

FIT1013 Digital Futures: IT for Business
Week 4: Developing an Excel Application
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On completion of your study this week, you should aim to:

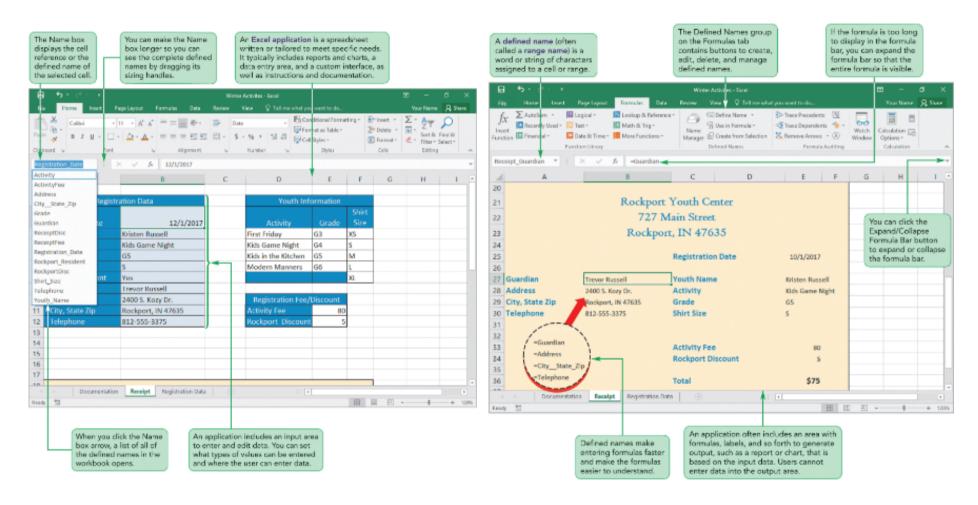
- Create an Excel application
- Use defined names in formulas
- Create validation rules for data entry
- Learn about macro viruses and Excel security features
- Create and run a macro
- Edit a macro using the Visual Basic Editor
- Assign a macro to a keyboard shortcut and a button
- Save and open a workbook in macro-enabled format

Reference: Excel 2016, Module 7





Visual Overview: Excel Application and Defined Names



Reference: Module 7, NP Perspectives Excel 2016

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Planning an Excel Application

- An Excel application is a spreadsheet written or tailored to meet specific needs
- Planning includes designing how the worksheet(s) will be organized; you can:
 - Enter and edit data (setting where and what types of data can be entered)
 - Store data after it has been entered
 - Use formulas to manipulate and perform calculations on data
 - Display outputs, such as reports and charts



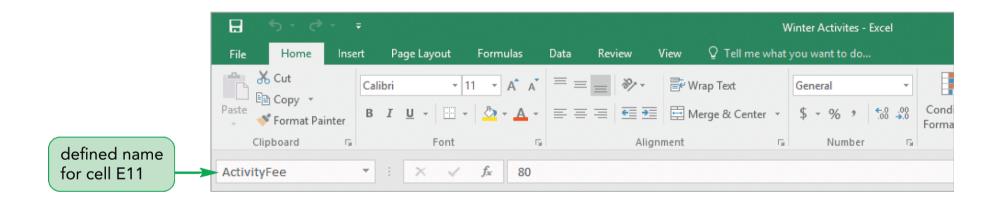
- Cell and range references do not indicate what data is stored in those cells
- You can use a defined name to assign a meaningful, descriptive name to a cell or range
- A defined name enables you to quickly navigate within a workbook to the cell or range with the defined name
- You can use defined names to create more descriptive formulas



- Rules for naming cells or ranges
 - Must begin with a letter or _
 - Can include letters and numbers as well as periods and underscores, but not other symbols or spaces
 - Use an underscore between the words or capitalize the first letter of each word
 - Cannot be a valid cell address, function name, or reserved word
 - Can include as many as 255 characters
 - The name is not case sensitive



- Using the Name Box to Create Defined Names
 - The Name box is a quick way to create a defined name for a selected cell or range





- Selecting Cells and Ranges by Their Defined Names
 - The Name box displays all of the defined names in a workbook
 - Click a name in the Name box list to quickly select the cell or range referenced by that name



- Creating Defined Names by Selection
 - Quickly define names without typing them if the data is organized as a structured range of data with labels in the first or last column, or in the top or bottom row
 - Defined names are based on the row or column labels



Editing and Deleting Defined Names

- The Name Manager dialog box lists all of the names currently defined in the workbook, including Excel table names
- In addition to the name, it identifies the current value for that name as well as the worksheet and cell or range it references
- Use the Name Manager dialog box to create a new name, edit or delete existing names, and filter the list of names



Using Defined Names in Formulas

- Defined names make formulas simpler to enter and understand
- To use a defined name in a formula:
 - Enter the formula as usual
 - As you type a defined name in a formula, the Formula AutoComplete box appears, listing functions and defined names that begin with the letters you typed
 - You can double-click the name you want in the Formula AutoComplete box or press the Tab key
 - See Ex 403



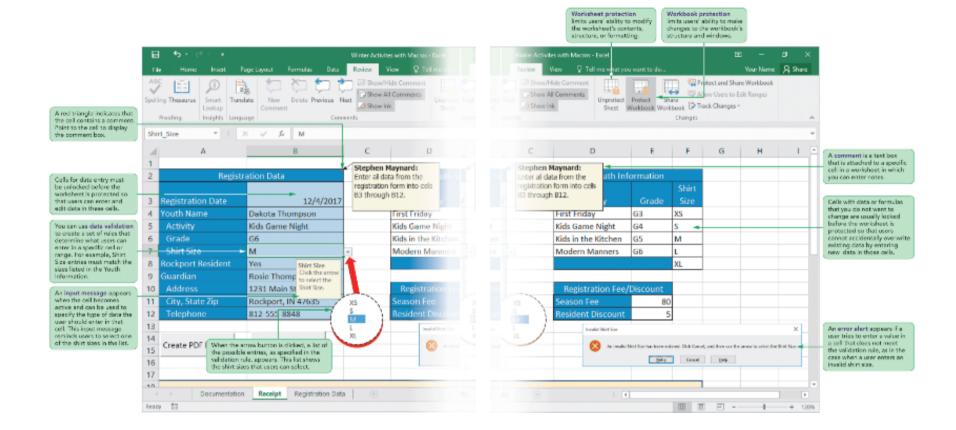
Using Defined Names in Formulas

- Adding Defined Names to Existing Formulas
 - You might name cells after creating formulas in the worksheet or you might not use the names
 - Because defined names are not automatically substituted for the cell addresses in a formula, you can replace cell addresses in existing formulas in the worksheet with their defined names to make the formulas more understandable
 - See Ex 404

– MARS VZ4I0C



Visual Overview: Data Validation and Protection





- To ensure that correct data is entered and stored in a worksheet, you can use data validation
- Each validation rule defines criteria for the data that can be entered and stored in a cell or range
- You can add input and error alert messages for the user to that cell or range
- You specify the validation criteria, the input message, and the error alert for the active cell in the Data Validation dialog box



Specifying Validation Criteria

 When creating a validation rule, you specify the type of data that is allowed as a list or range of acceptable values (called validation criteria)

Туре	Acceptable Values		
Any value	Any number, text, or date; removes any existing data validation		
Whole Number	Integers only; you can specify the range of acceptable integers		
Decimal	Any type of number; you can specify the range of acceptable numbers		
List	Any value in a range or entered in the Data validation dialog box separated by commas		
Date	Dates only; you can specify the range of acceptable dates		
Time	Times only; you can specify the range of acceptable times		
Text Length	Text limited to a specified number of characters		
Custom	Values based on the results of a logical formula		



- Creating an Error Alert Style and Message
 - An error alert determines what happens after a user tries to make an invalid entry in a cell that has a validation rule defined
 - The three error alert styles are:
 - Stop: Prevents the entry from being stored in the cell
 - Warning: Prevents the entry from being stored in the cell unless the user overrides the rejection and decides to continue using the data
 - Information: Accepts the data value entered, but allows the user to choose to cancel the data entry



Creating an Input Message

- One way to reduce the chance of a data-entry error is to display an input message when a user makes the cell active
- An input message provides additional information about the type of data allowed for that cell
- Input messages appear as ScreenTips next to the cell when the cell is selected
- Can add an input message to a cell even if you don't set up a rule to validate the data in that cell



Creating a List Validation Rule

- Use the data validation feature to restrict a cell to accept only entries that are on a list you create
- Create the list of valid entries in the Data Validation dialog box or use a list of valid entries in a single column or row
- Once you create a list validation rule for a cell, a list box with the possible values appears when the user selects the cell



Testing Data Validation Rules

- Test validation rules by entering incorrect values that violate the validation rules
- The only way an error occurs in cells that have a list validation is if an incorrect entry is typed or pasted in the cell
- Entering invalid data will ensure that validation rules work as expected

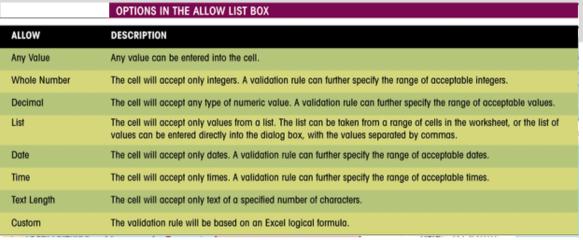


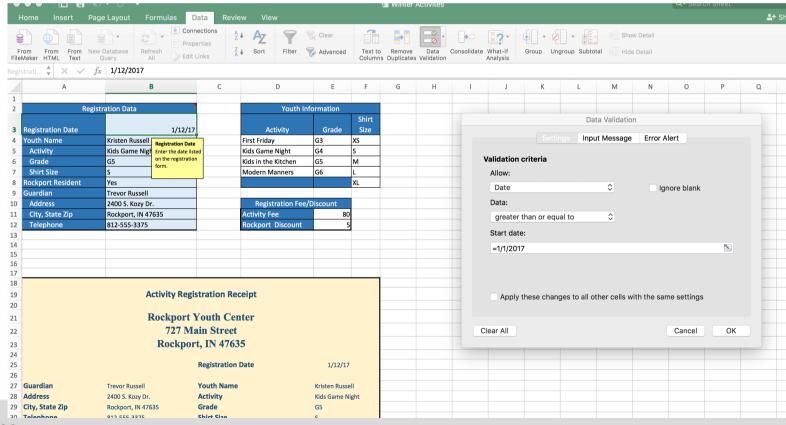
Types of data entry messages available

Icon	Type of Alert	Label on Button	Action If Button Clicked
<u>.</u>	Warning	Continue Yes	value entered in cell; processing continues
		Continue No	value entered in cell; Excel stops, waiting for you to enter another value
		Cancel	value not entered in cell
i	Information	ОК	value entered in cell
		Cancel	value not entered in cell
	Stop	Retry	
		Cancel	



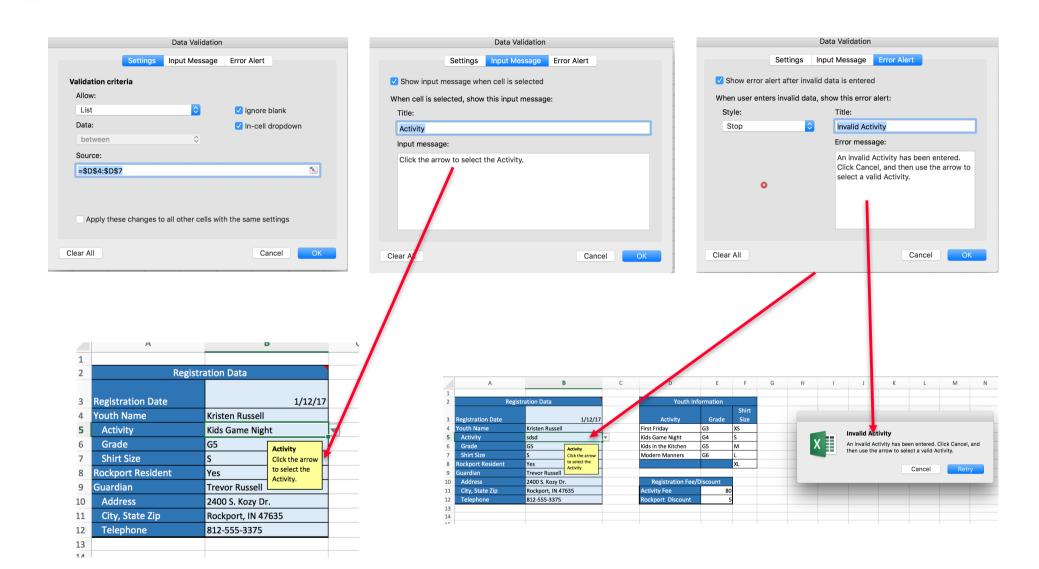
Data Validation







Data Validation





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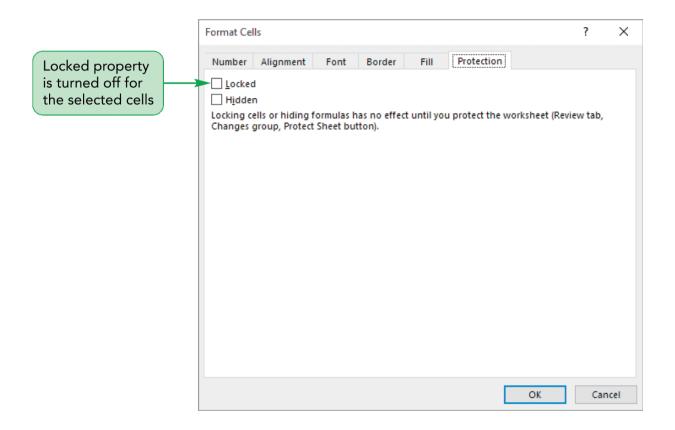
- Another way to minimize data-entry errors is to limit access to certain parts of the workbook
- Worksheet protection prevents users from changing cell contents, such as editing formulas in a worksheet
- Workbook protection also prevents users from changing the workbook's organization, such as inserting or deleting worksheets in the workbook
- You can keep users from viewing the formulas used in the workbook



Locking and Unlocking Cells

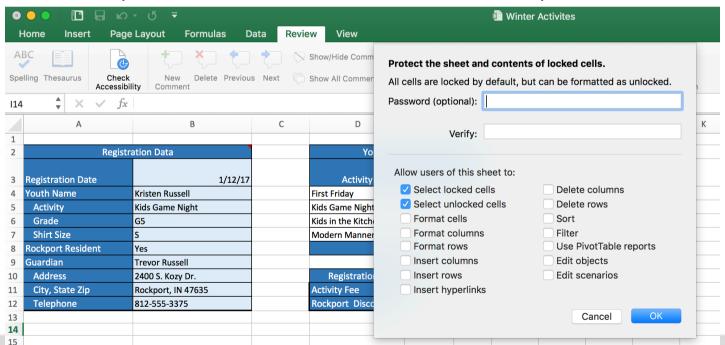
- Every cell in a workbook has a locked property that determines whether changes can be made to that cell
- The locked property has no impact as long as the worksheet is unprotected
- After you protect a worksheet, the locked property controls whether the cell can be edited
- Unlock a cell by turning off the locked property
- By default, the locked property is turned on for each cell, and worksheet protection is turned off





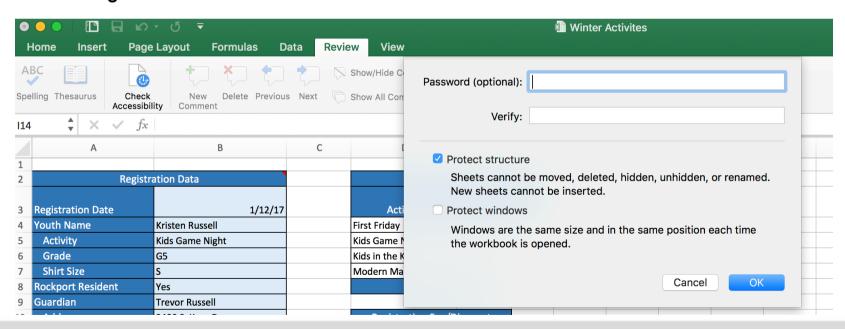


- Protecting a Worksheet
 - When you set up worksheet protection, you specify which actions are still available to users in the protected worksheet
 - You can limit the user to selecting only unlocked cells, or allow the user to select any cell in the worksheet; these choices remain active as long as the worksheet is protected
 - A protected worksheet can always be unprotected
 - You can add a password that must be entered to turn off the protection





- Protecting a Workbook
 - Worksheet protection applies only to the contents of a worksheet, not to the worksheet itself
 - To keep a worksheet from being modified, you need to protect the workbook
 - You can protect both the structure and the windows of a workbook
 - Protecting the structure prevents users from renaming, deleting, hiding, or inserting worksheets



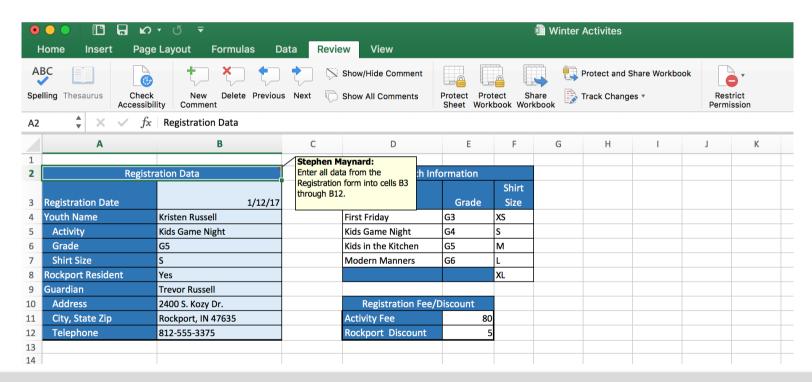


- Unprotecting a Worksheet and a Workbook
 - You can turn off worksheet protection at any time
 - You must unprotect a worksheet to edit its contents
 - You can unprotect the workbook
 - If you need to insert a new worksheet or rename an existing worksheet, you can unprotect the protected workbook, make the changes to the structure, and then reapply workbook protection



Inserting Comments

- Comments are often used in workbooks to:
 - Explain the contents of a particular cell, such as a complex formula
 - Provide instructions to users
 - Share ideas and notes from several users collaborating on a project
- If you collaborate on a workbook, the top of the comment boxes would show the name of each user who
 created that comment
- A small red triangle appears in the upper-right corner of a cell with a comment
- The comment box appears when you point to a cell with a comment





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Tutorial Activities

- Learn about macro viruses and Excel security features
- Create and run a macro
- Edit a macro using the Visual Basic Editor
- Assign a macro to a keyboard shortcut and a button
- Save and open a workbook in macro-enabled format



Summary

- Excel application
- Defined names in formulas
- Validation rules for data entry
- Excel security features
- Excel Macros
- Homework
 - Go through Excel Tutorial 7
 - Attempt Quiz
- Next week
- Fundamentals of Programming Excel VBA

