



JSON Exporter for Microsoft Excel

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Why Excel?

- Our designers like to edit configuration data in table form.
- People are familiar with Excel and its features (like inserting and removing rows).
- Creating a UI for configuration data would take more time than writing an exporter.
 - This is still an open possibility if we have time in the future.

Config File Excel Format

- Config data is grouped by class.
- Header rows define the class and possible value types.
- Each non-header row represents a member variable of that class and its value(s) for each value type.

Config File Excel Format

- Dark blue rows are header rows.
- Green rows are value rows.
- Column D is the SinglePlayer value.
- Column E is the Competitive value.

| | A | B | C | D | E |
|----|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 9 | | | | | |
| 10 | | Variable | Comments | Value(s) | |
| 11 | | | | | |
| 12 | Pistol | | | SinglePlayer | Competitive |
| 13 | | fire_rate | Rate of Fire | 0.75 | 0.5 |
| 14 | | damage[0].standard | Standard L0 Damage | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | | damage[0].alternate | Alternate L0 Damage | 4 | 2 |
| 16 | | damage[1].standard | Standard L1 Damage | 3 | 2 |
| 17 | | damage[1].alternate | Alternate L1 Damage | 5 | 3 |
| 18 | | damage[2].standard | Standard L2 Damage | 4 | 3 |
| 19 | | damage[2].alternate | Alternate L2 Damage | 6 | 4 |
| 20 | | xp[0] | XP to get to L1 | 100 | 150 |
| 21 | | xp[1] | XP to get to L2 | 200 | 300 |
| 22 | | | | | |
| 23 | Shotgun | | | SinglePlayer | Competitive |
| 24 | | fire_rate | See Above | 1 | 0.75 |
| 25 | | damage[0].standard | | 3 | 2 |
| 26 | | damage[0].alternate | | 5 | 3 |
| 27 | | damage[1].standard | | 4 | 3 |
| 28 | | damage[1].alternate | | 6 | 4 |
| 29 | | damage[2].standard | | 5 | 4 |
| 30 | | damage[2].alternate | | 7 | 5 |
| 31 | | xp[0] | | 150 | 200 |
| 32 | | xp[1] | | 250 | 300 |
| 33 | | | | | |
| 34 | RocketLauncher | | | SinglePlayer | Competitive |
| 35 | | fire_rate | See Above | 3 | 2 |
| 36 | | damage[0].standard | | 5 | 4 |
| 37 | | damage[0].alternate | | 7 | 5 |
| 38 | | damage[1].standard | | 6 | 5 |
| 39 | | damage[1].alternate | | 8 | 6 |
| 40 | | damage[2].standard | | 7 | 6 |
| 41 | | damage[2].alternate | | 9 | 7 |
| 42 | | xp[0] | | 200 | 300 |
| 43 | | xp[1] | | 400 | 500 |

Config File Excel Format

- Row 15 generates the following lines of “C Code”:

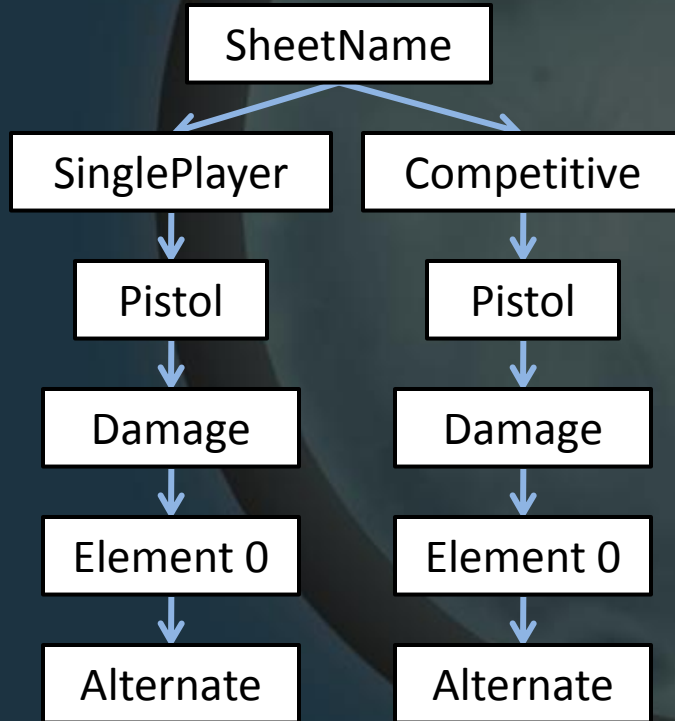
```
SheetName.SinglePlayer.Pistol.damage[0].alternate  
SheetName.Competitive.Pistol.damage[0].alternate
```

| | A | B | C | D | E |
|----|--------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 9 | | | | | |
| 10 | | Variable | Comments | Value(s) | |
| 11 | | | | | |
| 12 | Pistol | | | SinglePlayer | Competitive |
| 13 | | fire_rate | Rate of Fire | 0.75 | 0.5 |
| 14 | | damage[0].standard | Standard L0 Damage | 2 | 1 |
| 15 | | damage[0].alternate | Alternate L0 Damage | 4 | 2 |

- Note that the name of the sheet is present so multiple sheets can be exported.

Parsing the “C Code”

- Each member generates a new node in the tree that represents the config data hierarchy:



```
// Sample Output Json

{
  "SheetName":
  {
    "SinglePlayer":
    {
      "Pistol":
      {
        "Damage":
        [
          "Alternate": "Value"
        ]
      }
    },
    // Competitive is similar
  }
}
```

Parsing the “C Code”

- ProcessLine() will split the line into the first member variable and “everything else”.
- After its object is added to the hierarchy, ProcessArrayLine() is called to add child objects for each subscript. Missing elements will contain the value “”.
- After array objects have been handled (if necessary), ProcessLine() is called recursively on “everything else”.

Parsing the “C Code”

- “FindChildIndex(parent_index As Integer, child_name As String)” will return the child in the hierarchy (and add it if it does not exist already).
- “FindArrayChildIndex(parent_index As Integer, element_index As Integer)” will add a child to the *element_index* slot of the parent array object.
- Ideally, these two lower-level functions (and the functions they call) would be a separate Excel Add-In, since they are not specific to our config data structure in Excel.

Writing the File

- After all the rows in Excel have been processed, the hierarchy is output to a file using these functions:

```
PrintNodeArray(node_index As Integer, indent As String) As String
```

```
PrintNodeObject(node_index As Integer, indent As String) As String
```

```
PrintNode(node_index As Integer, indent As String) As String
```

- PrintNode is just a helper that calls PrintNodeObject or PrintNodeArray.

Excel Add-In Issues

- Each node in the tree has an array of indices as children. These values are the index in the “all objects” array because I could not figure out how to make a dynamic array of pointers to nodes in Visual Basic.
 - Using an array of variants yielded "Only user-defined types defined in public object modules can be coerced to or from a variant or passed to late-bound functions".
 - Using an array of objects did not work because I could not figure out how to access my member variables on an Object, nor how to cast from an Object to my node type.

Excel Add-In Issues

- The “all objects” array is global.
 - I would have preferred to create the array locally and pass it in as a reference parameter; however, Visual Basic locks the array size of arrays passed to functions as reference parameters.
 - A fixed-size array is less desirable since guessing a maximum that is too small would require republishing the add-in.
- It seems like FindChildIndex() and FindArrayChildIndex() could be member functions on the node data type.
 - If I knew VBA better, I probably would have done it this way.
- It really should be two modules, or at least split up better.
 - Yes – the JSON hierarchy portion should be a Public Module consumed the code that parses our specific Excel spreadsheet format. But, I didn't feel like stabbing myself in the eye that day.