# Excel Module 1

**Getting Started with Excel 2016** 









- Understand spreadsheet software
- Identify Excel 2016 window components
- Understand formulas
- Enter labels and values and use the AutoSum button
- Edit cell entries
- Enter and edit a simple formula
- Switch worksheet views
- Choose print options





# Understand Spreadsheet Software (Slide 1 of 4)

- Microsoft Excel is an electronic spreadsheet program
  - An electronic spreadsheet program allows you to perform numeric calculations
  - The spreadsheet is called a worksheet
    - Individual worksheets are stored in a workbook which is the Excel file





# Understand Spreadsheet Software (Slide 2 of 4)

#### Business tasks you can accomplish

you can use spreadsheets to	by
Perform calculations	Adding formulas and functions to worksheet data; for example, adding a list of sales results or calculating a car payment
Represent values graphically	Creating charts based on worksheet data; for example, creating a chart that displays expenses
Generate reports	Creating workbooks that combine information from multiple worksheets, such as summarized sales information from multiple stores
Organize data	Sorting data in ascending or descending order; for example, alphabetizing a list of products or customer names, or prioritizing orders by date
Analyze data	Creating data summaries and short lists using PivotTables or AutoFilters; for example, making a list of the top 10 customers based on spending habits
Create what-if data scenarios	Using variable values to investigate and sample different outcomes, such as changing the interest rate or payment schedule on a loan





# Understand Spreadsheet Software (Slide 3 of 4)

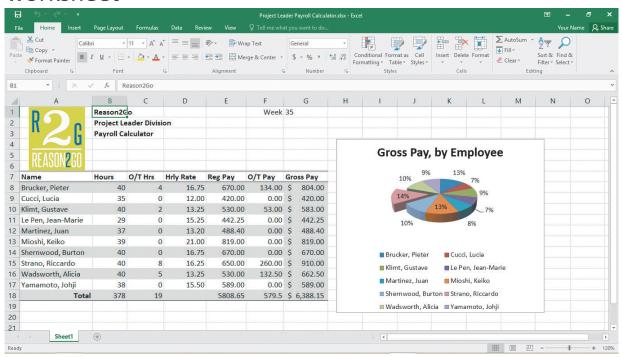
- Advantages of using Excel
  - Enter data quickly and accurately
  - Recalculate data easily
  - Perform what-if analysis
  - Change the appearance of information
  - Create charts
  - Share information
  - Build on previous work





### Understand Spreadsheet Software (Slide 4 of 4)

#### **Excel worksheet**







## Identify Excel 2016 Windows Components (Slide 1 of 3)

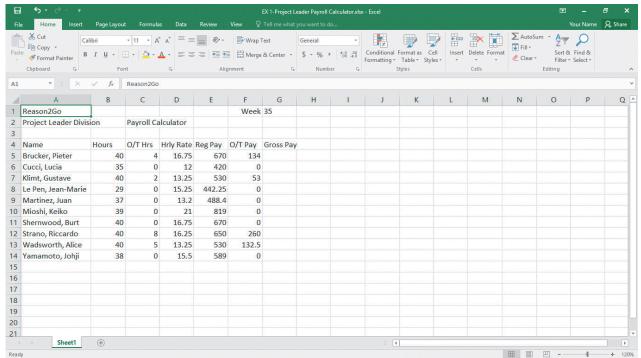
- A cell is the intersection of a column and a row
- Each cell has its own unique location called a cell address
- The cell in which you are working is called the active cell
- The Name box displays the active cell address
- The formula bar allows you to enter or edit data
- Sheet tabs let you switch from sheet to sheet in a workbook
- The status bar provides a brief description of the active command or task in progress
- The mode indicator provides additional information about certain tasks





# Identify Excel 2016 Windows Components (Slide 2 of 3)

#### Open workbook

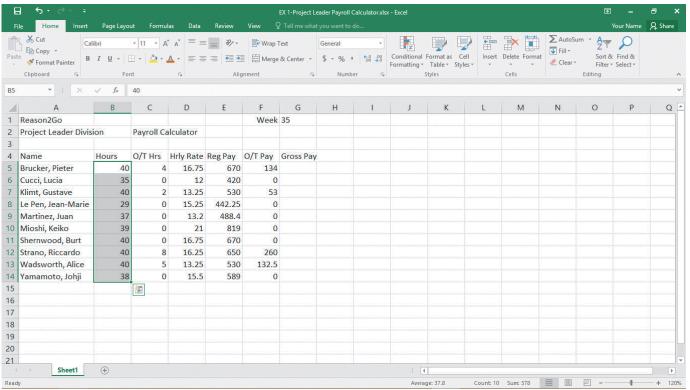






#### Identify Excel 2016 Windows Components (Slide 3 of 3)

#### A range is a selection of two or more cells





- Formulas are equations in a worksheet
- When creating calculations in Excel, it is important to:
  - Know where the formulas should be
  - Know exactly what cells and arithmetic operations are needed
  - Create formulas with care
  - Use cell references rather than values
  - Determine what calculations will be needed



#### Excel arithmetic operators

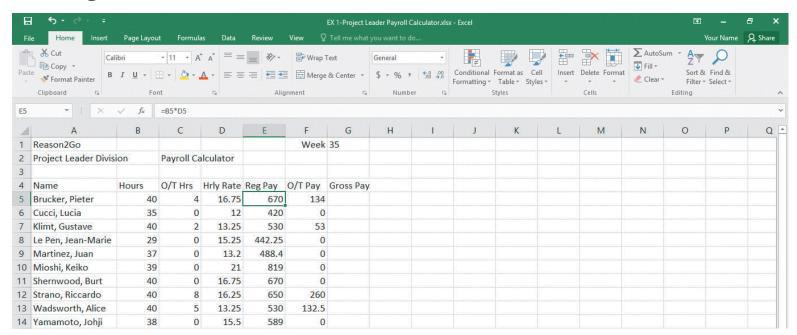
operator	purpose	example
+	Addition	=A5+A7
-	Subtraction or negation	=A5-10
*	Multiplication	=A5*A7
/	Division	=A5/A7
%	Percent	=35%
^ (caret)	Exponent	$=6^2$ (same as $6^2$ )





#### Understand Formulas (Slide 3 of 3)

#### Viewing a formula







# Enter Labels and Values and Use the AutoSum Button (Slide 1 of 2)

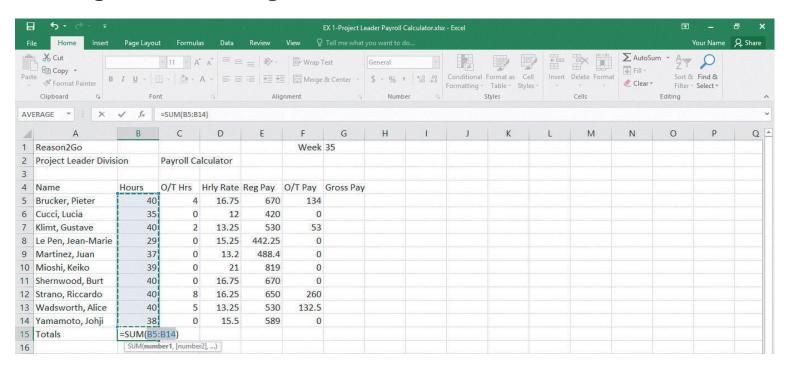
- Labels contain text and numerical information not used in calculations
- Values are numbers, formulas, and functions that can be used in calculations
- A function is a built-in formula
  - A function includes arguments, the information necessary for the calculation
- Clicking the Sum button sums the adjacent range above or to the left, though
  you can adjust the range
- The fill handle fills cells based on the first number sequence in the range





# Enter Labels and Values and Use the AutoSum Button (Slide 2 of 2)

#### Creating a formula using the AutoSum button





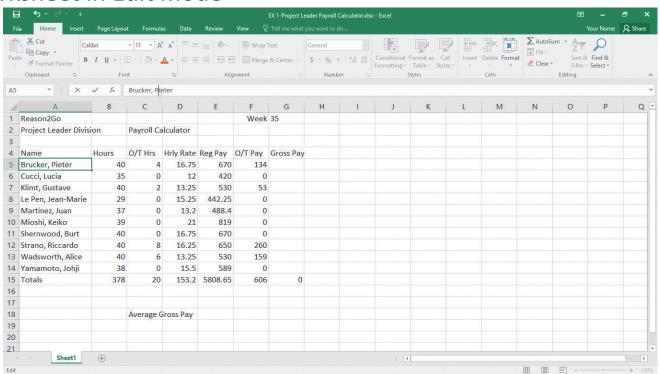
- You can change, or edit, the contents of an active cell at any time
- To edit the contents of the active cell:
  - Double-click the cell, or
  - Click in the formula bar, or
  - Just start typing
- Excel switches to Edit mode when you are making cell entries





#### Edit Cell Entries (Slide 2 of 3)

#### Worksheet in Edit mode





#### Common pointers in Excel

name	pointer	use to	visible over the
Normal	O	Select a cell or range; indicates Ready mode	Active worksheet
Fill handle	+	Copy cell contents to adjacent cells	Lower right corner of the active cell or range
I-beam	Ι	Edit cell contents in active cell or formula bar	Active cell in Edit mode or over the formula bar
Move	<b>+</b> ‡\$	Change the location of the selected cell(s)	Perimeter of the active cell(s)
Сору	<b>ķ</b> †	Create a duplicate of the selected cell(s)	Perimeter of the active cell(s) when [Ctrl] is pressed
Column resize	+	Change the width of a column	Border between column heading indicators



#### Enter and Edit a Simple Formula (Slide 1 of 2)

- Formulas start with the equal sign (=), also called the formula prefix
- Calculation operators in formulas indicate what type of calculation you want to perform
- Arithmetic operators perform mathematical calculations
  - Examples of arithmetic operators are
    + \* / % ^
- Comparison operators compare values for the purpose of true/false results
  - Examples of comparison operators are= > < >= <= <>





### Enter and Edit a Simple Formula (Slide 2 of 2)

- **Text concatenation operators** join strings of text in different cells
  - An example of a text concatenation operator is &
- Reference operators enable you to use ranges in calculations
  - Examples of reference operators are
    - : , (space)





# Switch Worksheet Views (Slide 1 of 3)

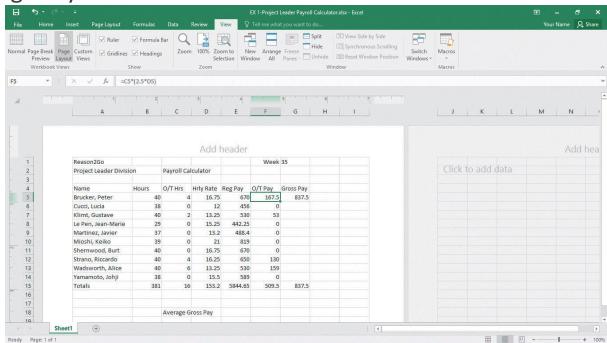
- You can change your view of the worksheet window by using either:
  - View tab on the Ribbon
  - View buttons on the status bar
- Normal view shows the worksheet without headers and footers or tools such as rulers and a page number indicator
- Page Layout View provides a more accurate view of how a worksheet will look when printed
  - It shows page margins, headers and footers, rulers, etc.
- Page Break Preview displays a reduced view of each page of the worksheet, along with page break indicators





### Switch Worksheet Views (Slide 2 of 3)

#### Page Layout view

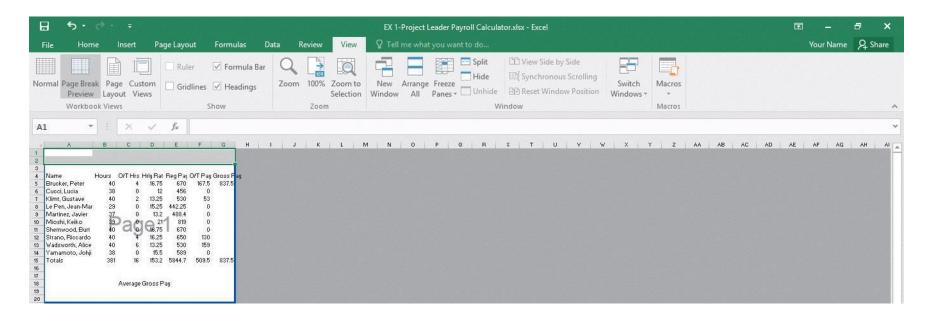






#### Switch Worksheet Views (Slide 3 of 3)

#### Page Break Preview





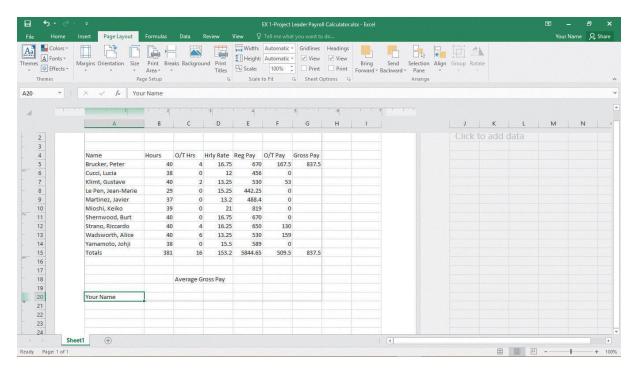
- You can see how a worksheet would look when printed using:
  - Page Layout tab
    - The dotted line indicates the **print are**a, the area to be printed
  - Print Preview
    - Click File on the Ribbon then click Print in Backstage view
- Page Layout tab
  - Page Setup group (Print orientation: landscape or portrait
  - Scale to Fit group
  - Sheet Options group
  - Printing in Backstage view lets you choose the number of copies, the printer, and so on





# Choose Print Options (Slide 2 of 3)

#### Worksheet with Portrait orientation







# Choose Print Options (Slide 2 of 3)

#### Worksheet in Backstage view

