

```
Private Function GetSubject(ByVal ExplorerOrInspector As Object) As String
    Dim mailItem As Outlook.MailItem = Nothing
    Dim selection As Outlook.Selection = Nothing
    If TypeOf ExplorerOrInspector Is Outlook.Explorer Then
        Try
            selection = CType(ExplorerOrInspector, Outlook.Explorer).Selection
            mailItem = selection.Item(1)
        Catch
        End Try
        If Not selection Is Nothing Then Marshal.ReleaseComObject(selection)
    ElseIf TypeOf ExplorerOrInspector Is Outlook.Inspector Then
        Try
            mailItem = CType(ExplorerOrInspector, Outlook.Inspector).CurrentItem
        Catch
        End Try
    End If
    Dim subject As String = ""
    If mailItem IsNot Nothing Then
        subject = "The subject is: " + mailItem.Subject
    End If
End Function
```

```

        Marshal.ReleaseComObject (mailItem)
    End If
    Return subject
End Function

```

The code of the *GetSubject* method emphasizes the following:

- The *ExplorerOrInspector* parameter was originally obtained through parameters of Add-in Express event handlers. That is why we do not release it (see [Releasing COM Objects](#)).
- The *selection* and *mailItem* COM objects were created "manually" so they must be released.
- All Outlook versions fire an exception when you try to obtain the *Selection* object for a top-level folder, such as *Personal Folders*.

Below is another sample that demonstrates how the same things can be done in Excel or Word.

```

Imports AddinExpress.MSO
...
Private Sub RefreshTaskPane ()
    If Version = "12.0" Then
        Dim Window As Object = Me.HostApplication.ActiveWindow
        If Not Window Is Nothing Then
            RefreshTaskPane (AdxTaskPanel.Item (Window))
            Marshal.ReleaseComObject (Window)
        End If
    End If
End Sub

Private Sub RefreshTaskPane (ByVal TaskPaneInstance As _
    ADXTaskPane.ADXCustomTaskPaneInstance)
    If Not TaskPaneInstance Is Nothing Then
        Dim uc As UserControl1 = TaskPaneInstance.Control
        If uc IsNot Nothing And TaskPaneInstance.Window IsNot Nothing Then
            uc.InfoString = GetInfoString (TaskPaneInstance.Window)
        End If
    End If
End Sub

```

The *InfoString* property mentioned above just updates the text of the label located on the *UserControl*. Please pay attention to [Releasing COM Objects](#) in this code.

## Advanced Outlook Regions and Advanced Office Task Panes

Add-in Express allows COM add-ins to show Advanced Form and View Regions in Outlook and Advanced Task Panes in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint; versions 2000-2010 are supported.

### An Absolute Must-Know

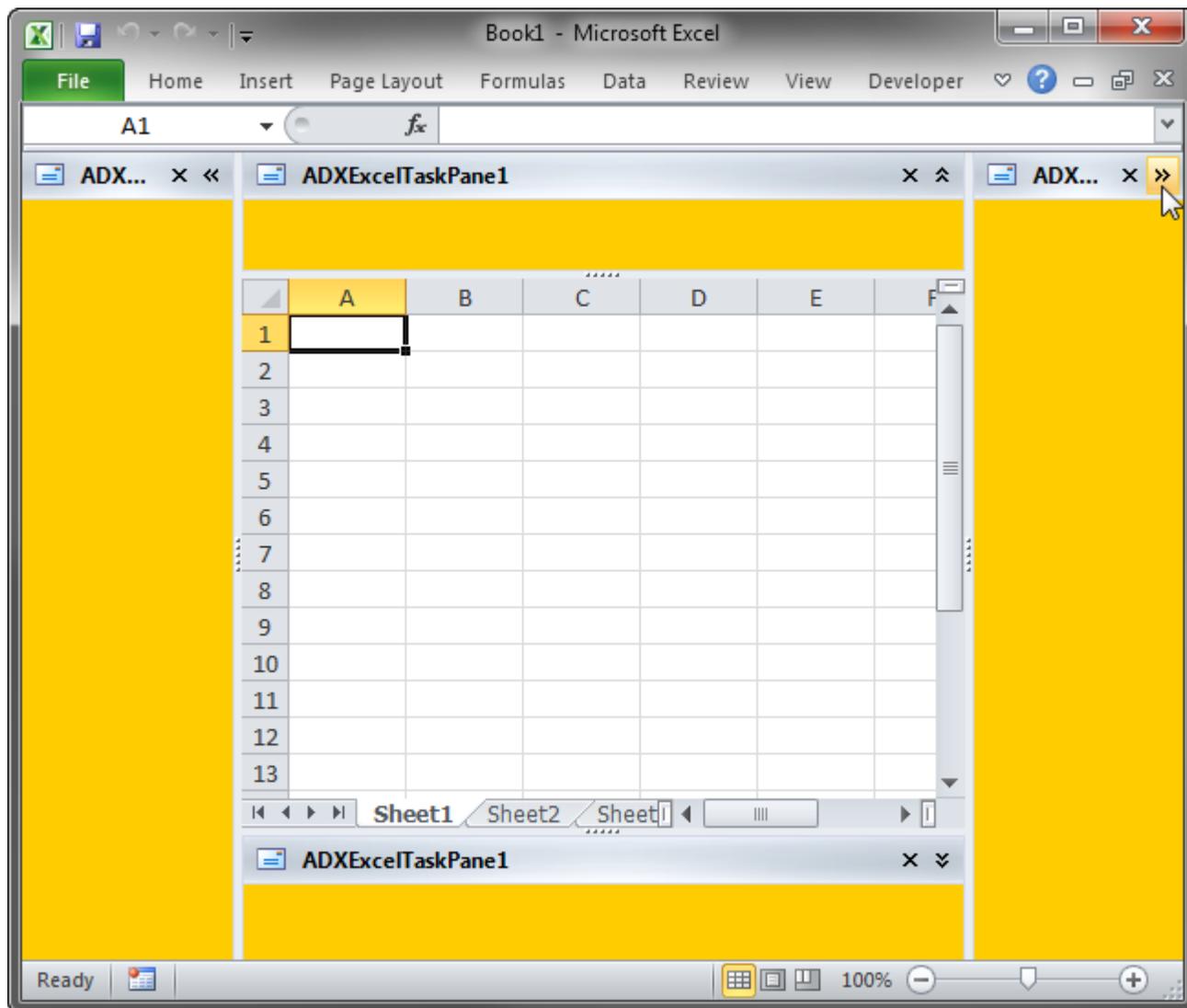
Here are the three main points you should be aware of:

- there are application-specific *<Manager>* components such as *ADXOlFormsManager* or *ADXExcelTaskPanesManager*; every *<Manager>* component provides the *Items* collection; each *<Item>* from the collection binds a *<Form>*, which is an application-specific descendant of *System.Windows.Forms.Form* such as *ADXOlForm* or *ADXExcelTaskPane*, to the visualization (Excel, Word, PowerPoint and Outlook) and context (Outlook only) settings;
- you **never** create an instance of a *<Form>* in the way you create an instance of *System.Windows.Forms.Form*; instead, the *<Manager>* creates instances of the *<Form>* for you; the instances are created either automatically or at your request;
- the *Visible* property of a *<Form>* instance is *true*, when the instance is embedded into a sub-pane of the host window (as specified by the visualization settings) regardless of the actual visibility of the instance; the *Active* property of the *<Form>* instance is *true*, when the instance is actually shown on top of all other instances in the same region.

*Anywhere in this section, a term in angle brackets, such as <Manager> or <Form> above, specifies a component, class, or class member, the actual name of which is application-dependent. Every such term is covered in the following chapters of this manual.*

## Introducing Advanced Task Panes in Word, Excel and PowerPoint

In Add-in Express terms, an advanced Office task pane is a sub-pane, or a dock, of the main Excel, Word or PowerPoint window that may host native .NET forms. The screenshot below shows a sample task pane embedded into all available Excel docks.



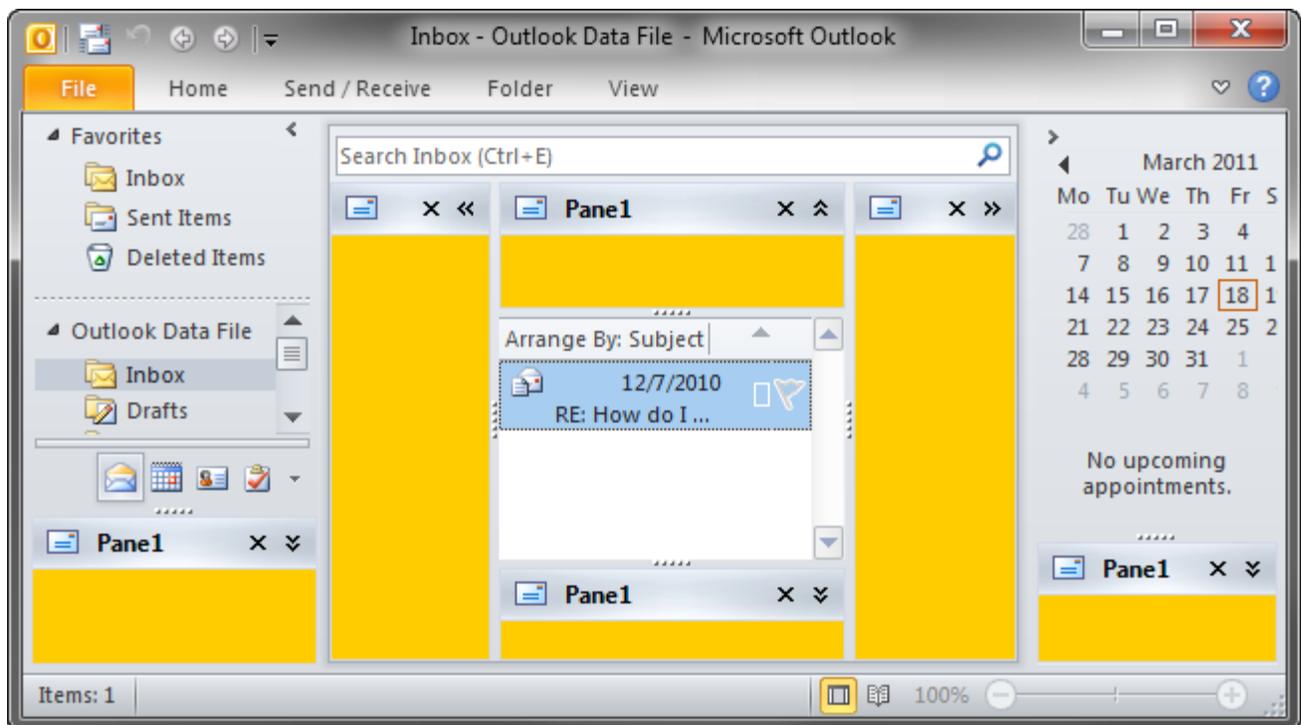
## Introducing Advanced Outlook Form and View Regions

In Add-in Express terms, an advanced Outlook region is a sub-pane, or a dock, of Outlook windows that may host native .NET forms. There are two types of the advanced regions – Outlook view regions (sub-panes on the Outlook Explorer window) and Outlook form regions (sub-panes of the Outlook Inspector window).

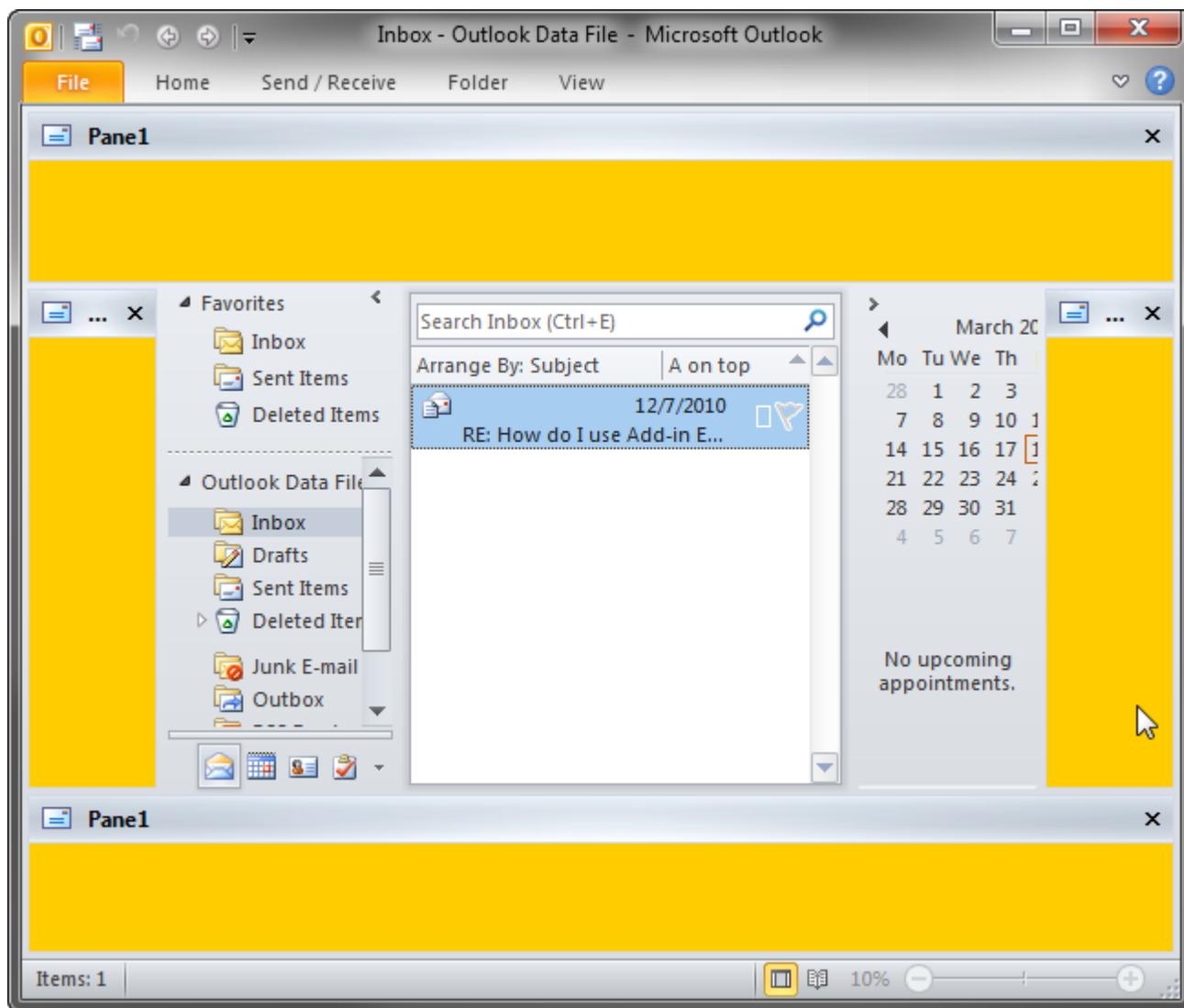
Outlook view regions are specified in the *ExplorerLayout* property of the item (= *ADXOLFormsCollectionItem*). Outlook form regions are specified in the *InspectorLayout* property of the item. That is, one *ADXOLFormsCollectionItem* may show your form in a view and form region. Note that you must also specify the item's *ExplorerItemTypes* and/or *InspectorItemTypes* properties; otherwise, the form (an instance of *ADXOLForm*) will never be shown.

Here is the list of **Outlook view regions**:

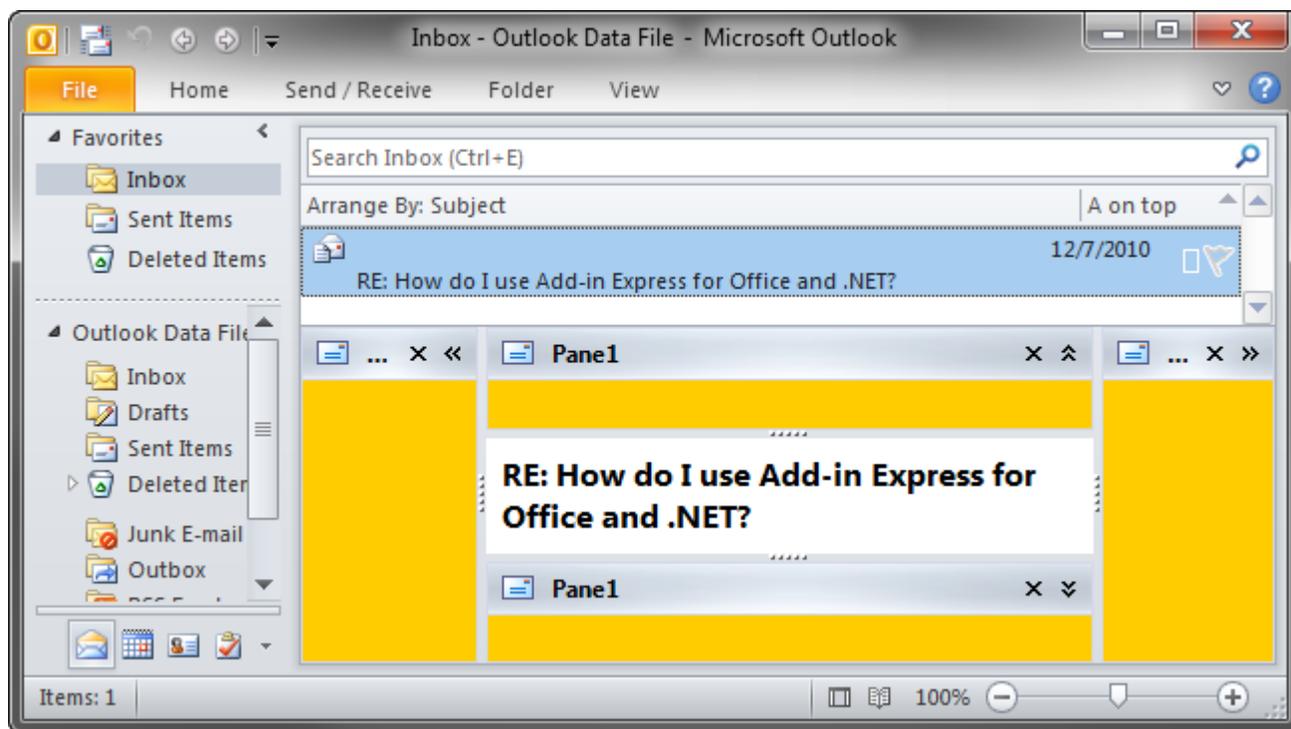
- Four regions around the list of mails, tasks, contacts etc. The region names are *LeftSubpane*, *TopSubpane*, *RightSubpane*, *BottomSubpane* (see the screenshot below). **A restriction:** these regions are not available for Calendar folders in Outlook 2010.
- One region below the Navigation Pane – *BottomNavigationPane* (see the screenshot below)
- One region below the To-Do Bar – *BottomToDoBar* (see the screenshot below)
- One region below the Outlook Bar (Outlook 2000 and 2002 only) – *BottomOutlookBar*



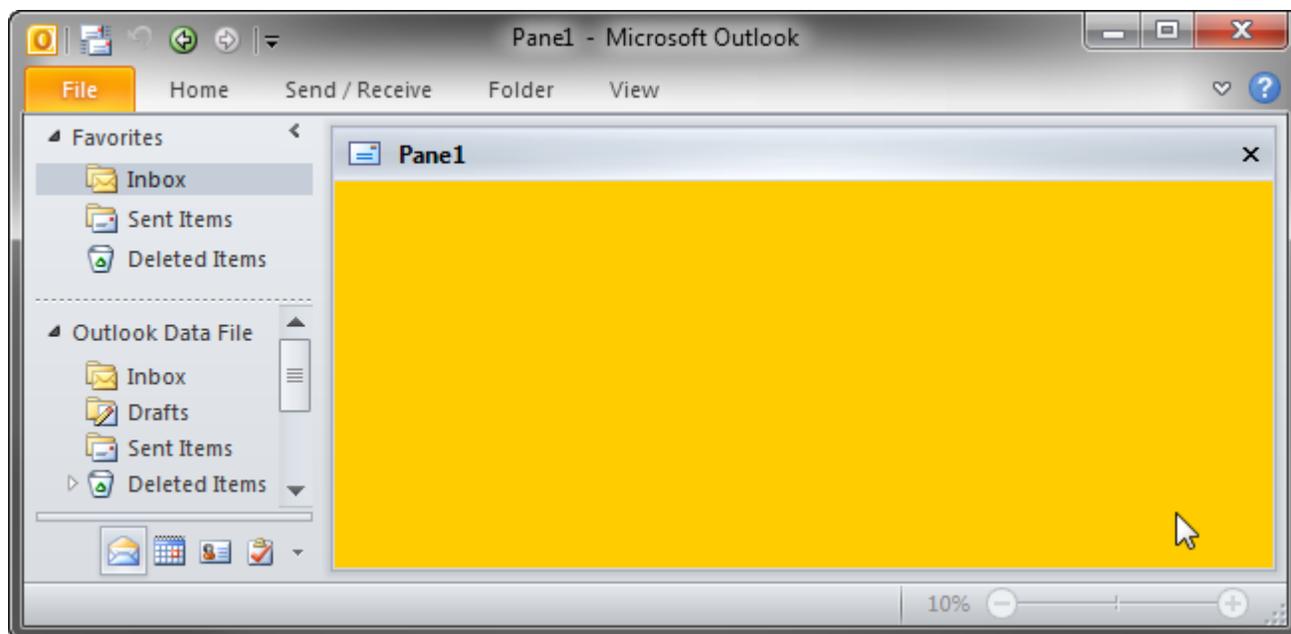
- Four regions around the Explorer window (Outlook 2007-2010 only) – *DockLeft*, *DockTop*, *DockRight*, *DockBottom* (see the screenshot below). The **restrictions** for these regions are:
  1. Docked regions are not available for pre-2007 versions of Outlook
  2. *Hidden* and *Minimized* regions are not supported in docked layouts
  3. Docked panes have limitations on the minimum height or width



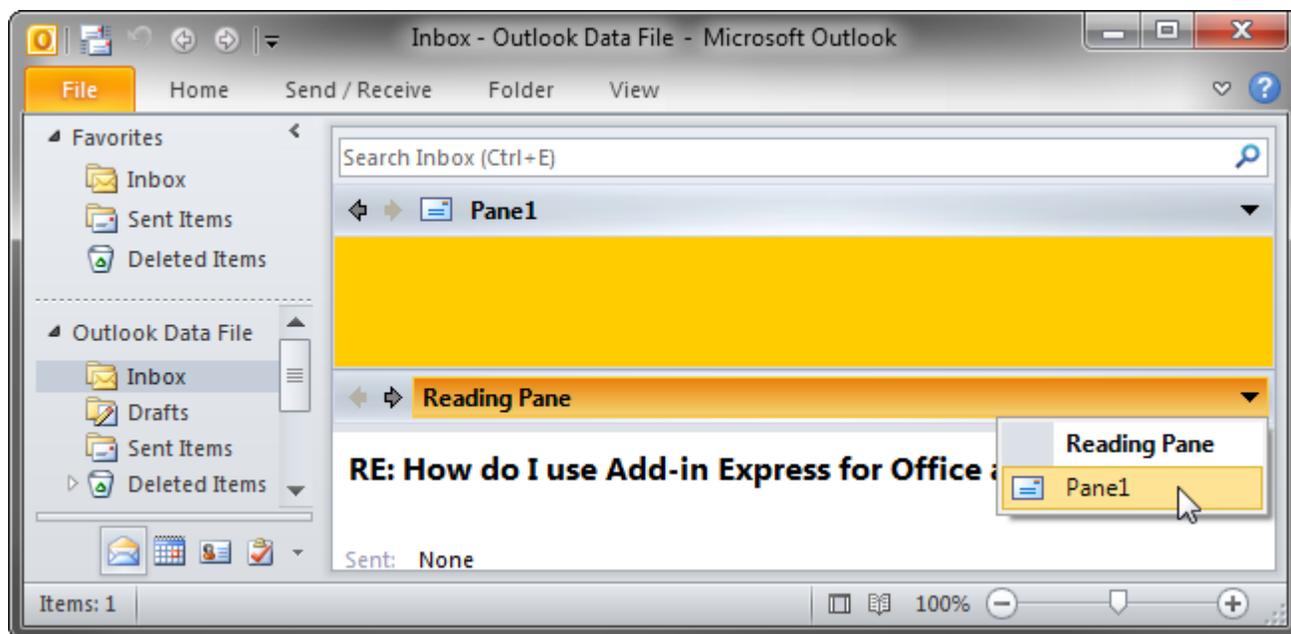
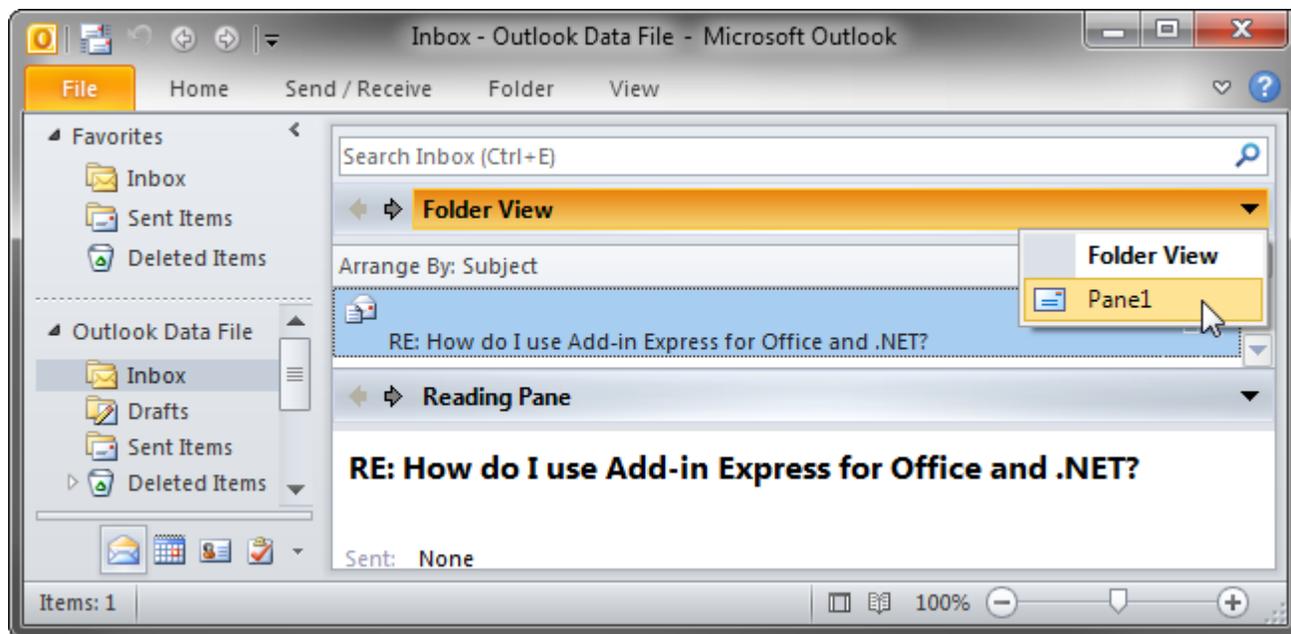
- Four regions around the Reading Pane – *LeftReadingPane*, *TopReadingPane*, *RightReadingPane*, *BottomReadingPane* (see the screenshot below).



- The *WebViewPane* region (see the screenshot below). Note that it uses Outlook properties in order to replace the items grid with your form (see also [WebViewPane](#)).



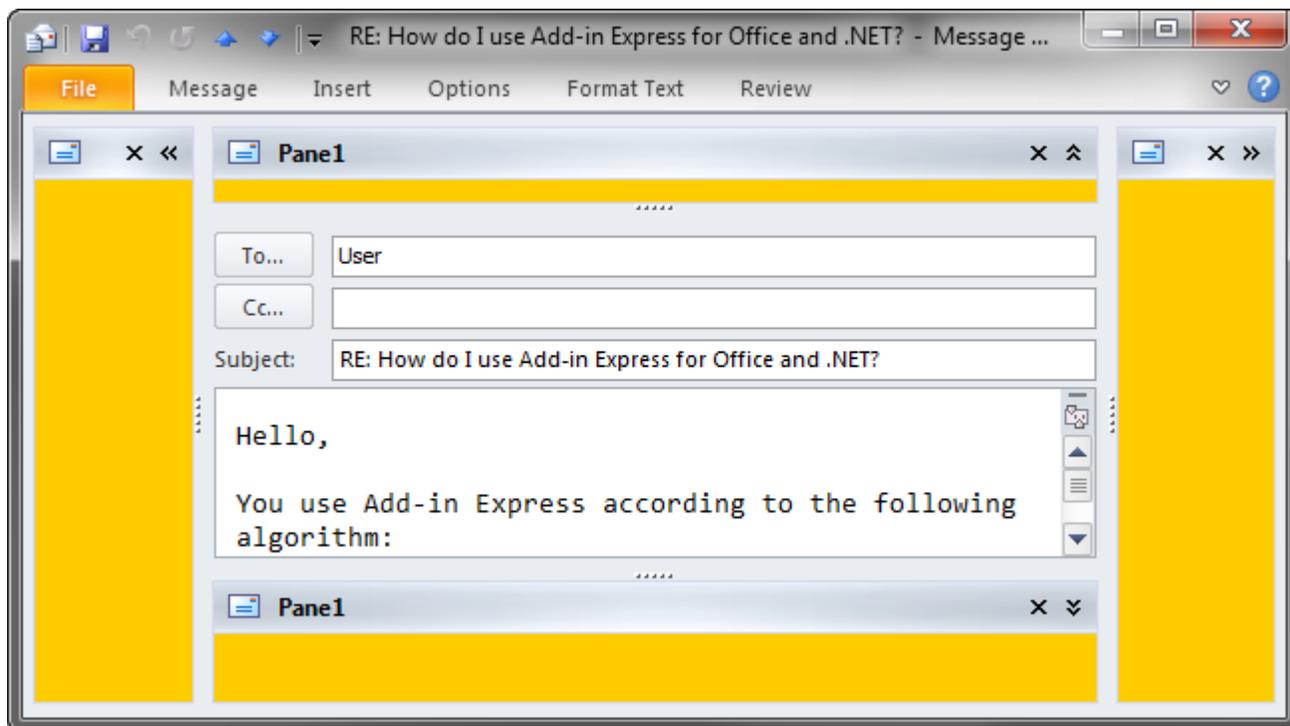
- The *FolderView* region (see two screenshots below). Unlike [WebViewPane](#), it allows the user to switch between the original Outlook view and your form. **A restriction:** this region is not available for Calendar folders in Outlook 2010.



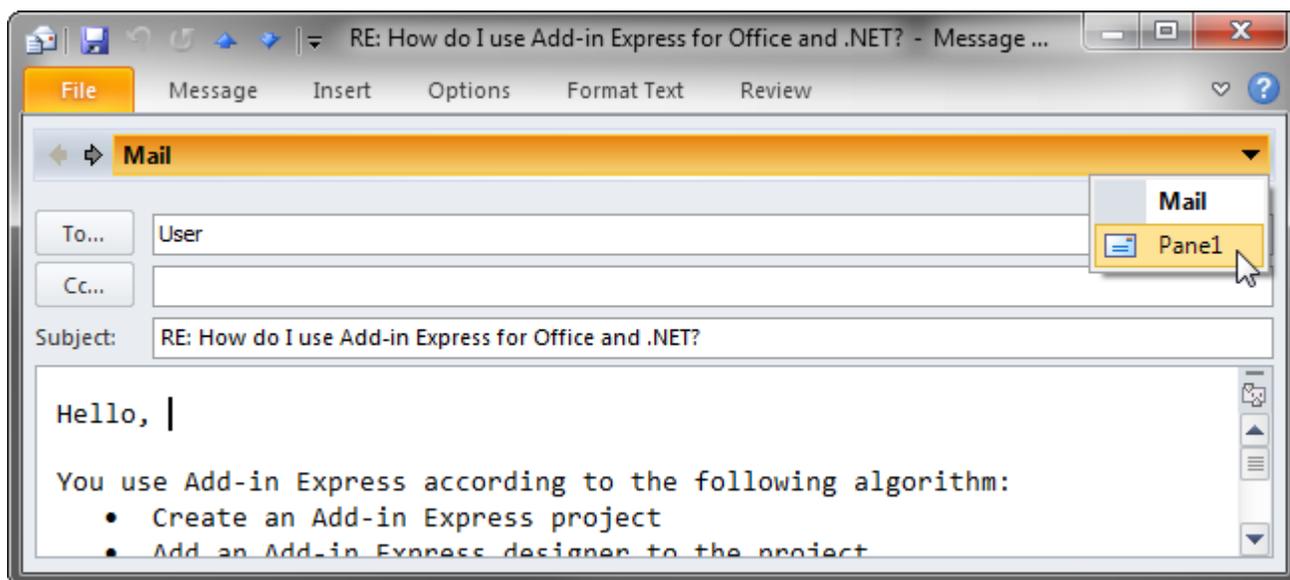
- The *ReadingPane* region (see two screenshots above).

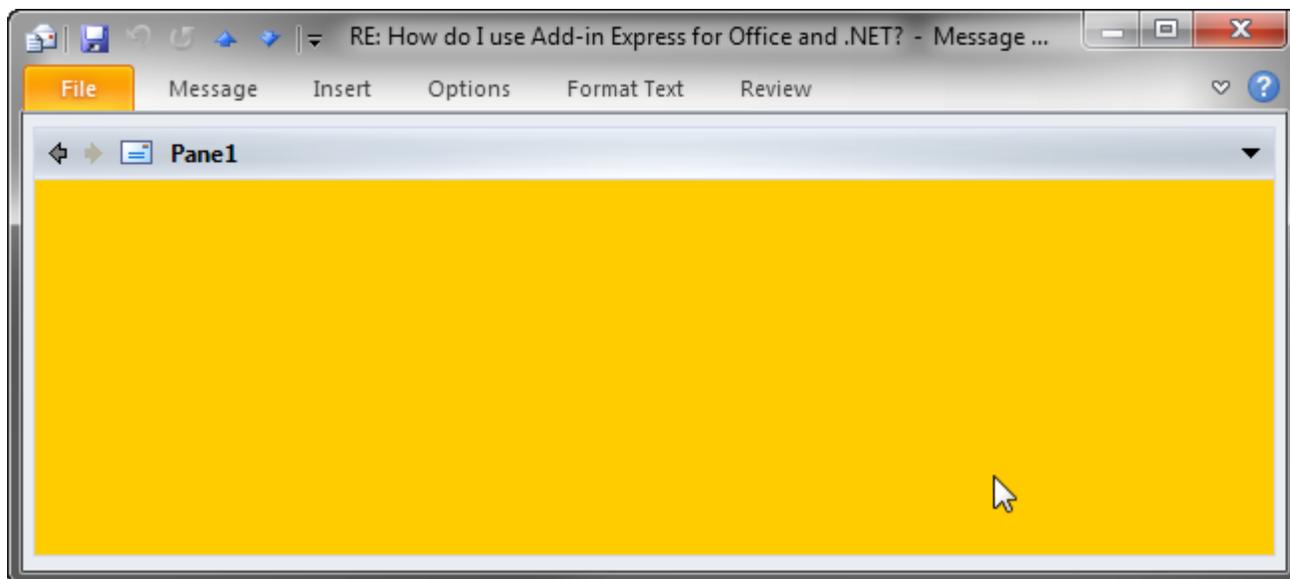
And here is the list of **Outlook form regions**:

- Four regions around the body of an e-mail, task, contact, etc. The region names are *LeftSubpane*, *TopSubpane*, *RightSubpane*, *BottomSubpane* (see the screenshot below).

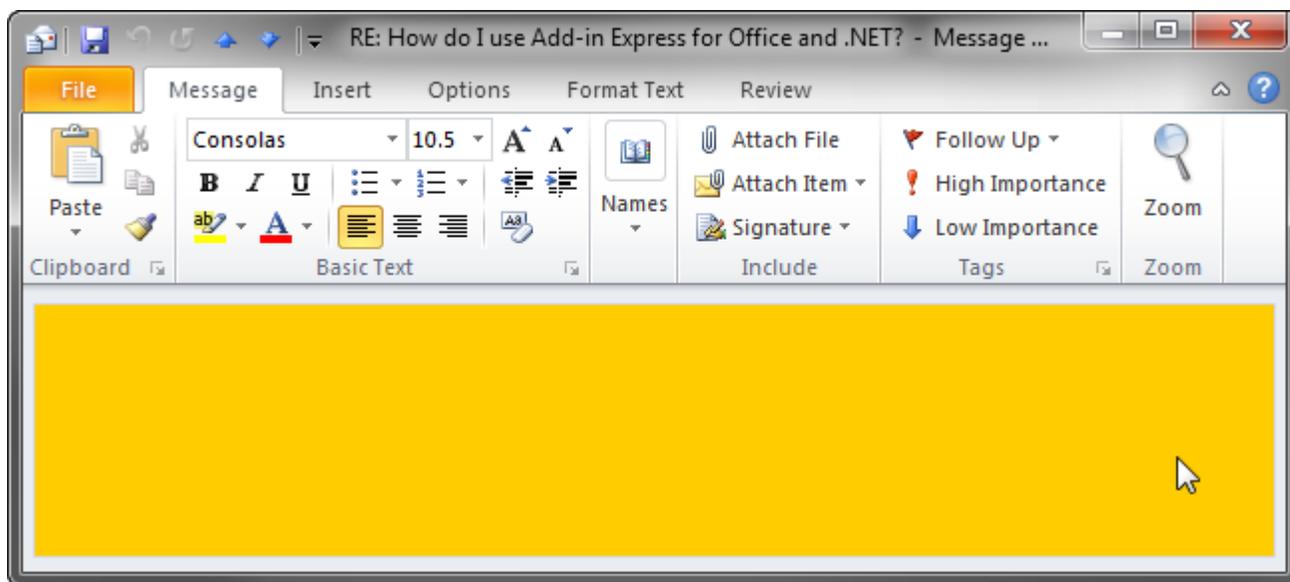


- The *InspectorRegion* region (see two screenshots below) allows switching between your form and the Outlook inspector pane.





- The *CompleteReplacement* inspector region shown in the screenshot below is similar to the *InspectorRegion* with two significant differences: a) it doesn't show the header and in this way, it doesn't allow switching between your form and the Outlook inspector pane and b) it is activated automatically.



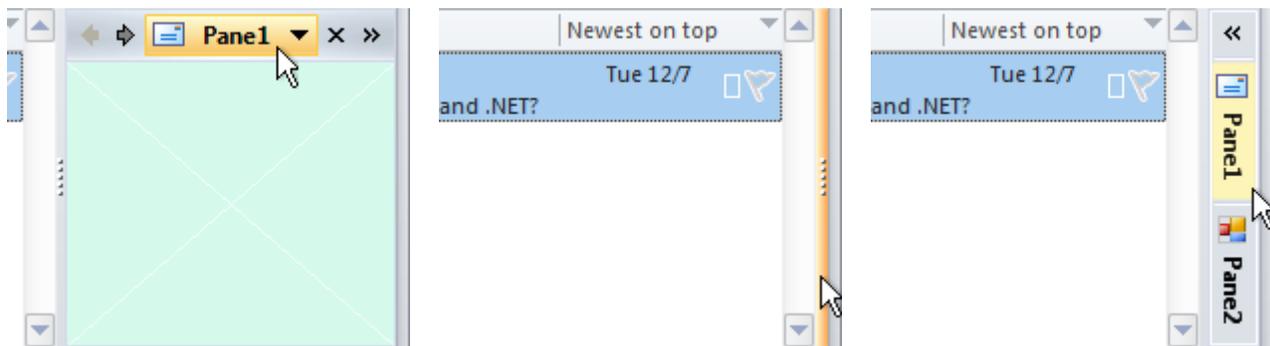
## The UI Mechanics

### Region States and UI-related Properties and Events

As mentioned in [Add-in Express allows](#) COM add-ins to show Advanced Form and View Regions in Outlook and Advanced Task Panes in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint; versions 2000-2010 are supported.

An Absolute Must-Know, the `<Manager>` creates instances of the `<Form>`. An instance of the `<Form>` (further on the instance is referenced as `form`) is considered visible if it is embedded into the specified sub-pane of an Outlook, Excel, Word or PowerPoint window. The form may be actually invisible either due to the region state (see below) or because other forms in the same sub-pane hide it; anyway, in this case, `<Form>.Visible` returns `true`. To prevent embedding the form into a sub-pane, you can set `<Form>.Visible` to `false` in the event named `ADXBeforeFormShow` in Outlook, `ADXBeforeTaskPaneShow` in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint. When the form is shown in a sub-pane, the `Activated` event occurs and `<Form>.Active` becomes `true`. When the user moves the focus onto the form, the `<Form>` generates the `ADXEnter` event. When the form loses focus, the `ADXLeave` event occurs. When the form becomes invisible (actually), it generates the `Deactivate` event. When the corresponding `<Manager>` removes the form from the sub-pane, `<Form>.Visible` becomes `false` and the form generates the `ADXAfterFormHide` event in Outlook and the `ADXAfterTaskPaneHide` event in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint.

In accordance to the value that you specify for the `<Item>.DefaultRegionState` property, the form may be initially shown in any of the following region states: *Normal*, *Hidden* (collapsed to a 5px wide strip), *Minimized* (reduced to the size of the form caption).



Note however that `DefaultRegionState` will work only when you show the form in a particular sub-pane for the very first time and no other forms have been shown in that sub-pane before. You can reproduce this situation on your PC by choosing *Reset Regions* in the context menu of the manager component.

You can change the state of your form at run-time using the `<Form>.RegionState` property. When showing your Outlook form in certain sub-panes, you may need to show the native Outlook view or form that your form overlays; use the `ADXOlForm.ActivateStandardPane()` method.

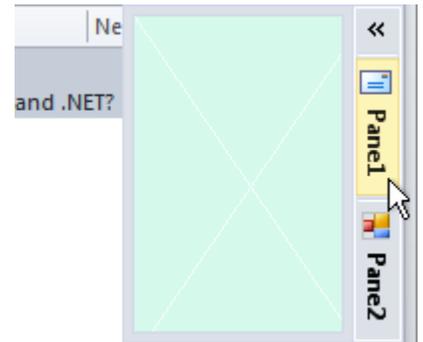
**When the region is in the hidden state**, i.e. when it is collapsed to a 5px wide strip, the user can click on the splitter and the region will be restored (it will go to the normal state).

When the region is in the normal state, the user can choose any of the options below:

- change the region size by dragging the splitter; this raises size-related events of the form
- hide the form by clicking on the "dotted" mini-button or by double-clicking anywhere on the splitter; this fires the *Deactivate* event of the `<Form>`; this option is not available for the end-user if you set `ADXOLFormsCollectionItem.IsHiddenStateAllowed = False`
- close the form by clicking on the *Close* button in the form header; this fires the `ADXClosetButtonClick` event of the `<Form>`. The event is cancellable, see [The Header and the Close Button](#); if the event isn't cancelled, the *Deactivate* event occurs, then the pane is being removed from the region (`<Form>.Visible = false`) and finally, the `<ADXAFTERFormHide>` event of the `<Form>` occurs
- show another form by clicking the header and choosing an appropriate item in the popup menu; this fires the *Deactivate* event on the first form and the *Activated* event on the second form
- transfer the region to the minimized state by clicking the arrow in the right corner of the form header; this fires the *Deactivate* event of the form.

When the region is in the minimized state, the user can choose any of the three options below:

- restore the region to the normal state by clicking the arrow at the top of the slim profile of the form region; this raises the *Activated* event of the form and changes the *Active* property of the form to *true*
- expand the form itself by clicking on the form's button; this opens the form so that it overlays a part of the Office application's window near the form region; this also raises the *Activated* event of the form and sets the *Active* property of the form to *true*.
- drag an Outlook item, Excel chart, file, selected text, etc. onto the form button; this fires the `ADXDragOverMinimized` event of the form; the event allows you to check the object being dragged and to decide if the form should be restored.



## The Header and the Close Button

The header is always shown when there are two or more forms in the same region. When there is just one form in a region, the header is shown only if `<Item>.AlwaysShowHeader` is set to *true*. The *Close* button is shown if `<Item>.CloseButton` is *true*. Clicking on the *Close* button in the form header fires the `ADXClosetButtonClick` event of the `<Form>`, the event is cancellable. You can create a Ribbon or command bar button that allows the user to show the previously closed form.

In the code below, you see how to prevent the form from being closed.

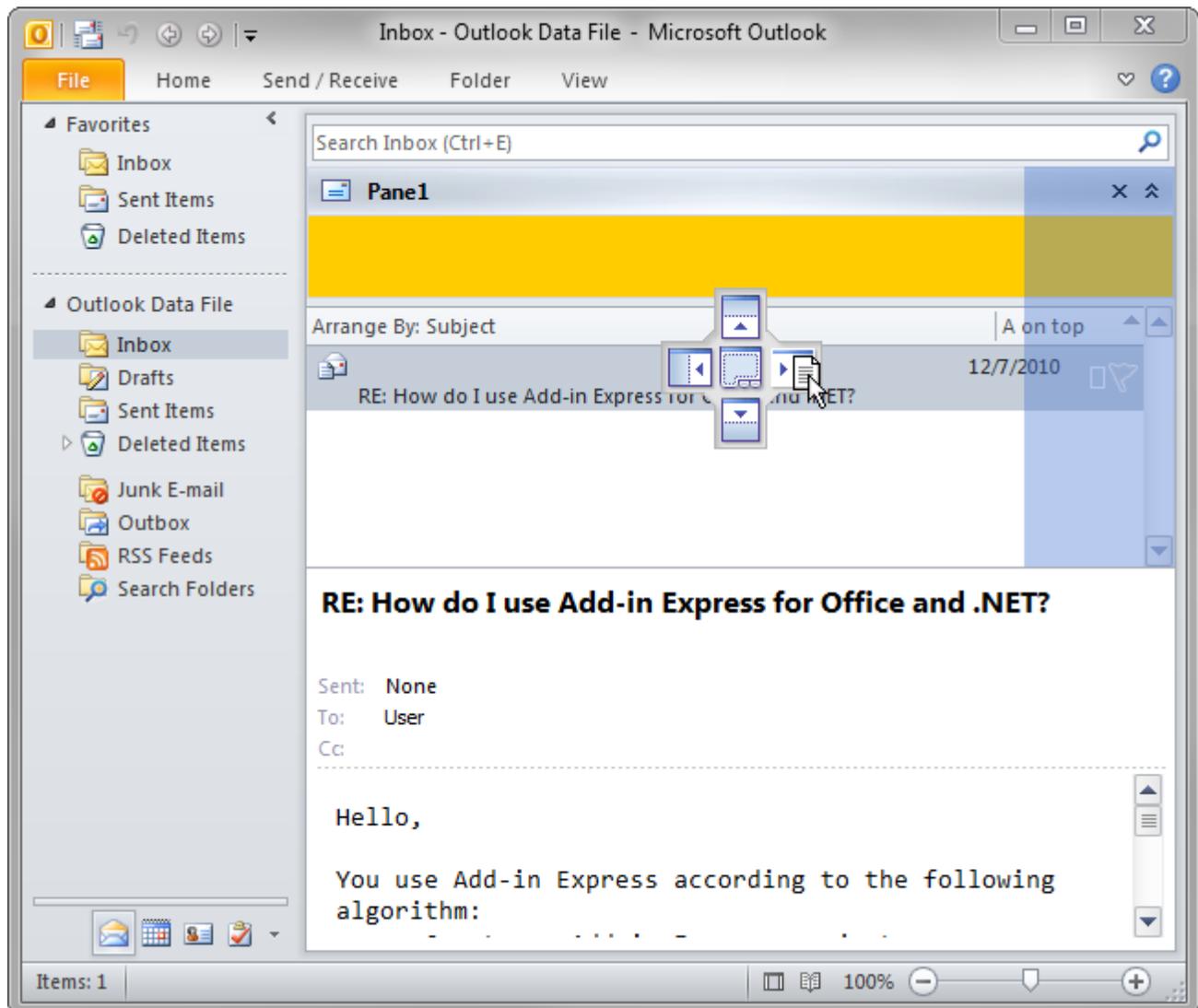
```

Private Sub ADXOlForm1_ADXCloseButtonClick(ByVal sender As System.Object, _
    ByVal e As AddinExpress.OL.ADXOlForm.ADXCloseButtonClickEventArgs) _
    Handles MyBase.ADXCloseButtonClick
    e.CloseForm = False
End Sub

```

## Drag-n-Drop and Advanced Form Regions

The form can be dragged only if all of the following conditions are met A) it has the header, see [The Header and the Close Button](#), B) you set `ADXOlFormsCollectionItem.IsDragDropAllowed=True` and C) you specify the positions in which your form can be dropped (see the `ADXOlFormsCollectionItem.ExplorerAllowedDropRegions` property). The form is dragged in the VS style, see the screenshot below.



## Showing/Hiding Form Instances Programmatically

In Excel and PowerPoint, a single instance of the *<Form>* is always created for a given *<Item>* because these applications show documents in a single main window. On the contrary, Word is an application that **normally** shows multiple windows, and in this situation, the Word Task Panes Manager creates one instance of the task pane for every document opened in Word.

Outlook is a specific host application. It shows several instances of two window types simultaneously. In addition, the user can navigate through the folder tree and select, create and read several Outlook item types. Accordingly, an *ADXOlFormsCollectionItem* can generate and show several instances of *ADXOlForm* at the same time. Find more details on managing custom panes in Outlook in [Advanced Outlook Regions](#).

To access the form, which is currently active in Excel or PowerPoint, you use the *TaskPaneInstance* property of the *<Item>*; in Word, the property name is *CurrentTaskPaneInstance*; in Outlook, it is the *GetCurrentForm* method. To access all instances of the *<Form>* in Word, you use the *TaskPaneInstances* property of *ADXWordTaskPanesCollectionItem*; in Outlook, you use the *FormInstances* method of *ADXOlFormsCollectionItem*. Note that in Excel and PowerPoint an only instance of the *<Form>* is always created for a given *<Item>*.

By setting the *Enabled* property of an *<Item>* to *false*, you delete all form instances created for that *<Item>*. To hide any given form (i.e. to remove it from the region), call its *Hide* method.

You can check that a form is not available in the UI (say, you cancelled the *<BeforeInstanceCreate>* event or set *<Form>.Visible = False* in the *<BeforeFormShow>* event or the user closed it) by checking the *Visible* property of the form:

```
Dim Pane As ADXWordTaskPanel = _
    TryCast(Me.AdxWordTaskPanesCollectionItem1.CurrentTaskPaneInstance, _
        ADXWordTaskPanel)
Dim DoesPaneExist As Boolean
If Pane IsNot Nothing Then
    DoesPaneExist = Pane.Visible
Else
    DoesPaneExist = False
End If
```

If the form is not available in the UI, you can show such a form in one step:

- for Outlook, you call the *ADXOlFormsCollectionItem.ApplyTo* method accepting the parameter which is either *Outlook.Explorer* or *Outlook.Inspector* object;
- for Excel, Word, and PowerPoint, you call the *ShowTaskPane* method of the *<Item>*.

The methods above also transfer the region that shows the form to the normal state.

If the *Active* property of your form is *false*, that is if your form is hidden by other forms in the region, then you can call the *Activate* method of the *<Form>* to show the *form* on top of all other forms in that region. If the region was in either minimized or hidden state, calling *Activate* will also transfer it to the normal state.

Note that your form does not restore its *Active* state in subsequent sessions of the host application in regions showing several forms. In other words, if several add-ins show several forms in the same region and the current session ends with a given form on top of all other forms in that region, the subsequent start of the host application may show some other form as active. This is because events are given to add-ins in an unpredictable order. When dealing with several forms of a given add-in, they are created in the order determined by their locations in the *<Items>* collection of the *<Manager>*.

In Outlook, due to context-sensitivity features provided by the *<Item>*, an instance of your form will be created whenever the current context matches that specified by the corresponding *<Item>*.

## Resizing the Form

There are two values of the *Splitter* property of the *<Item>*. The default one is *Standard*. This value shows the splitter allowing the user to change the form size as required. The form size is stored in the registry so that the size is restored whenever the user starts the host application.

You can only resize your form programmatically, if you set the *Splitter* property to *None*. This prevents the user from resizing the form. Changing the *Splitter* property at run time does not affect a form currently loaded into its region (that is, having *Visible = true*). Instead, it will be applied to any newly shown form.

If the form is shown in a given region for the first time and no forms were ever shown in this region, the form will be shown using the appropriate dimensions that you set at design-time. On subsequent host application sessions, the form will be shown using the dimensions set by the user.

## Coloring up the Form

By default, the background color of the form is set automatically to match the current Office 2007-2010 color scheme. To use the background color of your own in these Office versions (as well as in Office 2003), you need to set *<Item>.UseOfficeThemeForBackground = True*.

## Tuning the Settings at Run-Time

To add/remove an *<Item>* to/from the collection and to customize the properties of an *<Item>* at add-in start-up, you use the *<Initialize>* event of the *<Manager>*; the event's name is *OnInitialize* for Outlook and *ADXInitialize* for Excel, Word and PowerPoint.

Changing the *Enable*, *Cached* (Outlook only), *<FormClassName>* properties at run-time deletes all form instances created by the *<Item>*.

Changing the *InspectorItemTypes*, *ExplorerItemTypes*, *ExplorerMessageClasses*, *ExplorerMessageClass*, *InspectorMessageClasses*, *InspectorMessageClass*, *FolderNames*, *FolderName* properties of the *ADXOlFormsCollectionItem* deletes all non-visible form instances.

Changing the *<Position>* property of the *<Item>* changes the position for all visible form instances.

Changing the *Splitter* and *Tag* properties of the *<Item>* doesn't do anything for the currently visible form instances. You will see the changed splitter when the *<Manager>* shows a new instance of the *<Form>*.

## Advanced Excel Task Panes

Please see [The UI Mechanics](#) above for the detailed description of how Add-in Express panes work. Below you see the list containing some generic terms mentioned in [Add-in Express allows](#) COM add-ins to show Advanced Form and View Regions in Outlook and Advanced Task Panes in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint; versions 2000-2010 are supported.

An Absolute Must-Know and their Excel-specific equivalents:

- *<Manager>* - *AddinExpress.XL.ADXExcelTaskPanesModule*, the Excel Task Panes Manager
- *<Item>* - *AddinExpress.XL.ADXExcelTaskPanesModuleCollectionItem*
- *<Form>* - *AddinExpress.XL.ADXExcelTaskPane*

## Application-specific Features

*ADXExcelTaskPane* provides useful events unavailable in the Excel object model: *ADXBeforeCellEdit* and *ADXAfterCellEdit*.

## Keyboard and Focus

*ADXExcelTaskPane* provides the *ADXKeyFilter* event. It deals with the feature of Excel that captures the focus if a key combination handled by Excel is pressed. By default, Add-in Express panes do not pass key combinations to Excel. In this way, you can be sure that the focus will not leave the pane unexpectedly.

Just to understand that Excel feature, imagine that you need to let the user press *Ctrl+S* and get the workbook saved while your pane is focused. In such a scenario, you have two ways:

- You process the key combination in the code of the pane and use the Excel object model to save the workbook.
- Or you send this key combination to Excel using the *ADXKeyFilter* event.

Besides the obvious difference between the two ways above, the former leaves the focus on your pane while the latter effectively moves it to Excel because of the focus-capturing feature just mentioned.

The algorithm of key processing is as follows. Whenever a single key is pressed, it is sent to the pane. When a key combination is pressed, *ADXExcelTaskPane* determines if the combination is a shortcut on the pane. If it is, the keystroke is sent to the pane. If it isn't, *ADXKeyFilter* is fired and the key combination is passed to the event handler. Then the event handler specifies whether to send the key combination to Excel or to the pane. Sending the key combination to the pane is the default behavior. Note that sending the key combination to Excel will result in moving the focus off the pane. The above-said implies that the *ADXKeyFilter* event never fires for shortcuts on the pane's controls.

*ADXKeyFilter* is also never fired for hot keys ({Alt} + {an alphanumeric symbol}). If *ADXExcelTaskPane* determines that the pane cannot process the hot key, it sends the hot key to Excel, which activates its main menu. After the user has navigated through the menu by pressing arrow buttons, Esc, and other hot keys, opened and closed Excel dialogs, *ADXExcelTaskPane* will get focus again.

## Wait a Little and Focus Again

The pane provides a simple infrastructure that allows implementing the [Wait a Little](#) schema - see the *ADXPostMessage* method and the *ADXPostMessageReceived* event.

Currently we know at least one situation when this trick is required. Imagine that you show a pane and you need to set the focus on a control on the pane. It isn't a problem to do this in, say, the *Activated* event. Nevertheless, it is useless because Excel, continuing its initialization, moves the focus off the pane. With the above-said method and event, you can make your pane look like it never loses focus: in the *Activated* event handler, you call the *ADXPostMessage* method specifying a unique message ID and, in the *ADXPostMessageReceived* event, you filter incoming messages. When you get the appropriate message, you set the focus on the control. Beware, there will be a huge lot of inappropriate messages in the *ADXPostMessageReceived* event.

## Samples

The sample projects below are available for downloading from the Add-in Express web site.

### How to show and hide Advanced Excel Task Panes programmatically

This sample project demonstrates how to set the visibility of an Advanced Excel Task Pane to make it show up.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How to switch between several Advanced Excel Task Panes programmatically

This add-in project shows how you use several Excel task panes in one layout position and switch between them programmatically.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)

- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How to show an Advanced Excel Task Pane dynamically

The sample project shows how to build a context-dependent Advanced Excel Task Pane. The add-in shows a task pane when cell A1 contains any value.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How to re-size an Excel task pane

This example shows how to resize an Advanced Task Pane. To change the form size programmatically, you set the `Splitter` property of the corresponding `ADXXITaskPanecollectionItem` to `None`. If omitting this, only the user can resize the Excel task pane using the splitter.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

## Advanced Outlook Regions

Please see [The UI Mechanics](#) for the detailed description of how Add-in Express panes work. Below you see the list containing some generic terms mentioned in [Add-in Express allows](#) COM add-ins to show Advanced Form and View Regions in Outlook and Advanced Task Panes in Excel, Word, and PowerPoint; versions 2000-2010 are supported.

An Absolute Must-Know and their Outlook-specific equivalents:

- `<Manager>` - `AddinExpress.OL.ADXOLFormsManager`, the Outlook Forms Manager
- `<Item>` - `AddinExpress.OL.ADXOLFormsCollectionItem`
- `<Form>` - `AddinExpress.OL.ADXOLForm`

### Context-Sensitivity of Your Outlook Form

Whenever the Outlook Forms Manager detects a context change in Outlook, it searches the `ADXXOLFormsCollection` collection for enabled items that match the current context and, if any match is found, it shows or creates the corresponding instances.

`ADXXOLFormsCollectionItem` provides a number of properties that allow specifying the context settings for your form. Say, you can specify **item types** for which your form will be shown. Note that in case of explorer, the item types that you specify are compared with the default item type of the current folder. In addition, you can specify **the names of the folders** for which your form will be shown in the `FolderName` and `FolderNames` properties; these properties also work for Inspector windows – in this case, the parent folder of the Outlook item

is checked. An example of the folder path is "\\Personal Folders\Inbox". A special value in *FolderName* is an asterisk ( '\* ' ), which means "all folders". You can also specify **message class(es)** for which your form will be shown. Note that all context-sensitivity properties of an *ADXOlFormsCollectionItem* are processed using the **OR** Boolean operation.

In advanced scenarios, you can also use the *ADXOlFormsManager.ADXBeforeFormInstanceCreate* and *ADXOlForm.ADXBeforeFormShow* events in order to prevent your form from being shown (see [Showing/Hiding Form Instances Programmatically](#)). In addition, you can use events provided by *ADXOlForm* in order to check the current context. Say, you can use the *ADXFolderswitch* or *ADXSelectionChange* events of *ADXOlForm*.

## Caching Forms

By default, whenever Add-in Express needs to show a form, it creates a new instance of that form. You can change this behavior by choosing an appropriate value of the *ADXOlFormsCollectionItem.Cached* property. The values of this property are:

- *NewInstanceForEachFolder* – it shows the same form instance whenever the user navigates to the same Outlook folder.
- *OneInstanceForAllFolders* – it shows the same form instance for all Outlook folders.
- *None* – no form caching is used.

Caching works within the same Explorer window: when the user opens another Explorer window, Add-in Express creates another set of cached forms. Forms shown in Inspector windows cannot be cached.

## Is It Inspector or Explorer?

Check the *InspectorObj* and *ExplorerObj* properties of *ADXOlForm*. These properties return COM objects that will be released when your form is removed from its region. This may occur several times during the lifetime of a given form instance because Add-in Express may remove your form from a given region and then embed the form to the same region in order to comply with Outlook windowing.

## WebViewPane

When this value (see [Introducing Advanced Outlook Form and View Regions](#)) is chosen in the *ExplorerLayout* property of *ADXOlFormsCollectionItem*, Add-in Express uses the *WebViewUrl* and *WebViewOn* properties of *Outlook.MAPIFolder* (also *Outlook.Folder* in Outlook 2007-2010) in order to show your form as a home page for a given folder(s).

Unfortunately, due to [a bug in Outlook 2002](#), Add-in Express has to scan all Outlook folders in order to set and restore the *WebViewUrl* and *WebViewOn* properties. The first consequence is a delay at startup if the current profile contains thousands of folders. A simple way to prevent the delay is to disable the corresponding

item(s) of the *Items* collection of the Outlook Forms Manager at design-time and enable it in the *AddinStartupComplete* event of the add-in module. Because *PublicFolders* usually contains many folders, Add-in Express doesn't allow using *WebViewPane* for *PublicFolders* and all folders below it. *Outbox* and *Sync Issues* and all folders below them aren't supported as well when using *WebViewPane*.

Because of the need to scan Outlook folders, *WebViewPane* produces another delay when the user works in the Cached Exchange Mode (see the properties of the Exchange account in Outlook) and the Internet connection is slow or broken. To bypass this problem Add-in Express allows reading EntryIDs of those folders from the registry. Naturally, you are supposed to write appropriate values to the registry at add-in start-up. Here is the code to be used in the add-in module:

```
internal void SaveDefaultFoldersEntryIDToRegistry(string PublicFoldersEntryID,
    string PublicFoldersAllPublicFoldersEntryID,
    string FolderSyncIssuesEntryID)
{
    RegistryKey ModuleKey = null;
    RegistryKey ADXXOLKey = null;
    RegistryKey WebViewPaneSpecialFoldersKey = null;
    try
    {
        ModuleKey = Registry.CurrentUser.OpenSubKey(this.RegistryKey, true);
        if (ModuleKey != null)
        {
            ADXXOLKey = ModuleKey.CreateSubKey("ADXXOL");
            if (ADXXOLKey != null)
            {
                WebViewPaneSpecialFoldersKey =
                    ADXXOLKey.CreateSubKey
                        ("FoldersForExcludingFromUseWebViewPaneLayout");
                if (WebViewPaneSpecialFoldersKey != null)
                {
                    if (PublicFoldersEntryID.Length >= 0)
                    {
                        WebViewPaneSpecialFoldersKey.
                            SetValue("PublicFolders",
                                PublicFoldersEntryID);
                    }
                    if (PublicFoldersAllPublicFoldersEntryID.Length >= 0)
                    {
                        WebViewPaneSpecialFoldersKey.
                            SetValue("PublicFoldersAllPublicFolders",
                                PublicFoldersAllPublicFoldersEntryID);
                    }
                    if (FolderSyncIssuesEntryID.Length >= 0)
                    {
```



**ADOLFormsCollectionItem.FormInstances()**

This method allows enumerating all instances of your form region created for the specified *ADOLFormsCollectionItem*. Use the *FormInstanceCount* property to get the total number of form instances created for this *ADOLFormsCollectionItem*.

**From a Form Instance to the Outlook Object Model**

The Outlook Forms Manager creates an instance of your form when the Outlook context matches the settings of the corresponding *ADOLFormsCollectionItem*.

**After** creating the form instance, the manager sets a number of properties providing entry points to the Outlook object model; note that these properties are not set when the form region's constructor is running. The properties are listed below. Note that the state of the COM objects returned by these properties is essential for Add-in Express functioning – you must not release them in your code because passing any of them to *Marshal.ReleaseComObject()* may cause Outlook to crash.

<i>ADXOLForm.ExplorerObj</i>	If the form is embedded ( <i>ADXOLForm.Visible=True</i> ) into an Outlook Explorer window, returns a reference to the corresponding Outlook.Explorer object (a COM object). Otherwise, returns <i>null</i> ( <i>Nothing</i> in VB.NET).
<i>ADXOLForm.InspectorObj</i>	If the form is embedded ( <i>ADXOLForm.Visible=True</i> ) into an Outlook Inspector window, returns a reference to the corresponding Outlook.Inspector object (a COM object). Otherwise, returns <i>null</i> ( <i>Nothing</i> in VB.NET).
<i>ADXOLForm.FolderObj</i>	If the form is embedded into an Outlook Explorer window ( <i>ADXOLForm.ExplorerObj</i> is not <i>null</i> ), returns a reference to the <i>Outlook.MAPIFolder</i> object (a COM object) representing the current folder in the Explorer window.  If the form is embedded into an Outlook Inspector window ( <i>ADXOLForm.InspectorObj</i> is not <i>null</i> ), returns a reference to the <i>Outlook.MAPIFolder</i> object (a COM object) representing the parent folder of the Outlook item which is shown in the Inspector window.
<i>ADXOLForm.FolderItemsObj</i>	If the form is embedded into an Outlook Explorer window ( <i>ADXOLForm.ExplorerObj</i> is not <i>null</i> ), returns a reference to the <i>Outlook.Items</i> object (a COM object) representing the collection of items of the current folder in the Explorer window.  If the form is embedded into an Outlook inspector window ( <i>ADXOLForm.InspectorObj</i> is not <i>null</i> ), returns a reference to the <i>Outlook.Items</i> object (a COM object) representing the collection of items in the parent folder of the Outlook item which is shown in the Inspector window.

<code>ADXOlForm.OutlookAppObj</code>	Returns a reference to the <code>Outlook.Application</code> object (a COM object) representing the Outlook application into which the add-in is loaded.
--------------------------------------	---

## Samples

The sample projects below are available for downloading from the Add-in Express web site.

### How to move a custom .NET form embedded into an Outlook window from one form region to another

This sample add-in for Visual Studio 2005 shows how you can change layouts of custom .NET forms embedded into Outlook windows. The add-in creates a command bar (a Ribbon tab in Office 2007-2010) and allows choosing the layout from a combo box. The form used in this sample processes the SelectionChange event of Outlook Explorer. Please note that you may need to change the references for the project to compile.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How to cache forms embedded into Outlook Explorer windows

This sample add-in for Visual Studio 2005 demonstrates the Advanced Outlook Form Region caching functionality available for forms embedded into Outlook Explorer windows. The developer can use this functionality to preserve form data when the user switches between folders. There are three caching options for such forms: Non-cached, NewInstanceForEachFolder, and OneInstanceForAllFolders. Forms embedded into Outlook Inspector windows are always non-cached.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How to change the size of a form embedded into an Outlook window

This sample project demonstrates the form-sizing features available for Advanced Form Regions in Outlook 2000 - 2010. There are two options depending on the visibility of the splitter (as set by the developer): if the splitter is visible, the user can change the form size and the developer cannot. To change the Outlook form size programmatically, the developer sets the Splitter property to None.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How do you identify the instance of the form embedded into an Outlook window?

This Outlook sample add-in shows several forms marked with a GUID. When you click a command bar button (a Ribbon button in an Outlook 2007-2010 inspector), the add-in identifies the currently active form instance and shows its GUID.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### Controlling the visibility of a custom form in Outlook

This Visual Studio 2005 project demonstrates the typical use of forms embedded into Outlook windows: hiding and showing the form in Explorer and Inspector windows.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### Several forms in the same Advanced Outlook form region

This sample add-in in VB.NET demonstrates how to use several forms in the same Advanced Form Region. Click the radio button on the form to activate the corresponding ADXOIForm.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How to switch between the standard Outlook Explorer view and a custom form

This sample Outlook add-in shows how you can switch between the standard explorer view and a custom ADXOIForm form using Advanced Outlook Regions.

- [Download sample project in VB.NET](#)
- [Download sample project in C#](#)

### How to use events of Reading Pane, Navigation Pane, and To-Do bar

This sample project for Visual Studio 2005 demonstrates how you can make use of the events that are missing in Outlook:

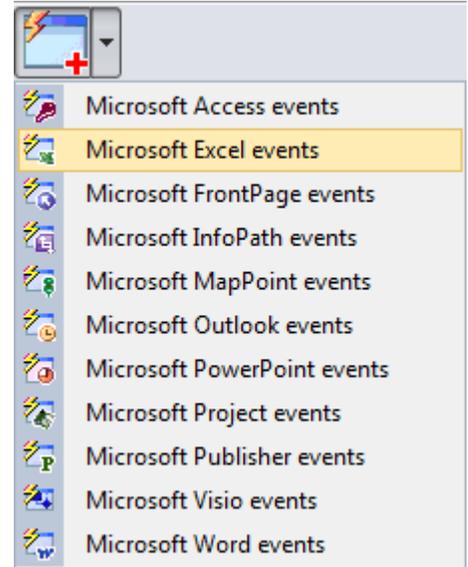
- Show / hide the Navigation Pane (FolderList, Outlook Bar)
- Show / hide / move the Reading Pane (Preview Pane)
- Show / hide / minimize the To-Do Bar

[Download sample project in C#](#)

## Events

### Application-level Events

In the Add-in Express Toolbox, there is the *Add Events* command that adds and/or removes appropriate events components to the module. The events components allow accessing application-level events for all Office applications. You use event handlers of such an event component to respond to events of the host application. You may need to process other events provided by Outlook and Excel. If this is the case, see [Events Classes](#).



### Events Classes

Outlook and Excel differ from other Office applications because they have event-raising objects not only at the topmost level of their object models. These exceptions are the *Folders* and *Items* classes as well as all item types (*MailItem*, *TaskItem* etc.) in Outlook, and the *Worksheet* class in Excel. Add-in Express events classes provide you with version independent components that ease the pain of handling such events. The events classes also handle releasing of COM objects required for their functioning.

At design-time, you add an events class to the project (see [Step #13 – Handling Events of Outlook Items Object Step #10 – Handling Excel Worksheet Events](#)) and use its event procedures to write the code for just one set of event handling rules for a given event source type, say for, the *Items* collection of the *MAPIFolder* class in Outlook 2000-2003; in Outlook 2007-2010, you can also use the *Folder* class. To implement another set of event handling rules for the same event source type, you add another events class to your project.

At run-time, you connect an events class to an event source using the *ConnectTo* method. To disconnect the events class from the event source you use the *RemoveConnection* method. To apply the same business rules to another event source of the same type (say, to items of another folder), you create a new instance of the same events class.

What follows below is the source code of a newly added events class that processes the events of the *Items* collection of the *MAPIFolder* class in Outlook (*Folder* class in Outlook 2007).

```
Imports System

'Add-in Express Outlook Items Events Class
Public Class OutlookItemsEventsClass1
    Inherits AddinExpress.MSO.ADXOutlookItemsEvents

    Public Sub New(ByVal ADXModule As AddinExpress.MSO.ADXAddinModule)
```

```
        MyBase.New (ADXModule)
    End Sub

    Public Overrides Sub ProcessItemAdd (ByVal Item As Object)
        'TODO: Add some code
    End Sub

    Public Overrides Sub ProcessItemChange (ByVal Item As Object)
        'TODO: Add some code
    End Sub

    Public Overrides Sub ProcessItemRemove ()
        'TODO: Add some code
    End Sub
End Class
```

## Intercepting Keyboard Shortcuts

Every Office application provides built-in keyboard combinations that allow shortening the access path for commands, features, and options of the application. Add-in Express allows adding custom keyboard combinations and processing both custom and built-in ones.

Add a Keyboard Shortcut component onto the add-in module, choose or specify the keyboard shortcut you need in the *ShortcutText* property, set the *HandleShortCuts* property of the module to *true* and process the *Action* event of the component.

## Outlook UI Components

### Outlook Bar Shortcut Manager

Outlook provides us with the Outlook Bar (Navigation Pane in Outlook 2003-2010). The Outlook Bar displays Shortcut groups consisting of Shortcuts that you can target a Microsoft Outlook folder, a file-system folder, or a file-system path or URL. You use the Outlook Bar Shortcut Manager to customize the Outlook Bar with your shortcuts and groups.

This component is available for *ADXAddinModule*. Use the *Groups* collection of the component to create a new shortcut group. Use the *Shortcuts* collection of a short group to create a new shortcut. To connect to an existing shortcut or shortcut group, set the *Caption* properties of the corresponding *ADXOlBarShortcut* and/or *ADXOlBarGroup* components equal to the caption of the existing shortcut or shortcut group. Please note that there is no other way to identify the group or shortcut.

That is why your shortcuts and shortcut groups must be named uniquely for Add-in Express to remove only the specified ones (and not those having the same names) when the add-in is uninstalled. If you have several groups (or shortcuts) with the same name, you will have to remove them yourself. Depending on the type of its value, the *Target* property of the *ADXOlBarShortcut* component allows you to specify different shortcut types. If the type is *Outlook.MAPIFolder*, the shortcut represents a Microsoft Outlook folder. If the type is *String*, the shortcut represents a file-system path or a URL. No events are available for these components.

### Outlook Property Page

Outlook allows extending its Options dialog with custom pages. You see this dialog when you choose *Tools / Options* menu. In addition, Outlook allows adding such page to the Folder Properties dialog. You see this dialog when you choose the Properties item in the folder context menu. You create such pages using the Outlook Property Page component.

In Visual Studio, open the *Add New Item* dialog and choose the *Outlook Options Page* item to add a class to your project. This class is a descendant of *System.Windows.Forms.UserControl*. It allows creating Outlook property pages using its visual designer. Just set up the property page properties, place your controls onto the page, and add your code. To add this page to the Outlook Options dialog, select the name of your control class in the *PageType* combo of *ADXAddinModule* and enter some characters into the *PageTitle* property.

To add a page to the *Folder Properties* dialog for a given folder(s), you use the *FolderPages* collection of the add-in module. Run its property editor and add an item (of the *ADXOlFolderPage* type). You connect the item to a given property page through the *PageType* property. Note, the *FolderName*, *FolderNames*, and *ItemTypes* properties of the *ADXOlFolderPage* component work in the same way as those of Outlook-specific command-bars.

Specify reactions required by your business logic in the *Apply* and *Dirty* event handlers. Use the *OnStatusChange* method to raise the *Dirty* event, the parameters of which allow marking the page as *Dirty*.

## Other Components

### Smart Tag

The *Kind* property of the *ADXSmartTag* component allows you to choose one of two text recognition strategies: either using a list of words in the *RecognizedWords* string collection or implementing a custom recognition process based on the *Recognize* event of the component. Use the *ActionNeeded* event to change the *Actions* collection according to the current context. The component raises the *PropertyPage* event when the user clicks the *Property* button in the Smart Tags tab (Tools / AutoCorrect Options menu) for your smart tag.

### RTD Topic

Use the *String##* properties to identify the topic of your RTD server. To handle startup situations nicely, specify the default value for the topic and, using the *UseStoredValue* property, specify, if the *RTD* function in Excel returns the default value (*UseStoredValue = false*) or doesn't change the displayed value (*UseStoredValue = true*). The RTD topic component provides you with the *Connect*, *Disconnect*, and *RefreshData* events. The last one occurs (for enabled topics only) whenever Excel calls the *RTD* function.

## Custom Toolbar Controls

The Add-in Express Extensions for Microsoft Office Toolbars (or the Toolbar Controls) is a plug-in for Add-in Express designed to overstep the limits of existing CommandBar controls. With the Toolbar Controls, you can use any .NET controls, not only Office controls, on your command bars. Now you can add tree-views, grids, diagrams, edit boxes, reports, etc. to your command bars.

To make the text below easy to read, let's define three terms, namely:

- Command bar controls are controls such as command bar buttons and command bar combo boxes provided by the Office object model. These controls are Office controls and they are supported by Add-in Express.
- Non-Office controls are any controls, both .NET built-in and third party controls, such as tree-views, grids, user controls, etc. Usually, you use these controls on your Windows application forms.
- Advanced command bar control is an instance of *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* or the *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* class itself (depending on the context).

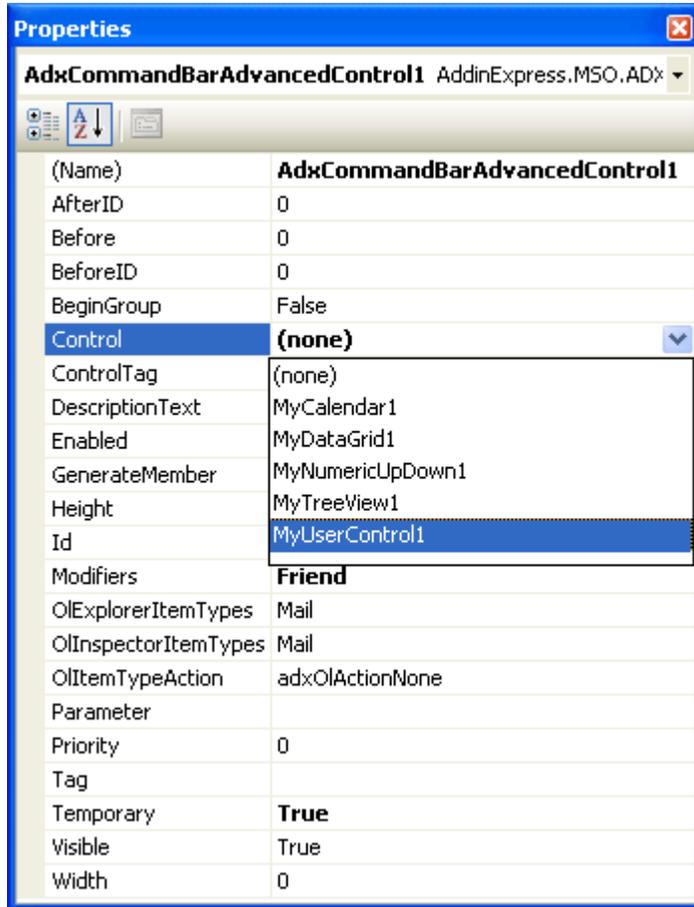
### What is *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl*

If you have developed at least one add-in based on Add-in Express, you probably ran into *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* when adding command bar controls to your command bars. Yes, it is that strange item of the Add button on the *ADXCommandBarControl* collection editor.

This plug-in gives you a chance to use any non-Office controls such as tree-views, grids, labels, edit and combo boxes, diagrams on any Office command bars. Now you can add *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl*, an advanced command bar control, to your command bar and bind it to any non-Office control you placed on the add-in module. As a result, you will have your grid, tree-view or image placed on your command bar.

### Hosting any .NET Controls

In addition to properties common for Office command bar controls, *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* has one more property. It is the *Control* property, the most important one. With this property, you can select a non-Office control to place it on your command bar. Have a look at the picture below. The add-in module contains five controls – *MyCalendar*, *MyDataGrid*, *MyNumericUpDown*, *MyTreeView* and *MyUserControl*. The *Control* property asks you to select one of these controls. If you select *MyUserControl*, your add-in adds *MyUserControl* to your command bar. With the *Control* property, *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* becomes a host for your non-Office controls.



On .NET, *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* supports all controls based on *System.Windows.Forms.Control*. Therefore, on your command bars, you can use both built-in controls and third-party controls based on *System.Windows.Forms.Control*. Just add them to the add-in module, add an advanced command bar control to your command bar, and select your non-Office control in the *Control* property of *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl*.

## Control Adapters

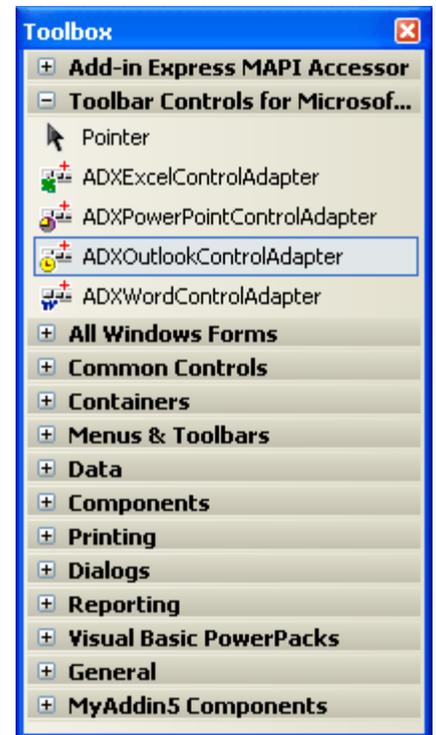
You may ask us what the Toolbar Controls described above does and what it is for, if *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* is already included in Add-in Express. In general, *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* is still abstract in Add-in Express but it is implemented by the Toolbar Controls if it is plugged in Add-in Express. So, the answer is: the Toolbar Controls for Microsoft Office implements *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* for each Office application.

The Toolbar Controls adds a new tab, "Toolbar Controls for Microsoft Office", to the Toolbox and places several components on the tab (see the screenshot below). The Toolbar Controls supports each Office application by

special components called control adapters. Only control adapters know how to add your controls to applications specific command bars. So, the control adapters are the Toolbar Controls itself.

*In Express editions of Visual Studio, you need to add the control adapters manually.*

The add-in module can contain control adapters only. For example, you should add an *ADXExcelControlAdapter* to the add-in module if you want to use non-Office controls in your Excel add-in. To use non-Office controls on several Office applications you should add several control adapters. For example, if you need to use your controls in your add-in that supports Outlook, Excel, and Word, you should add three control adapters: *ADXExcelControlAdapter*, *ADXWordControlAdapter*, and *ADXOutlookControlAdapter* to the add-in module.



## ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl

As described above, the Toolbar Controls implements the *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* class that is still abstract in Add-in Express without the Toolbar Controls installed. In addition to properties common for all command bar controls, *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* provides two special properties related to the Toolbar Controls.

### The Control Property

The *Control* property binds its *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl* to a non-Office control; it can be used at design-time as well as at run-time. To place your non-Office control on your command bar you just select your control in the *Control* property at design-time, or set the *Control* property to an instance of your control at run-time:

```
Private Sub AddinModule_AddinInitialize( _
    ByVal sender As System.Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles MyBase.AddinInitialize
    BossCheckbox = New System.Windows.Forms.CheckBox
    Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControl1.Control = BossCheckbox
End Sub
```

## The ActiveInstance Property

The *ActiveInstance* property is read-only; it returns the instance of the control that was created for the current context. For example, you can initialize your control for the active Inspector window by handling the *InspectorActivate* event:

```
Private Sub adxOutlookEvents_InspectorActivate( _
    ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal inspector As System.Object,
    ByVal folderName As System.String) _
    Handles adxOutlookEvents.InspectorActivate

    Dim ChkBox As System.Windows.Forms.CheckBox = _
        Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll.ActiveInstance
    If ChkBox IsNot Nothing Then ChkBox.Enabled = False
End Sub
```

Please note that the *ActiveInstance* property is not valid in most cases when you may want to use it. However, you can always use any window activate events such as the *InspectorActivate* event of Outlook and *WindowActivate* event of Word. The table below shows you the order of event processing by the example of the Outlook Inspector window opened by the user.

1. Outlook fires the built-in <i>NewInspector</i> event. Add-in Express traps it and fires the <i>NewInspector</i> event of <i>ADXOutlookEvents</i> .	<i>ActiveInstance</i> returns NULL.
2. <i>ADXOutlookEvents</i> runs your <i>NewInspector</i> event handlers.	<i>ActiveInstance</i> returns NULL.
3. The Toolbar Controls creates an instance of your control.	<i>ActiveInstance</i> returns NULL.
4. Outlook fires the built-in <i>InspectorActivate</i> event. Add-in Express handles it and fires the <i>InspectorActivate</i> event of <i>ADXOutlookEvents</i> .	<i>ActiveInstance</i> returns NULL.
5. The Toolbar Controls creates an instance of your control for the opened Inspector. <i>ADXOutlookEvents</i> runs your <i>InspectorActivate</i> event handlers.	<i>ActiveInstance</i> returns the instance of your control that was cloned from your original control.

## Application-specific Control Adapters

All Office applications have different window architectures. All our control adapters have a unified programming interface but different internal architectures that take into account the windows architecture of the corresponding applications. All features of all control adapters are described below.

- Outlook

Outlook has two main windows – Explorer and Inspector windows. The user can open several Explorer and Inspector windows. Our Outlook control adapter supports non-Office controls on both Explorer and Inspector windows, and creates an instance of your control whenever the user opens a new window.

Please note, if Word is used as an e-mail editor, Outlook uses MS Word as an Inspector window. In this case, Word is running in a separate process. In this scenario, because of obvious and unsolvable problems the Outlook control adapter hides all instances of your control on all inactive Word Inspector windows, but shows them once the Inspector is activated.

- Excel

In spite of the fact that Excel allows placing its windows on the Task Bar, all its command bars work like in MDI applications. Therefore, your controls are created only once, at Excel start-up. However, you can still use the *WorkbookActivate*, *WindowActivate*, and *SheetActivate* events to initialize your non-Office controls according to the context.

- Word

Word creates its command bars for all document windows, so your non-Office controls are instanced whenever the user opens a new window or a document. We recommend using the *WindowActivate* event to initialize your control for the current window.

- PowerPoint

Notwithstanding the fact that PowerPoint makes possible placing its windows on the Task Bar, PowerPoint is an MDI application. Therefore, your controls are created only once, at PowerPoint startup. However, you can still use the *WindowActivate* event to initialize your non-Office controls according to the context.

## Your First .NET Control on an Office Toolbar

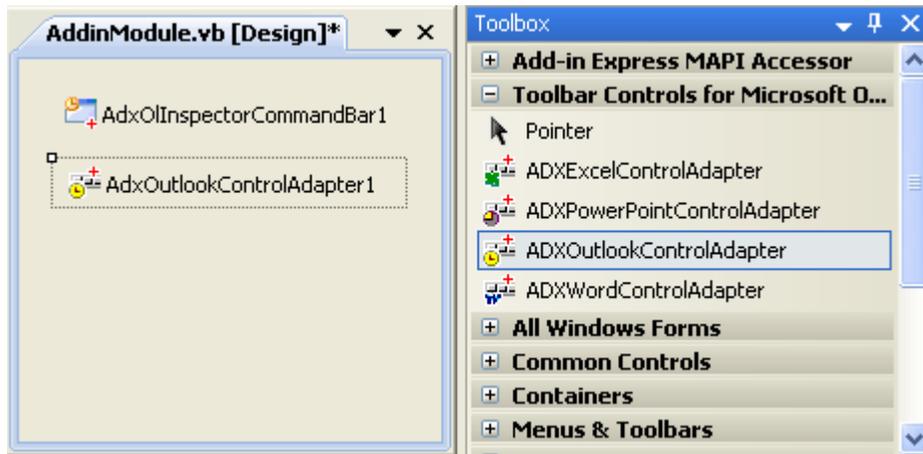
This sample demonstrates features described in [Custom Toolbar Controls](#).

Just follow the first three steps described in [Your First Microsoft Outlook COM Add-in](#). Add an *ADXOLInspectorCommandBar* to the add-in module (see [Step #7 – Adding a New Inspector Toolbar](#) of the same sample). Now set *adxMsoBarBottom* to the *Position* property of the added command bar.

### Step #1 - Adding a Control Adapter

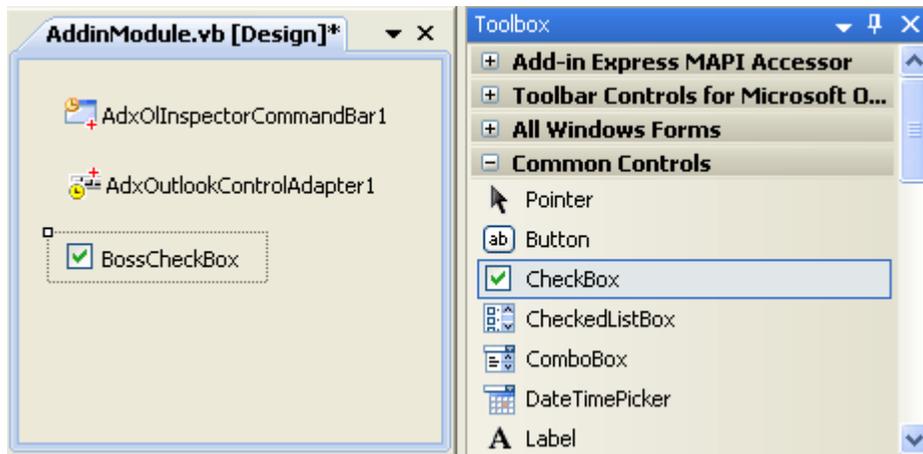
[Custom Toolbar Controls](#) supports Office applications through special components that we call control adapters. You can find them on the *Toolbar Controls for Microsoft Office* tab in the Toolbox.

The first step in using non-Office controls in your add-in is adding the corresponding control adapter to your add-in module. In this case, we use an *ADXOutlookControlAdapter*.



## Step #2 - Adding Your Control

The add-in module can contain any components including controls. Therefore, you can add a check box (*BossCheckBox*) directly to your add-in module and customize the checkbox in any way you like.



## Step #3 - Handling Your Control

To BCC a message to your boss you need to handle the checkbox. You can use the following code to BCC messages. Please note that we do not cover Outlook programming here.

```
Private Sub BossCheckbox_CheckedChanged ( _
    ByVal sender As System.Object, ByVal e As System.EventArgs)
    Dim Inspector As Outlook.Inspector = OutlookApp.ActiveInspector
    Dim Item As Outlook.MailItem = _
        CType(Inspector.CurrentItem, Outlook.MailItem)
```

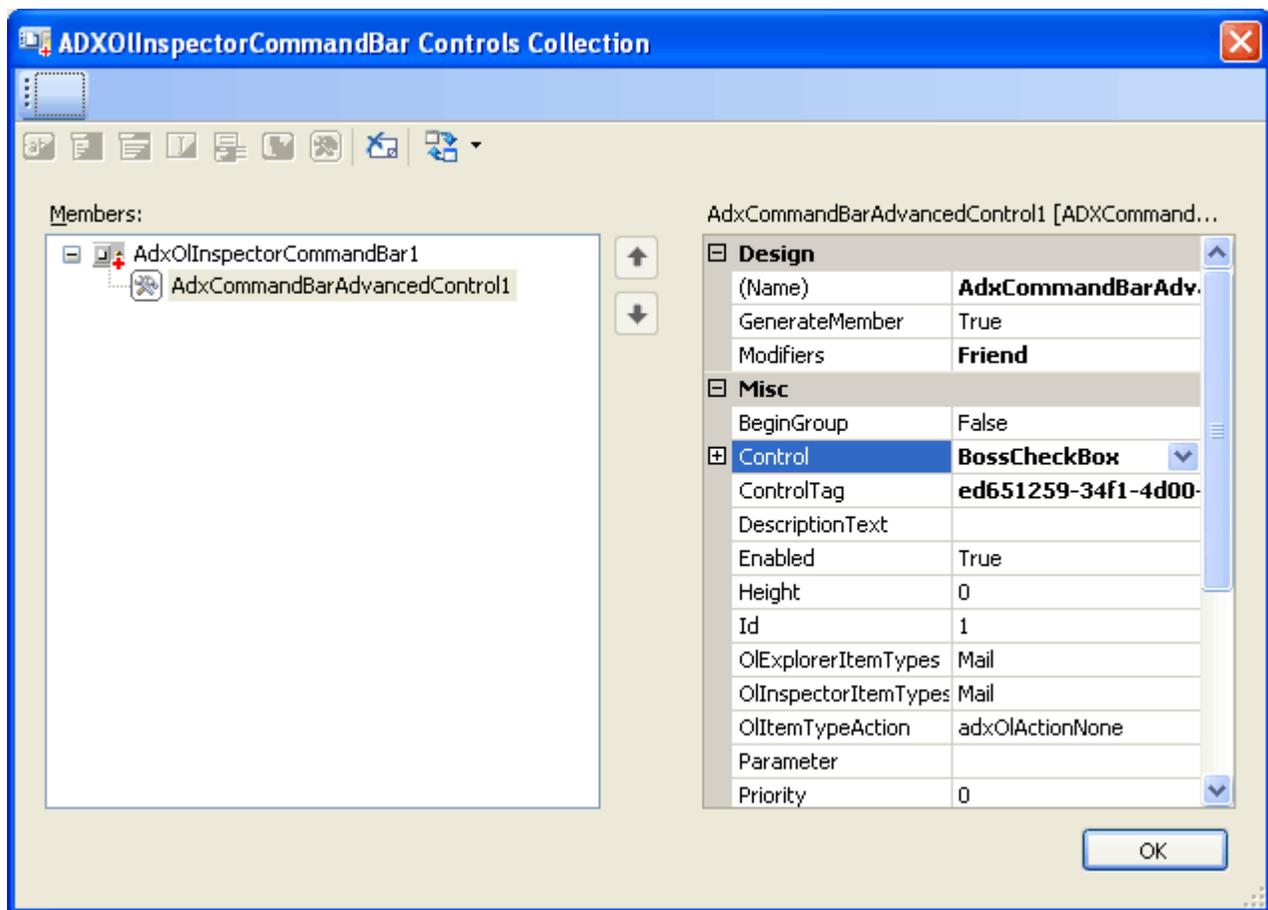
```

Dim currentBossCheckBoxInstance As CheckBox = _
    CType(AdxCommandBarAdvancedControl1.ActiveInstance, CheckBox)
If currentBossCheckBoxInstance.Checked Then
    Item.BCC = "myboss@mydomain.com"
Else
    Item.BCC = ""
End If
Marshal.ReleaseComObject (Item)
Marshal.ReleaseComObject (Inspector)
End Sub

```

#### Step #4 - Binding Your Control to the CommandBar

To bind *BossCheckBox* to the command bar, you add an advanced command bar control (*ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl1*) to the *Controls* collection of your command bar and select *BossCheckBox* in the *Control* property of the *ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl1*. That's all.



Below we give the complete *InitializeComponent* method of our add-in module that relates to our example:

```

Private Sub InitializeComponent ()
    Me.components = New System.ComponentModel.Container
    Me.AdxAddinAdditionalModuleItem1 = New _
        AddinExpress.MSO.ADXAddinAdditionalModuleItem (Me.components)
    Me.AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1 = New _
        AddinExpress.MSO.ADXOlInspectorCommandBar (Me.components)
    Me.AdxOutlookControlAdapter1 = New _
        AddinExpress.ToolbarControls.ADXOutlookControlAdapter (Me.components)
    Me.BossCheckBox = New System.Windows.Forms.CheckBox
    Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll1 = New _
        AddinExpress.MSO.ADXCommandBarAdvancedControl (Me.components)
    '
    'AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1
    '
    Me.AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1.CommandBarName = _
        "AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1"
    Me.AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1.CommandBarTag = _
        "77fc20e0-bf9e-47d0-997f-eb1167f506a4"
    Me.AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1.Controls.Add _
        (Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll1)
    Me.AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1.Position = _
        AddinExpress.MSO.ADXMsoBarPosition.adxMsoBarBottom
    Me.AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1.Temporary = True
    Me.AdxOlInspectorCommandBar1.UpdateCounter = 4
    '
    'BossCheckBox
    '
    Me.BossCheckBox.BackColor = _
        System.Drawing.Color.FromArgb (CType (CType (255, Byte), Integer), _
            CType (CType (128, Byte), Integer), CType (CType (0, Byte), Integer))
    Me.BossCheckBox.AutoSize = True
    Me.BossCheckBox.Location = New System.Drawing.Point (0, 0)
    Me.BossCheckBox.Name = "BossCheckBox"
    Me.BossCheckBox.Size = New System.Drawing.Size (104, 24)
    Me.BossCheckBox.TabIndex = 0
    Me.BossCheckBox.Text = "BCC to my Boss"
    Me.BossCheckBox.UseVisualStyleBackColor = True
    '
    'AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll1
    '
    Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll1.Control = Me.BossCheckBox
    Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll1.ControlTag = _
        "ed651259-34f1-4d00-8716-e56ccf0118d4"
    Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll1.Temporary = True
    Me.AdxCommandBarAdvancedControll1.UpdateCounter = 3
    '

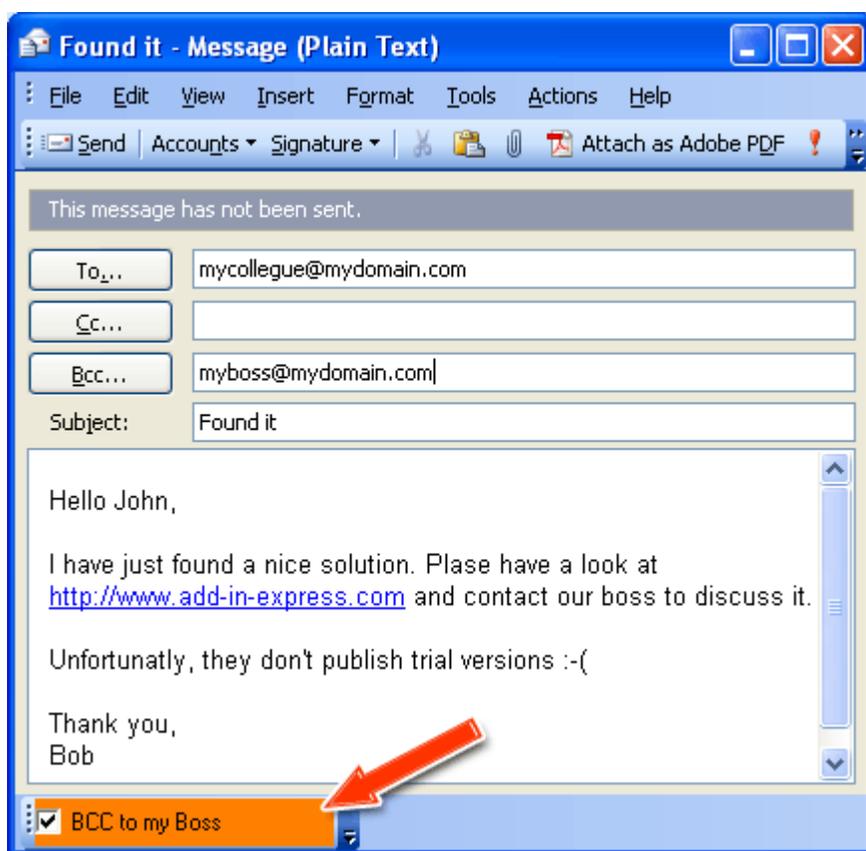
```

```
'AddinModule
'
Me.AddinName = "MyAddin"
Me.SupportedApps = AddinExpress.MSO.ADXOfficeHostApp.ohaOutlook

End Sub
```

## Step #5 - Register and Run Your Add-in

Finally, you can rebuild the add-in project, run Outlook, and find your check box:



# Deploying Office Extensions

How to install the Office extension you developed to another machine? In this section, we describe your ways to all deployment technologies supported by Add-in Express.

- [All Deployment Technologies at a Glance](#)
- [Deployment: Things to Consider](#)
- [Creating MSI Installers](#)
- [ClickOnce Deployment](#)
- [ClickTwice :\) Deployment](#)
- [Deployment Step-by-steps](#)

## All Deployment Technologies at a Glance

**Table 1. Deployment technologies. Short descriptions.**

<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	You create a regular .MSI installer to install both <a href="#">per-user and per-machine Office extensions</a> . To update your Office extension, you uninstall its current version and install the new one.
<a href="#">ClickOnce</a>	This technology is targeted at non-admin installations; only <a href="#">per-user Office extensions</a> can be installed in this way. When the user updates your Office extension, its previous version is uninstalled automatically.
<a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>	This is a custom MSI-based Web deployment technology. ClickTwice :) allows standard users and admins to run MSIs from the web (Internet and Intranet) for installing and updating <a href="#">per-user and per-machine Office extensions</a> .

**Table 2. Deployment technologies. Detailed Comparison.**

Feature	<a href="#">ClickOnce</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	<a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>
Update from the Web	Yes	No	Yes
Post-installation rollback	Via Add/Remove Programs	No	No
Security permissions granted	Grants only permissions necessary for the application (deploying COM add-ins, it always requires Full Trust).	Grants Full Trust by default	Grants Full Trust by default
Security permissions required	Internet or Intranet Zone (Full Trust for CD-ROM installation)	Standard user or Administrator	Standard user or Administrator
Installation-time user interface	Single prompt	Multipart Wizard	Multipart Wizard
Installation of shared files	No	Yes	Yes
Installation of drivers	No	Yes (with custom actions)	Yes (with custom actions)
Installation to Global Assembly Cache	No	Yes	Yes
Installation for multiple users	No	Yes	Yes

Add entry to <b>Start</b> menu	Yes	Yes	Yes
Add entry to Startup group	No	Yes	Yes
Add entry to <b>Favorites</b> menu	No	Yes	Yes
Register file types	No	Yes	Yes
Install time registry access	HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE (HKLM) accessible only with Full Trust permissions	Yes	Yes
Binary file patching	No	Yes	Yes
Installation location	<a href="#">ClickOnce Application Cache</a>	Changed by the user during the installation	Changed by the user during the installation

**Table 3. Deployment technologies. Links to step-by-step instructions.**

How you install the Office extension	A per-user COM add-in, RTD server, Smart tag, or Excel UDF	A per-machine COM add-in or RTD server
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a> <a href="#">ClickOnce</a> <a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a> <a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain.	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link.	<a href="#">ClickOnce</a> <a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>

## Deployment: Things to Consider

### How Your Office Extension Is Registered

A setup project created as described in [Creating MSI Installers](#) uses `adxregistrator.exe` as a custom action. When you run the installer and `adxregistrator.exe` is invoked, it performs the following steps:

- loads .NET Framework,
- creates an instance of the add-in module,
- invokes the registration code provided by the Add-in Express module; there is a special module for each Office extension type.

When doing all the things above, `adxregistrator.exe` writes them into a log file, its default location is `{user profile}\Documents\Add-in Express\adxregistrator.log`.

What follows below is a description of the process and how you can customize it.

### Loading the Assembly

`adxregistrator.exe` supports `/install` and `/uninstall` switches. They accept a string parameter containing the file name of the assembly that is to be registered/unregistered.

```
adxregistrator.exe /install="MyAddin1.dll"
```

*All add-in files including dependencies and the Add-in Express assemblies must be located in the folder where `adxregistrator.exe` is run.*

### Determining Privileges

A COM add-in has two sides: it is a COM library and an Office add-in at the same time. Both sides of the COM add-in require proper registration in the Windows Registry.

The **add-in** side of a COM add-in relates only to Office: a per-user COM add-in is denoted by `False` in the `RegisterForAllUsers` property of its add-in module and it is registered in HKCU. A per-machine add-in has `True` in the `RegisterForAllUsers` property of its add-in module and it is filed down in HKLM. The exact registry paths are given in [Registry Keys](#).

But the **COM library** side of a COM add-in, the COM object implemented by the add-in module and corresponding to the add-in as a whole, must be registered, too. It can be registered either in HKCU or in HKLM

(the same as the add-in side). This is controlled by the `/privileges` switch supported by `adxregistrator.exe`. The switch accepts two values: `admin` and `user`. Misspelling the value or omitting the switch results in registering the COM object of the COM add-in in HKLM which requires administrative permissions.

The need to register both, the COM library and the add-in itself, creates four possible combinations of settings you can specify in `RegisterForAllUsers` and in the `/privileges` switch of `adxregistrator.exe`. The two combinations below are recommended:

- per-user add-ins:

```
add-in module: RegisterForAllUsers = False
adxregistrator.exe: /privileges=user
```

- per-machine add-ins:

```
add-in module: RegisterForAllUsers = True
adxregistrator.exe: /privileges=admin
```

Please note that for a per-machine add-in, all users of the add-in must have appropriate permissions for the folder the add-in is installed to. The Add-in Express team recommends installing such an add-in to *Program Files*.

## Loading CLR

By default, `adxregistrator.exe` loads the latest version of the .NET Framework installed on the PC. This can be a problem if your assembly uses version-sensitive components. To bypass this, you can use the `/CLRVersion` switch that accepts a string value in the format below:

```
major[ [.minor] .build]
```

The value you assign to a switch is processed as described below:

- `/CLRVersion="2.0.50727"` refers to the specified build of the .NET Framework. If the build with the exact build number is not installed on the PC, the newest of all .NET Framework versions installed on the PC will be loaded. This will also occur if any other build of .NET Framework 2.0 is installed on the PC.
- `/CLRVersion="2.0"` refers to any build of .NET Framework 2.0. In a hypothetical scenario with the now non-existing .NET Framework 2.1 installed, using `/CLRVersion="2.0"` will result in loading the latest version of the .NET Framework installed on the PC (after the registrator does not find .NET Framework 2.0).
- `/CLRVersion="2"` refers to any build of .NET Framework 2.

If the specified version of the .NET Framework is not installed on the PC, the newest of all .NET Framework versions installed on the PC is loaded instead.

## Creating an Instance of the Add-in Module

After the CLR is loaded, the registrator creates an *AppDomain*, loads the assembly specified by you (see [Loading the Assembly](#)), creates an instance of the Add-in Express module defined in the assembly and run the registration code provided by every module of Add-in Express . If the assembly includes several Add-in Express modules (=several Office extensions), the registrator processes all of them in turn.

## An Important Note

Creating an instance of the module invokes the module's constructor. It means that you should foresee the situation in which the module is created outside of the Office application. If you don't, a run-time exception may prevent your Office extension from being registered or unregistered. The simplest way to bypass this is not to write custom code in the constructor of the module. Instead, you can use the events the module provides.

*Do not write custom code in the constructor of the module.*

Note that if a variable in the module is declared on the class level, the initializer of the variable is called even before the constructor of the module. That is why all the reasoning for not using custom code in the module's constructor does apply to initializers.

*Do not use initializers of complex-type variables declared on the class level in the module.*

## Running the Registration Code

Every Add-in Express module provides a static (Shared in VB.NET) method with the *ComRegisterFunction* attribute applied. That method invokes the registration code defined in the base class of the module. Note that if you create a custom static (Shared in VB.NET) method and apply *ComRegisterFunction* to it, the method will be executed during registration. The *ComUnregisterFunction* attribute is processed in a similar fashion; if this attribute is applied to a method, the method will be called while unregistering the extension. There's no way to predict or change the order in which methods having such attributes are called.

## Documenting the Process

The process of registration/unregistration is documented in a log file, the default location of which is *{user profile}\Documents\Add-in Express\adxregistrator.log*. The registrator supports the */LogFileLocation* switch that allows you to specify the path and file name of the log file. Also, the log file will not be generated if you use */GenerateLogFile=false*; omitting that switch means the file will be generated.

When specifying the path to the log file, you can refer to a system folder using a wide-spread notation, a sample of which is *%UserProfileFolder%*. Below is the list of supported folder IDs (please find their definitions [here](#)):

- *ProgramFilesX64Folder*
- *RoamingAppDataFolder*
- *DesktopFolder*
- *PersonalFolder*
- *InternetCacheFolder*
- *LocalAppDataFolder*
- *AppDataFolder*
- *DocumentsFolder*
- *MyDocumentsFolder*
- *UserProfileFolder*
- *ProgramFilesFolder*
- *CommonProgramDataFolder*
- *PublicDocumentsFolder*
- *PublicDesktopFolder*
- *ProgramFilesX64CommonFolder*
- *ProgramFilesCommonFolder*
- *Temp*
- *TempFolder*

The supported macro characters are as follows: <>, &&, [], \$\$, %%.

## Exit Code

If a custom action returns a non-zero exit code, the .MSI installer produces nasty dialogs that may scare the end-user and produce extra problems for the developer. That is why, the default value of the */ReturnExitCode* switch supported by the registrator is *false*. Nevertheless, in custom scenarios you may want to be notified about problems as soon as possible. Set the switch to *true* and get a value that you can decipher using the information supplied [here](#).

## How Your Office Extension Loads Into an Office Application

### Registry Keys

Any Office extension – a COM add-in, Excel add-in, RTD server, or smart tag – must be installed and registered because Office looks for extensions in the registry. In other words, to get your add-in to work, 1) add-in files must be installed to a location accessible by the add-in users and 2) registry keys must be created that specify which Office application will load the add-in and which PC users may use the add-in. The necessity to create registry keys is the reason why **you cannot use XCOPY deployment** for a COM add-in, Excel XLL add-in, RTD server, or Smart tag.

Although Add-in Express creates all registry keys for you, you might need to find the keys when debugging your add-ins. The main intention of this section is to provide you with information on this.

### Locating COM Add-ins in the Registry

Depending on the value of the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the add-in module, the main registry entry of a COM add-in is located at:

```
{HKLM or HKCU}\Software\Microsoft\Office\{host}\AddIns\{your add-in ProgID}
```

If the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the add-in module is *true*, the add-in is registered in *HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE*, otherwise the key is located in *HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER*.

Pay attention to the *LoadBehavior* value defined in this key; typically, it is *3*. This value means "run the add-in at add-in startup". If *LoadBehavior* is *2* when you run your add-in, this may be an indication of an unhandled exception at add-in startup.

The registry key above notifies the corresponding Office application that there's an add-in to load.

FYI, the COM add-in is a COM object registered in

```
HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\CLSID\{Add-in Express Project GUID}
```

### Locating Excel UDF Add-ins in the Registry

Registering a UDF adds a value to the following key:

```
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Microsoft\Office\{Office version}.0\Excel\Options
```

The value name is *OPEN* or *OPEN{n}* where *n* is *1*, if another UDF is registered, *2* - if there are two other XLLs registered, etc. The value contains a string, which is constructed in the following way:

```
str = "/R " + "" + pathToTheDll + ""
```

### Add-in Express Loader

All Office applications are unmanaged while all Add-in Express based add-ins are managed class libraries. Therefore, there must be some software located between Office applications and your add-ins. Otherwise, Office applications will not know of your .NET based Office extension. That software is called a shim. Shims are unmanaged DLLs that isolate your add-ins in a separate application domain.

When you install your add-in, the registry settings for the add-in will point to the shim. And the shim will be the first DLL examined by the host application when it starts loading your add-in or smart tag.

Add-in Express provides the shim of its own, called Add-in Express loader. The loader (*adxloader.dll*, *adxloader64.dll*) is a pre-compiled shim not bound to any certain Add-in Express project. Instead, the loader uses the *adxloader.dll.manifest* file containing a list of .NET assemblies to be registered as Office extensions. The loader's files (*adxloader.dll*, *adxloader64.dll* and *adxloader.dll.manifest*) must be located in the *Loader* subdirectory of the Add-in Express project folder. When a project is being rebuilt or registered, the loader files are copied to the project's output directory. You can sign the loader with a digital signature and, in this way, create trusted COM extensions for Office. The source code of the loader is available on request for Premium customers only.

## Add-in Express Loader Manifest

The manifest (*adxloader.dll.manifest*) is the source of configuration information for the loader. Below, you see the content of a sample manifest file.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<configuration>
  <assemblyIdentity name="MyAddin14, PublicKeyToken=f9f39773da5c568a" />
  <loaderSettings generateLogFile="true" shadowCopyEnabled="true"
    privileges="user" configFileName="app.config"
    clrVersion={major[.minor].build}>
  <logFileLocation>C:\MyLog.txt</logFileLocation>
</loaderSettings>
</configuration>
```

The manifest file allows generating the log file containing useful information about errors on the add-in loading stage. The default location of the log file is *{user profile}\Documents\Add-in Express\adxloader.log*. You can change the location using the **logFileLocation** node; relative paths and folder constants are acceptable, see [Documenting the Process](#). The manifest file allows you to disable the Shadow Copy feature of the Add-in Express loader, which is enabled by default (see [Deploying – Shadow Copy](#)). The **privileges** attribute accepts the **"user"** string indicating that the Add-in Express based setup projects can be run with non-administrator privileges. Please, note, any other value will require administrator privileges to install your project. You should be aware that the value of this attribute is controlled by the *RegisterForAllUsers* property value of add-in and RTD modules. If *RegisterForAllUsers* is *True* and **privileges="user"**, a standard user running the installer will be unable to install your Office extension. If *RegisterForAllUsers* is *False* and **privileges="administrator"**, your Office extension will be installed for the administrator only.

On value that you supply to **clrVersion**, see [Loading CLR](#).

Note that you can run *regsvr32* against the *adxloader.dll*. If a correct manifest file is located in the same folder, this will register all Add-in Express projects listed in the loader manifest.

## How the Loader Works

Consider an ideal case, when all required files are supplied, registry keys are created and permissions are correct. If so, when the Office application discovers an appropriate registry key (see [Locating COM Add-ins in the Registry](#)), it finds the loader's DLL, loads it and calls a method implemented by the loader in accordance with COM rules. The loader initializes CLR (Common Language Runtime), reads the manifest, creates an *AppDomain*, loads your assembly into the domain, and creates an instance of your add-in module (this runs the constructor of the module). Then the loader generates the *AddinInitialize* and *AddinStartupComplete* events of the module, connects the module to events of the host application and waits for the event that specifies the end of the job. When such an event occurs, the loader disconnects the module from the host application events, and generates the *AddinBeginShutdown* and *AddinFinalize* events of the module (see also [Custom Actions When Your COM Add-in Is Uninstalled](#)). You can find more background info in [Insight of Add-in Express Loader](#).

## Loader's Log

If the manifest requires creating a log file (see the `generateLogFile` attribute at [Add-in Express Loader Manifest](#)), the log file is created in the location specified by the manifest or in `{Documents}\Add-in Express\adxloader.log` (default).

Note that the log is re-created when you install/uninstall the add-in and when the Office application loads it.

## Per-user or Per-machine?

An Office extension can be per-user or per-machine. By default, your Add-in Express project creates a per-user Office extension.

*Neither the Everyone option of an MSI installer nor the InstallAllUsers property of your setup project relates to installing Office extensions in the "for all users on the PC" way. Please see [InstallAllUsers Property of the Setup Project](#) for details.*

To let your Office extension work for all users on the machine you need to set the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the corresponding Add-in Express module. To find that property, you open the module's designer, click the designer surface and see the *Properties* window in VS. Note that if the module doesn't expose the *RegisterForAllUsers* property, then the Office extension you create cannot be registered for all users on the PC; this is by design from Microsoft. The table below describes the availability of the "for all users" registration for Office extensions.

	Per-user Registers to HKCU Standard User permissions	Per-machine Registers to HKLM Requires administrative permissions Cannot be installed via ClickOnce
COM Add-in	+	+
Excel RTD Server	+	+
Excel Automation Add-in	+	-
Excel XLL Add-in	+	-
Smart Tag	+	-

*Per-machine extensions cannot be installed via ClickOnce, which is a deployment technology targeted to non-administrator-privileges installations.*

## Installing and Registering

When you run the installer on the target machine, the question arises: where to install the add-in? Note that per-user extensions are called so because a standard user is able to install them; that means that the user may install a per-user extension to any folder accessible for the user. Also note that ClickOnce installers always install to [ClickOnce Application Cache](#). A per-machine extension requires administrative permissions and only administrators can install it; the target folder must be accessible by all users of the extension.

Although, in the general case, you cannot prevent the user from choosing an incorrect folder, you can provide a valid default installation location. If you create a setup project using Add-in Express (see [Creating MSI Installers](#)), the setup project wizard analyzes `RegisterForAllUsers` of the Add-in Express module used in your project and creates a setup project that is ready to install the files mentioned in [Files to Deploy](#) to the following default locations:

<code>RegisterForAllUsers = True</code>	<code>RegisterForAllUsers</code> is missing <code>RegisterForAllUsers = False</code>
<code>[ProgramFilesFolder][Manufacturer]\[ProductName]</code>	<code>[AppDataFolder][Manufacturer]\[ProductName]</code>

Still, installing an Office extension isn't enough. To get loaded to the corresponding Office application, your Office extension must be described correctly in the Windows Registry; see [Registry Keys](#) for exact registry locations. Add-in Express writes all required information to the correct registry locations so that you usually don't even think about this.

*You cannot deploy an Office extension using XCOPY because this does not create required registry entries.*

## Permissions Required

An Office extension with `RegisterForAllUsers` set to `False` or no such property, writes to HKCU during registration, thus it can be registered by a standard user. Since writing to HKLM requires administrative permissions, only administrators can install (and register) a COM add-in or RTD server for all users on the PC; only these Office extension types have the `RegisterForAllUsers` properties in their modules.

But before being registered, the Office extension must be installed. Only the user having corresponding permissions can do this. Of course, this applies to any other software.

## Files to Deploy

The tables below contain minimal sets of files required for your Office extension to run.

### Office add-ins, XLL add-ins

File name	Description
AddinExpress.MSO.2005.dll	Command bar and Ribbon controls, COM add-in and XLL
Interop assemblies	All interops required for your add-in
extensibility.dll	Contains the definition of the IDTExtensibility2 COM interface
adxloader.dll	32-bit loader; required for Office 2000-2007, and Office 2010 32-bit
adxloader64.dll	64-bit loader; required for Office 2010 64-bit
adxloader.dll.manifest	Loader manifest
adxregistrator.exe	Add-in registrator
intResource.dll, intResource64.dll	Ensures compatibility between various Add-in Express based add-ins. If not available in the add-in folder, Add-in Express unpacks it to the Temporary Files folder and loads into the host application.

*For an XLL add-in, the loader names include the assembly name, say, `adxloader.MyXLLAddin1.dll` (`adxloader64.MyXLLAddin1.dll`).*

### Excel Automation add-ins

File name	Description
AddinExpress.MSO.2005.dll	Excel automation add-ins
Interop assemblies	All interops required for your add-in
extensibility.dll	Contains the definition of the IDTExtensibility2 COM interface
adxregistrator.exe	Add-in registrator

## RTD servers

File name	Description
AddinExpress.RTD.2005.dll	Excel RTD Server
adxloader.dll	32-bit loader; required for Office 2000-2007, and Office 2010 32-bit
adxloader64.dll	64-bit loader; required for Office 2010 64-bit
adxloader.dll.manifest	Loader manifest
adxregistrator.exe	Add-in registrator

## Smart tags

File name	Description
AddinExpress.SmartTag.2005.dll	Smart Tag
adxloader.dll	32-bit loader; required for Office 2000-2007, and Office 2010 32-bit
adxloader64.dll	64-bit loader; required for Office 2010 64-bit
adxloader.dll.manifest	Loader manifest
adxregistrator.exe	Add-in registrator

## AdxPublisher.exe

Add-in Express provides a command line tool that you use to automate the process of publishing your add-in projects. That tool is *adxPublisher.exe* located in the *Bin* folder of the Add-in Express installation folder. The utility is provided with the default configuration file; the file is called *adxpublisher.exe.config*; the file provides options and their descriptions.

To use the utility, you copy the *.config* file to an appropriate location and modify it there. The *adxpublisher.exe.config* file contains two sections, which we refer to as the *ClickOnce* section and the *ClickTwice* section. The sections contain settings for the corresponding deployment technologies.

You run the utility in this way:

- *Adxpublisher.exe /OutputType=ClickOnce*
- *Adxpublisher.exe /OutputType=ClickTwice*

If you don't specify the parameter, the utility will use the first section found.

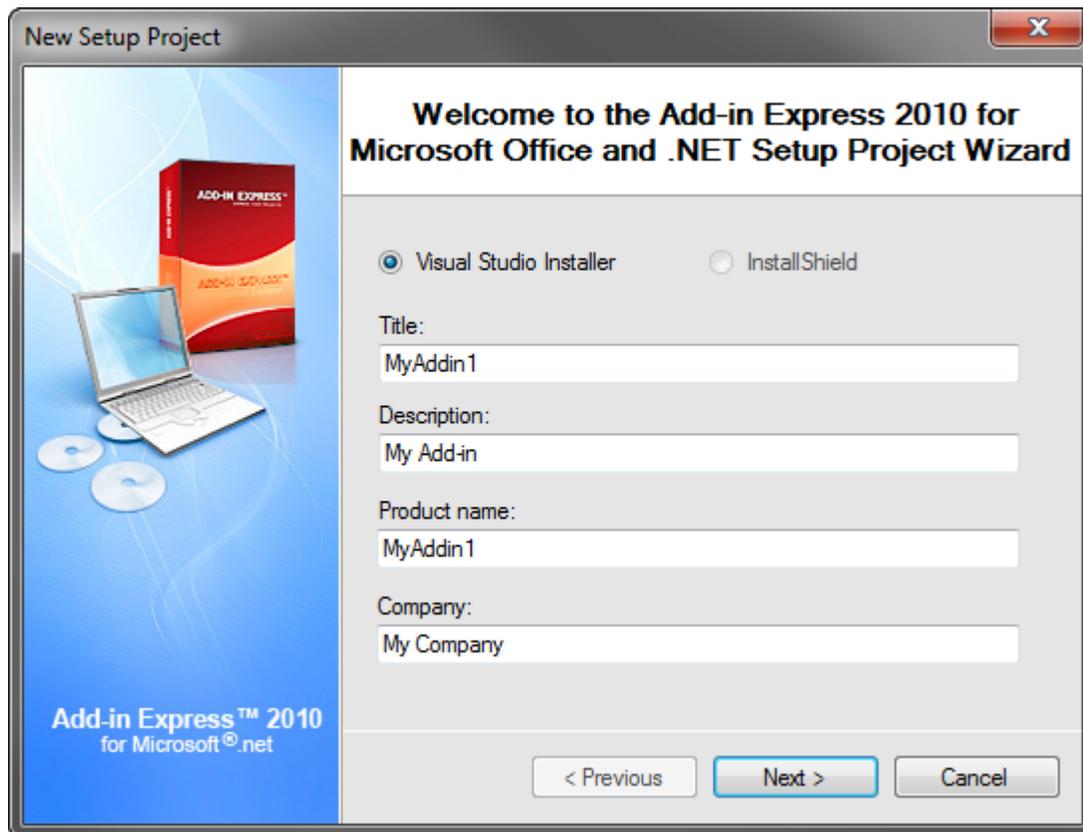
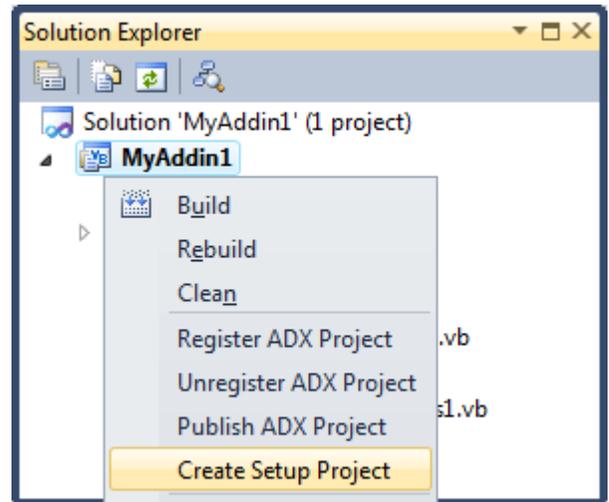
## Creating MSI Installers

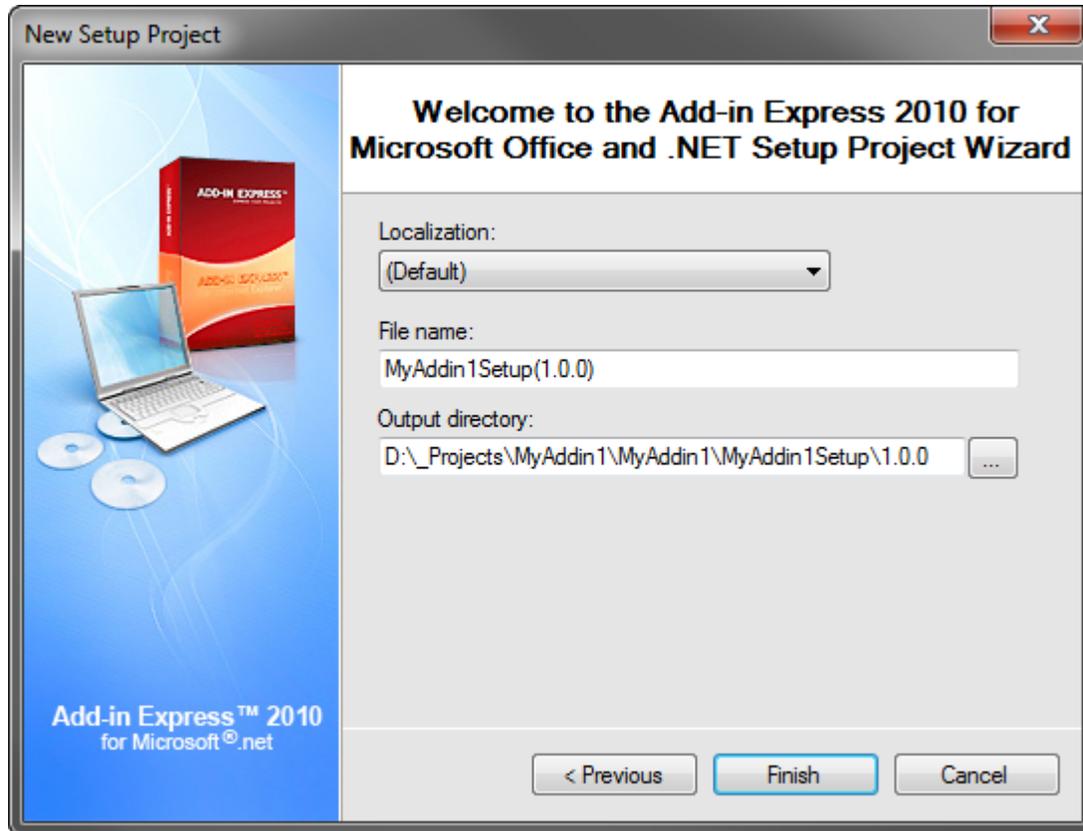
### Running the Setup Project Wizard

To help you create an installer for your Office extension, Add-in Express provides the setup project wizard accessible via menu *Project | Create Setup Project* in VS. Another way to run the wizard is shown in the screenshot.

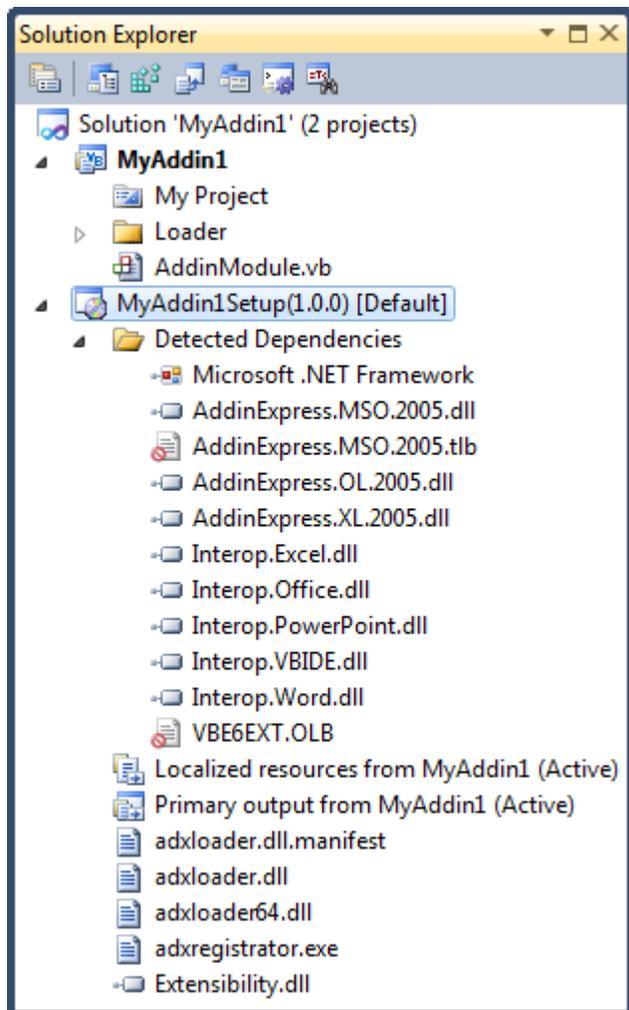
Let's run the setup project wizard for the sample project described in [Your First Microsoft Outlook COM Add-in](#):

*The setup project wizard supports creating setup projects for InstallShield 2009 Professional and higher. The Express editions of InstallShield are not supported.*



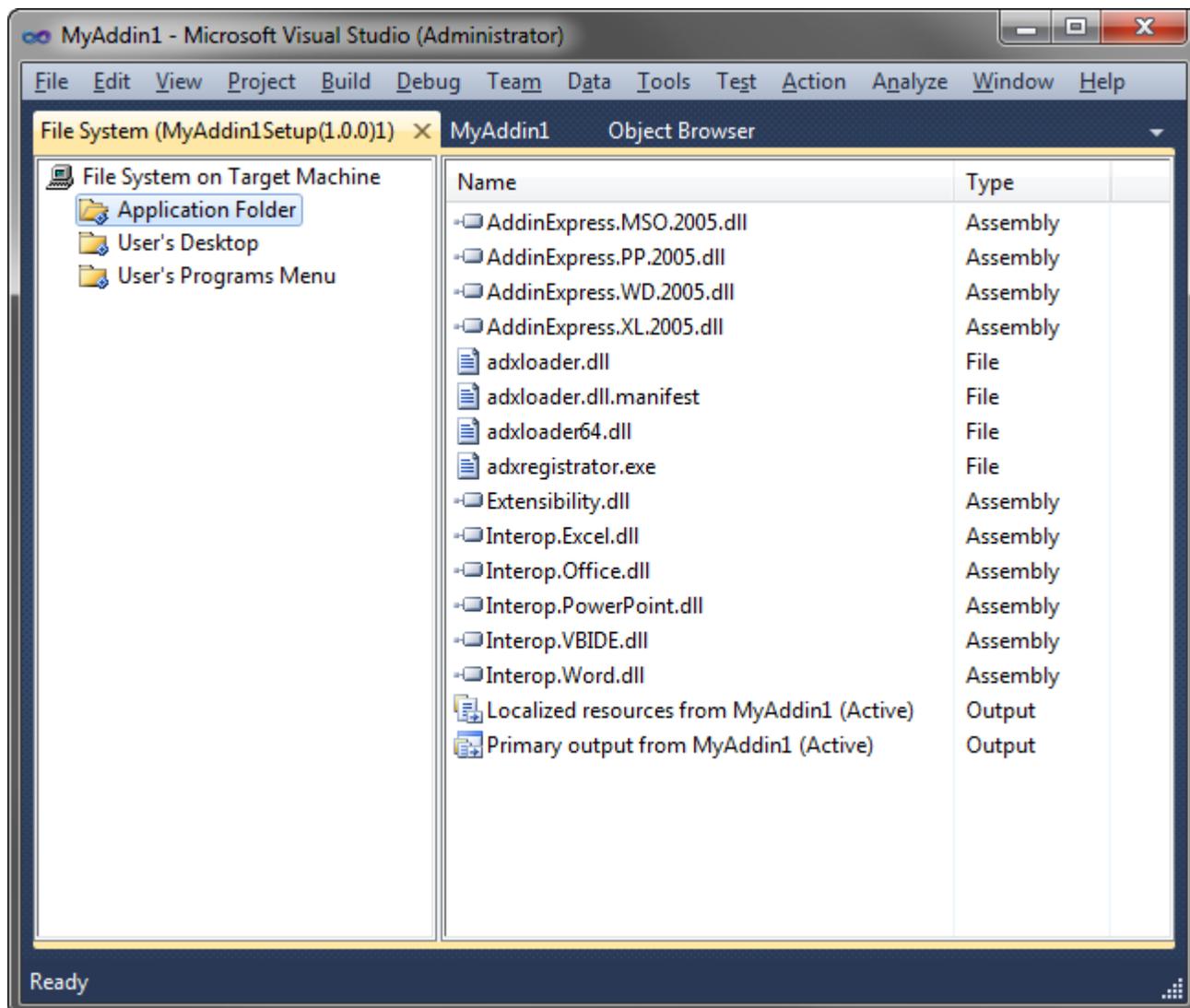


The wizard creates and adds the following setup project to the solution:

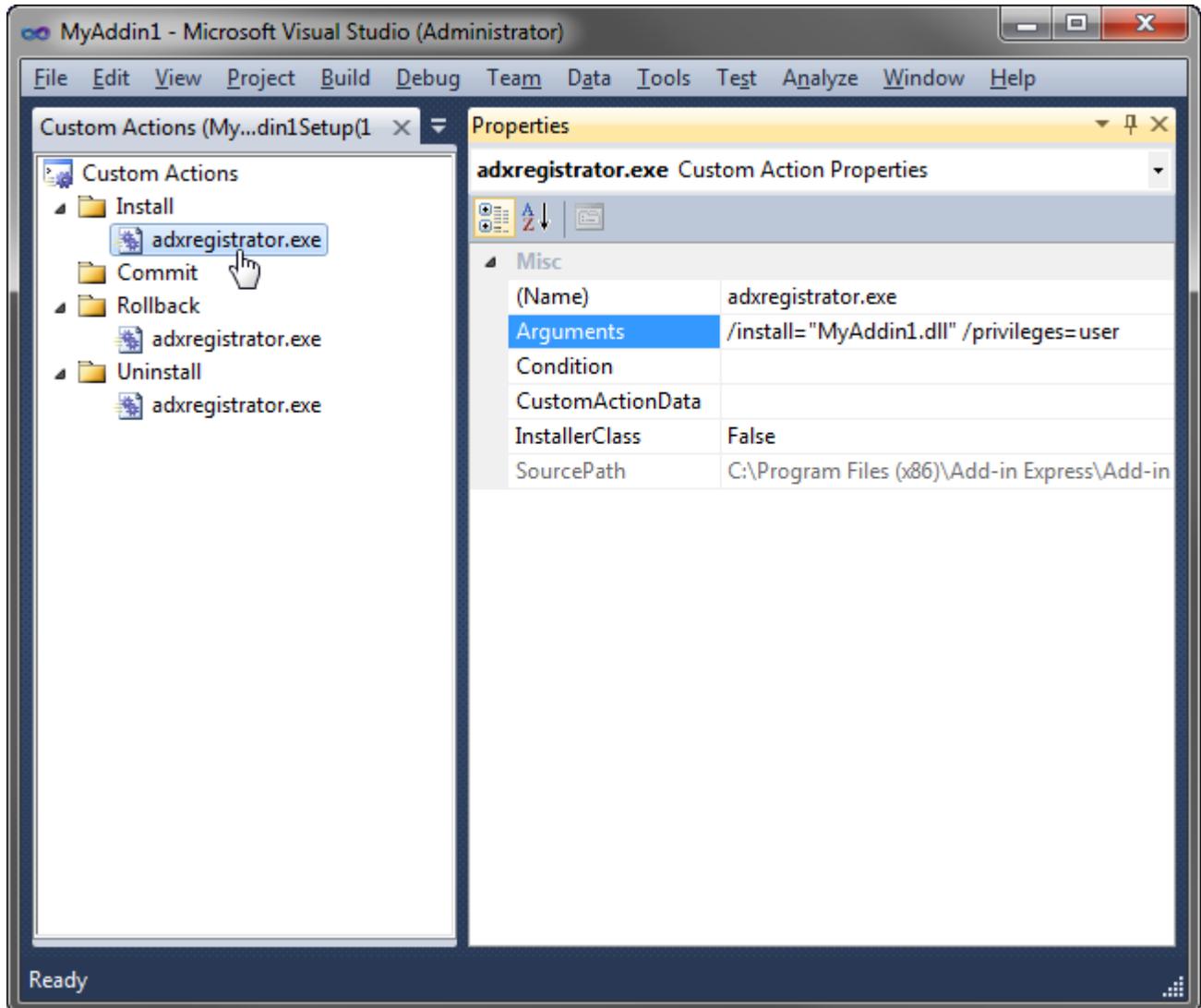


*Always exclude all .TLB and .OLB files from the setup project except for .TLBs that you create yourself.*

The wizard creates the following entries in the *Application Folder* (see menu *View | Editor | File System*):



Also, the following custom actions are created:



## Creating a Visual Studio Setup Project Manually

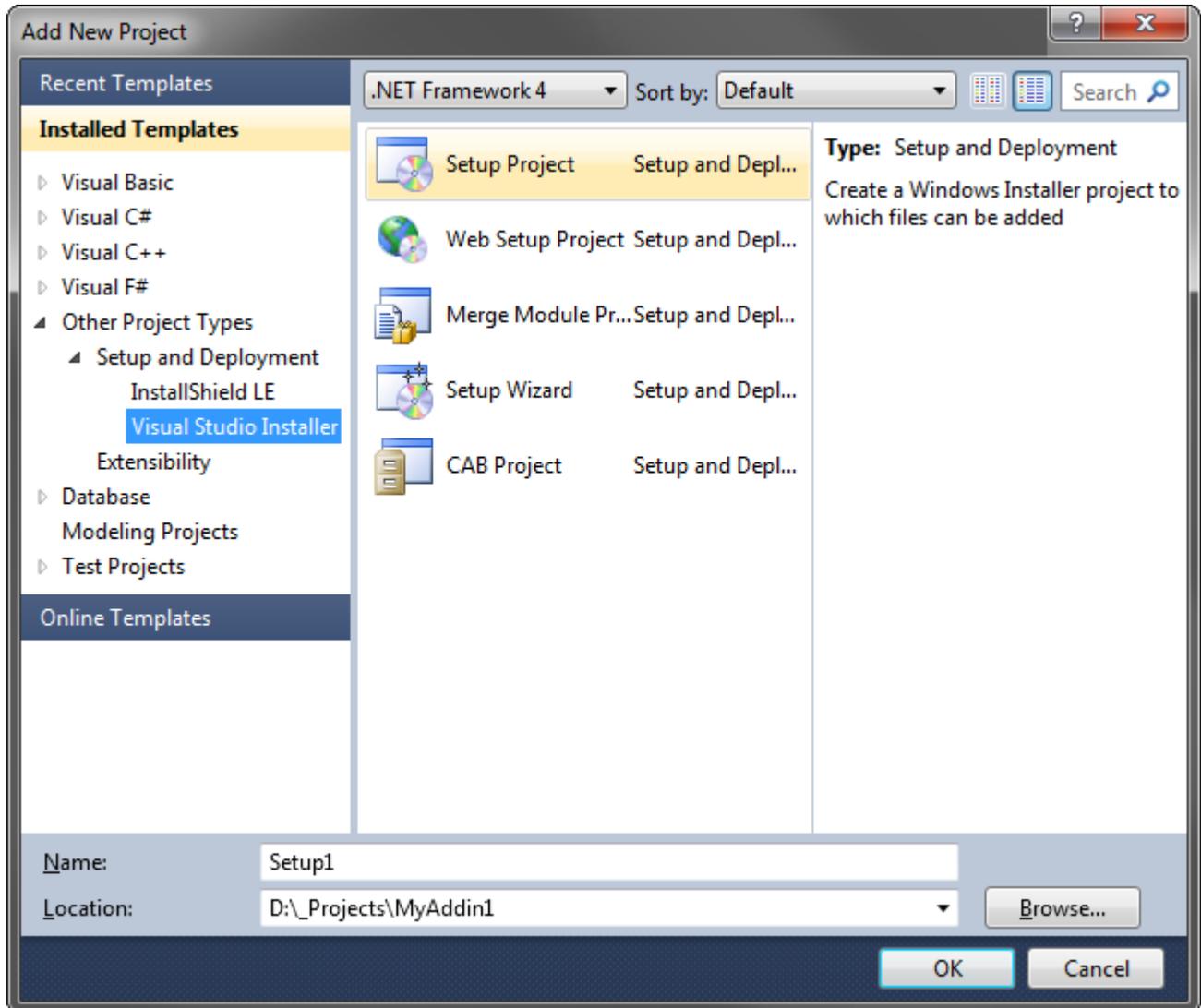
Note that you can create a setup project using the setup project wizard and check all the below-mentioned settings.

To create a setup project manually, follow the steps below.

### Add a New Setup Project

Right-click the solution item and choose Add | New Project.

In the Add New Project dialog, select the *Setup Project* item and click OK.



This adds a new setup project to your solution.

## File System Editor

Right-click the setup project item and choose *View | File System* in the context menu.

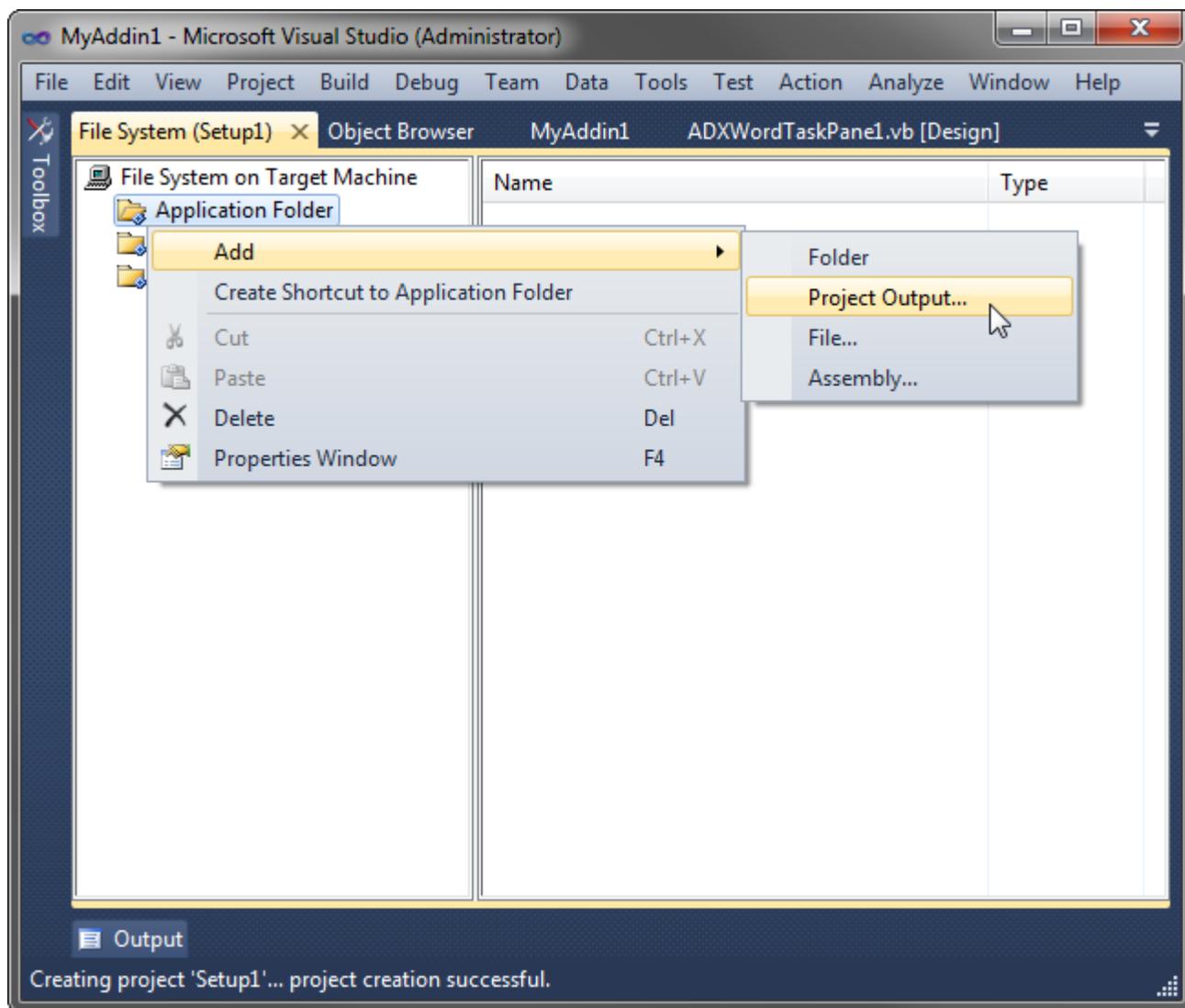
## Application Folder \ Default Location

Select the Application Folder and specify its *DefaultLocation* property as follows:

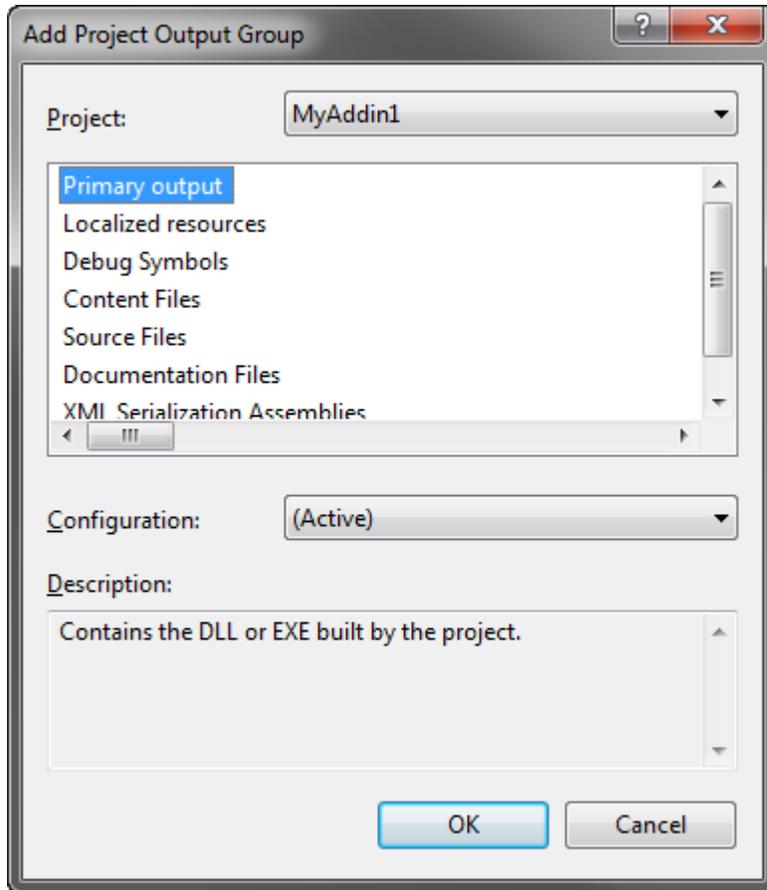
- If the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the module is *true*, set *DefaultLocation* = `[ProgramFilesFolder][Manufacturer]\[ProductName]`
- If the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the module is *false* or, if you deploy a smart tag or Excel UDF, set *DefaultLocation* = `[AppDataFolder][Manufacturer]\[ProductName]`

## Primary Output

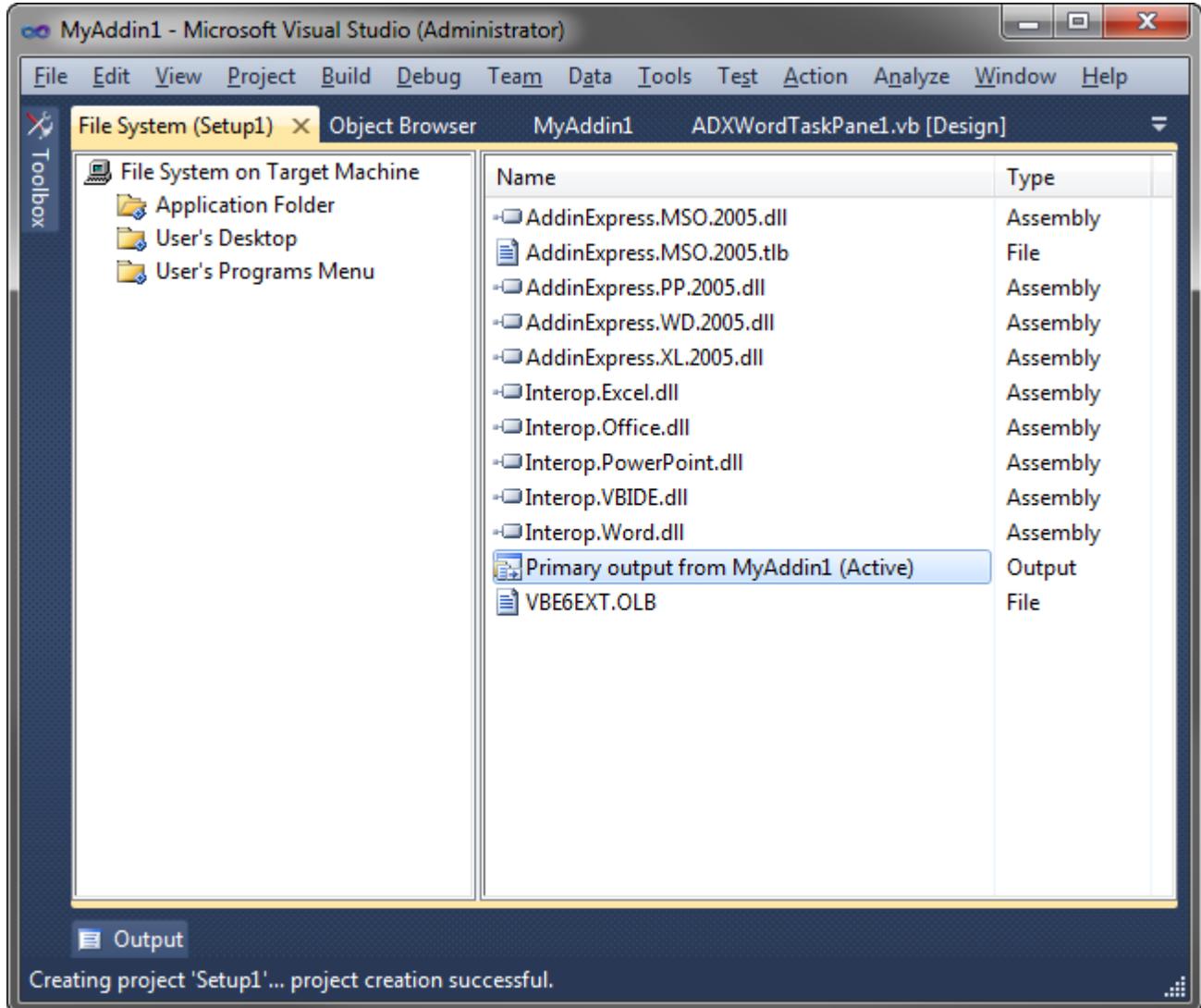
Right-click the Application Folder item and choose Add | Project Output.



In the *Add Project Output Group* dialog, select the *Primary output* item of your Add-in Express project and click OK.

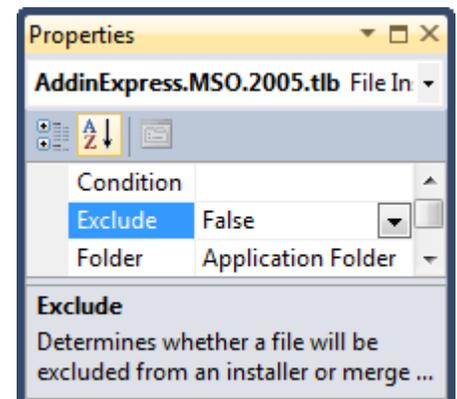


For the add-in described in [Your First Microsoft Office COM Add-in](#), this adds the following entries to the Application Folder of the setup project:



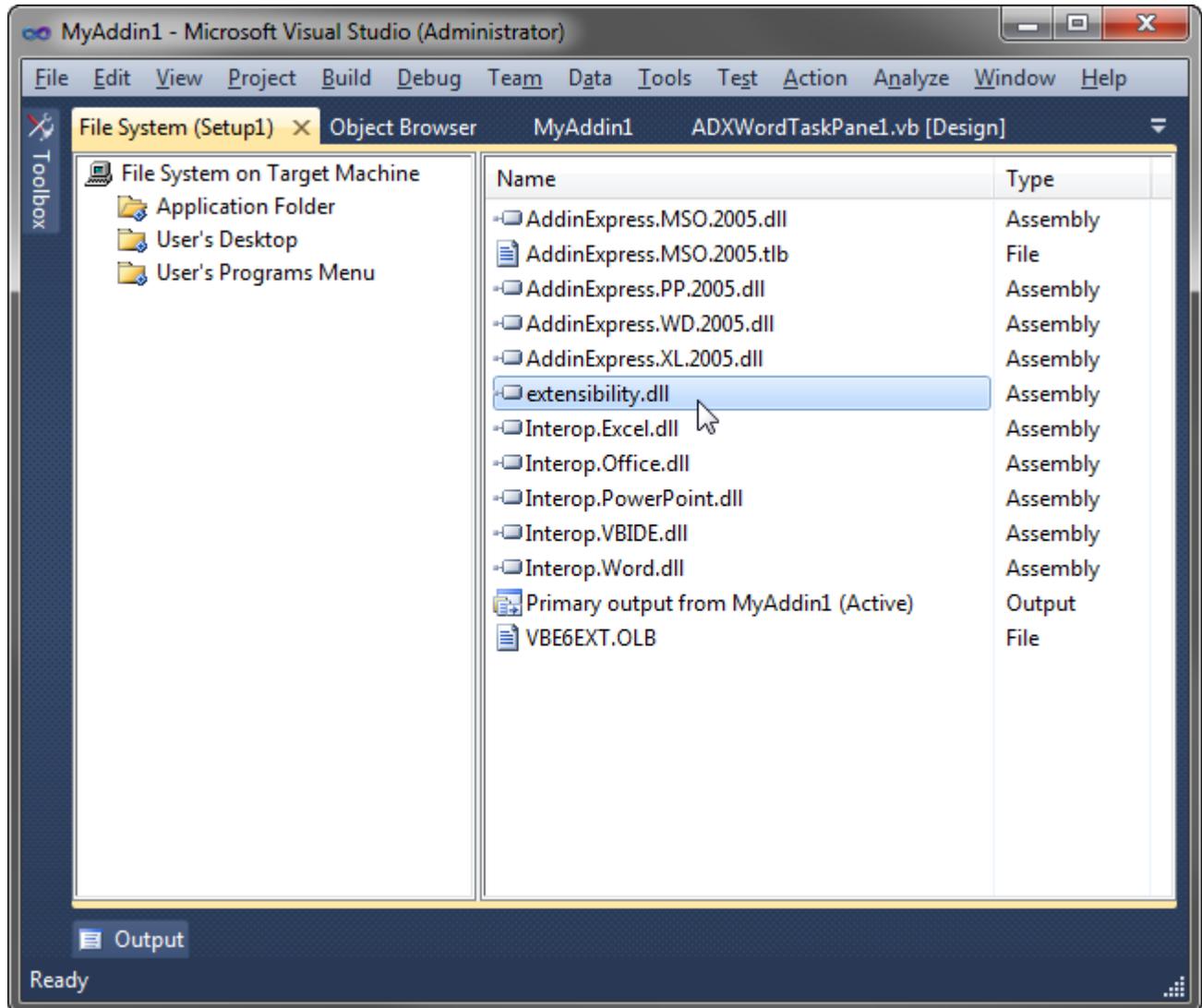
Select *AddinExpress.MSO.2005.tlb* and, in the Properties window, set the *Exclude* property to *true*. If you use version-neutral interops, please exclude the *VB6EXT.OLB* file in the same way.

*Always exclude all .TLB and .OLB files from the setup project except for .TLBs that you create yourself.*



## Extensibility.dll

If *Extensibility.dll* isn't listed in the *Detected Dependencies* section of the setup project, locate the file in the `{Add-in Express}\Bin` and add it to the Application Folder of the setup project.



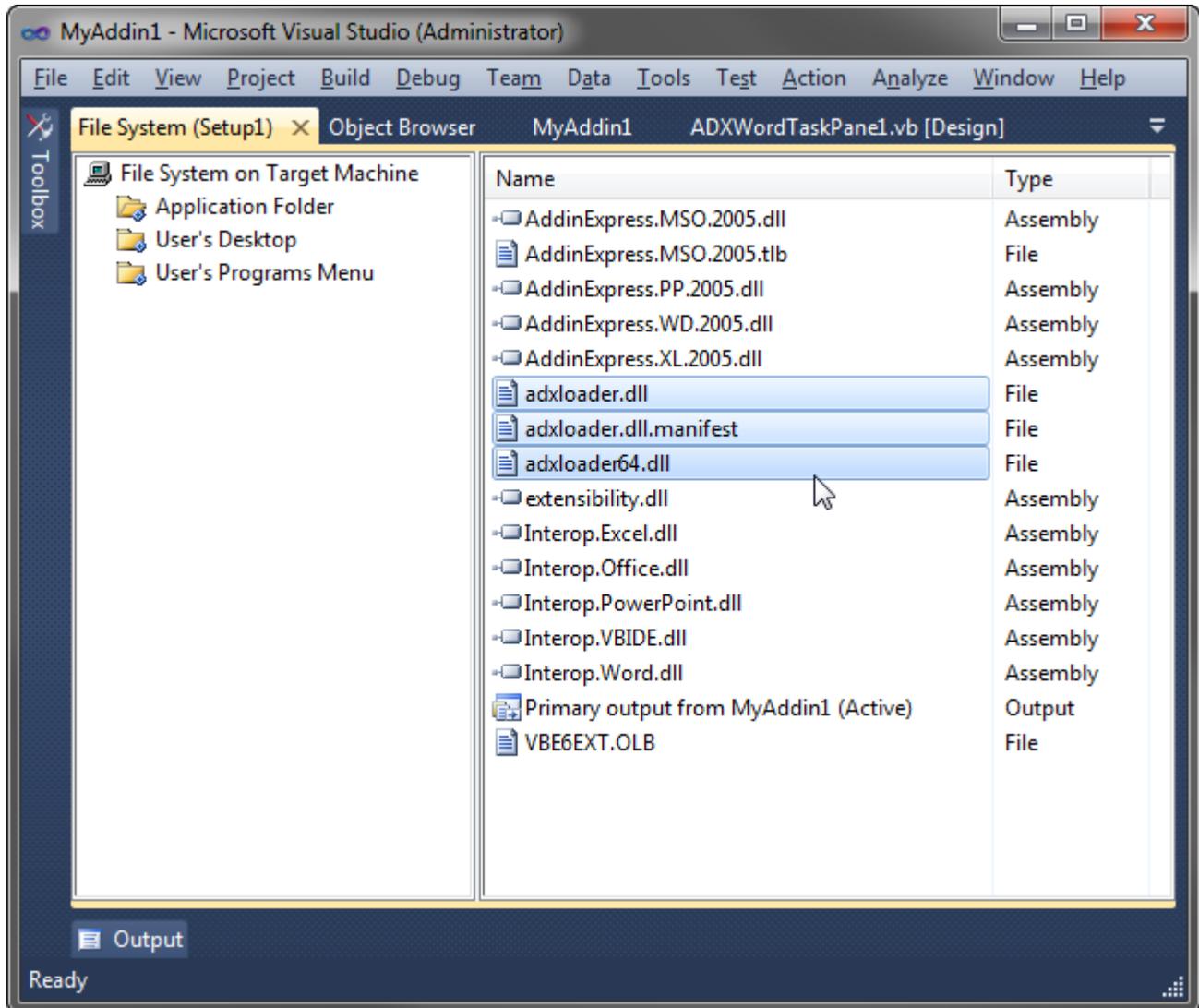
## Project-depended Resources

Now you add all resources (e.g. assemblies, DLLs or any resources) required for your project.

## Add-in Express Loader and Manifest

Add *adxloader.dll*, *adxloader64.dll* and *adxloader.dll.manifest* files from the *Loader* folder of the add-in project directory to the Application Folder.

For an XLL add-in, the loader names include the assembly name, say, *adxloader.MyXLLAddin1.dll*.



## Add-in Express Registrator

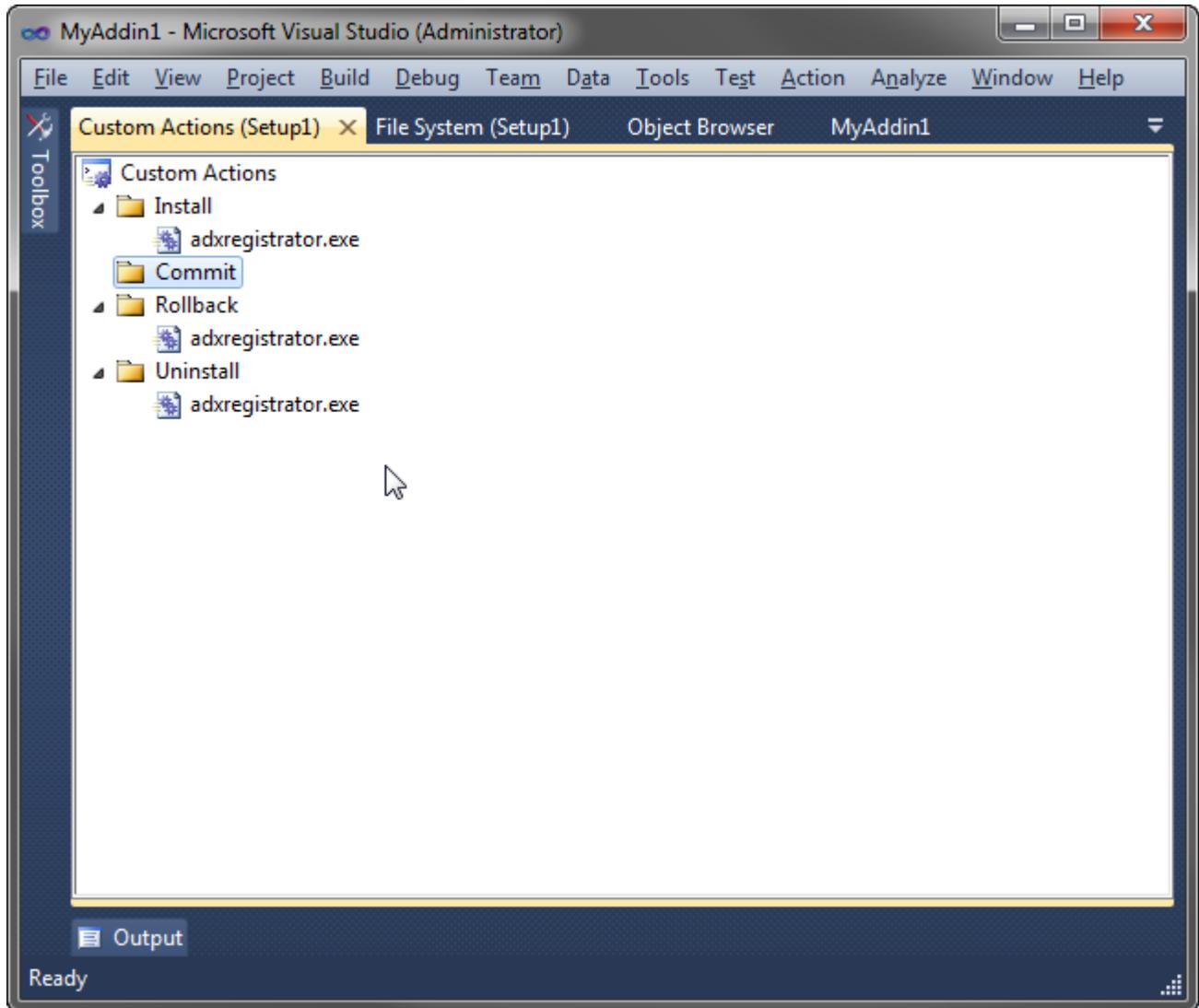
Add *{Add-in Express}\Redistributables\adxregistrator.exe* to the Application Folder.

## Custom Actions Editor

Right-click the setup project item and choose *View | Custom Actions* in the context menu.

## Add Custom Actions

Add a new action to the *Install*, *Rollback*, *Uninstall* sections. Use *adxregistrator.exe* as an item for the custom actions.



## Custom Actions Arguments

Add the strings below to the *Arguments* properties of the following custom actions:

- Install  
`/install="{add-in assembly name}.dll" /privileges={user OR admin}`

- Rollback

```
/uninstall="{add-in assembly name}.dll" /privileges={user OR admin}
```

- Uninstall

```
/uninstall="{add-in assembly name}.dll" /privileges={user OR admin}
```

If a COM add-in or RTD server is installed on the per-user basis, or if you deploy a smart tag or an Excel UDF, the value of the privileges argument above is `user`. If a COM add-in or RTD server is installed on the per-machine basis, in other words, if the `RegisterForAllUsers` property of the corresponding module is `true`, the value of the privileges argument above is `admin`.

Say, for an add-in described in [Your First Microsoft Office COM Add-in](#), the `Arguments` property for the `Install` custom action contains the following string:

```
/install="MyAddin1.dll" /privileges=user
```

## Dependencies

Right click on the *Detected Dependencies* section of the setup project and choose *Refresh Dependencies* in the context menu. Also, exclude all dependencies that are not required for your setup.

## Launch Conditions

Right-click the setup project item and choose *View | Launch Conditions* in the context menu.

Make sure that the *.NET Framework* launch condition specifies a correct .NET Framework version and correct download URL. Note that we recommend using launch conditions rather than pre-requisites because installing a pre-requisite usually requires administrative permissions and in this way installing a per-user Office extension may result in installing the extension for the administrator, but not for the user who ran the installer.

## Prerequisites

Right click the setup project and open the *Properties* dialog.

If administrative permissions are required to install prerequisites, then for a per-user Office extension, the elevation dialog will be shown on UAC-enabled systems. If the administrator's credentials are entered in this situation, then the installer will be run on behalf of the administrator and therefore, the Office extension will be installed for the administrator, not for the user who originally ran the installer.

Click the *Prerequisites* button and, in the *Prerequisites* dialog, select required prerequisites.

## The Final Touch

Rebuild the setup project. Specify the following command line in the *PostBuildEvent* property of the setup project:

- If the *RegisterForAllUsersProperty* of the module is false or if that property is missing:  
`"{Add-in Express}\Bin\adxpatch.exe" "$ (BuiltOuputPath) " /UAC=Off`
- If the *RegisterForAllUsersProperty* of the module is true:  
`"{Add-in Express}\Bin\adxpatch.exe" "$ (BuiltOuputPath) " /UAC=On`

Now build the setup project, copy all setup files to the target PC and run the *.msi* file to install the add-in. However, to install pre-requisites, you will need to run *setup.exe*.

There's another useful switch supported by *adxPatch.exe*. Please see [Bypassing the AlwaysInstallElevated Policy](#).

# ClickOnce Deployment

## ClickOnce Overview

What follows below is a brief compilation of the following Internet resources:

- [ClickOnce](#) article from Wikipedia
- [ClickOnce FAQ](#) on windowsclient.net
- [Introduction to ClickOnce deployment](#) on msdn2.microsoft.com (also compares ClickOnce and MSI)
- [ClickOnce Deployment in .NET Framework 2.0](#) on 15seconds.com

ClickOnce is a deployment technology introduced in .NET Framework 2.0. Targeted to non-administrator-privileges installations it also allows updating your applications. Subject to many restrictions, it isn't a panacea in any way. Say, if your prerequisites include .NET Framework 2.0 and the user doesn't have it installed, your application (as well as an add-in) will not be installed without administrator privileges. In addition, ClickOnce will not allow installing shared components, such as custom libraries. It is quite natural, though.

When applied to a Windows forms application, ClickOnce deployment implies the following steps:

- Publishing an application

You deploy the application to either File System (CD/DVD included) or Web Site. The files include all application files as well as application manifest and deployment manifest. The application manifest describes the application itself, including the assemblies, dependencies and files that make up the application, required permissions, and the location where updates will be available. The deployment manifest describes how the application is deployed, including the location of the application manifest, and the version of the application that the user should run. The deployment manifest also contains an update location (a Web page or network file share) where the application checks for updated versions. ClickOnce Publish properties are used to specify when and how often the application should check for updates. Update behavior can be specified in the deployment manifest, or it can be presented as user choices in the application's user interface by means of the ClickOnce API. In addition, Publish properties can be employed to make updates mandatory or to roll back to an earlier version.

- Installing the application

The user clicks a link to the deployment manifest on a web page, or double-clicks the deployment manifest file in Windows Explorer. In most cases, the end user is presented with a simple dialog box asking the user to confirm installation, after which installation proceeds and the application is launched without further intervention. In cases where the application requires elevated permissions, the dialog box also asks the user to grant permission before the installation can continue. This adds a shortcut icon to the Start menu and lists the application in the Control Panel/Add Remove Programs. Note, it does not add anything to the registry, the desktop, or to *Program Files*. Note also that the application is installed into the ClickOnce Application Cache (per user).

- Updating the application

When the application developer creates an updated version of the application, they also generate a new application manifest and copy files to a deployment location—usually a sibling folder to the original application deployment folder. The administrator updates the deployment manifest to point to the location of the new version of the application. When the user opens the deployment manifest, the ClickOnce loader runs it and in this way, the application is updated.

## Add-in Express ClickOnce Solution

Add-in Express adds the *Publish Add-in Express Project* item to the Build menu in Visual Studio 2005, 2008 and 2010. When you choose this item, Add-in Express shows the Publish dialog that generates the deployment manifest and places it into the *Publish* subfolder of the solution folder. In addition, the dialog generates the application manifest and places it to the *Publish / <AssemblyVersion>* folder. Then the dialog copies the add-in files and dependencies (as well as the Add-in Express loader and its manifest) to the same folder.

One more file copied to the *Publish / <AssemblyVersion>* folder is called the *Add-in Express Launcher for ClickOnce Applications* or the launcher. Its file name is *adxlauncher.exe*. This file is the heart of the Add-in Express ClickOnce Solution. The launcher is a true ClickOnce application. It will be installed on the user's PC and listed in the *Start* menu and *Add / Remove Programs*. The launcher registers and unregisters your add-in, and it provides a form that allows the user to register, unregister, and update your add-in. It also allows the user to switch between two latest versions of your add-in. Overall, the launcher takes upon itself the task of communicating with the ClickOnce API.

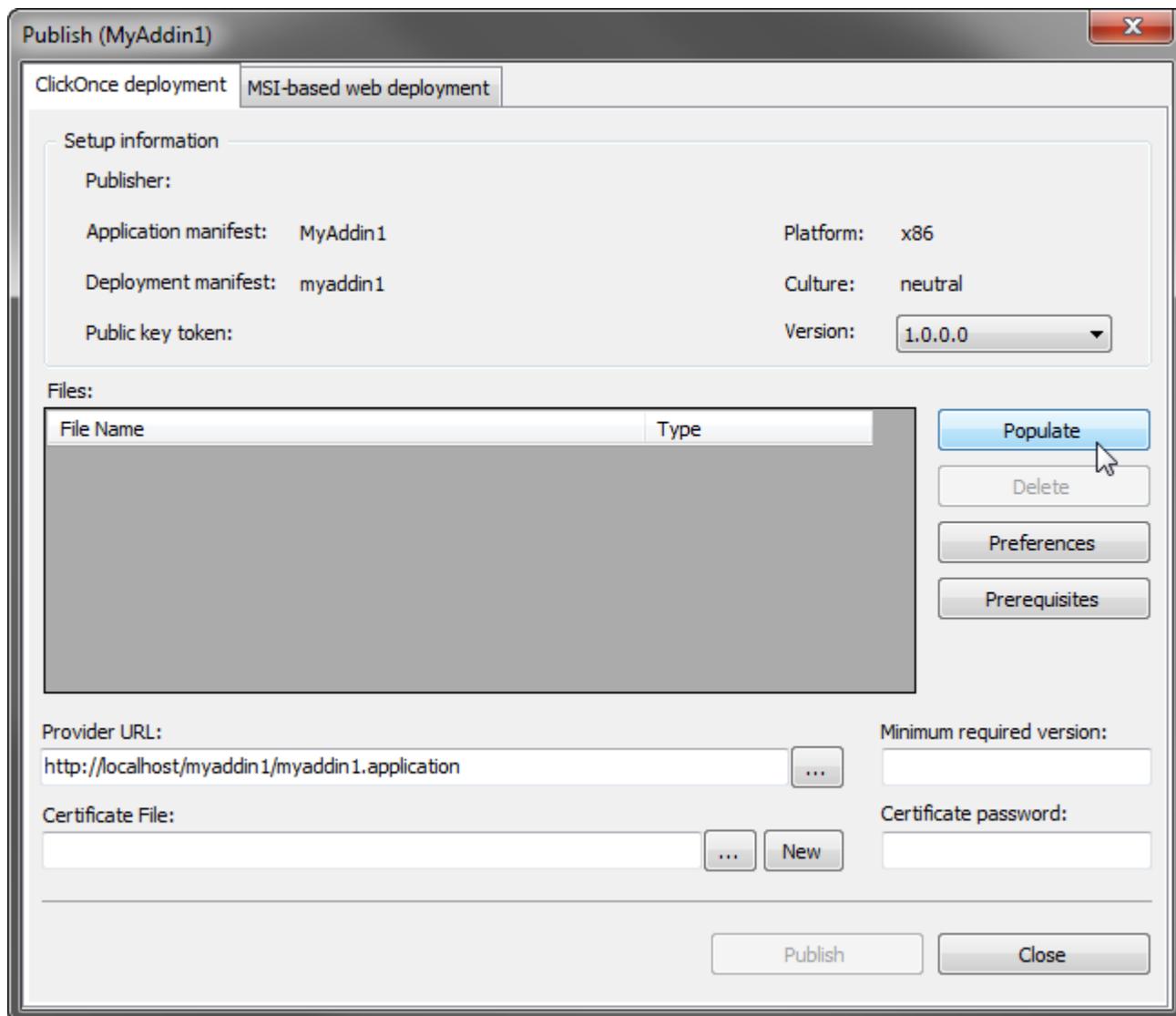
1. The launcher (*adxlauncher.exe*) is located in {Add-in Express}\Redistributables. You can check its properties (name, version, etc.) in Windows Explorer. Subsequent releases will replace this file with its newer versions. And this may require you to copy a new launcher version to your *Publish\<AssemblyVersion>* folder.

2. For your convenience, we recommend avoiding using the asterisk in the *<AssemblyVersion>* tag.

All this will be done when you publish the add-in. However, let's click the *Publish Add-in Express Project* menu item to see the *Publish* dialog.

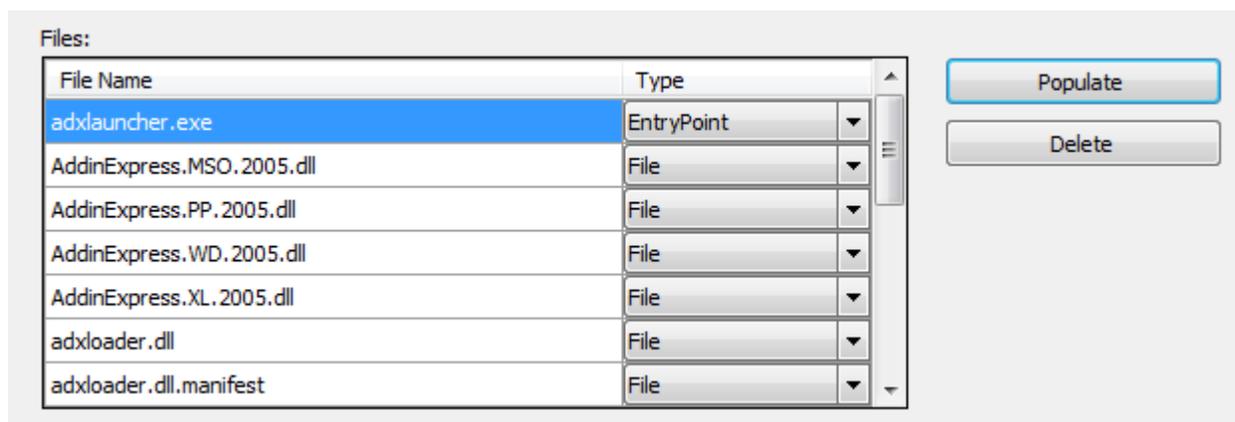
## On the Development PC

The *Publish* dialog helps you create application and deployment manifests. In the current Add-in Express version, it shows the following form:



### Step #1 - Populating the Application Manifest

Just click *Populate*. This is the moment when all the above-mentioned folders are created and files are copied.



To set a custom icon for the launcher, you can add a *.ico* file and mark it as *Icon File* in the *Type* column of the *Files* list box.

*The current release does not provide the user interface for adding additional files and/or folders. However, you can copy the files and/or folders required by your add-in to the Publish / <AssemblyVersion> folder and click the Populate button again.*

### Step #2 - Specifying the Deployment / Update Location

You fill the *Provider URL* textbox with the URL of the deployment manifest (remember, it is located in the *Publish* folder). For Web-site based deployment, the format of the URL string is as follows:

```
http://<web-site path>/<deployment manifest name>.application
```

*Please note that <deployment manifest name> must be entered in lower case.*

When debugging, you can create a Virtual Directory on your IIS server and bind it to the folder where your deployment manifest is located (the *Publish* folder is the easiest choice). In this case, the *Provider URL* could be like this:

```
http://localhost/clickoncetest/myclickonceaddin1.application
```

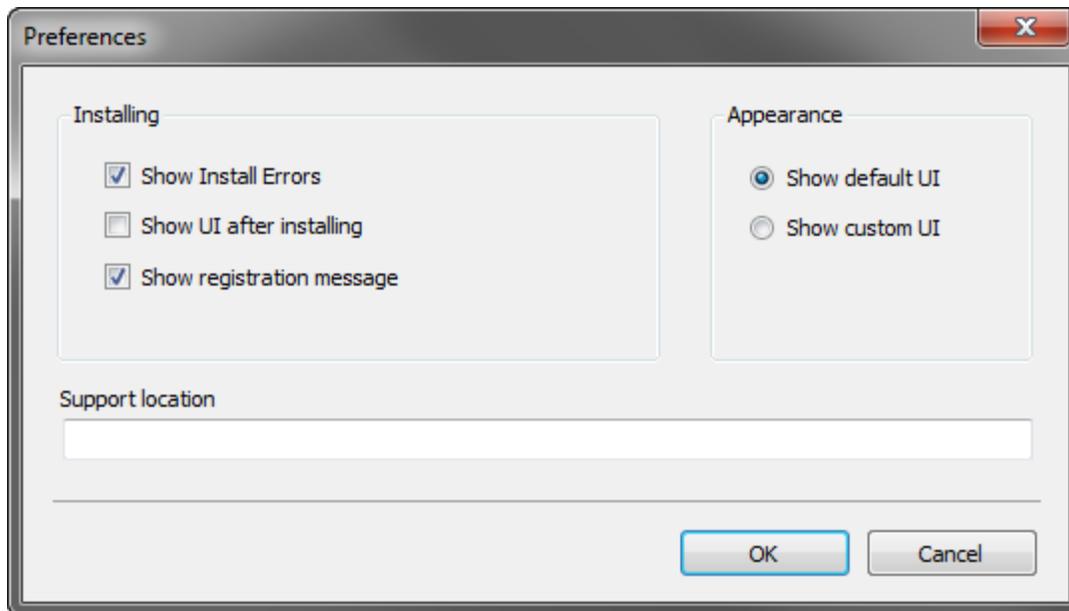
When releasing a real add-in, the *Provider URL* must specify the location of the next update for the current add-in version. You can upload version 1.0 of your add-in to any web or LAN location and specify the update location for this version. In subsequent add-in versions, you can use the same or any other update location. For instance, you can use the same *Provider URL* in order to look for versions 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 in one location and, when publishing version 1.3, specify another update location. Please note, that when the user updates the current version, he or she will get the most fresh add-in version existing in the location. That is, it is possible that the user updates from version 1.0 to version 1.3. The opposite is possible, too: this scenario requires the developer to publish v.1.3 and then re-publish v.1.0.

### Step #3 - Signing Installer Files

Browse for the existing certificate file or click *New* to create a new one. Enter the password for the certificate (optional).

#### Step #4 - Preferences

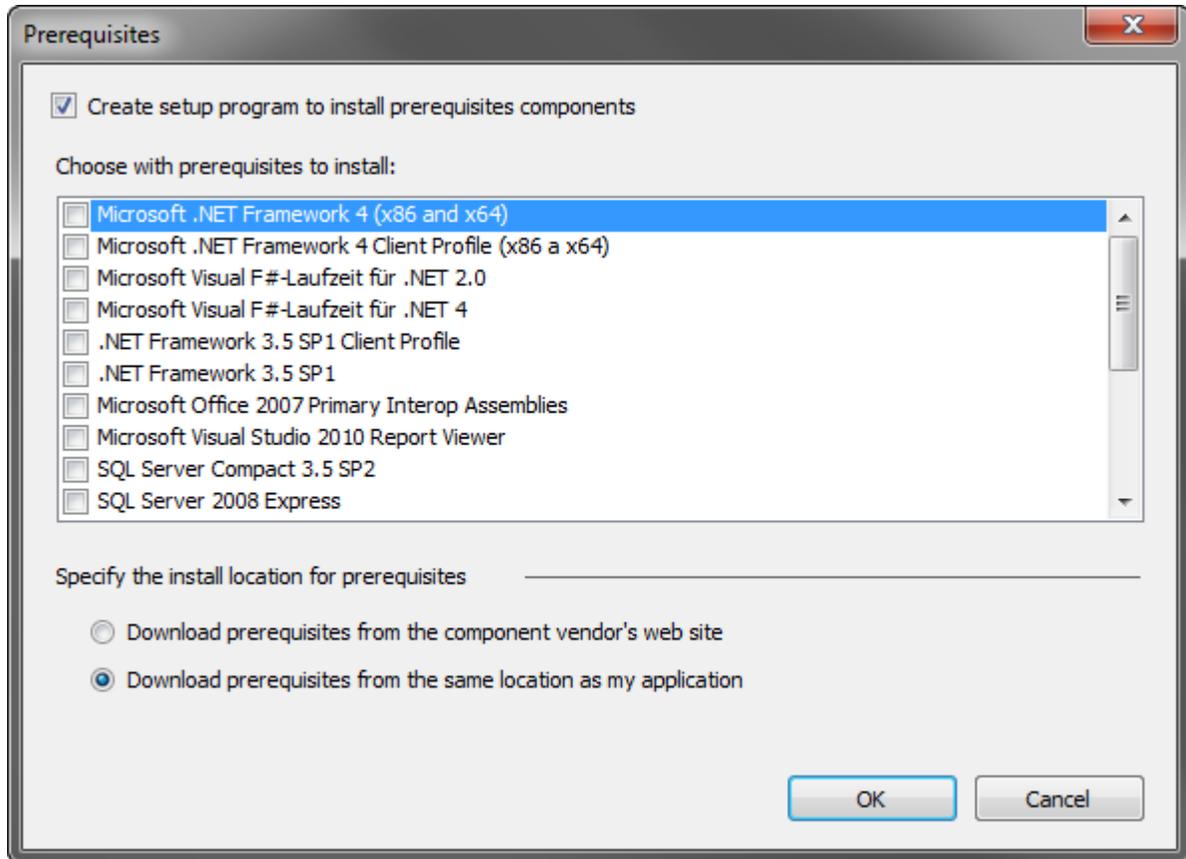
Click the *Preferences* button to open the following dialog window:



In this dialog, you specify if the ClickOnce module will get the *OnShowClickOnceCustomUI* event (it allows the add-in to show the custom UI), and provide the Support Location option for the *Add Remove Programs* dialog.

#### Step #5 - Prerequisites

When you click this button and select any prerequisites in the dialog, Add-in Express gathers the prerequisites you've chosen and creates a setup.exe to install them. Then you can upload the files to any appropriate location. When the user starts the setup.exe, it installs the prerequisites and invokes the ClickOnce API to install your add-in. Naturally, it may happen that some prerequisites can be installed by an administrator only. In this case, you may want to create a separate setup project that installs the prerequisites only and supply it to the administrator.



### Step #6 - Publishing the Add-in

When you click on the *Publish* button, Add-in Express generates (updates) the manifests. Now you can copy files and folders of the *Publish* folder to a deployment location, say a web server. For testing purposes, you can just double-click the deployment manifest in Windows Explorer.

*Deployment manifest* - <SolutionFolder>/Publish/<projectname>.application

*Application manifest* - <SolutionFolder>/Publish/<ProjectVersion>/<ProjectName>.exe.manifest

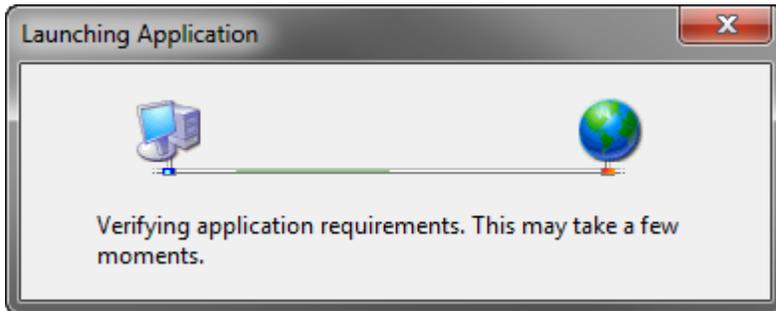
### Step #7 - Publishing a New Add-in Version

In *AssemblyInfo*, change the version number and build the project. Click *Publish* and add the add-in files (*Populate* button). Fill in all the other fields. You can use the *Version* check box to switch to the data associated with any previous version.

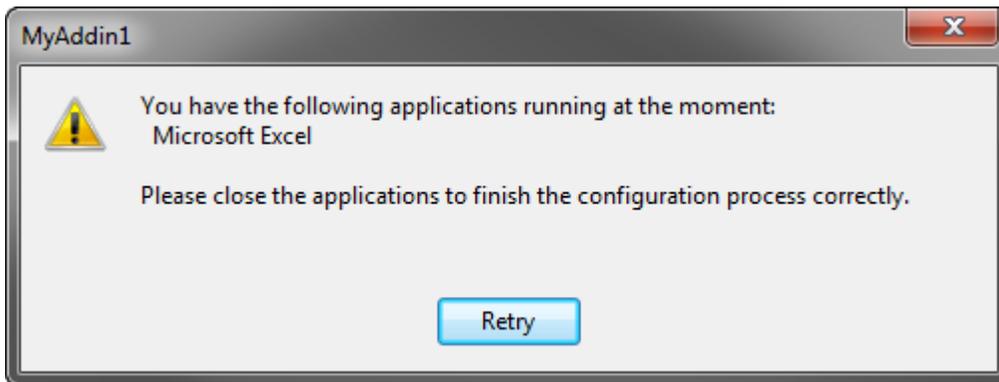
## On the Target PC

### Installing: User Perspective

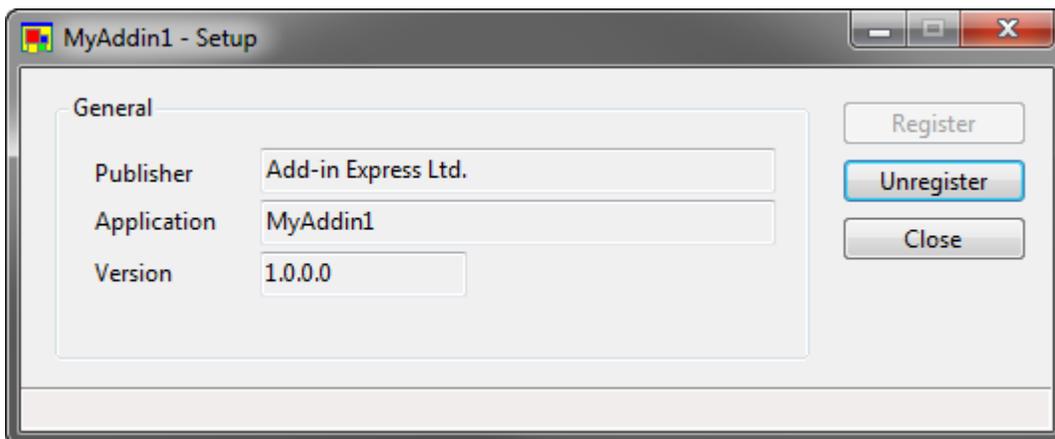
The user browses the deployment manifest (*<projectname>.application*) in either Internet Explorer or Windows Explorer and runs it. The following window is shown:



In accordance with the manifests, the ClickOnce loader will download the files to the [ClickOnce Application Cache](#) and run the launcher application. When run in this mode, it registers the add-in. If the host applications of the add-in are running at this moment, the user will be prompted to close them.



After installing the add-in, in any appropriate moment, the user can click the launcher entry in the Start menu to run the launcher and register/unregister the add-in through the launcher GUI.



*The current Add-in Express version relies on the name and location of the product entry in the Start Menu. Please, add this information to your user's guide.*

### Installing: Developer Perspective

If a ClickOnce module (*ADXClickOnceModule*) is added to your add-in project, you are able to handle all the actions applicable to add-ins: install, uninstall, register, unregister, update to a newer version, and revert to the previous version. For instance, you can easily imagine a form or wizard allowing the user to tune up the settings of your add-in. The ClickOnce module also allows you to show a custom GUI whenever the launcher application is required to show its GUI. If you don't process the corresponding event, the standard GUI of the Add-in Express ClickOnce application will be shown.

You can also make use of the *ComRegisterFunction* and *ComUnRegisterFunction* attributes in any assembly listed in the loader manifest (see [assemblyIdentity](#) tags). The methods marked with the *ComRegisterFunction* attribute will run when the add-in is registered. See MSDN for the description of the attributes.

### Updating: User Perspective

The user can check for add-in updates in the launcher GUI (or in the GUI that you supply). To run it, the user clicks the entry in the Start Menu. If there is no update in the update location specified in the deployment manifest, an information message box is shown. If there is an update, the launcher requests the user to confirm his/her choice. If the answer is positive, the ClickOnce loader downloads new and updated files to the [ClickOnce Application Cache](#), the launcher unregisters the current add-in version, restarts itself (this will run the launcher application supplied in the update files), and registers the add-in.

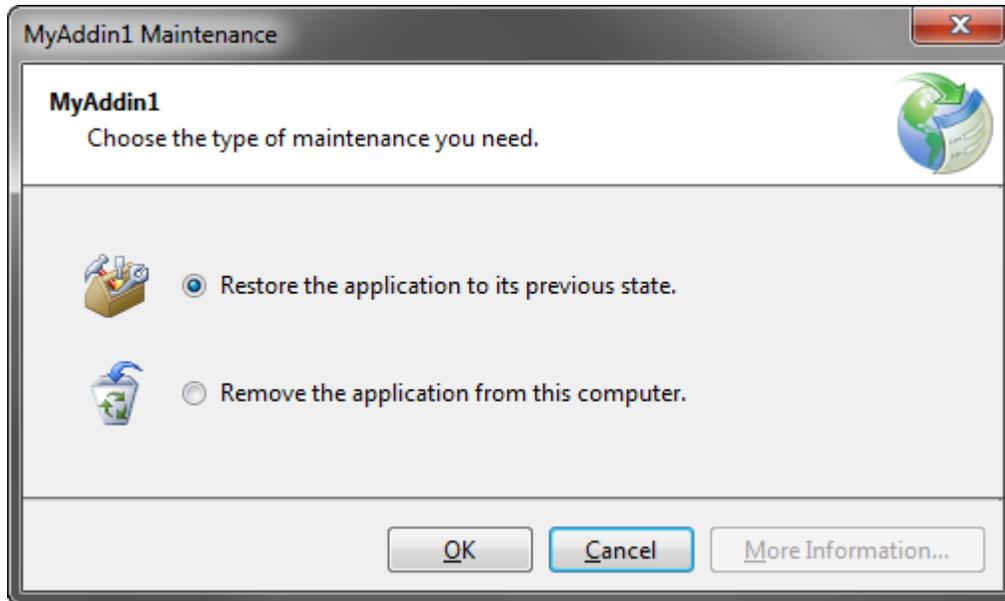
### Updating: Developer Perspective

The add-in module provides you with the *CheckForUpdates* method. This method can result in one of the following ways:

- the add-in becomes updated;
- the ClickOnce module invokes the *OnError* event handler.

### Uninstalling: User Perspective

To uninstall the add-in, the user goes to *Add or Remove Programs* and clicks on the product name entry. This opens the following dialog.



- Restore the application to its previous state.

This option is disabled, if the add-in was never updated. If the user chooses this option, the Launcher is run, then it requires the user to close the host applications of your add-in, unregisters the add-in, requests ClickOnce API to start the launcher application of the previous add-in version, and quits. After that, the launcher application of the previous add-in version registers the add-in.

- Remove the application from this computer.

This runs the Launcher that will require the user to close the host applications of your add-in. Then the launcher unregisters the add-in and requests the ClickOnce API to delete both the add-in and the Launcher files.

### Uninstalling: Developer Perspective

Handle the corresponding event of the ClickOnce module (*ADXClickOnceModule*) or use the *ComUnRegisterFunction* attribute to run your actions when the add-in is unregistered.

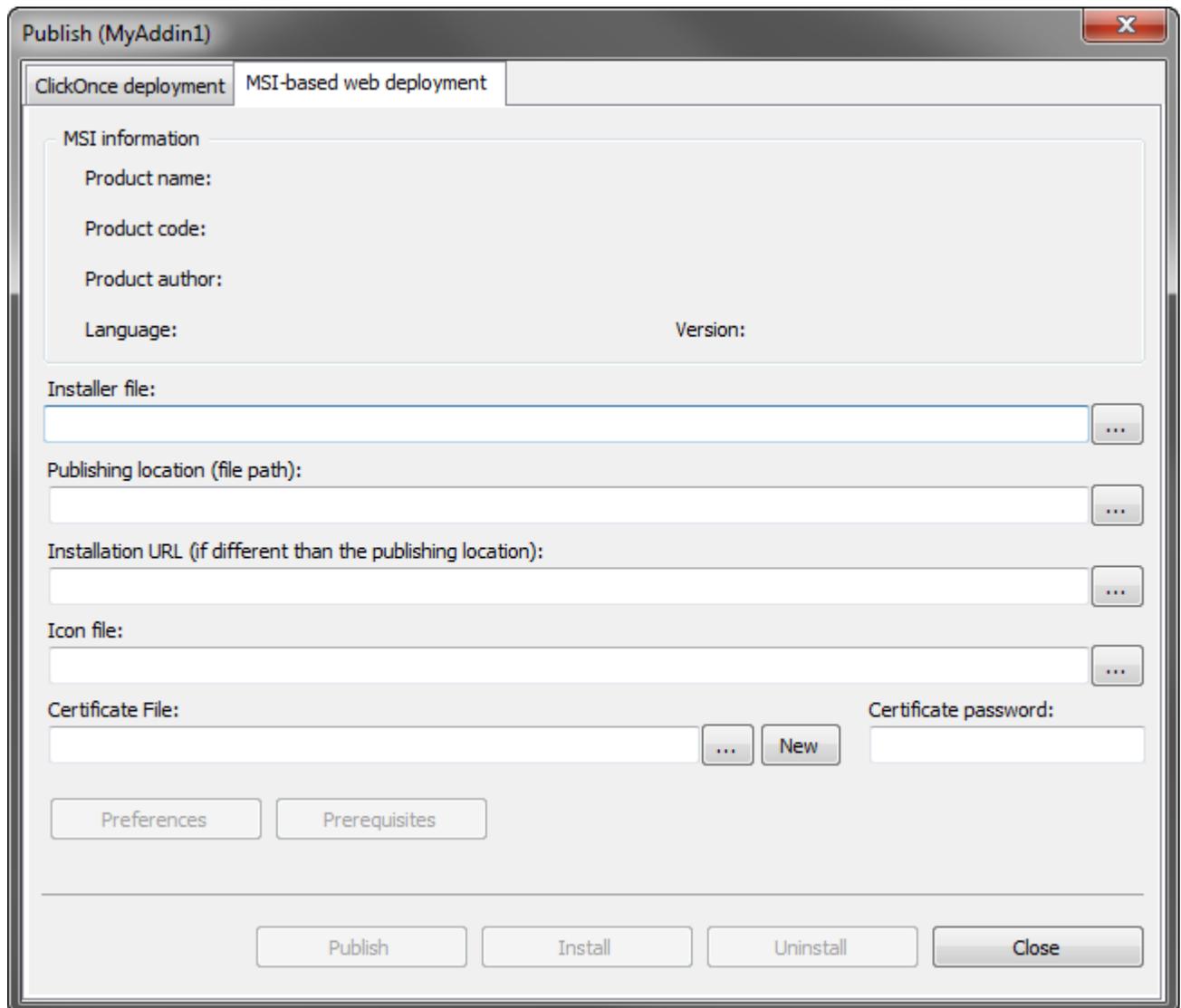
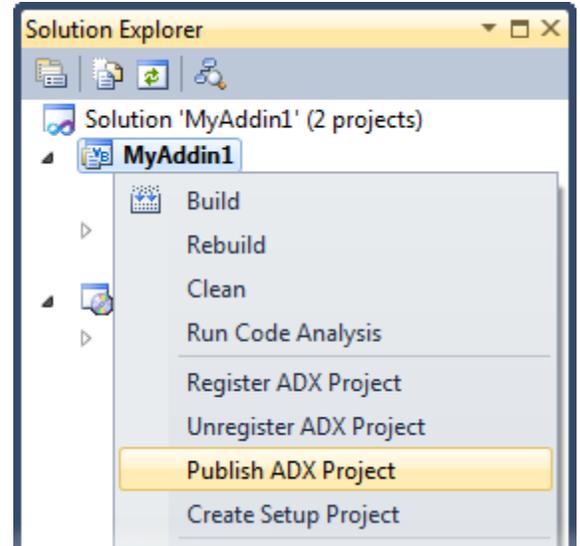
*In the Web-based deployment scenario, the user can install an Office extension using Internet Explorer only. The [ClickOnce](#) article from Wikipedia states that Firefox allows ClickOnce-based installations too, but this was neither tested nor even verified.*

## ClickTwice :) Deployment

You use ClickTwice :) to deploy a per-machine Office extension over the web. This technology allows using your favorite installer to create an .MSI installer. For instance, you can develop your setup project in Visual Studio, see [Creating MSI Installers](#). If you have the .MSI, you open the *Publish* dialog.

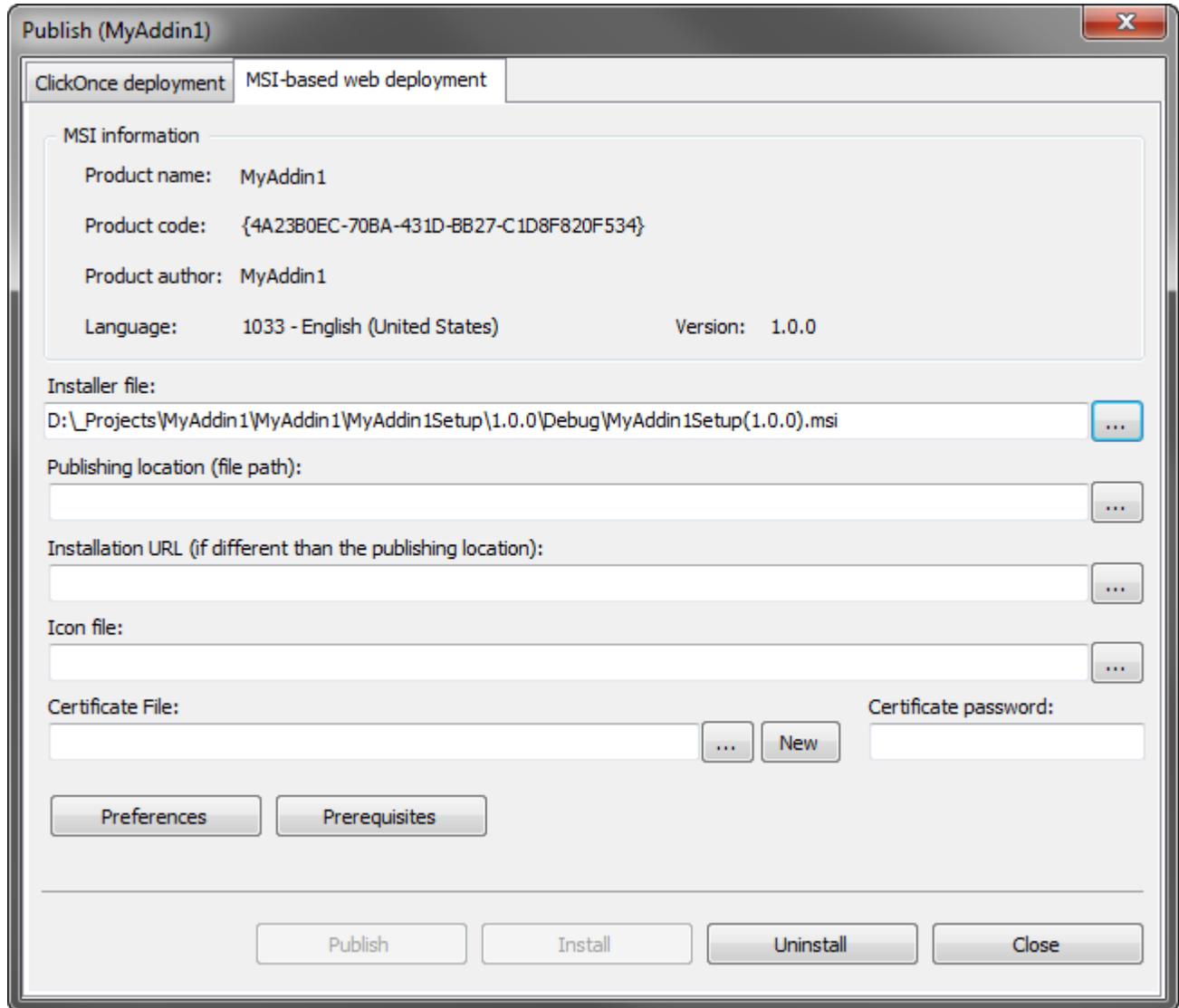
### Publishing with ClickTwice :)

Build the add-in project and choose *Publish ADX Project* in the project context menu or in the *Project* menu. This opens the dialog window shown in the screenshot below.



## Installer File

Specifying the path to the .MSI installer in the *Publish* dialog fills in some fields in the upper part of the dialog.



## Publishing Location

You may publish the installer to a file share or FTP server; publishing to an IIS is not supported. When publishing the installer, the *Publishing location* can be a file path or a path to an FTP server. By default, the Publish wizard suggests publishing your application to the *MSIPublish* subfolder in the project directory. In *Publishing location*, enter the location using one of the following formats:

- To publish to a file share, enter the path using either a UNC path such as `\\Server\ApplicationName` or a file path, say `C:\Deploy\ApplicationName`.
- To publish to an FTP server, enter the path using the format <ftp://ftp.domain.com/ApplicationName>.

## Installation URL

The location from which users download and run the installer may differ from the location where you initially published it. For example, in some organizations, a developer might publish an application to a staging server, and then an administrator can move the application to a web server. In this case, you can use the *Installation URL* field to specify the Web server to which users will go to download the installer. This step is necessary for Add-in Express to know where to check for updates. In *Installation URL*, enter the installation location using a fully qualified URL in the format <http://www.domain.com/ApplicationName>, or a UNC path using the format `\\Server\ApplicationName`.

*If Publishing location and Installation URL are the same, Installation URL will be empty when you open the Publish wizard next time.*

## Icon File

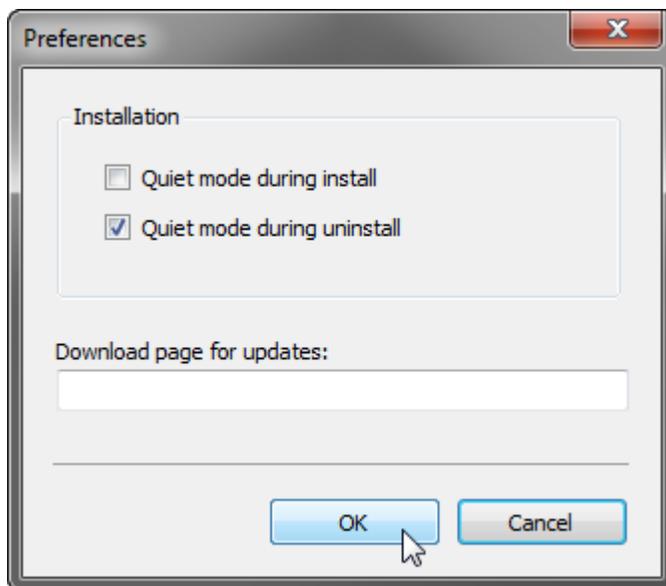
You can specify an icon in the *Icon file* field. The icon will be shown in the downloader window, which is displayed when the installer is downloaded from the installation location.

## Certificate

To sign the installation files, browse for the existing certificate file or click *New* to create a new one. Enter the password for the certificate (optional).

## Preferences

Click the *Preferences* button to open the *Preferences* dialog.

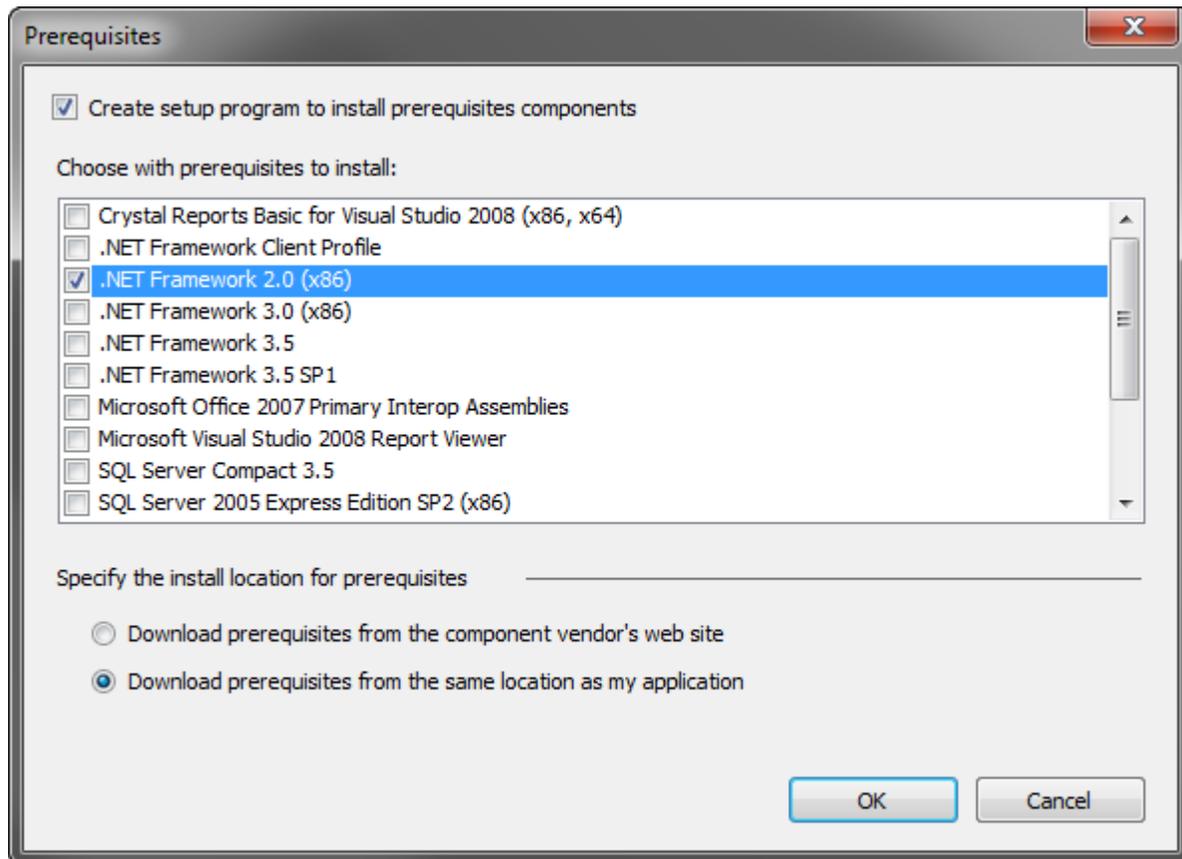


The dialog allows you to specify if the Windows installer UI will be shown during installation / uninstallation. Also, it allows specifying a URL of a web page to be returned by the *CheckForUpdates* method, see [Updating](#)

[an Office Extension via ClickTwice :\)](#). This allows implementing custom update logics, welcome pages, information pages, etc.

### Prerequisites

Open the *Prerequisites* dialog and select the prerequisites required by your Office extension.

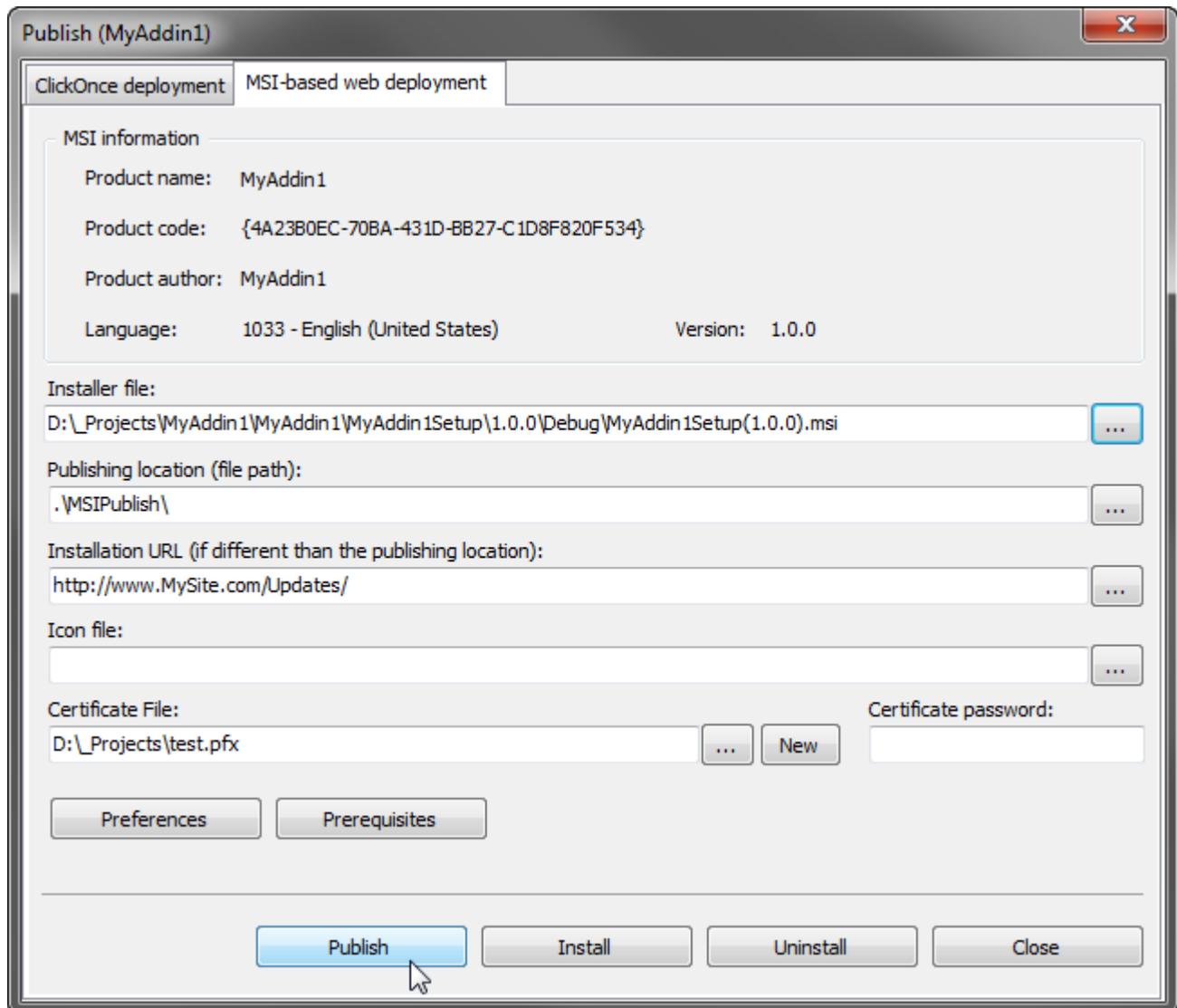


You must choose the following prerequisites for installing on a clean PC:

- the .NET Framework version you used when developing your Office extension;
- Windows Installer 3.1 or 4.5.

## Clicking Publish

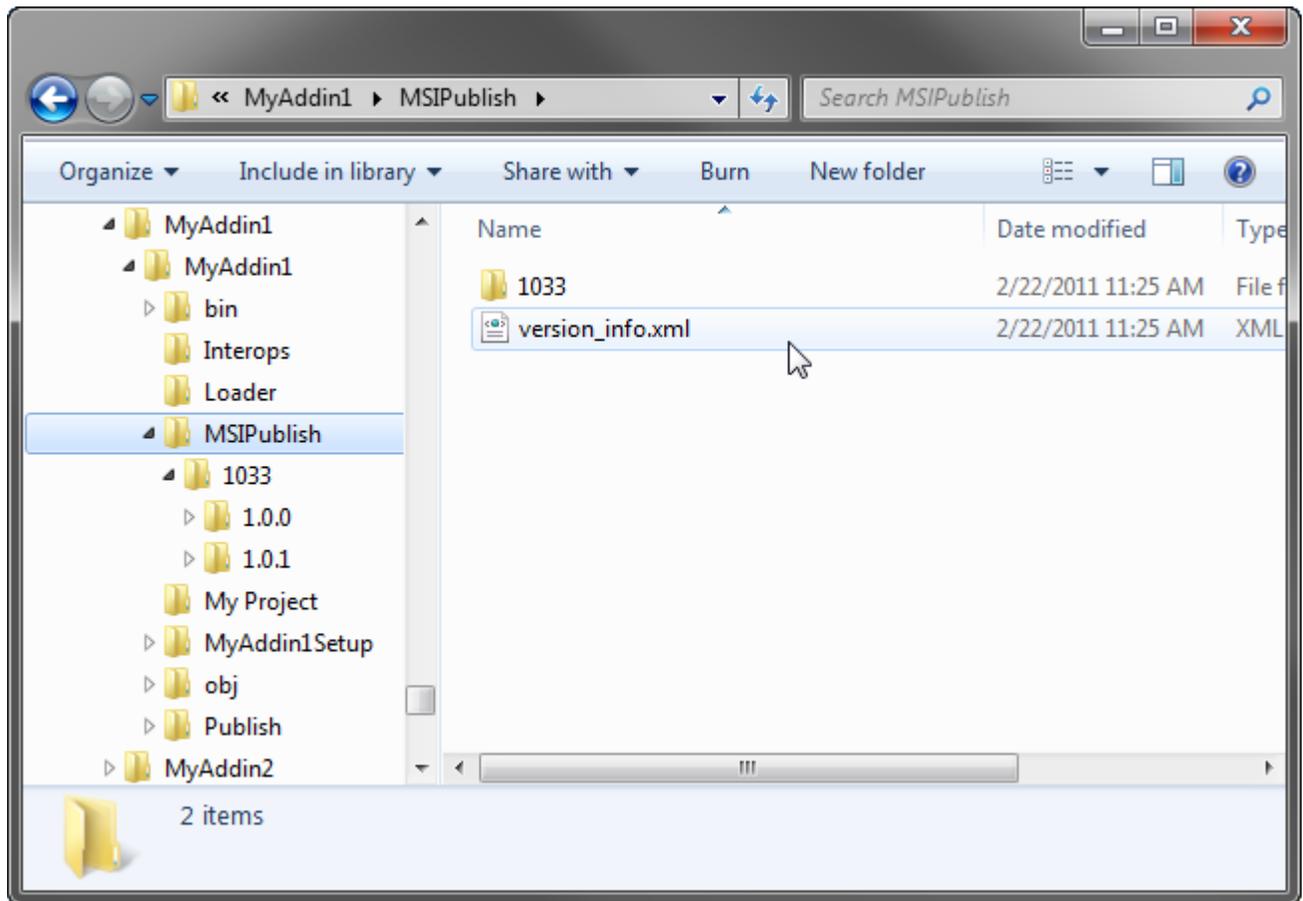
Everything is ready; let's click the *Publish* button.



This generates files discussed below.

## Files Generated by ClickTwice :)

In the process of publishing controlled by the *Publish* wizard, you specify the *.MSI* installer to be published as well as the location where subsequent updates of your Office extension will be located. The wizard generates the folder structure demonstrated in the screenshot below:



Below, we describe every folder shown in the screenshot.

## Folder MSIPublish

The root folder of the folder structure created by the *Publish* wizard is the *MSIPublish* folder; you can specify any other folder, of course. *version-info.xml* describes all updates available for the given product. A sample *version-info.xml* is shown below:

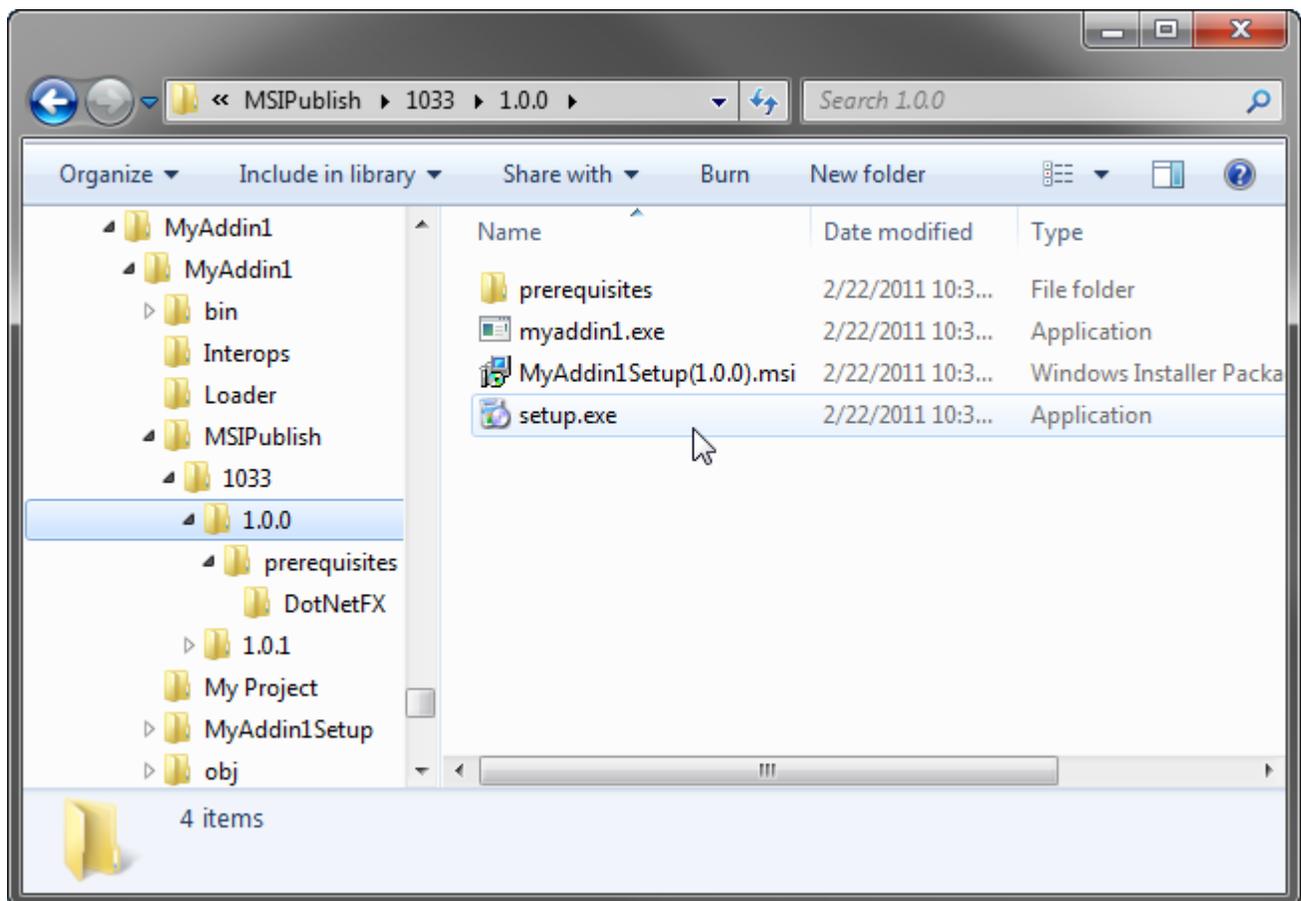
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<application name="myaddin1">
  <product language="1033">
    <version name="1.0.0" installationUrl="http://www.MySite.com/Updates/"
      productCode="{4A23B0EC-70BA-431D-BB27-C1D8F820F534}"
      updateType="bootstrapper">
      <files msi="MyAddin1Setup(1.0.0)">
        <file>MyAddin1Setup(1.0.0).msi</file>
      </files>
      <preferences>
        <showInstallUI>true</showInstallUI>
        <showUninstallUI>>false</showUninstallUI>
        <webPage>
        </webPage>
      </preferences>
    </version>
    <version name="1.0.1" installationUrl="http://www.MySite.com/Updates/"
      productCode="{9465C230-1A48-4D52-AC34-99EFFEBEB2C4}"
      updateType="bootstrapper">
      <files msi="MyAddin1Setup(1.0.1)">
        <file>MyAddin1Setup(1.0.1).msi</file>
      </files>
      <preferences>
        <showInstallUI>true</showInstallUI>
        <showUninstallUI>>false</showUninstallUI>
        <webPage>
        </webPage>
      </preferences>
    </version>
  </product>
</application>
```

## Language-specific Folders (1033 etc.)

Folder *1033* in the screenshot below is named according to the language code of the installer UI. A list of language codes (or Locale Ids) can be found [here](#).

## Version-specific Folders (1.0.0 & 1.0.1)

These folders are named according to the version of your .MSI installer; see the *Version* property of the setup project in VS. You see the content of such a folder in the screenshot below:



The folder includes the following files:

- The .MSI installer you specified.
- *setup.exe*; it is an unmanaged executable, which is generated only **if prerequisites are specified**. It downloads and installs the prerequisites from *{Installation URL}/{Language code}/{Version}/prerequisites*. When pre-requisites are installed, the *setup.exe* runs the downloader (see below).
- An executable called *downloader*; it downloads the .MSI file from *{Installation URL}/{Language code}/{Version}* and runs it. It is launched either by *setup.exe* (after installing prerequisites) or by the user

(if no prerequisites are used). The file name of the downloader is set to the name of your project, such as *myaddin1.exe*.

## Updating an Office Extension via ClickTwice :)

Every Add-in Express module provides the *CheckForMSIUpdates* method. When your Office extension calls it, the *version\_info.xml* is downloaded via HTTP and parsed. If there are no updates, *CheckForMSIUpdates* returns an empty string. If there are new updates, *CheckForMSIUpdates* finds the latest update and returns either the URL of the corresponding *setup.exe* (if it exists) or the downloader.

*To implement custom update logics, welcome pages, information pages, etc., you may choose `CheckForMSIUpdates` to return a URL of your choice; see [Preferences](#).*

The code sample below demonstrates installing a new version of your COM add-in programmatically; the user clicks a Ribbon button to initiate the process.

```
private void adxRibbonButton1_OnClick(object sender,
    AddinExpress.MSO.IRibbonControl control, bool pressed)
{
    if (this.IsMSINetworkDeployed() && this.IsMSIUpdatable())
    {
        string updateUrl = this.CheckForMSIUpdates();
        if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(updateUrl))
        {
            if (MessageBox.Show("A new version of the add-in was detected. " +
                "Would you like to install the update?",
                this.AddinName, MessageBoxButtons.YesNo,
                MessageBoxIcon.Question) == DialogResult.Yes)
            {
                string ieFullPath =
                    Path.Combine(Environment.GetFolderPath(
                        Environment.SpecialFolder.ProgramFiles),
                        "Internet Explorer\\iexplore.exe");
                this.CreateProcess("\"\" + ieFullPath
                    + "\" \"\" + updateUrl + "\"");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

The code above is based on three methods.

- *IsMSINetworkDeployed* – returns *True* if the application was installed via ClickTwice :).
- *IsMSIUpdatable* – returns *True* if the user is permitted to update the application. In Vista or Windows 7, it is always *True*. If the application was installed for all users and the current user is not an administrator, the UAC popup will ask for administrator credentials.
- *CheckForMSIUpdates* – returns an empty string if there are no updates in the location specified in the *Installation URL* field of the *Publish* dialog. If a new version of the add-in is available, *CheckForMSIUpdates* returns one of the following strings: a URL or UNC path (the URL can be a link to *setup.exe* or the application downloader), or the value specified in the *Download page for updates* in the *Preferences* dialog (see [Preferences](#)).

In the code above, we use *CreateProcess* to launch the executable specified in the update URL. The code runs Internet Explorer in the same integrity level as the host application. Of course, you can use your code to initiate updates on the target machine. E.g. you can use the *Process* class to launch the default browser providing it with the URL returned by *CheckForMSIUpdate*.

## Step-by-step Samples

Please check the following articles:

- [Deploying an Office extension via ClickTwice :\)](#)
- [Updating an Office extension via ClickTwice :\)](#)

## Deployment Step-by-steps

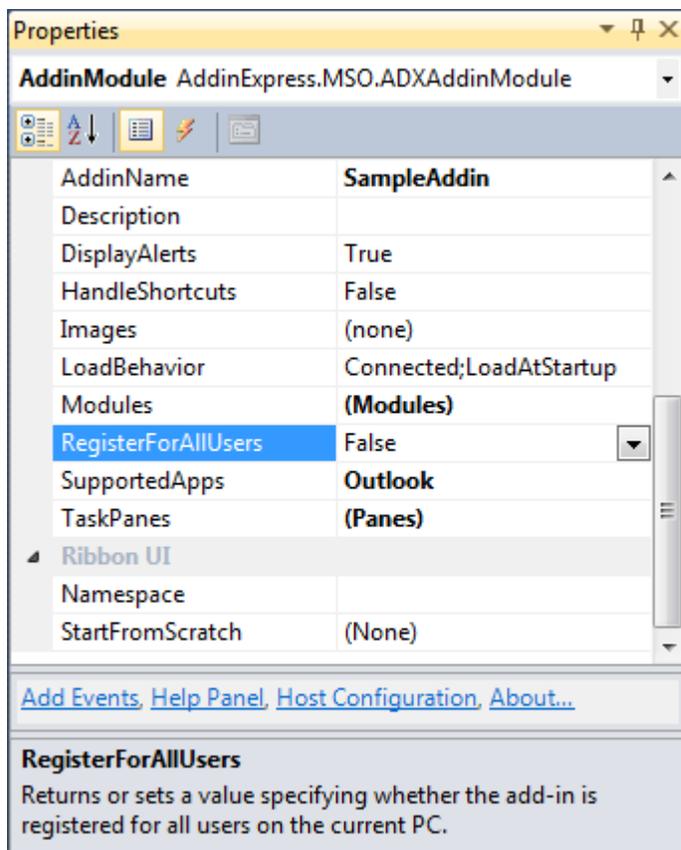
The table below contains links to corresponding step-by-step instructions describing installing and updating an Office extension.

How you install the Office extension	A per-user COM add-in, RTD server, Smart tag, or Excel UDF	A per-machine COM add-in or RTD server
A user runs the installer from a CD/DVD, hard disk or local network location	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a> <a href="#">ClickOnce</a> <a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a> <a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>
A corporate admin uses Group Policy to install your Office extension for a specific group of users in the corporate network; the installation and registration occurs when a user logs on to the domain.	<a href="#">Windows Installer</a>	N/A
A user runs the installer by navigating to a web location or by clicking a link.	<a href="#">ClickOnce</a> <a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>	<a href="#">ClickTwice :)</a>

## Deploying a per-user Office extension via an MSI installer

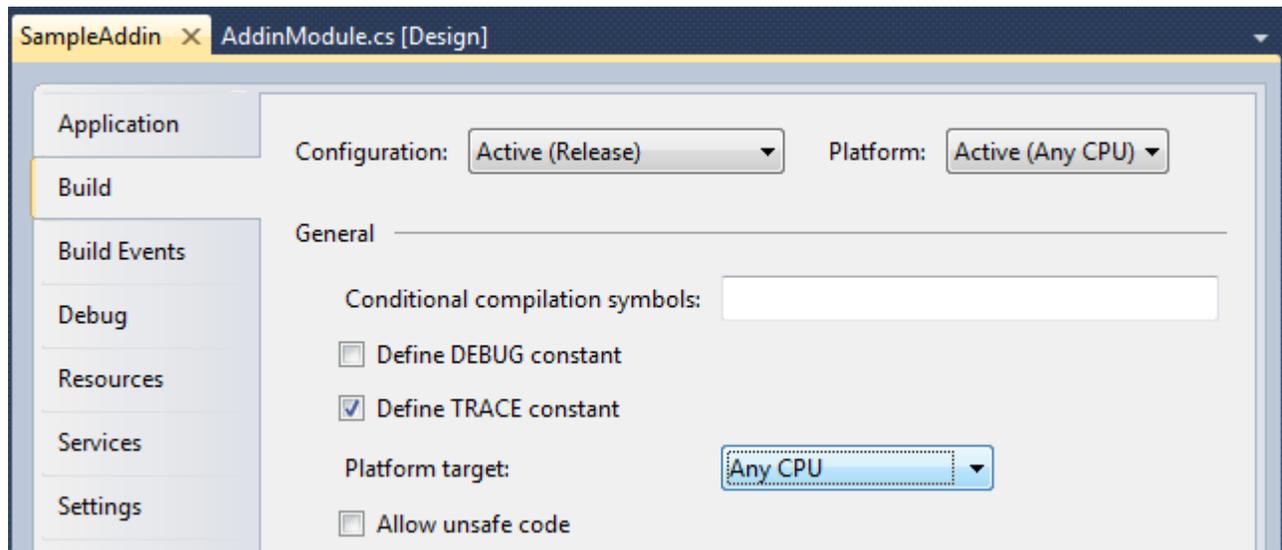
### Step 1. Set RegisterForAllUsers = false

If you develop a per-user COM add-in or an RTD server, set the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the add-in module or RTD server module to *False*, otherwise go to [Step 2. Build your project.](#)



## Step 2. Build your project

If you want to support Office 2010 32-bit and 64-bit applications, set the *Platform target* property to *Any CPU* before building your project.



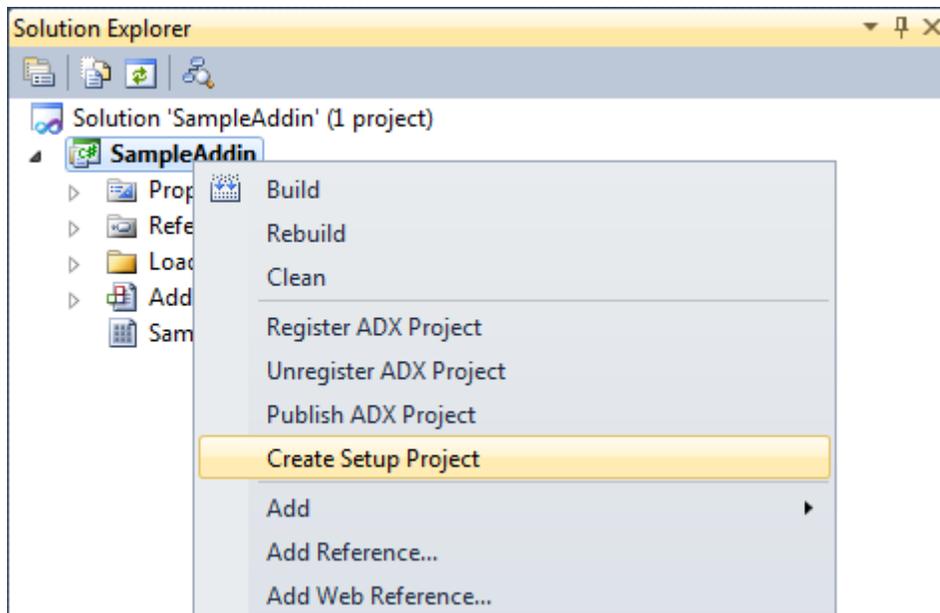
*If you use a 32-bit component in your Office extension (say a native-code DLL, ActiveX DLL, or .NET assembly), you should compile with the "x86" target platform. But please keep in mind that your Office extension will work in Office 2000 - 2010 (32-bit) only and will not work in Office 2010 (64-bit).*

*Similarly, if you use any 64-bit third-party components, you should compile with "x64" but your Office extension will work in Office 2010 (64-bit) only.*

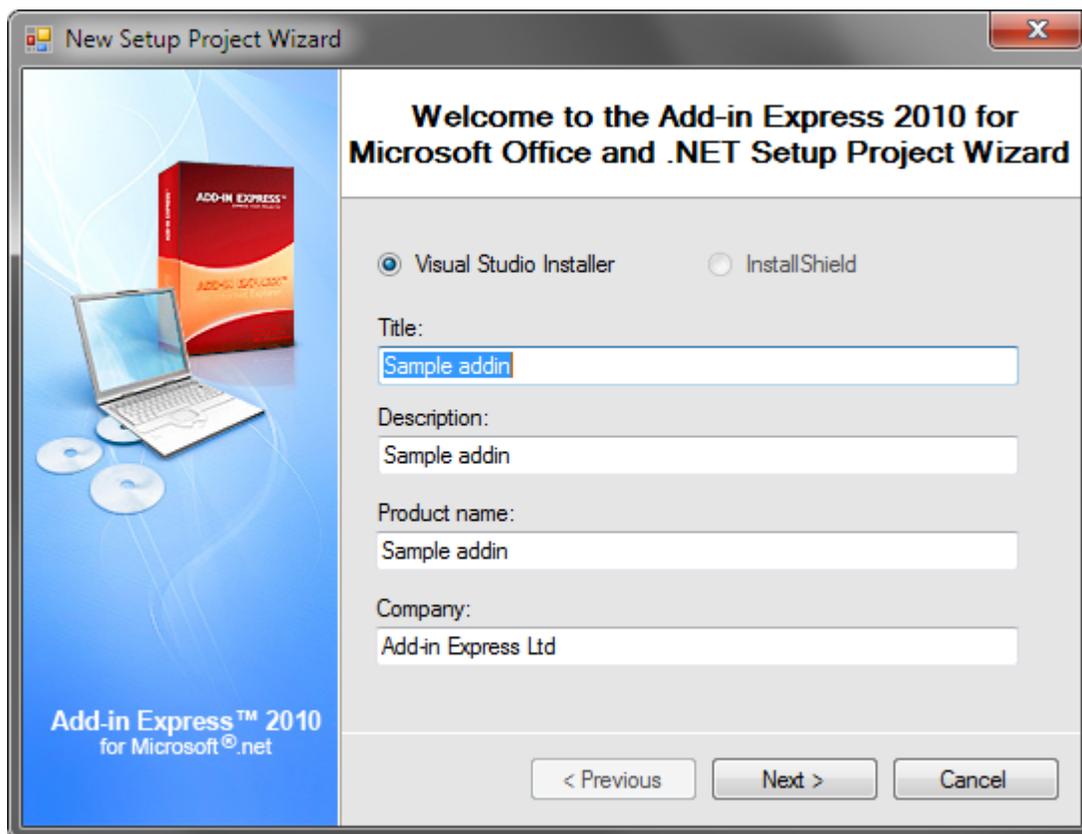
*Summing up, if you use a bitness-aware component, your extension will work for Office versions of that bitness only.*

## Step 3. Create a setup project

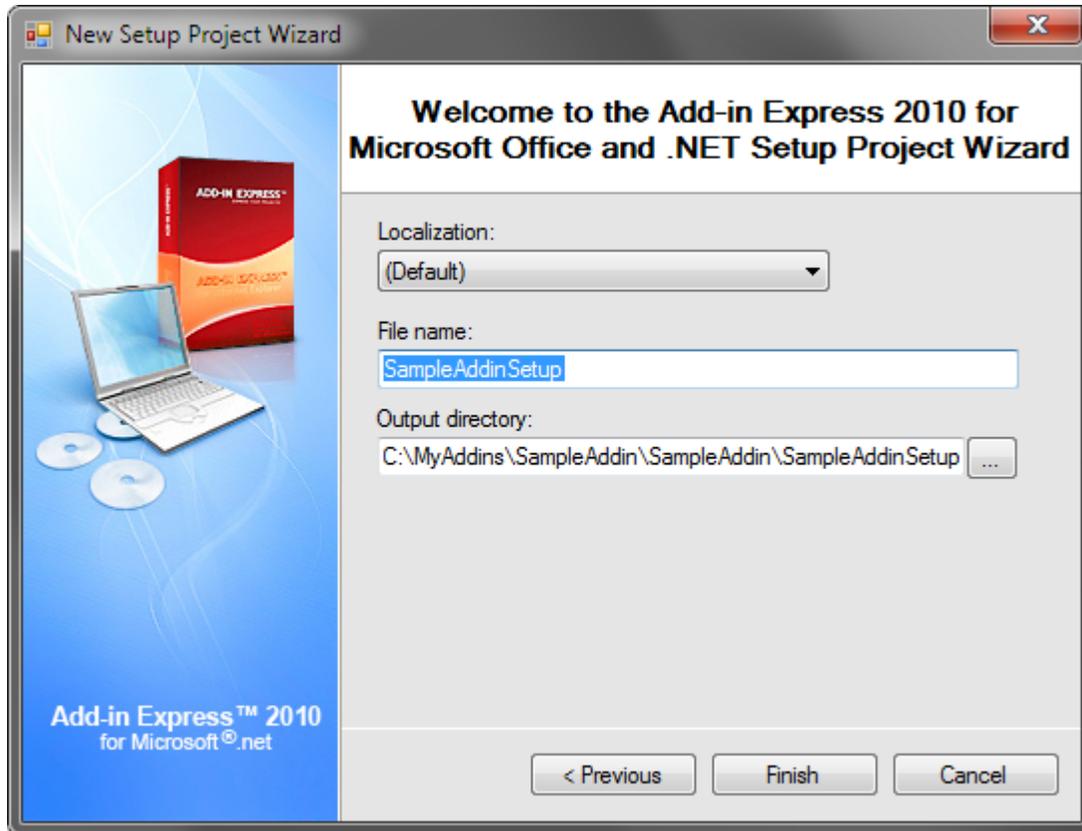
Add-in Express provides the setup project wizard accessible via *Project | Create Setup Project* menu in Visual Studio as well as via the context menu of the project item in the Solution Explorer window (shown below).



In the *New Setup Project Wizard* dialog fill in all the necessary fields (*Title*, *Description*, *Product name* and *Company*) and click the *Next* button.



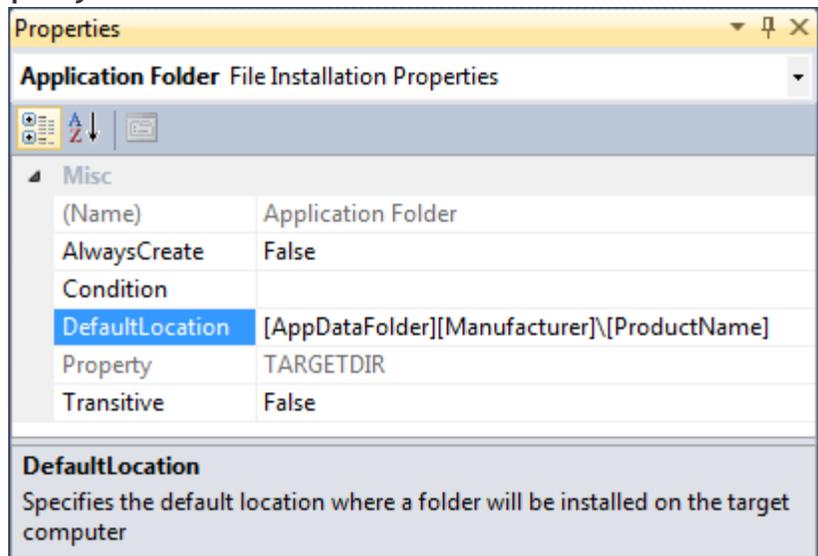
On the next step, you can choose the localization of the installer UI, the file name and output directory of your setup project.



Click the *Finish* button. This creates a new setup project.

#### Step 4. Check the DefaultLocation property

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and open the *File System Editor*. Select the *Application Folder* node and check the *DefaultLocation* property. By default, the setup wizard sets the *DefaultLocation* property to the user application data folder as follows:



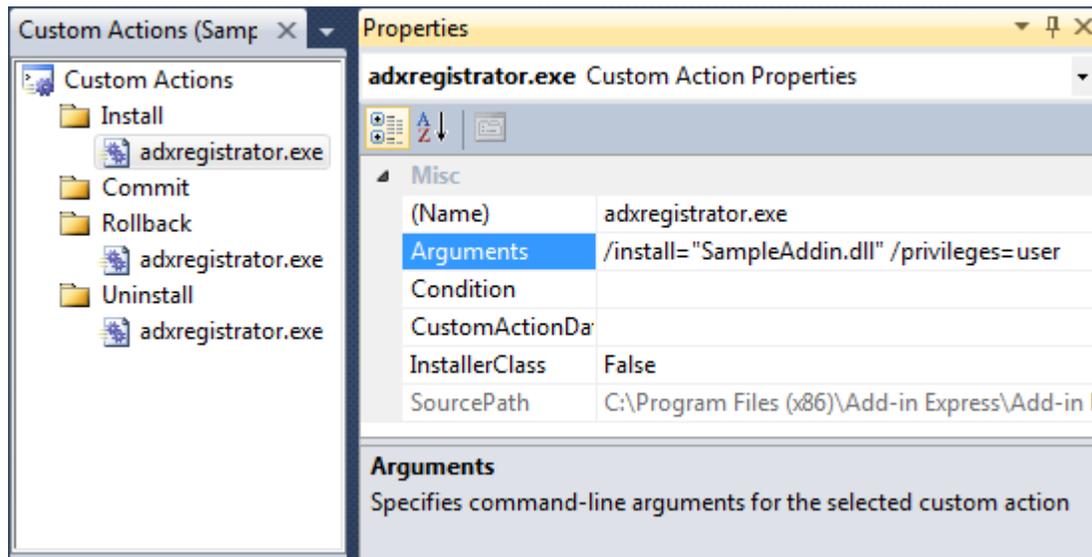
```
[AppDataFolder] [Manufacturer] \ [ProductName]
```

## Step 5. Check custom actions

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and open the *Custom Actions Editor*. The following custom actions should be present in your setup project:

- Install:  
`adxregistrator.exe /install="{Assembly name}.dll" /privileges=user`
- Rollback:  
`adxregistrator.exe /uninstall="{Assembly name}.dll" /privileges=user`
- Uninstall:  
`adxregistrator.exe /uninstall="{Assembly name}.dll" /privileges=user`

where *{Assembly name}* is the assembly name of your Office extension, such as COM add-in, RTD server, Smart tag, XLL, or Excel Automation add-in.



If any of the custom actions is missing, you need to add it. Pay attention to the **/privileges** command line switch, its value should be set to **user**.

## Step 6. Set PostBuildEvent

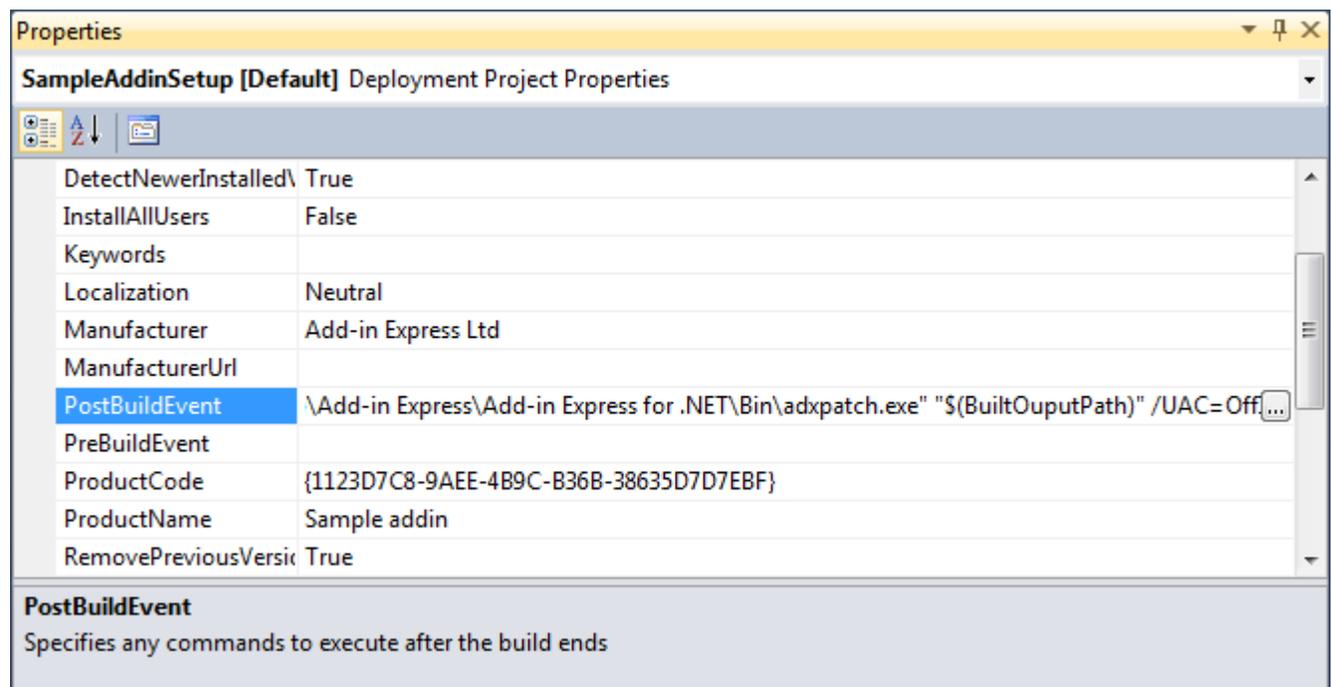
Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and edit the *PostBuildEvent* property as follows:

```
"{Add-in Express}\Bin\adxpatch.exe" "$(BuiltOuputPath)" /UAC=off
```

where *{Add-in Express}* is the full path to the installation folder of Add-in Express.

This executable patches the generated .MSI in the following ways:

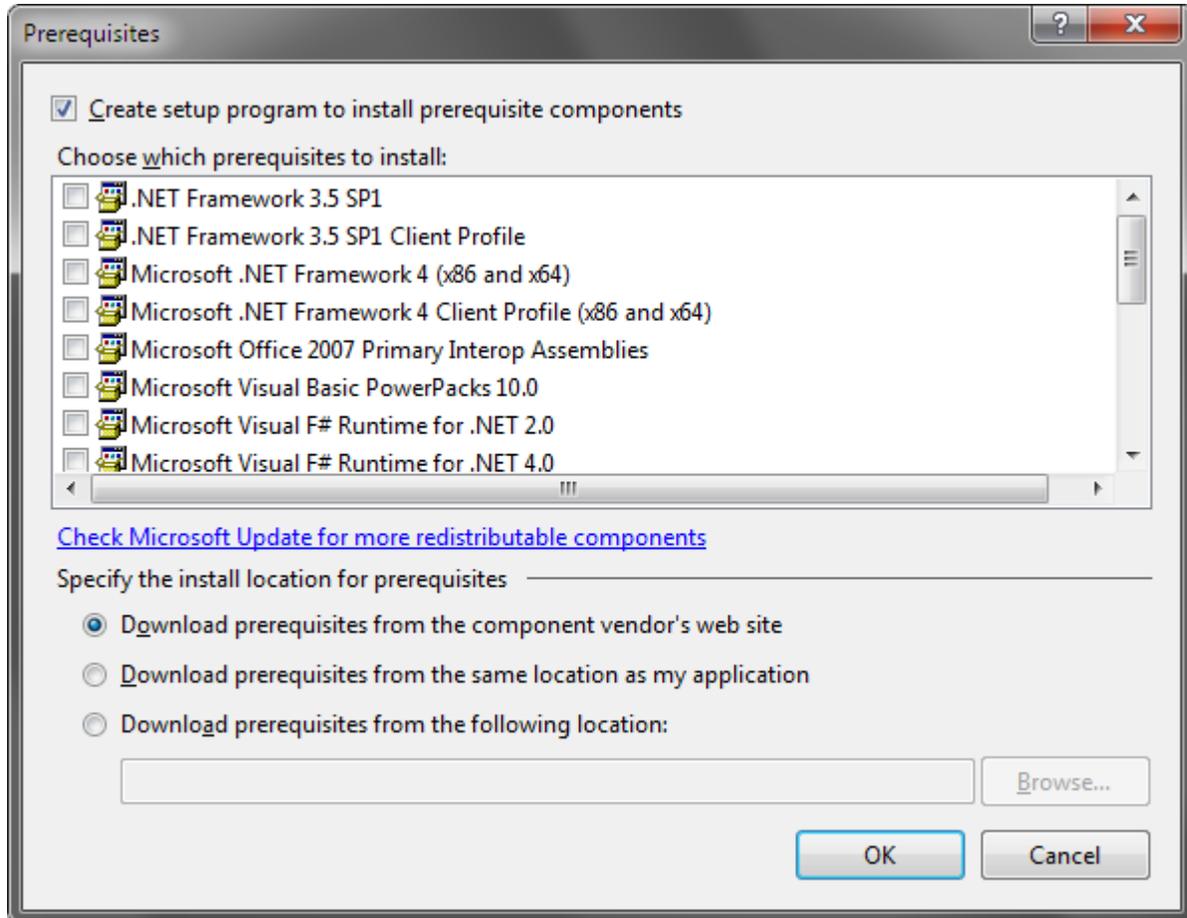
- it hides the *For Me* and *For Everyone* choice in the installer UI. Hiding these options is required because the installer will fail if the user running the installer doesn't have permissions to install for all users on the PC.
- it turns off the dialog asking for administrative privileges; the UAC dialog pops up when a non-admin user runs a setup.exe on Vista/Windows 7/Windows 2008 Server. Switching off the dialog is required because entering the admin credentials will install the Office extension for the administrator and not for the current user.



There's another useful switch supported by *adxPatch.exe*. Please see [Bypassing the AlwaysInstallElevated Policy](#).

## Step 7. Add prerequisites (optional)

Open your setup project properties (menu *Project | Properties*) and click the *Prerequisites* button. This opens the *Prerequisites* dialog:



If you add any prerequisites to your setup project and the *Create setup program to install prerequisite components* option in the *Prerequisites* dialog is checked, Visual Studio will generate the *setup.exe* (bootstrapper) file, which will comprise all information about the prerequisites. Running the *setup.exe* is essential for the prerequisites to get installed. But see [Step 9. Running the installer](#) below.

## Step 8. Build the setup project

Build your setup project and deliver all generated files to the target PC.

## Step 9. Running the installer

Please keep in mind that installation / uninstallation of an Office extension requires closing the host application.

To run the installation on the PC, you need to choose whether to run the *.MSI* or *setup.exe*. Let's consider both options.

When the *setup.exe* is launched, it checks whether the prerequisites are already installed. If a prerequisite is missing, the bootstrapper installs that component. If all the prerequisites are already installed, the *.MSI* installer launches.

When the *.MSI* is launched, the extension will be installed but might not run if any prerequisite is missing.

*If you deploy prerequisites requiring administrative permissions, the end user will get an UAC dialog asking for administrator credentials. But entering the administrator credentials will install your Office extension for the administrator and not for the current user. Because it is impossible to impersonate the user running the installer after admin credentials are provided, this makes combinations of per-user Office extensions and prerequisites almost useless.*

## Step 10. Installing a new version of the Office extension

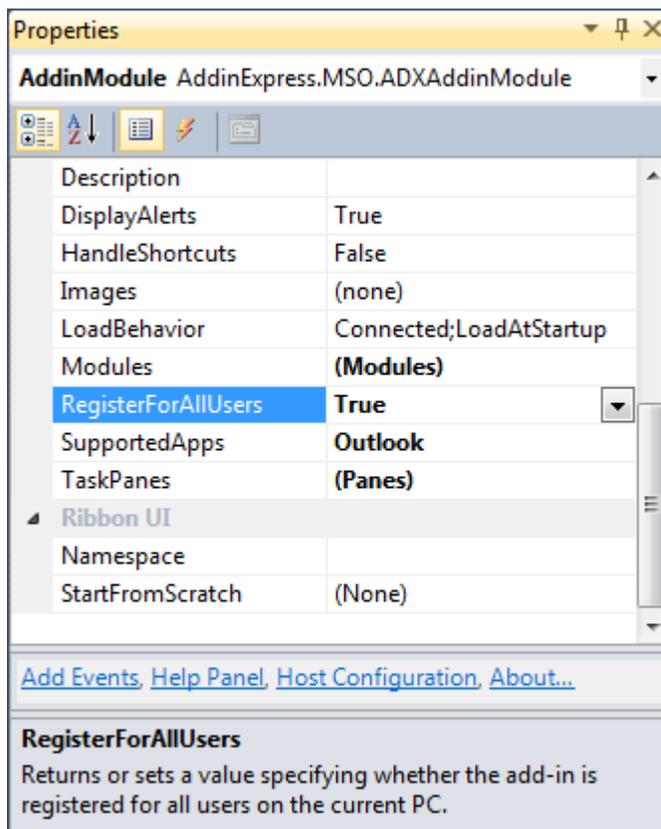
You need to change the assembly version of your Office extension as well as the version of the setup project and rebuild it. The user needs to uninstall the previous version before installing the new one.

*Don't change the Product code property of your setup project. By default, when you change the Version property of your setup project, Visual Studio shows a dialog recommending that you change the Product code. Click No or Cancel in this dialog because if you change the Product code, you will get a new Office extension product and your old extension version may be not correctly uninstalled and updated when a user launches the new version installation.*

## Deploying a per-machine Office extension via an MSI installer

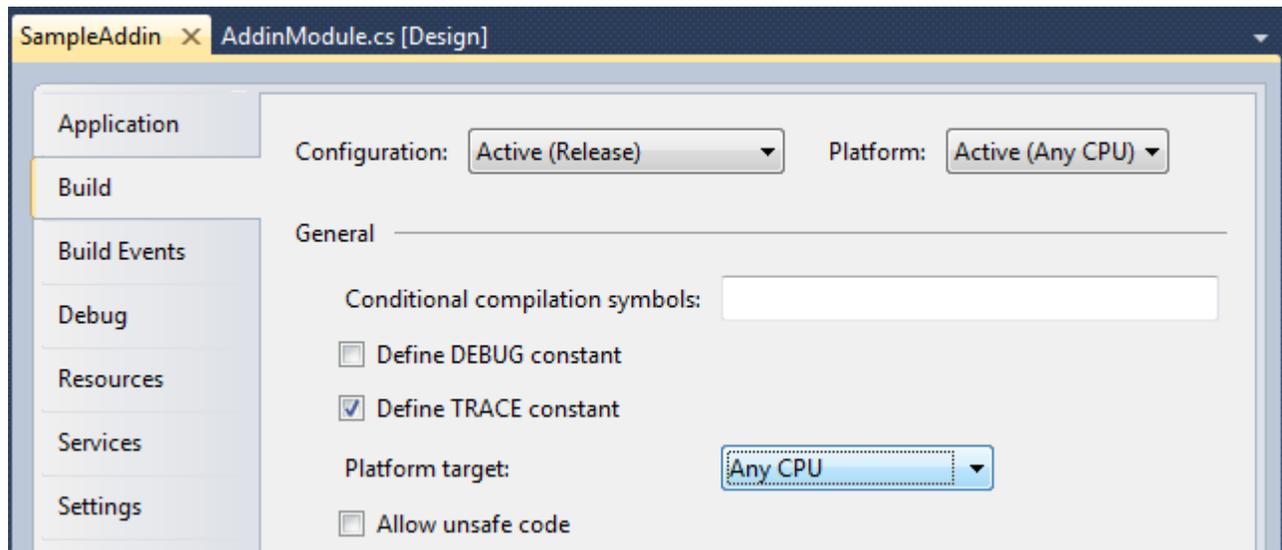
### Step 1. Set RegisterForAllUsers = true

If you deploy an add-in or an RTD server on the per-machine basis, set the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of your add-in module or RTD server module to *True*. All other project types (Smart tags, XLL add-ins, Excel Automation add-ins) can be installed on the per-user basis only, please see [Deploying a per-user Office extension via an MSI installer](#).



## Step 2. Build your project

If you want to support Office 2010 applications 32-bit and 64-bit, set the *Platform target* property to "Any CPU" before building your project.



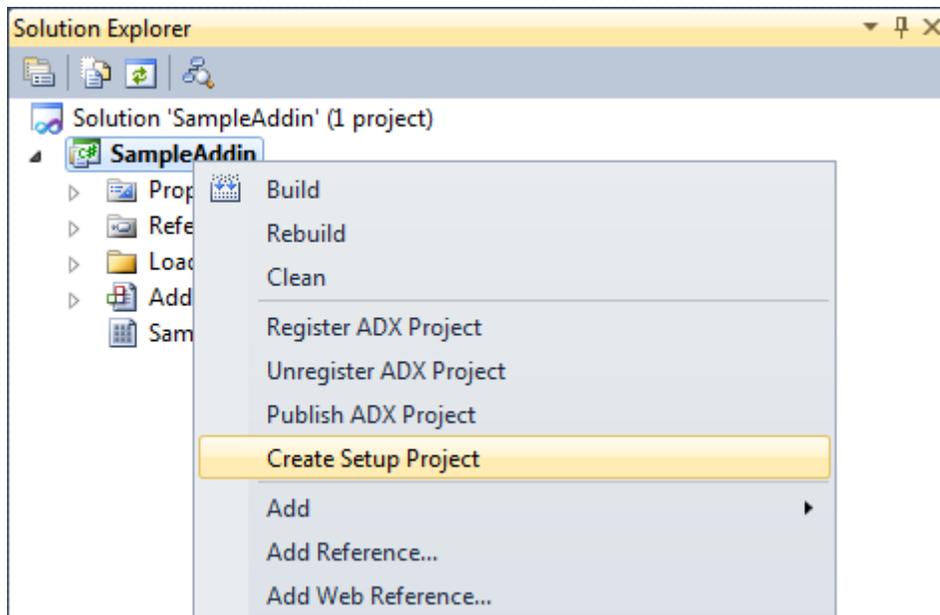
*If you use a 32-bit component in the Office extension (say a native-code DLL, ActiveX DLL, or .NET assembly) you should compile with the "x86" target platform. But please be aware that the Office extension will work in Office 2000 - 2010 (32-bit) only and will not work in Office 2010 64-bit.*

*By analogy, if you use any 64-bit third-party components, you should compile with "x64", but your Office extension will work in Office 2010 (64-bit) only.*

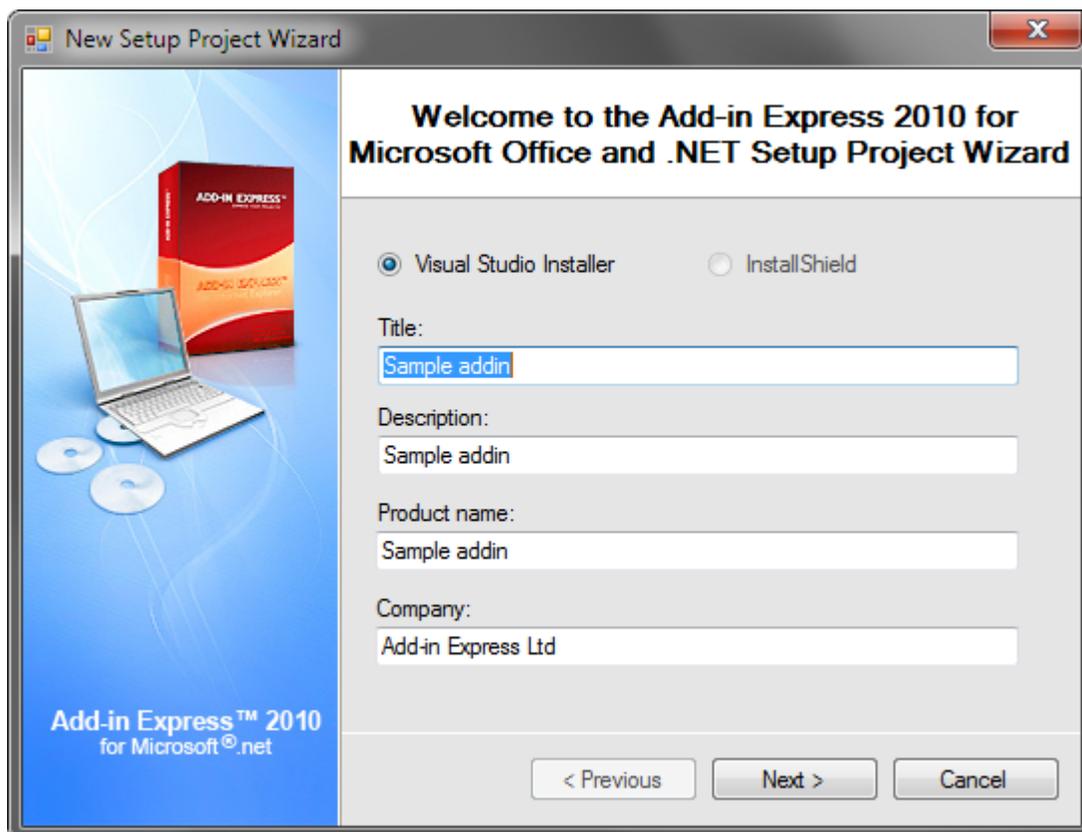
*Summing up, if you use a bitness-aware component, your extension will work for Office versions of that bitness only.*

## Step 3. Create a setup project.

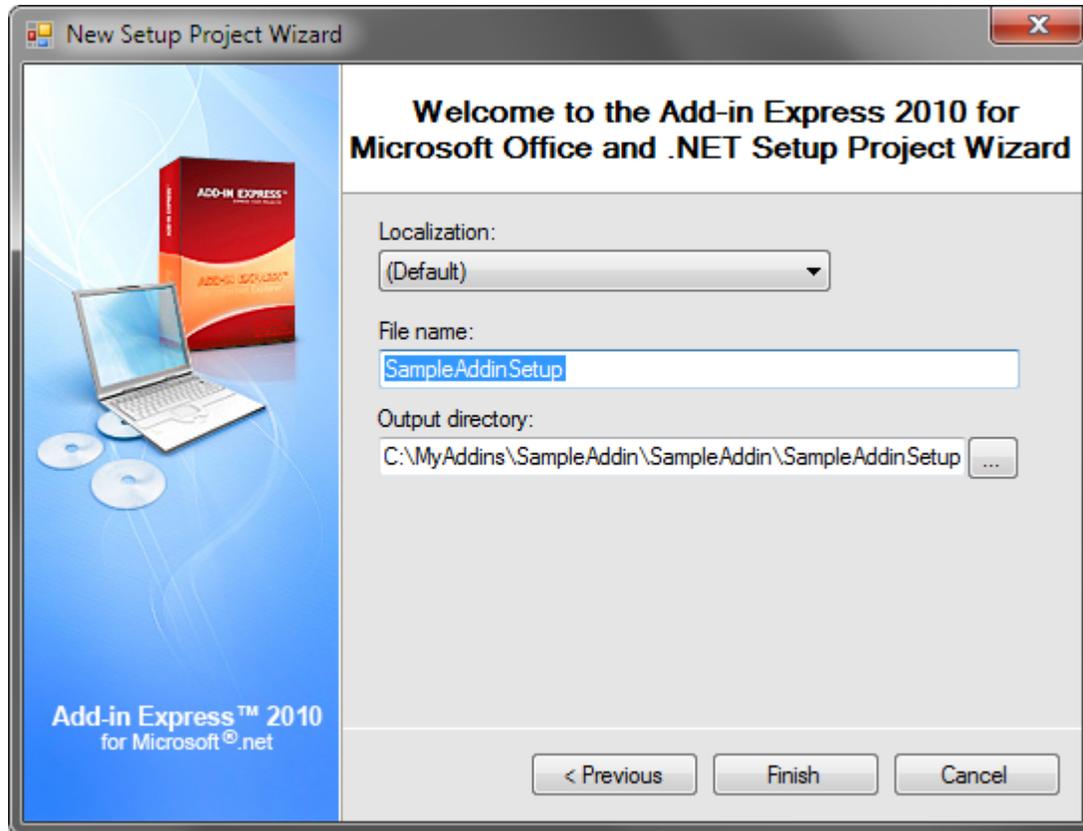
Add-in Express provides the setup project wizard accessible via *Project | Create Setup Project* menu in Visual Studio as well as via the context menu of the project item in the Solution Explorer window (shown below).



In the *New Setup Project* dialog fill in all fields (*Title*, *Description*, *Product name* and *Company*) and click the *Next* button.



You can choose the localization of the installer UI, the file name and output directory.



Click the *Finish* button. This creates a new setup project.

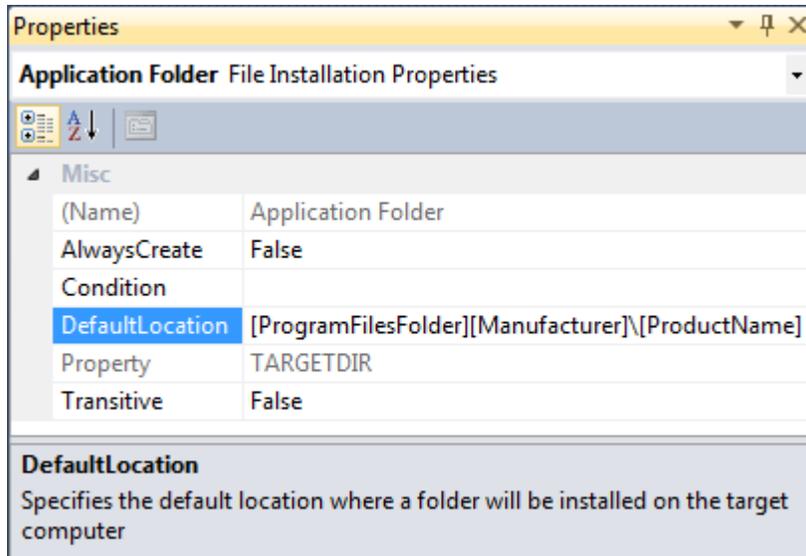
#### Step 4. Check the `DefaultLocation` property

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and open the *File System Editor*. Select the *Application Folder* item and make sure that the *DefaultLocation* property refers to a folder accessible by all users on the PC.

By default, the setup wizard sets the *DefaultLocation* property to the Program Files folder as follows:

```
[ProgramFilesFolder] [Manufacturer] \ [ProductName]
```

*Even if your COM add-in or RTD server is registered for all users on the machine, it may not start for users that have no permissions to access the folder where it is installed.*

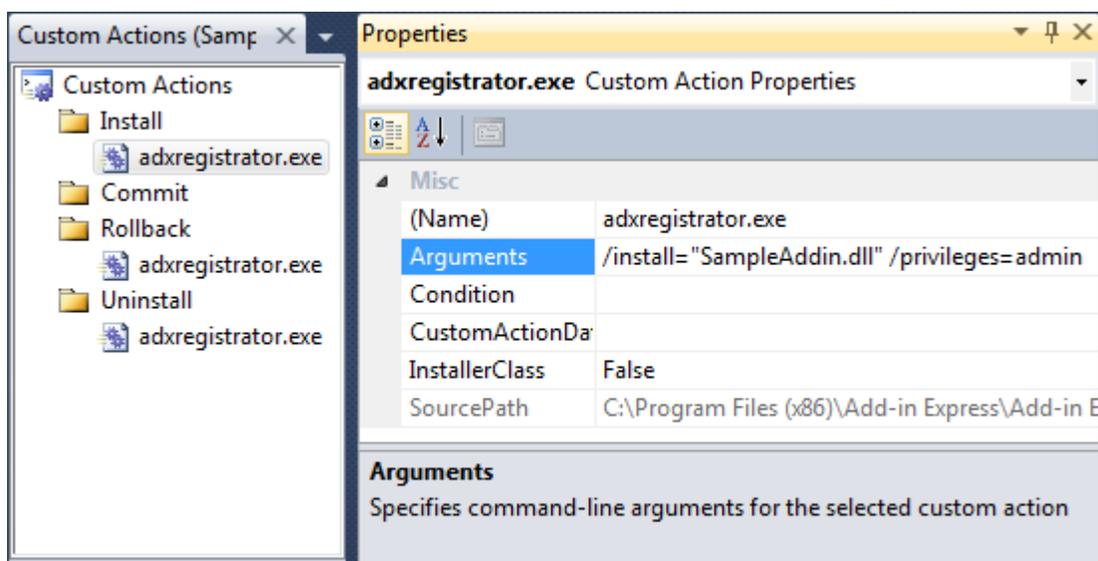


## Step 5. Check custom actions

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and open the *Custom Actions Editor*. The following custom actions must be present in your setup project:

- Install: `adxregistrator.exe /install=" {Assembly name}.dll" /privileges=admin`
- Rollback: `adxregistrator.exe /uninstall=" {Assembly name}.dll" /privileges=admin`
- Uninstall: `adxregistrator.exe /uninstall=" {Assembly name}.dll" /privileges=admin`

where {Assembly name} is the assembly name of your add-in or RTD server.



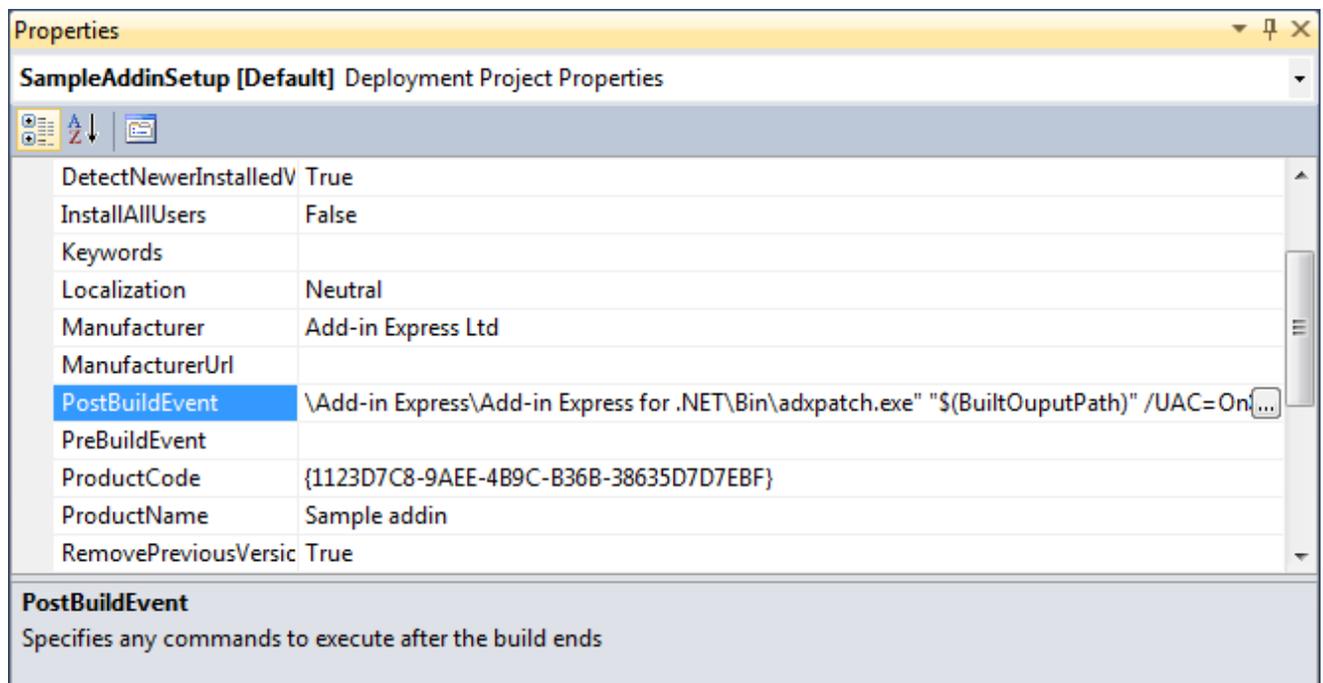
If any of the above-mentioned custom actions is missing in the Custom actions editor, you need to add it. Please pay attention to the `/privileges` command line switch, its value should be set to "admin" (without quotation marks).

## Step 6. Set PostBuildEvent

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and edit the *PostBuildEvent* property as follows:

```
"{Add-in Express}\Bin\adxpatch.exe" "$ (BuiltOuputPath) " /UAC=On
```

where {Add-in Express} is the full path to the installation folder of Add-in Express.

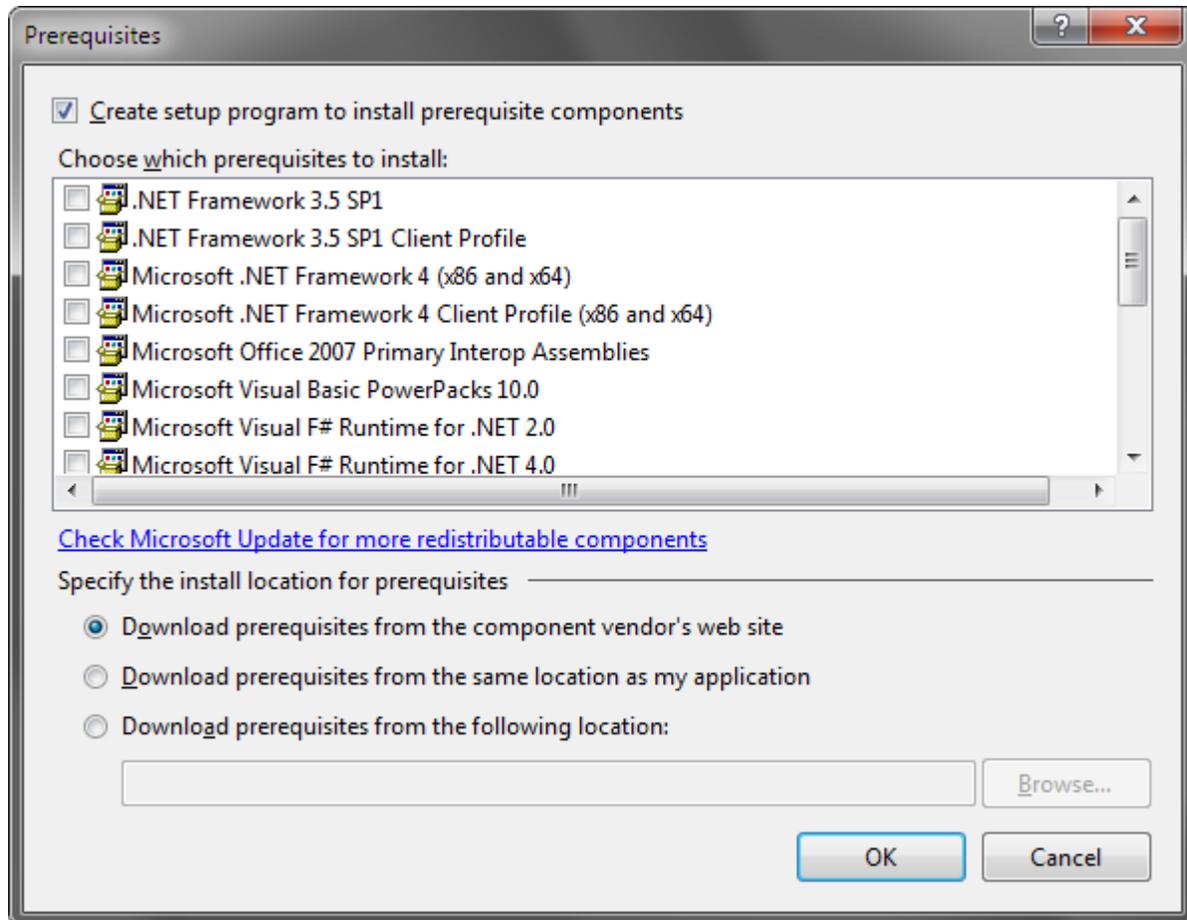


The executable specified in *PostBuildEvent* modifies the generated .MSI in order to hide the "For Me" and "For Everyone" choice in the installer and to turn on the dialog asking for administrative privileges that appears when a non-admin user runs the setup.exe on Vista/Windows 7/Windows 2008 Server with UAC on. Hiding the "For Me" and "For Everyone" options is required because using them in a wrong way may result in a run-time error if the privileges of the user running the installer don't allow installation for all users on the PC. Turning on the dialog asking for elevating permissions is necessary to register your Office extension for all users.

There's another useful switch supported by *adxPatch.exe*. Please see [Bypassing the AlwaysInstallElevated Policy](#).

## Step 7. Add prerequisites (optional)

Open your setup project properties (menu *Project | Properties*) and click the *Prerequisites* button. This opens the *Prerequisites* dialog:



If you add any prerequisites to your setup project and the *Create setup program to install prerequisite components* option in the *Prerequisites* dialog is checked, Visual Studio will generate the *setup.exe* (bootstrapper) file, which includes all information about the prerequisites. Running the *setup.exe* is essential for installing the prerequisites.

## Step 8. Build the setup project

Build your setup project and deliver all generated files to the target PC.

## Step 9. Running the installer

The user should have **administrative permissions** and run the `setup.exe` (not `.MSI`).

Running the `setup.exe` ensures that:

- the installer process will be run with elevated permissions on UAC-enabled systems; elevated permissions are required to register your COM add-in or RTD server for all users on the PC
- the prerequisites you selected for your project will be installed before your Office extension is installed

If you run the `.MSI`, you'll get one of the following results:

- for the user with standard user permissions - the prerequisites will not install, your extension won't be registered because administrator privileges are required
- for the user with administrative permissions - the extension will be installed but it might not run if any of the prerequisites was not previously installed

## Step 10. Installing a new version of the Office extension

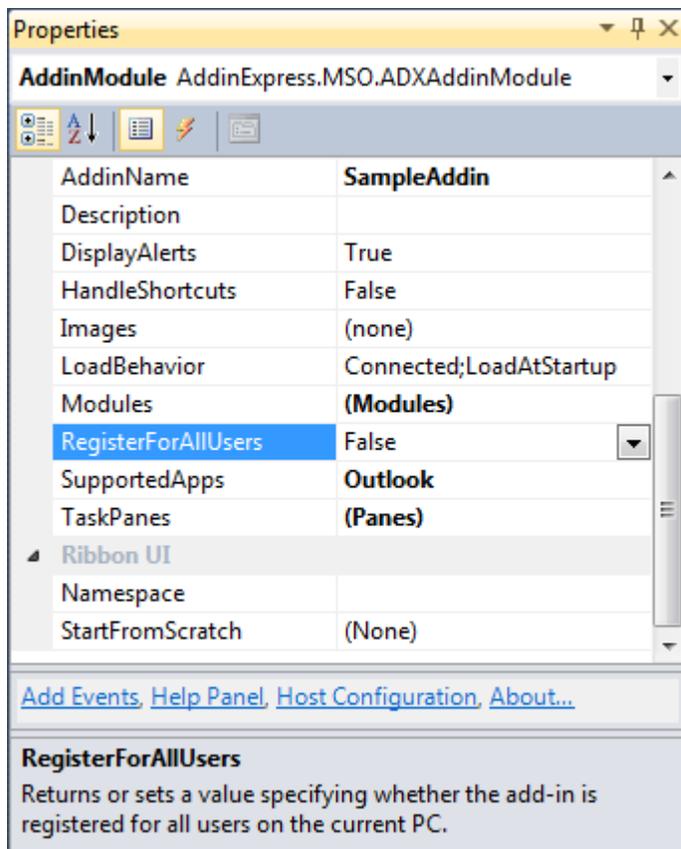
You need to change the assembly version of your Office extension as well as the version of the setup project and rebuild the setup project. The user needs to uninstall the previous version before installing the new one.

*Don't change the Product code property of your setup project. By default, when you change the Version property of your setup project, Visual Studio opens a dialog prompting to change the Product code. Click No or Cancel in this dialog because if you change the Product code, you will get a new Office extension installer, consequently the previous version of your extension may not uninstall correctly when the user launches the new version installation.*

## Deploying a per-user Office extension via Group Policy

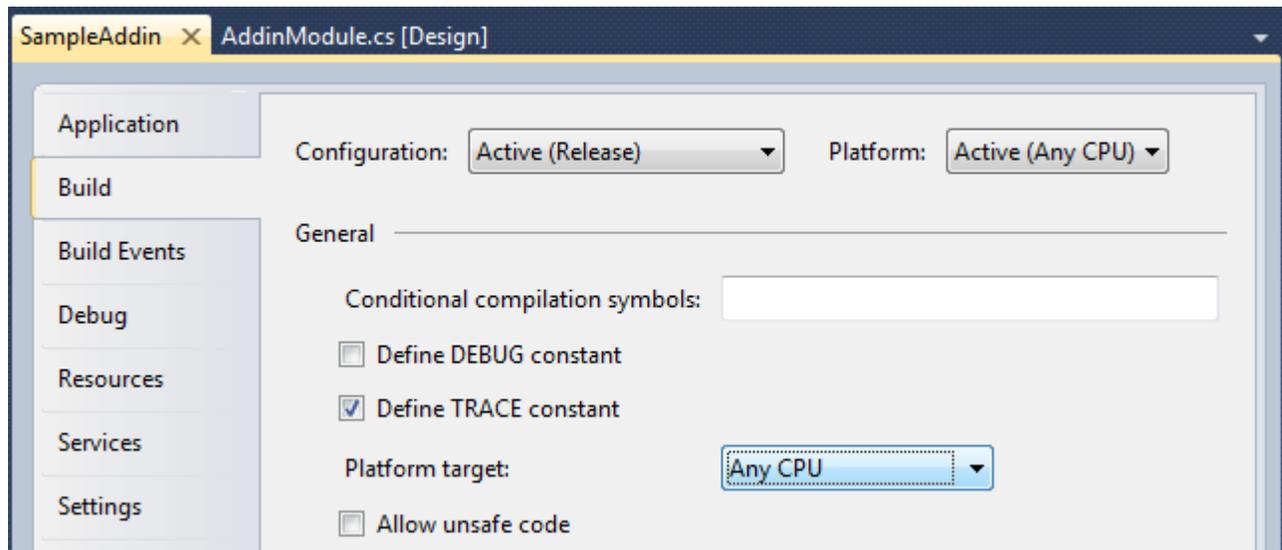
### Step 1. Set RegisterForAllUsers = false

If you develop a COM add-in or an RTD server, set the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of your add-in module or RTD server module to *False*, otherwise go to [Step 2. Build your project.](#)



## Step 2. Build your project

If you want to support Office 2010 32-bit and 64-bit applications, set the *Platform target* property to *Any CPU* before building your project.



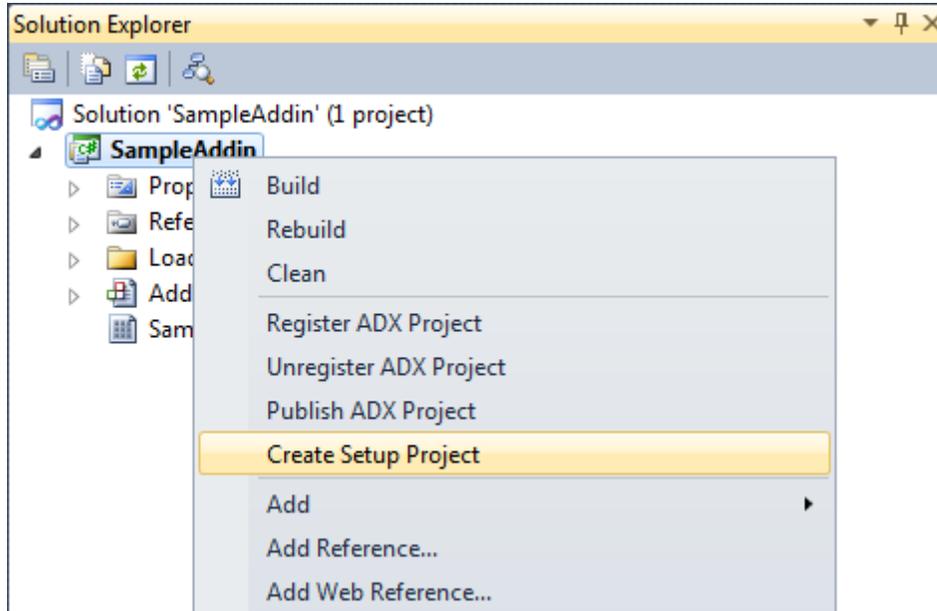
*If you use a 32-bit component in the Office extension (say a native-code DLL, ActiveX DLL, or .NET assembly) you should compile with the x86 target platform. But please be aware that the Office extension will work in Office 2000 - 2010 (32-bit) only and will not work in Office 2010 64-bit.*

*By analogy, if you use any 64-bit third-party components, you should compile with x64, but your Office extension will work in Office 2010 (64-bit) only.*

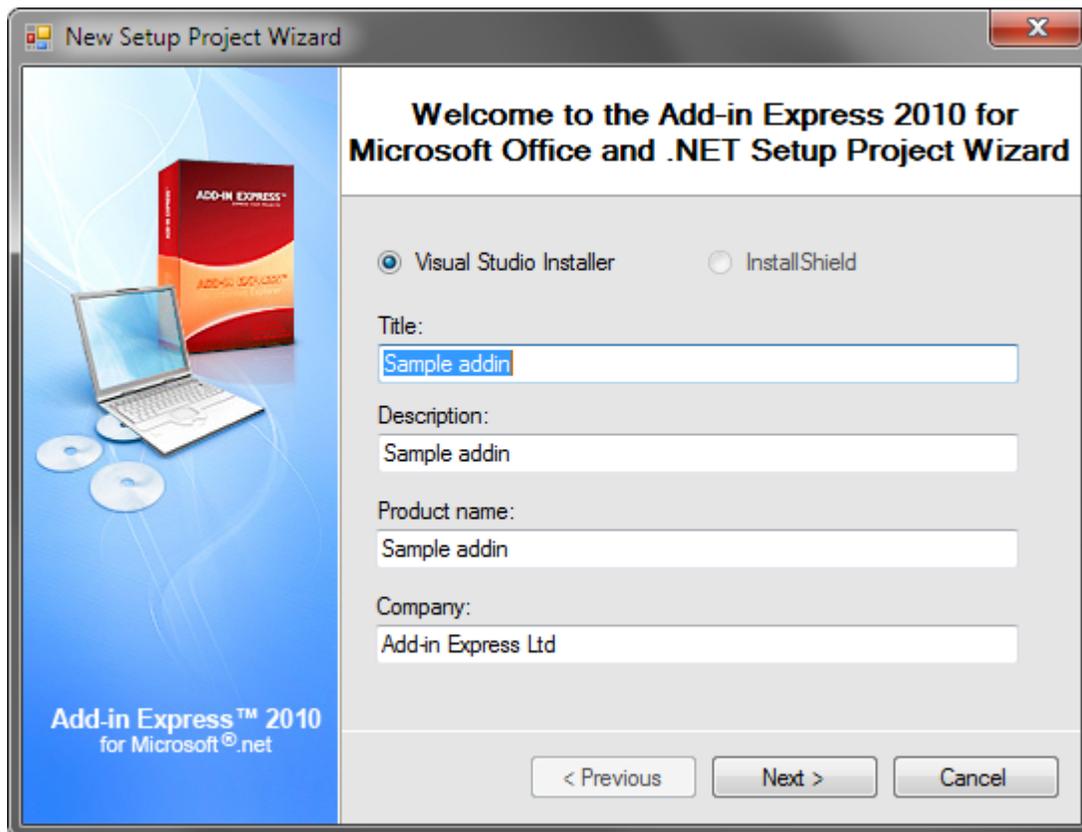
*In summary, if you use a bitness-aware component, your extension will work for Office versions of that bitness only.*

## Step 3. Create a setup project

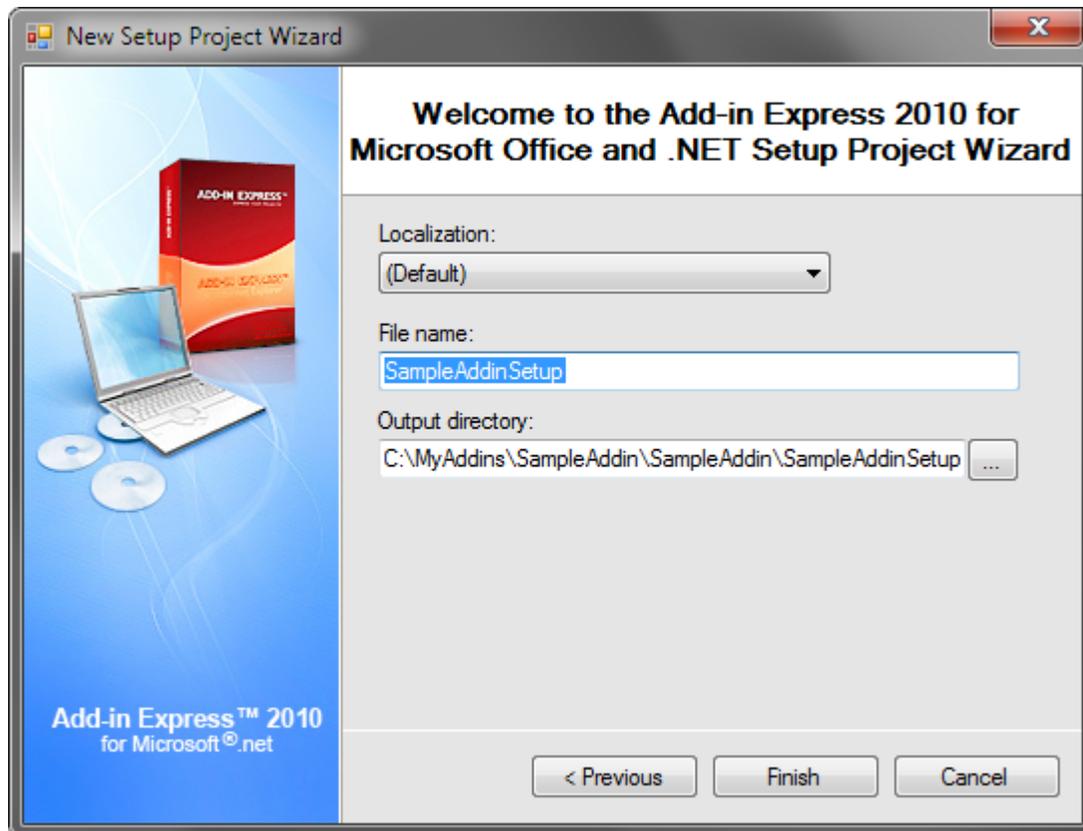
Add-in Express provides the setup project wizard accessible via Project | Create Setup Project menu in Visual Studio as well as via the context menu of the project item in the Solution Explorer window (shown below).



In the *New Setup Project* dialog fill all the fields (*Title*, *Description*, *Product name*, *Company*) and click the *Next* button.



You can choose the localization of the installer UI, output directory and file name.

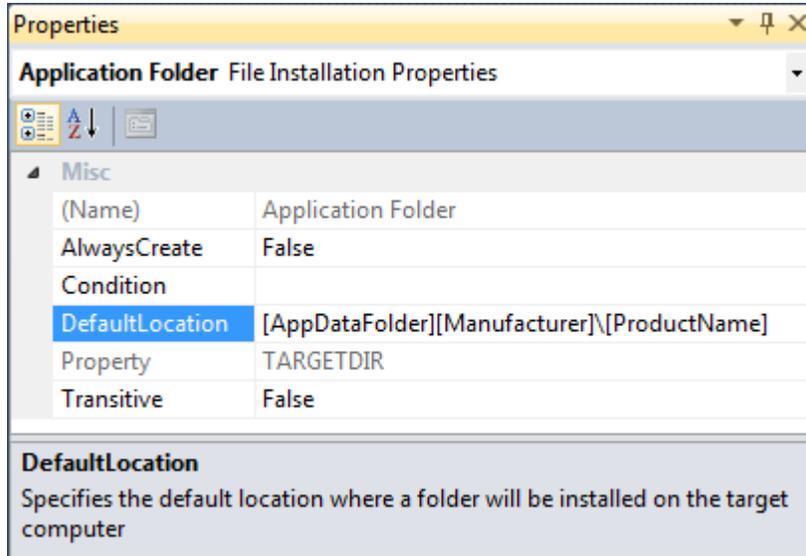


Click the *Finish* button. This creates a new setup project.

#### Step 4. Check the `DefaultLocation` property

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and open the File System Editor. Select the Application Folder node and check the *DefaultLocation* property. By default, the setup wizard sets the *DefaultLocation* property to the user application data folder as follows:

```
[AppDataFolder] [Manufacturer] \ [ProductName]
```

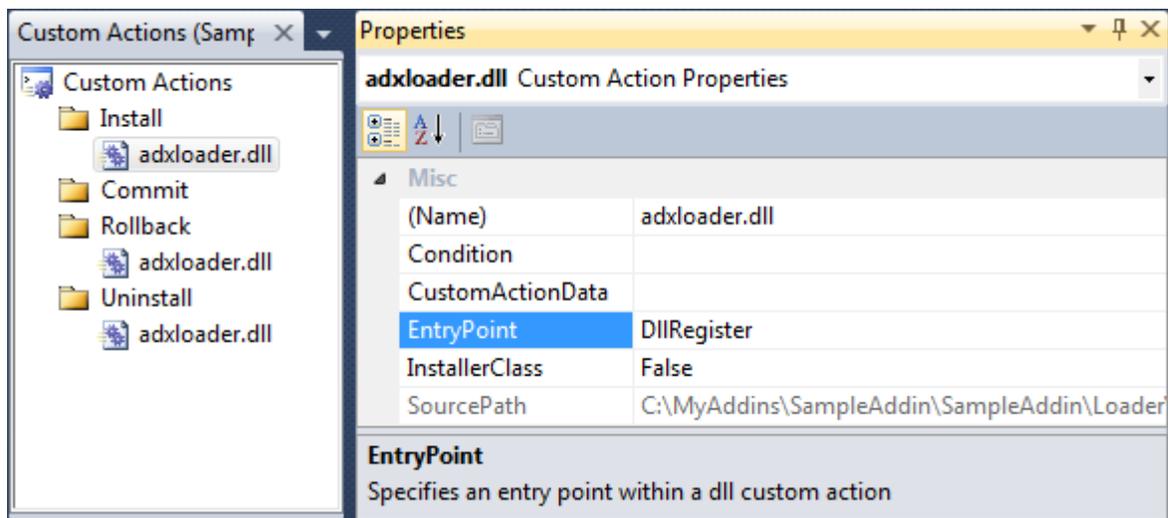


## Step 5. Delete custom actions

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and open the Custom Actions Editor. If you used the Add-in Express wizard, then in the setup project that was created by the wizard there are three custom actions in which *adxregistrator.exe* is used. Delete these custom actions.

## Step 6. Add new custom actions

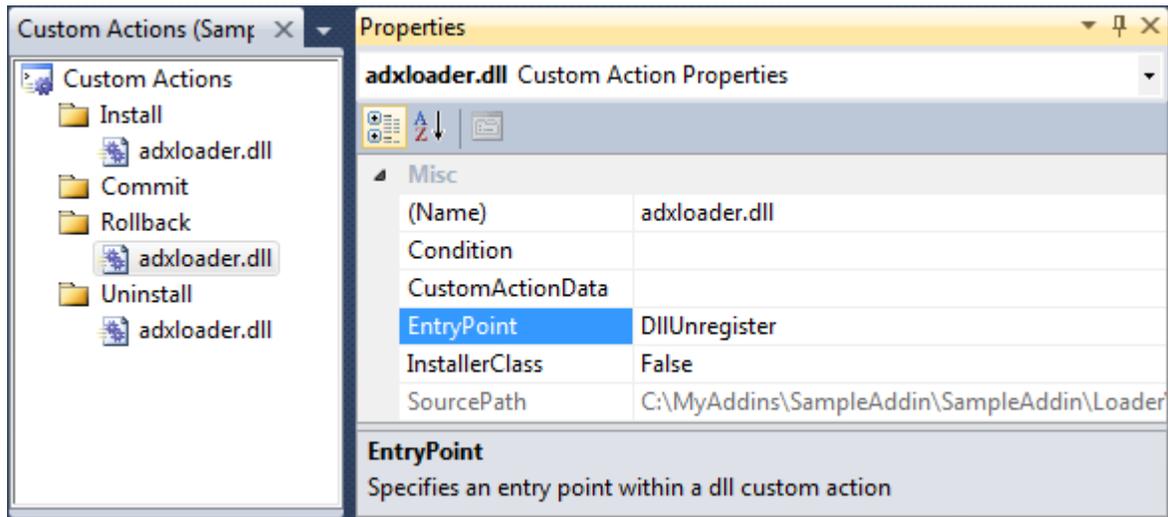
In the Custom Actions Editor, add three new custom actions under Install, Rollback and Uninstall by selecting *adxloader.dll* as a custom action. Then change the *EntryPoint* property for each of the actions as show below:



Install: `EntryPoint = "DllRegister"`

Rollback: `EntryPoint = "DllUnregister"`

Uninstall: `EntryPoint = "DllUnregister"`

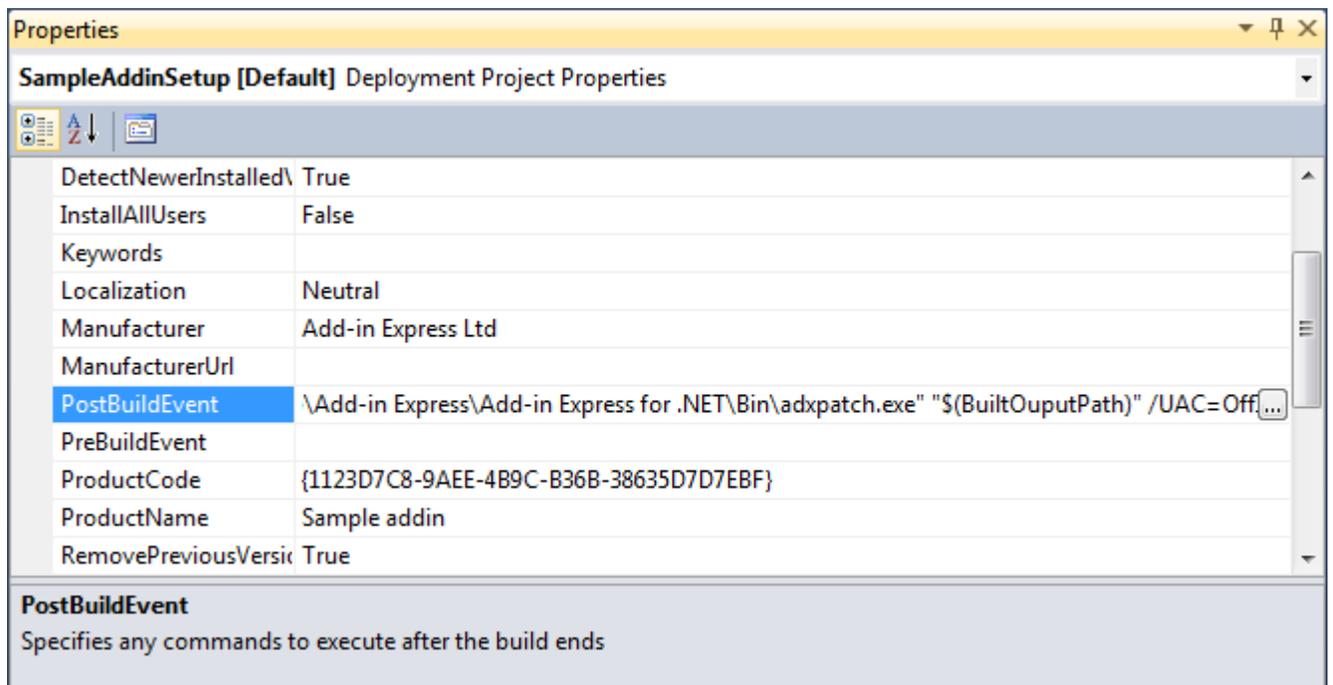


## Step 7. Set PostBuildEvent (optional)

Select your setup project in the Solution Explorer window and edit the *PostBuildEvent* property as follows:

```
"{Add-in Express}\Bin\adxpatch.exe" "$(BuiltOutputPath)" /UAC=Off
```

where *{Add-in Express}* is the full path to the installation folder of Add-in Express.



This executable patches the generated .MSI in the following ways:

- it hides the "For Me" and "For Everyone" choice in the installer UI.
- it turns off the dialog asking for administrative privileges; the UAC dialog pops up when a non-admin user runs a setup.exe on Vista/Windows 7/Windows 2008 Server.

*This step is optional for corporate deployment because installer UI will not be shown to end-users and the setup.exe won't be run since the administrator will use only the generated .msi file.*

*There's another useful switch supported by adxPatch.exe. Please see [Bypassing the AlwaysInstallElevated Policy](#).*

## Step 8. Build the setup project

Build your setup project and deliver the generated .msi file to the administrator.

## Step 9. Running the installer using Group Policy

Use Group Policy to deploy and automatically install / uninstall your product. You can read how to do it in this article: [HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy](#).

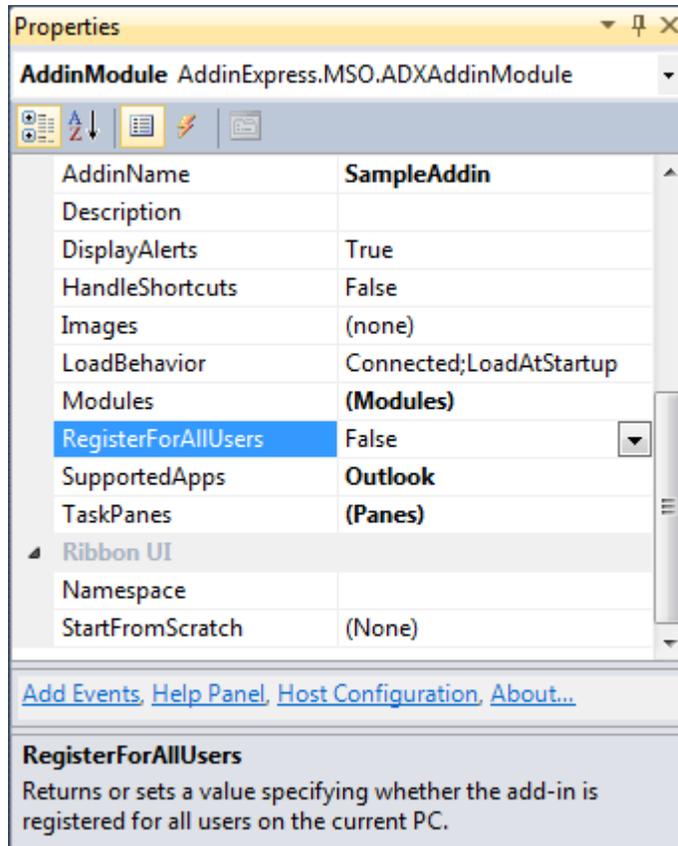
## Step 10. Installing a new version of the Office extension

You need to change the assembly version of your Office extension as well as the version of the setup project and rebuild your setup project. The admin needs to remove the installation package and assign a new one as described in [HowTo: Install a COM add-in automatically using Windows Server Group Policy](#).

## Deploying a per-user Office extension via ClickOnce

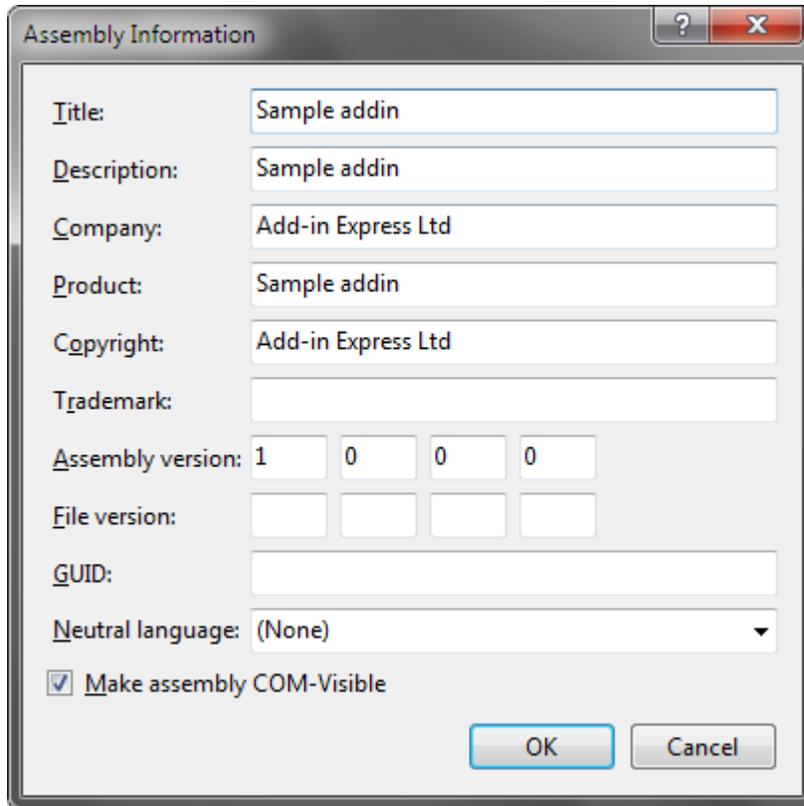
### Step 1. Set RegisterForAllUsers = false

If you develop a COM add-in or an RTD server, set the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of your add-in module or RTD server module to *False*, otherwise go to [Step 2. Fill the Assembly information](#).



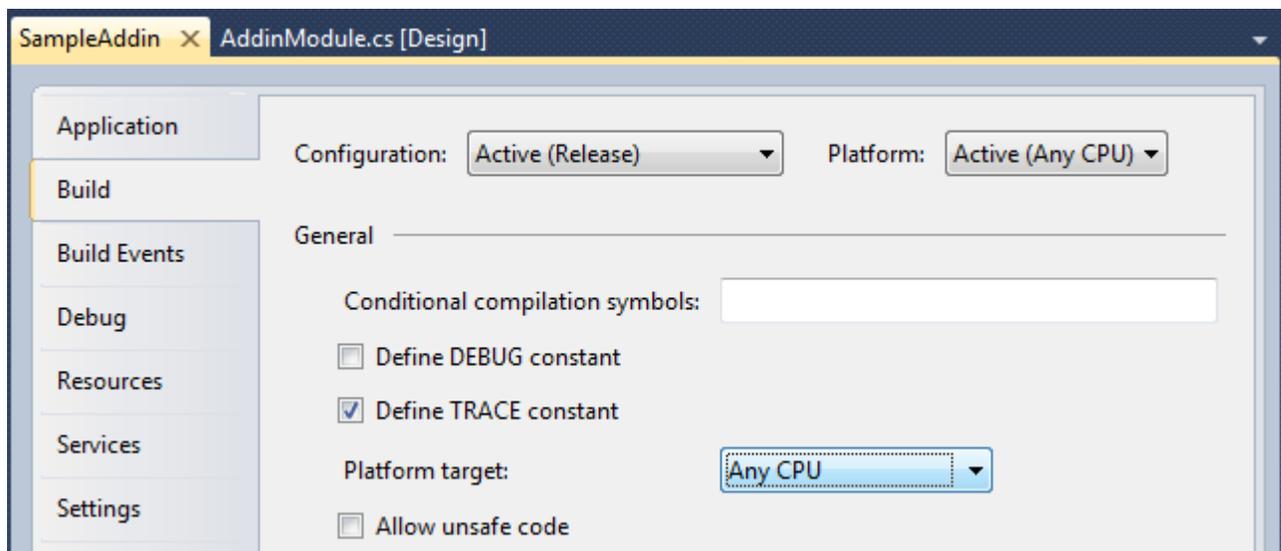
### Step 2. Fill the Assembly information

Fill in the obligatory fields of the Assembly Information as shown in the screenshot below:



### Step 3. Build your project

If you want to support 32-bit and 64-bit applications of Office 2010, set the *Platform target* property to *Any CPU* before building your project.



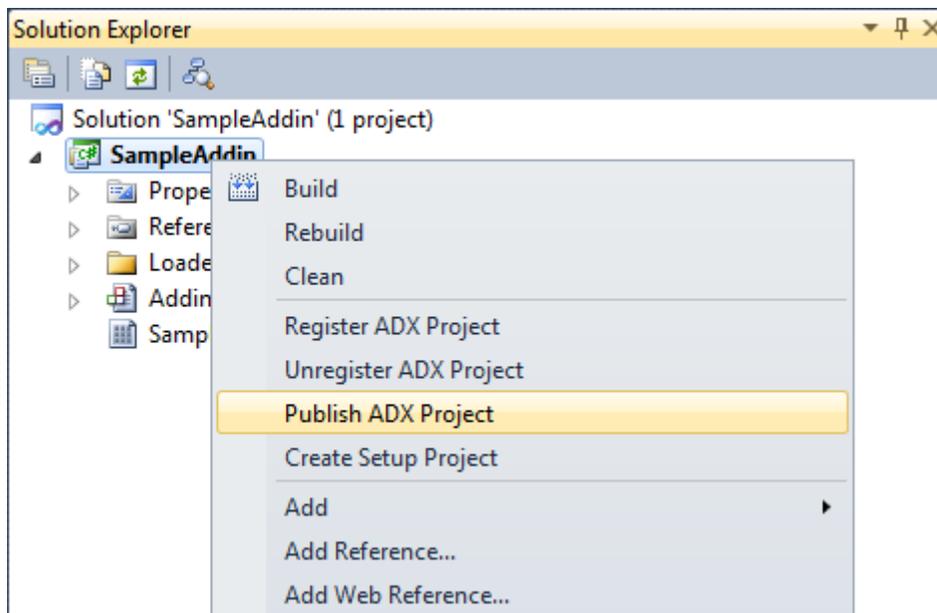
If you use a 32-bit component in your Office extension (say a native-code DLL, ActiveX DLL, or .NET assembly), you should compile with the "x86" target platform. But please keep in mind that your Office extension will work in Office 2000 - 2010 (32-bit) only and will not work in Office 2010 (64-bit).

Similarly, if you use any 64-bit third-party components, you should compile with "x64" but your Office extension will work in Office 2010 (64-bit) only.

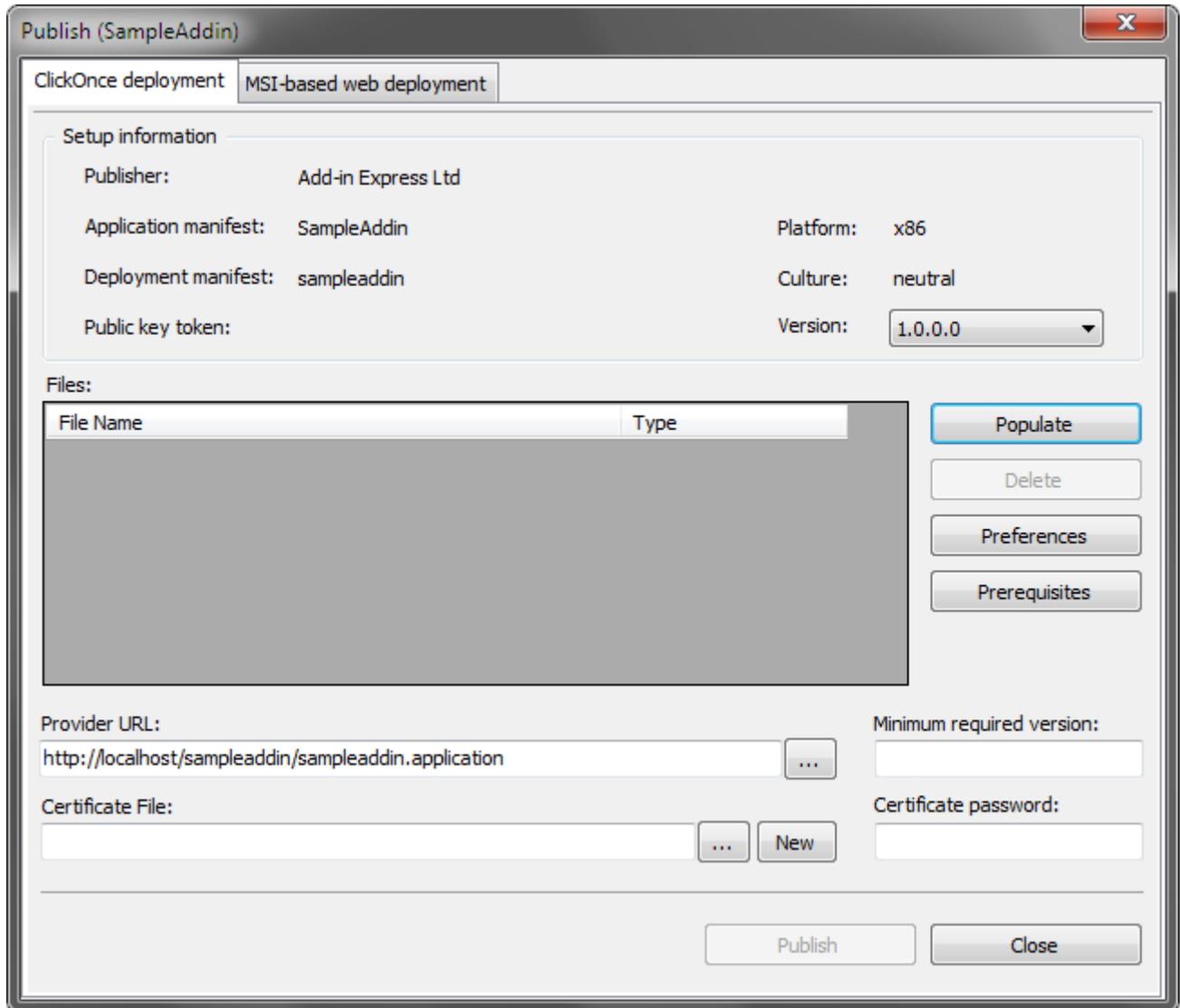
Summing up, if you use a bitness-aware component, your extension will work for Office versions of that bitness only.

#### Step 4. Open the Publish dialog

Select your project in the Solution Explorer window and choose *Publish ADX Project* in the project context menu.

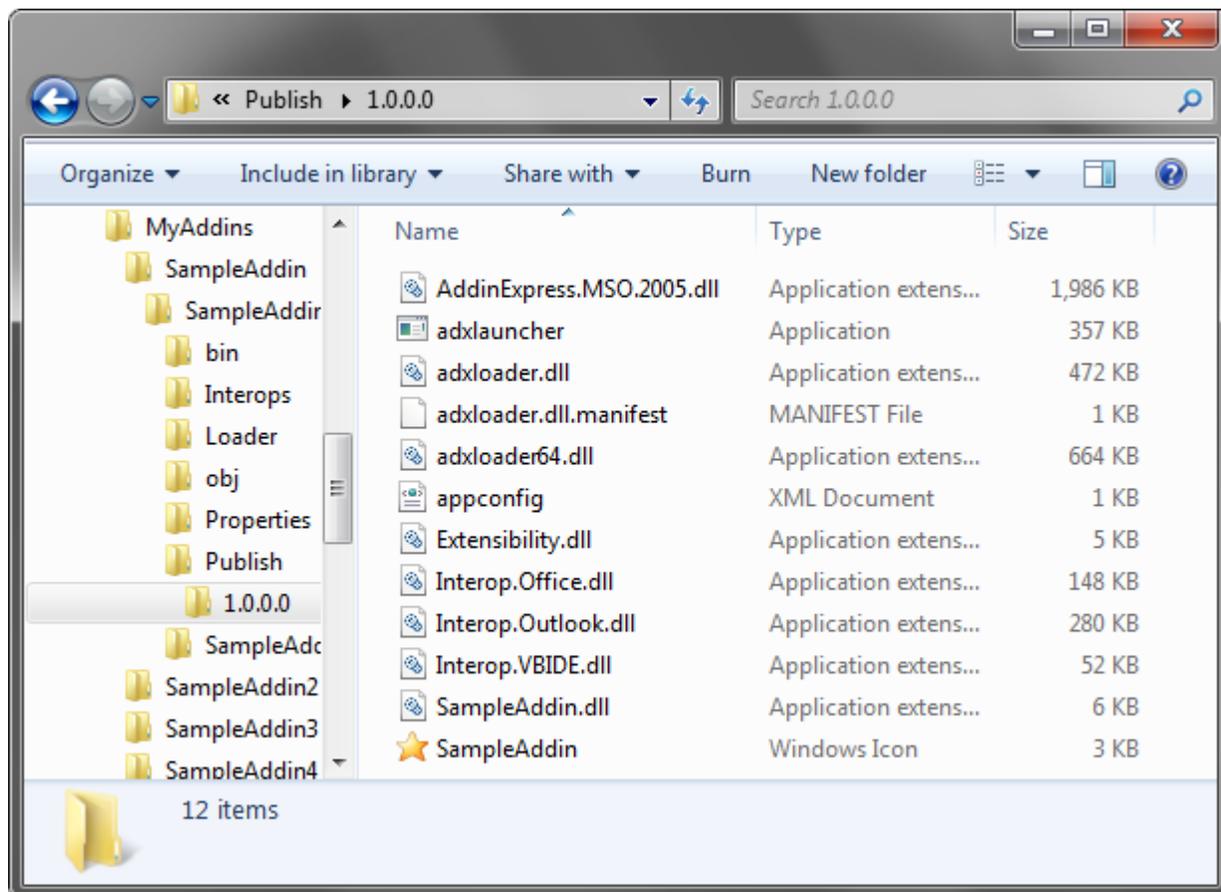


In the *Publish* dialog, switch to the *ClickOnce deployment* tab.



## Step 5. Populate files

Click the *Populate* button. This creates the *Publish\{AssemblyVersion}* folder and copies all files and dependencies of the Office extension (as well as the Add-in Express loader and its manifest) into that folder.

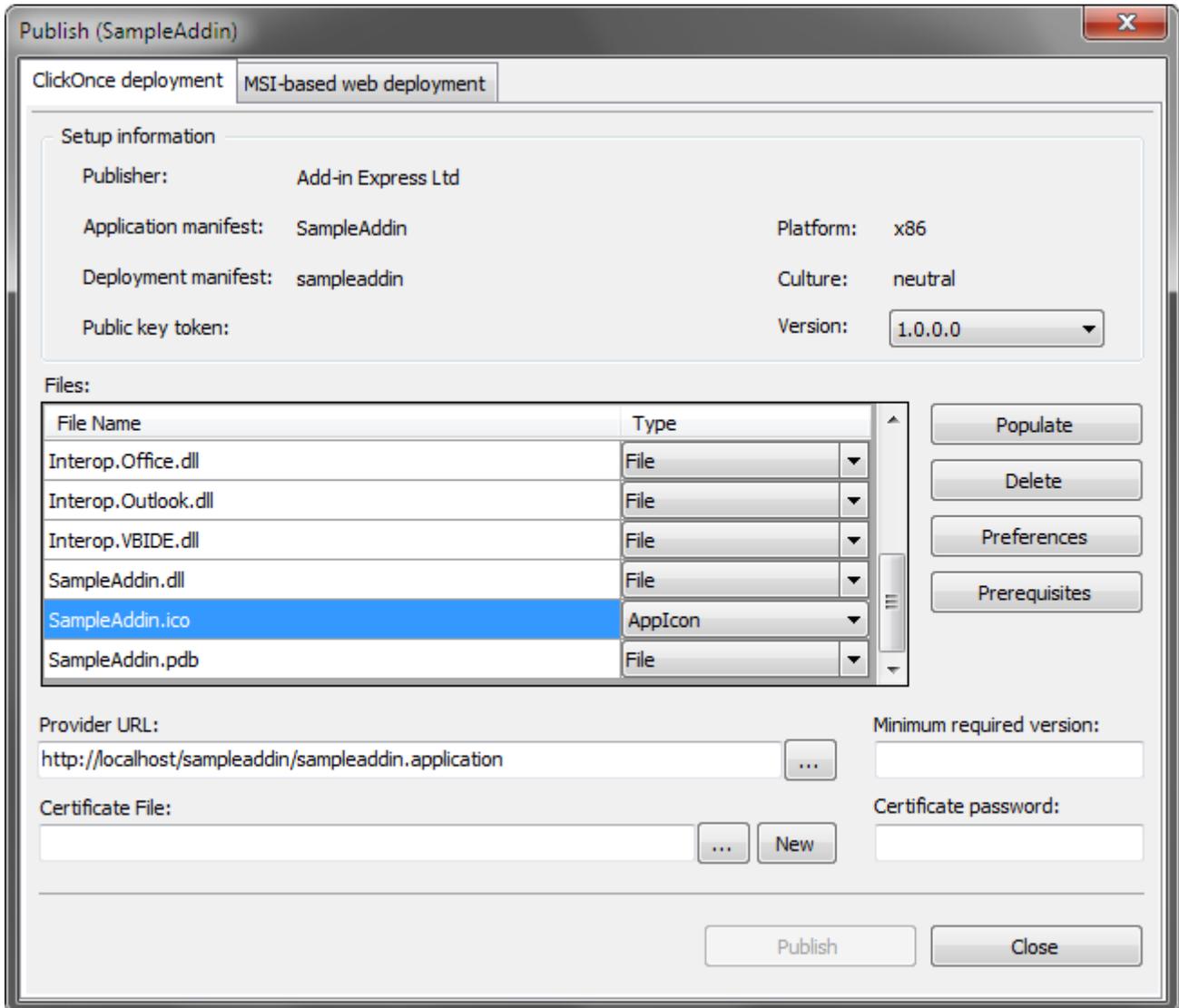


## Step 6. Add additional files (optional)

If you want to add additional files and/or folders, copy the files and folders required by your project to the *Publish/<AssemblyVersion>* folder and click the *Populate* button again.

## Step 7. Set application icon (optional)

You can add a *.ico* file and mark it as *Icon File* in the *Type* column of the *Files* list box. This icon will be shown in the ClickOnce installer window and Windows Start menu.



## Step 8. Set the "Provider URL"

In the *Provider URL* field, enter the location of the deployment manifest using one of the following formats:

- **web-site:** `http://<www.website.com>/<deployment manifest name>.application`
- **a Virtual Directory:** `http://localhost/<deployment manifest name>.application`
- **an FTP server:** `ftp://<ftp.domain.com>/<deployment manifest name>.application`
- **a file path:** `C:\<folder>\<deployment manifest name>.application`
- **a UNC path:** `\\<server>\<deployment manifest name>.application`

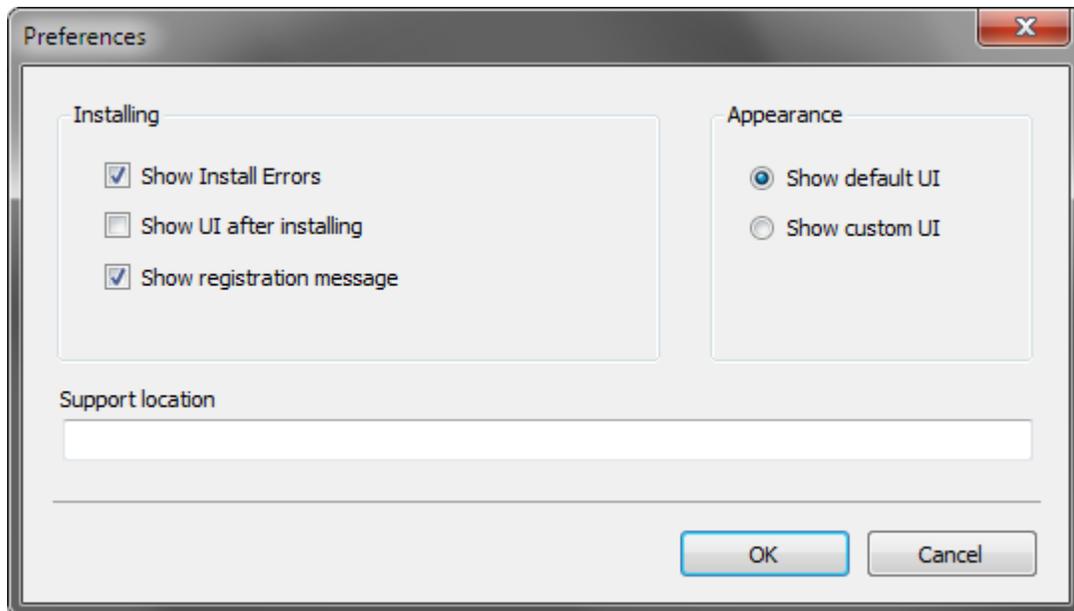
*<deployment manifest name> must be in the lower case.*

## Step 9. Sign the installer files

Browse for the existing certificate file (*.pfx* or *.p12*) or click *New* to create a new one. Enter the password of the certificate if there is any.

## Step 10. Set preferences (optional)

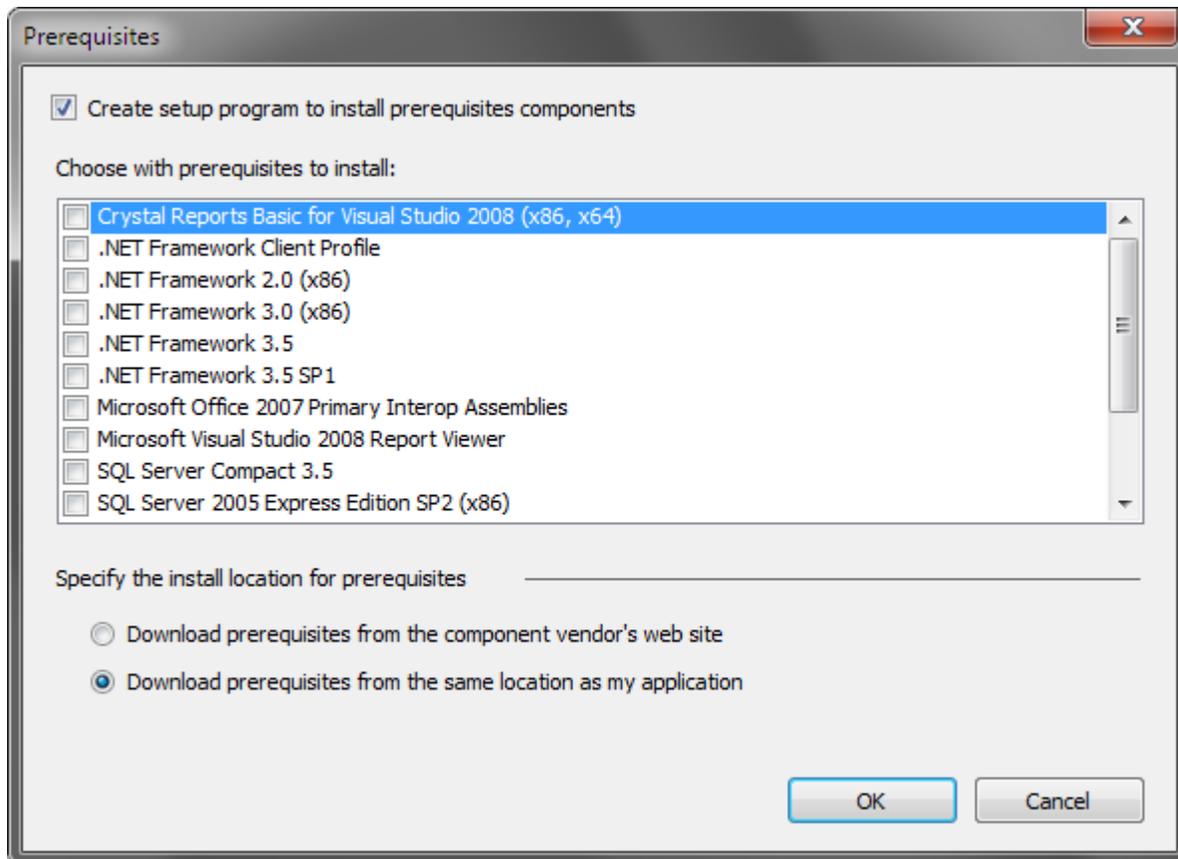
Click the *Preferences* button to open the following dialog window:



In this dialog, you can allow showing your custom or the built-in UI and specify the *Support Location*; this will show additional information about your product in the *Add or Remove Programs* dialog (called *Programs and Features* since Vista).

## Step 11. Prerequisites (optional)

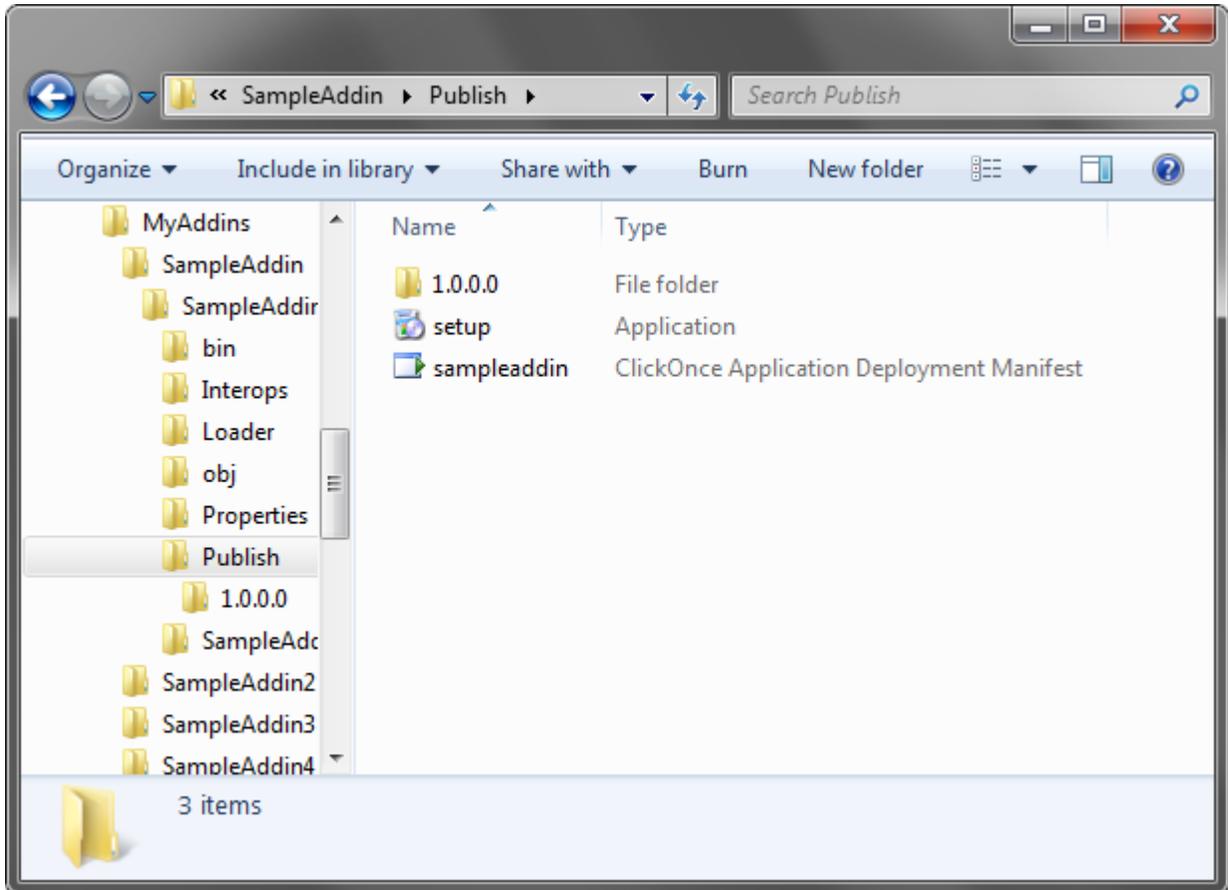
Click the *Prerequisites* button to specify the prerequisites of your Office extension.



## Step 12. Click the Publish button

Upon clicking the *Publish* button the wizard generates (updates) the manifests:

- Deployment manifest - `<SolutionFolder>/Publish/<projectname>.application`
- Application manifest - `<SolutionFolder>/Publish/<AssemblyVersion>/<ProjectName>.exe.manifest`



## Step 13. Upload files and folders

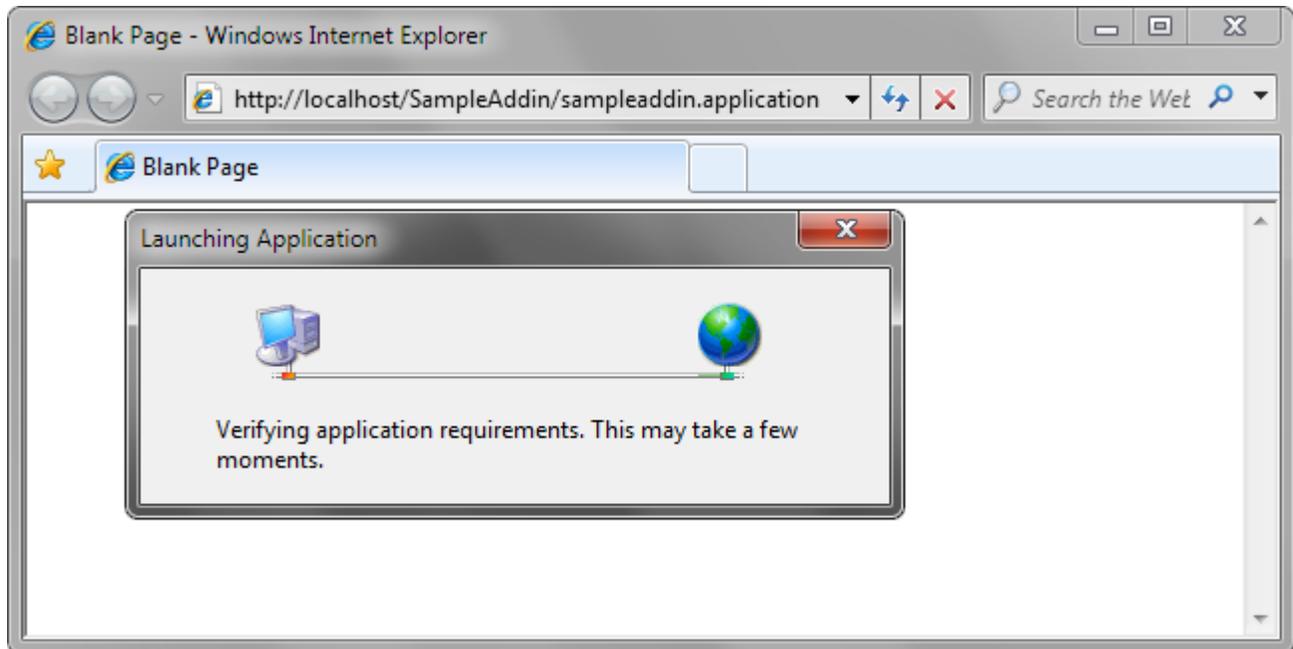
Upload the following files and folders to the location you specified in the *Provider URL* field:

- files and folders of the `Publish\{AssemblyVersion}` folder;
- the deployment manifest (`{projectname}.application`);
- `setup.exe`.

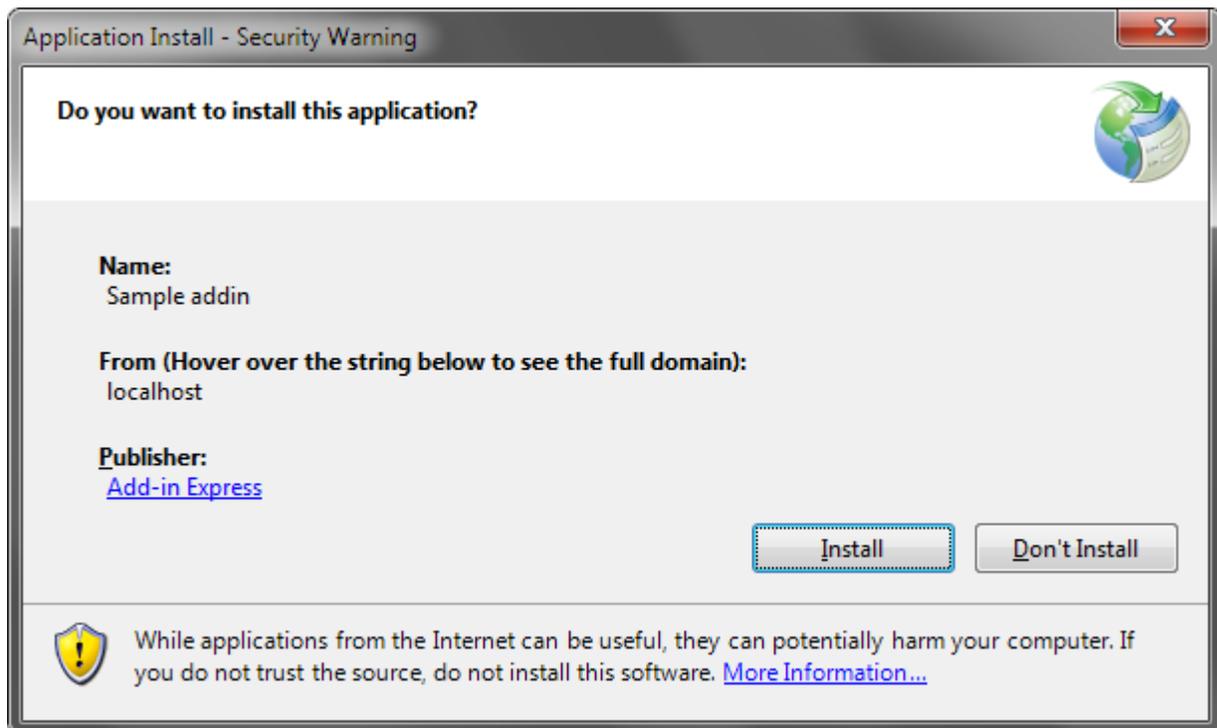
*For testing purposes, you can just double-click the deployment manifest in Windows Explorer.*

## Step 14. Running the installer

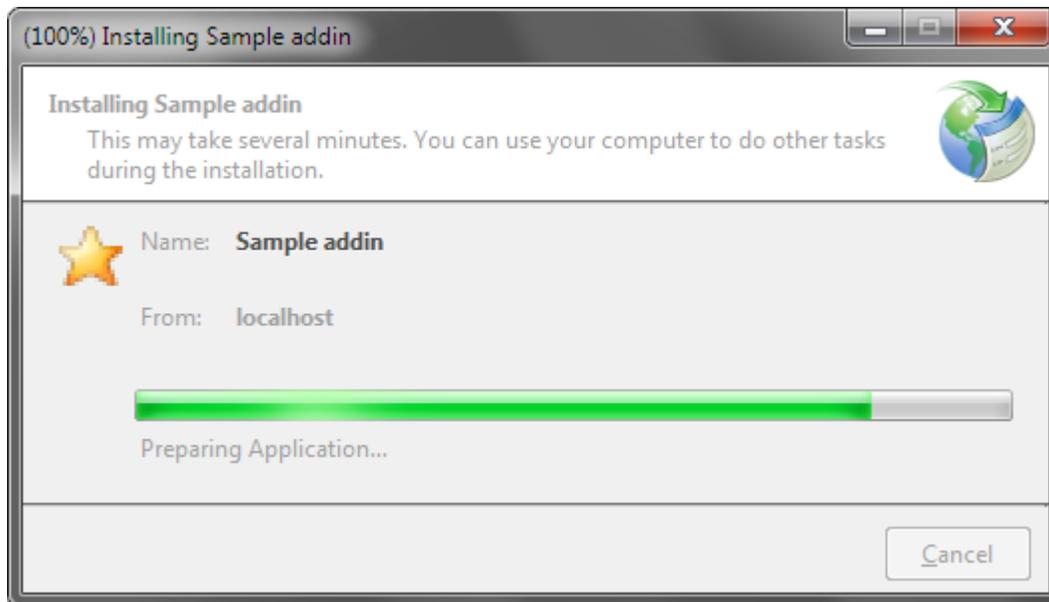
To run the installer, the user needs to open the deployment manifest (`<projectname>.application`) in Internet Explorer or Windows Explorer.



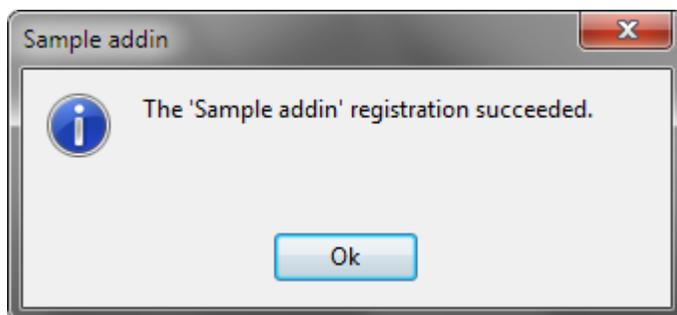
In the *Application Install – Security Warning* dialog you click the *Install* button.



Clicking the *Install* button opens the ClickOnce installer window (see the screenshot below):



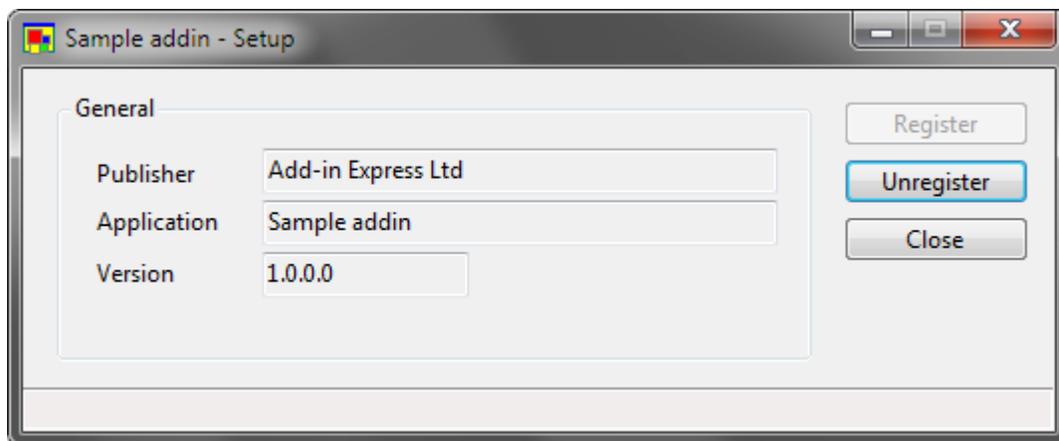
Users will see this dialog when the installation is completed successfully:



Please note that ClickOnce doesn't provide any opportunity to customize or hide dialogs and messages shown while the user is installing or updating your add-in.

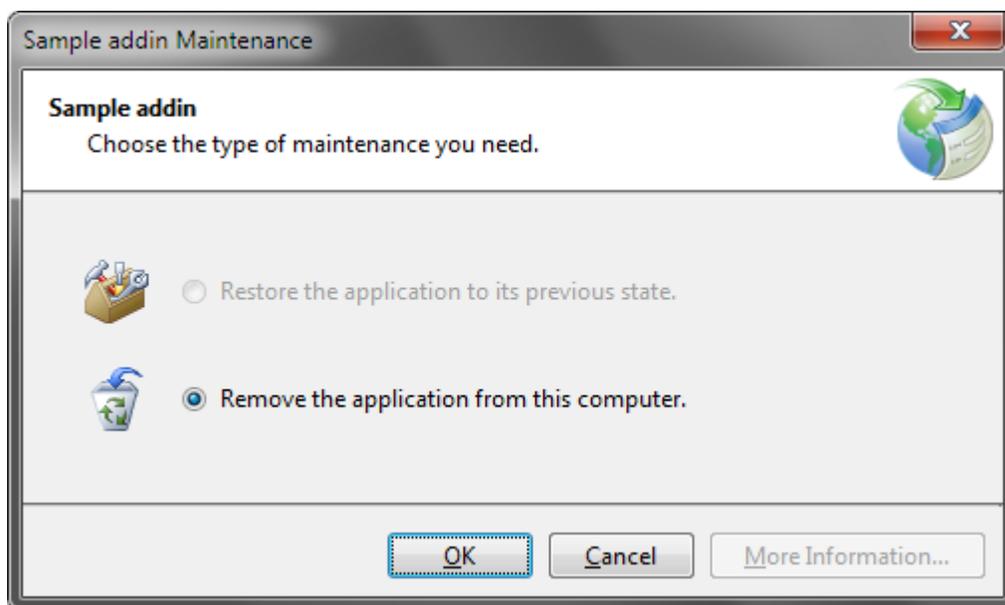
### Step 15. Register/unregister or uninstall the Office extension

To unregister or re-register your Office extension, the user browses for the deployment manifest (`<projectname>.application`) in Internet Explorer or Windows Explorer and runs it. This opens the dialog below, where the user can click either *Unregister* or *Register*.



You can add the ClickOnce module to your project to show a custom dialog instead of the above dialog.

To uninstall your product, the user goes to *Control Panel -> Add or Remove Programs (Programs and Features since Vista)*.



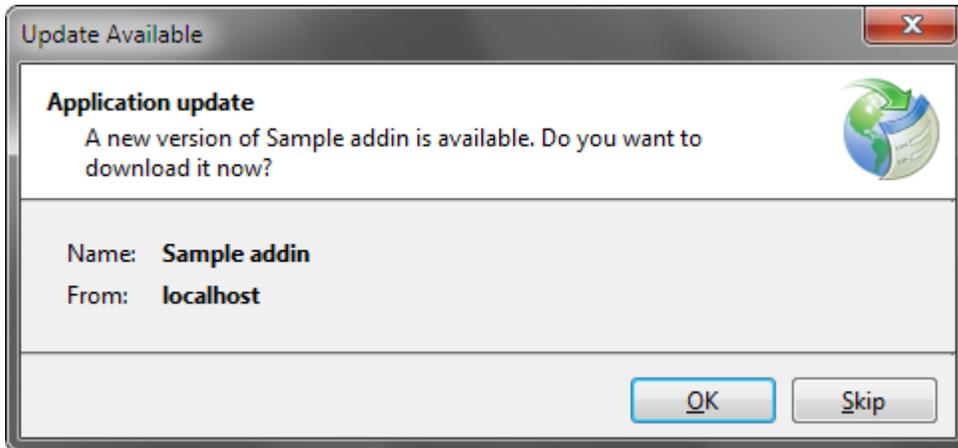
## Step 16. Installing a new version of the Office extension

Please see [Updating a per-user Office extension via ClickOnce](#).

## Updating a per-user Office extension via ClickOnce

Every Add-in Express module provides the *IsNetworkDeployed* method, which returns *True* if your Office extension was installed via ClickOnce.

Then, you can use the *CheckForUpdates* method, which initiates the updating process if a new version of your Office extension is available in the location specified in the *Provider URL* field. If there is an update, *CheckForUpdates* opens the *Update Available* dialog:



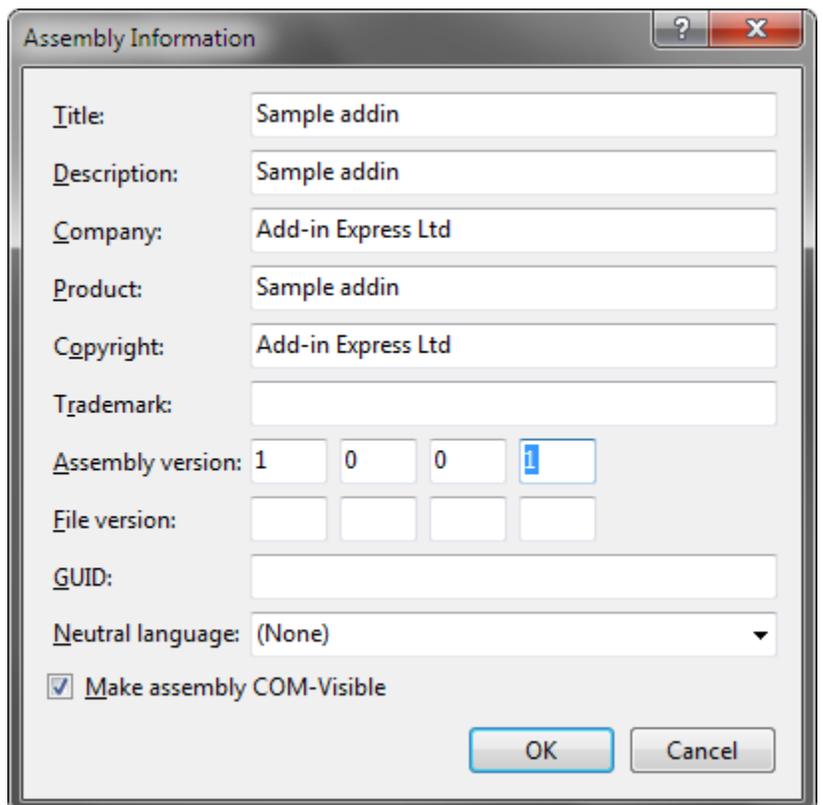
Below you will find the steps required for deploying a new version of your Office extension.

### Step 1. Increase the assembly version number

In the *AssemblyInfo*, increase the assembly version number of your project.

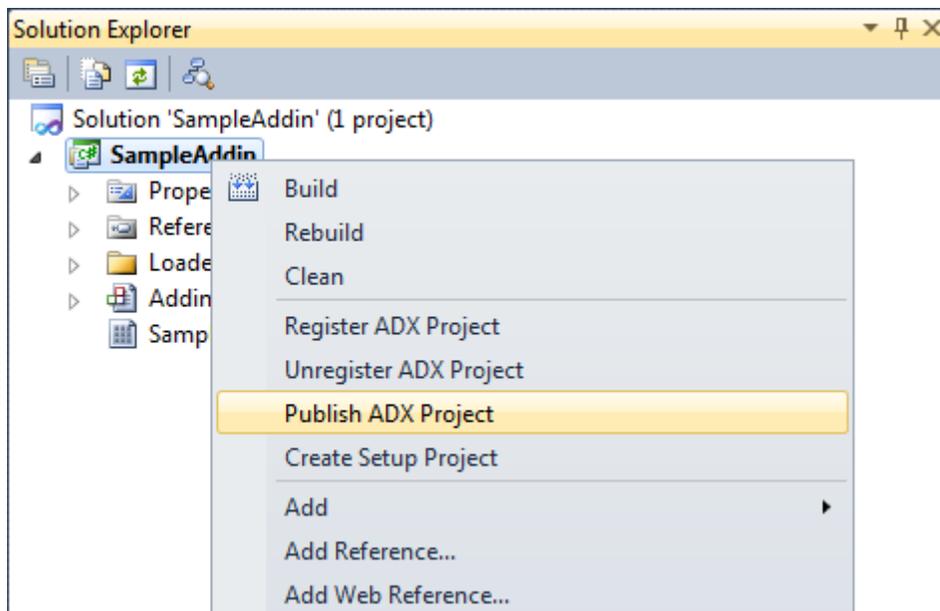
### Step 2. Build your project

Just build the Office extension project.

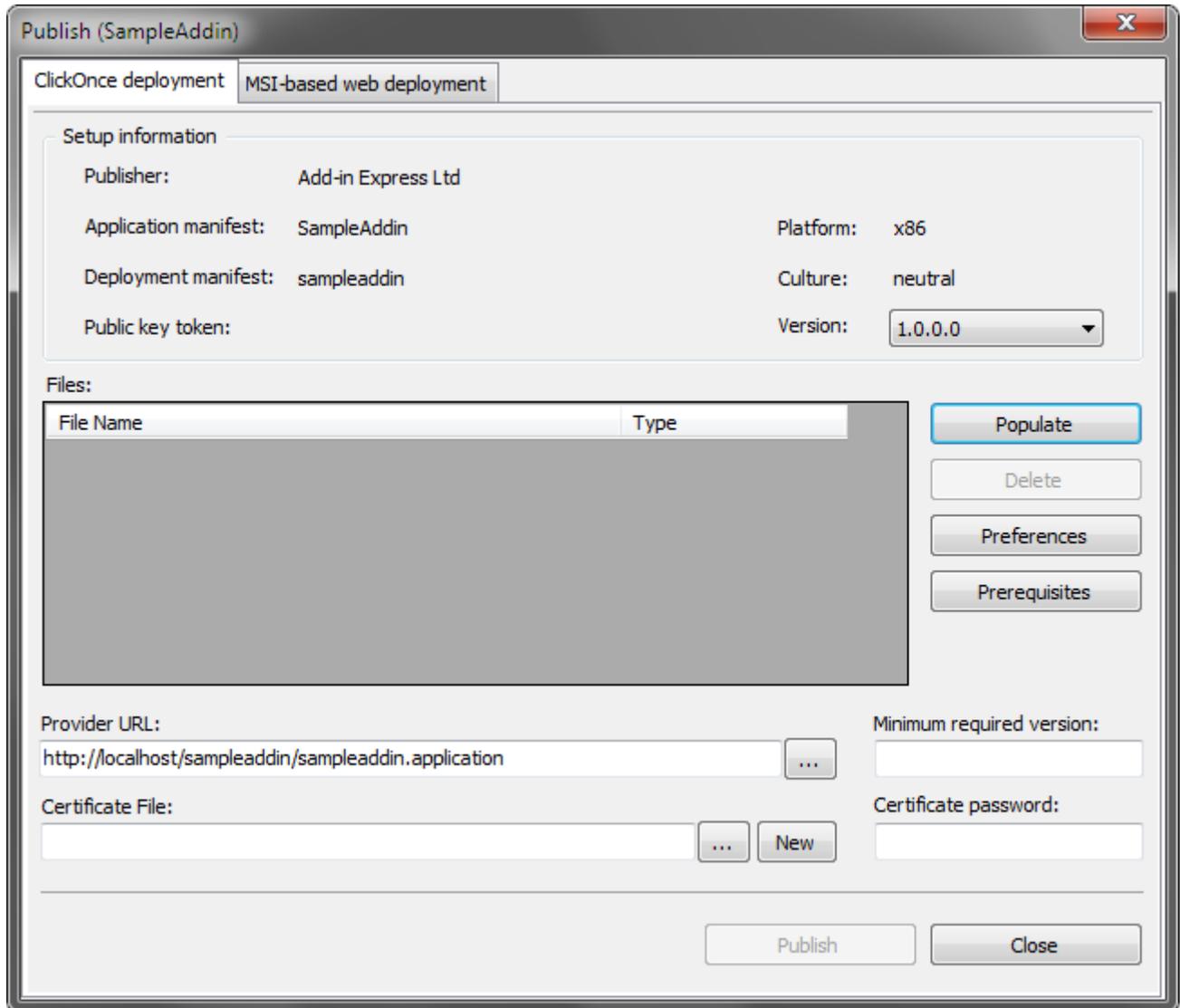


### Step 3. Open the publish dialog

Select your project in the Solution Explorer window and choose *Publish ADX Project* in the project context menu (you can also find the same menu item in the Project menu in Visual Studio).

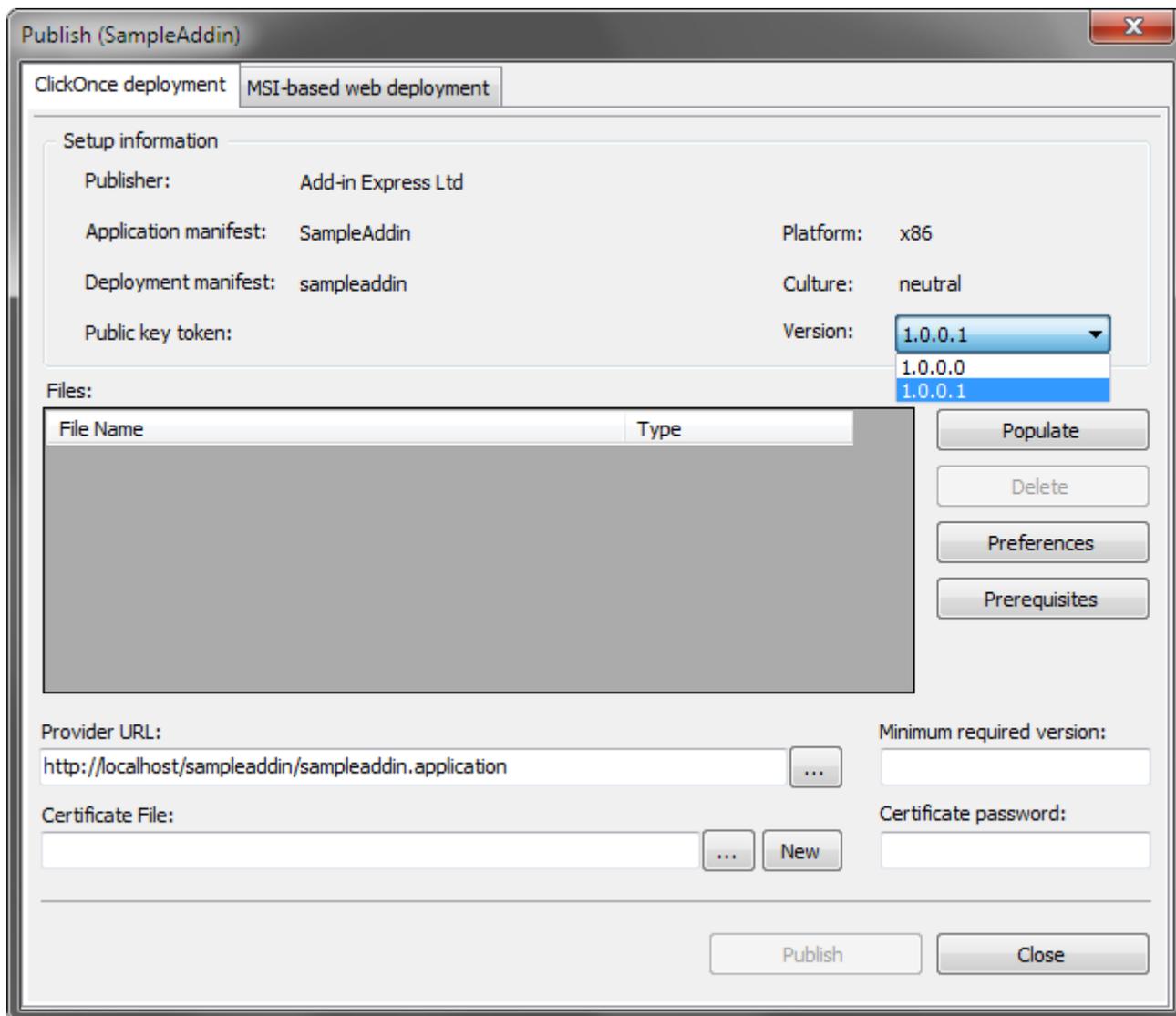


This opens the *Publish* dialog. Switch to the *ClickOnce deployment* tab.



#### Step 4. Select the new version

In the *Version* dropdown list, select the new version.



#### Step 5. Publish the new version

Go to [Step 5. Populate files](#) to see how to publish your new version.

## Deploying an Office extension via ClickTwice :)

### Step 1. Create an .MSI installer

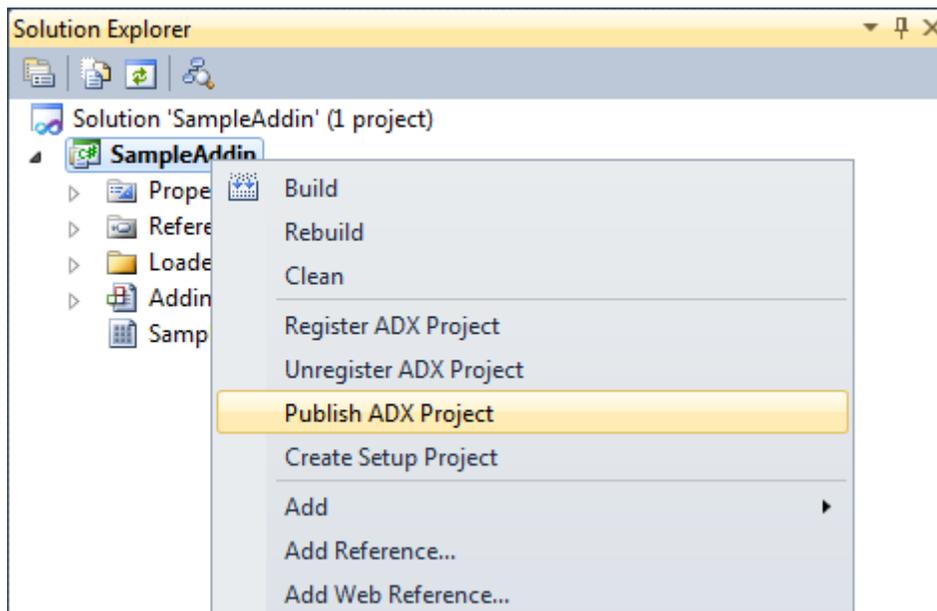
The .MSI installer can be created by using the Visual Studio setup project as well as any third party installers like WiX or InstallShield. You can find step-by-step instructions on creating the .MSI setup package in the following articles:

For per-user deployment, see steps 1 – 6 of [Deploying a per-user Office extension via an MSI installer](#).

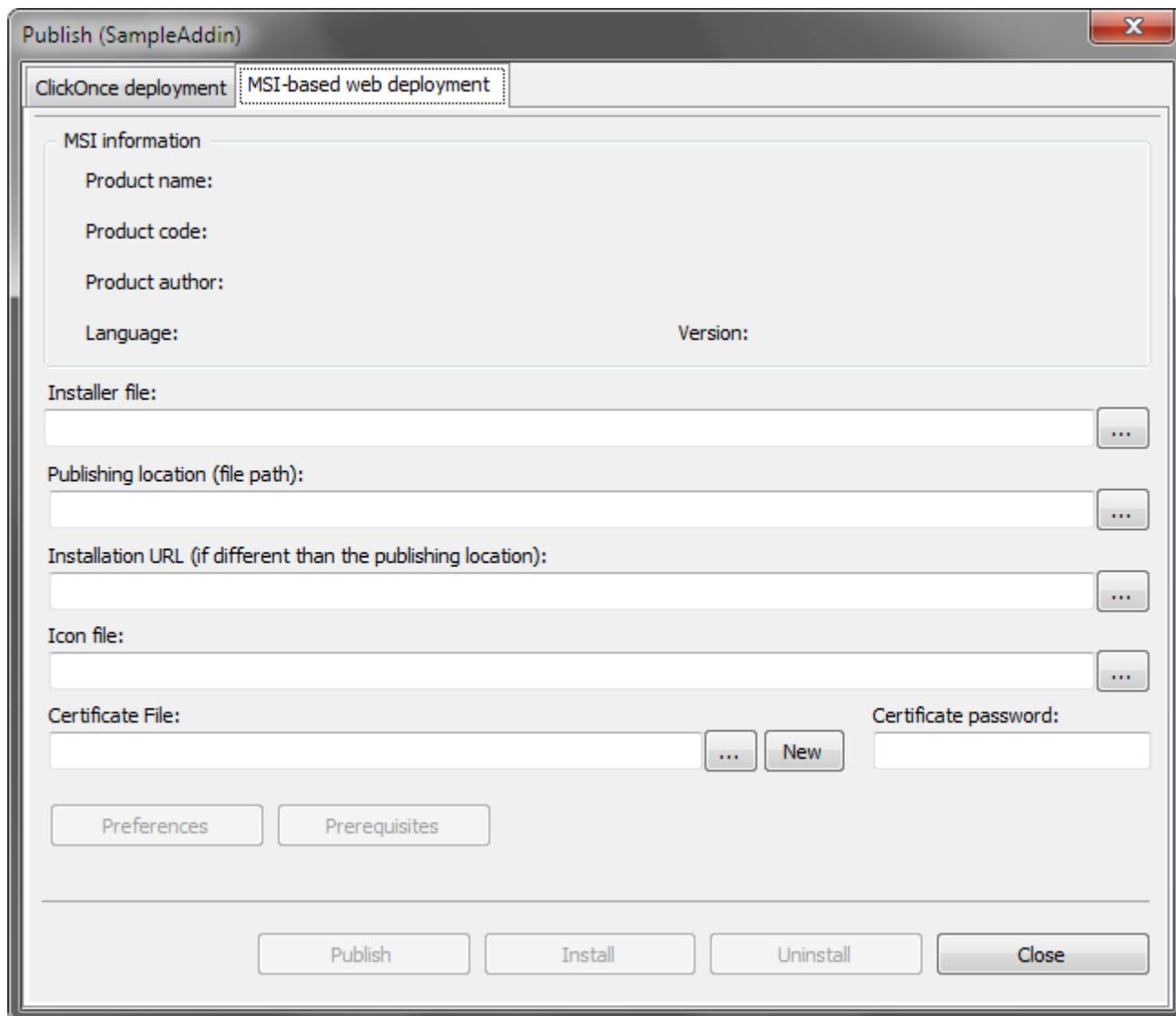
For per-machine deployment, look through steps 1 – 6 of [Deploying a per-machine Office extension via an MSI installer](#).

### Step 2. Open the Publish dialog

Select your project in the Solution Explorer window and choose *Publish ADX Project* in the project context menu (you can also find the same item in the *Project* menu of Visual Studio).

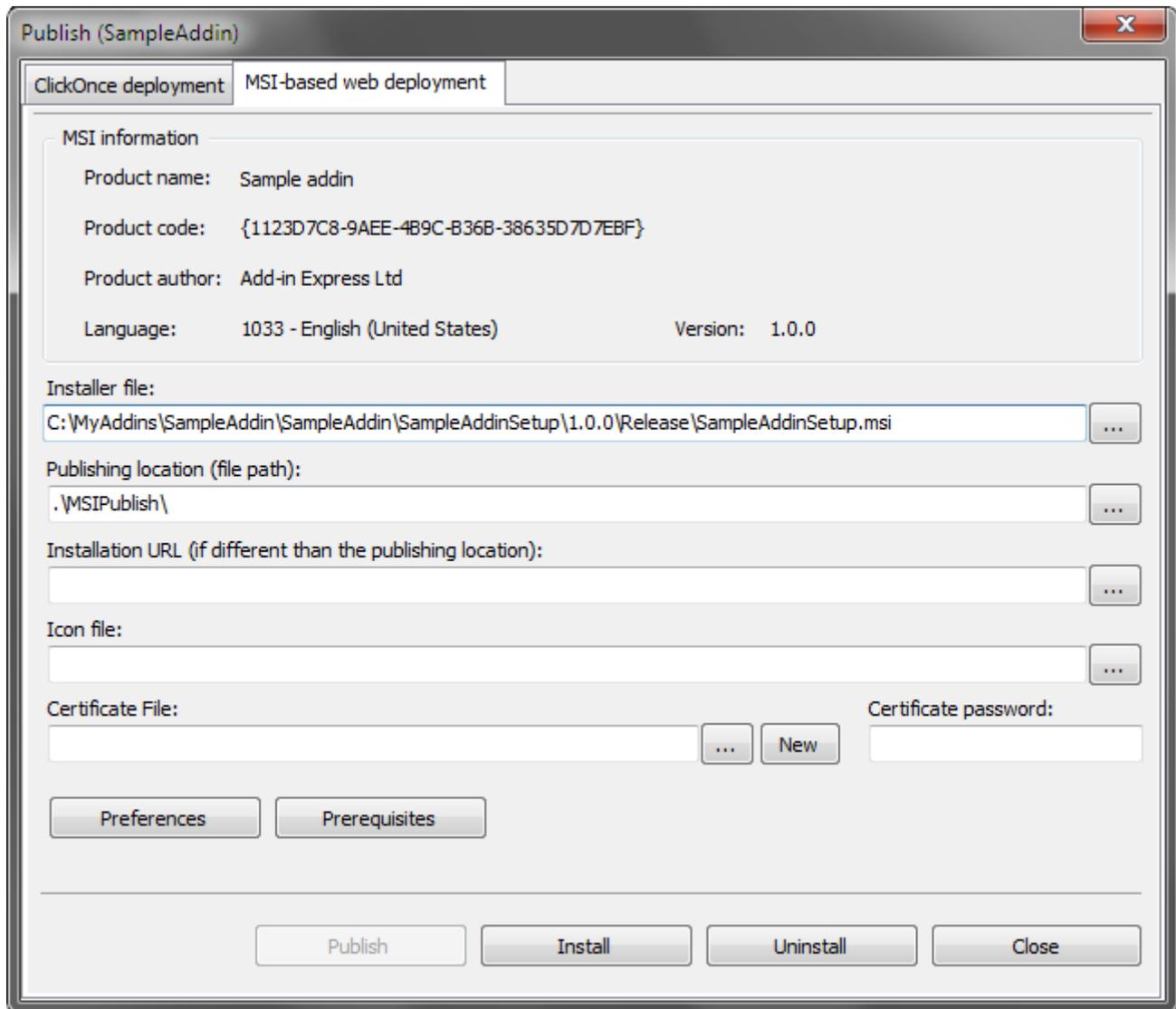


In the *Publish* dialog, switch to the *MSI-based web deployment* tab.



### Step 3. Browse for the .MSI

Specify the path to the .MSI installer in the *Installer file* field. The *Publish* wizard reads some general info about the .MSI and fills in the fields in the upper part of the dialog.



#### Step 4. Set the Publishing location

By default, the *Publish wizard* suggests publishing your application to the *MSIPublish* subfolder of the project directory, see the *Publishing location* field. You can specify any suitable location in one of the following formats:

- To publish to a file share, enter the path using either a UNC path: [\\<server>\<folder>](#) or a file path: [C:\<folder>\](#)
- To publish to an FTP server, enter the path as [ftp://<ftp.domain.com>/](#)

*Using an http server as a publishing location is not supported.*

## Step 5. Set the Installation URL

You can use the *Installation URL* field to specify a location from which users will download the Office extension installer.

In the *Installation URL* edit box, enter the installation location using either a fully qualified URL in the format <http://www.domain.com/<ApplicationName>>, or a UNC path using the format <\\<server>\<ApplicationName>>.

## Step 6. Set an icon (optional)

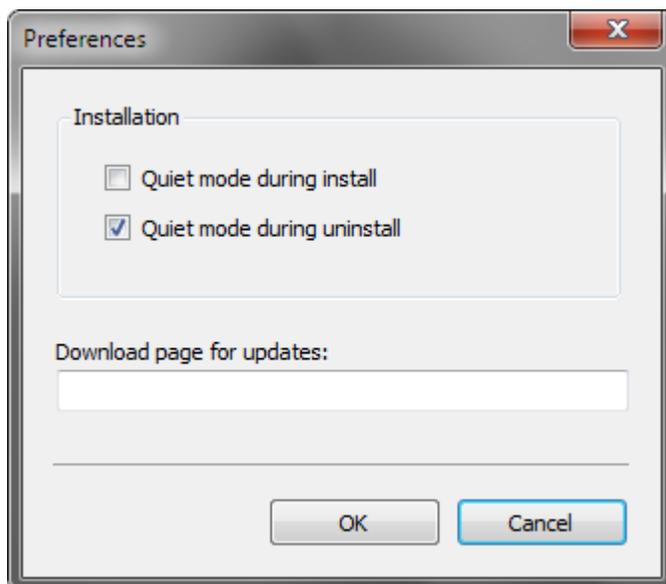
You can specify an icon in the *Icon file* field. The icon will be shown in the downloader window, which is displayed when the installer is downloaded from the installation location (see [Step 12. Running the installer](#)).

## Step 7. Sign the installation files

Browse for the existing certificate file (*.pfx* or *.p12*) or click *New* to create a new one. Enter the password of the certificate (optional).

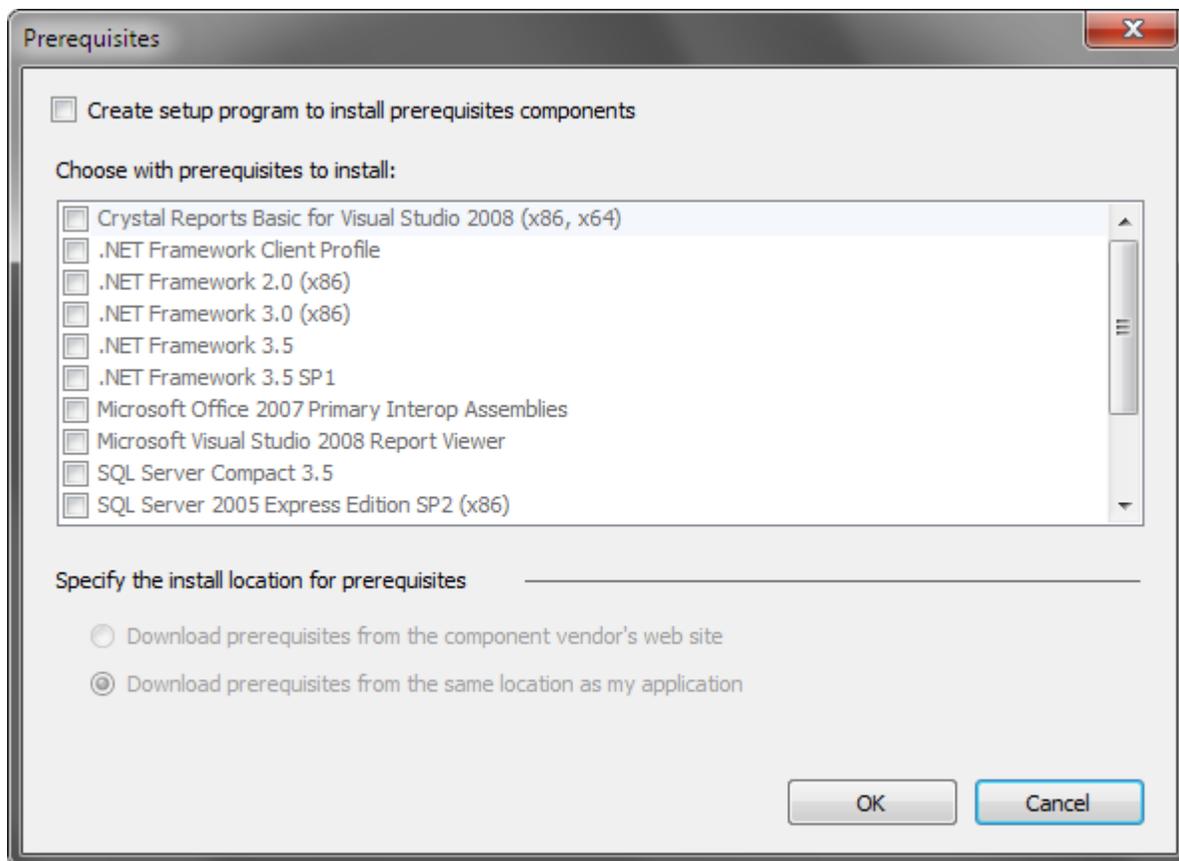
## Step 8. Preferences (optional)

To hide the Windows installer UI during installation or uninstallation, you can check the appropriate option(s) in the *Preferences* dialog. You can also specify a web page that provides users with additional information about available updates or some other information about your product in the *Download page for updates* field.



## Step 9. Prerequisites (optional)

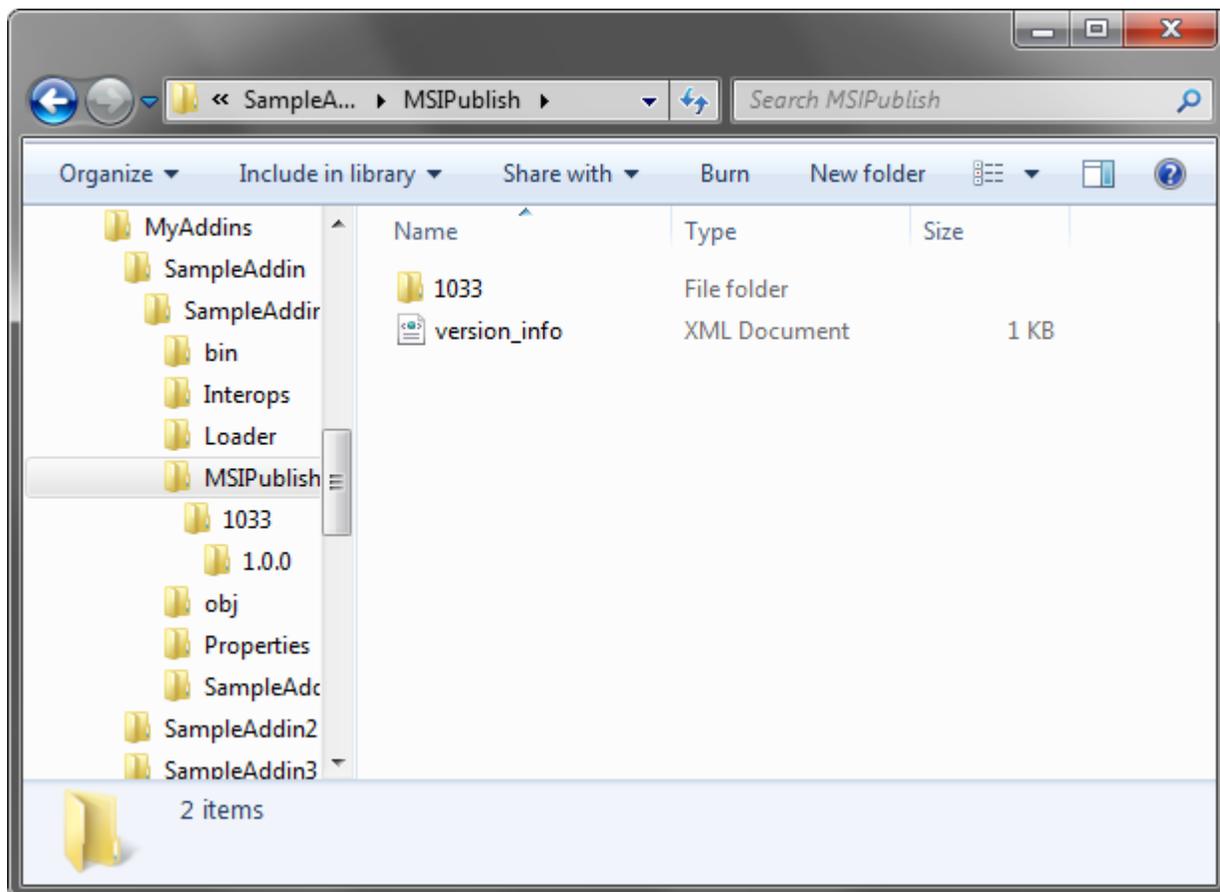
Click the *Prerequisites* button and select any prerequisites in the dialog window.



Add-in Express generates a *setup.exe* to install the specified prerequisites. When the user runs the *setup.exe*, it installs the prerequisites and invokes the Add-in Express downloader program to install/update your Office extension (see [Step 12. Running the installer](#) for example).

## Step 10. Click the Publish button

When you click the Publish button, the wizard creates all necessary files and folders in the location specified in the *Publishing location* field.



Let's dwell on the files and folders. *version\_info.xml* contains information about all versions of your Office extension:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<application name="sampleaddin">
  <product language="1033">
    <version name="1.0.0" installationUrl="http://127.0.0.1/SampleAddinMSI"
productCode="{1123D7C8-9AEE-4B9C-B36B-38635D7D7EBF}" updateType="bootstrapper">
      <files msi="SampleAddinSetup">
        <file>SampleAddinSetup.msi</file>
      </files>
      <preferences>
        <showInstallUI>true</showInstallUI>
        <showUninstallUI>>false</showUninstallUI>
        <webPage>

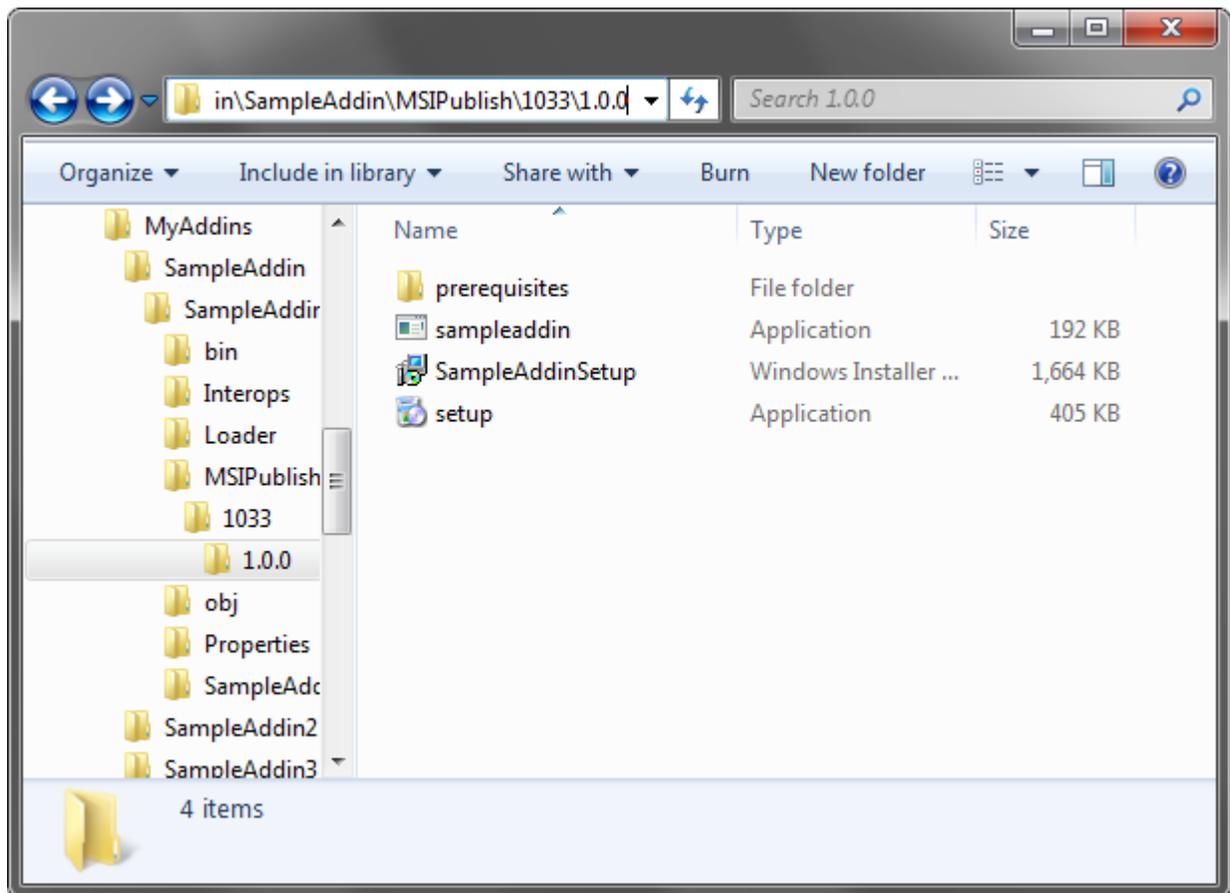
```

```

    </webPage>
  </preferences>
</version>
</product>
</application>

```

All versions of your Office extension are stored in folders, which are named according to the formula *<language code>\<version number of the .MSI installer>*. For instance, version 1.0.0 of the sample add-in created for this article is stored in folder *1033\1.0.0*, where *1033* stands for the locale *English-United States*.



That folder contains the following files:

- the .MSI installer, *SampleAddinSetup.msi* in the screenshot above
- *<project name>.exe*, also called the downloader; *sampleaddin.exe* in the screenshot; this application downloads and runs the .MSI installer
- *setup.exe*, the bootstrapper that installs prerequisites from the *prerequisites* subfolder, and then downloads and runs the downloader

## Step 11. Copy files and folders

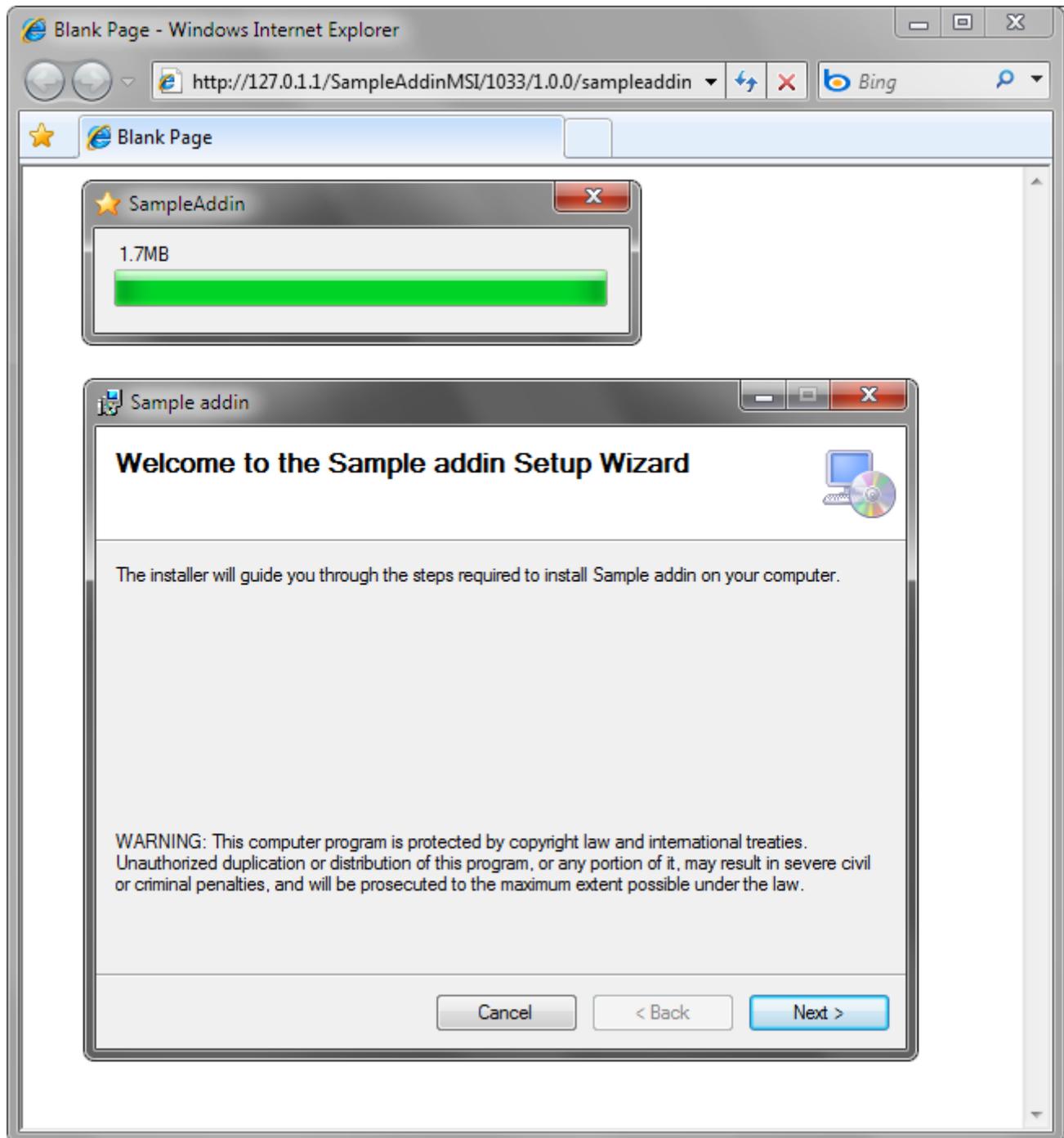
Upload the files and folders from the *Publishing location* folder to the location you specified in the *Installation URL* field.

## Step 12. Running the installer

You need to supply the user with a link to one of the two executables below:

- *<project name>.exe*, the downloader; if there are **no** prerequisites
- *setup.exe*, the bootstrapper; if there are some prerequisites

The user clicks the link or navigates to it with either an Internet browser or Windows Explorer.



### Step 13. Uninstalling the Office extension

To uninstall your product, the user goes to Control Panel – Programs and Features.

### Step 14. Installing a new version of the Office extension

Please see [Updating an Office extension via ClickTwice :\).](#)

## Updating an Office extension via ClickTwice :)

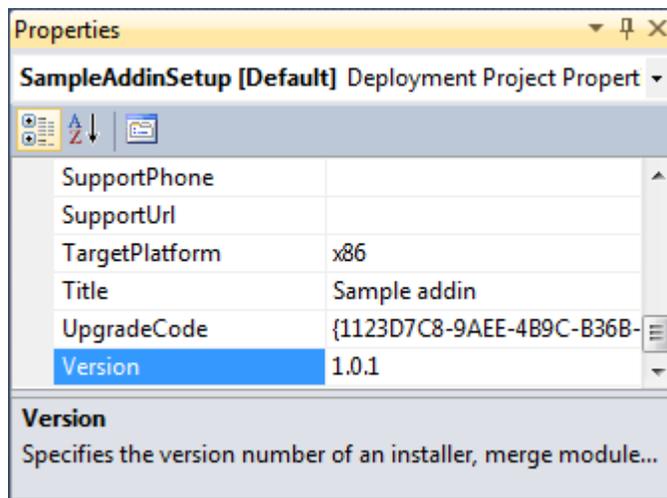
Every Add-in Express module provides the `IsMSINetworkDeployed` method, which returns `True` if your Office extension was installed via ClickTwice :). Then you can use the `CheckForMSIUpdates` method in your project code to check if any updates are available. `CheckForMSIUpdates` returns:

- an empty string if there are no updates in the location you specified in the *Installation URL* field ([Step 5. Set the Installation URL](#));
- a formatted string: a URL or UNC path if a new version of the Office extension is available; the URL can be a link to a `setup.exe` or downloader, see [Step 10. Click the Publish button](#);
- the web page URL that you specified in the *Download page for updates* field of the *Preferences* dialog, see [Step 8. Preferences \(optional\)](#)

You can find a code sample that checks for updates in [Updating an Office Extension via ClickTwice :](#)

### Step 1. Increase the version number

Increase the version number in the *Version* property of your setup project.



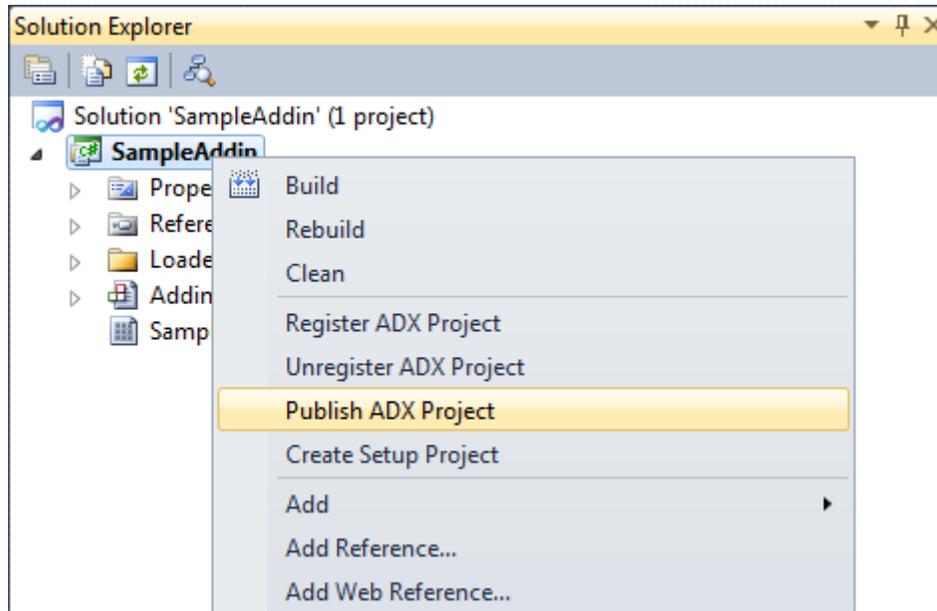
*Don't change the Product code property of your setup project. By default, when you change the Version property of your setup project, Visual Studio shows a dialog recommending that you change the Product code. Click No or Cancel in this dialog because if you change the Product code, you will get a new Office extension product and your old extension version may be not correctly uninstalled and updated when a user launches the new version installation.*

## Step 2. Build your setup project

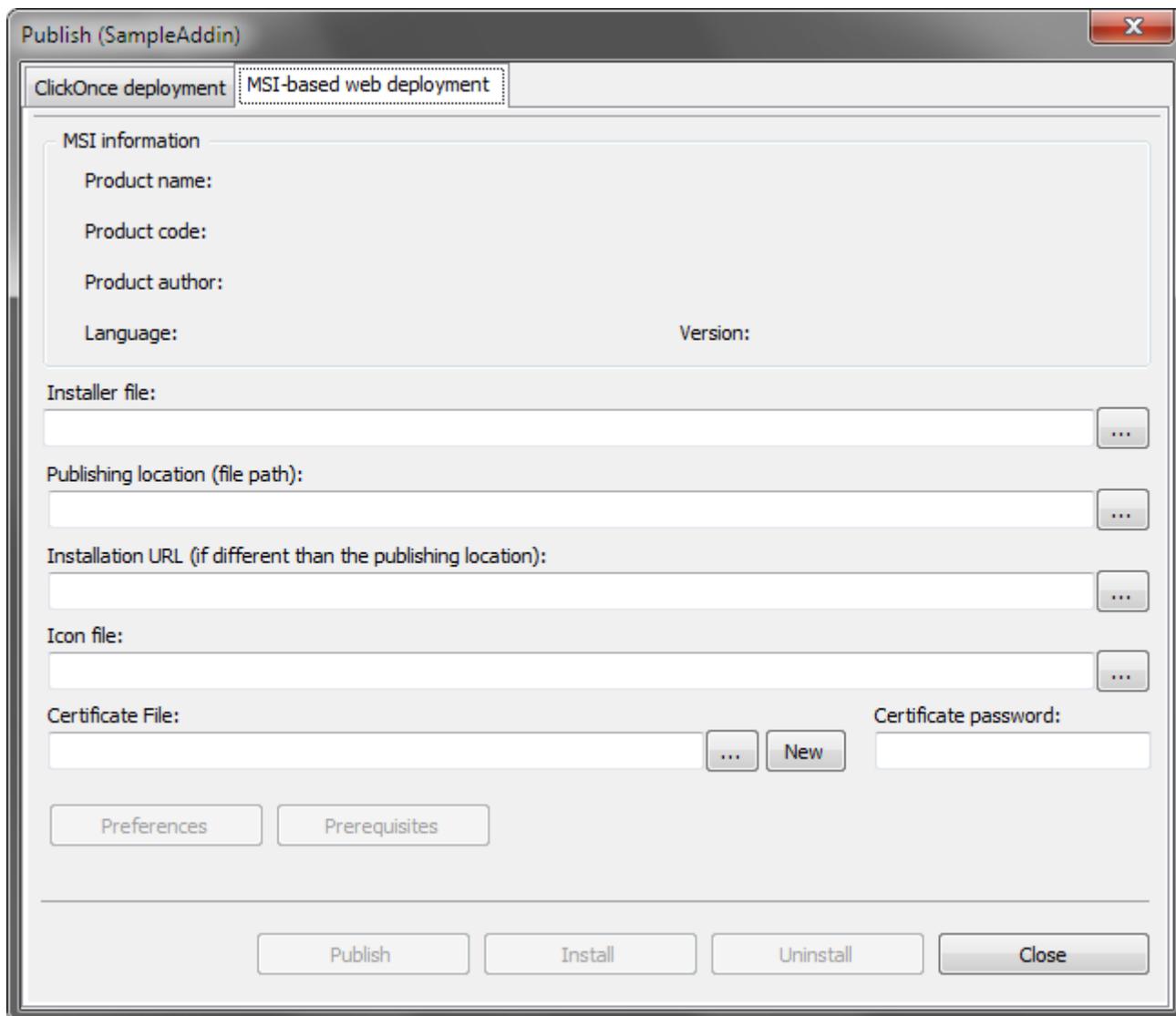
Just build the setup project.

## Step 3. Open the Publish dialog

Select your project in the Solution Explorer window and choose *Publish ADX Project* in the project context menu.

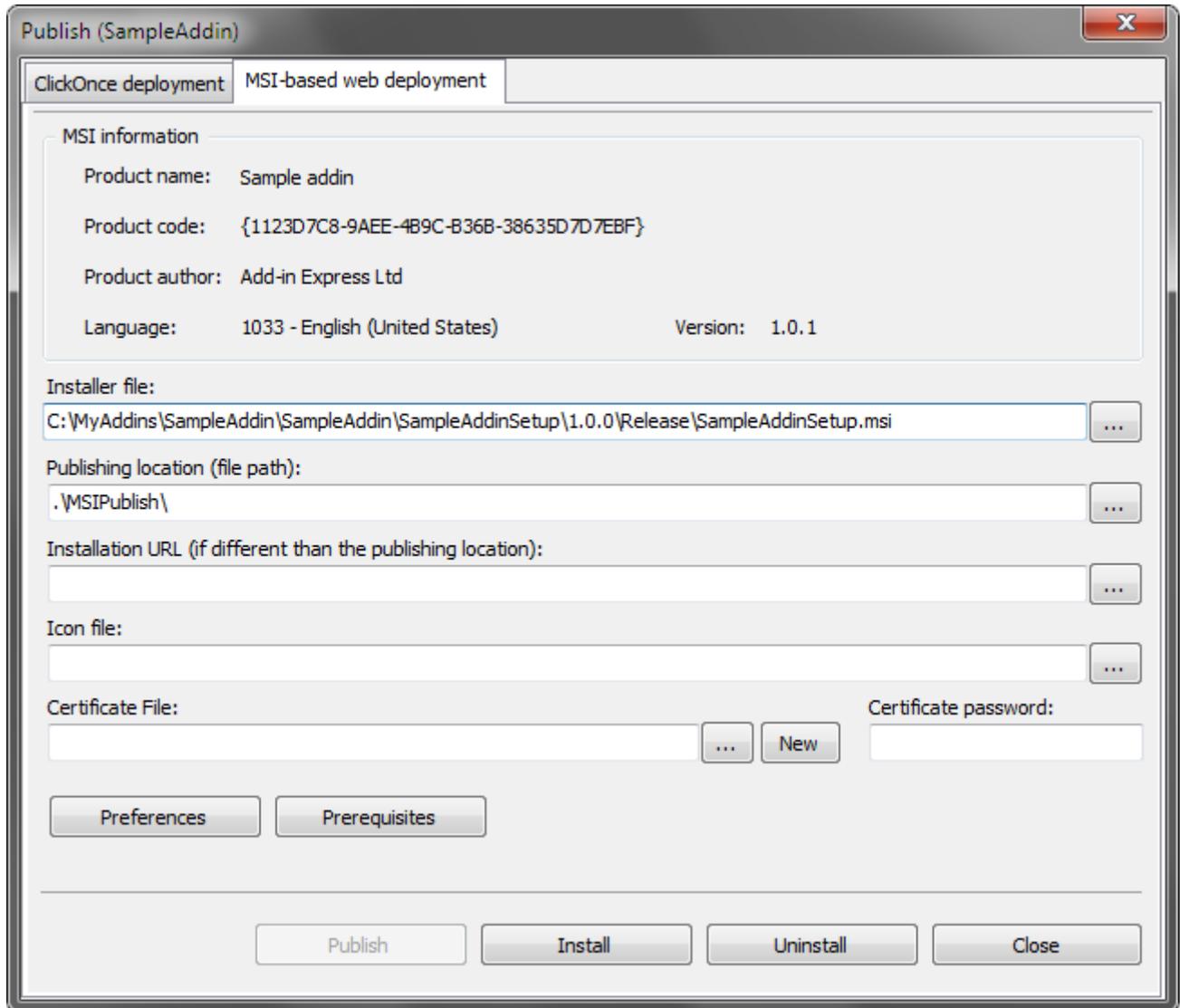


In the *Publish* dialog, switch to the *MSI-based web deployment* tab.



#### Step 4. Browse for the new .MSI package

Specify the new .MSI file in the *Installer file* field. The wizard reads some general info about the .MSI and fills in the fields in the upper part of the dialog.



## Step 5. Publish the new version

Go to [Step 4. Set the Publishing location](#) to see how to publish your new version.

# Tips and Notes

You might have an impression that creating add-ins is a very simple task. Please don't get too enthusiastic. Sure, Add-in Express makes embedding your code into Office applications very simple, but you should write the applied code yourself, and we guess it would be something more intricate than a single call of *MessageBox*.

Below we've gathered together answers to typical questions. The answers are grouped into these categories:

- [Development](#) – Office extensions is a peculiar development area. Recommended for those who have never developed Office extensions
- [COM Add-ins](#) – describes typical problems that may occur when you start your COM add-in. Recommended for beginners
- [Command Bars and Controls](#) – commandbar-related
- [Debugging and Deploying](#) – deployment of Office extensions is another peculiar area
- [Excel UDFs](#) – a wealth of info on developing Excel user-defined functions
- [RTD](#) – several points worth of your attention
- [Architecture](#) – communicating to an Office extension, combining several Office extensions in one assembly, etc.

## Development

### Getting Help on COM Objects, Properties and Methods

To get assistance with host applications' objects, their properties, and methods as well as help info, use the Object Browser. Go to the VBA environment (in the host application, choose menu *Tools | Macro | Visual Basic Editor* or just press `{Alt+F11}`), press `{F2}`, select the host application in the topmost combo and/or specify a search string in the search combo. Select a class /property /method and press `{F1}` to get the help topic that relates to the object.

### Supporting Several Office Versions in the Same Project

There are two aspects of this theme:

- Supporting the CommandBar and Ribbon UI in one project

You can add both [CommandBar UI](#) and [Ribbon UI](#) components onto the add-in module. When your add-in is loaded in a particular version of the host application, either command bar or ribbon controls will show up. Find additional information in [Command Bars in the Ribbon UI](#).

- Accessing version-specific features of an Office application

Please see [Choosing Interop Assemblies](#).

### Choosing Interop Assemblies

An Office interop assembly provides the compiler with early-binding information on COM interfaces contained in a given Office application (COM library) of a given version. That's why there are interops for Office 2003, 2007, etc. Because Office applications are almost 100% backward compatible, you can still use any interop version to access any version of the host application. There is a couple of things worth mentioning.

When using an interop for an arbitrary Office version, you are required to check the version of the Office application that loads your add-in before accessing two kinds of things: a) that introduced in a newer Office version and b) that missing in an older Office version.

For instance, consider developing an Outlook add-in using the Outlook 2003 interop; the add-in must support Outlook 2000 - 2010. Let's examine accessing two properties of the *MailItem* class: a) *MailItem.Sender* introduced in Outlook 2010 and b) *MailItem.BodyFormat* introduced in Outlook 2002.

Since that add-in uses the Outlook 2003 interop, you cannot just write `sender = theMailItem.Sender` in your code: doing this will cause a compile-time error. To bypass this, you must write a code that checks if the add-in is loaded in Outlook 2010 and use late binding to access that property. "Late binding" means that you use `Type.InvokeMember()`, look at [this](#) article on MSDN or [search for samples](#) on our .NET forum.

Since `MailItem.BodyFormat` is missing in Outlook 2000, you cannot just write `bodyFormat = theMailItem.BodyFormat`: doing this will fire a run-time exception when your add-in is loaded in Outlook 2000. To bypass this, you must write a code that checks if the add-in is loaded in Outlook 2000 and avoid accessing that property in this case.

You may want to read [this](#) article on our [blog](#) where we discuss the following questions:

- What interop assembly to choose for your add-in project?
- How does an interop assembly version influence the development time?
- How to support a given Office version correctly?

## Use the Latest version of the Loader

Since the code of the loader frequently changes, you must use its latest version. Whenever you install a new Add-in Express version, you need to unregister your add-in, copy `adxloader.dll` and `adxloader64.dll` located in `{Add-in Express }\Redistributables` to the `Loader` folder of you project; for XLL add-ins, you must also rename it to `adxloader.{XLL add-in project name}.dll`. After replacing the loader, you **must rebuild** (not just build) your project and register it. If everything was done correctly, you'll see the new loader version in `adxloader.log` (see [Loader's Log](#)). Find some background info in [Insight of Add-in Express Loader](#).

## Several Office Versions on the Machine

Although Microsoft allows installing multiple Office versions on a PC, it isn't recommended to do so. Below is a rather long citation from an article by Andrew Whitechapel.

First, the Office client apps are COM-based. Normal COM activation relies on the registry. COM registration is a "last one wins" model. That is, you can have multiple versions of a COM server, object, interface or type library on a machine at the same time. Also, all of these entities can be registered. However, multiple versions can (and usually do) use the same identifiers, so whichever version was registered last overwrites any previous one. Also, when it comes time to activate the object, only the last one registered will be activated. COM identity at runtime depends on an object's implementation of `QueryInterface`, but COM identity at the point of discovery depends on GUIDs. GUIDs are used because they provide a guaranteed (for all practical purposes) unique identifier (surprise).

As soon as you put multiple versions of a COM server/object/interface/typelib onto the same machine, you introduce scope for variability. That is, although COM activation will ensure that the GUID-identified object gets used at the point of activation, you've set up the environment such that the object that this GUID identifies can change unpredictably over time – even short periods of time. This is one of the many reasons why it is very difficult to successfully develop solutions on a machine with multiple versions of Office – and one of the reasons we do not support this. But wait, how can this be? Surely a COM interface never versions? That's true, but, first, Office interfaces are not pure COM interfaces – they're automation interfaces, which are allowed to version (while retaining the same GUID). Second, the objects that implement the interfaces are obviously allowed to version, as are the typelibs that describe them.

Please read the rest of the article: [Why is VS development not supported with multiple versions of Office?](#)

## How to Find Files on the Target Machine Programmatically?

You can find the actual location of your files on the target PC using the following code:

```
System.Reflection.Assembly.GetExecutingAssembly().CodeBase
```

## Using Threads

All object models provided by Office are not thread-safe. Using an object model from a thread other than the main one may produce unpredictable consequences. Once, we read *Inspector.Count* in a thread; after we stopped doing this, the users stopped complaining of a strange behavior of the *Down arrow* key when composing an e-mail.

When you need to use an object model in a thread, you can bypass this by using the *SendMessage* method and *OnSendMessage* event of the add-in module. One side of those members is described in [Wait a Little](#). The other side is that the *OnSendMessage* event occurs in the main thread. That is, you can send a message from a thread and handle the message in the main thread. See also [On using threads in managed Office extensions](#) on our blog.

## Releasing COM Objects

When working with COM objects, remember these two rules:

- You **must never** release COM objects obtained through the parameters of events provided by Add-in Express.
- You **must always** release COM objects retrieved by you ("manually") from any COM object.

To understand why (and how) to release COM objects, consider the following code line:

```
C#:  
Outlook.Explorer explorer = OutlookApp.ActiveExplorer();  
VB.NET:  
Dim explorer As Outlook.Explorer = OutlookApp.ActiveExplorer()
```

That code line creates three objects: a COM object corresponding to the active Outlook Explorer window and two .NET objects. The .NET objects are:

- A Runtime-callable wrapper (RCW) that references the COM object
- A .NET object that references the RCW. This .NET object is identified in the code above as `explorer`.

When you set `explorer` to null (Nothing in VB.NET), the corresponding .NET object lives until the next run of the Garbage Collector (GC). Accordingly, the RCW lives, too. And this means the COM object isn't released.

The further course of events depends on the COM object you created and the implementation of the COM server (it's Outlook in this example). Say, not releasing the COM object used in this example makes Outlook 2000 – 2002 hang in processes and produces a delay in Outlook 2003-2007 when you close Outlook; it isn't that hard to hang Outlook 2003 and 2007, though. In Outlook 2010, they introduced the feature called *Fast Shutdown*. With that feature enabled, your add-in developed for Outlook 2000-2007 doesn't have a chance to hang Outlook. But that feature comes at its price: your add-in isn't notified that Outlook is shutting down. Find more details about that feature and how to deal with it in [Outlook 2010 Fast Shutdown feature](#) published on [Add-in Express blog](#).

To release the COM object above, you need to use the `Marshal.ReleaseComObject` method (`System.Runtime.InteropServices` namespace) as follows:

```
C#:  
if (explorer != null) Marshal.ReleaseComObject(explorer);  
VB.NET:  
If explorer IsNot Nothing Then Marshal.ReleaseComObject(explorer)
```

An extensive review of typical problems (and solutions) related to releasing COM objects in Office add-ins is given in an article published on the [Add-in Express technical blog](#) – [When to release COM objects in Office add-ins?](#)

## Wait a Little

Some things aren't possible to do right at the moment; say, you can't close the inspector of an Outlook item in the `Send` event of that item. A widespread approach is to use a timer. Add-in Express provides a way to do this by using the `<SendMessage>` method and `<OnSendMessage>` event; when you call `<SendMessage>`, it posts the Windows message that you specified in the methods' parameters and the execution continues. When Windows delivers this message to an internal Add-in Express window, the `<OnSendMessage>` event is raised. Make sure that you filter incoming messages; there will be quite a lot of them.

The actual names of the `<SendMessage>` method and `<OnSendMessage>` event are listed below:

`<SendMessage>`

- `ADXAddinModule.SendMessage`
- `ADXOlForm.ADXPostMessage`
- `ADXExcelTaskPane.ADXPostMessage`
- `ADXWordTaskPane.ADXPostMessage`
- `ADXPowerPointTaskPane.ADXPostMessage`

`<OnSendMessage>`

- `ADXAddinModule.OnSendMessage`

- *ADXOlForm.ADXPostMessageReceived*
- *ADXExcelTaskPane.ADXPostMessageReceived*
- *ADXWordTaskPane.ADXPostMessageReceived*
- *ADXPowertPointTaskPane.ADXPostMessageReceived*

## COM Add-ins

### An Exception when Registering/Unregistering the Add-in

When your add-in is registered and unregistered, Add-in Express creates an instance of the module. Because in this situation the module isn't loaded by the host application, you can't use any Office-related classes. If the code isn't prepared for this, it will break. If it breaks when you uninstall the add-in, you'll have to clean the registry either manually or using a registry cleaner program.

The same applies to class-level initializers; they are executed even before the module constructor is run.

To initialize your add-in, you need to use the `AddinInitialize` event of the module. It fires when Office loads the add-in. Note, however, that for Ribbon-enabled Office applications, the first event that the module fires is `OnRibbonBeforeCreate`.

### The Add-in does not Work

See [The Add-in is not Registered](#), [An Assembly Required by Your Add-in cannot be Loaded](#), [An Exception at Add-in Start-up](#), and [Your Add-in Has Fallen to Disabled Items](#).

### The Add-in is not Registered

If `LoadBehavior` is `2`, this may be an indication of an unhandled exception at add-in startup. Check [Registry Keys](#).

### An Assembly Required by Your Add-in cannot be Loaded

Possible reasons are:

- the assembly is missing in the installer
- the user starting the host application doesn't have permissions for the folder where the add-in was installed; say, a per-machine add-in is installed to a user's *Application Data* folder and another user loads the add-in
- the `PublicKeyToken` of your add-in assembly doesn't correspond to the `PublicKeyToken` mentioned in the [Add-in Express Loader Manifest](#). See below.

*You can find the `PublicKeyToken` of your add-in in the setup project, which must be already built. Click on your add-in primary output in the setup project and, in the Properties window, expand the `KeyOutput` property and see the `PublicKeyToken` property value.*

## An Exception at Add-in Start-up

If an exception occurs in the constructor of the add-in module, or when module-level variables are initialized, Office will interrupt the loading sequence and set *LoadBehavior* of your add-in to 2. See [Registry Keys](#).

## Your Add-in Has Fallen to Disabled Items

If your add-in fires exceptions at startup or causes the host application to crash, the host application (or the end-user) may block the add-in and move it to the Disabled Items list. To find the list, in Office 2000-2003, go to "Help", then "About". At the bottom of the About dialog, there is the *Disabled Items* button. Check it to see if the add-in is listed there (if so, select it and click *Enable*). In the Ribbon UI of Office 2007, you find that list on the Add-ins tab of the *Office Menu | {host application} Options* dialog. In the Ribbon UI of Office 2010, the Add-ins tab can be found in the *File | Options* dialog. After you get the *Disabled Items* dialog, you select the add-in and click *Enable*.

## Delays at Add-in Start-up

If you use the *WebViewPane* layout of your Outlook forms, please check [WebViewPane](#).

Try clearing the DLL cache - see [Deploying – Shadow Copy](#).

Maybe you will be able to identify the source of the problem by turning off other COM add-ins and Smart Tags in the host application. If your host application is Excel, turn off all Excel add-ins, too. You can also try turning off your antivirus software.

Also, check <http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/ork2003/HA011403081033.aspx>.

## What is ProgID?

ProgID = Program Identifier. This is a textual name representing a server object. It consists of the project name and the class name, like *MyServer.MyClass*.

You find it in *ProgIDAttribute* of an add-in module. For instance:

```
'Add-in Express Add-in Module
<GuidAttribute ("43F48D82-7C6F-4705-96BB-03859E881E2C"), _
    ProgIdAttribute ("MyAddin1.AddinModule")> _
Public Class AddinModule
    Inherits AddinExpress.MSO.ADXAddinModule
```

We found the definition of ProgID in [The COM / DCOM Glossary](#). On that page, you can find other COM-related terms and their definitions.

## FolderPath Property Is Missing in Outlook 2000 and XP

The function returns the same value as the `MAPIFolder.FolderPath` property available in Outlook 2003 and higher.

```

Private Function GetFolderPath(ByVal folder As Outlook.MAPIFolder) As String

    Dim path As String = ""
    Dim toBeReleased As Boolean = False
    Dim tempObj As Object = Nothing

    While folder IsNot Nothing
        path = "\" + folder.Name + path
        Try
            tempObj = folder.Parent
        Catch
            'permissions aren't set
            tempObj = Nothing
        Finally
            If toBeReleased Then
                Marshal.ReleaseComObject(folder)
            Else
                'the caller will release the folder passed
                toBeReleased = True
            End If
            folder = Nothing
        End Try
        'The parent of a root folder is of the Outlook.Namespace type
        If TypeOf tempObj Is Outlook.MAPIFolder Then
            folder = CType(tempObj, Outlook.MAPIFolder)
        End If
    End While

    If tempObj IsNot Nothing Then Marshal.ReleaseComObject(tempObj)
    If path <> "" Then path = Mid$(path, 2)
    Return path
End Function

```

## Word Add-ins, Command bars, and *normal.dot*

Word saves changes in the UI to *normal.dot*: move a toolbar to some other location and its position will be saved to *normal.dot* when Word quits. The same applies to add-ins: their command bars are saved to this file. See some typical support cases related to Word add-ins and *normal.dot* below.

- For reasons of their own, some organizations use read-only *normal.dots*. In this case, installing the add-in raises a warning, when Word tries to save *normal.dot* and finds that it is read-only.
- The user can set the *Prompt to Save Normal Template* flag located on the *Save* tab in the *Tools | Options* menu and in this way decide whether to save *normal.dot* or not. This may lead to a mess: some command bars and controls are saved while others are not.
- Other companies store lots of things in their *normal.dot* files making them too big in size; saving such files requires extra time.
- We have had scenarios in which *normal.dot* is moved or deleted after the add-in is installed; naturally, command bars disappear as well.

You may think that using temporary command bars in these cases is a way out, but this may not be your case: see [How Command Bars and Their Controls Are Created and Removed?](#)

We know the only workaround: don't use *normal.dot* in a way, which wasn't designed by Microsoft. *Normal.dot* is a per-user thing. Don't deprive the user of the ability to customize the Word UI. Move all excessive things to other templates. Always insist on clearing the *Prompt to Save Normal Template* flag. If it is possible, of course...

## Visual Styles in Your Forms

Just call `System.Windows.Forms.Application.EnableVisualStyles()` in your add-in module, say in the `AddinInitialize` event.

## Command Bars and Controls

### CommandBar Terminology

In this document, on our site, and in all our texts we use the terminology suggested by Microsoft for all toolbars, their controls, and for all interfaces of the Office type library. For example:

- Command bar is a toolbar, a menu bar, or a context menu.
- Command bar control is one of the following: a button (menu item), edit box, combo box, or pop-up.
- Pop-up can stand for a pop-up menu, a pop-up button on a command bar or a submenu on a menu bar.

According to help files, a pop-up control is a built-in or custom control on a menu bar or toolbar that displays a menu when it's clicked, or a built-in or custom menu item on a menu, submenu, or shortcut menu that displays a submenu when the pointer is positioned over it.

Pop-up button samples are *View* and *View | Toolbars* in the main menu and *Draw* in the *Drawing* toolbar in Word or Excel version 2000-2003.

### ControlTag vs. Tag Property

Add-in Express identifies all its controls (command bar controls) using the *ControlTag* property which is mapped to the *Tag* property of the *CommandBarControl* interface. The value of this property is generated automatically and you do not need to change it. For your own needs, use the *Tag* property of the command bar control instead.

### Pop-ups

According to the Microsoft's terminology, the term "pop-up" can be used for several controls: pop-up menu, pop-up button, and submenu. With Add-in Express, you can create a pop-up as using the *Controls* property of a command bar and then add any control to the pop-up via the *Controls* property of the pop-up.

However, pop-ups have an annoying feature: if an edit box or a combo box is added to a pop-up, their events are fired very oddly. Please don't regard this bug as that of Add-in Express.

### Built-in Controls and Command Bars

You can connect an *ADXCommandBar* instance to any built-in command bar. For example, you can add your own controls to the "Standard" command bar or remove some controls from it. To do this just add to the add-in module a new *ADXCommandBar* instance and specify the name of the built-in command bar you need via the *CommandBarName* property.

You can add any built-in control to your command bar. To do this, just add an *ADXCommandBarController* instance to the *ADXCommandBar.Controls* collection and specify the ID of the required built-in control in the *ADXCommandBarController.Id* property. To find out the built-in control IDs, use the free Built-in Controls Scanner utility (<http://www.add-in-express.com/downloads/controls-scanner.php>).

See also [Connecting to Existing Command Bars](#) and [Connecting to Existing CommandBar Controls](#).

## CommandBar.SupportedApps

Use this property to specify if the command bar will appear in some or all host applications supported by the add-in. Unregister your add-in before you change the value of this property.

## Removing Custom Command Bars and Controls

Add-in Express removes custom command bars and controls while the add-in is uninstalled. However, this doesn't apply to Outlook and Access add-ins. You should set the *Temporary* property of custom command bars (and controls) to *true* to notify the host application that it can remove them itself. If you need to remove a toolbar or button manually, use the *Tools | Customize* dialog. See also [How Command Bars and Their Controls Are Created and Removed?](#) and [Custom Actions When Your COM Add-in Is Uninstalled](#).

## CommandBar.Position = adxMsoBarPopup

This option allows displaying the command bar as a popup (context) menu. In the appropriate event handler, you write the following code:

```
AdxOlExplorerCommandBar1.CommandBarObj.GetType.InvokeMember("ShowPopup", _  
    Reflection.BindingFlags.InvokeMethod, Nothing, _  
    AdxOlExplorerCommandBar1.CommandBarObj, Nothing)
```

The same applies to other command bar types.

## Built-in and Custom Command Bars in Ribbon-enabled Office Applications

Do you know that all usual command bars that we used in earlier Office versions are still alive in Office 2007-2010 applications? For instance, our free Built-in Controls Scanner (<http://www.add-in-express.com/downloads/controls-scanner.php>) reports that Outlook 2007 e-mail inspector still has the *Standard* toolbar with the *Send* button on it. This may be useful if the functionality of your add-in takes into account the enabled/disabled state of this or that toolbar button.

As to custom toolbars, you can use set the *UseForRibbon* property of the corresponding component to *true* (the default value is *false*). This will result in your command bar controls showing up on the *Add-ins* tab along with command bar controls from other add-ins.

## Transparent Icon on a CommandBarButton

It looks like the *ImageList* has a bug: when you add images and then set the *TransparentColor* property, it corrupts the images in some way. Follow the steps below (at design-time) to get your images transparent:

- Make sure the *ImageList* doesn't contain any images;
- Set its *TransparentColor* property to *Transparent*;
- Add images to the *ImageList*;
- Choose an image in the *Image* property of your command bar button;
- Specify the transparent color in the *ImageTransparentColor* property of the command bar button;
- Rebuild the project.

## Navigating Up and Down the Command Bar System

It is easy to navigate down the command bar system: the host application supplies you with the *Office.CommandBars* interface that provides the *Controls* property returning a collection of the *Office.CommandBarControls* type. *Office.CommandBarPopup* provides the *Controls* property, too.

When navigating up the command bar system, you use the *Parent* property of the current object. For a command bar control (see [CommandBar Terminology](#)), this property returns *Office.CommandBar*. Note that the same applies to controls on a pop-up; command bars returned in this way aren't listed anywhere else in the command bar system. The parent for an *Office.CommandBar* is the host application. The parent for an Outlook command bar is either *Outlook.Inspector* or *Outlook.Explorer*.

## Hiding and Showing Outlook Command Bars

*ADX01ExplorerCommandBar* and *ADX01InspectorCommandBar* implement context-sensitive command bars; when the current folder correspond to the components' settings, the corresponding command bar is shown. To "manually" hide or show an inspector command bar, you handle the *InspectorActivate* event of the Outlook Application Events component (*ADX01OutlookAppEvents*) and set the *Visible* property of the *ADX01InspectorCommandBar* to an appropriate value.

Explorer command bars are handled in the *ExplorerFolderSwitch* event (see *ADX01OutlookAppEvents*). One thing to remember: you need to set *ADX01ExplorerCommandBar.Enabled* to *true* before you change *ADX01ExplorerCommandBar.Visible* to *true*.

To hide an Outlook command bar "forever", you set the *FolderName* property of the corresponding command bar component so that it never matches any Outlook folder name.

## Debugging and Deploying

### Breakpoints are Not Hit When Debugging in VS 2010

This problem occurs when you debug an add-in project targeting to .NET Framework 2.0-3.5 in VS 2010. The reason is the debugger, which doesn't know what .NET Framework version your add-in uses. To find out that info, the debugger checks the *.config* file of the executable, which is the host application in your case. The examples of configuration file names are *outlook.exe.config* and *excel.exe.config*; if such a file exists, it is located in the Office folder; say, for Office 2003, the folder is *C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\OFFICE11*. If the *.config* file is missing or it doesn't point to a specific .NET Framework version, the debugger uses the debugging engine of .NET Framework 4.0.

To help the debugger, you can create (or modify) the *.config* file(s) for the Office application(s) installed on your PC. You do this using the *Host Configuration* command of the COM add-in module; create an empty COM add-in project, if required. **Please pay attention:** if the *.config* file of any given Office application points to a specific .NET Framework version, that .NET Framework version will be used by **all** .NET-based Office extensions loaded by the Office application.

### Don't Use Message Boxes When Debugging

Showing /closing a message box is accompanied by moving the focus off and back on to the host application window. When processing those actions, the host application generates a number of events (available for you through the corresponding object models). Therefore, showing a message box may mask the real flaw of events and you will just waste your time on fighting with windmills. We suggest using *System.Diagnostics.Debug.WriteLine* and the [DebugView](#) utility available on the Microsoft web site.

### Conflicts with Office Extensions Developed in .NET Framework 1.1

In general case, two Office extensions based on .NET Framework 1.1 and 2.0 (or higher), will not work together. That occurs because of three facts:

- Before they introduced .NET Framework 4.0, two .NET Framework versions could not be loaded in the same Windows process. If there were two Office extensions written in .NET Framework 1.1 and 2.0 (3.0 and 3.5 are just extensions of 2.0), the first extension loads its .NET Framework version and the second extension is obliged to use the same .NET Framework. Now, with NET Framework 4.0, an add-in based on .NET Framework 1.1 will prevent add-ins based on .NET Framework 2.0 from loading and vice-versa.
- There are [Breaking Changes between .NET Framework 1.1 and 2.0](#).
- You can't influence the order in which Office extensions are loaded; however, you can choose all Office extensions to use the same.NET Framework version – see below.

We suggest checking the environments in which your would-be add-in will work. First off, you need to look for a *.config* file(s) for the host application of your add-in. The examples of configuration file names are

*outlook.exe.config* and *excel.exe.config*. If such a file exists, it is located in the Office folder; say, for Office 2003, the folder is *C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\OFFICE11*. Open such a file in any text editor and see if a .NET Framework version is specified; if it is specified, then all extensions loaded by that host application(s) use the specified .NET Framework version.

If you spotted an extension using different .NET Framework version, then, in the worst case, you will need either to turn it off, or use the same .NET Framework version in your project. Nevertheless, all the things above will not help because the end-user may install an add-in based on the other .NET Framework version after you install your add-in, smart tag, etc. So, a simple conclusion is **never use Visual Studio 2003 to develop Office extensions**.

Always check the log file (see [Loader's Log](#)) for the CLR version that is used for your add-on. If you run into a situation of two conflicting add-ins, you can try to create a *.config* file pointing to a .NET Framework version and copy that file to the Office folder on the target. See [Breakpoints are Not Hit When Debugging in VS 2010](#).

## For All Users or For the Current User?

COM add-ins and RTD servers can be registered either for the current user (the user the permissions of which are used to run the installer) or for all users on the machine. That's why the corresponding module types provide the *RegisterForAllUsers* property. Registering for all users means writing to HKLM and therefore the user registering a per-machine extension must have administrative permissions. Accordingly, *RegisterForAllUsers = False* means writing to HKCU (=for the current user) and therefore such an Office extension can be registered by a standard user. Add-ins deployed via ClickOnce can write to HKCU only.

The setup project wizard analyzes *RegisterForAllUsers* and creates a setup project that is ready to install the files mentioned in [Files to Deploy](#) to the following default locations:

<i>RegisterForAllUsers = True</i>	<i>RegisterForAllUsers</i> is missing <i>RegisterForAllUsers = False</i>
[ProgramFilesFolder][Manufacturer][ProductName]	[AppDataFolder][Manufacturer][ProductName]

## Updating on the Fly

It isn't possible to update an Office extension on the fly. That's because Office loads the extension and to unload it and free its resources, you have to close the host application(s) of the extension.

## User Account Control (UAC) on Vista, Windows 7 and Windows Server 2008

The User Account Control (UAC) should be turned on Vista; it should be set to the default level on Windows 2008 Server and Windows 7. This is necessary when you install a COM add-in for all users on the PC, that is, when the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the add-in module is *true*. Note that when UAC is off, a per-user add-in (*RegisterForAllUsers = false*) installed by an administrator will not work. This is restriction of systems with UAC.

## Deploying Word Add-ins

If your add-in delivers custom or customizes built-in command bars in any Word version, it isn't recommended setting the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the add-in module to *True*. Since Word saves custom command bars and controls to *normal.dot*, every user has its own copy of command bars saved to their *normal.dot*. And when the administrator uninstalls the add-in, the command bars will be removed for the administrator only.

See also [Word Add-ins, Command bars, and normal.dot](#) and [How Command Bars and Their Controls Are Created and Removed?](#)

## InstallAllUsers Property of the Setup Project

The *InstallAllUsers* property sets the default state of the "Install {setup project title} for yourself, or for anyone who uses this computer" group of option buttons (they are "Everyone" and "Just me") in the installer. This group, however, is hidden by the executable mentioned in the *PostBuildEvent* property of the setup project generated by Add-in Express. This is done because to install your Office extension for all users on the machine you need to use the *RegisterForAllUsers* property of the corresponding module (add-in module, RTD module, etc.). To find that property, open the module's designer, click its surface and see the *Properties* window.

See also [Deploying Word Add-ins](#).

## COM Add-ins Dialog

In Office 2010 you click *File Tab | Options* and, on the *Add-ins* tab, choose *COM Add-ins* in the *Manage* dropdown and click *Go*.

In Word, Excel, PowerPoint and Access 2007 you click the *Office Menu* button, then click *{Office application} options* and choose the *Add-ins* tab. Now choose *COM Add-ins* in the *Manage* dropdown and click *Go*.

In all other Office applications, you need to add the *COM Add-ins* command to a toolbar or menu of your choice. To do so, follow the steps below:

- Open the host application (Outlook, Excel, Word, etc.)
- On the *Tools* menu, click *Customize*.
- Click the *Commands* tab.
- In the *Categories* list, click the *Tools* category.
- In the *Commands* list, click *COM Add-Ins* and drag it to a toolbar or menu of your choice.

**In Office 2000-2003, the COM Add-ins dialog shows only add-ins registered in HKCU.** In Office 2007-2010, HKLM-registered add-ins are shown too. See also [Registry Keys](#).

## Deploying - Shadow Copy

The Add-in Express loader uses the *ShadowCopy*-related properties and methods of the *AppDomain* class. When you run your add-on, the host application loads the Add-in Express loader DLL referenced in the registry. The loader does the following:

- It finds your add-on DLLs in the DLL Cache. If there are no add-in DLLs in the cache, it copies all assemblies to the cache (including dependencies). The cache folder is located in *C:\Documents and Settings\\Local Settings\Application Data\assembly\dl<number>*. If all add-in DLLs (including dependencies) already exist in the cache, it compares their versions. If the versions are not the same, it copies new DLLs to the cache.
- It loads the add-on DLLs from the cache.

You can see how the add-on versioning influences the add-in loading.

This approach (it is built into .NET, as you can see) allows replacing add-in DLLs when the add-in is loaded. The disadvantage is numerous files located in the cache. As far as we know, Microsoft doesn't provide a solution for this problem. You may think you can remove these files in an uninstall custom action. However, this will remove the files from the current profile only.

## Deploying - "Everyone" Option in a COM Add-in MSI package

The *Everyone* option of an MSI installer doesn't have any effect on the Add-in Express based COM add-ins and RTD servers. See also [InstallAllUsers Property of the Setup Project](#).

## Deploying Office Extensions

Make sure that Windows and Office have all updates installed: Microsoft closes their slips and blunders with service packs and other updates. Keep an eye on Visual Studio updates, too.

If you deploy a per-user Office extension such as a per-user COM add-in or RTD server having *RegisterForAllUsers= False* in their modules as well as an Excel UDF or smart tag) **and** no pre-requisites requiring administrative permissions are used, a standard user can install the Office extension by running the .MSI file. If you deploy a per-machine Office extension (a COM add-in or RTD server having *RegisterForAllUsers= True* in their modules) or if prerequisites requiring administrative permissions are used, an administrator must run the bootstrapper (*setup.exe*).

Note that if a standard user runs *setup.exe* on Vista, Windows 7 or Windows 2008 Server with UAC turned on, the elevation dialog may pop up and this may end with installing the add-in to the admin profile. In such a case, the add-in will not be available for the standard user. But, on the other hand, this installs pre-requisites and makes possible installing the Office extension for the standard user by running the .MSI file.

## ClickOnce Application Cache

The cache location is visible in the [COM Add-ins Dialog](#). It may have the following look:

```
C:\Documents and Settings\user\Local Settings\Apps\2.0\WCPNO3QK.0KJ\ONNRMXC3.ALM\add-..d-  
in_5c073faf40955414_0001.0000_2a2d23ab74b720da
```

Currently, we don't know if there is a decent way to clear the cache.

## ClickOnce Deployment

Make sure that your IIS is allowed to process *.application* files. For instance, on a PC of ours, we had to edit the *urlscan.ini* file created by *UrlScan* (see <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/307608>). The only change was adding the *.application* extension to the *AllowExtensions* list. The full file name is *C:\WINDOWS\system32\inet\urlscan\urlscan.ini*.

## Customizing Dialogs When Updating the Add-in via ClickOnce

ClickOnce doesn't provide any opportunity to customize or hide dialogs and messages shown while the user updates your add-in.

## Custom Actions When Your COM Add-in Is Uninstalled

When the add-in is being unregistered, the *BeforeUninstallControls* and *AfterUninstallControls* events occur. You can use them for, say, removing “hanging” command bars from Word or restoring any other state that should be restored when your add-in is uninstalled.

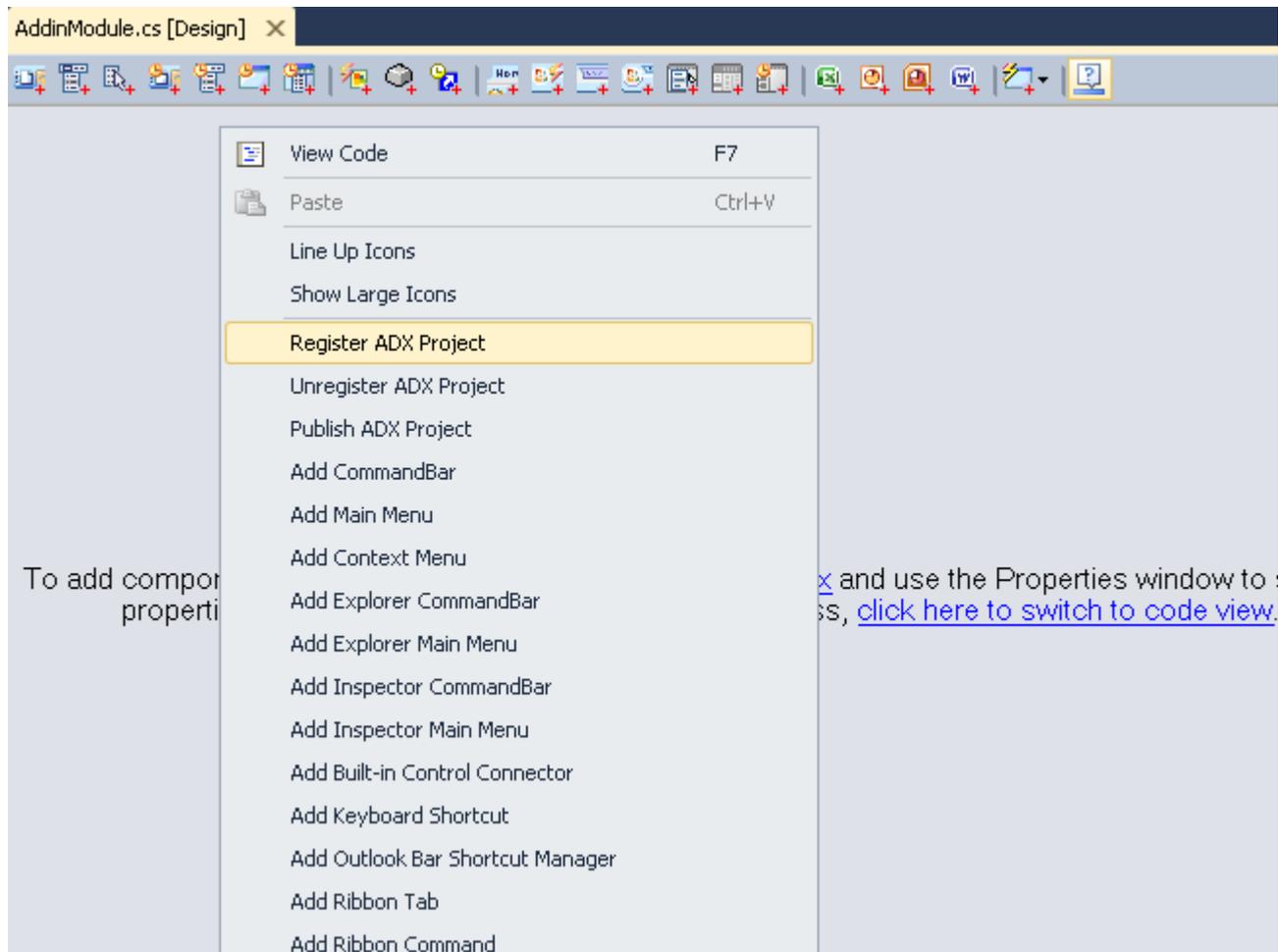
## Bypassing the AlwaysInstallElevated Policy

When you install a per-user Office extension on a PC on which the *AlwaysInstallElevated* policy is set, the installer will run with system privileges, and not with the privileges of the user who launches the installer. The policy is described [here](#).

Starting from Add-in Express 2010 version 6.4, *adxPatch.exe* allows using the */RunActionsAsInvoker* switch. If set to *true* (default), the switch guarantees that *adxRegistrator.exe* used as a custom action will be run with the privileges of the user who launched the installer even if the policy is enabled.

## If you use an Express edition of Visual Studio

Right click the designer surface of the module and choose *Register Add-in Express Project* in the context menu.



## Excel UDFs

UDF stands for "user-defined function". Because there are two UDF types – Excel Automation Add-in and XLL Add-in – "UDF" in this chapter means either or both of these types.

### What Excel UDF Type to Choose?

Excel Automation add-ins are supported starting from Excel 2002; XLL add-ins work in Excel 2000 and higher.

Automation add-ins are suitable if your UDF deals a lot with the Excel object model; XLL add-ins are faster in financial and mathematical calculations. Note however that native code XLL add-ins work faster than managed UDFs.

Information below applies to the Add-in Express implementation of Excel Automation add-ins and XLL add-ins.

- Due to a bug in the 64-bit version of .NET Framework 2.0, your XLL add-ins developed in .NET Framework 2.0, 3.0 or 3.5 will crash Excel 2010 64-bit; the workaround is to use .NET Framework 4.0. Excel Automation add-ins aren't affected by this issue.
- When developing a combination of Excel extensions (see [Developing Multiple Office Extensions in the Same Project](#)), Add-in Express loads all of them into the same *AppDomain*. The only exception is the Excel Automation Add-in, which is loaded into the default *AppDomain*. You can bypass this by calling any public method of your Excel Automation add-in via *ExcelApp.Evaluate(...)* **before** Excel invokes the Automation add-in. *ExcelApp.Evaluate(...)* returns an error code if the Automation add-in isn't loaded; if it is the case, you need to call that method later, say in *WorkbookActivate*. We assume, however that this approach will not help in the general case. There's no such problem with XLL add-ins; they always load into the *AppDomain* shared by all Office extensions in your assembly.
- An XLL add-in doesn't have a description. The description of an Automation add-in is the *ProgId* attribute of the Excel Add-in Module (of the *ADXExcelAddinModule* type). According to [this](#) page, *ProgId* is limited to 39 characters and can contain no punctuation other than a period.
- On the other hand, neither functions nor their arguments can have descriptions in an Automation add-in. For using descriptions in an XLL add-in, see [Step #4 – Configuring UDFs](#). See also [My XLL Add-in Doesn't Show Descriptions](#).
- You cannot hide a function in an Automation add-in. Moreover, in the *Insert Function* dialog, the user will see all public functions exposed by *ADXExcelAddinModule*, such as *GetType* and *GetLifetimeService*. In an XLL add-in, you hide a function by setting *ADXExcelFunctionDescriptor.IsHidden=True*, see [Step #4 – Configuring UDFs](#).
- Only functions (=methods returning a value) are acceptable in an Automation add-in. An XLL add-in may contain a procedure (=method, the return type of which is *void*); you can hide it in the UI (see above) and call it from say, a COM add-in, via *ExcelApp.Evaluate(...)*.

- XLL add-ins provide access to low-level Excel features through the `ADXXLLModule.CallWorksheetFunction` method; this method is a handy interface to functions exported by `XLCALL32.DLL`. No such feature is available for Automation add-ins.
- Automation add-ins cannot modify arbitrary cells; XLL add-ins may do this, see [Can an Excel UDF Modify Multiple Cells?](#)

## My Excel UDF Doesn't Work

You start finding the cause from [Use the Latest version of the Loader](#).

If your UDF isn't shown in the Add-in Manager dialog, then it isn't registered – see [Registry Keys](#).

Then you need to check the log file (see [Loader's Log](#)) for errors. If there are no errors but .NET Framework 1.1 is mentioned in the log, read [Conflicts with Office Extensions Developed in .NET Framework 1.1](#). Another typical problem is described in [XLL and Shared Add-in Support Update](#).

## My XLL Add-in Doesn't Show Descriptions

When you enter a formula in the *Formula Bar*, neither function descriptions nor descriptions of function parameters are shown. Debugging this problem shows that Excel just doesn't call any methods responsible for providing that info.

Also, we've found a non-described restriction in XLLs: the total length of a string containing all parameter names of a given function divided by a separator character minus one cannot be greater than 255. The same restriction applies to parameter descriptions. If any of such strings exceed 255 characters, many strange things occur with the descriptions in the Excel UI. Below there are two useful functions that help checking parameter names and descriptions; add those functions to the `XLLContainer` class of your XLL module and invoke them in an Excel formula.

```
Imports AddinExpress.MSO
...
Public Shared Function GetParameterNames(ByVal fName As String)
    Dim names As String = "not found"
    For Each comp As Object In _Module.components.Components
        If TypeOf comp Is ADXExcelFunctionDescriptor Then
            Dim func As ADXExcelFunctionDescriptor = comp
            If func.FunctionName.ToLower = fName.ToLower Then
                names = ""
                For Each desc As ADXExcelParameterDescriptor In _
                    func.ParameterDescriptors
                    names += IIf(desc.ParameterName Is Nothing, "", _
                        desc.ParameterName) + ";"
                Next
            End If
        End If
    End For
End Function
```

```

        names = names.Substring(0, names.Length - 1)
        names = names.Length.ToString() + "=" + names
    End If
End If
Next
Return names
End Function

Public Shared Function GetParameterDescriptions(ByVal fName As String)
    Dim descriptions As String = "not found"
    For Each comp As Object In _Module.components.Components
        If TypeOf comp Is ADXExcelFunctionDescriptor Then
            Dim func As ADXExcelFunctionDescriptor = comp
            If func.FunctionName.ToLower = fName.ToLower Then
                descriptions = ""
                For Each desc As ADXExcelParameterDescriptor In _
                    func.ParameterDescriptors
                    descriptions += IIf(desc.Description Is Nothing, "", _
                        desc.Description) + ";"
                Next
                descriptions = descriptions.Substring(0, descriptions.Length - 1)
                descriptions = descriptions.Length.ToString() + "=" + descriptions
            End If
        End If
    Next
    Return descriptions
End Function

```

## Can an Excel UDF Return an Object of the Excel Object Model?

A UDF may return a value of any object type, of course. However, the UDF is always called in a certain Excel context and this makes impossible some things that are possible in other contexts: say, when called in a UDF returning an *Excel.Hyperlink*, the *Hyperlinks.Add* method inserts a hyperlink displaying an error value (*#Value!*) and working properly in all other respects. The same code works without any problems when called from a button created by a COM add-in.

## Why Using a Timer in an XLL isn't Recommended?

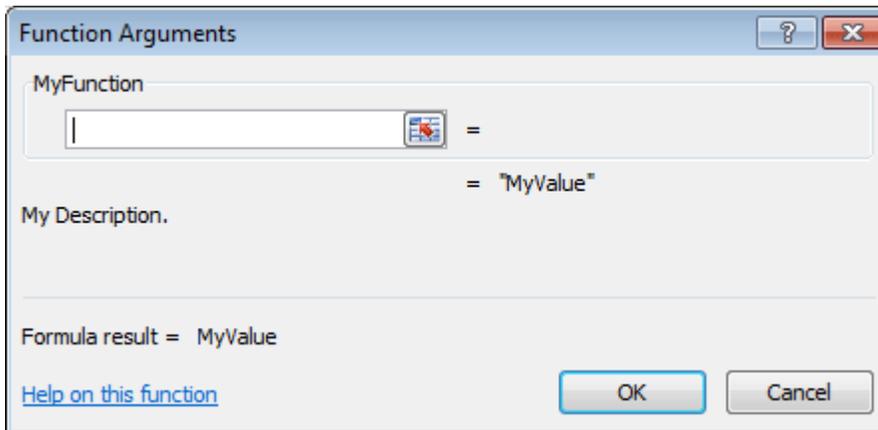
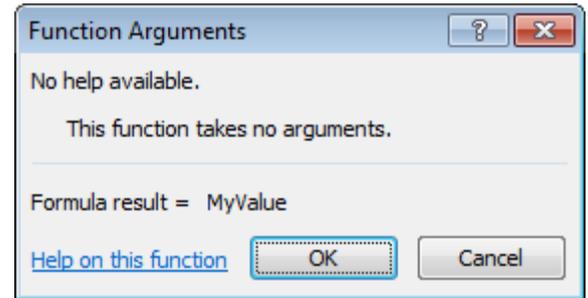
You should understand that the Excel engine processes several tasks at once to deal with user input as well as recalculation planning and performing. When the *OnTime* event of the XLL module occurs, Excel is guaranteed to expect your actions. If you use a Timer instead, you can execute some actions when Excel doesn't expect it and this may end with a crash.

## Parameterless UDFs

If, in the *Insert Function* dialog, you choose a user-defined function that does not accept parameters, Excel shows the *Function Arguments* dialog informing the user that "This function takes no arguments".

It is obvious that creating such functions requires that you not add parameters to your UDF.

In an XLL add-in, however, you may run into a bug in the Excel API. The bug shows itself if a parameterless function is mentioned in an *ADXExcelFunctionDescriptor* that has a non-empty string in the *Description* property. If this is the case, you'll get another version of the *Function Arguments* dialog:



That is, to bypass that issue, you need to leave the *ADXExcelFunctionDescriptor.Description* property empty.

## Can an Excel UDF Modify Multiple Cells?

Usually a UDF returns a single value. When called from an array formula, the UDF can return a properly dimensioned array (see [Returning Values When Your Excel UDF Is Called From an Array Formula](#)).

Changing arbitrary cells from a UDF may crash or hang Excel. There's a workaround for this limitation: your XLL function can assign such a value by running a command-equivalent Excel 4 macro via the `ExecuteExcel4Macro()` method of the *Excel.Application* interface. Starting from version 6.3, Add-in Express incorporates that workaround by providing the `safeMode` parameter in constructors of the *AddinExpress.MSO.ADXExcelRef* type; if that parameter is `true`, calling the `ADXExcelRef.SetValue()` method triggers a hidden macro that Add-in Express registers specially for that situation.

## Can an Excel UDF Return an Empty Cell?

The answer is "no". A formula does not put its result in a cell. Instead, the formula causes the cell to display the result of the formula. That is, the cell contains the formula, not the result; the cell just displays the result. That is, an UDF cannot return an empty cell; it must return a value and then Excel interprets the value.

## Using the Excel Object Model in an XLL

At <http://support.microsoft.com/kb/301443>, they say:

A function that is defined in an XLL can be called under three circumstances:

1. During the recalculation of a workbook
2. As the result of Excel's Function Wizard being called on to help with the XLL function
3. As the result of a VBA macro calling Excel's **Application.Run** Automation method

Under the first two circumstances, Excel's Object Model does not expect, and is not prepared for, incoming Automation calls. Consequently, unexpected results or crashes may occur.

So, you must be prepared for the fact that some calls to the Excel Object model from your UDF may crash or hang Excel.

## Determining What Cell / Worksheet / Workbook Your UDF Is Called From

In your Excel Automation add-in, you cast the `ADXExcelAddinModule.HostApplication` property to `Excel.Application` and get `ExcelApp.Caller` in VB or call `ExcelApp.get_Caller(Type.Missing)` in C#. That method typically returns an `Excel.Range` containing the cell(s) the UDF is called from (see the Excel VBA Help Reference on `Application.Caller`).

In your XLL add-in, you use the `ADXXLLModule.CallWorksheetFunction` method. The `ADXExcelRef` returned by that method allows determining the index (indices) of the cell(s) on the worksheet the UDF is called from. You can also call the `ADXExcelRef.ConvertToA1Style` (or `ConvertToR1C1Style`) method and get a string representing the caller's address, which is convertible to an `Excel.Range` by passing it to the `_Module.ExcelApp.Range` method (in C#, the second parameter of the `Range` method is `Type.Missing`). The `_Module` (Module in C#) above is an automatically generated property of the `XLLContainer` class. The `ExcelApp` above is an automatically generated property of the `XLLModule` class.

## Determining if Your UDF Is Called from the Insert Formula Dialog

The *Insert Formula* dialog starts a one-step wizard that calls your UDF in order to provide the user with the description of the UDF parameters (XLL only), the current return value as well as with an entry point to the help reference for your UDF. If you develop an XLL, you can use the `ADXXLLModule.IsInFunctionWizard` property, see [Step #3 – Creating a User-Defined Function](#) for a code sample.

In an Excel Automation add-in, you can use the Win API to find if the wizard window is shown. You can also try another approach suggested by a customer (thank you, Chris!):

```
private bool InFunctionWizard
{
    get
    {
        return (ExcelApp.CommandBars["Standard"].Controls[1].Enabled == false);
    }
}
```

Nevertheless, this code requires polishing since it leaves a number of COM objects non-released; please check [Releasing COM Objects](#).

## Returning an Error Value from an Excel UDF

In XLL add-ins, you use *AddinExpress.MSO.ADXExcelError*. In Excel Automation add-ins, see *AddinExpress.MSO.ADXxlCvError*.

## XLL and Shared Add-in Support Update

If you develop an XLL in VS 2005 or VS 2008, you might need to add Shared Add-in Support Update ([KB908002](#)) to prerequisites of your setup project. While the article clearly states that it relates to VS 2005 only, it does apply to development of an XLL in VS 2008. To add the update to the Prerequisites dialog of VS 2008, install the update and copy the following folder

```
C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio 8\SDK\v2.0\BootStrapper\Packages\KB908002\
```

to the following one:

```
C:\Program Files\Microsoft SDKs\Windows\v6.0A\Bootstrapper\Packages
```

This adds Shared Add-in Support Update to the list of pre-requisites in VS 2008. If you do not have the source folder on your PC after installing the update, try finding the folder named *KB908002* in your system. If this does not help, just download the archive containing that folder at <http://www.add-in-express.com/files/KB908002.zip>. The update shows an unpleasant dialog whenever you install your XLL; alas, you have to live with this.

## Returning Values When Your Excel UDF Is Called From an Array Formula

Just return a properly dimensioned array of a proper type. You can find the array dimensions from the range the UDF is called from – see [Determining What Cell / Worksheet / Workbook Your UDF Is Called From](#). Here are two useful XLL samples.

```

// - select 3 consequent cells in a row,
// - enter "=GetRow()"
// - press Ctrl+Shift+Enter
public static object[] GetRow()
{
    object[] retVal = new object[3] { 1, 2, 3 };
    return retVal;
}

// - select 3 consequent cells in a column,
// - enter "=GetColumn()"
// - press Ctrl+Shift+Enter
public static object[,] GetColumn()
{
    object[,] retVal = new object[3, 1] { { 0 }, { 1 }, { 2 } };
    return retVal;
}

```

## Returning Dates from an XLL

Despite the restrictions introduced by internal context management in Excel (see [Using the Excel Object Model in an XLL](#)), some things are possible to do. Below is a sample (thank you, Thilo!) demonstrating the following aspects of XLL programming:

- [Determining if Your UDF Is Called from the Insert Formula Dialog](#)
- [Determining What Cell / Worksheet / Workbook Your UDF Is Called From](#)
- [Returning Values When Your Excel UDF Is Called From an Array Formula](#)
- [Returning an Error Value from an Excel UDF](#)
- It is safer to work with Excel in the "en-US" context. See also the following article on our technical blog - [HowTo: Avoid "Old format or invalid type library" error](#).

To convert the code below to C#, call `ExcelApp.get_Range (callerAddress, Type.Missing)` instead of calling `ExcelApp.Range (callerAddress)` in VB.NET. Other changes are obvious.

```

...
Imports AddinExpress.MSO
Imports System.Threading
Imports System.Globalization
...
Public Shared Function GetCurrentDate () As Object
    If Not _Module.IsInFunctionWizard Then
        Dim caller As ADXExcelRef = _Module. _

```

```

        CallWorksheetFunction (ADXExcelWorksheetFunction.Caller)
'returns [Book.xls]Sheet1!$A$1 or [Book.xls]Sheet1!$A$1:$B$2
Dim callerAddress As String = caller.ConvertToA1Style
Dim range As Excel.Range = _Module.ExcelApp.Range (callerAddress)
Dim oldCultureInfo As CultureInfo = Thread.CurrentThread.CurrentCulture
Thread.CurrentThread.CurrentCulture = New CultureInfo ("en-US")
range.NumberFormat = "mm/dd/yyyy"
Thread.CurrentThread.CurrentCulture = oldCultureInfo
If caller.ColumnFirst = caller.ColumnLast And _
    caller.RowFirst = caller.RowLast Then
    Return System.DateTime.Today.ToOADate ()
Else
    Dim v(2, 2) As Object
    v(0, 0) = "The current date is"
    v(0, 1) = System.DateTime.Today.ToOADate ()
    v(1, 0) = "A sample error value)"
    v(1, 1) = ADXxlCvError.xlErrValue
    Return v
End If
Else
    Return "This UDF returns the current date."
End If
End Function

```

Nevertheless, you should be very accurate when using this approach because the Excel Object Model doesn't expect such calls to be made when a formula is calculated. If you ever run into a problem with the code above, you can create a COM add-in that uses the *SheetChange* event in order to parse the formula just entered and format the corresponding cells as required.

## Multi-threading in XLLs

In Excel 2007 and higher, your XLL UDF can be registered as multi-threaded. This allows Excel to call your UDF simultaneously on multiple threads and in this way minimize the time required for recalculation. This is especially useful when your UDF makes a call to a server so that Excel may issue another call while the first one is being executed; in the same situation in Excel 2000-2003, the second call waits for the first one to finish.

A UDF becomes thread-safe formally if you set the *IsThreadSafe* property of the corresponding function descriptor object (see [Step #4 – Configuring UDFs](#), for instance) to true. To be thread-safe in reality, your UDF should comply with several rules (the information below is a compilation of [Financial Applications using Excel Add-in Development in C/C++, 2nd Edition](#)):

- Don't read values of an uncalculated cell (including the calling cell)
- Don't write any values to a cell

- Use `ADXXLLModule.CallWorksheetFunction` to call functions such as `xlfGetCell`, `xlfGetWindow`, `xlfGetWorkbook`, `xlfGetWorkspace`, etc.;
- Don't define or delete XLL-internal names by calling `xlfSetName` via `ADXXLLModule.CallWorksheetFunction`
- Use critical section when accessing thread-unsafe data such as static variables, etc.
- Don't make calls to thread-unsafe functions

## COM Add-in, Excel UDF and AppDomain

It's very useful to combine an Excel add-in and a COM add-in (supporting Excel): the COM add-in can show controls that, for instance, provide some settings for your Excel UDF. To get the current state of the controls in your UDF, you use the `ExcelApp.COMAddins` property as shown in [Accessing Public Members of Your COM Add-in from Another Add-in or Application](#). In the COM add-in, you can call any public method defined in your UDF via `ExcelApp.Evaluate(...)`.

If you use both XLL module (`ADXXLLModule`) and add-in module (`ADXAddinModule`) in the same project, they are always loaded into the same `AppDomain`. But Excel Automation add-ins (`ADXExcelAddinModule`) are loaded into the default `AppDomain` **if you don't take any measures**. The need to have them in the same `AppDomain` can be caused by the necessity to share the same settings, for instance. To load the Automation add-in to the `AppDomain` of your COM add-in, you need to call any method of your Excel add-in using `ExcelApp.Evaluate(...)` **before** Excel (or the user) has a chance to invoke your Excel add-in. If such a call succeeds, your Excel Automation add-in is loaded into the `AppDomain` of your COM add-in.

The order in which Excel loads extensions is unpredictable; when the user installs another Excel add-in that order may change. We highly recommend testing your solutions with and without **Analysis Toolpak** installed. **Pay attention** that `ExcelApp.Evaluate(...)` returns a string value representing an error code if your UDF is still being loaded. In that case, you can try using several events to call your UDF: `OnRibbonBeforeCreate`, `OnRibbonLoad`, `OnRibbonLoaded`, `AddinInitialize`, `AddinStartupComplete`, as well as Excel-related events such as `WindowActivate` etc. We haven't tested, however, a scenario in which Excel refreshes a workbook containing formulas referencing an Excel Automation add-in. If you cannot win in such a scenario, you need to use an XLL add-in instead of the Automation one.

## RTD

### No RTD Servers in EXE

Add-in Express supports developing RTD Servers in DLLs only.

### Update Speed for an RTD Server

Microsoft limits the minimal interval between updates to 2 seconds. There is a way to change this minimum value but Microsoft doesn't recommend doing this.

### Inserting the RTD Function in a User-Friendly Way

The format of the RTD function isn't intuitive; the user prefers to call `CurrentPrice("MSFT")` rather than `RTD("Stock.Quote", "", "MSFT", " Last")`. You can do this by wrapping the RTD call in a UDF (thank you, Allan!). Note that calling the `RTD` function in a UDF makes Excel refresh the cell(s) automatically so you don't need to bother about this. In your Excel Automation add-in, you use the `RTD` method provided by the `Excel.WorksheetFunction` interface:

```
Public Function CurrentPrice(ByVal topic1 As String) As Object
    Dim wsFunction As Excel.WorksheetFunction = ExcelApp.WorksheetFunction
    Dim result As Object = Nothing
    Try
        result = wsFunction.RTD("Stock.Quote", "", topic1, "Last")
    Catch
    Finally
        Marshal.ReleaseComObject(wsFunction)
    End Try
    Return result
End Function
```

To access an RTD server in your XLL add-in, you use the `CallWorksheetFunction` method provided by `AddinExpress.MSO.ADXXLLModule`. This method as well as the `CallWorksheetCommand` method is just a handy interface to functions exported by `XLCALL32.DLL`. Here is a sample

```
Public Shared Function CurrentPrice(ByVal topic1 As String) As Object
    If _Module.IsInFunctionWizard Then Return "This UDF calls an RTD server."

    Return _Module.CallWorksheetFunction(ADXExcelWorksheetFunction.Rtd, _
        "Stock.Quote", Nothing, topic1, "Last")
End Function
```

## Architecture

### Developing Multiple Office Extensions in the Same Project

Add-in Express supports adding several modules in a project, every module representing an Office extension. That means you can create an assembly containing a combination of several Office extensions. Having several modules in an assembly is a common approach to developing Excel extensions; say you can implement a COM add-in providing some settings for your Excel UDF.

What is essential is that all Office extensions will be loaded into the same *AppDomain*. The only exception is Excel Automation add-ins – they are loaded into the default *AppDomain* (but see [What Excel UDF Type to Choose?](#)).

If several Office extensions are gathered in one assembly, Office loads the assembly once but initializes the extensions in the assembly one at a time. That is, if you have two COM add-ins in the same assembly, one of them may be still not initialized when the first one is ready to work. See also [HowTo: Create a COM add-in, XLL UDF and RTD server in one assembly](#).

See also [Deploying Office Extensions](#) and [Accessing Public Members of Your COM Add-in from Another Add-in or Application](#).

### How to Develop the Modular Architecture of your COM and XLL Add-in?

Let's suppose that your COM add-in should conditionally provide (or not provide) some feature: let's call it *MyFeature*. You could create a class library project, add an *ADXAddinAdditionalModule* using the *Add New Item* dialog of your add-in project, and implement the feature.

Then you create a setup project that could, at your choice, either register the assembly using the *vsdrpCOM* option in the *Register* parameter of the assembly, or create appropriate keys in HKCU. Note that the former way may require the administrative privileges for the user. Now the class library can write the ProgID of the *ADXAddinAdditionalModule* into the *app.config* file of the add-in. When the add-in starts, it can read the *app.config*, create an *ADXAddinAdditionalModuleItem* and add it to the *Modules* collection of the *ADXAddinModule* class. The best place is the *AddinInitialize* event of the add-in module.

For instance:

```
Friend WithEvents MyFeature As AddinExpress.MSO.ADXAddinAdditionalModuleItem

Private Sub AddinModule_AddinInitialize(ByVal sender As Object, _
    ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles Me.AddinInitialize

    Dim MyFeatureProgId As String = System.Configuration. _
        ConfigurationManager.AppSettings("MyFeatureProgId")
```

```
If MyFeatureProgId IsNot Nothing Then
    Me.MyFeature = _
        New AddinExpress.MSO.ADXAddinAdditionalModuleItem(Me.components)
    Me.MyFeature.ModuleProgID = MyFeatureProgId
    Me.Modules.Add(Me.MyFeature)
End If
End Sub
```

If your *ADXAddinAdditionalModule* contains Ribbon controls, you will need to use the *OnRibbonBeforeCreate* event of the add-in module.

The same approach is applicable for XLL add-ins. Just use proper class types in the sample above.

## Accessing Public Members of Your COM Add-in from Another Add-in or Application

You can access a public property or method defined in the add-in module via the following code path:

```
HostApp.COMAddins.Item({ProgID}).Object.MyPublicPropertyOrMethod(MyParameter)
```

The *ProgID* value above can be found in the *ProgID* attribute of the add-in module. Note that you access the *MyPublicPropertyOrMethod* above through late binding - see *System.Type.InvokeMember*. You can also find a number of samples in this document. And you can [search our forums](#) for more samples.

See also [What is ProgID?](#)

# Finally

If your questions are not answered here, please see the HOWTOs section on our web site: see <http://www.add-in-express.com/support/add-in-express-howto.php>. You can also search our forums for an answer; the search page is <http://www.add-in-express.com/forum/search.php>. Another useful resource is our blog – see <http://www.add-in-express.com/creating-addins-blog/>.