Introduction to Excel Basics

A GUIDE TO MASTERING EXCEL FUNCTIONS AND FEATURES

• Introduction to Excel

What is Excel?

- **Spreadsheet Software**: Excel is a powerful spreadsheet program developed by Microsoft, widely used for data management, analysis, and visualization.
- **Core Functions**: It allows users to organize, format, and calculate data with formulas, and create complex models with pivot tables and charts.

Key Features:

- Data Organization: Use rows and columns to systematically arrange data.
- Formulas and Functions: Automate calculations with built-in functions like SUM, AVERAGE, and VLOOKUP.
- . Data Visualization: Create charts and graphs to visualize data trends.
- Data Analysis: Use tools like PivotTables, Conditional Formatting, and What-If Analysis for deeper insights.

Why Learn Excel?

- Industry Standard: Excel is used across various industries, from finance and accounting to marketing and data science.
- Productivity Tool: Helps streamline workflows, making data management and analysis more efficient.
- Versatility: Applicable in countless scenarios, from budgeting and reporting to project management and inventory tracking.
- · Career Advancement: Mastering Excel can enhance your job prospects and is often a key skill in many professions.

• BASIC EXCEL FUNCTIONS

SUM Function

- **Purpose**: Adds together a range of cells.
- **Syntax**: =SUM(number1, [number2], ...)
- **Example**: =SUM(A1:A10)
- Adds all the numbers in cells A1 through A10.
- **Demo Idea:** Show how to use the SUM function to add a column of numbers.

AVERAGE Function

- Purpose: Calculates the average (mean) of a range of numbers.
- . Syntax: =AVERAGE(number1, [number2], ...)
- Example: =AVERAGE(B1:B10)
- Finds the average value of the numbers in cells B1 through B10.
- Demo Idea: Calculate the average of a set of test scores or sales figures.

COUNT Function

- Purpose: Counts the number of cells that contain numbers within a range.
- . Syntax: =COUNT(value1, [value2], ...)
- Example: =COUNT(C1:C10)
- Counts how many cells in the range C1 to C10 contain numbers.
- Demo Idea: Use COUNT to count the number of transactions or entries in a list.

> MIN and MAX Functions

- Purpose: Finds the smallest (MIN) or largest (MAX) value in a range of numbers.
- Syntax:
- =MIN(number1, [number2], ...)
- =MAX(number1, [number2], ...)
- Example:
- =MIN(D1:D10) finds the smallest number in the range D1 to D10.
- =MAX(D1:D10) finds the largest number in the range D1 to D10.
- **Demo Idea:** Identify the lowest and highest sales numbers in a dataset.

> CONCATENATE (or CONCAT) Function

- Purpose: Combines text from multiple cells into one.
- **Syntax:** =CONCATENATE(text1, [text2], ...) or =CONCAT(text1, [text2], ...)
- **Example:** =CONCATENATE(A2, " ", B2)
- Combines the text in cells A2 and B2, with a space in between.
- **Demo Idea:** Merge first and last names into a single cell.

• CELL FORMATTING

Formatting Cells:

- Changing cell appearance (font, color, borders).
- **Text Alignment:** Align text left, right, or center.
- **Number Formats:** Currency, percentage, date formats.

Conditional Formatting:

- Highlight cells based on specific criteria.
- Example: Highlight cells greater than a certain value.

• Intermediate Features

Sorting and Filtering:

- Sort data alphabetically, numerically, or by custom lists.
- Filter data to show only what's relevant.

Charts and Graphs:

- Visualize data using various chart types (bar, line, pie).
- Demo: Create a chart from a dataset.

Data Validation:

- Restrict the type of data entered into a cell.
- Example: Set a list of options for a dropdown menu.

• PAGE LAYOUT

What is Page Layout?

- The Page Layout feature in Excel allows you to control how your spreadsheet appears when printed.
- It helps in adjusting margins, orientation, size, and more to ensure your data is presented neatly.

Importance

- Essential for creating professional-looking reports and documents.
- Ensures that data is organized and easy to read on physical copies.

• EXCEL SHORTCUTS

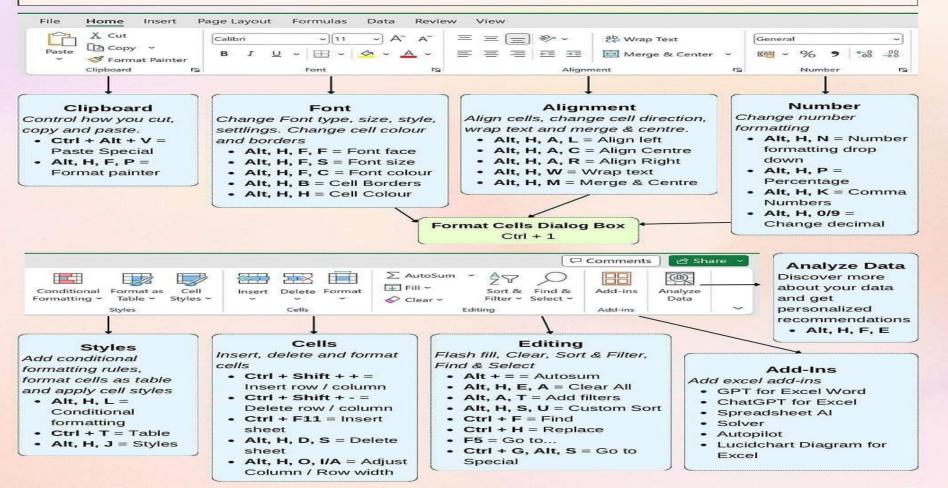
Why Use Shortcuts?

- Increase productivity by minimizing the use of the mouse.
- Streamline tasks and navigate Excel more efficiently.

> Importance:

• Essential for power users and those working with large datasets.

Home tab in Excel



SHORTCUTS

Moving Around:

- **Arrow Keys**: Move one cell in any direction.
- **Ctrl + Arrow Keys**: Jump to the edge of the data region.
- **Ctrl + Windows**: Go to the beginning (A1).
- Ctrl + End: Go to the last cell with data.

> Selecting Data:

- Shift + Arrow Keys: Select one cell in any direction.
- Ctrl + Shift + Arrow Keys: Select to the edge of the data region.

Basic Editing:

- F2: Edit the active cell.
- Ctrl + Z: Undo the last action.
- Ctrl + Y: Redo the last undone action.
- Ctrl + C: Copy selected data.
- Ctrl +X: Cut selected data.
- Ctrl +V: Paste copied/cut data.

Quick Entry:

- Enter: Move down one cell after entry.
- Tab: Move to the next cell to the right.
- Ctrl + Enter: Fill selected cells with the current entry.

Formatting Cells:

- Ctrl + B: Bold text.
- **Ctrl + I**: Italicize text.
- Ctrl + U: Underline text.
- **Ctrl + 1**: Open the Format Cells dialog.
- Alt + Enter: Insert a line break within a cell.

AutoFit Columns/Rows:

- Alt + H + O + I: AutoFit column width.
- Alt + H + O + A: AutoFit row height.

Working with Cells and Ranges:

- Ctrl +Space: Select entire column.
- Shift + Space: Select entire row.
- Ctrl + Shift + +: Insert new cells/rows/columns.
- Ctrl +-: Delete selected cells/rows/columns.

Sorting and Filtering:

- Ctrl + Shift + L: Toggle filters on/off.
- Alt +A + S + S: Sort data in ascending order.
- Alt +A + S + D: Sort data in descending order.

Quick Formulas:

- =: Start a formula.
- Alt + =: AutoSum selected cells.
- **Ctrl +** `: Show all formulas in the worksheet.
- F4: Repeat the last action or lock a cell reference in a formula.

Navigating Formulas:

- Ctrl + [: Jump to the cell referenced in the formula.
- Ctrl + Shift + Enter: Enter an array formula.

File Management:

- Ctrl + N: Create a new workbook.
- Ctrl +O: Open an existing workbook.
- Ctrl +S: Save the current workbook.
- F12: Save As.
- Switching and Closing:
- Ctrl + Tab: Switch between open workbooks.
- Ctrl + W: Close the current workbook.



Ribbon

display

Format

Esc

Show Formulas

Page Up

previous

worksheet

Go to next

workbook

Caps Lock

Toggle

Value

Goto

Tab

instead of Values

Excel CTRL Shortcuts



Hold down the Ctrl key and tap these keys Inserts macro worksheet FIII ' F2 F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 F10 F12 4.0 Macro File Open Print Name Restore Close Move Resize Minimize Maximize Preview Toggle objects display Toggle toolbar display Toggle outline symbols Format Cells dialog 8 . 2 7 PrtSc 3 4 5 9 0 Hide Hide Bold Italic Outline Objects Toolbars Underline Strikethrough Select the first visible Select the last used Delete row/ Insert row/ cell in the sheet cell in the sheet column column Page Down End Home Insert Del Goto First Last Delete to next Copy Delete Insert end of line cell cell worksheet Automate data entry Redo Displays Quick Analysis options based on patterns action W R Fill Flash Create Select direct dependents Select direct precedents Close Fill Right table Redo Analysis Copy Formula from Cell Above Opens Insert dialog box Current Time workbook Enter Current Copy Italic Open Print Underline Time Formula Copies the cell above to the current cell(s) Quickly navigate to a cell/range Splits lines to Same as CTRL Save the Search and workbook replace data columns Fill Text to Save Down Find Go to Table Replace Column Hyperlink Copy formula Paste content Apply or Create new Indent a Insert current selection. remove bold from cell above from clipboard workbook paragraph date C в



Ctrl	Alt	v	Paste Special dialog	Ctrl	Alt	F9	Recalculates workbook	Ctrl	Shift	F	Opens Format Cells	Ctrl	Shift	L	Toggles autofilter
Ctrl	Shift	0	Selects comment cells	Ctrl	Shift	U	Toggles formula bar	Ctrl	Shift		Format plain text	Ctrl	Shift	Enter	Array formula input
Ctrl	Shift	F3	Creates names from labels	Ctrl	Shift	F6	Previous workbook window	Ctrl	Shift	F12	Prints Excel	Ctrl	Shift	Space	Selects entire worksheet

Select the entire column

THANK YOU!