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Importing data using the Microsoft Excel Import Wizard

By Christine Stapleton The Palm Beach Post cstapleton@pbpost.com Edited by Debbie Wolfe Technology training editor St. Petersburg Times dpwolfe@verizon.net

Data, like ice cream, come in many different flavors. Excel is like a kid who will only eat certain flavors. Luckily, Excel likes a lot of different flavors. A flavor – in the world of data – is called a format. In this lesson you'll learn about different formats, how to identify a format, which ones are Excel-friendly and how to get them into Excel.

What flavor/format do you want?

A data file that is already in Excel format will have an extension of .xls (An extension is the combination of letters after the period in a filename). Someone might ask, "What format do you want these data in?" Just explain that you are working in Excel and that you'd like it in .xls format.

Government agencies use many different software programs that store data in their own proprietary formats. However, these programs can also export data in other commonly used formats. Below you'll see some common formats and their extensions. Excel likes these formats and – with the help of the import wizard – you can open these files. Always explain that you are working with Excel and would like the data in Excel format. If that isn't possible, ask for the data in any of these Excel-friendly formats.

.txt Text file

.csv Comma-separated value

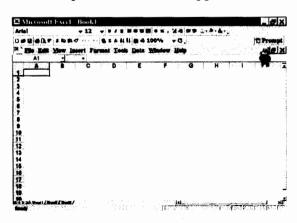
.dbf Database format

.html Hyper-text mark-up language

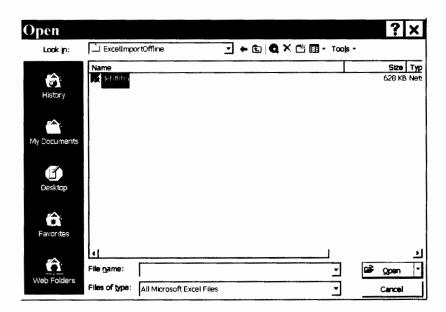
.mdb Microsoft database (Access file)

Let's get started

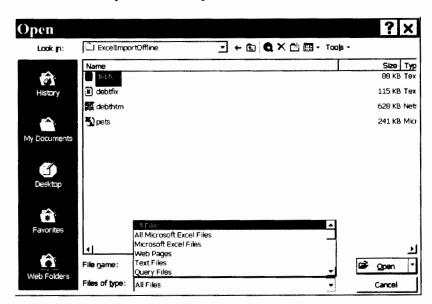
1. Open Excel. If you have an Excel icon on your desktop, double-click the icon. If you don't see an icon, click on the START button in the bottom left corner of the screen, then PROGRAMS, then find Excel. It may be in a Microsoft Office folder. A blank spreadsheet should appear and look like the following.



2. Click File (top left corner of the screen), drop down to **Open**. An "Open" box will appear over the blank spreadsheet.

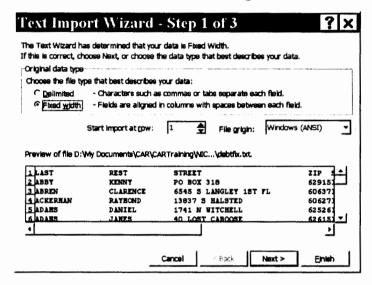


3. In the **Look In** box, navigate to the file you want to open. Do this by clicking the whooper (the little downward pointing arrow thing on the right end of the Look In box). If the file doesn't appear, don't freak! Non-Excel files won't appear unless you change the **Files of Type** to **All Files**. Now you should see your file. Double-click the file you want to open.



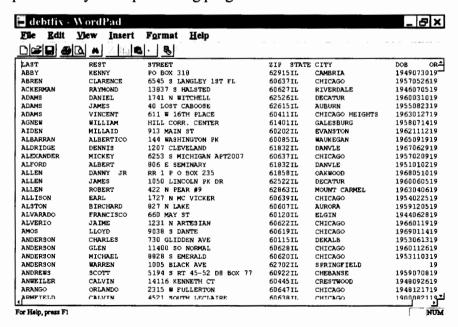
Mr. Wizard's 3-Step Program

The import wizard has three steps. It will walk you through importing the data. Let's start by opening a fixed-width TXT file with Mr. Wizard (please select the file called **debtfix**).



Step 1

Mr. Wizard is intuitive! He's already looked at the data and decided it is **fixed width**. There are two data types – delimited and fixed width. In a **delimited** file, little separators, called **delimiters**, chop the data at appropriate intervals. A **delimiter** tells the program to stop putting data in a particular field, create a new field and dump the data in the new field until you see the next **delimiter**. A comma is a common **delimiter**. A tab can also be a **delimiter**. Let's talk about **fixed width**. In a **fixed width** file a space is used to tell the program to create a new field. Here's what a **fixed width** file would look like if you tried to open it in any word processing program.

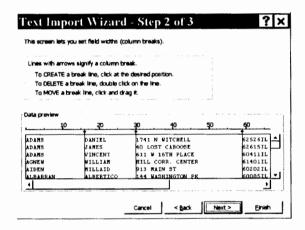


Step 1 - continued

Start import at row: This box allows you to tell the wizard where to begin importing the data. Often, a file will have introductory notes at the top. You don't want to import these as they will confuse the wizard. Start your import on the row that contains the headers or the data. When your data looks good, click **Next**.

Step 2

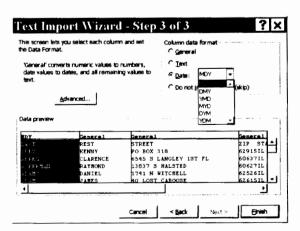
Here you can set the field widths if Mr. Wizard makes a mistake. Just double-click a line to remove it and click where you'd like to add one. Often, a **fixed-width** file will come with instructions, telling you where a field begins and ends. For instance, you can see that the FIRST NAME field here begins at 16 and ends at 30. Pay close attention to these instructions! Make sure you check every field, both vertically and horizontally.



Step 3

This step allows you set the data format. You get four options General, Text, Date and Do Not Import Column (skip). General means numbers are treated as numbers and letters as text; Text is data that you won't be performing math on (words, zip codes, phone numbers and social security numbers). Date, in six styles (MDY= month, day year; DMY= day, month, year...) Go through each field and pick a proper format or clip Do Not Import to skip the field.

Caution! IF <u>any</u> column (field) data begins with a leading zero, you must format it as "Text" so the leading zero is retained. Otherwise, you won't have all your data when you "Finish" the import into Excel! Two common examples: • Zip Codes (i.e. 02109) • ID #s (i.e. SSN) --Deb Wolfe

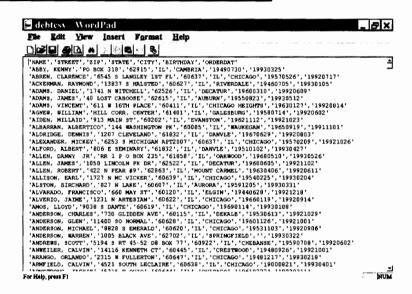


Click Finish!



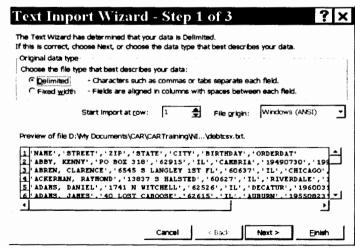
Let's Use the Wizard to Open a .CSV file (Comma Separated Value)

Here's what a .CSV file looks like if you try to open it in a word processing program. Pretty scary!



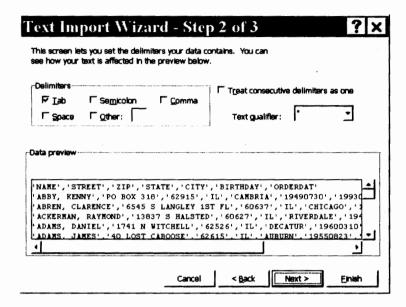
Open Excel, then **File**, then **Open**. Navigate to **debtcsv**. The intuitive Mr. Wizard has decided that this is a **delimited** file. Looks like he's right.

Step One

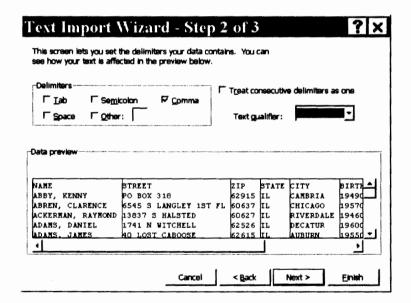


Step two

Click Next. You'll see the "Step 2 of 3" window.



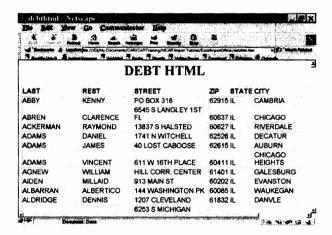
Uh-oh. Mr. Wizard is wrong. This file is **comma-delimited** file, not tab. Unclick the tab box. Click the box next to Comma. Each field also has a **text qualifier** (') so change the Text Qualifier from "to '.



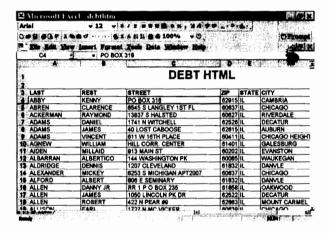
Step Three

Repeat the instructions for formatting text (mentioned on page 4). Click Finish.

Now let's open an HTML file in Excel



Open Excel, then click **File**, then click **Open.** Navigate to your HTML file. Click on it. Voila – it opens instantly in Excel!



SAVE - SAVE - SAVE

Now that you've successfully opened your file in Excel, you must save it in Excel format. Go to File, then Save As. In the "Save As" box, make sure you select Excel.

