EXCEL

FORMULAS, FUNCTIONS, AND OTHER USEFUL FEATURES

OVERVIEW

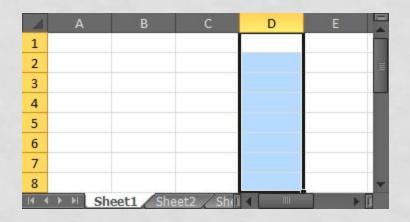
- Excel is a spreadsheet, a grid made from columns and rows. It is a software program that can make number manipulation easy and somewhat painless.
- The nice thing about using a computer and spreadsheet is that you can experiment with numbers without having to RE-DO all the calculations.

BASICS OF A SPREADSHEET

- Spreadsheets are made up of
 - Columns
 - Rows
 - and their intersections are called cells

WHAT IS A COLUMN?

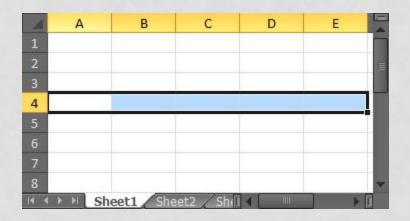
 In a spreadsheet the COLUMN is defined as the vertical space that is going up and down the window. **Letters** are used to designate each COLUMN'S location. • COLUMN labeled D is highlighted.



WHAT IS A ROW?

In a spreadsheet
the ROW is defined
as the horizontal
space that is going
across the window.
 Numbers are used
to designate each
ROW'S location.

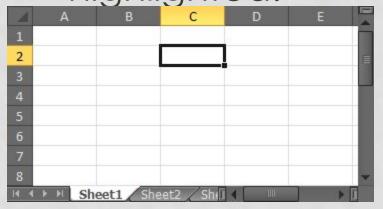
 ROW labeled 4 is highlighted.



WHAT IS A CELL?

A CELL is the space where a row and column intersect.
 Each CELL is assigned a name according to its
 COLUMN letter and ROW number.

 In the above diagram the CELL labeled C2 is highlighted.



TYPES OF DATA

- In each cell there may be the following data types:
 - Labels -- (text with no numerical value)
 - Number data (constant values)
 - Formulas (mathematical equation used to calculate)

Data Types	Examples	Descriptions
LABEL	Name or Wage or Days	anything that is just text
CONSTANT	5 or 3.75 or -7.4	any number
FORMULA	=5+3 or = 8*5+3	math equation

LABELS

- Labels are text entries
 - Labels help identify what we are talking about
 - Labels do not have a value associated with them
 - Sometimes called 'headers'

2	Д	В	C.	D	F	F ²	G	Н
1	First Name	Last Name	Company Name	Address 1	City	State	Zip	Phone
2	Sharon	Aguilar	Maury Delicatessen	10370 Walnut	l ulsa	Minnesota	79113	(552) 586-1179
3	Meredith	Alvarado	Bannister Housekeeping	7583 Balsam	Hempstead	California	63792	(369) 509-9323
4	Warren	Bailey	Xerxes Choice	8594 Larch	Arlington	Minnesota	66175	(710) 928-0548
5	Phyllis	Chan	Duplex Management	8928 Oak	Atlanta	Massachusetts	11348	(750) 149-8782
6	Crystal	Dixon	Maury Delicatessen	10775 Myrtle	Albuquerque	Colorado	10326	(678) 920-7996
7	Michelle	Galloway	Bannister Housekeeping	5639 Hickory	New Orleans	Arizona	83935	(977) 207-9548
8	Jeanne	Garrison	Indigo Dyes	586 Beech	Detroit	Washington	18676	(540) 945-6457
9	Nora	Nichols	Early Evening Meals	1569 Angelica	Brookhaven	Oklahoma	11276	(644) 617-4055
10	Esther	Nicholson	Last Night Inn	368 Eucalyptus	Chicago	Florida	21803	(324) 028-0709
11	Edna	Oneill	Fly-a-Weigh, Inc.	3489 Hackberry	Tulsa	Missouri	27250	(996) 808-3136
12	Arlene	Osborn	Famous Tacos	5684 Holly	Cleveland	Texas	19502	(229) 442-3775
13	Shawn	Vargas	Fly-a-Weigh, Inc.	14857 Balsam	Chicago	Pennsylvania	75616	(296) 527-3526
14	Cassie	Walton	Dewey Welcome Wagon	6200 Hackberry	Phoenix	Virginia	46424	(287) 977-0607

CONSTANTS

- Constants are FIXED number data
- Constants may refer to dollars, percentages, or number of items (in this case number of hours worked within a certain pay period).

	Wilmington University, Inc.						
	Hours W	orked F	Report				
	Depar	tment Na	ame				
	Pay date	Hours	Pay Rate				
Employee Name	15-Jul	10.00	8.00				
	29-Jul	10.00					
	15-Aug	10.00					
	31-Aug	10.00					
	15-Sep	10.00					
	30-Sep	10.00					
	15-Oct	10.00					
	29-Oct	10.00					
	15-Nov	10.00					
	30-Nov	10.00					
	15-Dec	10.00					
	20-Dec	10.00					
	14-Jan	10.00					
	31-Jan	10.00					
	15-Feb	10.00					
	28-Feb	10.00					
	15-Mar	10.00					
	31-Mar	10.00					
	6-Apr	10.00					
	30-Apr	10.00					
	13-May	0.00	#				
	31-May						
	15-Jun	0.00					
	30-Jun	0.00					
	Totals	200.00	1,600.00				

FORMULAS

- Formulas are math equations that CALCULATE a value to be displayed.
- DO NOT type in the numbers;
 type in the equation.
- It is BEST to Reference as much data as possible as opposed to typing data into equations. That way when OTHER information changes, we DO-NOT have to change the equations or type in information again.

	Wilmington University, Inc.							
	Hours Worked Report							
	Depart	tment Na	ame					
	Pay date	Hours	Pay Rate					
Employee Name	15-Jul	10.00	8.00					
	29-Jul	10.00						
	15-Aug	10.00						
	31-Aug	10.00						
	15-Sep	10.00						
	30-Sep	10.00						
	15-Oct	10.00						
	29-Oct	10.00						
	15-Nov	10.00						
	30-Nov	10.00						
	15-Dec	10.00						
	20-Dec	10.00						
	14-Jan	10.00						
	31-Jan	10.00						
	15-Feb	10.00						
	28-Feb	10.00						
	15-Mar	10.00						
	31-Mar	10.00						
	6-Apr	10.00						
	30-Apr	10.00						
	13-May	0.00	=					
	31-May	0.00						
	15-Jun	0.00						
	30-Jun	0.00						
	Totals	200.00	1,600.00					

BASIC FORMULAS & FUNCTIONS

EXCEL 2010

BASIC MATH FUNCTIONS

 Math functions built into them. Of the most basic operations are the standard multiply, divide, add and subtract.

A	А	В	С	D	Е	F
1	5	5	Operation	Symbol	Reference Data	Answer
2			Multiply	*	= A1 * B1	25
3			Divide	1	= A1 / B1	1
4			Add	+	=A1+B1	10
5			Subtract	-	= A1-B1	0

SUM FUNCTION

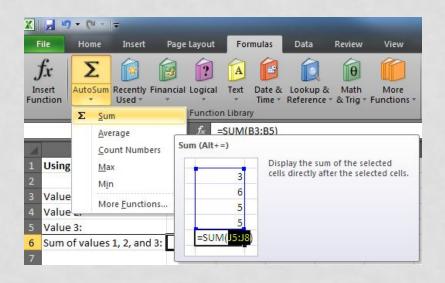
Definition:

- Probably the most popular function in any spreadsheet is the SUM function. The Sum function takes all of the values in each of the specified cells and totals their values.
- The syntax is: =SUM(first value, second value, etc)

Tips:

- Blank cells will return a value of zero to be added to the total.
- Text cells can not be added to a number and will produce an error.

SUM FUNCTION



	B6 ▼	f_{x}	=SUM(B3	3:B5)
4	A	В	С	
1	Using the SUM Function			
2				
3	Value 1:	25		
4	Value 2:	50		
5	Value 3:	75		
6	Sum of values 1, 2, and 3:	150		

AVERAGE FUNCTION

 The average function finds the average of the specified data. (Simplifies adding all of the indicated cells together and dividing by the total number of cells.)

fx =AVERAGE(E3:E5)									
В	С	D	E						
		Using the Average Function							
		Value 1:	25						
		Value 2:	50						
		Value 3:	75						
		Average of values 1, 2, and 3:	50						

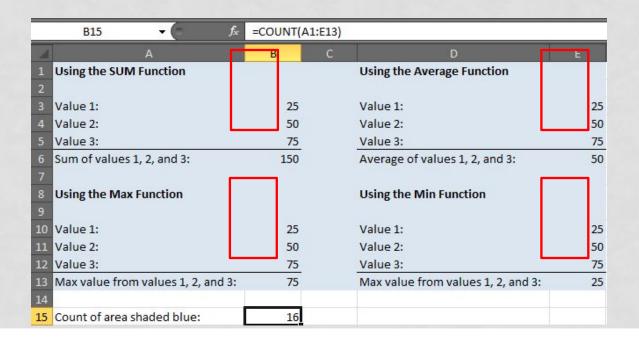
MAX & MIN FUNCTIONS

• The **Max** function will return the largest (max) value in the selected range of cells. The **Min** function will display the smallest value in a selected set of cells.

8 Using the Max Function		Using the Min Function	
9			
10 Value 1:	25	Value 1:	25
11 Value 2:	50	Value 2:	50
12 Value 3:	75	Value 3:	75
13 Max value from values 1, 2, and 3:	75	Max value from values 1, 2, and 3:	25

COUNT FUNCTION

- The Count function will return the number of entries (actually counts each cell that contains NUMBER DATA) in the selected range of cells.
- Remember: cell that are blank or contain text will not be counted.



IF FUNCTION

Definition:

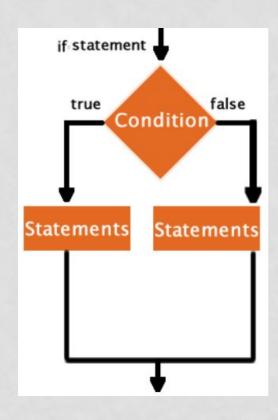
- The IF function will check the logical condition of a statement and return one value if true and a different value if false.
- The syntax is:
 =IF (condition,
 value-if-true,
 value-if-false)

Tips:

- Until you are used to writing them, test them out on multiple cells.
- There are multiple ways to write an IF statement to get the same result

IF FUNCTION

 IF Functions are like programing - they provide multiple answers based on certain conditions.



DATA TOOLS

EXCEL 2010

CONCATENATE FUNCTION

Concatenate function - join several strings into one text string

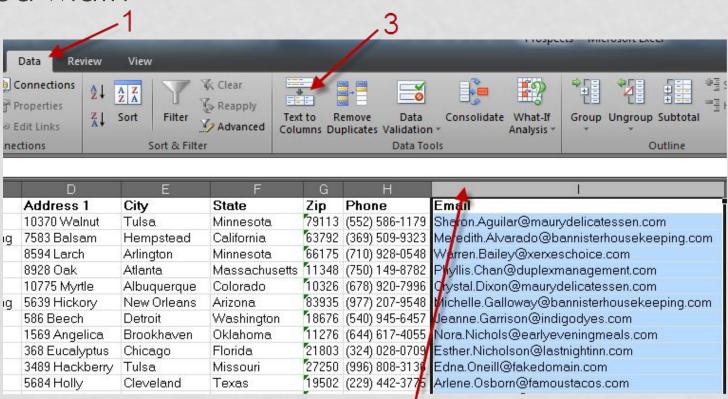
• Note: The concatenate = A function does not automatically leave a blank space between words or other data.

🌃 Microsoft Excel - Book 1 _ O X Edit View Insert Format Tools Data Window A 2 3 -Ready Based on the Excel spreadsheet above, the CONCATENATE function would return the following: =CONCATENATE(A1, A2) would return "Alphabet" =CONCATENATE("Tech on the ", "Net") would return "Tech on the Net" =CONCATENATE(A1, "bet soup") would return "Alphabet soup"

Let's take a look at an example to see how you would use the CONCATENATE function in a worksheet:

TEXT TO COLUMNS

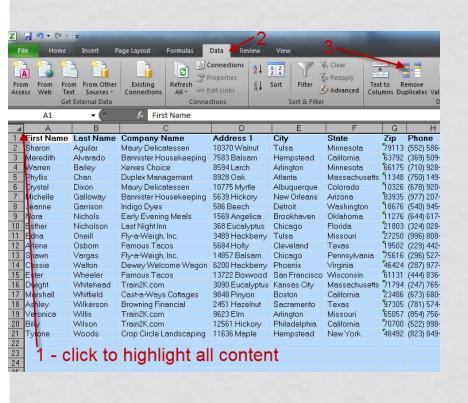
 Text to Columns – delineate via special characters or fixed width

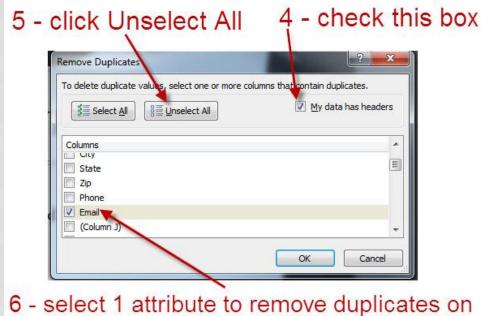


2 - highlight a column

REMOVING DUPLICATE VALUES

 Removing duplicate values – check for and delete specific cells with duplicate values



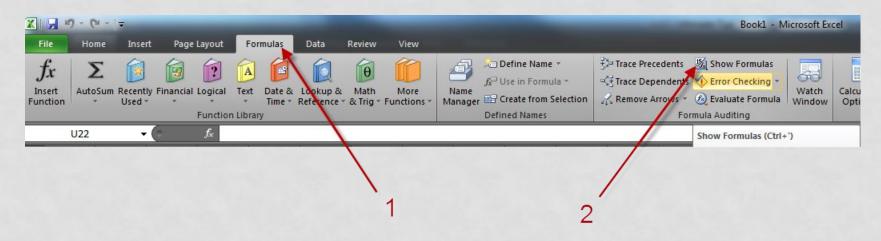


USEFUL FEATURES

EXCEL 2010

INSTANTLY REVEAL FORMULAS AND GENERAL NUMBER FORMAT OF ALL CELLS

- Show all formulas and the general number format of cells
- Saves you time because you don't have to move the cell pointer to check each formula one-by-one.



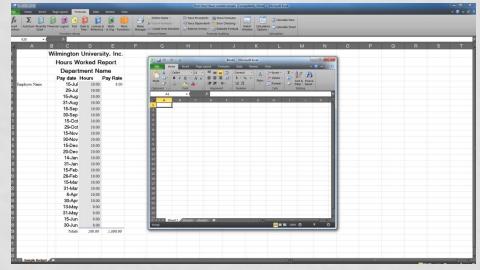
KEYBOARD SHORT CUT TO INSTANTLY REVEAL FORMULAS

 To do this, just press the Ctrl key and the tilde key at the same time. The tilde is the squiggly line that is directly above the tab key in the upper left corner of your keyboard. To change your worksheet back to the normal view, just press the Ctrl and tilde keys again.



COMPARING 2 OR MORE EXCEL SPREADSHEETS SIMULTANEOUSLY

- You can open two instances of Excel INSTEAD of multiple files on top of each other in the same Excel application.
- To do this, simply open Excel by double clicking the icon on your desktop and open the first Excel file you want to use. Minimize this window and move it to the right screen. Then go back to the desktop, double click the Excel icon once more, another separate Excel window will open.



SORTING

- Arranging data so it's easy to analyze
- You can sort the data alphabetically, from highest to lowest, or by a number of additional criteria (such as cell color)

FILTERS

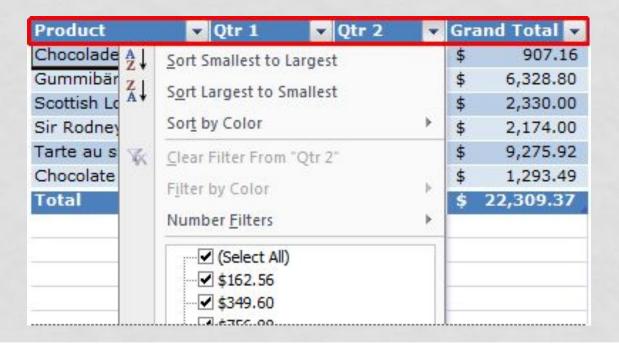
• The **Filter is a** quick and easy way to find and work with a subset of data in a range of cells.

TABLES

• To make managing and analyzing a group of related data easier, you can turn a range of cells into a Microsoft Office Excel table (previously known as an Excel list). A table typically contains related data in a series of worksheet rows and columns that have been formatted as a table. By using the table features, you can then manage the data in the table rows and columns independently from the data in other rows and columns on the worksheet.

ELEMENTS OF AN EXCEL TABLE

Header row By default, a table has a header row.
 Every table column has filtering enabled in the header row so that you can filter or sort your table data quickly.



ELEMENTS OF AN EXCEL TABLE

• **Banded rows** By default, alternate shading or banding has been applied to the rows in a table to better distinguish the data.

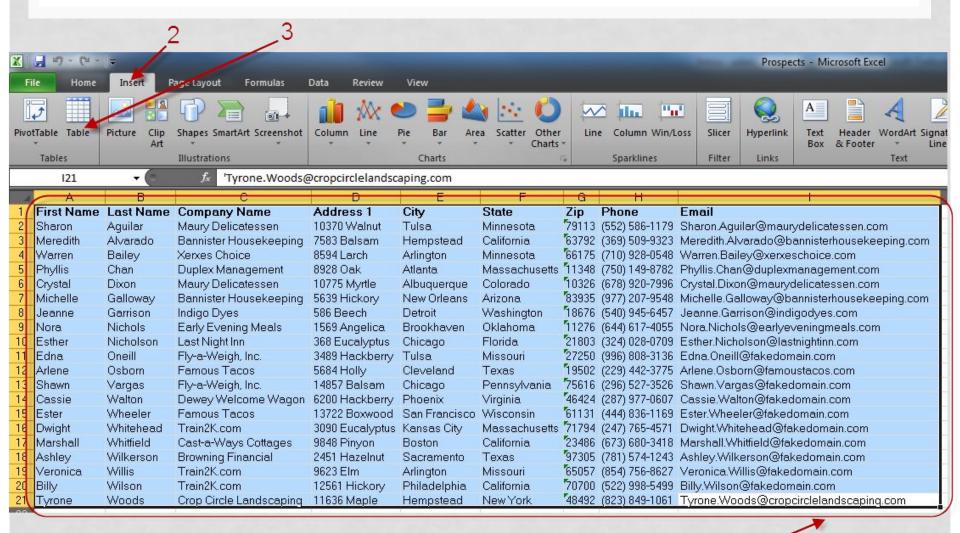
Product 💌	Qtr	1	Qt	r 2 🔻	Gr	and Total 💌
Chocolade	\$	744.60	\$	162.56	\$	907.16
Gummibärchen	\$	5,079.60	\$	1,249.20	\$	6,328.80
Scottish Longbreads	\$	1,267.50	\$	1,062.50	\$	2,330.00
Sir Rodney's Scones	\$	1,418.00	\$	756.00	\$	2,174.00
Tarte au sucre	\$	4,728.00	\$	4,547.92	\$	9,275.92
Chocolate Biscuts	\$	943.89	\$	349.60	\$	1,293.49
Total	\$1	4,181.59	Şi	8,127.78	\$	22,309.37

ELEMENTS OF AN EXCEL TABLE

 Total row You can add a total row to your table that provides access to summary functions (such as the AVERAGE, COUNT, or **SUM** function). A drop-down list appears in each total row cell so that you can quickly calculate the totals that you want.

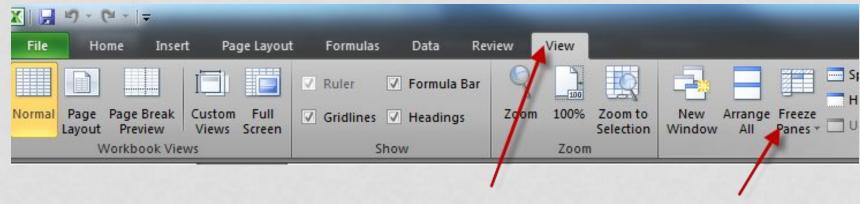
Product -	Qtr	1	Qt	r 2	¥	Gra	and Total 🔽
Chocolade	\$	744.60	\$	162.	56	\$	907.16
Gummibärchen	\$	5,079.60	\$	1,249.2	20	\$	6,328.80
Scottish Longbreads	\$	1,267.50	\$	1,062.5	50	\$	2,330.00
Sir Rodney's Scones	\$	1,418.00	\$	756.	00	\$	2,174.00
Tarte au sucre	\$	4,728.00	\$	4,547.9	92	\$	9,275.92
Chocolate Biscuits	\$	943.89	\$	349.	60	\$	1,293.49
Total	\$1	4,181.59	-	3,127.7	8	\$	22,309.37
	Cou	rage nt nt <mark>Num</mark> bers					
	StdE Var More						

CREATING A TABLE



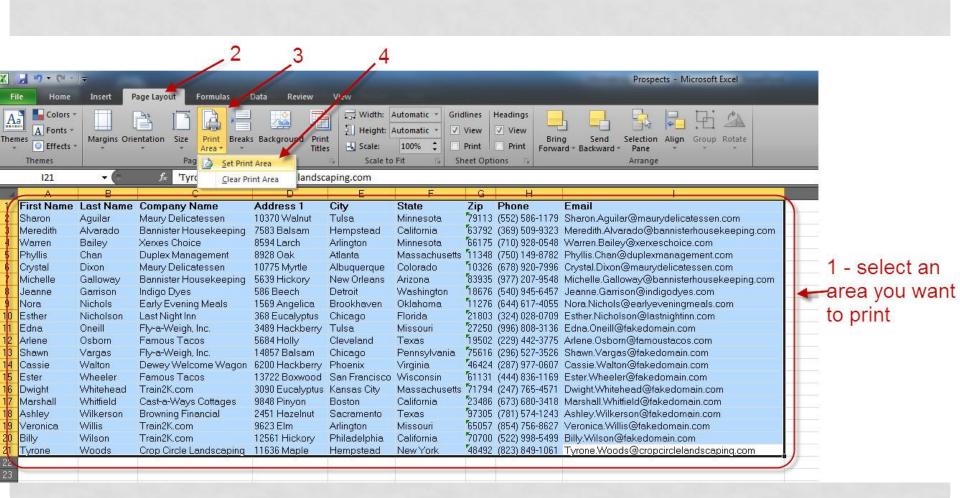
FREEZE HEADERS

• To freeze a row in your worksheet, highlight the row where you wish all rows before the highlighted row to be frozen or locked, go to Window>Freeze Panes and you will see a line appear across your worksheet. Everything above the line is frozen and will remain in view when you scroll down your worksheet.

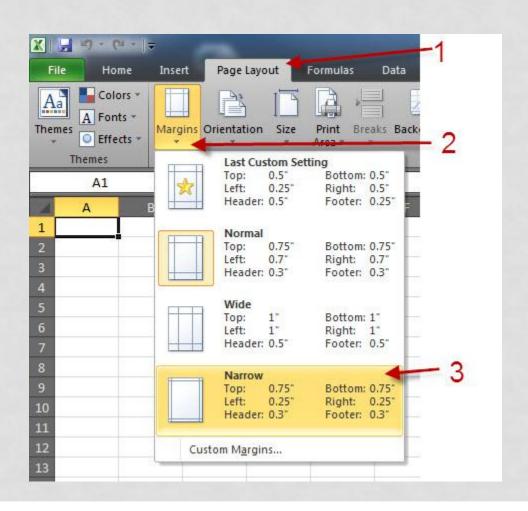


1

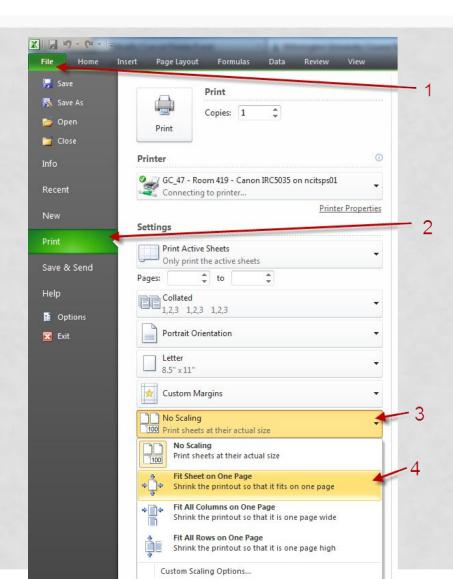
SET PRINT AREA



NARROW MARGINS



SHRINK TO FIT



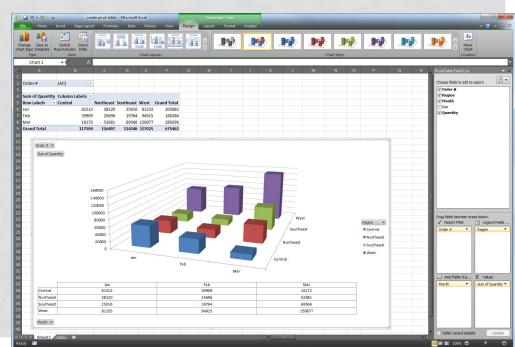
PIVOT TABLE

• A Pivot table lets your arrange, sort, and filter a set of data on the fly so you can **analyze** it from different perspectives with minimum effort.

Start with a data list with a few columns

Make sure each of the rows have a value of each one of

the columns



EXCEL CELL REFERENCES WORTH REMEMBERING

- In Excel formulas, you can refer to other cells either relatively or absolutely. When you copy and paste a formula in Excel, how you create the references within the formula tells Excel what to change in the formula it pastes. The formula can either change the references relative to the cell where you're pasting it (relative reference), or it can always refer to a specific cell. You can also mix relative and absolute references so that, when you move or copy a formula, the row changes but the column does not, or vice versa.
- Preceding the row and/or column designators with a dollar sign (\$) specifies an absolute reference in Excel.

Example	Comment
=A1	Complete relative reference
	The column is absolute; the row is relative
=A\$1	The column is relative; the row is absolute
=\$A\$1	Complete absolute reference

Referencing a range of cells....

- In other worksheets: worksheet!A1:D4
- In other workbook: c:\my documents\[test.xls]Sheet1!A2:A5
- Across several worksheets: sheet1:sheet5!A12