

# Microsoft Excel 2003

Manual - Foundation Level



SAMPLE

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## Installing the Sample Files

- Use Windows Explorer to create a folder called **Excel 2003 Foundation Samples**, in the **My Documents** folder.
- If you are installing the sample files from the CD-ROM, place the CD-ROM in the CD drive and copy the files from the **excel\_2003\_foundation\_eur\exercise\_files** to the **My Documents\Excel 2003 Foundation Samples** folder.
- If these files have been copied to your network server, then ask your trainer/supervisor for more information about how to copy these files to your PC's hard disk.
- **Notes for tutors:**  
The above instructions are for Windows that has not been set-up for a multi-user environment (with individual profiles). The instructions above may require modification within a Windows multi-user environment. Where possible pre-install the relevant work files prior to use by students/delegates.

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## Introduction to Microsoft Excel 2003

**When you have completed this learning module you will have seen how to:**

- Use Excel as a Spreadsheet
- Use Excel as a Database
- Analyse Data
- Work with the Excel window
- Use the formula Bar
- Use the Task Pane
- Use the Getting Started Pane
- Use the Microsoft Excel Help Pane
- Use the Search Results Pane
- Use the Clip Art Pane
- Use the Research Pane
- Use the Clipboard Pane
- Use the New Workbook Pane
- Use the Status Bar
- Exit Excel 2002
- Use toolbars
- Show a toolbar
- Hide a toolbar
- Move a toolbar
- Use the Standard toolbar
- Use the Formatting toolbar
- Understand the Microsoft Office Assistant
- Use Tips of the Day
- Display the Office Assistant
- Display Tips
- Hide the Office Assistant
- Customize the Office Assistant

### What is Excel?

#### Microsoft Excel 2003

- **Excel 2003** is the spreadsheet and data analysis program in Office 2003. It combines incredible power with ease of use, giving both professionals and occasional users the features they need. Excel 2003 is designed in such a way that you can use it as a basic spreadsheet program, and learn more advanced skills as you need to.

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## Using Excel as a Spreadsheet

- A basic spreadsheet is comprised of a table of values, some of which are calculated by formulas and functions. Excel 2003 can check your formulas and help you define functions using wizards.
- With a computer-based spreadsheet, you can change a particular data value in the spreadsheet and all the values that are affected by the change are re-calculated. To take full advantage of this feature, you should use formulas and functions instead of numbers where possible.

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## Using Excel as a Database

- You can quickly build and organize a database using Excel 2003. A **database** is a collection of data that can be organized so that it is easily accessible. For databases that are larger and more complex, you should use Microsoft Access, which is also part of Office 2003.

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## Analysing Data

- Excel 2003 has utilities that you can use to **analysis data**. You can find answers to “what if” type questions, compare results of different scenarios, or find the best solution to complex problems.

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## Microsoft Web Site

- The **Microsoft Office** web site provides Excel users with support, downloads, newsgroups, and product documentation. You can visit their web site at <http://www.microsoft.com/office/excel/>

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## Excel File Types

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### Spreadsheet files

- By default, Excel will save your Spreadsheet file with the **.xls** extension. The Spreadsheet file contains the **Workbook** and the **Worksheets** within the Workbook.

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### Online Publishing files

- You can save all or part of your Workbook for online viewing. Excel 2003 allows you to save the workbook as individual web pages with the **.htm** or **.html** file extension.
- Alternatively, you can save the entire workbook as a web archive that encapsulates the text and graphics in a single file. This file format uses the **.mht** or **.mhtml** extension.

**Note:** HTML files can be viewed by all web browsers; MHTML files are supported only by Internet Explorer version 4.0 or later.

## XML files

- With Excel, you can also publish your Workbook in **Extensible Markup Language** (XML). XML allows you the flexibility of defining your own custom tags. While HTML focuses on the formatting and look of the text, XML focuses on defining the characteristics of the text. (For example, you may have a text string called Phone Number.) The look of XML data comes from a separate style sheet.

## Template files

- You can re-use a customized Spreadsheet by saving it as a **Template**. Templates can contain text, formulas, formatting, styles, macros, and custom toolbars. Templates are especially useful for forms. This file format uses the extension **.xlt**.

## Excel Environment

### Working with the Excel window

- The Excel window can be divided into five distinct areas:

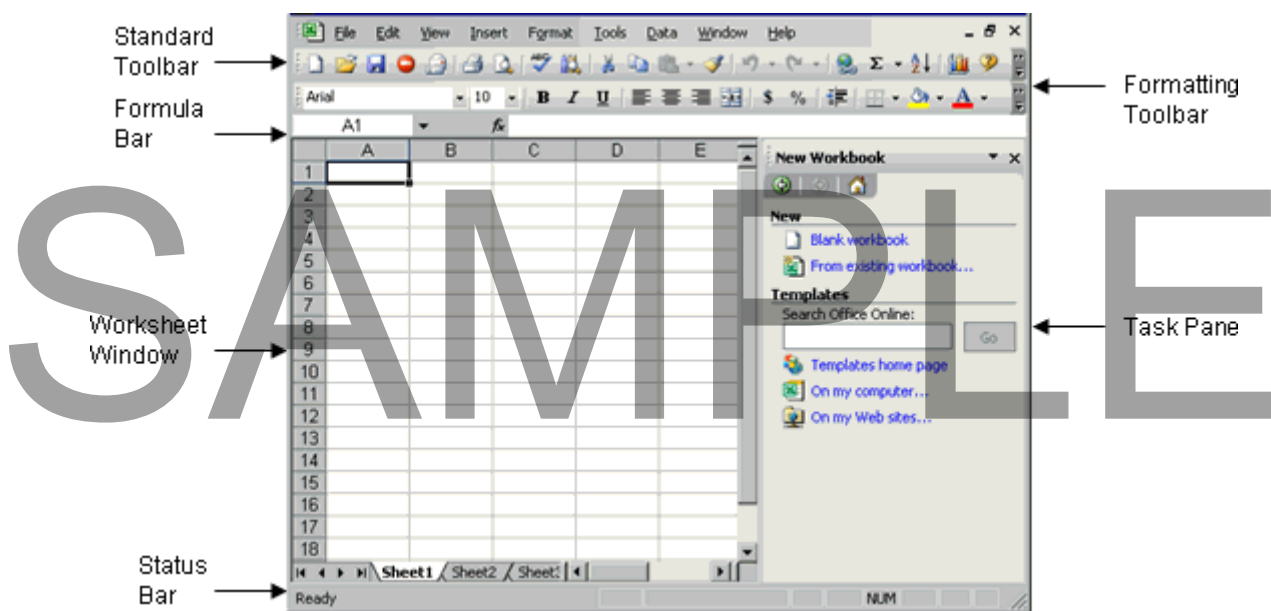
**Toolbars** are located at the top under the Main Menu bar.

**Formula Bar** is located under the toolbars.

The current **Worksheet** is the main area of the window.

**Task Pane** is the panel to the right of the Worksheet.

**Status Bar** is located at the bottom of the window.



- You can put your mouse over a button or area to see the Tool Tip description of that button or area.

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### Using the Formula Bar

- The **Formula Bar** displays contents (data or formula) of the highlighted cell. To the left of the Formula Bar is the **Name Box**; it displays the cell Name of the highlighted cell.

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### To show the Formula Bar

- From the main menu, choose **View > Formula Bar** (you will see a check mark beside it when the Formula Bar is visible).

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### To hide the Formula Bar

- From the main menu, choose **View > Formula Bar** (you will not see a check mark beside it when the Formula Bar is hidden).

---

### Using the Task Pane

- The **Task Pane** lists some of the most common tasks you may want to accomplish in Excel. The tasks are descriptive to help you quickly locate the task you want. To perform the task, simply click on the task description.
- Excel 2003 has several new and enhanced task panes that will further assist you in quickly completing common tasks. The following section will describe some of the new task panes that are useful for new Excel users. We will also take a glance at the task panes that have already appeared in previous incarnations of Excel.

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### To display the Task Pane

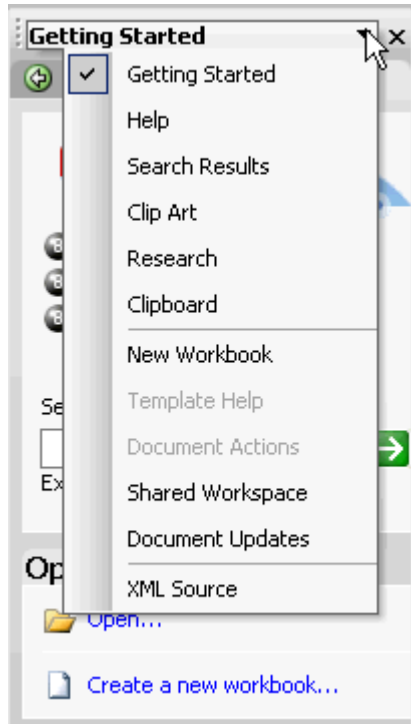
- From the main menu, choose **View > Task Pane** (you will see a check mark beside it when the Task Pane is visible).

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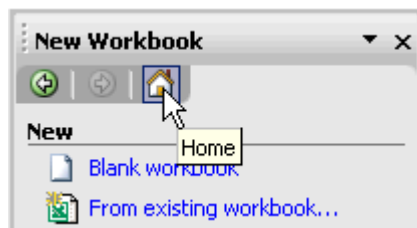
### To switch to other Task Panes

- Click on the **Other Task** pane down arrow and select another Task Pane from the menu (the **Getting Started** pane is the default active pane):

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**OR** click on the green arrow buttons (located under the task pane title bar) to return to the previous task pane, or to move on to the next one. Clicking on the home button will return you to the **Getting Started** pane:

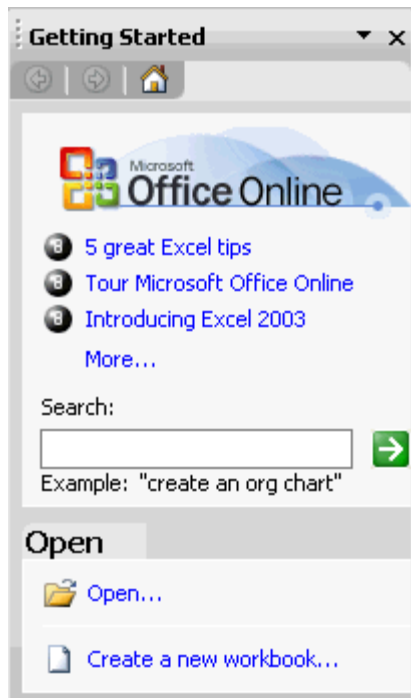


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### Using the Getting Started Pane

- You can use the new **Getting Started** pane to search for templates, pictures, etc. on the Microsoft Office website. Simply click on the blue links to look for information that interests you, or else type a key word/phrase into the **Search** field and click on the green arrow next to the box:

SAMPLE

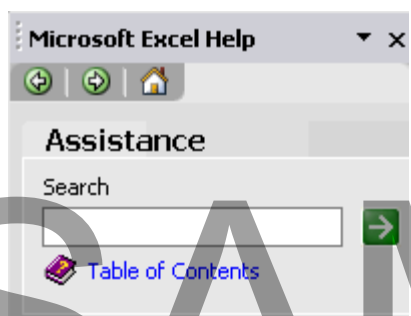


- You can also use the **Getting Started** pane to create a new workbook or open an existing one. To do so, click on the appropriate blue link under **Open**.

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### Using the Microsoft Excel Help Pane

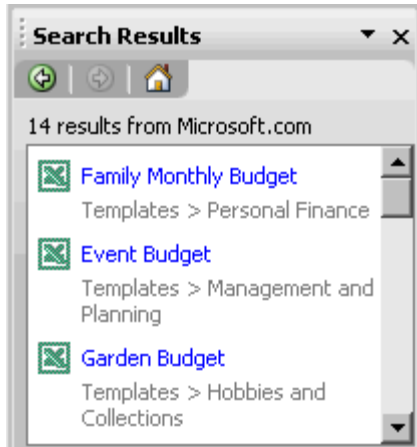
- The new **Microsoft Excel Help** pane provides comprehensive online assistance for users. You either can type a query into the **Search** field, or browse through the **Help** table of contents by clicking on the blue link:



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### Using the Search Results Pane

- The new **Search Results** pane automatically appears anytime you perform a search on the Microsoft Office website, showing any number of potential matches. The example below illustrates the search results for a query about “budgets”:



- You can also perform additional searches by typing queries into the **Search** box at the bottom of the pane.

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### **Using the Clip Art Pane**

- From the enhanced **Clip Art** pane, you can search for clip art in your collection or access clips on the worldwide web.

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### **Searching for a Clip Art**

- Enter the text to search for in the **Search for** textbox and click **Go**.

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### **Customising the search**

- Select a specific collection from the **Search in** drop-down menu and/or select a media type from the **Results should be** drop-down menu.

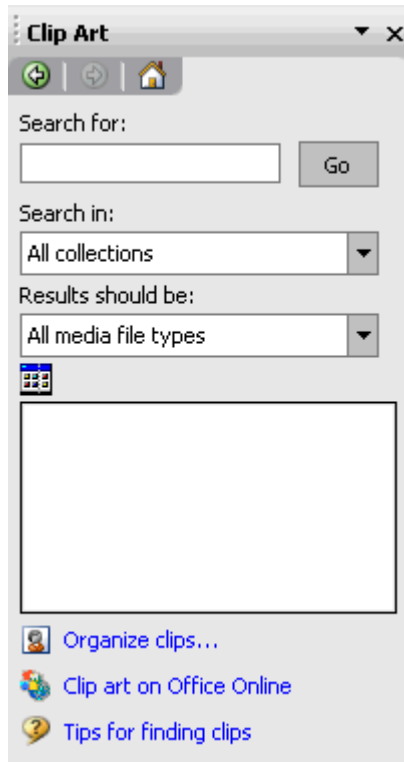
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### **Searching using Organize Clips**

- Click on the blue **Organize Clips** link and browse the collections in order to locate the clip you want:

**Note:** When you first use the **Clip Art** pane, you will be prompted to add clips to your collection automatically. This will search your computer for media clips and organize the clips into folders in the **My Collections** folder:

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### Using the Research Pane

- From the new **Research** pane, you can perform an online search within a selection of reference books, websites, and business and financial sites. This allows you perform comprehensive searches without interrupting your work in Excel.

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#### To perform a search

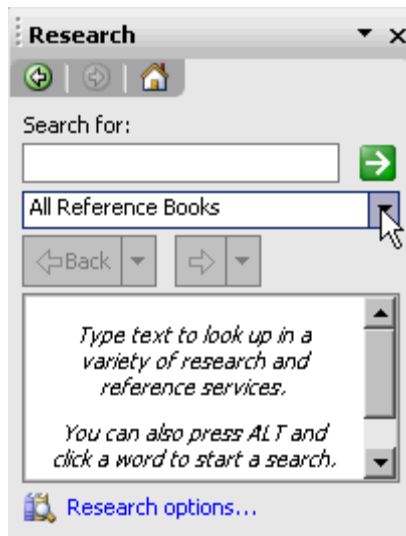
- From the **Research** pane, enter your query in the **Search for** field and click on the green search arrow button.

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#### To refine a search

- From the **Research** pane, select a location/information type from the “search in” drop-down menu:

SAMPLE



You can expand your search by clicking on the blue **Research options** link at the bottom of the pane.

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### Using the Clipboard Pane

- The **Clipboard** pane allows you to view and paste the different items in your Office Clipboard. You can hold up to 24 items from different Office 2003 applications in your Office Clipboard.

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#### To paste an item

- Locate the item you want to paste and click on it.

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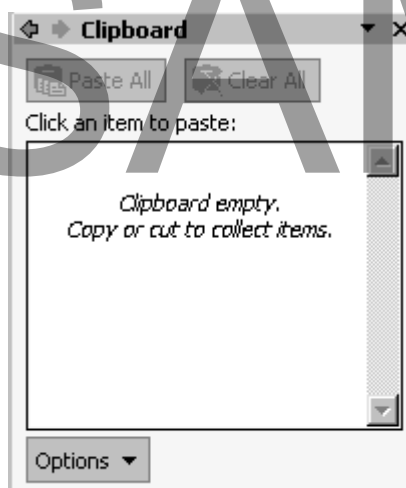
#### To paste all the items

- Click on the **Paste All** button at the top of the pane.

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#### To clear the Clipboard

- Click on the **Clear All** button at the top of the pane:



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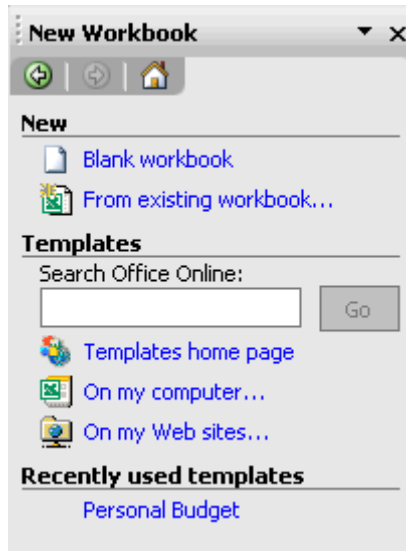
## Using the New Workbook Pane

- You can use the **New Workbook** pane to open an existing Workbook or create a new Workbook.

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### To perform a task

- Locate the task you want and click on the **blue link**:



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## Using the Status Bar

- The **Status Bar** displays the status of the current operation and the mode of the keyboard (Caps Lock and Num Lock).

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### To show the Status Bar

- From the main menu, choose **View > Status Bar** (you will see a check mark beside it when the Status Bar is visible).

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### To hide the Status bar

- From the main menu, choose **View > Status Bar** (you will not see a check mark beside it when the Status bar is hidden).

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## Exiting Excel 2003

- From the main menu, choose **File > Exit**

**OR** press the **Alt + F4** key combination

**Note:** You will be prompted to save your workbooks if there are unsaved changes.

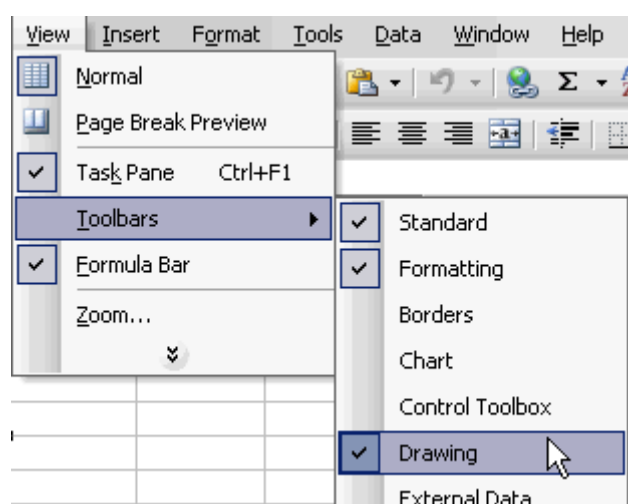
## Toolbars

### Using Toolbars

- Excel has 20 **toolbars**. By default, the **Standard** and **Formatting** toolbars will be displayed. Most of the other toolbars are used only for specific functionality in Excel. (You will learn how to use the toolbars when the specific functionality is covered.)
- All toolbars are **dockable**. This means that the toolbar can be moved around the Desktop or locked to the Excel interface.

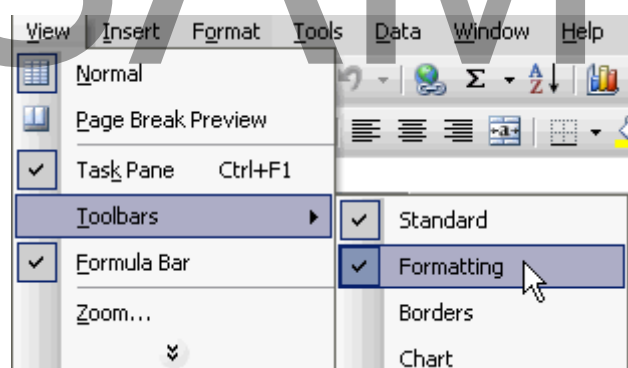
### Showing a Toolbar

- From the main menu, choose **View > Toolbars** and select the toolbar you want to display (you will see a check mark beside a toolbar when it is visible). In this particular case, we have selected the **Drawing** toolbar:



### Hiding a Toolbar

- From the main menu, choose **View > Toolbars** and select the toolbar you want to hide (you will not see a check mark beside a toolbar when it is hidden):

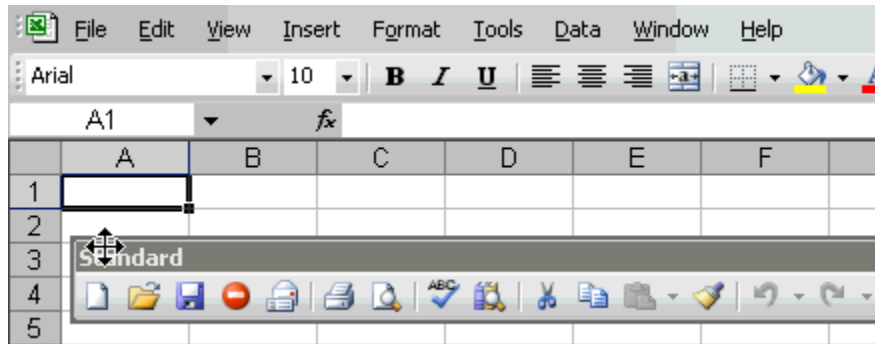


## Moving a Toolbar

- Begin by placing the mouse over the left side of the toolbar you want to move. Your mouse cursor should change to the move cursor:



- Click and drag the toolbar to where you want to move it:



## To dock a Toolbar

- Click and drag the toolbar to one of the four sides of the Excel window.

**Note:** The main menu can also be moved and docked.

## Using the Standard Toolbar

- The **Standard toolbar** provides quick access to commonly used actions. Each action is represented by an icon. When you put your mouse pointer over an icon, it is highlighted in blue and a descriptive tool tip appears. Locate the icon for the action you want to use and click on the icon.



**New** - create new workbook.



**Open** - display Open dialog box.



**Save** - save Workbook.



**Permission** - this new feature prevents selected documents (and email messages) from being forwarded, copied, or altered by specified individuals.





**E-mail** - send the Workbook as an e-mail.



**Print** - print the Workbook.


 **Print Preview** – change display to print preview.

 **Spelling** – start the Spell Checker.

 **Search** - display the Research Pane.


 **Cut** – cut the selected range to the Office Clipboard.

 **Copy** – copy the selected range to the Office Clipboard.


 **Paste** – paste the last item from the Office Clipboard (click on the arrow to select Paste options from a drop-down list).

 **Format Painter** – copy formatting.

 **Undo** – undo the last action (click on the arrow to select the last 16 actions from a drop-down list).


 **Redo** – redo the last Undo action (click on the arrow to select the last 16 Undo actions from a drop-down list).

 **Insert Hyperlink** – insert a hyperlink.

 **AutoSum** – create a sum function (click on the arrow to select other functions from a drop-down list).

 **Sort Ascending** – sort the selection in ascending order.

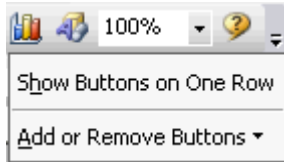
 **Sort Descending** – sort the selection in descending order.

 **Chart Wizard** – start the Chart Wizard.

 **Drawing** – display the Drawing toolbar.

 **Zoom** – zoom the Worksheet to a percentage you specify.

 **Microsoft Excel Help** – display the Microsoft Excel Help pane.



**Toolbar Options** – select custom toolbars options from a drop-down list.

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## Using the Formatting Toolbar

- The **Formatting toolbar** provides quick access to commonly used formatting actions. Each action is represented by an icon. When you put your mouse pointer over an icon, it is highlighted in blue and a descriptive tool tip appears.
- Locate the icon for the action you want to use and click on the icon.



**Font** – select fonts from a drop-down list.



**Font Size** – select a font size from a drop-down list.



**Bold** – apply bold formatting to a selected range.



**Italic** – apply italic formatting to a selected range.



**Underline** – apply underline formatting to a selected range.



**Align Left** – align a selected range to the left.



**Center** – centre a selected range.



**Align Right** – align a selected range to the right.



**Merge and Center** – centre text across a selected range (selected cells will be merged).



**Currency** – apply currency style to a selected range.



**Percent Style** – apply percentage style to a selected range.



**Comma Style** – apply comma style to a selected range.



**Increase Decimal** – increase the number of decimal points displayed in a selected range.



**Decrease Decimal** – decrease the number of decimal points displayed

in a selected range.



**Decrease Indent** – decrease the level of indentation in a selected range.



**Increase Indent** – increase the level of indentation in a selected range.



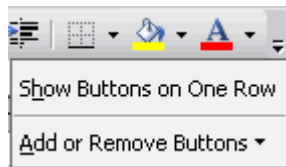
**Borders** – select and apply borders to a selected range.



**Fill Color** – select and apply fill colour to a selected range.



**Font Color** – select and apply colour to text in a selected range.



**Toolbar Options** – select custom toolbars options from a drop-down list.

## Office Assistant

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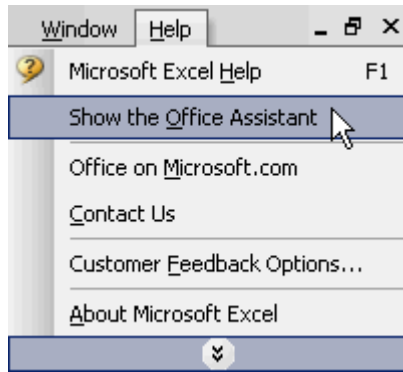
### Microsoft Office Assistant

- The **Office Assistant** will watch what you do and offer tips on how to work more productively. You can also use it to answer questions or obtain help within Excel. The Office Assistant is common among all your Office applications; option changes made will be reflected in all Office applications.
- Occasionally, the Office Assistant will display information on the screen as you work. If you are unsure about how to use Excel, you should always read the help offered.

### Displaying the Office Assistant

- Click on the **Help** menu and select **Show the Office Assistant** from the sub-menu, as illustrated:

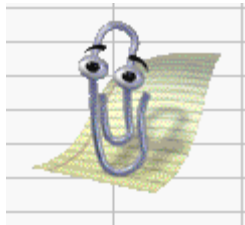
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## Displaying Tips

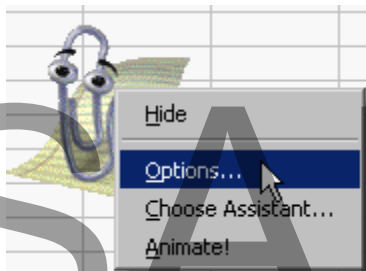
- As you work the Office Assistant will track your progress and recommend useful tips. To display the tip offering advice, click on the Office Assistant:



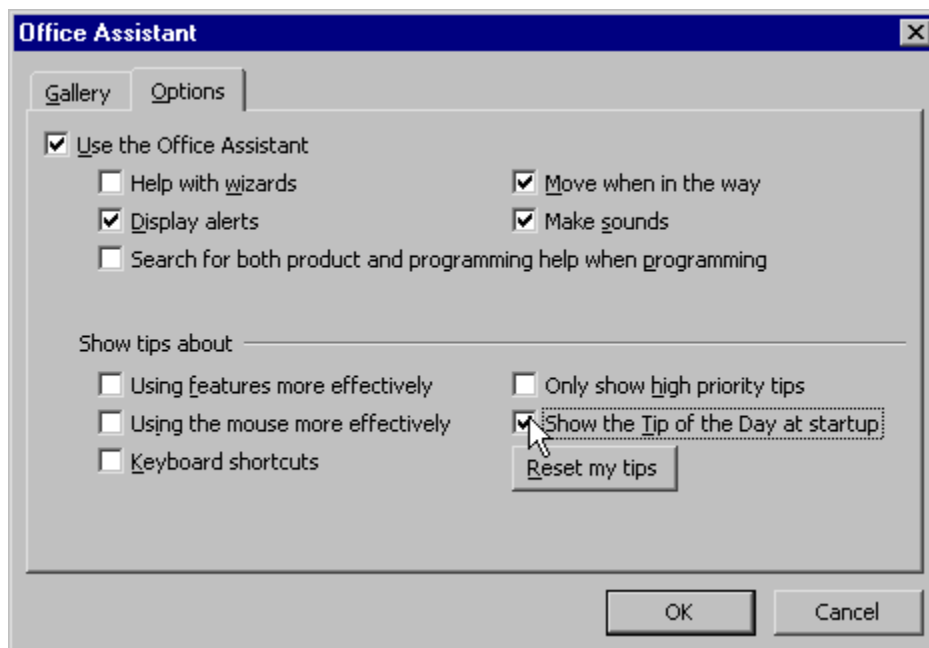
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## Using Tips of the Day

- If you choose to do so, Excel 2003 will display a **Tip of the Day** each time you start Excel. If you take the time to read these as they are displayed, you will soon be on your way to becoming an Excel 2003 expert.
- To activate **Tip of the Day**, right click your mouse on top of the **Office Assistant** and select **Options**:

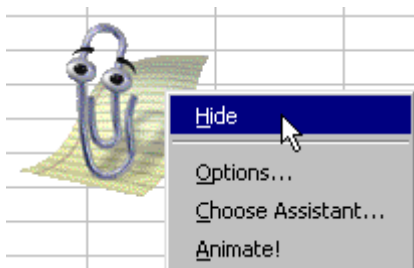


- This will display the **Office Assistant** dialog box. Click on the **Options** tab, and select the **Show the Tip of the Day at startup** checkbox. Click **OK**:



## Hiding the Office Assistant

- Right-click on the **Office Assistant** and from the pop-up menu, select **Hide**:



## Customising the Office Assistant

- You can customise the Office Assistant by defining when the Office Assistant is used and what types of tips are displayed. You can also change the default paperclip image to other images provided in the gallery.
- Right-click on the **Office Assistant** and select **Options...** from the pop-up menu

**OR** from the Office Assistant dialog, click on the **Options** button



## Review Questions

### How would you:

- Use Excel as a Spreadsheet?
- Use Excel as a Database?
- Analyse Data?
- Work with the Excel window?
- Use the Formula Bar?
- Use the Task Pane?
- Use the Getting Started Pane?
- Use the Microsoft Excel Help Pane?
- Use the Search Results Pane?
- Use the Clip Art Pane?
- Use the Research Pane?
- Use the Clipboard Pane?
- Use the New Workbook Pane?
- Use the Status Bar?
- Exit Excel 2003?
- Use toolbars?
- Show a toolbar?
- Hide a toolbar?
- Move a toolbar?
- Use the Standard toolbar?
- Use the Formatting toolbar?
- Understand the Microsoft Office Assistant?
- Display the Office Assistant?
- Display Tips?
- Use Tips of the Day?
- Hide the Office Assistant?
- Customize the Office Assistant?

SAMPLE

## Workbooks and Worksheets

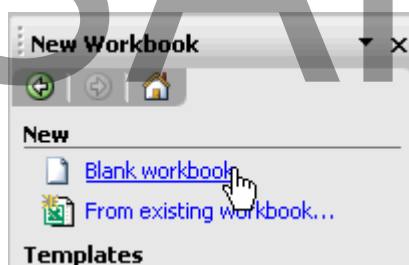
When you have completed this learning module you will have seen how to:

- Create a new workbook
- Open an existing workbook
- Create a new workbook using a template on your computer
- Create a new workbook using an online template
- Understand workbooks and worksheets
- Minimize a workbook
- Save workbooks
- Save a backup copy
- Save Summary Information
- Close workbooks
- Zoom the Worksheet View
- Rename worksheets
- Change the Sheet Tab colour
- Insert worksheets
- Reorder worksheets
- Delete worksheets
- Customize Worksheet Views
- Understand cells and ranges
- Understand the active cell
- Navigate to a specific cell
- Move around the worksheet
- Move within a selection
- Navigate between worksheets using the mouse
- Move between worksheets using the keyboard

## Creating and Opening Workbooks

### Creating a new Workbook

- From the main menu, choose **File** > **New** and click on the **Blank workbook** link in the **New Workbook** pane:



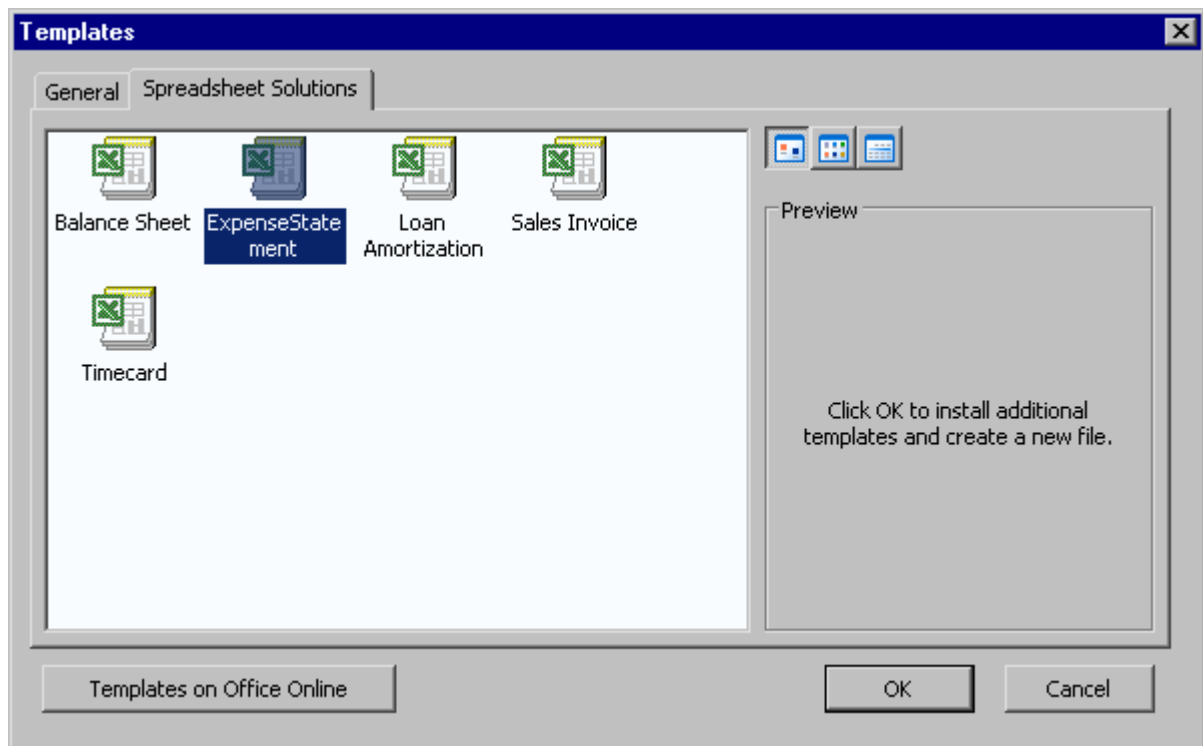
**OR** click on the **New** icon  on the **Standard toolbar**

**OR** press the **Ctrl + N** key combination.

---

### **Creating a new Workbook using a template on your computer**

- From the main menu, choose **File > New**.
- Click on the **On my computer...** link in the **New Workbook Pane** to display the **Templates** dialog box.
- Click on the **Spreadsheet Solutions** tab from the **Templates** dialog box.
- Select a template and click **OK**:

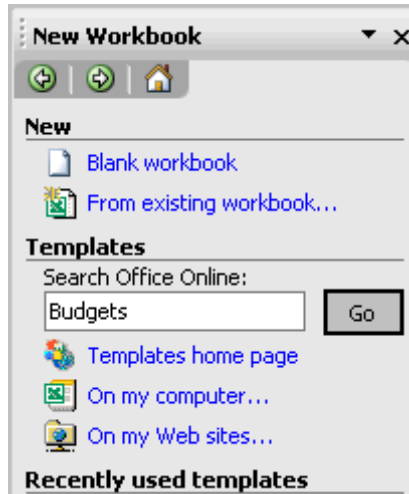


**Note:** You can create a new workbook using the default template by clicking on the **Workbook** icon located within the **General** tab.

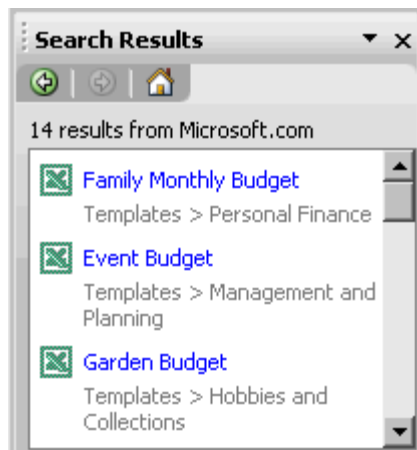
---

### **Creating a new Workbook using an online template**

- In addition to accessing templates on your hard drive, Excel 2003 allows you the option of downloading templates from the Microsoft Office website. Type a query - i.e. "budgets" - into the **Search Office Online** textbox, and click on the **Go** button:



- The **Search Results** pane will appear, giving you a list of templates that match your query:



- Click on the blue link to view the template of your choice. You can then decide whether or not you wish to download it and save it on your computer hard drive.

## Opening an existing Workbook

- From the main menu, choose **File > Open** (this will display the Open dialog box).
- Select the file you want.
- Click **Open**.

## Working with Workbooks

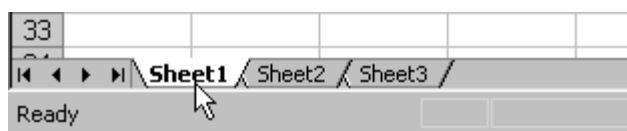
### Understanding Workbooks and Worksheets

- Excel 2003 automatically starts with a new **workbook** containing three **worksheets**.

- A **worksheet** is essentially a very large table, consisting of rows and columns. Rows are identified by numbers while columns are identified by letters. This is where you would enter your data. Within Excel 2003, you can have up to 65,536 rows and up to 256 columns:

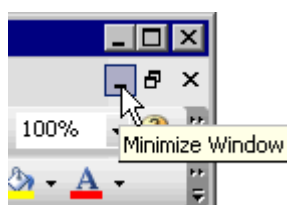
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

- A **workbook** consists of one or more worksheets. The name of the worksheets is displayed on the sheet tabs at the bottom of the Excel window. By default the worksheets in a new workbook will be named **Sheet1**, **Sheet2**, and **Sheet3**. (You will learn how to rename the worksheets later in this manual):



## Minimising a Workbook

- Click on the **Minimize** button at the top-right corner of the workbook window:



**Note:** You can restore the window by clicking the **Restore** button at the top-right corner of the Workbook window.

## Saving Workbooks

- From the main menu, choose **File > Save**

**OR** press the **Ctrl + S** key combination

**OR** click on the **Save** icon  on the **Standard** toolbar

**Note:** If it is a new file, the **Save As** dialog box will appear. Enter a file name in the **File Name** text box, and click **Save**.

---

### Saving a backup copy

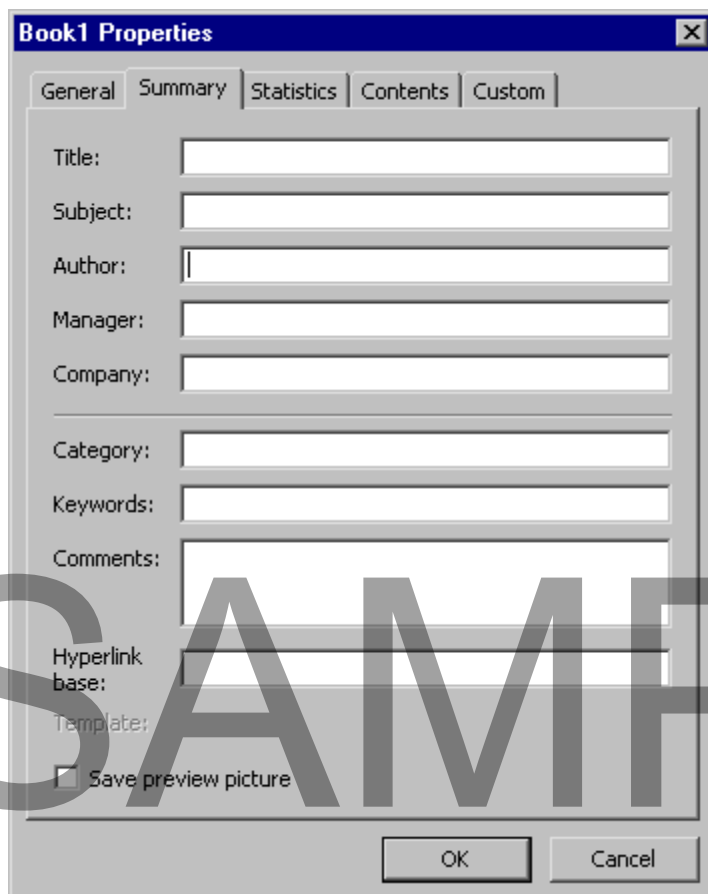
- From the main menu, choose **File > Save As** to display the **Save As** dialog box.
- Enter a new file name in the **File Name** text box.
- Click **Save**.

**Note:** To work with the original file again, select it from the recent file list at the bottom of the **File** menu.

---

### Saving Summary Information

- From the main menu, choose **File > Properties** to display the **Properties** dialog box.
- Click on the **Summary** tab.
- Enter the information you want.
- Click **OK**:



**Note:** The Summary Information will be saved with the file.

## Closing Workbooks

- From the main menu, choose **File > Close**

**OR** double-click on the **Control** menu in the top-left corner of the workbook window:

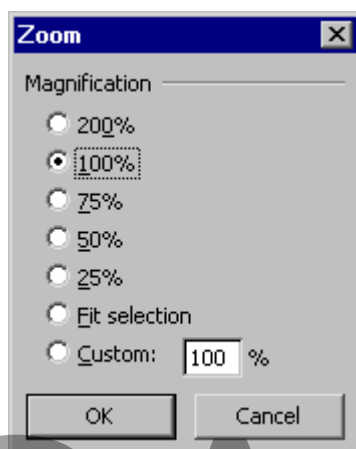


**Note:** You will be prompted to save your workbooks if there are unsaved changes.

## Working with Worksheets

### Zooming the Worksheet View

- From the main menu, choose **View > Zoom** to display the **Zoom** dialog box, select a magnification or enter a percentage in the **Custom** text box, and click **OK**:



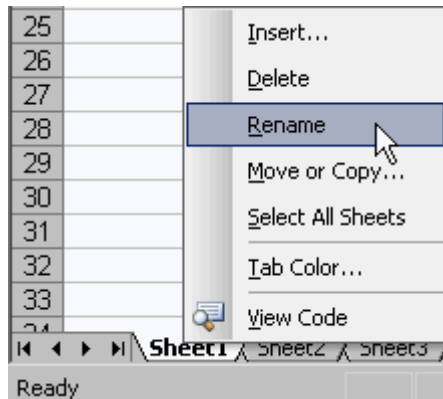
**OR** click on the **Zoom** arrow on the **Standard toolbar**, and select a magnification from the drop-down menu. (**Note:** You can click on the existing percentage and enter a new magnification percentage.)

### Renaming Worksheets

- Double-click on the sheet tab of the worksheet you want to rename, enter a new name for the worksheet, and press the **Return** button:

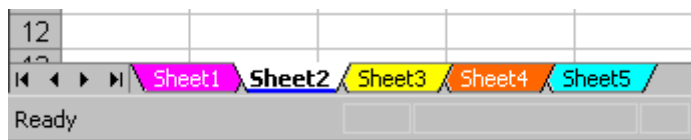


**OR** right-click on the sheet tab, choose **Rename** from the pop-up menu, enter a new name for the worksheet, and press the **Return** button:



### Changing the Sheet Tab colour

- You can differentiate your tabs using colour:



- Right-click on the sheet tab, choose **Tab Color** from the pop-up menu, select a colour, and click **OK**:

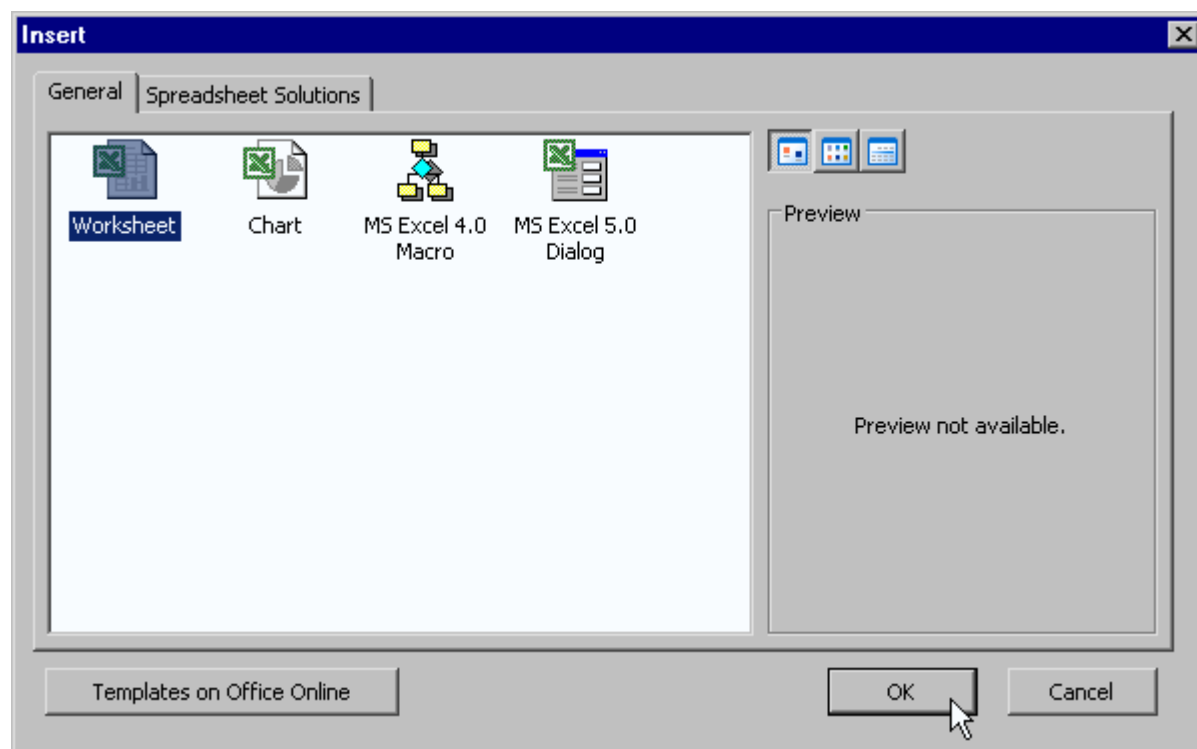


### Inserting Worksheets

- Begin by clicking on the sheet tab of the **worksheet** that will appear after the worksheet you are inserting:
- From the main menu, choose **Insert > Worksheet**

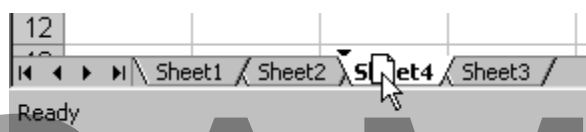
**OR** press the **Shift + F11** key combination

**OR** right-click on the sheet tab, choose **Insert** from the pop-up menu, select **Worksheet** from within the **General** tab, and click **OK**:

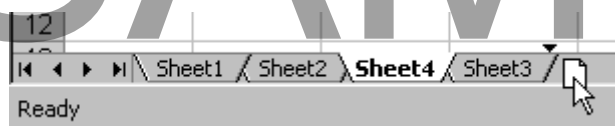


## Reordering Worksheets

- You can change the order in which your worksheets are listed.
- Click and hold down the mouse button on the sheet tab of the worksheet you want to reorder (a page icon and a black triangle will appear by the mouse pointer):

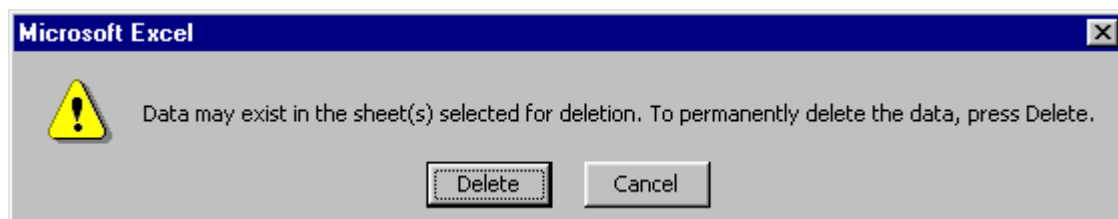


- Drag the mouse to the worksheet's new location and release the mouse button (the black triangle will move as you drag your mouse to indicate the location of the worksheet):



## Deleting Worksheets

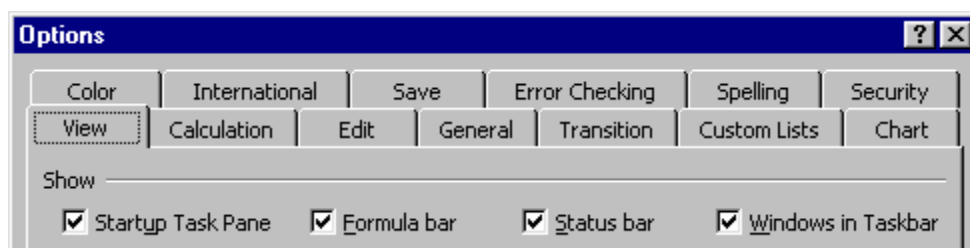
- Begin by clicking on the sheet tab of the **worksheet** that you want to delete.
- From the main menu, choose **Edit > Delete Sheet**, the following message will appear; click **Delete** to permanently delete the selected worksheet:



*OR* right-click on the sheet tab, choose **Delete** from the pop-up menu, the above warning message will appear, click **Delete** to permanently delete the selected worksheet.

## Customising Worksheet Views

- From the main menu, choose **Tools > Options** to display the **Options** dialog box, click the **View** tab, and select the following options you want from the **Show** area:



**Formula bar** - Display Formula bar when selected.

**Status bar** - Display Status bar when selected.

**Windows in Taskbar** - Display each opened workbook as a separate item on the Windows Taskbar.

## Working with Cells

### Understanding Cells and Ranges

- A Worksheet is made up of **cells**. You can refer to a cell by using the column letter and row number. For example, **D8** refers to the cell in column D and row 8. In this case, D8 is known as the cell reference and is also used as the default name for the cell. (You will learn how to rename a cell later in this manual.)
- You can enter numbers, formulas, functions, and text into an individual cell. Cells containing numbers can be used as part of a formula or function in cells with calculated values, and cells containing text provide labels and descriptions to your numbers and calculated values.
- A **range** is made up of cells. Ranges can be any rectangular area of cells within a Worksheet. You can refer to a range by using the cell reference of the top-left and the bottom-right cells. For example, **B2:D8** defines the

rectangular range bounded at the top-left by the cell in column B and row 2 and at the bottom-right by the cell in column D and row 8. (You will learn how to name a range later in this manual):

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					

### What is the Active Cell?

- Excel identifies the **active cell** with a bold outline around the cell and highlighting the column heading letter and row heading number of the cell. In the following example, **B2** is the active cell:

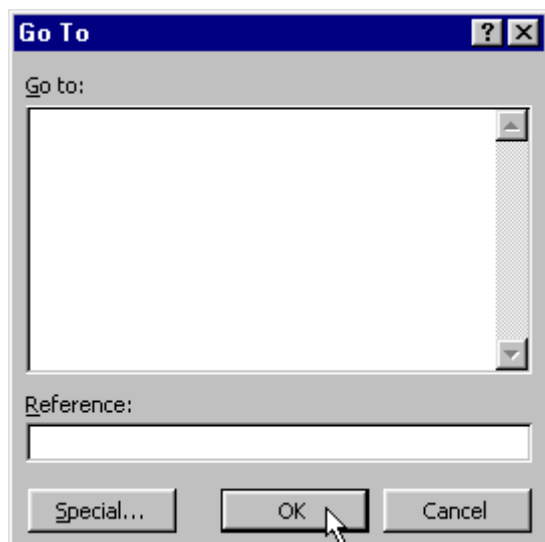
	A	B	C	D
1				
2		2002		
3				

- In the above illustration, notice that **B2** is displayed in the **Name Box**, and the contents of the cell is displayed in the **Formula Bar**. In this case, **2002** is a calculated value, **2000+2**.
- In order for you to enter data into a cell, it needs to be the active cell. The active cell will accept keyboard entries. You can make a cell active by clicking on it or navigating to it. (You will learn how to navigate to other cells later in this manual.)

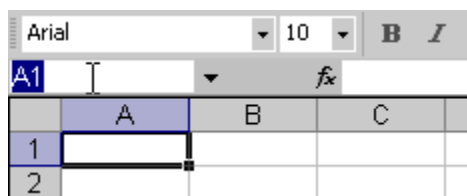
## Navigating within a Worksheet

### Navigating to a specific Cell

- If you know the cell Name or cell reference of the cell you want, you can navigate directly to it.
- From the main menu, choose **Edit > Go To** which displays the **Go To** dialog box, enter the cell Name or cell Reference in the **Reference** text box or select a range name in the **Go To** list box, and click **OK**:



**OR** click on the **Name Box** on the **Formula** bar, enter the cell Name or cell Reference, and press the **Return** button:



**Note:** Excel will take you to the cell you want and make it the new active cell.

### Moving around the Worksheet

- To move from cell to cell, use one of the following keys or key combinations:

Press this:	To move the Active Cell:
←	One cell to the left
→	One cell to the right
↑	One cell up
↓	One cell down
Ctrl+←	To the left edge of the current region
Ctrl+→	To the right edge of the current region
Ctrl+↑	To the top edge of the current region
Ctrl+↓	To the bottom edge of the current region
Home	To the first cell in the row
Ctrl+Home	To the first cell in the Worksheet
Ctrl+End	To the bottom right cell that contains data
Page Up	One screen up
Page Down	One screen down
Alt+PgUp	One screen to the left
Alt+PgDown	One screen to the right

**Note:** You can also use the scrollbar on the right and at the bottom of the Worksheet to move to the area of the Worksheet you want. To make a cell active, click on the cell you want.

---

### Moving within a selection

- To move from cell to cell within a selected range, use one of the following keys or key combinations:

**Tab** - One cell to the right

**Shift+Tab** - One cell to the left

**Return** - One cell down

**Shift+Return** - One cell up

---

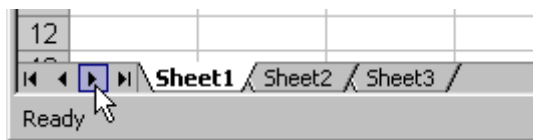
## Navigating the Workbook

---

### Navigating between Worksheets using the mouse

- Click on the **sheet tab** of the worksheet you want.

**Note:** If you don't see the sheet tab of the worksheet you want, you can scroll through the sheet tabs using the sheet tab navigator:



▮ To the beginning of the sheet tabs

◀ To scroll one sheet tab to the left

▶ To scroll one sheet tab to the right

▮ To the end of the sheet tabs

---

### Moving between Worksheets using the keyboard

- Press the **Ctrl + PgDn** key combination to move to the **next worksheet**.
- Press the **Ctrl + PgUp** key combination to move to the **previous worksheet**.

---

### Moving from one Workbook to another

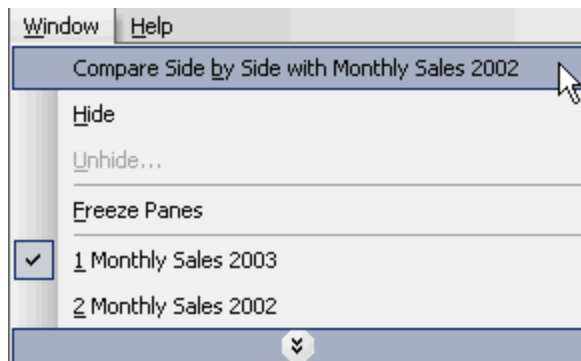
- From the main menu, choose **window** and choose the **workbook** you want.

**Note:** You can customize Excel such that workbooks appear as separate icons on the Windows Taskbar.

---

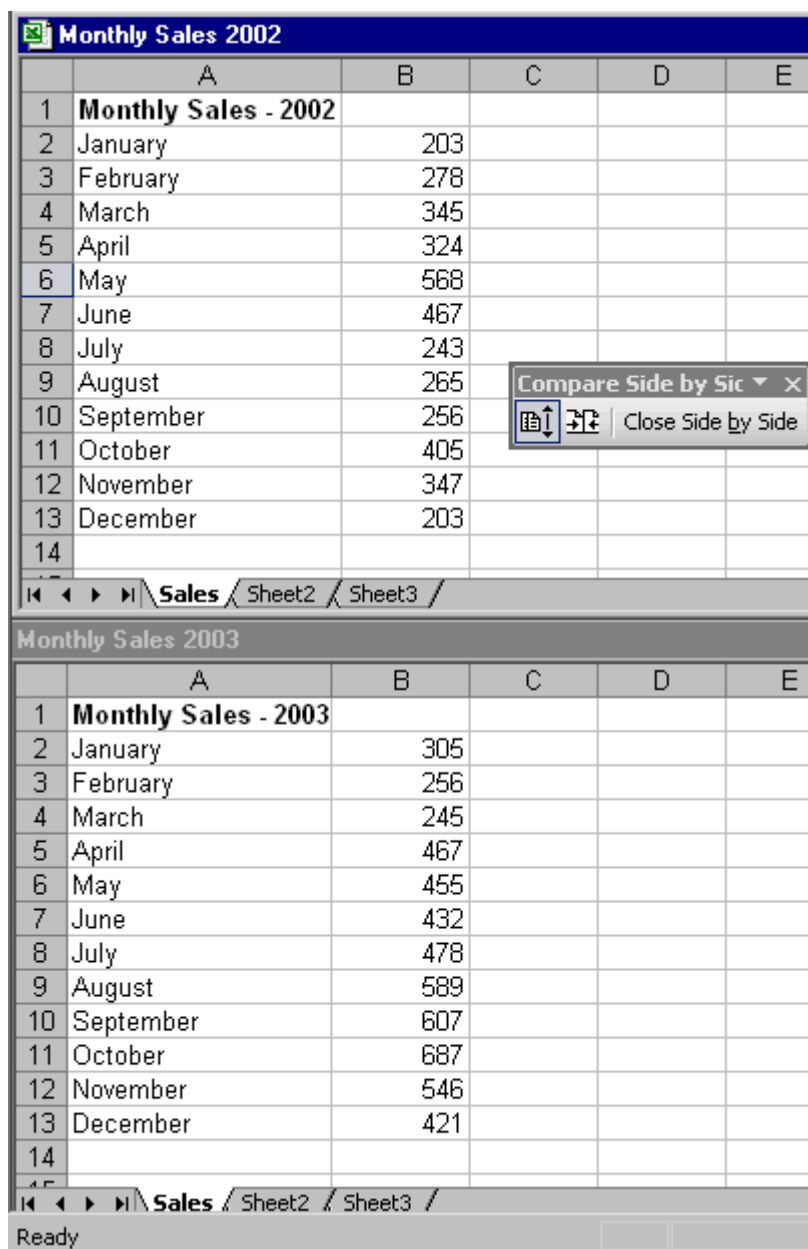
### Comparing two Workbooks side-by-side

- Excel 2003 has a new feature that allows you to compare two workbooks side-by-side without the aggravation of switching back and forth between documents. To use the feature, open a workbook, and open a second workbook by selecting it from the **File** menu.
- From the main menu, select **Window > Compare side by side with** (the workbook file name):



- In this example, we are viewing the monthly sales statistics for a small business during 2002 and 2003. As you can see, the two workbooks are now displayed side-by-side, along with a **Compare side by side** toolbar:

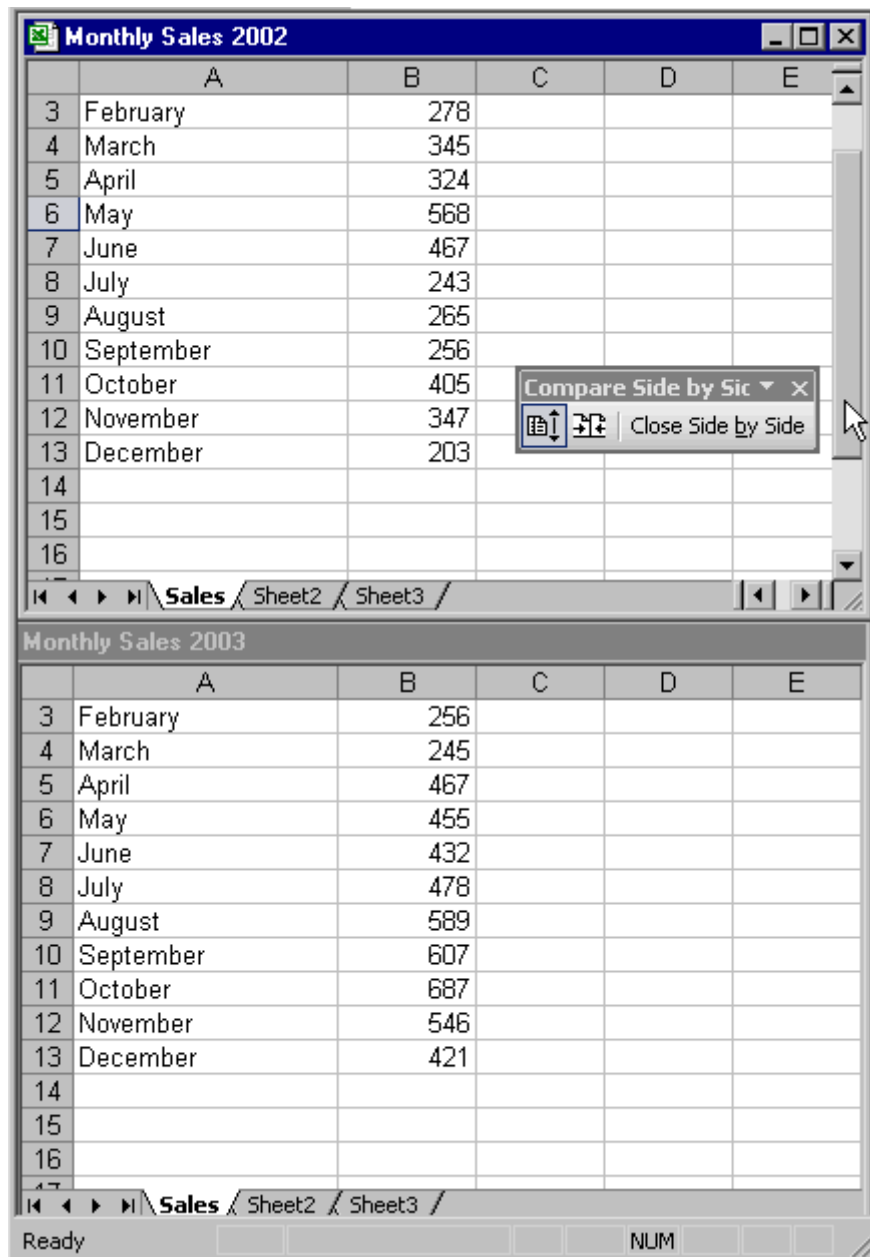
# SAMPLE



- If you want both workbooks to scroll down simultaneously, select the **Synchronous Scrolling** icon on the **Compare side by side** toolbar:



- You can test it out by scrolling the workbooks up and down. As you can see, both workbooks now move in synch:



- You can turn off the side-by-side feature by selecting **Close side by side** from the **Window** menu or by clicking on the **Close side-by-side** button on the **Compare side by side** toolbar.

## Review Questions

### How would you:

- Create a new workbook?
- Open an existing workbook?
- Create a new workbook using a template on your computer?
- Create a new workbook using an online template?
- Understand workbooks and worksheets?
- Minimize a workbook?

- Save workbooks?
- Save a backup copy?
- Save Summary Information?
- Close workbooks?
- Zoom the Worksheet View?
- Rename worksheets?
- Change the Sheet Tab colour?
- Insert worksheets?
- Reorder worksheets?
- Delete worksheets?
- Customize Worksheet Views?
- Understand cells and ranges?
- Understand the active cell?
- Navigate to a specific cell?
- Move around the worksheet?
- Move within a selection?
- Navigate between worksheets using the mouse?
- Move between worksheets using the keyboard?
- Move from one Workbook to another?
- Compare two Workbooks side-by-side?

SAMPLE

## Spreadsheet Data

When you have completed this learning module you will have seen how to:

- Enter text
- Enter numbers as numeric values
- Enter numbers as text
- Enter dates
- Enter current date
- Enter current time
- Customize the movement of the active cell
- Enter data into a range of cells
- Fill a range of cells with the same data
- Use AutoComplete
- Use a Pick List
- Use AutoCorrect
- View items that will be corrected
- Add items to AutoCorrect
- Delete an AutoCorrect item
- Use Smart Tags
- Turn Smart Tags on
- Enable Date and Person Name Smart Tags
- Check spelling in a Worksheet
- Correct spelling errors

## Entering Data

### Entering text

- By default, text is left-aligned. (You will learn how to change the alignment later in this manual.)
- Begin by clicking in the cell you want, making it the **active cell**.
- Type the text and press the **Return** button:

**Note:** If your text is longer than the width of the column, it will run over to the cell in the next column if that cell is empty:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Excel 2003 Foundation Course				
2					

If the adjacent cell contains data, the text display is truncated. The full text is still available in the **Formula** bar. (You will learn how to reformat your cells to accommodate long text):

	A1	Excel 2003 Foundation Course			
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Excel 2003	Manual			
2		Presentation			
3		Exercise			

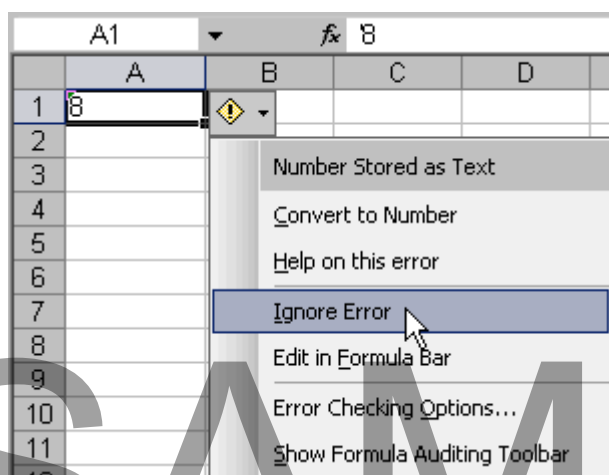
### Entering numbers as numeric values

- By default, numeric values are right-aligned. (You will learn how to change the alignment later in this manual.)
- Begin by clicking in the cell you want, making it the **active cell**.
- Type the number and press the **Return** button:

**Note:** For **negative** numbers, type a minus sign before the number. For **decimals**, use a period for the decimal point.

### Entering numbers as text

- Begin by clicking in the cell you want, making it the **active cell**.
- Type an **apostrophe** then the number and press the **Return** button. If a smart tag appears, recognizing the "number as text" as an error, simply click on the smart tag down arrow and select **Ignore Error** as illustrated below (note: smart tags will be discussed in greater depth later in this chapter):



- Excel will now recognize the number as text.

### Entering dates

- Begin by clicking in the cell you want, making it the **active cell**.
- Type in the date, separating the year, month, and day with either **hyphens** or **slashes**.

---

### Entering current date

- Begin by clicking in the cell you want, making it the **active cell**.
- Press the **Ctrl + ;** key combination.

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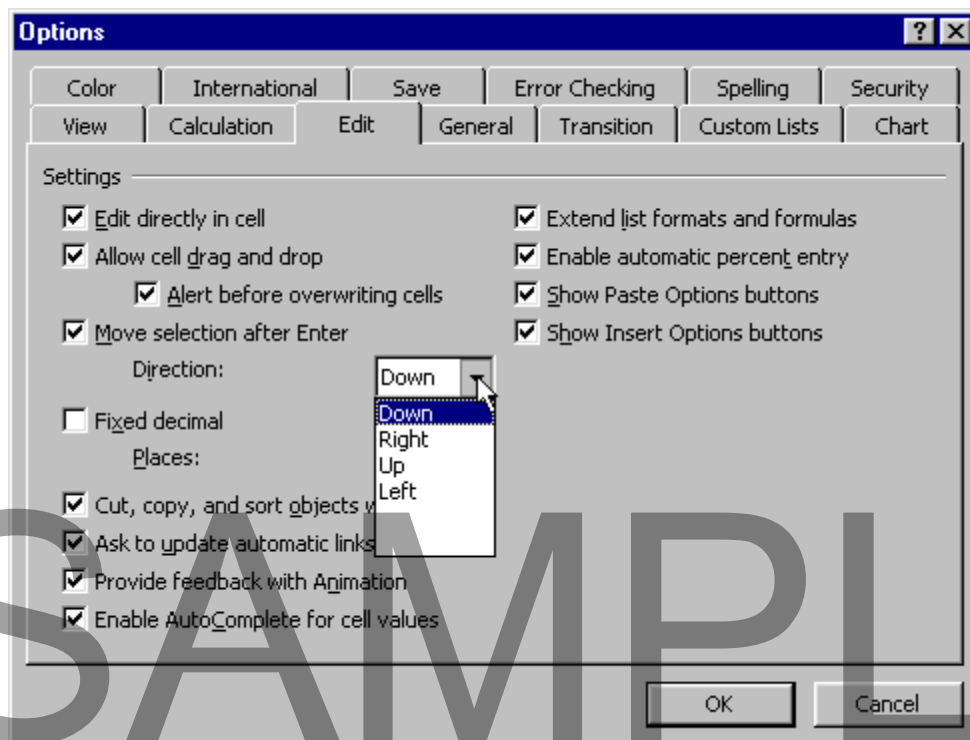
### Entering current time

- Begin by clicking in the cell you want, making it the **active cell**.
- Press the **Ctrl + Shift + ;** key combination.

---

### Customising the movement of the Active cell

- By default when you press the **Return** button in Excel, the **active cell** will move one cell down. You can customize the movement of the active cell to suit your data entry needs.
- From the main menu, choose **Tools > Options** to display the **Options** dialog box.
- Click on the **Edit** tab.
- Select the **Move selection after Enter** checkbox.
- Click on the **Direction** drop-down menu and select the direction you want:

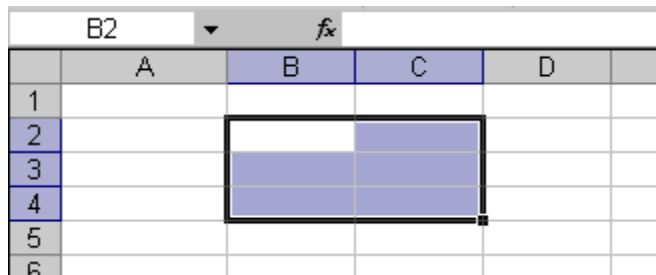


- Click **OK**.

**Note:** To prevent the active cell from moving, deselect the **Move selection after Enter** checkbox.

## Entering data into a range of cells

- To effectively use the movement of the **active cell**, you can set a range for data entry. Pressing the **Return** button will move the active cell within the range. When the active cell reaches the bottom of the range, it automatically moves to the top of the next column in your range. When you reach the last cell in your range, the active cell moves to the beginning of the range.
- Select the range you want by dragging the mouse across an area of cells. This will highlight the selected range:



- Type your first entry and press the **Return** button.
- Repeat until you have finished entering data into all the cells in your range.

**Note:** To deselect the range, click outside the selected range.

## Filling a range of cells with the same data

- Begin by selecting the range you want to fill by dragging the mouse across an area of cells.
- Type the information with which you wish to fill the selected range.
- Press the **Ctrl + Shift + Return** key combination.

## Using Time Saving Features

### Using Auto Complete

- AutoComplete** can speed up data entry, especially if you have to enter a particular word or phrase repeatedly. When you start entering data into an empty cell, directly below an existing list, Excel will automatically offer you a match from the existing data above it. Once there is a match, AutoComplete will display the matched data.
- You can continue to type in the rest of the word or phrase and then press the **Return** button

**OR** you can press the **Return** button and the matching word or phrase will be inserted into the cell.

- In the following example, AutoComplete matches **Autumn Red**, after you entered an **A** in cell **A5**. Pressing the **Return** button will insert **Autumn Red** in the cell. If Autumn Red is not what you want, you can ignore the AutoComplete display and continue typing:

	A	B	C
1	<b>Colors</b>		
2	Autumn Red		
3	Royal Blue		
4	Forest Green		
5	Autumn Red		
6			
7			

**Note:** AutoComplete will only match words or phrases in the same column.

### Using a Pick List

- In concept, **Pick List** is similar to AutoComplete. You can quickly pick from a list of existing data, contained in the cells above the active cell.
- Begin by clicking in the cell you want, making it the **active cell**.
- Right-click in the cell and choose **Pick from List** from the pop-up menu.
- Select the data you want by clicking on it:

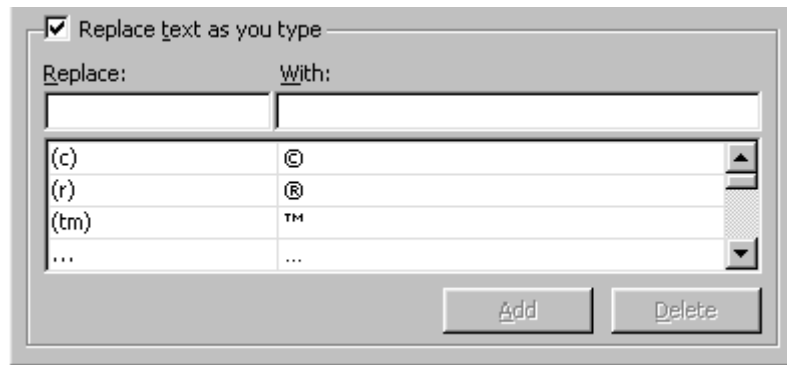
	A	B
1	<b>Colors</b>	
2	Autumn Red	
3	Royal Blue	
4	Forest Green	
5		
6	Autumn Red	
7	Forest Green	
8	Royal Blue	
9		

### Using AutoCorrect

- **AutoCorrect** looks at the entry you are making and checks it against a pre-defined list of common errors. If you make an error on the list, AutoCorrect will replace your entry with the pre-defined correction.
- You can also use AutoCorrect to correct capitalization errors.

### Viewing items that will be corrected

- From the main menu, choose **Tools > AutoCorrect Options** to display the **AutoCorrect** dialog box.
- Click on the **AutoCorrect** tab, and use the scroll bars to move through the items listed in the **Replace** and **With** section:



- For example, if you enter **(c)**, AutoCorrect will automatically replace the entry with the © symbol.

---

### Adding items to AutoCorrect

- From the main menu, choose **Tools > AutoCorrect Options** to display the **AutoCorrect** dialog box.
- Click on the **AutoCorrect** tab, enter the incorrect entry in the **Replace** box, and enter the correct entry in the **With** box.
- Click on the **Add** button to add the entry to the AutoCorrect list.
- Click **OK**.

---

### Deleting an AutoCorrect item

- From the main menu, choose **Tools > AutoCorrect Options** to display the **AutoCorrect** dialog box.
- Click on the **AutoCorrect** tab, and select the entry you want to delete from the scrollable list.
- Click on the **Delete** button to remove the entry from the AutoCorrect list.
- Click **OK**.

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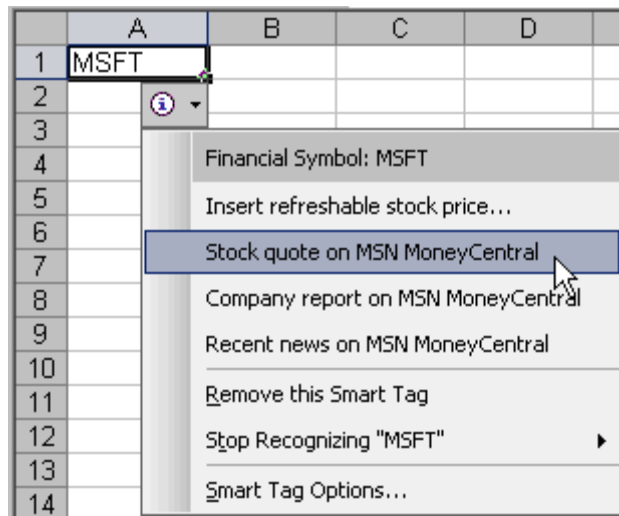
### Using Smart Tags

- Excel 2003 uses **Smart Tags** to help you save time when performing routine tasks, such as inserting, pasting, and filling cells by dragging (these concepts will be covered later in the manual).
- Smart Tags can also connect you to other programs so you can perform common tasks in those programs while you work in Excel. Smart Tags are indicated by **purple triangles** in the corners of cells.
- Place your mouse over a purple triangle to display the **Smart Tag** icon:



- Move your mouse over the Smart Tag icon and click on the down arrow to display the options.

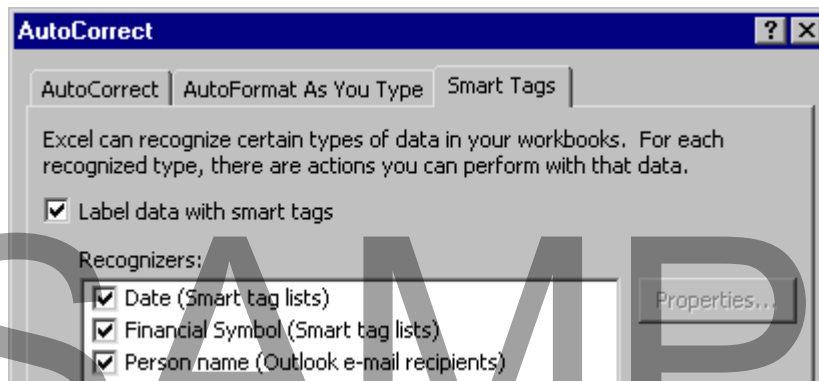
- For example, if you type a stock symbol in a cell, a Smart Tag will appear, providing you with options to gain more information on the company from the Internet:



**Note:** Please refer to Microsoft Excel Help for information on other Smart Tags.

### Turning Smart Tags on

- From the main menu, choose **Tools > AutoCorrect Options** to display the **AutoCorrect** dialog box.
- Click on the **Smart Tags** tab, and select the **Label data with smart tags** checkbox:

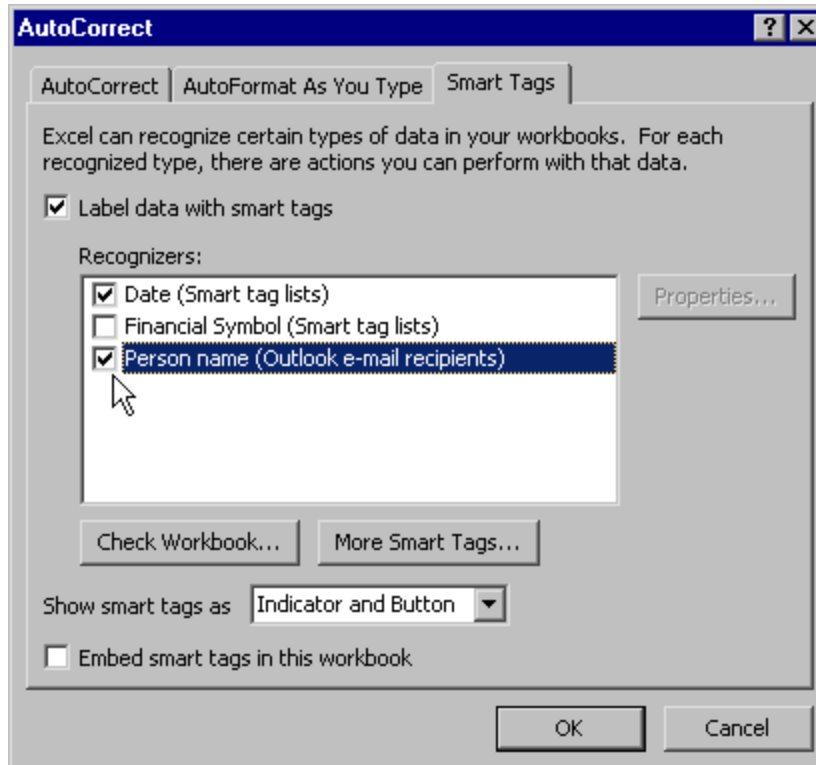


- Click **OK**.

### Enabling Date and Person Name Smart Tags

- Excel 2003 now allows you the option of enabling new **Date** and **Person Name** Smart Tags, both of which work in tandem with Microsoft Outlook 2003.

- From the main menu, choose **Tools > AutoCorrect Options** to display the **AutoCorrect** dialog box.
- Click on the **Smart Tags** tab, and select the **Label data with smart tags** checkbox (if it is not already selected). Make sure that **Date (Smart tag lists)** and **Person name (Outlook e-mail recipients)** are selected, and click **OK**:



- The **Date** Smart Tag allows you the option of viewing your Outlook 2003 calendar when you enter a date into a cell.
- The **Person Name** Smart Tag recognizes names and allows you to work with Outlook 2003 to complete tasks such as locating an individual's phone number, or even schedule a meeting.

## Checking the Spelling

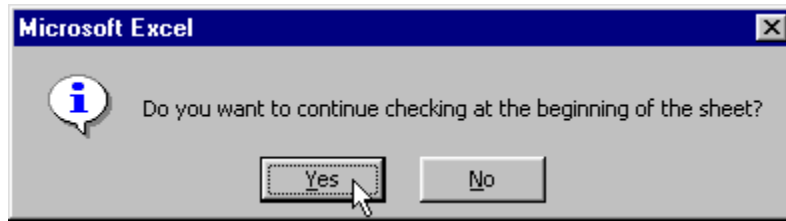
### Checking spelling in a Worksheet

- Begin by clicking a cell in the Worksheet you want to spell check.
- From the main menu, choose **Tools > Spelling**

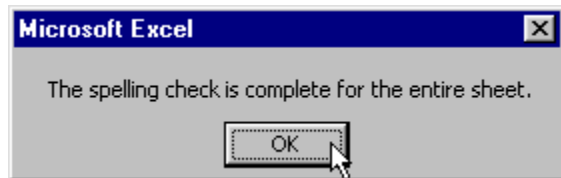
**OR** press the **F7** key

**OR** click on the **Spelling** icon  on the **Standard** toolbar.

- If no errors are found in the selected cell, the following message will appear. Click **Yes** to continue:

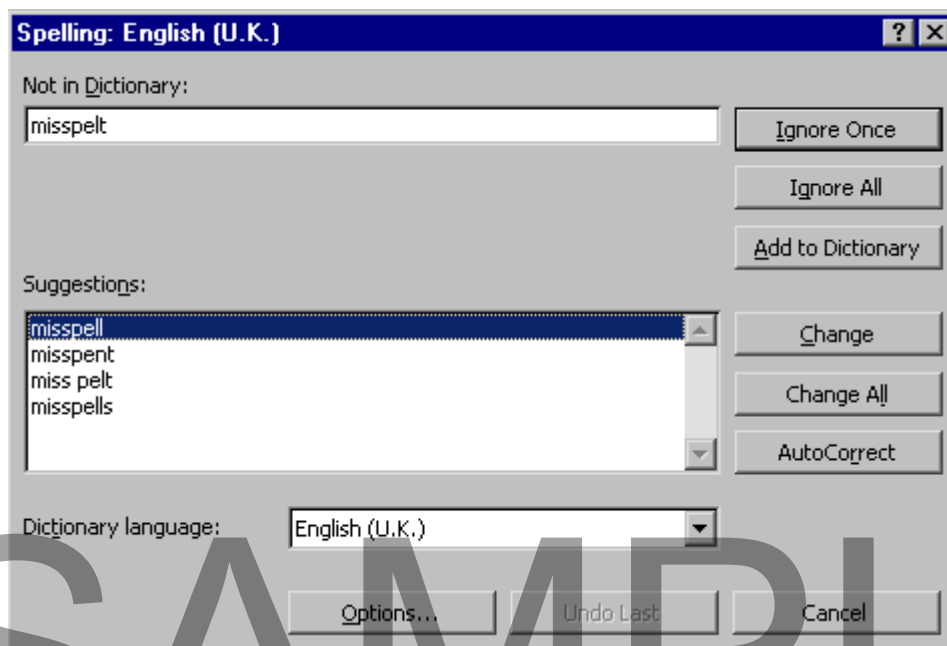


- When the spelling check is complete, the following message will appear. Click **OK**:



### Correcting spelling errors

- When a spelling error is found, the **Spelling** dialog box is displayed. You can select one of the following options:



**Ignore Once** - Ignore the word and continue.

**Ignore All** - Ignore all further occurrences of the word in the Worksheet.

**Add to Dictionary** - Add the word to the current custom dictionary

**Change** - Change this occurrence of the word to the highlighted word in the **Suggestions** text area.

**Change All** - Change all occurrences of the word to the highlighted word in the **Suggestions** text area.

**AutoCorrect** - Adds the incorrectly spelt word and the highlighted word in the **Suggestions** text area to the AutoCorrect list.

## Review Questions

**How would you:**

- Enter text?
- Enter numbers as numeric values?
- Enter numbers as text?
- Enter dates?
- Enter current date?
- Enter current time?
- Customize the movement of the active cell?
- Enter data into a range of cells?
- Fill a range of cells with the same data?
- Use AutoComplete?
- Use a Pick List?
- Use AutoCorrect?
- View items that will be corrected?
- Add items to AutoCorrect?
- Delete an AutoCorrect item?
- Use Smart Tags?
- Turn Smart Tags on?
- Enable Date and Person Name Smart Tags?
- Check spelling in a Worksheet?
- Correct spelling errors?

# SAMPLE

## Formatting and Customising Data

**When you have completed this learning module you will have seen how to:**

- Select a cell
- Select a row
- Select a column
- Select a range
- Select a non-contiguous range
- Select an entire worksheet
- Select several worksheets
- Select all worksheets
- Change the font
- Change the font size
- Change the font style
- Change the underline
- Change the font effects
- Reset font formatting
- Change the default font characteristics of the current workbook
- Change the default font in new workbooks
- Format numbers using the Formatting toolbar
- Apply the Currency format
- Apply the Percent format
- Apply the Number format
- Apply custom formatting
- Set a fixed decimal place for numeric values
- Align data horizontally within a cell
- Align data vertically within a cell
- Centre headings over multiple columns
- Wrap multiple lines of data in a cell
- Indent data within a cell
- Change the text orientation
- Change the column width numerically
- Change the column width visually
- Change column width to fit data
- Set the default column widths
- Change the row height numerically
- Change the row height visually
- Change the row height to fit data
- Select a border style
- Apply borders
- Remove borders
- Change the style and colour of borders
- Use Autoformat

## Selecting Items in Excel

### Selecting a Cell

- Click on the **cell** you want to select it.

### Selecting a Row

- Click on the **row heading number**:

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

### Selecting a Column

- Click on the **column heading letter**:

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

### Selecting a Range

- Click on the first cell in the range and drag over the cells you want in the range

**OR** click on the first cell in the range (i.e. the top-left corner), move the mouse to the opposing cell in the range (i.e. the bottom-right corner), hold down the **Shift** key, and click on the opposing cell. The following is an example of selecting the range **A1:D5**:

	A	B	C	D
1	First Cell			
2				
3				
4				
5				Opposing Cell
6				

### Selecting a non-contiguous Range

- Select the first range, hold down the **Ctrl** key, and select the other ranges you want:

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

### Selecting an entire Worksheet

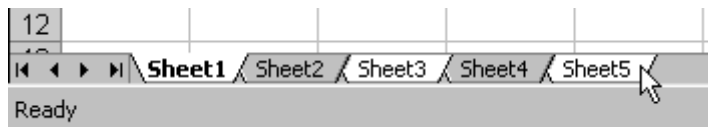
- Click the **Select All** square in the top-left corner of the Worksheet. (The Select All square is located at where the row headings and column headings meet):

	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			

**OR** press the **Ctrl + A** key combination.

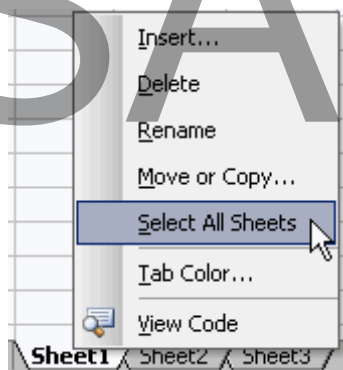
### Selecting several Worksheets

- Click on the first sheet tab of the worksheet you want to select, hold down the **Ctrl** key, and click on the other sheet tabs of the worksheets you want to select:



### Selecting all Worksheets

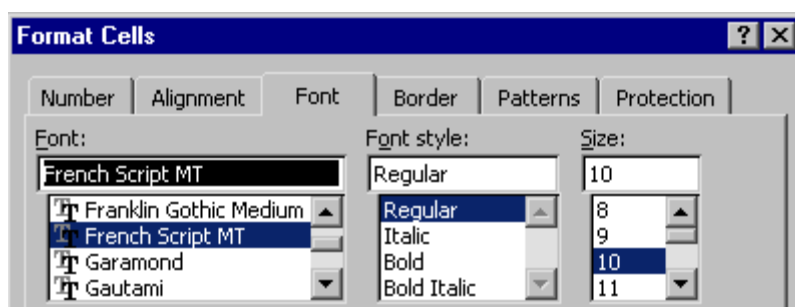
- Right-click on a sheet tab, and choose **Select All Sheets** from the pop-up menu:



## Formatting Text

### Changing the Font

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Font** tab, select the font you want from **Font** scrolling text area, and click **OK**:



**OR** select the font you want from the **Font** drop-down menu on the **Formatting** toolbar:

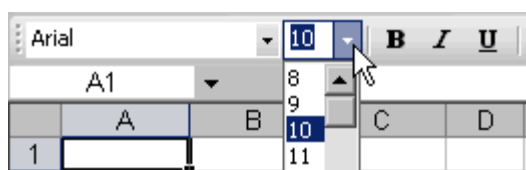


**Note:** The **Ctrl + 1** key combination will also display the Format Cells dialog box.

### Changing the Font size

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Font** tab, select the font size you want from the **Size** scrolling text area, and click **OK**.

**OR** select the font size you want from the **Font Size** drop-down menu on the **Formatting** toolbar:



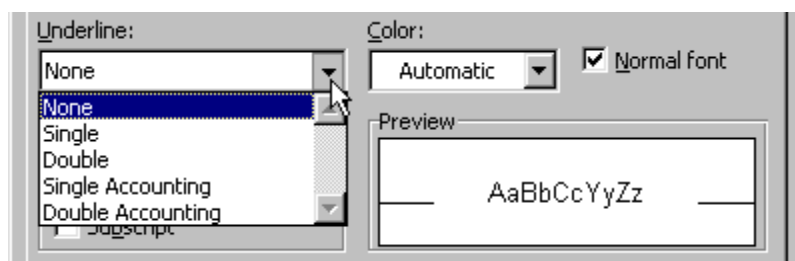
## Changing the Font style

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Font** tab, select the font style you want from **Font style** scrolling text area, and click **OK**

**OR** click on the **Bold** **B** and/or the **Italic** **I** icons on the **Formatting** toolbar.

## Changing the Underline

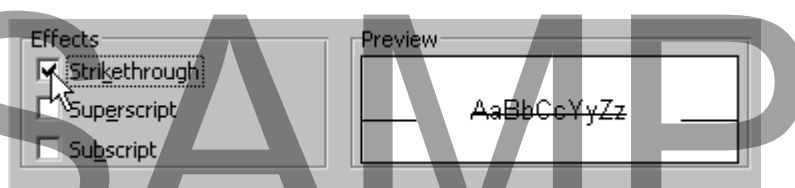
- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Font** tab, select the underline style you want from **Underline** drop-down menu, and click **OK**:



**Note:** You can quickly add a **Single Underline** to your cell or range by clicking on the **Underline** icon **U** on the **Formatting** toolbar.

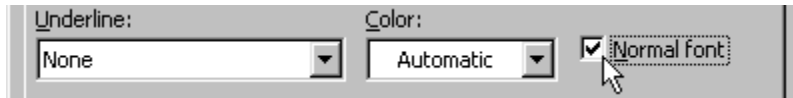
## Changing the Font effects

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Font** tab, select the option you want from the **Effects** area, and click **OK**:



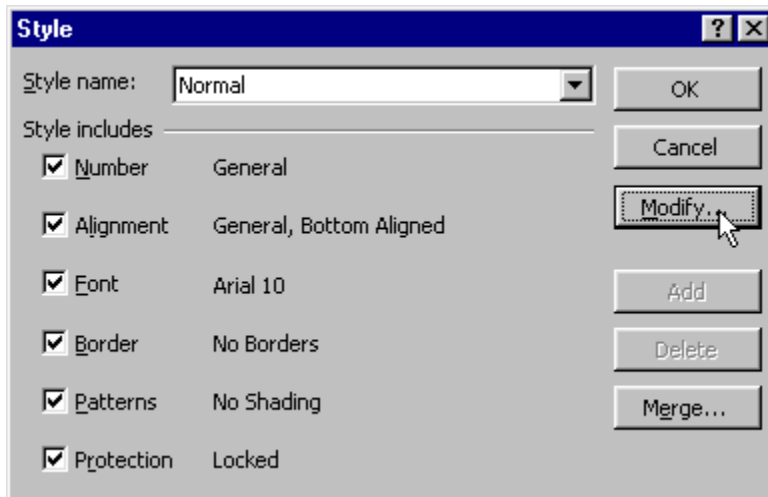
## Resetting Font formatting

- You can reset the font formatting of a cell or range to the defined **Normal** style.
- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Font** tab, select the **Normal Font** checkbox, and click **OK**:



### Changing the default Font characteristics of the current Workbook

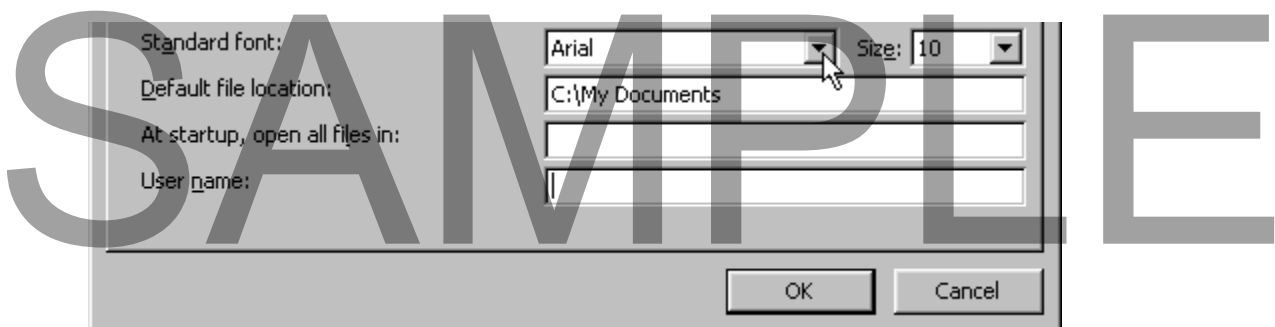
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Style** to display the **Style** dialog box, select **Normal** from the **Style name** drop-down menu, click on the **Modify** button to display the **Format Cells** dialog box:



- Click on the **Font** tab on the Format Cells dialog box, select the font and font size you want, click **OK** to return to the **Style** dialog box, and click **OK** to confirm the changes.

### Changing the default Font in new Workbooks

- From the main menu, choose **Tools > Options** to display the **Options** dialog box, click on the **General** tab, and select a font and font size from the **Standard font** and **Size** drop-down menus, and click **OK**:



**Note:** You must exit Excel 2003 for these changes to take effect.

## Formatting Numbers

## Formatting numbers using the Formatting Toolbar

- You can quickly change the formatting of a cell or range by the **Formatting** toolbar. Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect. Choose from the following icons:



**Currency** 123456 will become £123,456.00 (or your local currency)



**Percent** 0.18 will become 18%



**Comma** 456789 will become 456,789.00



**Increase Decimal** 456,789.00 will become 456,789.000



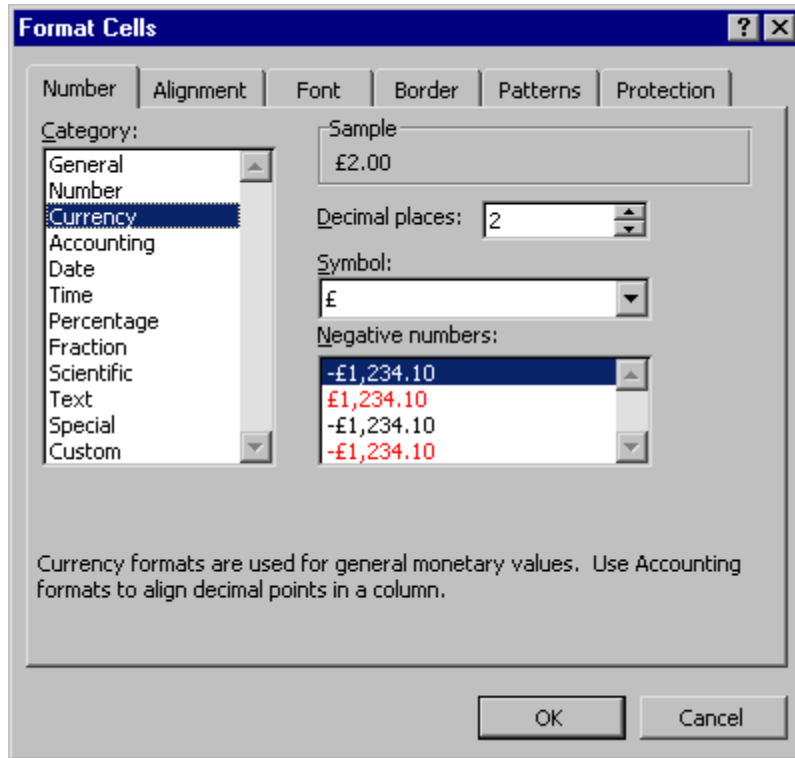
**Decrease Decimal** 456,789.00 will become 456,789.0

---

## Applying the Currency Format

- You can further customize your **Currency format** with the **Format Cells** dialog box. From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Number** tab, and select **Currency** from the **Category** scrolling text area. You can select from the following options:

# SAMPLE



**Decimal places** - You can adjust the number of decimal places by entering a number in the spin box or click on the up and down arrows.

**Symbol** - You can change the currency symbol by selecting the symbol you want from the drop-down menu.

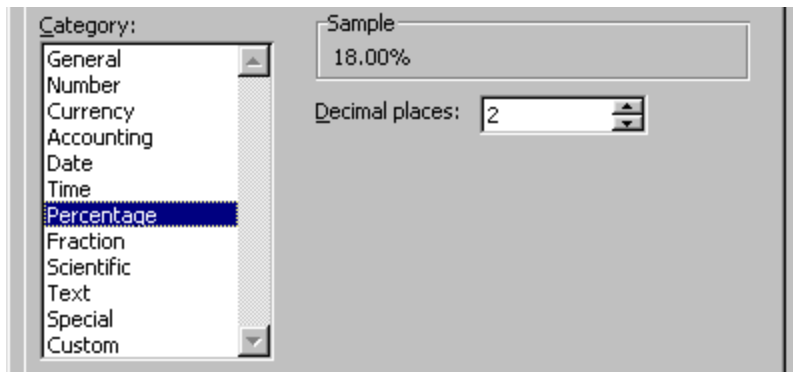
**Negative numbers** - You can define how negative numbers appear by selecting one of the options.

- Click **OK** to apply the format.

**Note:** You can preview your formatting in the **Sample** area.

### Applying the Percent Format

- You can further customize your **Percent format** with the **Format Cells** dialog box.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Number** tab, and select **Percentage** from the **Category** scrolling text area.
- You can adjust the number of decimal places by entering a number in the spin box or click on the up and down arrows:



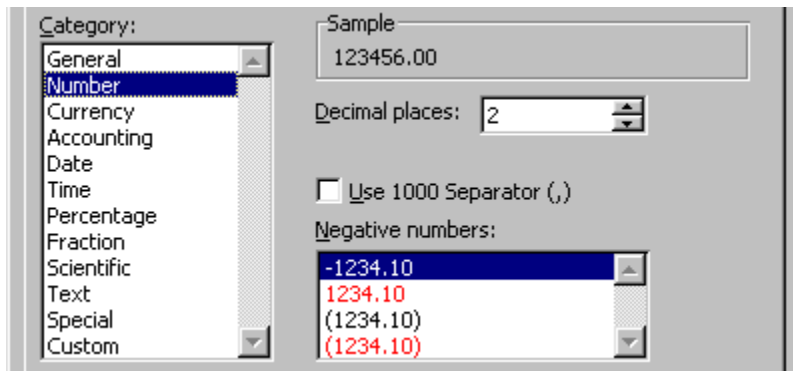
- Click **OK** to apply the format.

**Note:** You can preview your formatting in the **Sample** area.

---

### Applying the Number Format

- You can further customize your **Number format** with the **Format Cells** dialog box.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Number** tab, and select **Number** from the **Category** scrolling text area. You can select from the following options:



**Decimal places** - You can adjust the number of decimal places by entering a number in the spin box or click on the up and down arrows.

**Use 1000 Separator** - You can use a comma to separate the thousands.

**Negative numbers** - You can define how negative numbers appear by selecting one of the options.

- Click **OK** to apply the format.

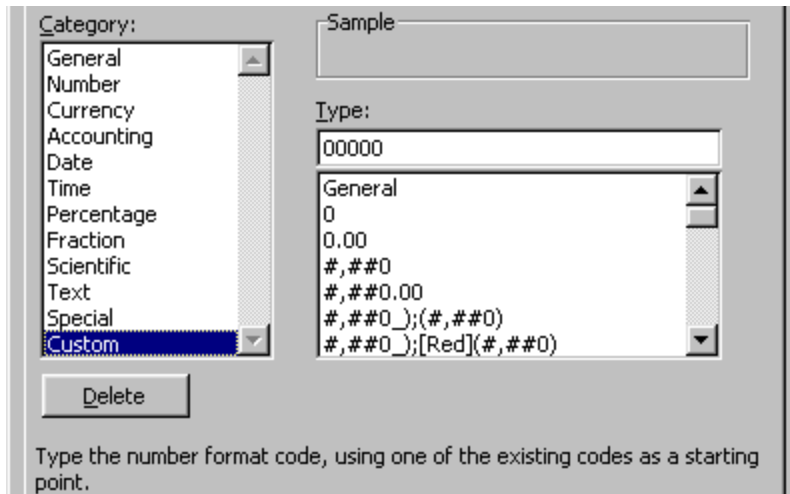
**Note:** You can preview your formatting in the **Sample** area.

---

### Applying custom formatting

- You can define your own formatting with **Custom Formatting**.

- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, click on the **Number** tab, and select **Custom** from the **Category** scrolling text area.
- Select the format that most resembles the one you want (this will display the code in the **Type** text box).
- Edit the code in the **Type** text box as required.
- Click **OK** to apply the format:



**Note:** You can preview your formatting in the **Sample** area.

---

### Setting fixed decimal places for numeric values

- You can fix the number of decimal places for the values you are entering so that you do not need to enter the decimal point.
- From the main menu, choose **Tools > Options** to display the **Options** dialog box, and click on the **Edit** tab.
- Select the **Fixed Decimal Places** checkbox, enter the number of decimal places you want, and click **OK**.

**Note:** This does not affect data that already exists in the Workbook.

## Manipulating Data

---

### Aligning data horizontally within a cell

- You can easily align your data horizontally within a cell. Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect; choose one of the following options:



**Align Left** – align data to the left edge of the cell.



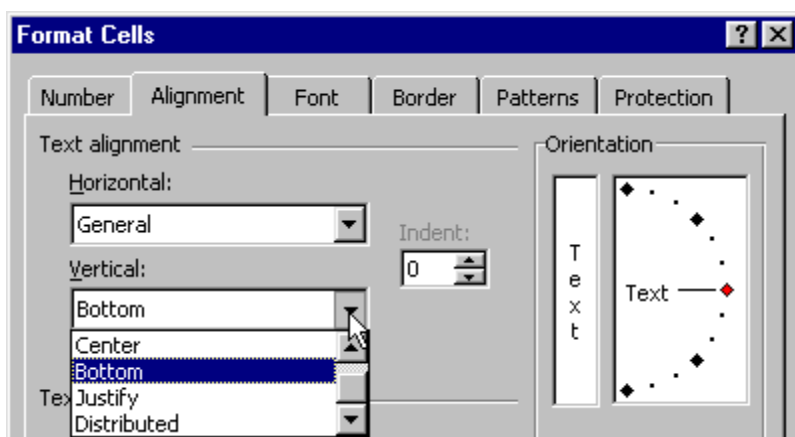
**Center** – align data in the centre of the cell.




**Align Right** – align data to the right edge of the cell.

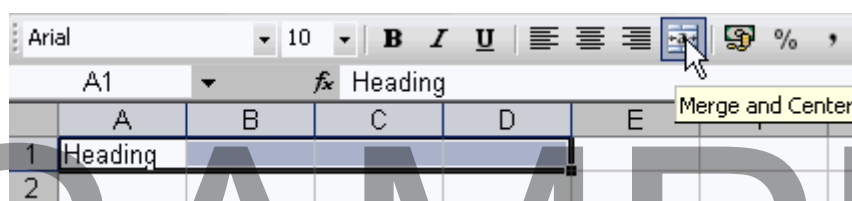
### Aligning data vertically within a cell

- Begin by selecting the cell or range that you want to format.
- Right-click on the selection, choose **Format Cells** from the pop-up menu to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, and click on the **Alignment** tab.
- Select the alignment you want from the **Vertical** drop-down menu.
- Click **OK** to apply the alignment:

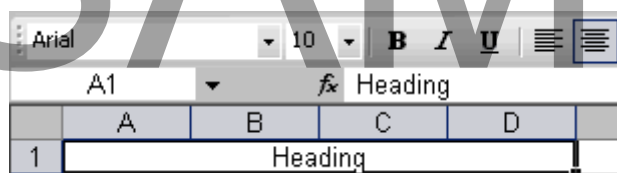


### Centring headings over multiple columns

- Begin by selecting the cell containing the heading and the cells over which the heading will be centred .
- Click on the **Merge and Center** icon  on the **Formatting** toolbar:



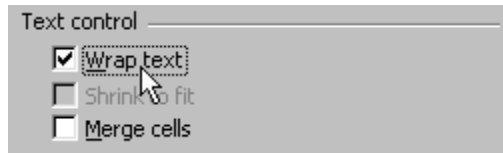
- The cells are now displayed as one:



**Note:** you can undo this action by clicking on the **Merge and Center** icon again.

## Wrap multiple lines of data in a cell

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- Right-click on the selection, choose **Format Cells** from the popup menu to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, and click on the **Alignment** tab.
- Select the **Wrap Text** checkbox, and click **OK**:



## Indenting data within a cell

- You can easily indent your data within a cell. Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect; choose one of the following options.

**Note:** You can combine multiple indentation and alignments to create the formatting you want.



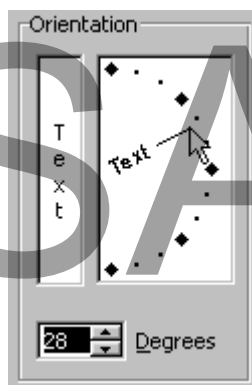
**Decrease Indent** – decrease the indent by one level.



**Increase Indent** – increase the indent by one level.

## Changing the text orientation

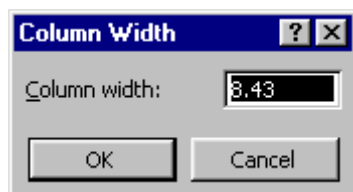
- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- Right-click on the selection and choose **Format Cells** from the popup menu to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, and click on the **Alignment** tab.
- You can change the **Orientation** of the text by entering the exact value in the **Degrees** spin box or drag the **Text** dial to set the level of rotation.
- Click **OK** to apply the format:




## Formatting Columns and Rows

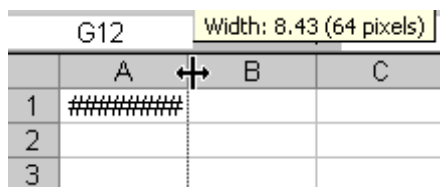
## Changing the Column width numerically

- Begin by selecting the column(s) you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Column > Width** to display the **column Width** dialog box, enter a new value (from 0-255 characters) in the **column width** text box, and click **OK**:



## Changing the Column width visually


- Begin by locating the column heading of the column you want to affect.
- Placing the mouse over the right border of column heading (your mouse pointer will change to ) , drag the column border to the width you want:




**Note:** If you enter a number which exceeds the width of a column, ##### signs will be displayed in the cell to let you know that the column is not wide enough.

## Changing Column width to fit data

### To change a single column

- Begin by locating the column heading of the column you want to affect.
- Placing the mouse over the right border of column heading (your mouse pointer will change to ) , double-click the column border. The column will be as wide as the largest entry in it.

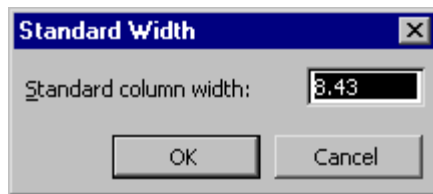
### To change multiple columns

- Begin by selecting the columns you want to affect.
- Placing the mouse over any of the right borders in the selection (your mouse pointer will change to ) , double-click the column border. The column widths will change to match their largest entry:

	A	B	C	D
1	#####	#####	#####	
2				
3				
4				

### Setting the default Column widths

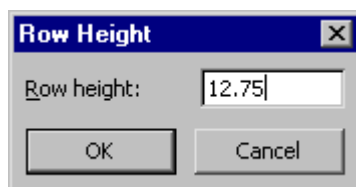
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Column > Standard Width** to display the **Standard Width** dialog box, enter a new width (from 0-255 characters) in the **Standard column width** text box, and click **OK**:




**Note:** The Standard Width format will only affect columns that still have the default column width.

### Changing the Row height numerically

- Begin by selecting the row(s) you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Row > Height** to display the **Row Height** dialog box, enter a new value (from 0-409 points) in the **Row height** text box, and click **OK**:



### Changing the Row height visually

- Begin by locating the row heading of the row you want to affect.
- Placing the mouse over the bottom border of row heading (your mouse pointer will change to ) , drag the row border to the height you want:

	Height: 12.75 (17 pixels)	C
1	#####	
2		
3		

### Changing the Row height to fit data

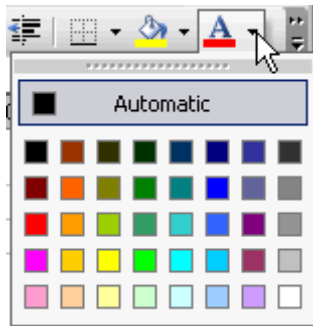
- Begin by selecting the row(s) you want to affect.

- From the main menu, choose **Format > Row > AutoFit**.

## Formatting with Colours and Patterns

### Changing the colour of your text

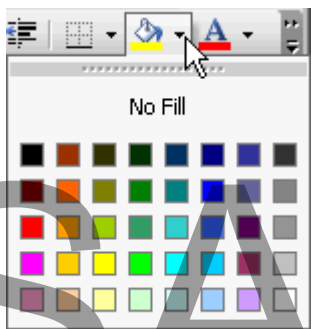
- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the **Formatting** toolbar, click the **Font Color** down arrow, and select the colour you want from the colour palette:



**Note:** The colour you selected will appear on the **Font Color** icon. You can apply this colour by clicking on the icon.

### Applying fill colour to cells

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the **Formatting** toolbar, click the **Fill Color** down arrow, and select the colour you want from the colour palette:



**Note:** The colour you selected will appear on the **Fill Color** icon. You can apply this colour by clicking on the icon.

### Removing fill colour from cells

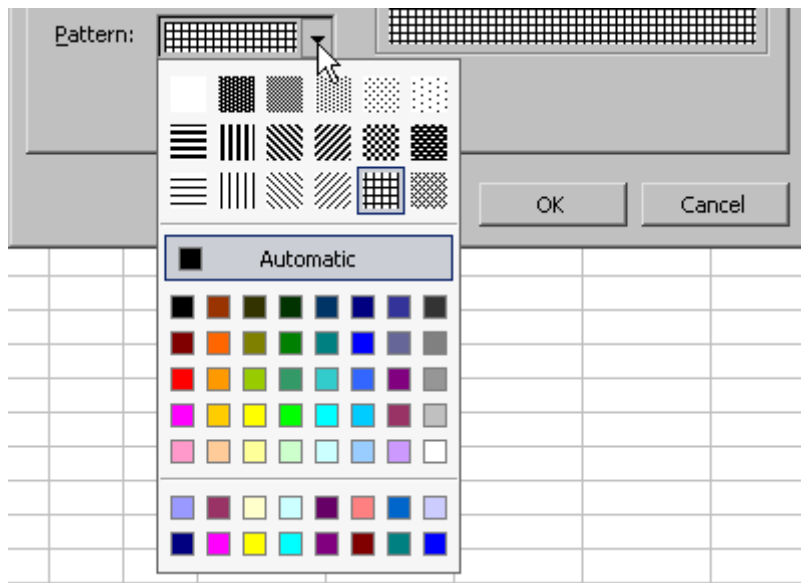
- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the **Formatting** toolbar, click the **Fill Color** down arrow, and select **No Fill** from the colour palette.

**Note:** The No Fill formatting will appear on the **Fill Color** icon. You can apply the No Fill formatting to another cell or range by clicking on the icon.

---

### Applying pattern to cells

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, and click on the **Patterns** tab.
- From the **Pattern** dropdown menu, choose the pattern and colour you want.
- Click **OK**:

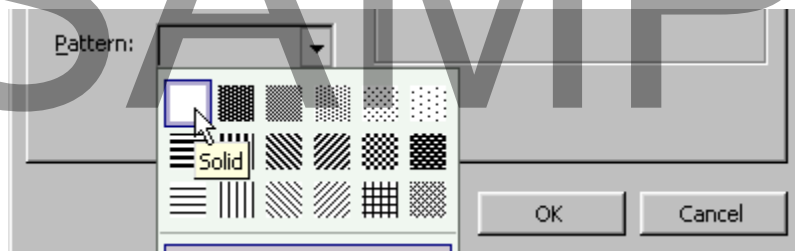


**Note:** A preview of the pattern is provided in the **Sample** area.

---

### Removing pattern from cells

- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, and click on the **Patterns** tab.
- From the **Pattern** dropdown menu, choose the **Solid** pattern.
- Click **OK**:

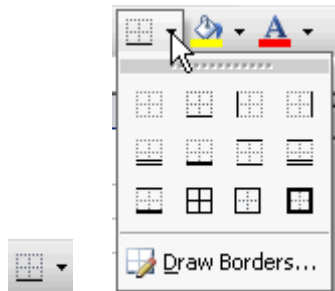


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### Adding and Editing Borders

### Selecting a Border style


- Click on the down arrow beside to the **Borders** icon on the **Formatting** toolbar, select the style you want:



**Note:** The border you selected will appear on the Borders icon.

---

### Applying Borders

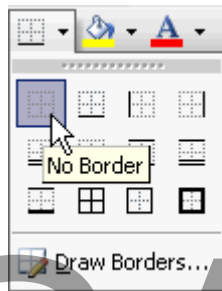
- Begin by selecting the cell or range you want to affect.
- Click on the **Borders** icon  on the **Formatting** toolbar.

**Note:** If the current border style is not what you want, you can change it by selecting another border style.

---

### Removing Borders

- Begin by selecting the **No Border** border style from the border menu:



- Select the cell or range that contains border(s) you want to remove, and click on the **Borders** icon  on the **Formatting** toolbar.

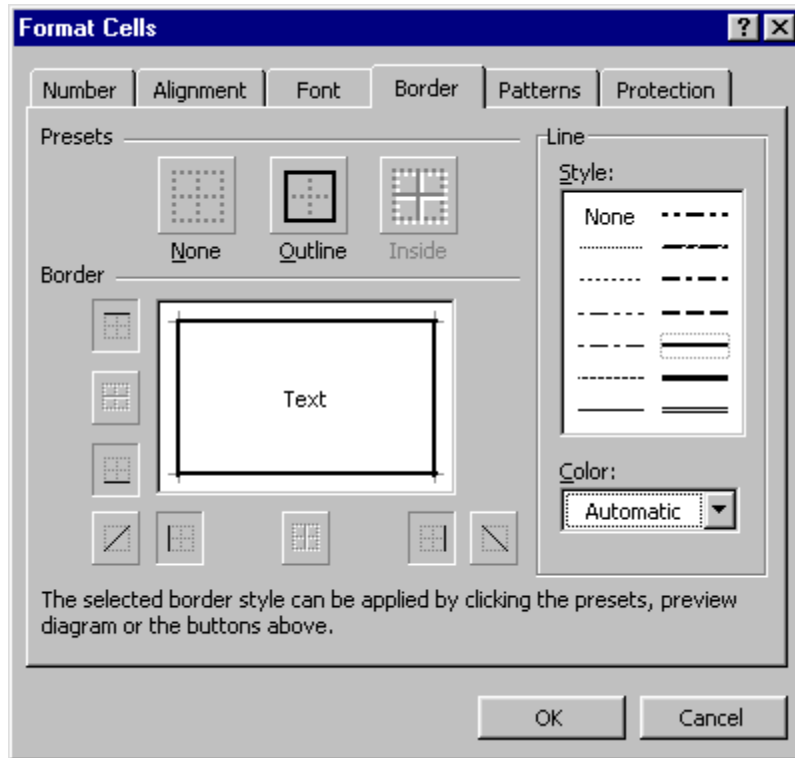
**Note:** Although a border may appear to be on the left side of a cell, it may actually be on the right side of the adjacent cell. To remove the border, select both cells.

---

### Changing the style and colour of Borders

- Begin by selecting the cell or range that contains a border style.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > Cells** to display the **Format Cells** dialog box, and click on the **Border** tab.

- Select the location of the border(s) you want from the **Border** area.
- Select the style you want from the **Line Style** area.
- Select the colour you want from the **Line Color** drop-down palette:



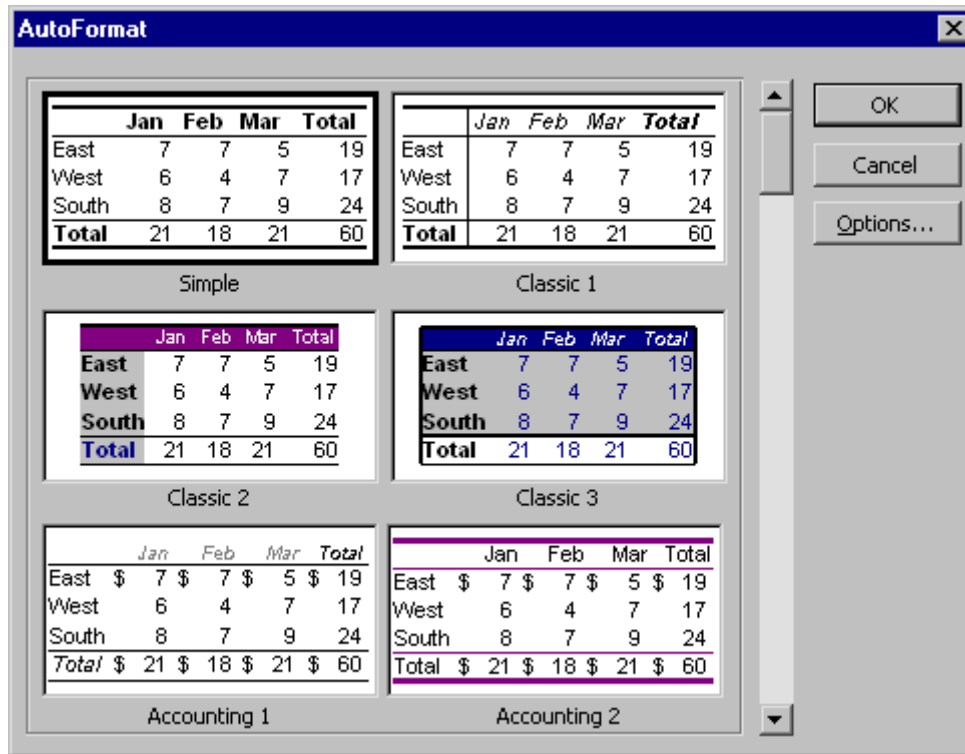
- Click **OK** to apply the border and line style.

## Using AutoFormat

### Applying AutoFormat

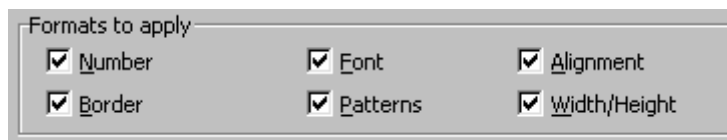
- You can apply one of the pre-defined table styles to your table of information:

SAMPLE



- Begin by clicking on a cell inside the table you want to format.
- From the main menu, choose **Format > AutoFormat**, select the table style you want, and click **OK**.

**Note:** You can customize the table style by clicking on the **Options** button and de-selecting some of the formats for the table style:



## Review Questions

How would you:

- Select a cell?
- Select a row?
- Select a column?
- Select a range?
- Select a non-contiguous range?
- Select an entire worksheet?
- Select several worksheets?
- Select all worksheets?
- Change the font?
- Change the font size?

- Change the font style?
- Change the underline?
- Change the font effects?
- Reset font formatting?
- Change the default font characteristics of the current workbook?
- Change the default font in new workbooks?
- Format numbers using the Formatting toolbar?
- Apply the Currency format?
- Apply the Percent format?
- Apply the Number format?
- Apply custom formatting?
- Set a fixed decimal place for numeric values?
- Align data horizontally within a cell?
- Align data vertically within a cell?
- Centre headings over multiple columns?
- Wrap multiple lines of data in a cell?
- Indent data within a cell?
- Change the text orientation?
- Change the column width numerically?
- Change the column width visually?
- Change column width to fit data?
- Set the default column widths?
- Change the row height numerically?
- Change the row height visually?
- Change the row height to fit data?
- Select a border style?
- Apply borders?
- Remove borders?
- Change the style and colour of borders?
- Use Autoformat?

SAMPLE

## End of the preview sample



This sample is approximately half of the full course. Please see the table of contents at the beginning of this document to see the full list of topics covered in the full course.

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