

Excel Is Fun!

Excel 2010

How to build efficient systems of spreadsheets to save time, get promoted and have extra time for vacation

An Excel book that takes you from the beginning theories of how to construct efficient systems of spreadsheets towards the Beautiful Excel infinity at the other end

By Michael “Excel Is Fun!” Girvin

Warning: because this book is free, I could not afford an editor. So you will have to put up with the occasional spelling/grammatical error. If you find any kind of error, please e-mail me at mgirvin@highline.edu.

Dedication:

This book is dedicated to Dennis “Big D” Ho, my son, because he loves books so much!

This book is also dedicated to Isaac Viet Girvin, my son, because he loves to go on adventures!

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Introduction

Excel is Fun! Why? Because your efficient use of Excel can turn a three hour payroll calculating chore or a five hour reporting task into a five minute breeze. Efficient use of Excel will save a lot of time. That time adds up to extra time for your more enjoyable endeavors in life such as vacations! In addition, your bosses and employees will notice that you are efficient and can produce professional looking reports that impress. This of course leads to promotion more quickly. Still, further, your knowledgeable and efficient use of Excel can land you a job during an interview. Employers are like dry sponges ready to soak up any job candidate that can make their entity more efficient with Excel skills! Save time?, get promoted?, get the job?, and have more time for vacation? – That sounds like a great skill to have!

In the working world, almost everyone is required to use Excel. Amongst the people who are required to use it, very few know how to use it well; and even amongst the people who know it well, very few of those people know how to use it efficiently to the point where grace and beauty can be seen in a simple spreadsheet!

This book will take you from the very beginning basics of Excel and then straight into a simple set of efficiency rules that will lead you towards Excel excellence.

Rule # 1: Learn Excel well so you can have fun working efficiently, gain promotions quickly, and have more vacation time

What Is Excel?

You use Word to create letters, flyers, books and mail merges. You use PowerPoint to create visual, audio and text presentations. You use Google to research a topic and find the local pizza restaurant. You use Excel to make **Calculations**, **Analyze Data** and **Create Charts**. Although databases (such as Access) are the proper place to store data and create routine calculating queries, many people around the planet earth use Excel to complete these tasks. Excel's row and column format and ready ability to store data and make calculations make it easy to use when compared to a database program. However, Excel's essential beauty is that you can make calculations and analyze/manipulate data quickly and easily "on the fly!" This easy to use, planet-earth "default" program must be learned if you want to succeed in today's working world.

Open up the Excel file named "Excel2010IsFun!.xlsm" and with your mouse, click on the "What is Excel" sheet tab.

Here is an example of how Excel can make payroll **Calculations** quickly and with fewer errors than doing it by hand (Figure 1) (Your sheet will not appear as large as the one in Figure 1):

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay
2	Suix Chin	3,781.17	234.43	54.83	289.26	3,491.91
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50	3,494.82
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26	7,910.25
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.05	2,426.94
6	Bill Jelen	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83	8,375.83
7						
8			Assumptions			
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2		
10			6.20%	1.45%		
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

Sheet tab "What is Excel?"

Figure 1

We will see how to make the calculation seen in Figure 1 later in this book.

Here is an example of how Excel can **Analyze Data** (sorting by time) quickly and with fewer errors than doing it by hand (Figure 2 and Figure 3):

Before Sort:

Observation No.	Times (integer minutes)
1	11
2	14
3	16
4	18
5	11
6	11
7	10
8	19
9	18
10	19
11	13
12	14
13	12
14	17

Figure 2

We will see how to sort later in this book.

After Sort:

Observation No.	Times (integer minutes)
7	10
1	11
5	11
6	11
13	12
11	13
2	14
12	14
3	16
14	17
4	18
9	18
8	19
10	19

Figure 3

Rows, Columns, Cells, Range Of Cells

With your mouse, click on the “Rows and Columns” sheet tab.

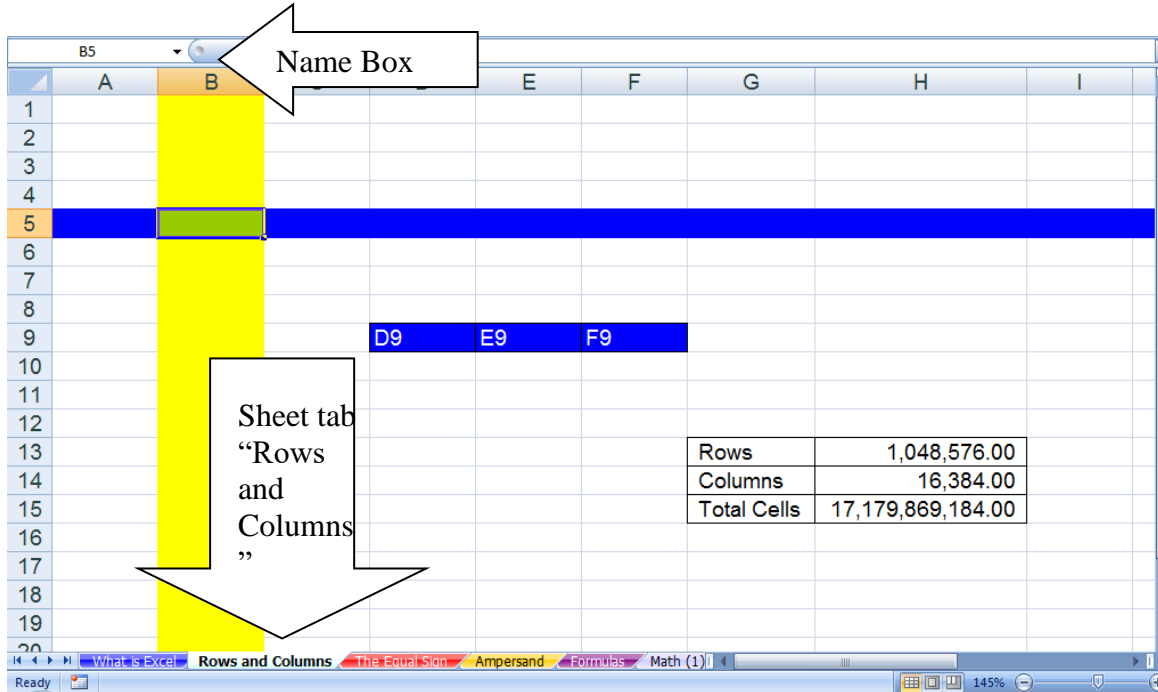


Figure 4

Rows are horizontal and are represented by numbers. In our example (Figure 4) the color blue has been added to show row 5.

Columns are vertical and represented by letters. In our example (Figure 4) the color yellow has been added to show Column B.

A cell is an intersection of a row and a column. In our example the color green has been added to show cell B5. In our example column B and row 5 can be detected because the column and row headers are highlighted in a light-orange color (Figure 4) (color may vary by computer). In addition, you can see that the name box shows that cell B5 is selected (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

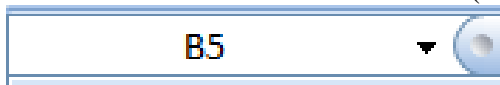


Figure 5

B5 is the name of this cell. It can be thought of as the address for this cell. It is like the intersection of two streets. If we wanted to hang out at the corner of Column B Street and Row 5 Street, we would be hanging out at the cell address B5.

Later when we make calculations in Excel (making formulas), B5 will be called a cell reference.

A range of cells is two or more cells that are adjacent. For example you can see three blue cells D9, E9, and F9. This range would properly be expressed as D9:F9, where the colon means from cell D9 all the way to cell F9.

Worksheet, Sheet Tab, Workbook

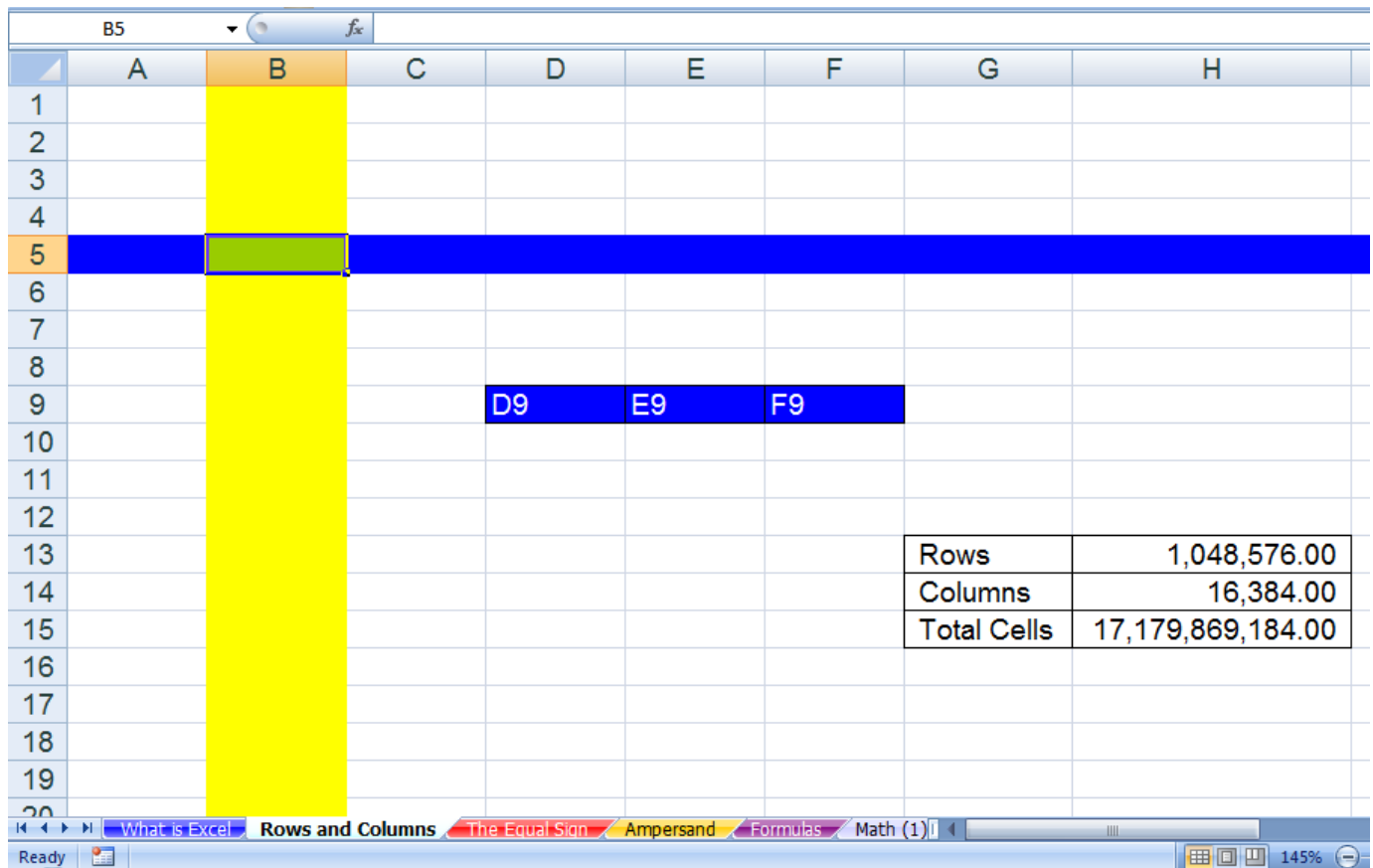


Figure 6

A worksheet is all the cells (1,048,576 rows, 16,384 columns worth of cells). A worksheet is commonly referred to as “sheet.”

The sheet tab is the name of the sheet. By default they are listed as Sheet1, Sheet2. In our example (Figure 6), the sheet we are viewing is named “Rows and Columns.” You can see other worksheets that have been given names in our example. Can you see what they are?

Rule # 2 = Always name your worksheets so that you can identify amongst the various worksheets

Naming your sheets helps you to keep track of things in a methodical way. Navigating through a workbook, understanding formulas and creating headers/footers is greatly enhanced when you name sheets. To name your sheet, 1) double-click the sheet tab (this highlights the sheet tab name), 2) type a logical name that describes the purpose of the sheet, and 3) hit Enter. You can also, right-click a sheet tab and point to Rename in order to give the sheet a new name.

A workbook is all the sheets (over 8000 worksheets possible – limited by my computer's memory). To name a new workbook that has not been saved or named, use **Save As** (Keyboard Shortcut = F12).

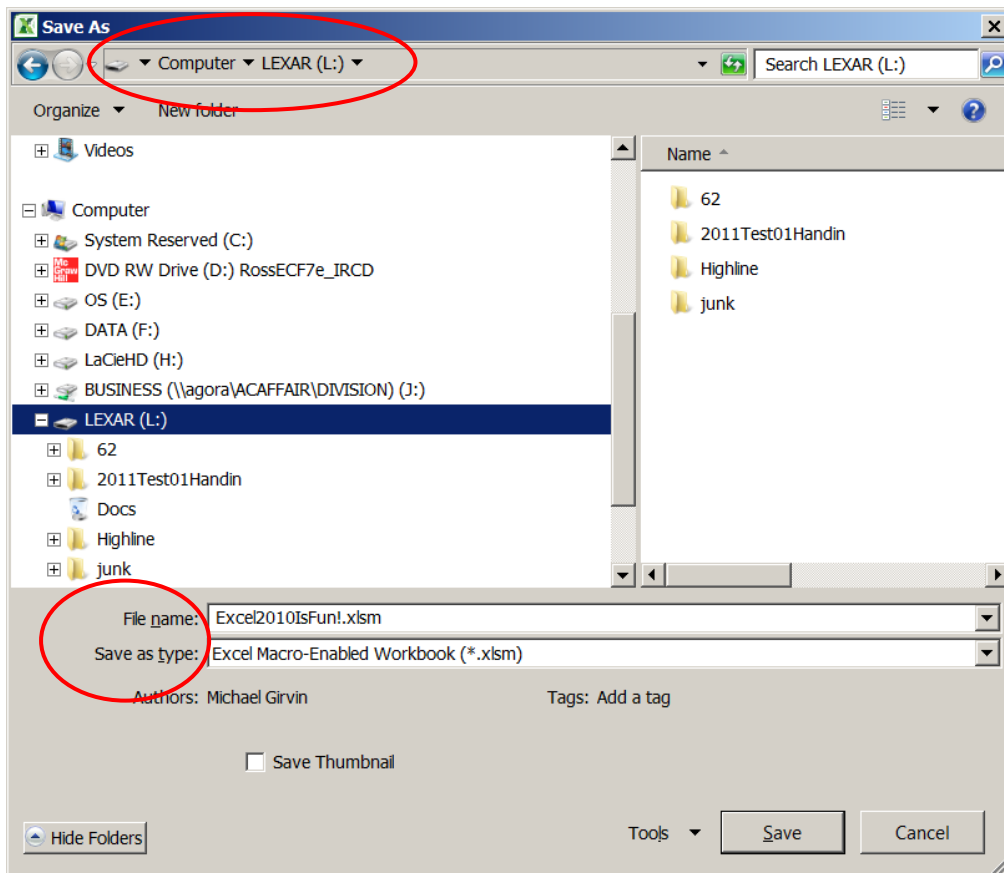


Figure 7

Figure 7 shows the Save As dialog box (depending on your operating system, this may look different):

File path (top red circle) = Where do you want to save it?

File name = What do you want to call it?

Save as type = What type of file is it? (.xslm? or .xlsx or .xls or .htm? or .xltn or .xlt?)

See notes on next page about the new Excel 2007/2010 “Save as types”.

Rule # 3 = Always name your workbook and save it to a location that you will be able to find later

Some of the Excel 2007/2010 “Save as type” or “extension type” or “file format”:

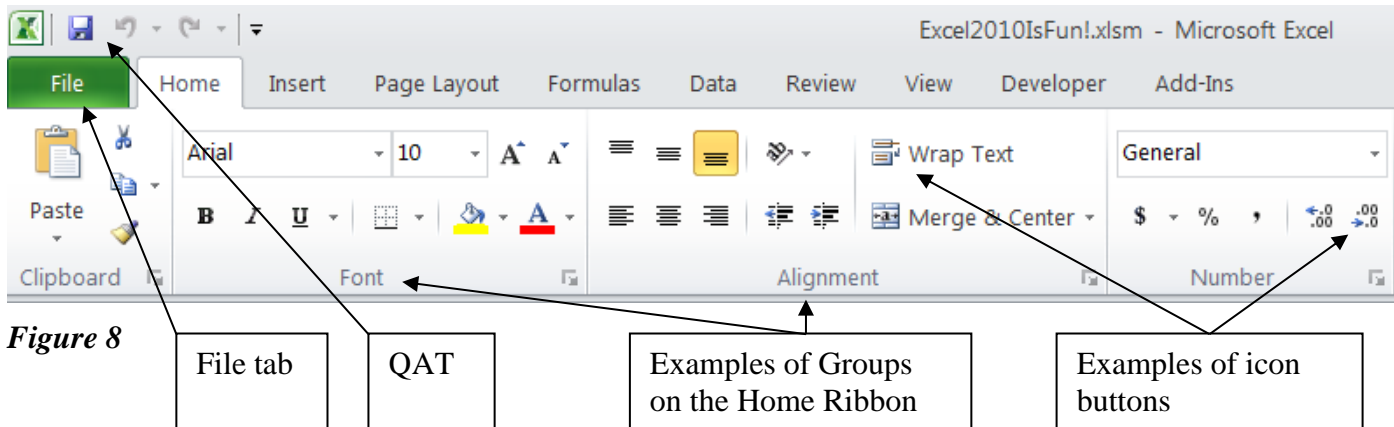
1. .xlsm
 - i. 2007/2010 workbook that allows Macros (Macros = custom code that you can put in workbook (VBA))
 - ii. This file format is called XML (Extensible Markup Language). XML is efficient because:
 1. Most any program can read it
 2. It is less corruptible
 - i. Lose a few lines in BIFF and you can lose the whole file, lose a few lines in XML and you can easily recover the file
 - iii. This new file format is different than XML in 2003 (2003 XML did not support VBA, Charts, and other embedded images), it now supports all Excel elements.
 - iv. These files are actually zipped files!!!!
 - i. Saves space
2. .xlsx
 - i. This is the same as the description for .xlsm except that does not allow Macros (Macros = custom code that you can put in workbook(VBA))
3. .xls
 - i. 1997 – 2003 file format
 1. Use this if you are going to let other people use your file that do not have Excel 2007/2010
4. .htm
 - i. Saves worksheet or workbook as html (web site)
5. .xltm
 - i. 2007/2010 Excel Template that allows Macros
 1. Templates automatically save to the Microsoft Template folder so that your template will show up in the Templates window
6. .xlt
 - i. 1997 – 2003 file format for Templates
7. .xlsb
 - i. This file type is called BIFF (Binary Interchange File Format)
 1. BIFF5 (Excel 95)
 1. BIFF8 (Excel 97-2003)
 2. BIFF12 ➔ .xlsb
 - i. BIFF cannot be read by many applications
 - ii. But it saves and loads more quickly than XML

Save As is different than Save

Once you have saved your workbook for the first time, subsequent saves will replace the stored file with the most recent changes. Save As gives you the power to: 1) Save the file to a new location 2) save file with a new name 3) change the file type. In this way the Save As dialog box is very powerful.

Ribbons, Quick Access Toolbar (QAT), & File Backstage View

The menus and toolbars from earlier versions of Excel (prior to Excel 2003) are gone. In their place are “Ribbons”, the “Quick Access Toolbar” (QAT) and the File Backstage View. The Ribbon contains tabs (such as Home, Insert, etc.) and each tab contains icons and words that let you click on a particular icon to take a particular action such as changing the font size or changing the number of decimals showing for a number. The icons and words are grouped into categories to help the user find similar items. These categories are called “Groups”. To select a Ribbon tab, click on the tab with your mouse. You can only view one Ribbon at a time. Figure 8 shows part of the Home Ribbon tab. The Ribbons change appearance depending on the size of your screen and/or your computers screen resolution (screen resolution can be changed in Display Properties – in Windows 7, you can right-click the desktop and point to “Screen resolution”).



The File tab is located in the upper left corner of the screen, to the left of the Home Ribbon tab. If you click on it it opens the “backstage view. Figure 9 on the next page shows the File Backstage View and shows that this allows you to access things such as Print, Save As and Recent. Figure 10 on the next page shows the amazing Recent option that allows you to open recently accessed files and folders. **THE MOST IMPORTANT** thing to know about the Backstage view is that when you want to close this view **DO NOT USE THE “x” IN THE UPPER RIGHT CORNER**. To close use the “Exit” button in the lower left or simply use the Esc key.

The Quick Access Toolbar (QAT) contains the icons for save, undo and redo by default and then any other additional icons that you add yourself. There is only one QAT. The QAT is always visible and available for use, either above the Ribbons or below the Ribbons depending on where you place it (right-click QAT to move it). We will see how to customize the QAT later in this book.

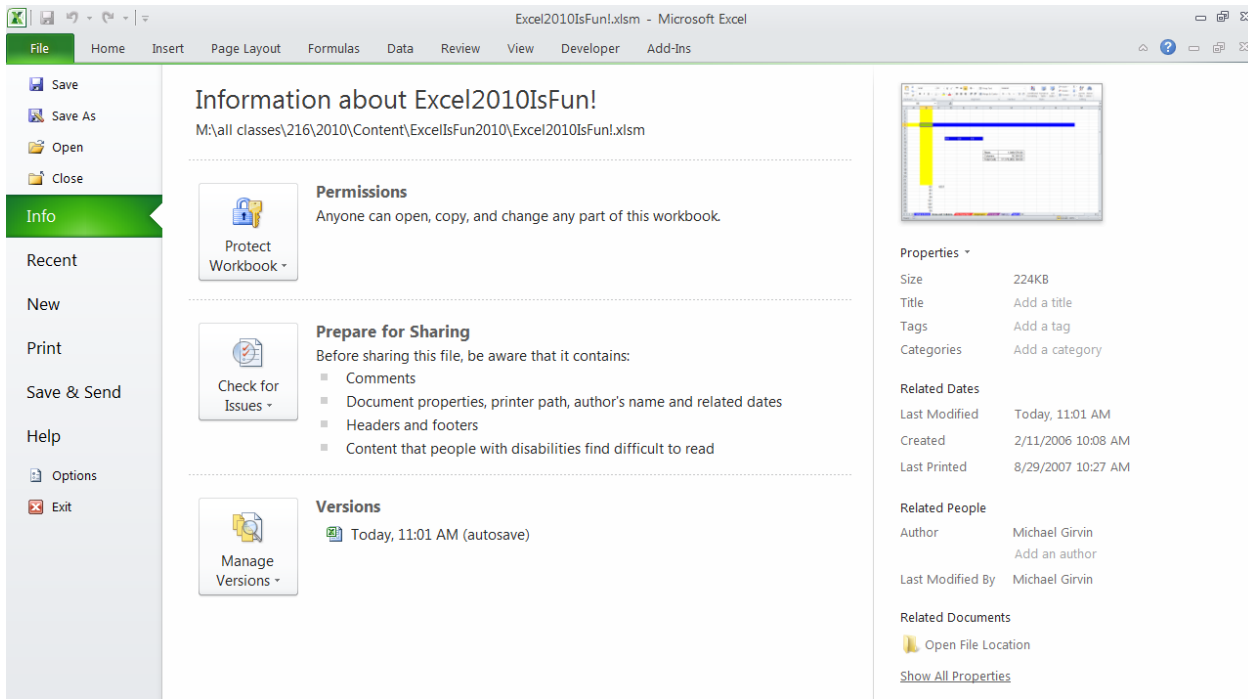


Figure 9

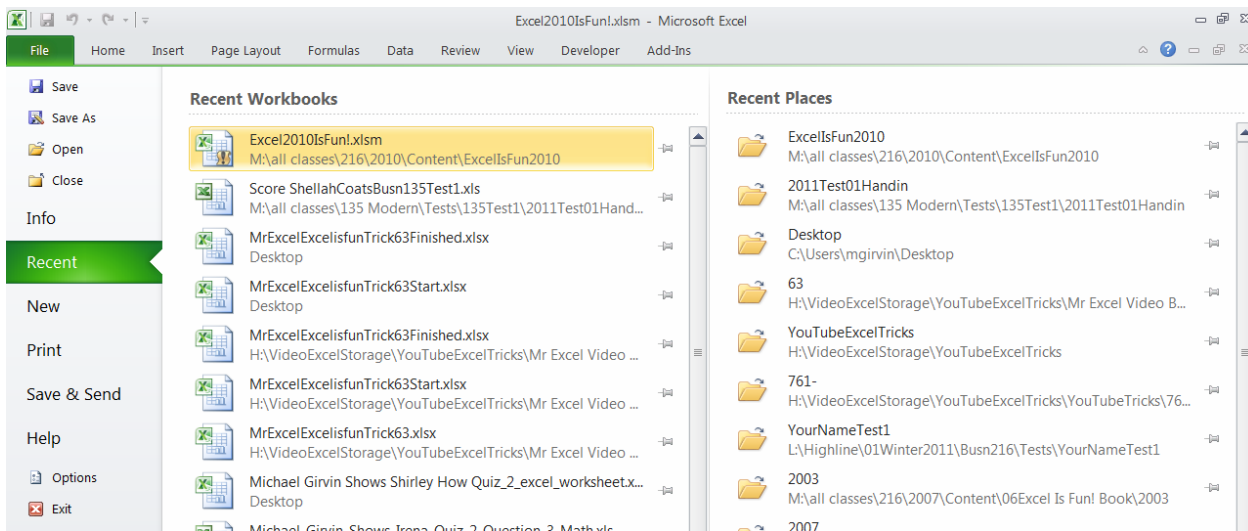


Figure 10

More About Ribbons

Now we would like to talk about the Ribbons in more detail.

Each Ribbon has a tab that sticks out above the Ribbon and contains the name of the Ribbon. There are seven standard tabs (Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review) and 18 additional Ribbons. Some of the additional Ribbons you can add in the Excel Options Area and some of the additional Ribbons are “Context-Sensitive Ribbons” (also known as “Contextual Ribbons”) that show up depending on where the cursor is located (for example, if a chart is selected, the context sensitive Ribbons for charts appear). To move between the visible Ribbons you can click on any tab name to access that particular Ribbon. If you want to temporarily hide the Ribbons because of space requirements, use the keyboard Shortcut Ctrl + F1 (This is a toggle that will successively hide and unhide the Ribbons). The seven standard Ribbons, one additional Ribbon added in Excel Options and one context sensitive Ribbon are shown below in figures: Figure 11 to Figure 19.

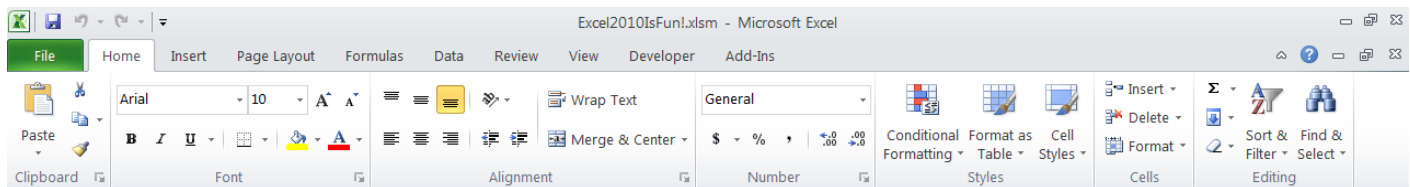


Figure 11: Home Ribbon: Contains items such as Copy, Paste, stylistic (Font/Color) formatting, Number Formatting, Conditional Formatting, Insert Row/Column, Insert Function, Clear All, Clear Format, Sorting, Find, Replace, Select, Go To, Go To Special, and more....

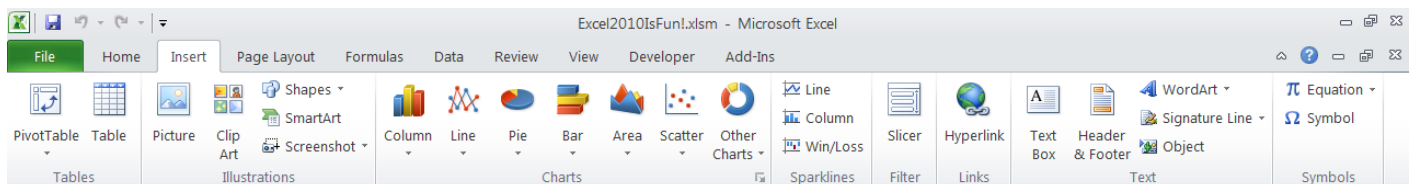


Figure 12: Insert Ribbon: Insert items such as: PivotTable, Table, Pictures, Clip Art, Shapes, Charts, Sparklines, Slicers, Hyperlinks, Text Box, Header and Footer, Word Art, Object, or Symbol.

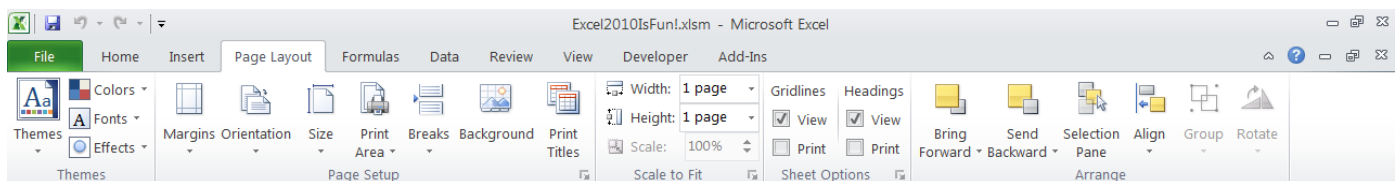


Figure 13: Page Layout Ribbon: Add Themes (coordinated Color, Font, Effects), various page layout for printing.

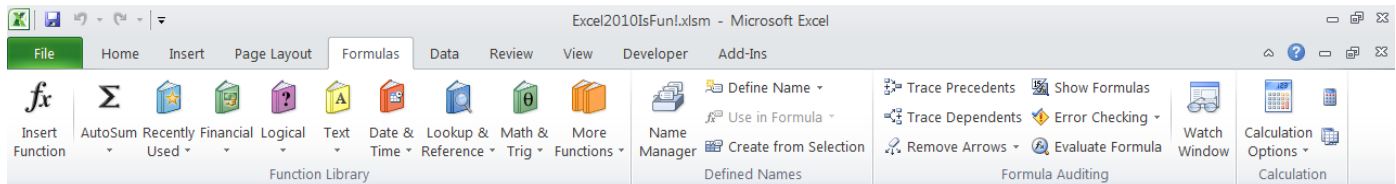


Figure 14: Formulas Ribbon: Contains items such as Insert Functions, Insert Functions Categories, items associated with Names, items associated with Formula Auditing, and Calculation.

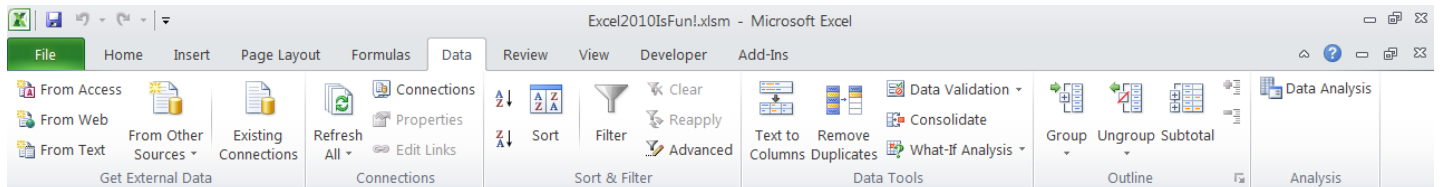


Figure 15: Data Ribbon: Get External Data, Refresh (External Data or PivotTable), Sorting and Filtering, Text to Columns, Data Validation, Consolidate, Scenario Manager, Goal Seek, Data Table, Grouping, Subtotals, and the Add-ins Data Analysis (statistics) and Solver (linear algebra) if you add them using Add-ins in the Excel Options area.

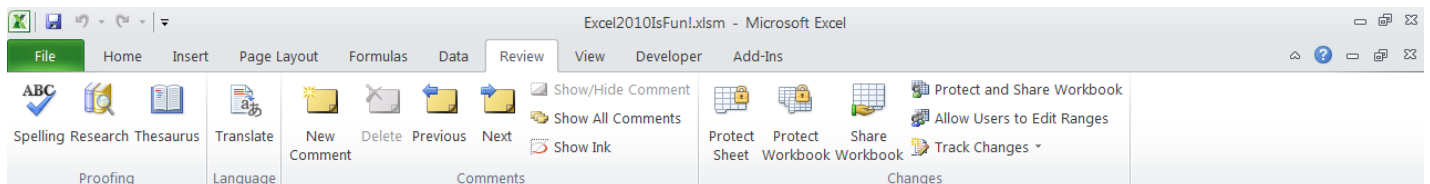


Figure 16: Review Ribbon: Contains items such as Spell Check, Comments, Protect Worksheet or Workbook, Share Workbook and Track Changes.

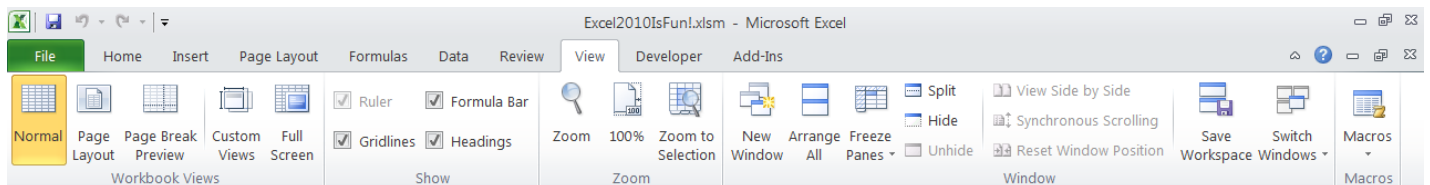


Figure 17: View Ribbon: Contains items such as Normal view, Page Layout view, Page Break Preview view, Show/Hide Formula Bar, Show/Hide Gridlines, Zoom view, New Window (opens a second view of the same Workbook), Arranges All (arranges all open Workbooks), Freeze Panes (always show a certain part of the Worksheet), Hide Window (which means hide Workbook), Unhide Window (which means unhide Workbook), Save Workspace, Macros (Macro means Excel computer code that you can write Excel).

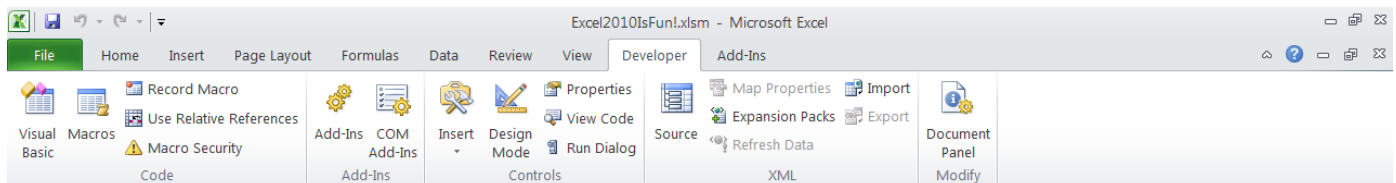


Figure 18: Developer Ribbon that was added in the Excel Options area.

To add the Developer Ribbon you would right-click any Ribbon tab and point to “Customize the Ribbon”.

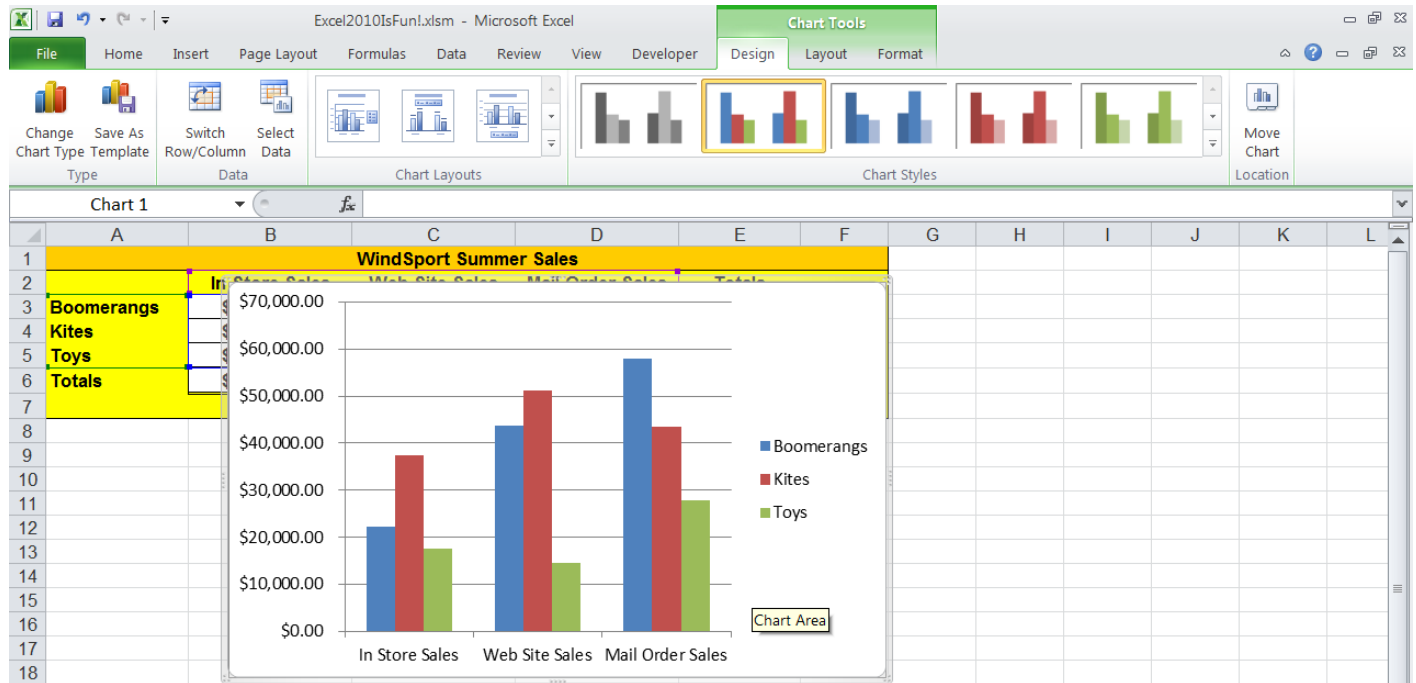


Figure 19: Because a Chart is selected, the Title Bar shows “Chart Tools” and there are three context sensitive chart Ribbons after the last “always-available” Ribbon. The three Chart Ribbons are: Design, Layout, Format (more detail about these later in the book).

As seen in Figure 20 and Figure 21, some of the elements of the Ribbons are:

1. Tabs (Page Layout)
2. Groups (Page Setup Group)
3. Icons (Orientation)
4. Drop-down arrows (Orientation: Portrait or Landscape)
5. Check Boxes (Toggle to view or not view Excel Gridlines)
6. Dialog Launchers (Small grey boxes with diagonal arrows that, when clicked, launch the 1997-2003-type dialog boxes – you can see the Page Setup Dialog launcher on the right-side of the Page Setup Group Label)
7. “See More Selections” Arrows (Figure 22 shows More Chart Styles)

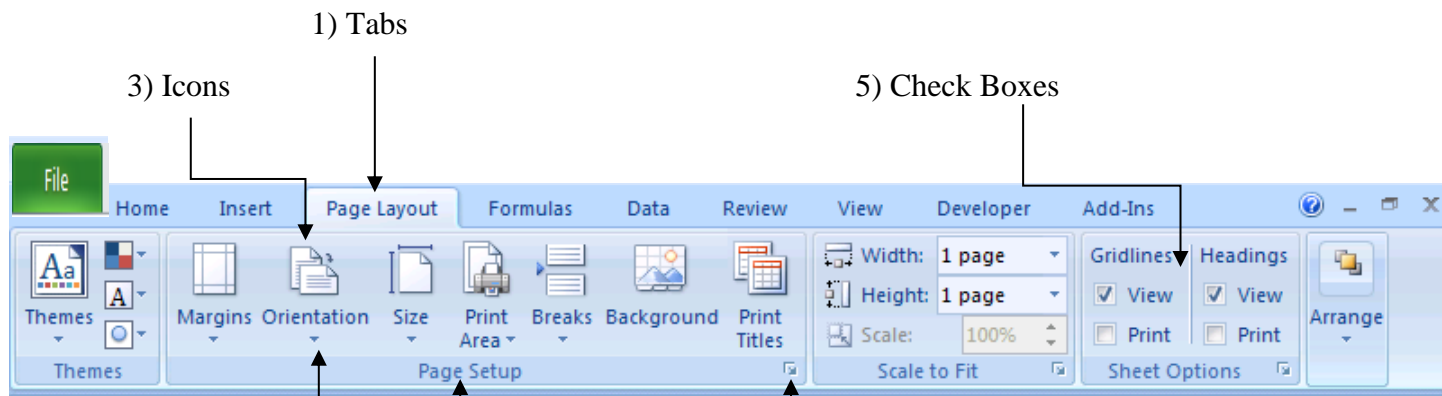


Figure 20

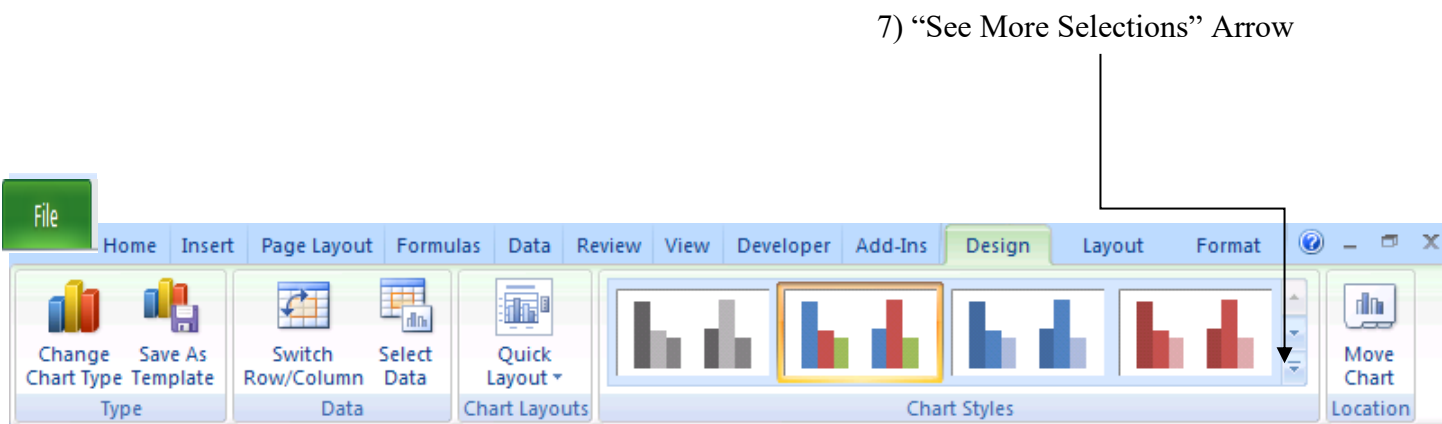


Figure 21

The Ribbon elements can be seen in further detail in these figures:

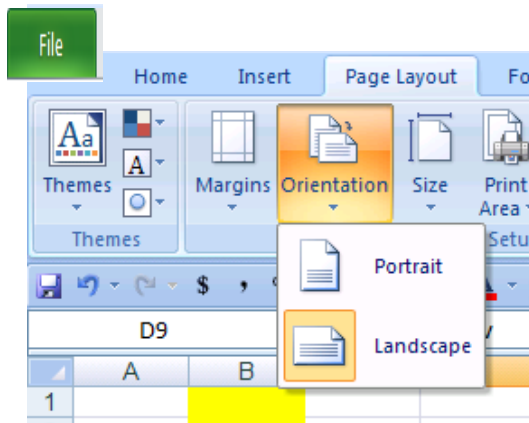


Figure 22: If you click on the Orientation drop-down arrows you can see the two options for printing your worksheet: Portrait or Landscape. The shaded box means that the current selection is Landscape. If you clicked on Portrait, you would change the printing orientation to Portrait.

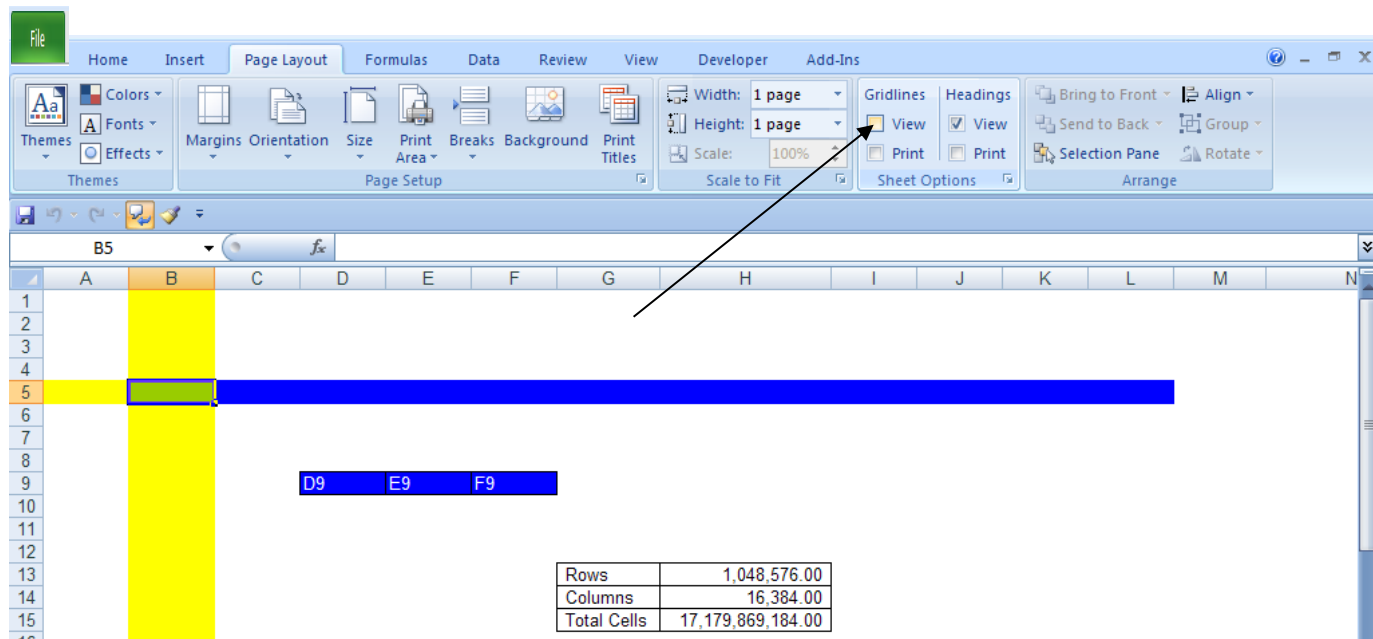


Figure 23: The check box for View Gridlines in the Sheet Options Group has been unchecked. The result is that the default Excel Gridlines cannot be seen on the screen and they will not be printed. Compare this to Figure 6. In Figure 6 you can see the Gridlines. The Check Boxes are “Toggles” that will alternate between viewing the Excel Gridlines and not viewing the Excel Gridlines. Notice that the black lines around the Row and Column count are still viewable. This is because these lines were added using the borders button in the Font Group on the Home Ribbon tab.

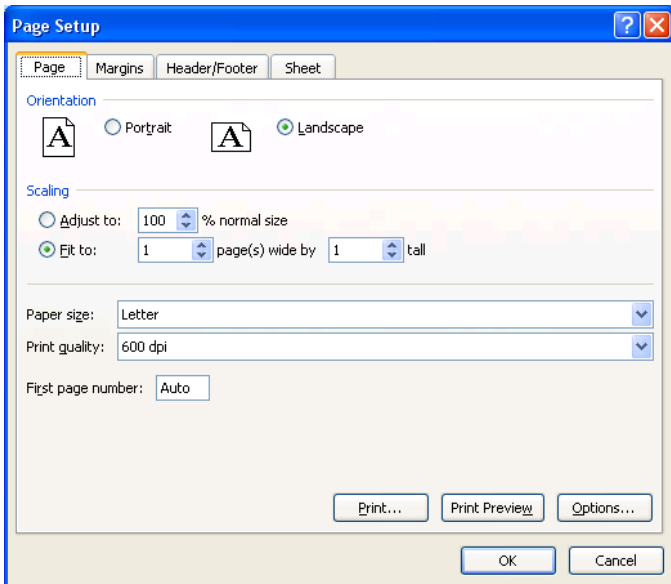


Figure 24: If you click the Page Setup Dialog Launcher on the right-side of the Page Setup Group Label (as seen back in Figure 20) this dialog box will show up. This is the Excel Page Setup dialog box.

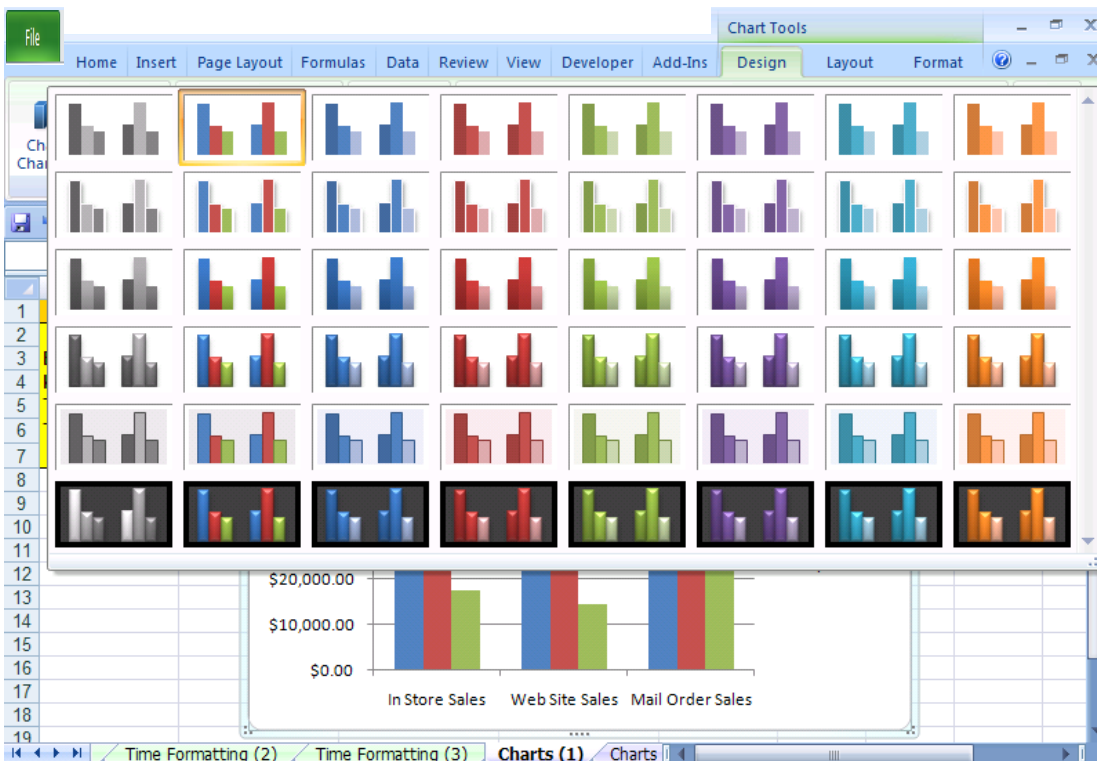


Figure 25: If you click the “See More Selections” Arrow in the Chart Styles Group in the Chart Tools Design Ribbon you will see more selections for Chart Design (we will see how to do this later).

The last important trick regarding the Ribbons is that you can hide them. This is convenient because they take up a lot of room on the screen. The keyboard shortcut for toggling the Ribbons on and off is Ctrl + F1 (Hold Ctrl and then tap the F1 key (the F1 key is in the top row of keys on the keyboard and all the way to the left, but to the right of the Esc key)). See Figure 26 and Figure 27 for examples of the Ribbons toggled off and toggled on.

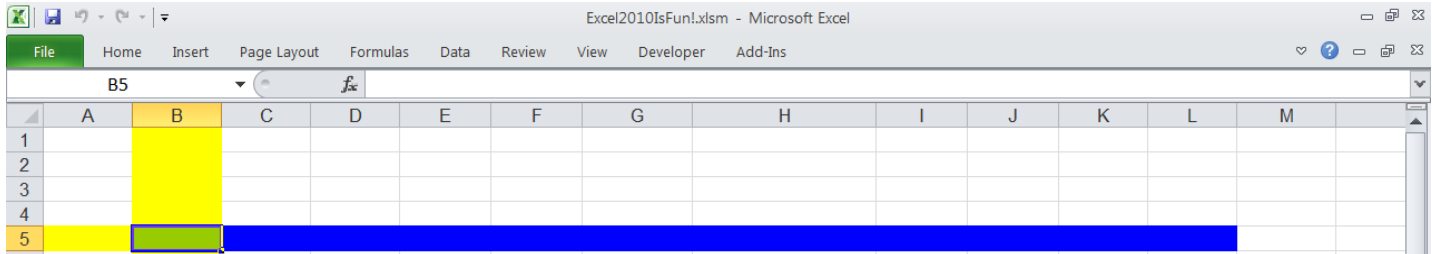


Figure 26: Ctrl + F1 hides the Ribbons, but the QAT is still visible!

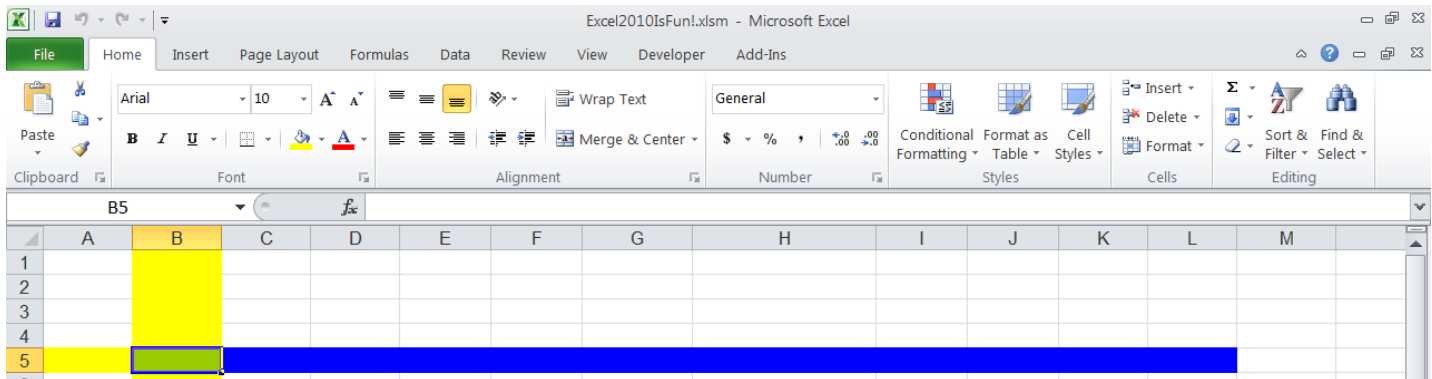


Figure 27: Ctrl + F1 a second time, toggles the Ribbon on again.

Quick Access Toolbar (QAT)

Now we would like to talk about the Quick Access Toolbar (QAT) in more detail.

No matter what Ribbon you have showing, or whether or not the Ribbons are toggled on or off, the QAT is always visible and available for use! This is great because sometimes it is quicker to click on the QAT than it is to click on the Ribbon and then click on the icon you want. Not only that, but there are actions, dialog boxes and Task Panes from Excel 1997-2003 that are not anywhere in the Ribbons! So if you have a particular action that you used to do in earlier versions of Excel and it is not in the Ribbons, you can add it to the QAT. Also, you can easily show your QAT above or below the Ribbon. First let's see two great ways to add icon buttons to the QAT.

The first way to add icon buttons to the QAT is to find an icon or an item from a drop-down arrow list in the Ribbons, and then right-click that item. If the right-click drop-down menu says "Add to Quick Access Toolbar", then you are allowed to add that icon to the QAT. If you do not see "Add to Quick Access Toolbar", then that item is not available to be added to the QAT (Some items are not available). In Figure 28 I have right-clicked the Fill icon (it is the picture of a tipping paint bucket – it is the icon button that fills the cell with color) and you can see the right-click drop-down menu. After I click on the "Add to Quick Access Toolbar", the icon button will automatically be added to the QAT (Figure 29).

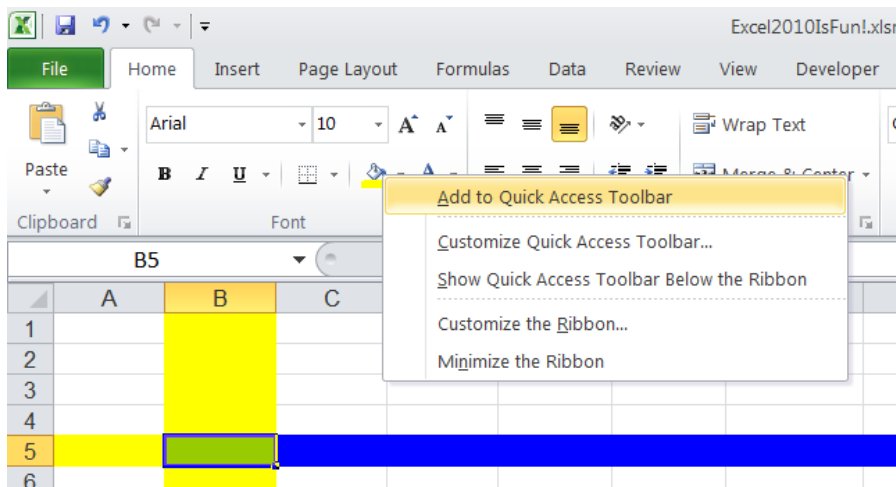


Figure 28: Right-click a Ribbon icon to add it to the QAT.

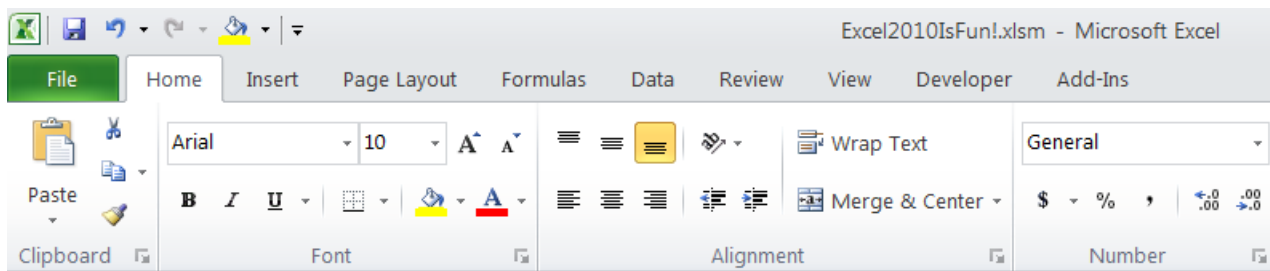


Figure 29: The Fill icon has been added to the end of the QAT.

The second way to add icon buttons to the QAT is to go to the Customize section in the Excel Options area. This is the best method because you can see a list with all the icon buttons that can be added. In the Figures Figure 31 to Figure 34 the process of adding icon buttons from the Customize section in the Excel Options area is illustrated.

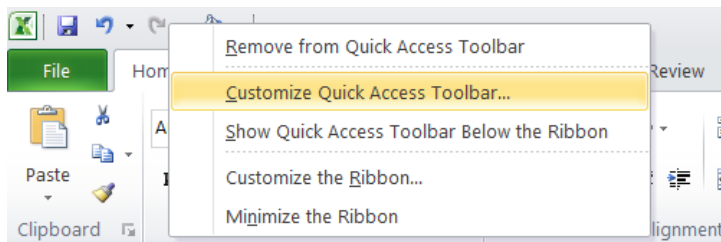


Figure 31: Right-click the QAT and click on the “Customize Quick Access Toolbar...” item in the drop-down menu.

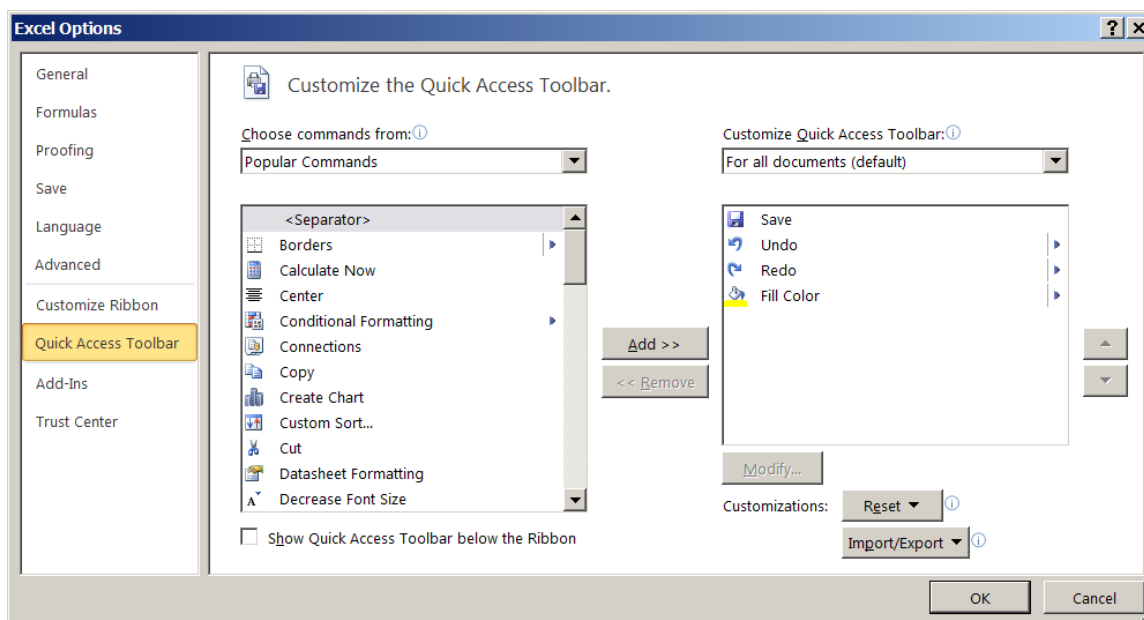


Figure 32: By right-clicking the QAT and click on the “Customize Quick Access Toolbar...” item in the drop-down menu, you will automatically go to the Customize section in the Excel Options area.

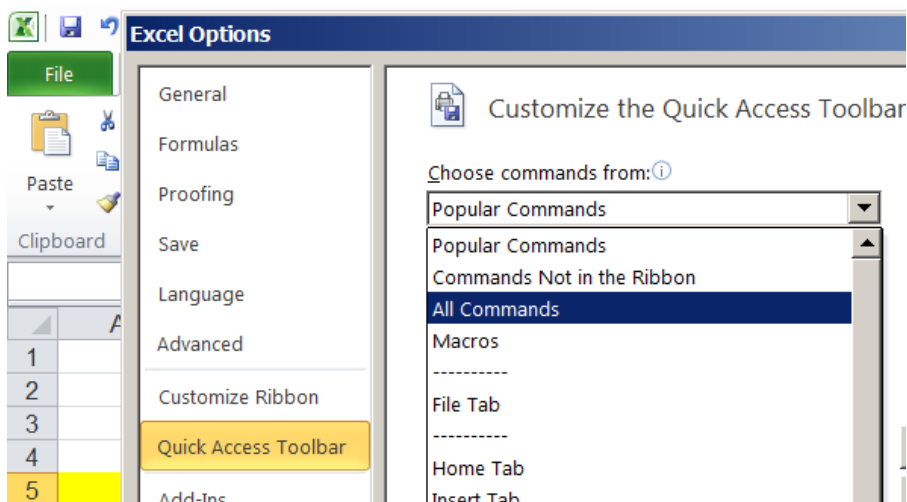


Figure 33: Click on “All Commands” from the “Choose commands from” drop-down list

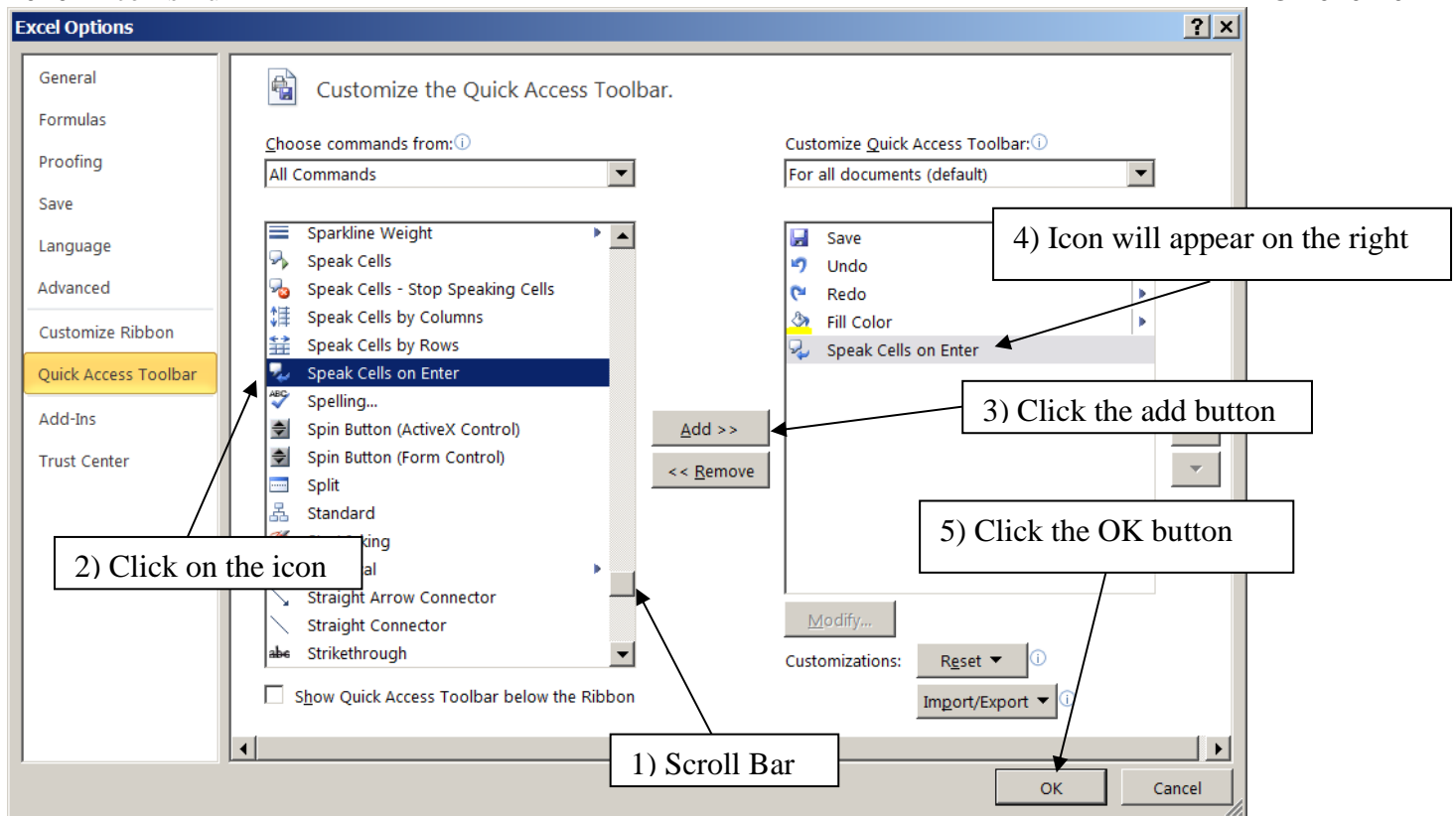


Figure 34: Use the Scroll Bar to find the icon that you want, click on the icon, and then click the add button. The Icon will appear on the right. When you have added all the buttons that you want, click the OK button.

The last trick we want to see regarding the QAT is how to move it above or below the Ribbons. This is easily done. Simply right-click the QAT and look in the drop-down menu for the command you would like.

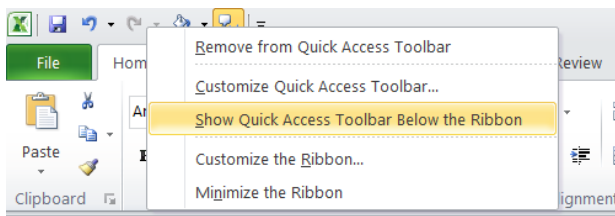


Figure 35: If the QAT is above the Ribbon and you want to move it below.

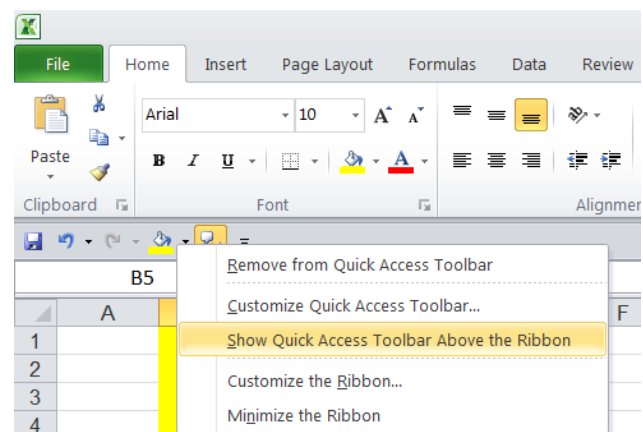


Figure 36: If the QAT is below the Ribbon and you want to move it above.

Scroll Bars and Selecting Cells

In Excel there are Horizontal and Vertical Scroll Bars that let you move the worksheet so that you can see rows, columns and cells that are not in view. In addition, for the Horizontal Scroll Bar, you can change the size of it by clicking on the front edge of the Horizontal Scroll Bar and dragging. In Figure 37 you can see that I have labeled the Scroll Bars as Vertical Scroll Bar and Horizontal Scroll Bar, but technically the whole thing is called the Scroll Bar, the part that you click on with your mouse and drag is called a “Scroll Box”, and the arrows (that allow you to move only one row or column at a time) are called “Scroll Arrows.” Nevertheless, I will refer to the “Scroll Box” as the “Scroll Bar” because is common language that is the custom.

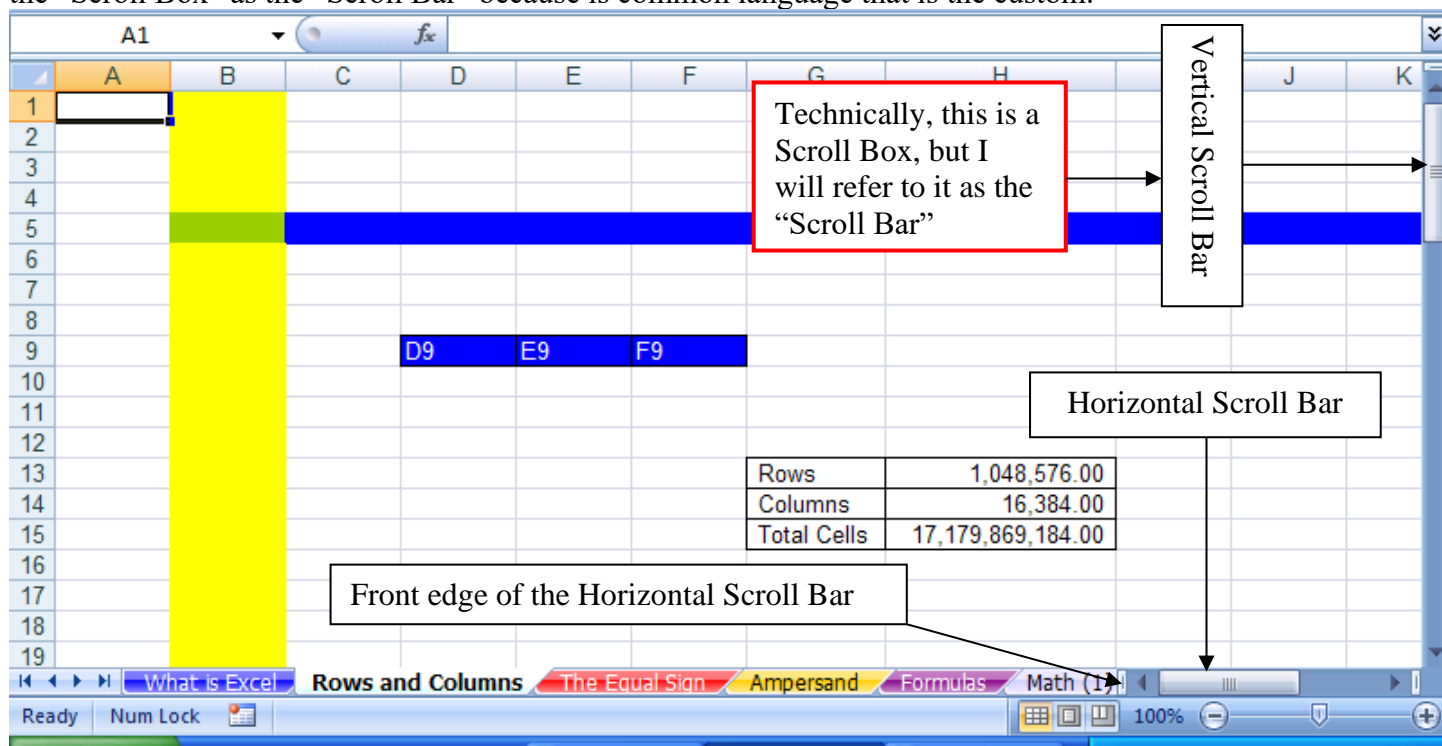


Figure 37

To see how the Scroll Bars work, click on the Vertical Scroll Bar and drag it down until you can see Row 26. Notice how the first row now visible is Row 8 (Figure 38):

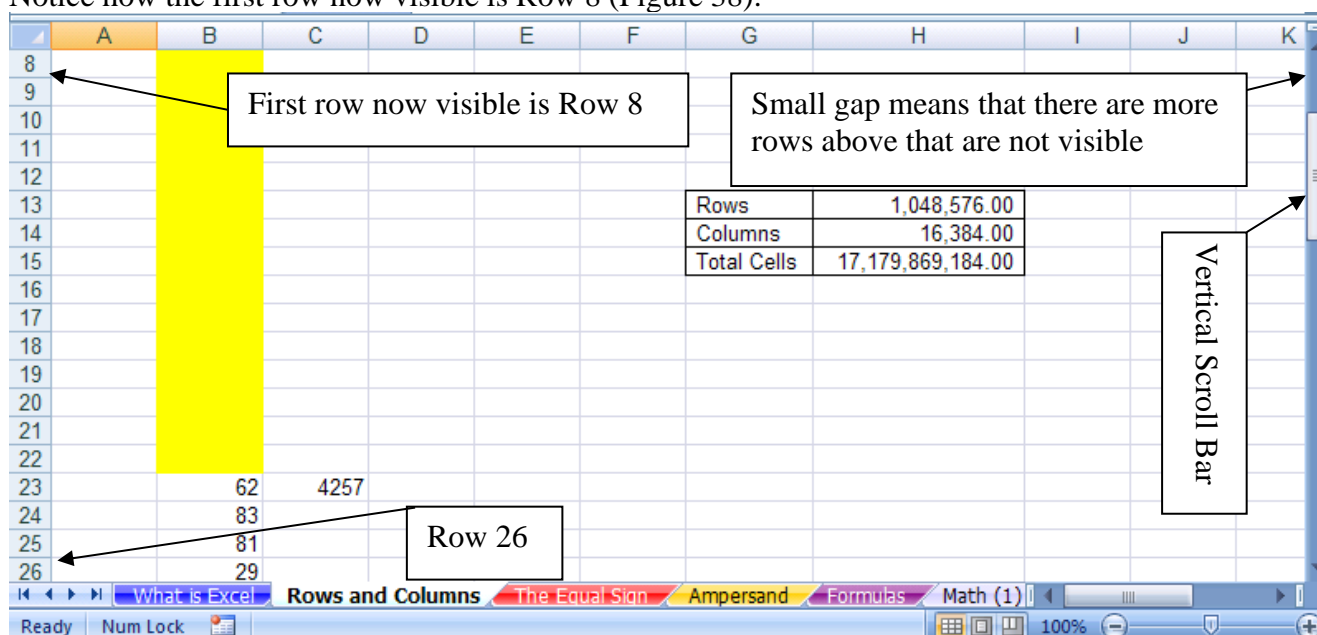


Figure 38

Now use the Horizontal Scroll Bar to move the sheet back so that you can see Row 1 again (Figure 39):

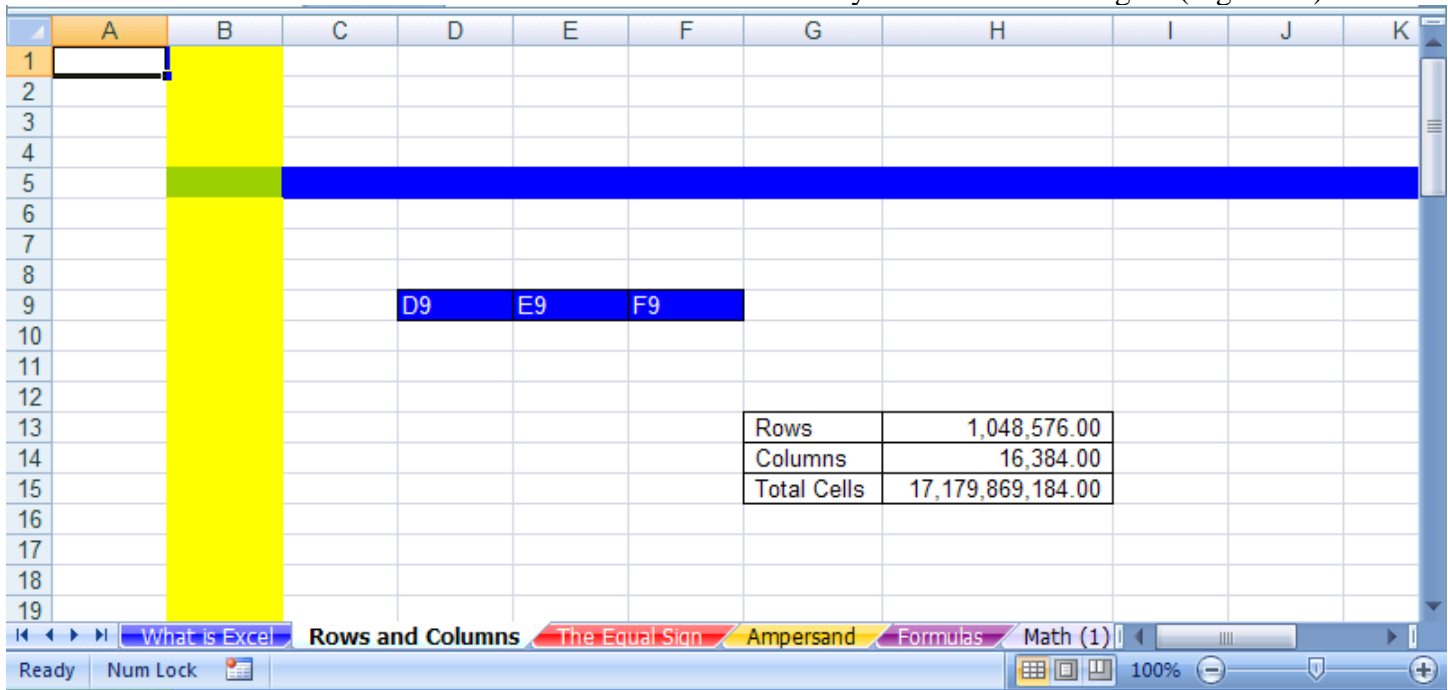


Figure 39

To change the size of the Horizontal Scroll Bar so that the Horizontal Scroll Bar begins after the Sheet Tab named “The Equal Sign”, click and drag front edge of the Horizontal Scroll Bar (Figure 40):

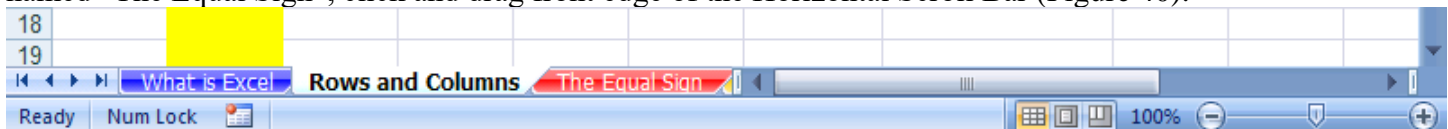


Figure 40

Now move it back (Figure 41):

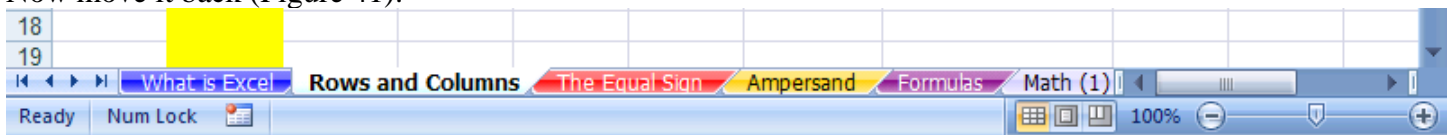


Figure 41

Try moving the sheet with the Horizontal Scroll Bar, and then move it back.

Next, we want to talk about selecting cells.

Although many of us know how to select something and click something with your mouse, we will discuss it here so that we are all on the same page. When you move your mouse in Excel the cursor on the screen moves. However, the cursor changes depending on what item or element your mouse is hovering over. To see how this works, make sure you are located on the sheet tab “Rows and Columns” and then move your mouse over the cell A1 without clicking in cell A1. You will see a thick-white-cross cursor with a black outline and a black shadow. Now click in cell A1 and type the number 1. Now when you hover over cell A1 without clicking in the cell, your cursor is shaped like a thin capital letter I. Now hit the Enter key and you will see this (Figure 42):

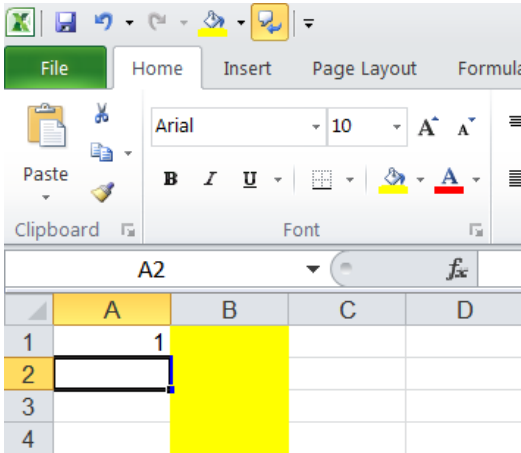


Figure 42

Now take your mouse and move the thick-white-cross cursor over cell A2, click, hold the click, drag the thick-white-cross cursor to cell A6, and then let go of your cursor. In Figure 43 you can see that you just have selected the range of cells A2:A6.

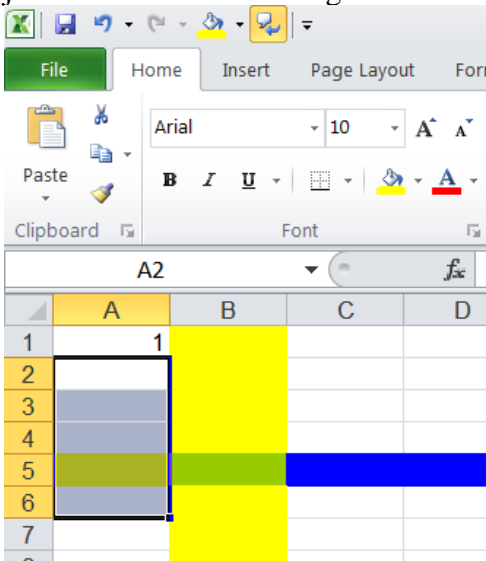


Figure 43

Next, in order to add some color to the selected range, click the down-arrow next to the Fill icon on the Home Ribbon and select the color red as seen in Figure 44

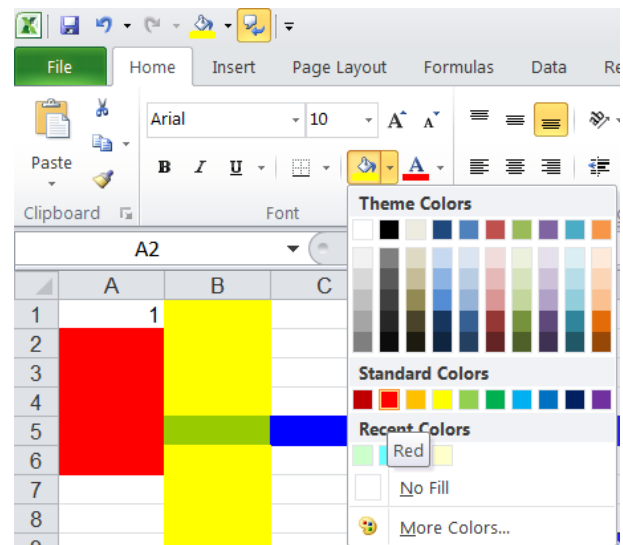


Figure 44

That is how to select cells with the mouse and cursor. However, there are sometimes when using the mouse to select cells is not efficient. In our next section, we will see how to use the keyboard to select cells and how to do many other tasks.

Keyboard Shortcuts and the Alt Key

Now we are about to learn the best trick in all of Excel! Yes, this is the one trick that will guarantee you extra vacation time and instant success in the eyes of your bosses and co-workers. The one trick is... well it's not just one trick, it is many. Are you ready for this?

The best trick in Excel is:

Learn keyboard short cuts!!!!

Keyboard shortcuts are the best way to save time and become efficient. Let's look at a few examples here, and then throughout the book, we will see many more keyboard shortcuts

To see these keyboard shortcuts, make sure you are located on the sheet tab "Rows and Columns". Click in the cell C1, type the number 4, and then hold the Ctrl key and tap Enter. The result is that you have entered the number 4 in cell C1 and kept your cursor in cell C1 as seen in Figure 45:

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

Figure 45

With cell C1 still selected, Hold the Ctrl key and Tap the "C" key (this is the keyboard shortcut for copy). After you copy cell C1, you will see a moving dotted line around the copied cell. Next, to move three cells to the right and Paste your copied item, Tap the Tab key three times and then hold Ctrl and tap the "V" key (this is the keyboard shortcut for paste). See Figure 46:

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

Figure 46

The other benefit to the keyboard shortcuts for Copy and Paste (besides that they are faster than going up to the Home Ribbon) is that they work in almost all programs and web sites in the world!

The best example of how keyboard shortcuts can save time is to show you how to use it when adding. Now we haven't learned how to make formulas or use functions yet, but I am going to show you this next keyboard shortcut for add many numbers in a formula that uses the SUM function before we even learn about formulas and functions. Why? Because this trick is sooooo much faster than using a mouse, that it illustrates the beauty of keyboard shortcuts better than any other trick. Ready? OK. Click in cell B1 (Figure 47):

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

Figure 47

Then hold Ctrl and tap the down arrow (the arrow keys are on the right side of your keyboard. Ctrl + down-arrow jumps you to the next section of data (it skips all the blanks and jumps to the first cell that has a character). See Figure 48 on the next page:

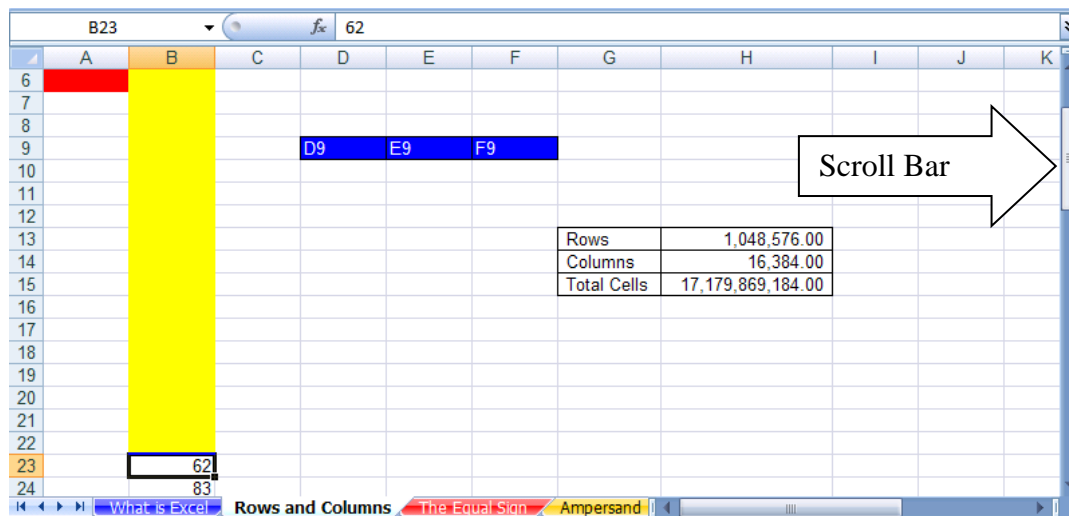


Figure 48: *Ctrl + down arrow jumps to the next section with data, and it also moves the scroll bar so that row 6 is the first row that we can see.*

This also moved the scroll bar so that row 6 is the first row that we can see (rows 1 to 5 are still in the worksheet, they are just not visible). Next, hit the Tab key so that your cursor is in cell C23 (Figure 49):

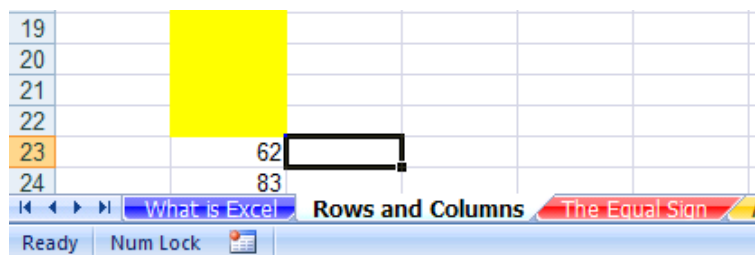


Figure 49

Next, to automatically add a formula that will add, Hold the Alt key and tap the “=” sign (“=” sign key is to the left of the Backspace key). Alt + = is the keyboard shortcut for the Auto Sum Function Formula. You should see this (Figure 50):

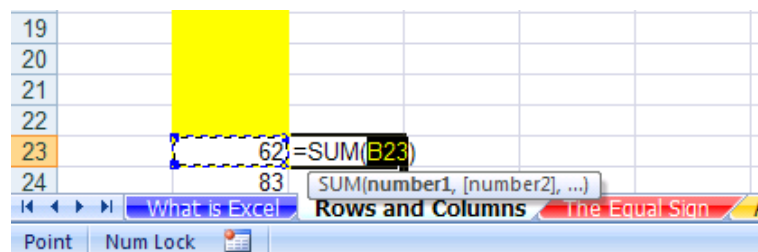


Figure 50

Next, hold the Ctrl key and hold the Shift key at the same time, and then tap the down arrow key (this selects the entire range of numbers below cell B23). You should see this (Figure 51):

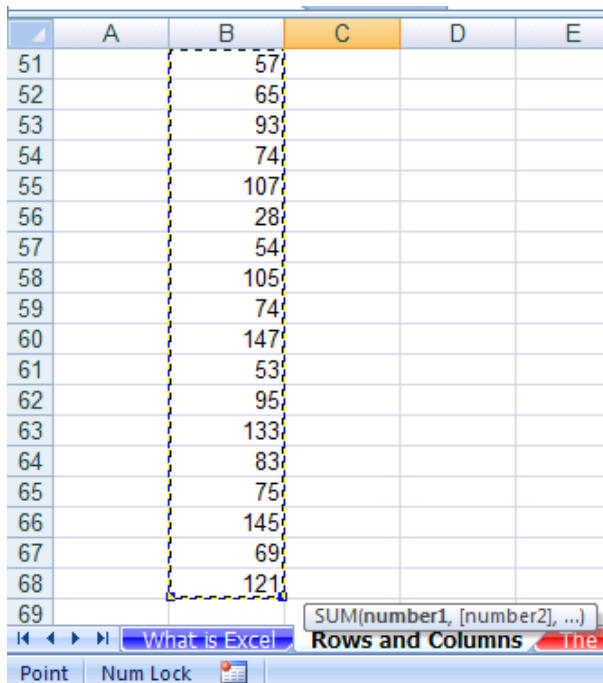


Figure 51

Next tap the Enter key, and the up arrow key five times (the Enter is to put the formula in the cell and the up arrow keys are to move the screen down so you can see what you did). You should see this (Figure 52):

	A	B	C	D	E
19					
20					
21					
22					
23		62	4257		
24		83			
25		81			
26		29			
27		131			
28		142			

Figure 52

Next, hit the down arrow key four times to select cell C23. In the formula bar you can see the amazing formula that you created with the keyboard shortcut Alt + =, then Ctrl + Shift + down-arrow, then Enter. The formula bar shows that you used the SUM function and selected 46 rows of numbers

without ever using your mouse!!! You should see this (Figure 53):

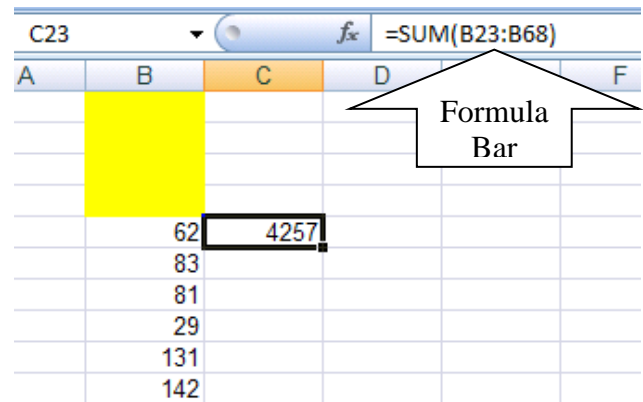


Figure 53

Next, to navigate quickly to cell A1, hold Ctrl and tap the “Home” key (the Home key is to the right of the Backspace key and above the arrow keys). Your cursor should be in cell A1 (

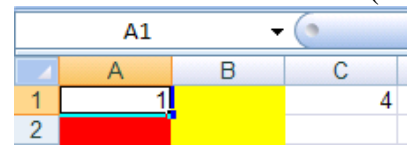


Figure 54):

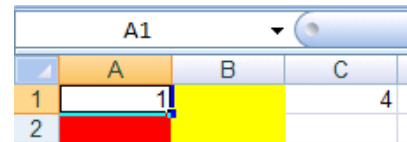


Figure 54

Here are some common keyboard shortcuts:

1. Copy = Ctrl + C
2. Cut = Ctrl + X
3. Paste = Ctrl + V
4. Save = Ctrl + S
5. Spell Check = F7
6. Undo = Ctrl + Z.
7. Redo = Ctrl + Y
8. Go to cell A1 = Ctrl + Home
9. Add bold to cell content = Ctrl + B
10. Add Underline to cell content = Ctrl + U
11. Add Italic to cell content = Ctrl + I
12. Select two cells and everything in-between = Click on first cell, hold Shift, Click on last cell
13. Select cell ranges that are not next to each other = click on cell or range of cells, Hold Ctrl, click on any number of other cells or range of cells
14. Ctrl + arrow key = move to end of range of data, or to beginning of next range of data

Next we want to look at the keyboard shorts using the Alt key. The Alt key is a special keyboard shortcut key because when you tap the Alt key, all the elements in the Ribbon and QAT show little messages called “Screen tips” or “ToolTips”. To illustrate, tap the Alt key once and you should see this (Figure 55):

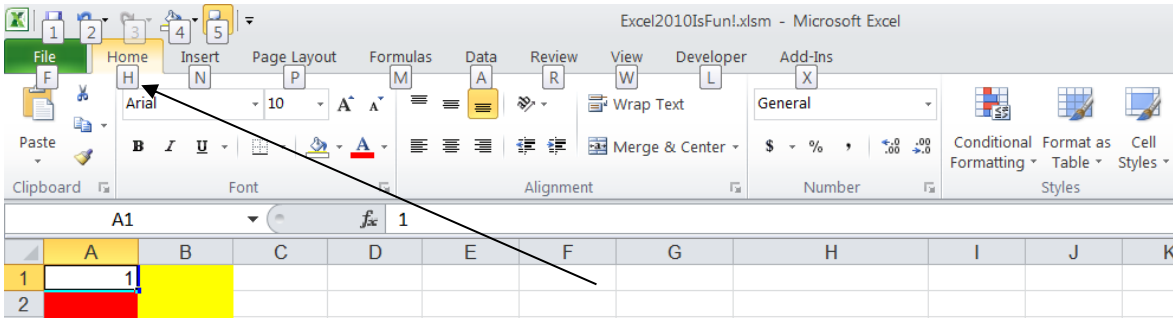


Figure 55: After you tap the Alt key, the Ribbon Tabs and the QAT shows tool tips.

If you tap the Alt key once the Ribbon Tabs show tool tips and the QAT shows tool tips, but none of the other elements of the Ribbon show screen tips. However, if you tap one of the keys for the letters or numbers that you see in the tool tips that activates the next level of tool tips. For example if you hit the “H” key after you taped the Alt key, you would see this (Figure 56):

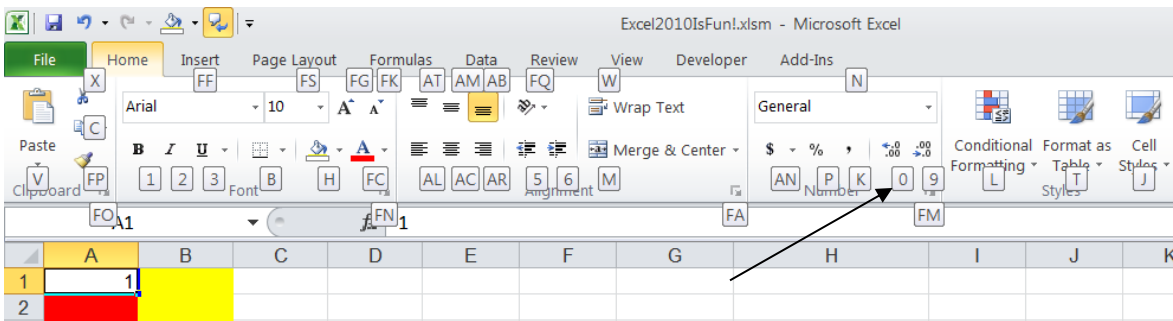


Figure 56: After you hit Alt + H, you can see the next level of tool tips for the Home Ribbon tab.

After you hit Alt + H, you can see the next level of tool tips for the Home Ribbon. If you then tap the 0 key (zero key), you would have increased the decimals showing by one position. Thus, the keyboard shortcut for increasing the decimals showing by one position is Alt + H + 0 (Figure 57):

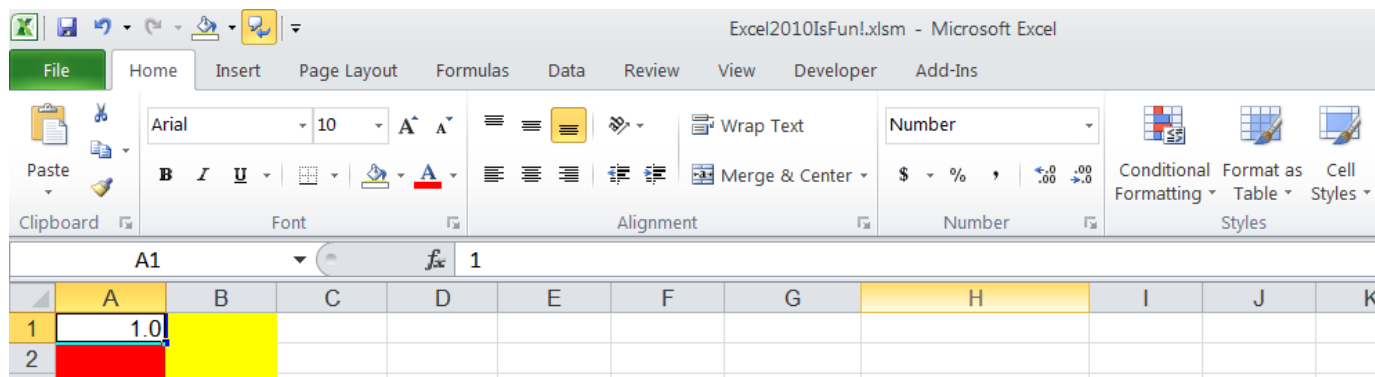


Figure 57

This is an amazing aspect to Excel 2007/2010. Every Ribbon and QAT element has a keyboard shortcut. And your goal to achieve efficiency is not to memorize all the keyboard shortcuts, but it is to memorize the keyboard shortcuts that you use all the time. In addition, if you memorized some of the Excel 1997-2003 Alt key keyboard shortcuts, they all still work, except for the Alt keyboard shortcuts that started with the letter “F” – this is because the Alt “F” is used by the File tab in Excel 2010.

Rule # 4 = Learn keyboard shortcuts in order to save time

Two Magic Characters In Excel

For this next section, click on the sheet tab named “The Equal Sign”.

The equal sign, “=,” and the join-operator (ampersand), “&,” are two magic characters in Excel. We will look at the equal sign first.

The equal sign tells Excel to create a formula in a cell. For example, in Figure 58, if you would like to calculate the net pay for Suix Chin in cell F2, what would you need to do? You would need to take the total deductions and subtract from it the net pay. In order to make this calculation in cell F2, you must first tell Excel that you want to make a calculation by typing an equal sign: “=”.

Here are the steps to make your first calculation in Excel:

1. Using your “thick, white-cross” cursor (it also has a black shadow) click in cell F2 in order to highlight the cell. See Figure 58. Make sure that the name box shows F2.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay	
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75		
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50		
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26		
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04		
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83		
7							
8			Assumptions				
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2			
10			6.20%	1.45%			
11							

Figure 58

2. Type an equal sign. See Figure 59:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay	
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75	=	
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50		
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26		
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04		
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83		
7							
8			Assumptions				
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2			
10			6.20%	1.45%			
11							

Figure 59

3. Notice the equal sign in the formula bar as seen in Figure 60. (Don’t be alarmed that the name box has converted to an “Insert Function” dropdown arrow with the SUM function showing— we’ll talk about this later).



Figure 60: The Formula Bar. The f_x is a symbol from algebra that means “ f of x ”, or function, or formula

- Next, using your “thick- white-cross” cursor, click in cell four to the left of F2 (cell B2). Like magic, Excel inserts the proper CELL REFERENCE after the equal sign (see **Figure 61**). In addition, Excel shines the blue and yellow flashlight around the cell B2 (these are the colorful marching ants that march around the cell telling you that you have placed the CELL REFERENCE B2 behind the equal sign).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay	
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75	=B2	
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50		
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26		
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04		
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83		

Figure 61

- The formula is now looking at a cell that is four cells to the left of F2 – looking at the cell named B2 which holds Suix Chin’s Gross Pay. Because our goal is to calculate Net Pay, we still have to subtract the Total Deductions.
- Type a minus sign, then using your “thick-white-cross” cursor, click in cell E2, which is one cell to the left of F2. You should see this (**Figure 62**):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay	
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75	=B2-E2	
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50		
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26		
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04		
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83		

Figure 62

- Hold the Ctrl key, and then tap the Enter key once. This is what you should see (**Figure 63**):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay	
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75	3,232.25	
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50		
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26		
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04		
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83		

Figure 63

- You have just created your first calculating formula in Excel by using the equal sign as the first character in a cell. Although the cell F2 displays the take home pay of 3,232.25, what is actually in the cell can be seen in the formula bar. Our formula reads: please look at Suix Chin’s Gross Pay (four cells to the left in B2) then subtract the Total Deductions (one cell to the left in E2).
- We have created our first calculation in Excel, and what we actually created is called a formula. Because the equal sign is the first character in the cell we told Excel to create a formula. If there was no equal sign, there would be no formula. In addition, we used CELL REFERENCES. CELL REFERENCES are our way of telling our formula to look into a different cell and use that value in our formula!

Rule # 5 = When the equal sign is placed as the first character in a cell that has not been pre-formatted as Text, it tells Excel to create a formula.

10. What would have happened if you did not place an equal sign in the cell as the first character but you still typed the rest of the formula (**Figure 64**)? Excel would obey you and not create a formula, but instead place the typed text “B2-E2” in the cell.

F2		B2-E2					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay	
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75	B2-E2	
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50		
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26		
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04		
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83		

Figure 64

11. What would happen if you type the number for gross pay and the number for total deductions in the formula instead of the cell references? Here is an example of this situation, however, please burn this image into you brain as something you should NEVER do (**Figure 65**):

SUM		=3500-267.75					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay	
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75	=3500-267.75	
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50		
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26		
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04		
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83		

Figure 65

12. In **Figure 65** Excel will obey you and calculate an answer. However, if you want to become even moderately efficient with using Excel, NEVER TYPE NUMBERS THAT CAN VARY INTO A FORMULA. When you enter numbers that can change (or text) into formulas instead of references to other cells:
- Editing the formulas later on can become nearly impossible
 - What-if or scenario analysis becomes cumbersome
 - The true magic of Excel is greatly dimmed, as if a magnificent rainbow that fills the sky with refreshing color is suddenly all one color of grey.
13. Numbers such as the number 12 that represents months is OK to type into a formula. Similar numbers would be things like 7 days in a week, 24 hours in a day.

Rule # 6 = Do not type data that can vary into a formula. Instead place the data in a cell and refer to it using a cell reference. (A tax rate is a good example of a number that can vary; 12 months in a year is an example of data that will not change).

The second magic character in Excel is the Ampersand (more commonly known as the “and” character) “&”. This character joins the content from two or more cells and places them all into one cell. To see an example, click on the sheet tab named “Ampersand”.

Here are the steps to join the words “Your” and “Name” and place them into one cell.

1. In cell A1 type “Y o u r” (letters Y, o, u, r, space). You should see this (Figure 66):

	A	B	C	D
1	Your			
2				
3				

Figure 66

2. Hit Tab. In cell B1 type “N a m e” (letters N, a, m, e), and then Tab. You should see (Figure 67):

	A	B	C	D
1	Your	Name		
2				
3				

Figure 67

3. In cell C1 type the an equal sign (Figure 68):

	A	B	C	D
1	Your	Name	=	
2				
3				

Figure 68

4. Hit the left arrow key twice (Figure 69):

	A	B	C	D
1	Your	Name	=A1	
2				
3				

Figure 69

5. Type the Ampersand (Shift + 7) (Figure 70):

	A	B	C	D
1	Your	Name	=A1&	
2				
3				

Figure 70

6. Hit the left arrow key once (Figure 71):

	A	B	C	D
1	Your	Name	=A1&B1	
2				
3				

Figure 71

7. Hit Ctrl + Enter (Figure 72):

	A	B	C	D
1	Your	Name	Your Name	
2				
3				

Figure 72

8. In cell A1 type “Isaac ” and in cell B1 type “Newton” (Figure 73):

	A	B	C	D
1	Isaac	Newton		
2				
3				

Figure 73

9. Now try your own joining using the “&” (Figure 74):

	A	B	C	D
1	Isaac	Newton	Isaac Newton	
2		43 dollars	43 dollars	
3				

Figure 74

Note about the Ampersand (&)“join” character: When you join two or more items using the “&” in a formula, Excel treats the result as Text (in computer programming language it is referred to as a “text string”). In other words, Excel thinks that the formula result is a word, not a number. This becomes important later when we need to distinguish between text and numbers.

Keyboard shortcut Note:

Method of placing cell references in formula after you have placed an equal sign as the first character in the cell: 1) use mouse to click on cell, 2) use arrow keys to move to cell reference location, 3) type the cell reference (higher probability of error)

Here are the steps to calculate a monthly interest rate on a loan

1. Click on the sheet tab named "Formulas"
2. As seen in Figure 75, click in cell B2 and type an equal sign. By typing the equal sign, you are telling Excel that you are creating a formula in cell B2.

	A	B	C
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	
2	Month Rate	=	
3	Effective Annual Rate		

Figure 75

3. Click the up arrow key (in between the letter keys and the number keys). By typing the up arrow, you are telling Excel that you would like the formula to look into the cell "one above" B2 and get the annual rate of .085. You should see what is in Figure 76:

	A	B	C
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	
2	Month Rate	=B1	
3	Effective Annual Rate		

Figure 76

4. Notice that by using the arrow key to select a cell reference, you save the time it would take you to grab the mouse and click on cell B1.
5. Type the division symbol "/" and the number 12 (12 months in a year does not vary so that fact that this is a number does not violate Rule #6). See Figure 77:

	A	B	C
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	
2	Month Rate	=B1/12	
3	Effective Annual Rate		

Figure 77

6. Tap Enter. Taping the Enter key puts the formula in the cell and moves the cursor one cell below B2 to the cell B3. The monthly rate displayed in the cell can be seen in Figure 78:

	A	B	C
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	
2	Month Rate	0.007083	
3	Effective Annual Rate		

Figure 78

So far we have seen two keystrokes that tell Excel that the formula is completed and we would like to have Excel show us the result. The keystrokes “Ctrl + Enter” and “Enter” will officially enter the formula into the cell. There are two other keystrokes that will officially enter the formula into the cell: the “Tab” key will do it and Shift + Enter (Shift + Enter) enters the formula and moves the cursor up – we will not use this one in this book). These four keystrokes are the safest methods for putting the formula into the cell. There are other keystrokes that work some of the time, but not all the time. For safety and efficient formula creation we will only use Ctrl + Enter, Enter, Tab or Shift + Enter to enter formulas into cells. If we use only four keystrokes to place formulas in cells we can avoid unintended cell reference insertion that can cause our formula to be inaccurate.

To enter a formula into a cell:

1. Use “Ctrl + Enter” to place the formula in the cell and select the cell with the formula
2. Use Enter to place the formula in the cell and select the cell directly below the cell with the formula
3. Use Shift + Enter to place the formula in the cell and select the cell directly above the cell with the formula
4. Use Tab to place the formula in the cell and select the cell one to the right

Rule #7 = Use “Enter”, “Ctrl + Enter”, “Shift + Enter”, or “Tab” to enter a formula into a cell.

7. In Cell B3, type: “=(1+”, as seen in Figure 79:

	A	B	C
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	
2	Month Rate	0.007083	
3	Effective Annual Rate	=(1+	

Figure 79

8. Click the up arrow once, then type: “)^12-1” as seen in Figure 80 (^ symbol = Shift + 6):

	A	B	C
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	
2	Month Rate	0.007083	
3	Effective Annual Rate	=(1+B2)^12-1	

Figure 80

9. We do not violate rule # 6 (DO NOT TYPE DATA THAT CAN VARY INTO A FORMULA) by typing the 1, 12, and 1 into these formulas. For calculating the annual effective rate from a month rate these numbers do not vary!

10. Click Tab. You should see this (Figure 81):

	A	B	C
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	
2	Month Rate	0.007083	
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.08839	

Figure 81

11. But what is that “^” symbol mean? See the arrows in Figure 82 on the next page.

Math

	Arithmetic operation signs in Excel:
→	() represents Parentheses
	^ represents Exponents (powers and roots)
	* represents Multiplication
	/ represents Division
	+ represents Addition
	- represents Subtraction
	Order of Operations from Algebra class (Each one is left to right):
→	Please → Parenthesis → ()
	Excuse → Exponents → ^ → $2^2 = 4$ or $4^{(1/2)} = 2$
	My Dear → Multiplication → * and Division → /
	Aunt Sally → Adding (SUM) → + and Subtraction → -
	Excel's Order of Operations:
	Parenthesis ()
	Ranges use of colon symbol ":"
	Example: =SUM(A1:A4)
	Evaluate intersections (spaces (labels))
	(If you ever use labels for natural language formulas)
	Evaluate unions (,)
	Example: =SUM(A1:A4,B2:C7)
	Negation (-)
	Example: =-2^4 → 16
	Example: =-(2^4) → -16
	Converts % (1% → .01)
→	Exponents (^)
	Example: $4^{(1/2)} = 2$
	Example: $3^2 = 9$
	Multiplication (*) and division (/), left to right
	Adding (+) and subtracting (-), left to right
	Text operators (& → Concatenation)
	Comparative symbols: =, <>, >=, <=, <, >
	If anything is still left, then left to right

Figure 82

As seen in Figure 82, we will have to learn the Arithmetic operation signs in Excel. In addition, we will have to learn the order of operations in order to avoid analysis mistakes. For example, what is the answer to $3 + 3 * 2$? Is it 12 or is it 9? Because Excel knows the order of operations, we must also know the order of operations so we can calculate correctly. For a refresher in the order of operations, read Figure 82.

Rule #8 = We must learn the symbols that Excel uses for math and we must know the order of operations.

Here are the steps to practice math and the order of operations:

1. Click on the sheet tab named “Math (2)”. You should see this (Figure 83):

	A	B
	Math the inefficient way (hard to edit later)	
1		
2	=3+3*2	
3	=(3+3)*2	
4	=2^2	
5	=-2^2	
6	=-(2^2)	
7	=-24799*0.004/(1-(1+0.004)^60)	
8		

Figure 83

2. Click in cell B2 and type the formula “=3+3*2”. You should see this (Figure 84):

	A	B
	Math the inefficient way (hard to edit later)	
1		
2	=3+3*2	=3+3*2
3	=(3+3)*2	
4	=2^2	
5	=-2^2	
6	=-(2^2)	
7	=-24799*0.004/(1-(1+0.004)^60)	
8		

Figure 84

3. Looking at the examples of formulas in column A, create the remaining formulas in column B. When you are done you should have these results (Figure 85):

	A	B	C
	Math the inefficient way (hard to edit later)		
1			
2	=3+3*2	9	=F2+G2*H2
3	=(3+3)*2	12	=(F3+G3)*H
4	=2^2	4	=F4^G4
5	=-2^2	4	=F5^G5
6	=-(2^2)	-4	=(F6^G6)
7	=-24799*0.004/(1-(1+0.004)^60)	-465.7188221	=F7*G7/(1-

Figure 85

4. The problem with what you just did (Figure 83, Figure 84, Figure 85), is that editing the formulas later is inefficient when compared to a method that employs cell references. Our next example will employ cell references.

5. Click in cell E2 and type an equal sign “=” (Figure 86).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Math the inefficient way (hard to edit later)			Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
2	=3+3*2	9		=F2+G2*H2	=	3	3	2
3	=(3+3)*2	12		=(F3+G3)*H3		3	3	2
4	=2^2	4		=F4^G4		2	2	
5	=-2^2	4		=F5^G5		-2	2	
6	=-(2^2)	-4		=(F6^G6)		2	2	
7	=-24799*0.004/(1-(1+0.004)^60)	-465.7188221		=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)		24799	0.004	60
8				=E7				

Figure 86

6. Click the right arrow key, as seen in Figure 87:

D	E	F	G	H
Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
=F2+G2*H2	=F2	3	3	2
=(F3+G3)*H3		3	3	2
=F4^G4		2	2	
=F5^G5		-2	2	
=(F6^G6)		2	2	
=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)		24799	0.004	60
=E7				

Figure 87

7. Type “+”, as seen in Figure 88:

D	E	F	G	H
Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
=F2+G2*H2	=F2+	3	3	2
=(F3+G3)*H3		3	3	2
=F4^G4		2	2	
=F5^G5		-2	2	
=(F6^G6)		2	2	
=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)		24799	0.004	60
=E7				

Figure 88

8. Click the right arrow key twice, as seen in Figure 89:

D	E	F	G	H
Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
=F2+G2*H2	=F2+G2	3	3	2
=(F3+G3)*H3		3	3	2
=F4^G4		2	2	
=F5^G5		-2	2	
=(F6^G6)		2	2	
=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)		24799	0.004	60
=E7				

Figure 89

9. Type the “*”, as seen in Figure 90:

D	E	F	G	H
Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
=F2+G2*H2	=F2+G2*	3	3	2
=(F3+G3)*H3		3	3	2
=F4^G4		2	2	
=F5^G5		-2	2	
=(F6^G6)		2	2	
=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)		24799	0.004	60
=E7				

Figure 90

10. Click the right arrow three times, (Figure 91):

D	E	F	G	H
Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
=F2+G2*H2	=F2+G2*H2	3	3	2
=(F3+G3)*H3		3	3	2
=F4^G4		2	2	
=F5^G5		-2	2	
=(F6^G6)		2	2	
=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)		24799	0.004	60
=E7				

Figure 91

11. Hit Enter. The answer should be 9.

12. In Figure 92 the heading says “Math the efficient way”. The efficiency comes from the fact that it is easy to edit these formulas because you have utilized cell reference that point to numbers typed into cells. Change the number in cell F3 to 12 and watch your formula change (Figure 92):

D	E	F	G	H
Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
=F2+G2*H2	18	12	3	2
=(F3+G3)*H3		3	3	2
=F4^G4		2	2	
=F5^G5		-2	2	
=(F6^G6)		2	2	
=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)		24799	0.004	60
=E7				

Figure 92

13. Look at the formulas in column D) and create the corresponding formulas in column E. When you are done you should see this (Figure 93):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Math the inefficient way (hard to edit later)			Math the efficient way (easy to edit later)				
2	=3+3*2	9		=F2+G2*H2	18	12	3	2
3	=(3+3)*2	12		=(F3+G3)*H3	12	3	3	2
4	=2^2	4		=F4^G4	4	2	2	
5	=-2^2	4		=F5^G5	4	-2	2	
6	=(2^2)	-4		=(F6^G6)	-4	2	2	
7	=-24799*0.004/(1-(1+0.004)^60)	-465.7188221		=-F7*G7/(1-(1+G7)^H7)	-465.7188221	24799	0.004	60
8				=E7	(\$465.72)			

Figure 93

14. But what is going on in cell E8? How come when cell E8 looks at cell E7 it shows us a dollar figure? The answer comes from formatting. We will talk about formatting later (this is exciting foreshadowing).... For the time being we have been taking about the equal sign, ampersand sign, numbers, cell references and math operators: these are all components of formulas. We will now formally define a formula in Excel ➔.

Formulas

Definition of a formula: Anything in a cell when the first character is an equal sign.

(The long version: anything in a cell or formula textbox when the first character is an equal sign and the cell is not preformatted as Text.)

Advantages of a formula: You are telling Excel to do calculations, look into another cell, create text strings, or deliver a range

How to create a formula: Type “=,” followed by:

1. Equal sign (starts all formulas)
2. Cell references (also defined names, sheet references, workbook references)
3. Math operators (plus, subtract, multiply, and so on)
4. Numbers (if the number will not change; for example, 12 months, 24 hours)
5. Built-in functions (AVERAGE, SUM, COUNTIF, DOLLAR, PMT, and so forth)
6. Comparative operators (=, >, >=, <, <=, <>)
7. The ampersand join symbol (&) (Shift + 7)
8. Text within quotation marks (for example, “For the Month Ended”)
9. Array constants (for example, {1,2,3})

How to enter a formula into a cell: hit one of the following:

10. ENTER (Active Cell goes down)
11. Ctrl + Enter (Active Cell remains the same)
12. Tab (Active Cell goes left)
13. Shift + Tab (Active Cell goes right)
14. Shift + Enter (Active Cell goes up)

Here are the steps to create five formulas:

1. You are currently looking at the sheet tab named "Math (2)". Make sure that you are in this sheet
2. To use a keyboard shortcut to move two sheets up (back toward the first sheet), hold down Ctrl, then tap the "Page Up" key twice (the "Page Up" and "Page Down" keys are near the Home key).
Ctrl + Page Up → moves you up through the sheets (toward the first sheet)
Ctrl + Page Down moves you down through the sheets (away from the first sheet)
3. You should now be located in the sheet tab named "Formulas"
4. Create the following formula (as seen in Figure 94). Efficient key strokes are: "=", up arrow twice, "-", up arrow once.

	A	B	C	D
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085		
2	Month Rate	0.007083		
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906		
4				
5				
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	
8	Loan Amount	=B6-B7	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment		Total Months	
10				

Figure 94

5. Hit Tab twice, Arrow up and create this formula in D7 (Figure 95):

4				
5				
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	=D6/12
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment		Total Months	
10				

Figure 95

6. The 12 represents months in a year and does not change and so it is efficient to type this number into a formula
7. Hit Enter twice and create this formula in D9 (Figure 96):

4				
5				
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment		Total Months	=D8*12
10				

Figure 96

8. Click in cell B9 and create the formula as seen in Figure 97. After you create it, hold Ctrl, then tap Enter.

	A	B	C	D
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085		
2	Month Rate	0.007083		
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906		
4				
5				
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment	$=B8*D7/(1-(1+D7)^{-D9})$		60

Figure 97

9. Click in cell A5. The cell is merged and centered and so the formula will be created in the middle of the range. Create the following formula as seen in Figure 98:

	A	B	C	D
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085		
2	Month Rate	0.007083		
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906		
4				
5	$=A9\&" \text{ at } "&D6*100\&"\%"$			
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment	(\$465.72)	Total Months	60

Figure 98

10. This formula combines cell references, text in quotes and a calculation all joined together with the Ampersand "&". The resulting label for our calculations can be seen in Figure 99:

	A	B	C	D
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085		
2	Month Rate	0.007083		
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906		
4				
5	Monthly Payment at 4.8%			
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment	(\$465.72)	Total Months	60

Figure 99

11. The efficiency and beauty of building a spreadsheet in this manner is revealed when we change the source data and then watch our formulas change automatically.
12. Click in cell B6 and change the price of the car to 50,000 (type 50000), then hit Tab twice. (Figure 100):

4				
5	Monthly Payment at 4.8%			
6	Price of Car	\$50,000.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%
8	Loan Amount	\$40,000.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment	(\$751.19)	Total Months	60

Figure 100

13. Notice that the preformatted cells formatted the “50000” to appear as “\$50,000.00”. Also notice that our formulas for Loan Amount and Monthly Payment updated.
14. Verify that you are in cell D6 and then type “6” and then hit Enter (Figure 101):

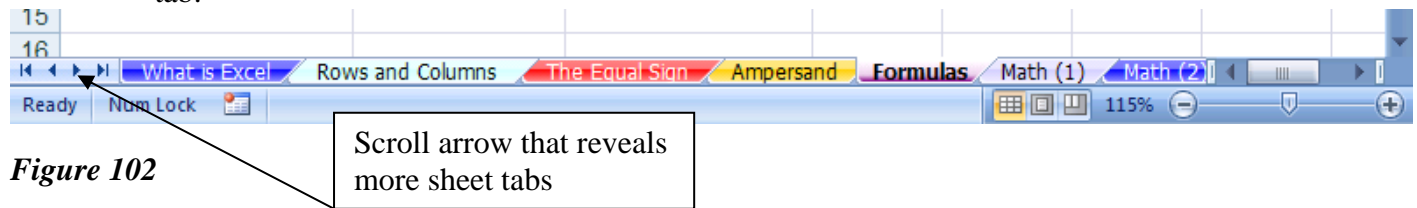
4				
5	Monthly Payment at 6%			
6	Price of Car	\$50,000.00	Annual Interest Rate	6.00%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.50%
8	Loan Amount	\$40,000.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment	(\$773.31)	Total Months	60

Figure 101

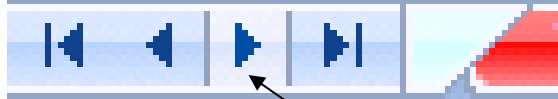
15. Notice that the three formulas that were dependent on the Annual Interest Rate all updated when we changed the rate. This ability to check different scenarios without much effort is at the heart of using Excel efficiently. We always want to strive to build our spreadsheets efficiently so that they are easily edit-customizable at any time! By typing the numbers that can vary into cells and referring to them using cell references in our formulas we have accomplished Excel efficiency and fun!

Rule #9 = By typing the numbers that can vary into cells and referring to them in our formulas using cell references, we gain the ability to edit formulas easily and check different scenarios without much effort.

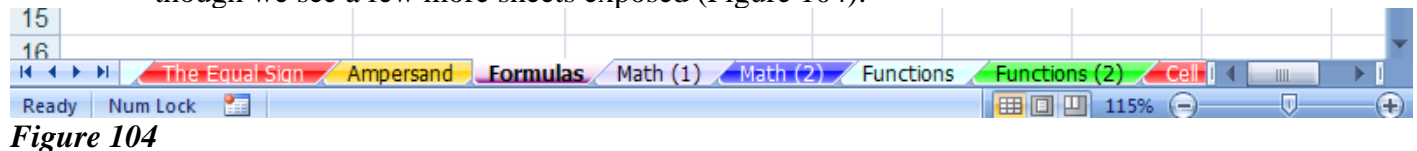
16. Look in the lower left corner of Figure 102 and find the scroll arrow for sheet tabs. The little black triangle turned on its side means show me one more sheet tab. The little black triangle turned on its side with an extra vertical line means take me all the way to the last and/or first sheet tab.



17. Click the sheet tab scroll arrow twice as seen in Figure 103:



18. You should see a few more sheet tabs exposed. The sheet tab “Formulas” is still selected, even though we see a few more sheets exposed (Figure 104):



19. Move to the sheet tab named “Functions” by either clicking on the sheet tab named “Functions”, or by Holding Ctrl, then tapping the “Page Down” key three times. You should see this (Figure 105):

Figure 105 shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	Months in a year	12					
2	Month Rate	0.007083							
3	Effective Annual Rate								
4									
5									
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%					
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%					
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5					
9	Monthly Payment		Total Months	60					
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									

Figure 105

20. Click in cell B9. What if we want to calculate the monthly payment for our car loan, but we do not know that math formula? Luckily there are built in “Functions” that know how to do this – as long as we can tell the Function what the monthly rate, number of months and present value of our loan is, the function will do the rest!

Functions

What are functions? Built in code that will do complicated math (and other tasks) for you after you tell it which cells to look in

Examples:

SUM function (adds)

AVERAGE function (arithmetic mean)

PMT function (calculate loan payment)

COUNT function (counts numeric values)

COUNTA function (counts non-blank cells)

COUNTIF function (counts based on a condition)

ROUND function (round a number to a specified digit)

IF function (Puts one of two items into cell depending on whether the condition evaluates to true or false)

Here the steps to practice with many new Functions:

1. Click in cell B9 and then click the f_x button (Insert function button) in the formula bar (Figure 106). (Keyboard shortcut: Shift + F3 = Open Insert Function dialog box)

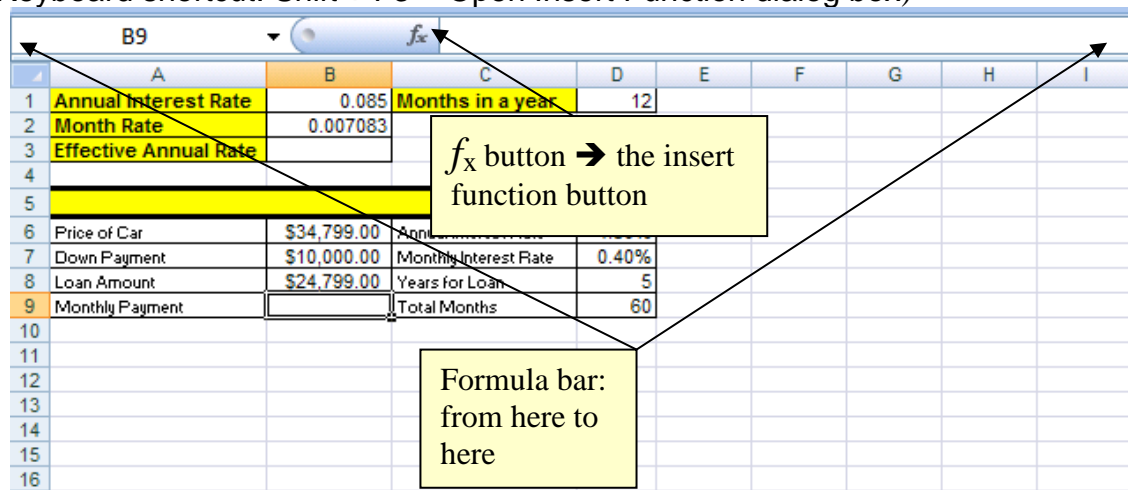


Figure 106

2. The Insert Function dialog box looks like this (Figure 107):

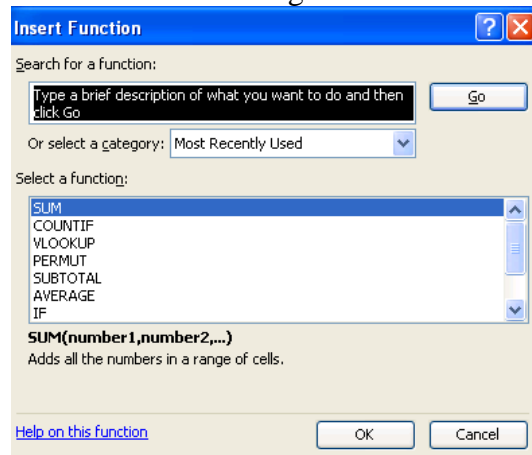
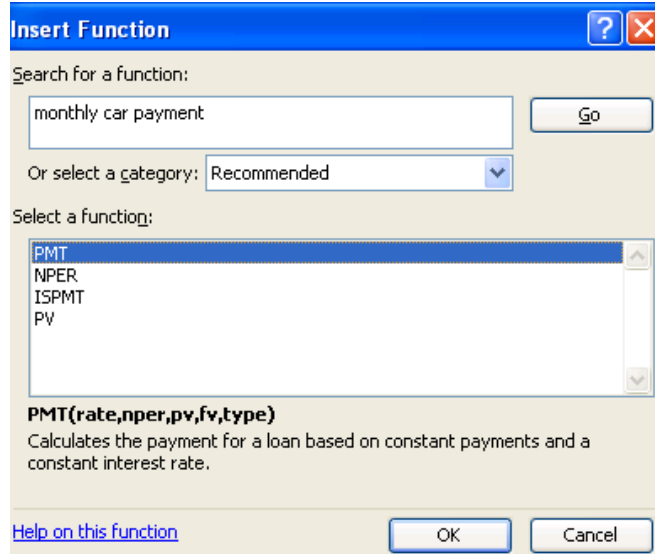
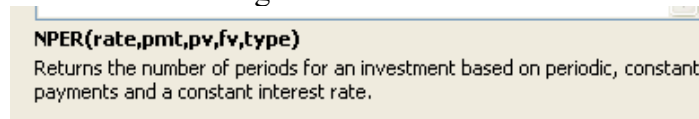


Figure 107

1. There are five key parts to the Insert Function dialog box:
 1. Search
 2. Category
 3. Select function
 4. Description of selected function
 5. Help
2. Click in the search for a function text box and type “monthly car payment” then hit Enter (Figure 108):

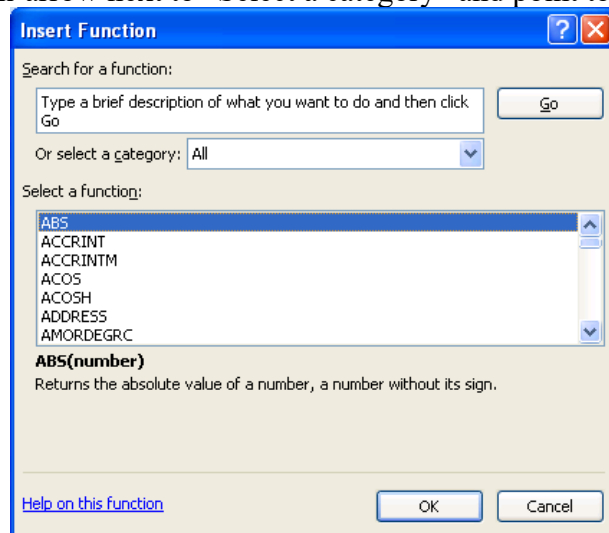
**Figure 108**

3. In the select a function list the first function selected is “PMT”
4. Below the list is the description: “Calculates the payment for a loan based on constant payments and a constant interest rate.” This sounds perfect for our need. But let’s check the others to make sure that there is not something even better. Click on “NPER.” Figure 109 shows the description of this function:

**Figure 109**

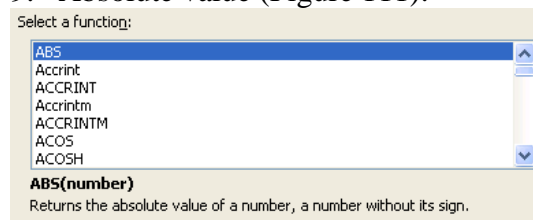
5. After looking at each function, click back on the PMT function because, amongst the four options, it fulfills our goal most satisfactorily. Descriptions are the key to the Insert Function dialog box. You can find the most amazing functions that will do all the calculating for you if you just spend a little time “hunting” (looking through the list of functions).

6. Because “hunting for the right function is the key to learning about all the wonderful built-in functions, another way is to “hunt” using the “All” category.
7. Click the down-arrow next to “Select a category” and point to All (Figure 110):

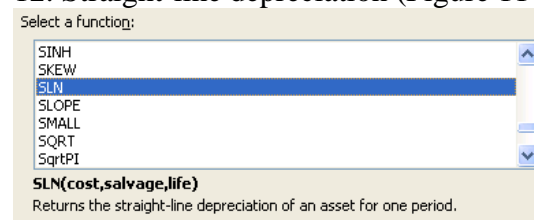
**Figure 110**

8. Most of the functions have common sense names. See if you can find a function that will calculate “Absolute value”, “Geometric mean”, “Average”, “Straight-line depreciation”. All four of these can be found by hunting for those words in the list.

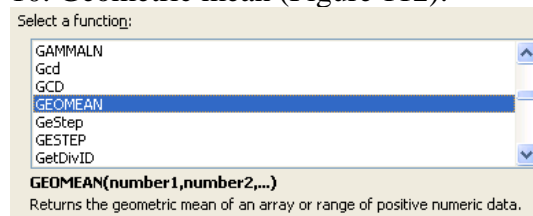
9. Absolute value (Figure 111):

**Figure 111**

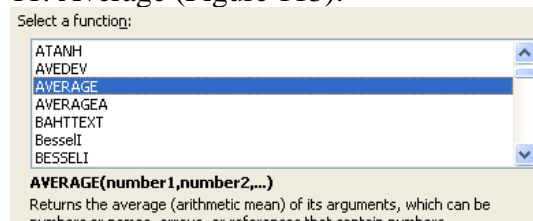
12. Straight-line depreciation (Figure 114):

**Figure 114**

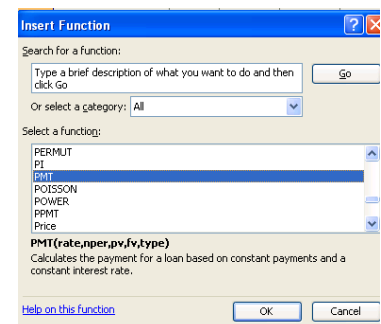
10. Geometric mean (Figure 112):

**Figure 112**

11. Average (Figure 113):

**Figure 113**

13. Now, find the PMT function again. (Figure 115):

**Figure 115**

14. Double click the highlighted PMT function to open the Functions Arguments dialog box (Figure 116):

Figure 116

15. The arguments “**Rate**” “**Nper**” and “**Pv**” are in bold and the most commonly used variables for this function and are required for the function to give you a result. The “**Fv**” and the “**Type**” are not in bold and are not required. There is a description for each argument that will help you figure out how to use the function. In addition, “Help on this function” (bottom lower left corner of Figure 116) is amazing! If you click that link it will give you a full description and example of how to use this function. The help looks similar to this (Figure 117):

A	B
1 Data	Description
2 8%	Annual interest rate
3 10	Number of months of payments

Figure 117

16. If you opened up the help, close it. Make sure your cursor is in the argument box for **Rate**, then click in cell D7 (Figure 118):

Figure 118

17. Notice that when you click on cell D7 the value is shown to the right side of the argument box.

18. Hit Tab to move to the next argument box, click in cell D9, Hit Tab, Click in cell B8 (Figure 119):

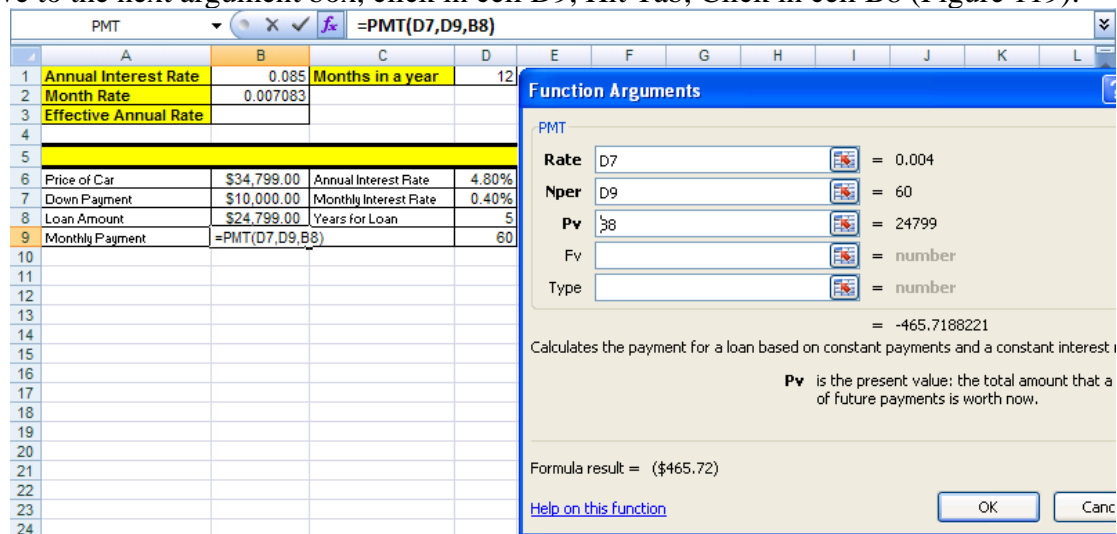


Figure 119

19. In Figure 119 notice:

1. Each argument box has a cell reference (this makes it easy to edit later)
2. To the right of each argument box that the variable amount is shown
3. The formula result is shown in two different locations (can you see both?)
4. The formula bar shows that Excel has placed an equal sign in the cell for you, that the name of the function is in the formula and that the three cell references (arguments) are separated with commas.

20. Click OK. The result is the same as when we made our calculations before without the use of an Excel function. (Figure 120):

	A	B	C	D
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085		
2	Month Rate	0.007083		
3	Effective Annual Rate			
4				
5				
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5
9	Monthly Payment	(\$465.72)	Total Months	60

Figure 120

Rule #10 = Using Excel's built in Functions can simplify and shorten formula creation.

Rule #11 = Finding functions in Excel can be accomplished by reading the descriptions, searching for a common sense name in the list of functions, or by using the "Search" feature in the Insert Functions dialog box. (You can search Google or the mrexcel.com site also.)

Rule #12 = Figuring out what arguments to use for a given function can be accomplished by reading the descriptions, or by clicking the help button in the Argument dialog box.

21. Click in cell B3, hold the Shift key and tap the F3 key and then use the Insert Function dialog box to find a formula for calculating the Effective Annual Rate. The result should look like this (Figure 121):

	B3	∇	\circ	\times	\checkmark	f_x	=EFFECT(B1,D1)
	A	B	C	D			
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	Months in a year	12			
2	Month Rate	0.007083					
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906					

Figure 121

22. Click in cell A5 and then hold the Shift key and tap the F3 key. In the Search for a function text box type "join text" (Figure 122):

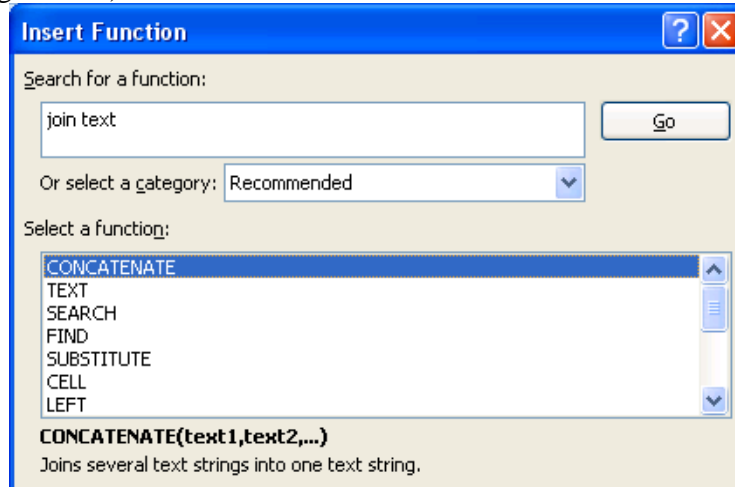


Figure 122

23. Create the label for the Monthly Payment table (be sure to pay attention to the spaces before and after the word " at ") using the CONCATENATE function (Figure 123):

CONCATENATE		=CONCATENATE(A9," at ",D6*100,"%")					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	Months in a year	12			
2	Month Rate	0.007083					
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906					
4							
5	" at ",D6*100,"%")						
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%			
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%			
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5			
9	Monthly Payment	(\$465.72)	Total Months	60			

Function Arguments

CONCATENATE

Text1	A9	=	"Monthly Payment "
Text2	" at "	=	" at "
Text3	D6*100	=	"4.8"
Text4	"%"	=	"%"

= "Monthly Payment at 4.8%"

Figure 123

24. The result looks like this (Figure 124):

A5		fx		=CONCATENATE(A9," at ",D6*100,"%")		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	Months in a year	12		
2	Month Rate	0.007083				
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906				
4						
5	Monthly Payment at 4.8%					
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%		
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%		
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5		
9	Monthly Payment	(\$465.72)	Total Months	60		

Figure 124

25. Type the number “1” into cell A13 and the number “2” into cell A14. Then highlight the two cells (Figure 125):

11	
12	
13	1
14	2
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

Figure 125

26. Look at Figure 125. What is that little black box in the lower right corner of the highlighted range? It is called the fill handle. It is magic. Take your cursor and point to it until you see a cross hair (angry rabbit). (Figure 126):

11	
12	
13	1
14	2
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

Figure 126

27. Click and drag the angry rabbit down to A17. Just like magic Excel assumes you want to add by 1 because the pattern of the number 1 and 2 is to always add 1. (Figure 127):

11	
12	
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	4
17	5
18	
19	
20	

Figure 127

28. Click in Cell A18. We are going to add all the numbers by using a SUM function. The keyboard shortcut for the SUM function is Alt + “=”.

29. Hold the Alt key, then tap “=” (Figure 128):

11	
12	
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	4
17	5
18	=SUM(A13:A17)
19	SUM(number1, [number2], ...)
20	

Figure 128

30. In Figure 128 we see that the SUM function tries to guess what data we want to sum (it does not always guess correctly). It guessed correctly this time and so we hit Ctrl + Enter (or if we are still holding the Alt key we would tap “=” a second time. (Figure 129):

A18		fx		=SUM(A13:A17)		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Annual Interest Rate	0.085	Months in a year	12		
2	Month Rate	0.007083				
3	Effective Annual Rate	0.088390906				
4						
5	Monthly Payment at 4.8%					
6	Price of Car	\$34,799.00	Annual Interest Rate	4.80%		
7	Down Payment	\$10,000.00	Monthly Interest Rate	0.40%		
8	Loan Amount	\$24,799.00	Years for Loan	5		
9	Monthly Payment	(\$465.72)	Total Months	60		
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

Figure 129

31. It is much more efficient to use the SUM function, “=SUM(A13:A17)”, than it is to type in “=A13+A14+A15+A16+A17”. In addition there is an added bonus to using a function that uses a range such as A13:A17. Let’s take a look ➔

2010 Excel is Fun

32. Point to the row heading 15 and click to highlight the whole row (Figure 130):

12	
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	4
17	5
18	15

Figure 130

33. With the row highlighted click on the Home Ribbon and point to Insert icon in the Cells Group without clicking (Figure 131):

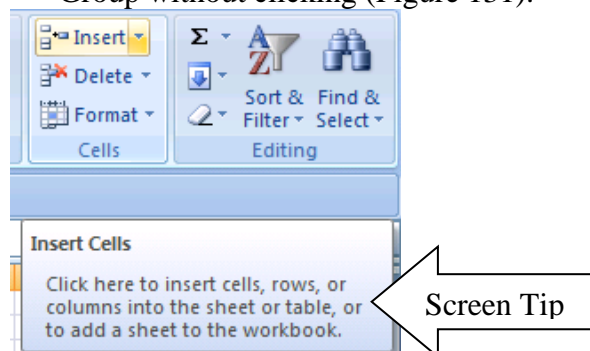


Figure 131

34. Notice that a screen tip pops up to tell you what this icon button does.
 35. Click the Insert icon button and then click the Insert Sheet Rows button (Figure 132):

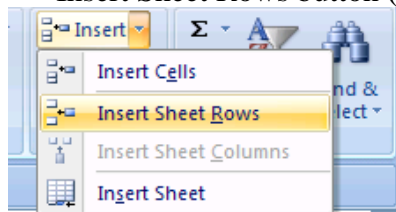


Figure 132

36. The result is that you have inserted a row (Figure 133):

12	
13	1
14	2
15	3
16	4
17	5
18	15
19	

Figure 133

Note:

2010 Keyboard shortcut Insert Row = Alt H + I + R

2003 Keyboard shortcut Insert Row = Alt I + R

If you want, use the 2003 version because it is shorter.

Excel 2007 is Fun!

37. Click in cell A15 and type the number “100” and hit enter (Figure 134):

12	
13	1
14	2
15	100
16	3
17	4
18	5
19	115
20	

Figure 134

38. Notice that the sum function updated

39. Click in cell A19 and click the F2 key (Figure 135).

Keyboard shortcut for “Range Finder” = F2

12	
13	1
14	2
15	100
16	3
17	4
18	5
19	=SUM(A13:A18)
20	

Figure 135

40. Range Finder allows us to audit a formula after it is created. Look at the range we have in Figure 135 (A13:A18). Now look at the range in Figure 129. Our conclusion: by using a function with a range our formula will update when we insert rows or columns. If we had used the formula “= A13 + A14 + A15 + A16 + A17”, it would not have updated when we inserted a row.

Rule #13 = Using functions with ranges instead of a collection of individual cells allows structural updating to spreadsheets more easily.

Example of Rule #13: Use “=SUM(A13:A17)” instead of “=A13+A14+A15+A16+A17”

41. For more practice with Functions go to the sheet tab named “Functions (2)”
42. Hover your “thick, white-cross” cursor over cell A2, then click in cell A2, hold the click, and drag your cursor to cell J9. This is how you highlight a range. The range you have highlighted is A2:J9. (Figure 136):

A2		fx		37827											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		L	M	
1	Prices of vehicles sold last month at Seattle Toyota														
2	\$37,827	\$26,722	\$52,269	\$41,140	\$47,195	\$47,609	\$45,963	\$16,527	\$18,848	\$42,737					
3	44,040	13,980	40,909	54,632	48,236	43,511	13,981	25,887	45,310	24,211					
4	20,527	40,663	46,398	31,802	41,115	42,221	52,936	19,412	52,833	53,879					
5	51,500	53,360	18,407	33,099	13,063	34,761	41,983	51,034	24,456	26,970					
6	45,256	21,315	15,103	13,330	37,964	54,849	38,530	38,939	16,250	44,911					
7	34,788	20,666	36,019	33,587	46,349	24,604	36,651	24,834	30,191	35,117					
8	34,034	17,822	40,273	31,795	22,175	28,698	51,116	49,923	47,916	18,273					
9	37,065	21,700	28,515	22,040	25,103	42,833	40,231	37,742	44,545	27,536					
10															
11											Total Number of Observations:				
12											Highest Price				
13											Lowest Price				
14											Average Price				
15											Sum (Total Revenue)				
16											Count Cars more than \$30,000				>30000
17											Sum total Revenue for Cars more than \$30,000				>30000
18											Standard Deviation for the population				

Figure 136

43. Click in the Name Box (Figure 137):

A2					f_x	3
	A	B	C	D	E	
1	Prices of vehicles sold last					
2	\$37,827	\$26,722	\$52,269	\$41,140	\$47,195	
3	44,040	13,980	40,909	54,632	48,236	

Figure 137

44. After you click in the name box it will highlight the cell A2.
45. Type over “A2” and replace it with “sd” (“sd” will stand for sales data). (Figure 138):

sd				fx		3	
	A	B	C	D	E		
1	Prices of vehicles sold last						
2	\$37,827	\$26,722	\$52,269	\$41,140	\$47,195		
3	44,040	13,980	40,909	54,632	48,236		

Figure 138

46. Then hit Enter to register the newly named cell range. The cell range A2:J9 now has the name “sd” When we create functions that look at that range we can now simply type in “sd” instead of highlighting the range A2:J9
47. Click in cell L11 and see if you can find a function that can count the number of cars that were sold last month at Seattle Toyota. When you find it, your formula result should look like this (Figure 139):

Total Number of Observations:	=COUNT(sd)	
Highest Price		
Lowest Price		
Average Price		
Sum (Total Revenue)		
Count Cars more than \$30,000		>30000
Sum total Revenue for Cars more than \$30,000		>30000
Standard Deviation		

Figure 139

49. When you are done you should see the same results that you see in column L in Figure 140 by using the formulas that you see in column N in Figure 140.

Figure 140

Excel is Power

Cell References

When we **copy formulas** that contain cell references to other cells, then we need to understand that there are four types of cell references:

1. Relative
2. Absolute
3. “Mixed Cell Reference with Column Locked” also known as “Column Absolute, Row Relative”
4. “Mixed Cell Reference with Row Locked” also known as “Row Absolute, Column Relative”

It will only be possible to understand these if we look at a few examples. Nevertheless, here are the crucial facts about cell references:

1. Relative Cell References	Example: A1
No dollar signs Moves relatively throughout copy action “Relatively” means that if the formula is looking at a cell reference that is three cells to the left, when you copy the formula to any other cell, the cell reference will still be looking three cells to the left.	
2. Absolute Cell References	Example: \$A\$1
Dollar signs before both: Column designation = A Row designation = 1 “Absolute” means that if the formula is looking at a particular cell reference, when you copy the formula to any other cell, the cell reference will still be looking at that particular cell reference. If the Absolute Cell reference is \$A\$1, the formula will always look at cell A1. It is as if the formula is locked on the cell A1 throughout copy action “Locks cell reference when copying it horizontally and vertically”	
3. “Mixed Cell Reference with Column Locked”	Example: \$A1
Dollar sign before column designation Remains absolute or locked when copying across columns Remains relative when copying across rows “Locks cell reference when copying it horizontally, but not vertically”	
4. “Mixed Cell Reference with Row Locked”	Example: A\$1
Dollar sign before row designation Remains absolute or locked when copying across rows Remains relative when copying across columns “Locks cell reference when copying it vertically, but not horizontally”	
Keyboard shortcut F4 key: Toggles between the four types of cell references	

When creating formulas with cell references, ask two questions of every cell reference in formula:

- Q1: What do you want it to do when you copy it horizontally?
 Is it a relative reference? OR
 Is it an absolute or locked reference?
- Q2: What do you want it to do when you copy it vertically?
 Is it a relative reference? OR
 Is it an absolute or locked reference?

Here are the steps to learn about the four cell references:

- Go to the sheet tab named “Cell References” and click in cell C3 and create the formula shown in Figure 141. The formula calculates a proportion or percentage of the whole (depending on how it is formatted). In our example we are comparing Tina’s score (82 parts of the 100 whole) and comparing it to the total possible points (100 points – the whole). If you look ahead to creating the formulas for Sue and Chin and Hien, all their “parts” will have to be compared to the “whole”.

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	100.00%	
3	Tina	82	=B3/B2	
4	Sue	65		
5	Chin	64		
6	Hien	96		
7	Dennis	87		
8	Isaac	75		
9	Sho	95		

Figure 141

- Hold Ctrl, then tap Enter. You should see that the proportion of points that Tina earned is .82 (Figure 142):

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	100.00%	
3	Tina	82	0.82	
4	Sue	65		
5	Chin	64		
6	Hien	96		
7	Dennis	87		
8	Isaac	75		
9	Sho	95		

Figure 142

- To format the number “.82” as a percentage, highlight cell C3, click the Home Ribbon and then click the % icon button in the Number Group. (Figure 143). Remember 82% is not a number. Underneath in Excel’s code (just like any other calculator), Excel sees the number “.82” even though it is formatted with a % symbol and even though what we see in the spreadsheet is 82%:

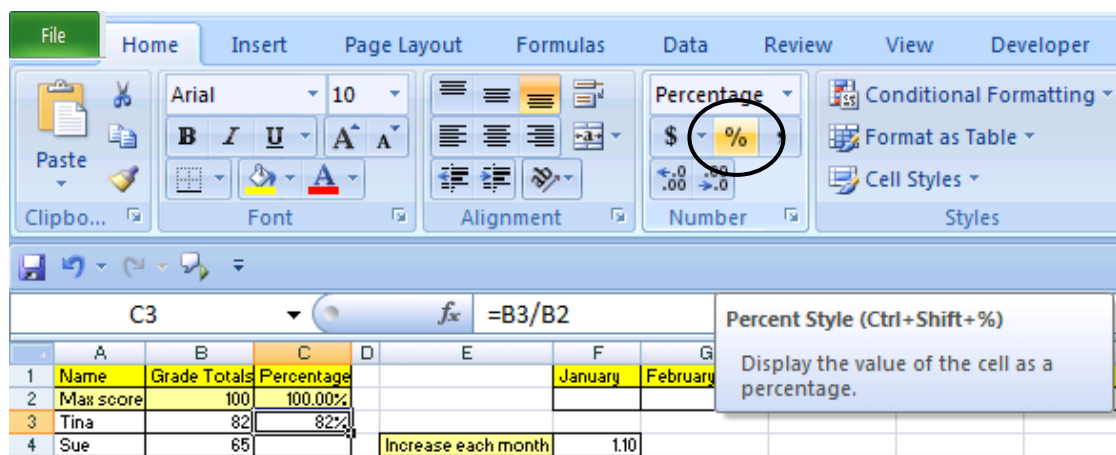


Figure 143: Notice the Screen Tip that let's us know the keyboard shortcut for this format.

4. Highlight the range C4:C9 and then use the keyboard shortcut to add the % style (Ctrl + Shift + %): this pre-formats the cells with the percentage format (Figure 144):

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	100.00%	
3	Tina	82	82%	
4	Sue	65		
5	Chin	64		
6	Hien	96		
7	Dennis	87		
8	Isaac	75		
9	Sho	95		
10				

Figure 144

5. Click in C4 and create the formula for calculating Sues' percentage grade (Figure 145):

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	100.00%	
3	Tina	82	82%	
4	Sue	65	=B4/B2	
5	Chin	64		

Figure 145

6. Continue until you have created the percentage grades (Figure 146):

Name	Grade Totals	Percentage
Max score	100	100.00%
Tina	82	82%
Sue	65	65%
Chin	64	64%
Hien	96	96%
Dennis	87	87%
Isaac	75	75%
Sho	95	95%

Figure 146

7. What we just completed did not require that we know anything about the four different cell references. However, what we did was inefficient. There is a way to create all those formulas by just creating one formula in cell C2 and then copying it down through our range. We will have to learn how to “LOCK” or make “ABSOLUTE” some of our cell references. If we can learn how to do this, it will make tasks such as this easier to complete and will result in few errors. In addition, many of the most advanced Excel Features and tricks are only possible if we learn about these four cell references.

8. Highlight the range C2:C9 and then hit the delete key (Keyboard short cut: Delete key = delete cell content but not format) (Figure 147):

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100		
3	Tina	82		
4	Sue	65		
5	Chin	64		
6	Hien	96		
7	Dennis	87		
8	Isaac	75		
9	Sho	95		

Figure 147

9. Click in cell C2 and create the following formula (Figure 148):

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	=B2/B2	
3	Tina	82		
4	Sue	65		
5	Chin	64		
6	Hien	96		
7	Dennis	87		
8	Isaac	75		
9	Sho	95		

Figure 148

10. Figure 148 shows a fraction B2/B2. For clarification of terms: Numerator means the top of the fraction and Denominator means the bottom of the fraction.
11. Now think about this: the numerator B2 needs to always look one cell to my left and the denominator B2 always needs to be locked on B2. We have to let Excel know that the two B2s are different.

The numerator B2 needs to always look one cell to my left

- This is called a relative cell reference
- Relative to the cell the formula sits in, the cell reference always needs to look one cell to the left
- For our example the “one-to-the-left” B2 will be entered into the formula as B2

The denominator B2 always needs to be locked on B2

- This is called a locked or absolute cell reference
- The secret code we need to put into our cell reference to let Excel know that the cell is locked in the “\$” sign. Why the dollar sign? No reason – just think of it as the secret code).
- But where do we put the secret code? The answer depends on which direction you will be copying the formula. In our case we will be copying up-and-down (vertical direction), across the rows (and rows are numbers), so the secret code goes in front of the Number 5.
- For our example the “LOCKED” B2 will be entered into the formula as B\$2

12. Very carefully, place your cursor in the middle of the denominator B2 and click the F4 key twice. The first tap of the F4 key will put two dollar signs into the cell reference, then the second tap of the F4 key will toggle to the next cell reference which has only one dollar sign in front of the number 2. See Figure 149:

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	=B2/B\$2	
3	Tina	82		

Figure 149

13. Hold Ctrl, then tap Enter. You should see this (Figure 150):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage		Jan
2	Max score	100	100.00%		
3	Tina	82			
4	Sue	65		Increase each month	
5	Chin	64			
6	Hien	96			
7	Dennis	87			
8	Isaac	75			
9	Sho	95			

Figure 150

14. Point to the fill handle and with your angry rabbit, double-click the fill handle to copy the formula down to cell C9 (Figure 151):

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	100.00%	
3	Tina	82	82.00%	
4	Sue	65	65.00%	In
5	Chin	64	64.00%	
6	Hien	96	96.00%	
7	Dennis	87	87.00%	
8	Isaac	75	75.00%	
9	Sho	95	95.00%	
10				
11				

Figure 151

15. In Figure 151, notice that it copied the yellow cell fill color formatting down with the formula. Take your cursor and click on the blue smart tag, then click on Fill Without Formatting (this great feature copies only the formula) (Figure 152):

87	87%		
75	75%		
95	95%		

☐ Copy Cells
☐ Fill Formatting Only
☒ Fill Without Formatting

These are called Smart Tags and appear only until you perform a new action.

Figure 152

16. Click in cell C9 and audit the formula (F2 key) to make sure that you actually did create 8 formulas, but only had to create one formula which you then copied down (Figure 153):

	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage	
2	Max score	100	100.00%	
3	Tina	82	82%	
4	Sue	65	65%	
5	Chin	64	64%	
6	Hien	96	96%	
7	Dennis	87	87%	
8	Isaac	75	75%	
9	Sho	95	=B9/B\$2	
10				

Figure 153

17. Click in cell G2 and create the formula seen in Figure 154. Because the January 1000 amount will be increased by 10% each month, we need to multiply $(1 + .10)$ or 1.10 by each previous month's amount. But notice that the cell reference F2 is actually always going to be looking at the cell "one-to-the-left" (relative cell reference = F2) and the cell reference F4 will always be "locked" on F4 when copying it side-to-side, across the columns (columns are letters), so the secret code goes in front of the letter (locked copying it across the columns = \$F4)

D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		January	February	March	April	May
		1000	=F2*F4			
		Increase each month	1.10			

Don't confuse these cell references (F2 and F4) with the keyboard buttons F2 key and F4

Figure 154

18. Very carefully, place your cursor in the middle of the F4 and click the F4 key three times (Figure 155):

D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		January	February	March	April	May
		1000	=F2*\$F4			
		Increase each month	1.10			

Figure 155

19. Hit Ctrl + Enter. Point to the fill handle and copy to formula to J2 (Figure 156):

D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		January	February	March	April	May
		1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1
		Increase each month	1.10			

Figure 156

20. Click in cell J2 to audit the formula with the F2 key (Figure 157):

E	F	G	H	I	J
	January	February	March	April	May
	1000	1100	1210	1331	=I2*\$F4
	each month	1.10			

Figure 157

21. Look in Figure 158 at the table titled “What will your Pension be worth when you retire?” We would like to estimate what our pension will be depending on the annual rate that we earn and how many years we save for retirement. The trick here is that we don’t want to type 54 formulas. We would like to create the whole “sea of formulas”, G13 to L21, by creating only one formula in cell G13 and then copying it to the remaining cells.
22. Click in cell G13 and type “=FV(“. The screen tip will come up to help you with the arguments for this function. To calculate our retirement funds we will need to assume an annual rate “**rate**”, the number of years that we deposit money “**nper**” and a yearly deposit amount “**pmt**” (Figure 158):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage			January	February	March	April	May			
2	Max score	100	100.00%			1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1			
3	Tina	82	82%										
4	Sue	65	65%	Increase each month		1.10							
5	Chin	64	64%										
6	Hien	96	96%										
7	Dennis	87	87%										
8	Isaac	75	75%										
9	Sho	95	95%										
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													

Figure 158

23. Click on cell G12 (Figure 159):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage			January	February	March	April	May			
2	Max score	100	100.00%			1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1			
3	Tina	82	82%										
4	Sue	65	65%	Increase each month		1.10							
5	Chin	64	64%										
6	Hien	96	96%										
7	Dennis	87	87%										
8	Isaac	75	75%										
9	Sho	95	95%										
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													

Figure 159

24. Can you see in Figure 159 that we will need to use the 10% for all the formulas in column G? Can you also see that when we copy the formula over to column H we need to use the 11%? This means that we need the cell reference locked (absolute) when we are copying the formula down, or vertically, or across the rows: the row reference needs to be locked! However, when we copy the formula to column H the cell reference should not be locked (absolute) when we are copying the formula to the side, or horizontally, or across the columns. The column reference is not locked: it is relative.

25. Because we want to lock (absolute) this cell reference when we copy the formula down, across the rows, we need the “\$” sign in front of the number. Because we want this cell reference to move relatively as we copy the formula to the side, across the columns, we do not need the “\$” sign in front of the letter. Cell reference = G\$12 → hit F4 twice (Figure 160):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage			January	February	March	April	May			
2	Max score	100	100.00%			1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1			
3	Tina	82	82%										
4	Sue	65	65%		Increase each month	1.10							
5	Chin	64	64%										
6	Hien	96	96%										
7	Dennis	87	87%										
8	Isaac	75	75%										
9	Sho	95	95%										
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													

Figure 160

26. Type a comma, click on F13, and hit F4 three times.
 27. We hit F4 three times because we want this cell reference to move relatively as we copy the formula down, across the rows, and we want the cell reference locked (absolute) as we copy the formula to the side, across the columns. Cell reference = \$F13 → (Figure 161):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage			January	February	March	April	May			
2	Max score	100	100.00%			1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1			
3	Tina	82	82%										
4	Sue	65	65%		Increase each month	1.10							
5	Chin	64	64%										
6	Hien	96	96%										
7	Dennis	87	87%										
8	Isaac	75	75%										
9	Sho	95	95%										
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													

Figure 161

28. Type a comma, type a minus sign, click on cell F23, and hit F4 once, type a close parenthesis.
29. Because we want to use the cell reference F23 in every cell when we copy this formula, we want the cell reference locked in all directions. The dollar sign in front of the column reference "F" locks the cell reference when copying the formula to the side, across the columns. The dollar sign in front of the row reference "23" locks the cell reference when copying the formula down, across the rows. Cell reference = \$F\$23 → (Figure 162):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage			January	February	March	April	May			
2	Max score	100	100.00%			1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1			
3	Tina	82	82%										
4	Sue	65	65%		Increase each month	1.10							
5	Chin	64	64%										
6	Hien	96	96%										
7	Dennis	87	87%										
8	Isaac	75	75%										
9	Sho	95	95%										
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													

Figure 162

30. Hold Ctrl, and then tap Enter. Point to the fill handle and double-click the fill handle to copy the formula down to cell G21 (Figure 163):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Name	Grade Totals	Percentage			January	February	March	April	May		
2	Max score	100	100.00%			1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1		
3	Tina	82	82%									
4	Sue	65	65%		Increase each month	1.10						
5	Chin	64	64%									
6	Hien	96	96%									
7	Dennis	87	87%									
8	Isaac	75	75%									
9	Sho	95	95%									
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21												
22												
23												

Figure 163

33. Our result is that 54 formulas were created by enter just one formula, adding the correct cell references and then copying the formula in two-steps (first down, then over) (Figure 166):

	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1			January	February	March	April	May			
2			1000	1100	1210	1331	1464.1			
3										
4			Increase each month	1.10						
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11			What will your Pension be worth when you retire?							
12			years/Rate	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	
13			10	\$47,812.27	\$50,166.03	\$52,646.21	\$55,259.25	\$58,011.89	\$60,911.15	
14			15	\$95,317.45	\$103,216.08	\$111,839.14	\$121,252.39	\$131,527.24	\$142,741.23	
15			20	\$171,825.00	\$192,608.50	\$216,157.33	\$242,840.49	\$273,074.78	\$307,330.75	
16			25	\$295,041.18	\$343,239.92	\$400,001.61	\$466,858.67	\$545,612.48	\$638,379.05	
17			30	\$493,482.07	\$597,062.63	\$723,998.05	\$879,597.65	\$1,070,360.54	\$1,304,235.44	
18			35	\$813,073.11	\$1,024,768.66	\$1,294,990.49	\$1,640,042.46	\$2,080,718.11	\$2,643,510.47	
19			40	\$1,327,777.67	\$1,745,478.20	\$2,301,274.26	\$3,041,112.73	\$4,026,075.30	\$5,337,270.92	
20			45	\$2,156,714.51	\$2,959,915.68	\$4,074,690.10	\$5,622,493.89	\$7,771,694.40	\$10,755,385.38	
21			50	\$3,491,725.59	\$5,006,313.46	\$7,200,054.75	\$10,378,521.35	\$14,983,564.04	=FV(L\$12,\$F21,\$F\$23)	
22										
23			Yearly PMT	3000.00						

Figure 166

34. For more practice with cell references, click on the sheet tab named “Multiplication Table and see if you can create 144 formulas by enter just one formula, adding the correct cell references and then copying the formula in two-steps.

Rule # 14 = Use of relative, absolute and mixed cell references reduces spreadsheet setup time, allows quick updating to setup structure, and will allow us to use many of Excel’s advanced features and tricks

Rule # 15 = When you use the fill handle to copy a formula across the rows and then across the columns, it is a two-step process. First copy it down, then let go of mouse, then copy it over (or visa-versa)

In the last few examples we saw what happens to cell references when we copy a formula that has cell references. Now we need to see what happens when we move a formula that contains cell references. Copy means copy the formula from a cell or range of cells, leave the formula in the original location, and then paste the formula in some other location. Move means cut the formula from a cell or range of cells, it will no longer be located in the original location, and then paste the formula in some other location.

Here are the steps to learn about the difference between copying and moving a formula with cell references.

1. Click on the sheet tab named “Copy and Move.” Click in cell B6 and follow the instructions listed in cell B5 (Figure 167):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Revenue	6,000.00			
2	Expenses	3,000.00			
3	Net Income	3,000.00			
4					
5		Create a formula in cell B6 that always looks 5 above. Then copy the formula down through the range B6:B8.	Copy = Copies the formula and follows the rules of our four cell references	Create a formula in cell D6 that looks at B3. Then cut the formula and paste it into E6	Cut = move the formula and pastes exactly what was in the original cell. Our rules for the four cell references do not apply
6					
7					
8					
9					

Figure 167

2. Figure 168, Figure 169 and Figure 170 illustrate that when you copy a cell reference that has a relative cell reference component, the cell reference changes relatively. In Figure 168 we see a formula that is looking into cell B1. In Figure 170 we see a formula that is looking into cell B3. When we copied the formula, the cell reference moved relatively – it actually did exactly what we told it to do, namely, “always look five above”.

	A	B
1	Revenue	6,000.00
2	Expenses	3,000.00
3	Net Income	3,000.00
4		
5		Create a formula in cell B6 that always looks 5 above. Then copy the formula down through the range B6:B8.
6		=B1
7		
8		
9		

Figure 168

	A	B
1	Revenue	6,000.00
2	Expenses	3,000.00
3	Net Income	3,000.00
4		
5		Create a formula in cell B6 that always looks 5 above. Then copy the formula down through the range B6:B8.
6		6,000.00
7		3,000.00
8		3,000.00
9		

Figure 169

	A	B
1	Revenue	6,000.00
2	Expenses	3,000.00
3	Net Income	3,000.00
4		
5		Create a formula in cell B6 that always looks 5 above. Then copy the formula down through the range B6:B8.
6		6,000.00
7		3,000.00
8		=B3
9		

Figure 170

3. Now let’s look at what happens when we cut a formula with a relative cell reference and paste it somewhere else.

4. Click in cell D6 and create the formula “=B3” (Figure 171):

D	E
Create a formula in cell D6 that looks at B3. Then cut the formula and paste it into E6	Cut = move the formula and pastes exactly what was in the original cell. Our rules for the four cell references do not apply
=B3	

Figure 171

5. Hold Ctrl, then tap Enter (Figure 172):

D	E
Create a formula in cell D6 that looks at B3. Then cut the formula and paste it into E6	Cut = move the formula and pastes exactly what was in the original cell. Our rules for the four cell references do not apply
3,000.00	

Figure 172

6. Ctrl + X (keyboard shortcut for Cut), hit Tab (Figure 173):

D	E
Create a formula in cell D6 that looks at B3. Then cut the formula and paste it into E6	Cut = move the formula and pastes exactly what was in the original cell. Our rules for the four cell references do not apply
3,000.00	

Figure 173

7. Ctrl + V (Figure 174):

D	E
Create a formula in cell D6 that looks at B3. Then cut the formula and paste it into E6	Cut = move the formula and pastes exactly what was in the original cell. Our rules for the four cell references do not apply
	3,000.00

Figure 174

8. Hit F2 (Figure 175):

D	E
Create a formula in cell D6 that looks at B3. Then cut the formula and paste it into E6	Cut = move the formula and pastes exactly what was in the original cell. Our rules for the four cell references do not apply
	=B3

Figure 175

9. Compare Figure 171 and Figure 175. When you cut a formula with a relative cell reference component and paste it into a new cell, the formula does not change – it actually moves the cell references exactly as they were in the original cell and pastes them in the new location. This is because when you move, you do not change anything; you simply put the formula, intact, in a new location.

Rule # 16 When you copy a formula that has a relative cell reference component, the relative cell reference changes relatively. When you cut a formula with relative cell references component, the relative cell reference does not change.

10. Wow! Knowing the difference between moving and copying formulas is very helpful in our pursuit of efficient spreadsheet construction. Let's practice copying a formula with relative cell references another time before we move on to the next topic →

11. Navigate back to the sheet tab named “The Equal Sign” by holding the Ctrl key, and then tapping the Page Up key nine times. You should see this (Figure 176):

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay
2	Suix Chin	3,781.17	234.43	54.83	289.26	3,491.91
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50	
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26	
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.05	
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83	
7						
8			Assumptions			
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2		
10			6.20%	1.45%		
11						

Figure 176

12. Click in cell F2. Hit the F2 key (Figure 177). Look at the formula in cell F2. Can you say what type of cell references they are? Can you say what will happen to the formula when you copy it down from F2 to F6? The formula in cell F2, “=B2-E2”, uses relative cell references and so when you copy it down the cell references will move relatively. The formula actually reads: “always look four to the left and subtract one to the left”.

CONCATENATE		X ✓ fx		=B2-E2		
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay
2	Suix Chin	3,500.00	217.00	50.75	267.75	=B2-E2
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50	
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26	
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04	
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83	
7						
8			Assumptions			
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2		
10			6.20%	1.45%		

Figure 177

13. Hold Ctrl, then tap the Enter key. Point to the fill handle and with your cross hair (angry rabbit) and then double click the fill handle. The double click on the fill handle tells the formula to copy down as long as there is cell content in the cell directly to the left (Figure 178):

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay
2	Suix Chin	3,781.17	234.43	54.83	289.26	3,491.91
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50	3,494.82
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26	7,910.25
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.05	2,426.94
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83	8,375.83
7						
8			Assumptions			
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2		
10			6.20%	1.45%		
11						

Figure 178

14. Click in cell F6 and hit the F2 key (Figure 179). Because the cell references are relative and because we copied the formula, the formula, “=B6-E6”, looks different, but really it is the same formula, namely: “always look four to the left and subtract one to the left”.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay
2	Suix Chin	3,781.17	234.43	54.83	289.26	3,491.91
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50	3,494.82
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26	7,910.25
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.05	2,426.94
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83	=B6-E6
7						
8			Assumptions			
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2		
10			6.20%	1.45%		
11						

Figure 179

15. Look at Figure 179. What is the word “Assumptions” across C8 and D8 mean?
16. Click the Esc key to remove the range finder in cell F6. Click in cell C2 and then hit the F2 key (Figure 180). We can see in our formula that Deduction 1 is calculated by taking Suix Chin’s Gross Pay and multiplying it by the tax rate of 6.20%. Because the tax rate of 6.20% can change we have placed it in a cell and had our formula refer to it using a cell reference. We have assumed that our tax rate is 6.20% and thus have placed it into an assumption table. In our next section we will discuss the amazing power of assumption tables: when you should use them, what to put in them, and how to properly orientate them!

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Gross Pay	Deduction 1	Deduction 2	Total Deductions	Net Pay
2	Suix Chin	3,781.17	=B2*C\$10	54.83	289.26	3,491.91
3	Isaac Viet	3,784.32	234.63	54.87	289.50	3,494.82
4	Dennis Ho	8,565.51	531.06	124.20	655.26	7,910.25
5	Hien Luong Pham	2,627.99	162.94	38.11	201.04	2,426.95
6	Tom Carolan	9,069.66	562.32	131.51	693.83	8,375.83
7						
8			Assumptions			
9			Deduction 1	Deduction 2		
10			6.20%	1.45%		
11						

Figure 180

Assumption Tables/Sheets

Our golden rule for assumption tables is: All data that can vary (variable data) goes into a properly orientated assumption table. An example of data that can vary is a tax rate. An example of that data that will not vary is 12 months in a year. Remember: we don't want to type data that can vary into a formula for three reasons:

1. It is easier to edit or change our formula later if the variable data it is not typed into the formula (example: tax rate changes)
2. It is more polite for the spreadsheet user if the variable data can be seen on the face of the spreadsheet. (For example, even if we were to create a formula with variable data typed into the formula (such as "=\$B2*.062"), when we came back tomorrow to use the worksheet, we as the creator might not even remember which formulas have variable data and/or what the variable data is)
3. What-if or scenario analysis is significantly easier when an assumption table is used. What-if/scenario analysis is simply when you change the variables to see different formula results.

In addition to the ease with which we can edit or locate variable data, assumption tables that are properly orientated can reduce the number of formula that we will be required to type into our spreadsheet. Proper orientation means the labels in the main table are orientated (horizontally or vertically) in the same way as the labels in the assumption table (horizontally or vertically), and that there is at least one blank row or column between the main table and the assumption table. Also, you can format the assumption table differently to distinguish it from the main table.

In this section about assumption tables we will learn:

1. When to use them
2. What to put in them
3. How it is easier to locate and edit variable data
4. How to properly orientate them!
5. How to conduct What-if/scenario analysis easily
6. How to bask in the amazing power of assumption tables!!

It will help if we work through an example →

Here are the steps to learn about assumption tables:

1. Navigate to the sheet tab named "Assumptions" (Figure 181). This table will be used to calculate the Net take home pay for a number of employees. Notice that the calculated amounts for Commission on Sales, and Gross Pay have already been calculated. Our goal is to calculate the three payroll deductions (FICA, Medicare, and simplified Federal) and the Net Pay.

C3		fx		=B3*E\$12					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,500.00				
4	Paul	\$97,855.00	\$1,957.10	\$2,000.00	\$3,957.10				
5	Stevie	\$81,250.00	\$1,625.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,625.00				
6	Aya	\$95,500.00	\$1,910.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,910.00				
7	Jeri	\$78,550.00	\$1,571.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,571.00				
8	Totals	\$478,155.00	\$9,563.10	\$10,000.00	\$19,563.10				
9									
10					Assumption Table				
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	
12					2.00%	6.20%	1.45%	20.00%	
13									
14					Assumption Table				
15					Commission	2.00%			
16					FICA	6.20%			
17					Medicare	1.45%			
18					Federal	20.00%			
19									

Figure 181

2. Click in cell C3 and hit the F2 key. We can see the formula “=B3*E\$12” (Figure 182). Our first question we want to answer is: when do we use an assumption table? We use an assumption table when our formula contains variable data such as a commission rate or tax rate. In cell E3 we are calculating the commission on sales that we pay each employee. Can this commission rate change? You bet!

CONCATENATE				✕ ✓ fx		=B3*E\$12		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table							
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings
3	Amy	\$125,000.00	=B3*E\$12	\$2,000.00	\$4,500.00			
4	Paul	\$97,855.00	\$1,957.10	\$2,000.00	\$3,957.10			
5	Stevie	\$81,250.00	\$1,625.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,625.00			
6	Aya	\$95,500.00	\$1,910.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,910.00			
7	Jeri	\$78,550.00	\$1,571.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,571.00			
8	Totals	\$478,155.00	\$9,563.10	\$10,000.00	\$19,563.10			
9								
10					Assumption Table			
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings
12					2.00%	6.20%	1.45%	20.00%
13								

Figure 182

3. Hit the Esc key. Click in cell E12. Our second question is: what do we put into an assumption table? We put the variable data that we need for our formulas into an assumption table. In Figure 183 we can see that the commission rate of 1.25%, which we used in our formula, has been placed into an assumption table. This enables easy editing and formula updating later.

	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction
2						
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977	
9						
10					Assumpti	
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction
12					1.25%	6.20%
13						

Figure 183

4. Now, imagine that the boss just gave everyone a raise from 1.25% commission to 2%! This leads to our third question: How easy is it to locate and edit variable data? Very easy!
5. Type 2, then hit Enter (because the cell was preformatted with the percent style, we did not have to type the % symbol). You should see the entire column of “Commission on Sales changes (Figure 184). THAT WAS EASY!! It is easier to change the variable data when it is on the face of the spreadsheet that it is to look for it, hidden underneath, inside a formula! I can already feel that vacation time adding up with all the time I will be saving!

2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,957	\$2,000	\$3,957	
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,625	\$2,000	\$3,625	
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,910	\$2,000	\$3,910	
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$1,571	\$2,000	\$3,571	
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$9,563	\$10,000	\$19,563	
9						
10					Assumpti	
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction
12					2.00%	6.20%
13						

Figure 184

6. Click in cell E12 and change the rate back to 1.25%. Our goal is still to calculate the deductions and calculate take home pay
7. Click in cell F3 and create the formula for calculating the FICA deduction. But wait! Which assumption table should we use?
8. Is the formula “=E3*F\$16” (Figure 185) the one to use?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	=E3*F\$16			
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223				
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016				
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194				
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982				
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977				
9									
10						Assumption Table			
11						Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings
12						1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%
13									
14						Assumption Table			
15						Commission	1.25%		
16						FICA	6.20%		
17						Medicare	1.45%		
18						Federal	15.00%		

Figure 185

9. Or is the formula “=\$E3*F\$12” the one to use?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	=\$E3*F\$12			
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223				
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016				
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194				
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982				
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977				
9									
10						Assumption Table			
11						Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings
12						1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%
13									
14						Assumption Table			
15						Commission	1.25%		
16						FICA	6.20%		
17						Medicare	1.45%		
18						Federal	15.00%		

Figure 186

10. The answer to which formula to use (which formula is more efficient) leads to the fourth question: what is the proper orientation for our assumption table? If we were to use the formula as seen in Figure 185, “=E3*F\$16” we would have to create three separate formulas to make all our deduction calculations. If we were to use the formula as seen in Figure 186, “=\$E3*F\$12” we would have to create only one formula to make all our deduction calculations. This sort of efficiency is exactly what we are striving for. But why does the formula using the variable data from the assumption table that is orientated horizontally allow us to create only one formula that will work for all our deductions? To see this, let’s try both formula and see which works best.

11. You should still have cell F3 highlighted. Create this formula: “=E3*F\$16” (Figure 187):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	=E3*F\$16			
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223				
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016				
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194				
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982				
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977				
9									
10					Assumption Table				
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%	
13									
14					Assumption Table				
15					Commission	1.25%			
16					FICA	6.20%			
17					Medicare	1.45%			
18					Federal	15.00%			

Figure 187

12. Hold Ctrl, then tap Enter. Point to the fill handle, and with the Angry Rabbit cursor, copy the formula down through the range F3:F7. Then click in cell F7 and hit the F2 key (Figure 188). You can see that the formula worked when we copied it down.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	\$221			
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	\$200			
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	\$187			
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	\$198			
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	=E7*F\$16			
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977				
9									
10					Assumption Table				
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%	
13									
14					Assumption Table				
15					Commission	1.25%			
16					FICA	6.20%			
17					Medicare	1.45%			
18					Federal	15.00%			

Figure 188

13. Hit Esc. Click back into cell F3. Copy the formula to cell G3. Click in cell G3 and hit the F2 key to show the Range Finder. In Figure 189 we can see that the range finder shows that the cell reference for our tax rate moved and is now looking into the cell G16. Because the orientation of the assumption table is vertical (the labels for FICA, Medicare and Federal are located one on top of the other) and the orientation of our main table is horizontal, we would have to create three individual formulas in the cells F3, G3 and H3. Notice that in Figure 189 that the range finder moved to the right when we copied our formula to the right. This indicates that if we had used the horizontally orientated assumption table that formula would have calculated correctly →

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	\$221	=F3*G\$16		
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	\$200			
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	\$187			
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	\$198			
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	\$185			
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977				
9									
10					Assumption Table				
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%	
13									
14					Assumption Table				
15					Commission	1.25%			
16					FICA	6.20%			
17					Medicare	1.45%			
18					Federal	15.00%			

Figure 189

14. Click Esc. Then Hold Ctrl, and tap the Z key three times (undo). Then create the formula “=E3*F\$12” in cell F3 (Figure 190):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	=E3*F\$12			
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223				
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016				
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194				
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982				
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977				
9									
10					Assumption Table				
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%	

Figure 190

15. Hold Ctrl, tap Enter. Ctrl + C (to copy formula). Hold Shift, then tap the Down Arrow key 4 times and the Right arrow key 2 times (highlights the range). Ctrl + V (pastes formula). Click in cell H7 and hit the F2 key. In Figure 191 we can see that because we orientated our assumption table correctly, it worked like MAGIC! We created the sea of formulas in the range F3:H7, 15 formulas, but we only had to type in one formula! This sort of efficiency is our goal!

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table								
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	\$221	\$52	\$534	
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	\$200	\$47	\$483	
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	\$187	\$44	\$452	
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	\$198	\$46	\$479	
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	\$185	\$43	=E7*H\$12	
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977				
9									
10					Assumption Table				
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%	

Figure 191

16. Hit Esc. Highlight the range F3:I8 (Figure 192):

	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Employee Take Home Pay Table					
	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
	\$4,500.00	\$279.00	\$65.25	\$900.00		
	\$3,957.10	\$245.34	\$57.38	\$791.42		
	\$3,625.00	\$224.75	\$52.56	\$725.00		
	\$3,910.00	\$242.42	\$56.70	\$782.00		
	\$3,571.00	\$221.40	\$51.78	\$714.20		
	\$19,563.10					
	Assumption Table					
	Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings		
	2.00%	6.20%	1.45%	20.00%		

Figure 192

17. Hold Alt, and then tap the Equal sign key “=” (Alt + = is keyboard shortcut for AutoSum). As you can see in Figure 193, by highlighting a range of values and one blank row below and to the right, the Auto Sum feature knew what to add up. It doesn’t always add up the correct amount, so let’s check to be sure. After selecting cells with the AutoSum and verifying, the last cell we will check is cell I8 (Figure 193):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table									
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	\$221	\$52	\$534	\$807	
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	\$200	\$47	\$483	\$730	
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	\$187	\$44	\$452	\$683	
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	\$198	\$46	\$479	\$723	
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	\$185	\$43	\$447	\$675	
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977	\$991	\$232	\$2,397	=SUM(F8:H8)	
9										
10					Assumption Table					
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings		
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%		

Figure 193

18. Highlight the range J3:J8 (Figure 194). Notice that when you highlight a range that one of the cells is white and the rest are a light steel-blue color. The white cell is waiting for you to put a formula into it. If you put a formula into cell J3 and then hold Ctrl and tap Enter, your formula will go into all the cells highlighted →

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table									
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	\$221	\$52	\$534	\$807	
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	\$200	\$47	\$483	\$730	
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	\$187	\$44	\$452	\$683	
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	\$198	\$46	\$479	\$723	
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	\$185	\$43	\$447	\$675	
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977	\$991	\$232	\$2,397	\$3,619	
9										
10					Assumption Table					
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings		
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%		

Figure 194

19. Create the formula that will always take the value “five to the left and then subtract one to the left in cell J3. Type “=”, tap the left arrow key five times, Type “-”, tap the Arrow key once. You should see this (Figure 195):

VLOOKUP X ✓ fx =E3-I3										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table									
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	\$221	\$52	\$534	\$807	=E3-I3
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	\$200	\$47	\$483	\$730	
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	\$187	\$44	\$452	\$683	
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	\$198	\$46	\$479	\$723	
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	\$185	\$43	\$447	\$675	
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977	\$991	\$232	\$2,397	\$3,619	
9										
10					Assumption Table					
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings		
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%		

Figure 195

20. Hold Ctrl, and then tap Enter. We see here that if you have a range highlighted and you place a formula into the white cell, when you hold Ctrl and tap Enter, the formula is placed into all the cells that are highlighted! You should see this (Figure 196):

J3 ▾ fx =E3-I3												
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table											K
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay		
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$1,563	\$2,000	\$3,563	\$221	\$52	\$534	\$807	\$2,756		
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,223	\$2,000	\$3,223	\$200	\$47	\$483	\$730	\$2,493		
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,016	\$2,000	\$3,016	\$187	\$44	\$452	\$683	\$2,333		
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,194	\$2,000	\$3,194	\$198	\$46	\$479	\$723	\$2,470		
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$982	\$2,000	\$2,982	\$185	\$43	\$447	\$675	\$2,306		
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$5,977	\$10,000	\$15,977	\$991	\$232	\$2,397	\$3,619	\$12,358		
9												
10					Assumption Table							
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings				
12					1.25%	6.20%	1.45%	15.00%				

Figure 196

21. Our fifth question is: How easy is what-if/scenario analysis when we use assumption tables?
22. Click in cell E12 and change the Commission rate to 2%. Click in cell H12 and change the simplified Federal Withholding rate to 20%. Can you see how easy it is to say: “What if I changed this; what would happen to our calculations and our results?” (Figure 197):

	H15											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table											
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay		
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$279	\$65	\$900	\$1,244	\$3,256		
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,957	\$2,000	\$3,957	\$245	\$57	\$791	\$1,094	\$2,863		
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,625	\$2,000	\$3,625	\$225	\$53	\$725	\$1,002	\$2,623		
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,910	\$2,000	\$3,910	\$242	\$57	\$782	\$1,081	\$2,829		
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$1,571	\$2,000	\$3,571	\$221	\$52	\$714	\$987	\$2,584		
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$9,563	\$10,000	\$19,563	\$1,213	\$284	\$3,913	\$5,409	\$14,154		
9												
10					Assumption Table							
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Federal Withholdings				
12					2.00%	6.20%	1.45%	20.00%				

Figure 197

23. Our final question about assumption tables is how can we bask in the amazing power of assumption tables?
24. Imagine your boss comes in and says: “we just added a new 2% deduction can you update our calculating table?” You look over your shoulder and say: “Oh you mean like this?!!” And with blistering speed you complete these steps →
25. Click in any cell in column H, Tap Alt, then tap I and then tap C (Alt + I + C is the keyboard shortcut for Insert Column) (Figure 198):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table										
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction		Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$279	\$65		\$900	\$1,244	\$3,256
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,957	\$2,000	\$3,957	\$245	\$57		\$791	\$1,094	\$2,863
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,625	\$2,000	\$3,625	\$225	\$53		\$725	\$1,002	\$2,623
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,910	\$2,000	\$3,910	\$242	\$57		\$782	\$1,081	\$2,829
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$1,571	\$2,000	\$3,571	\$221	\$52		\$714	\$987	\$2,584
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$9,563	\$10,000	\$19,563	\$1,213	\$284		\$3,913	\$5,409	\$14,154
9											
10					Assumption Table						
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction		Federal Withholdings		
12					2.00%	6.20%	1.45%		20.00%		

Figure 198: Alt + I + C is the keyboard shortcut for inserting a column

26. Click in cell H11 and type Pension. Hit Enter, then type 2% (Figure 199):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table										
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction		Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$279	\$65		\$900	\$1,244	\$3,256
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,957	\$2,000	\$3,957	\$245	\$57		\$791	\$1,094	\$2,863
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,625	\$2,000	\$3,625	\$225	\$53		\$725	\$1,002	\$2,623
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,910	\$2,000	\$3,910	\$242	\$57		\$782	\$1,081	\$2,829
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$1,571	\$2,000	\$3,571	\$221	\$52		\$714	\$987	\$2,584
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$9,563	\$10,000	\$19,563	\$1,213	\$284		\$3,913	\$5,409	\$14,154
9											
10					Assumption Table						
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Pension	Federal Withholdings		
12					2.00%	6.20%	1.45%	2.00%	20.00%		

Figure 199

27. Highlight the range G2:G8 and point to the fill handle in the lower right-corner. When you see your Angry Rabbit, click and drag one column to the right. You are done! 10 clicks and you have completely updated the table and you have amazed your boss (who then promptly gives you a promotion)! (Figure 200):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table										
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Pension	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$279	\$65	\$90	\$900	\$1,334	\$3,166
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,957	\$2,000	\$3,957	\$245	\$57	\$79	\$791	\$1,173	\$2,784
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,625	\$2,000	\$3,625	\$225	\$53	\$73	\$725	\$1,075	\$2,550
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,910	\$2,000	\$3,910	\$242	\$57	\$78	\$782	\$1,159	\$2,751
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$1,571	\$2,000	\$3,571	\$221	\$52	\$71	\$714	\$1,059	\$2,512
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$9,563	\$10,000	\$19,563	\$1,213	\$284	\$391	\$3,913	\$5,800	\$13,763
9											
10											
11											
12											

Figure 200

28. In Figure 200 we can see that the deduction formulas updated because we used a properly orientated assumption table and mixed cell references; we can see that the SUM function for totals in row 8 updated because they were always looking to add the five above; and we can see that the totals for Total Deduction updated when we inserted a column because it utilized a range in its arguments! Wow, now we can have extra vacation time and bask in the amazing promotion we received – all because of efficient use of assumption tables, mixed cell references and range functions!

Rule #17: All data that can vary goes into a properly orientated assumption table that is at least one blank row/column away from the main table (it can also be placed on an entirely separate sheet). An example of data that can vary is a tax rate. An example of that data that will not vary is 12 months in a year. Although a properly orientated assumption table is not always possible, the idea is to have the labels in the table orientated (horizontally or vertically) in the same way as the assumption table. If we do this, editing formulas, what-if analysis and formula creation is dramatically more efficient than if we do not utilize assumption tables.

Rule #18: Properly orientated assumption tables allow for mixed cell use and results in reduced time creating formulas

29. Highlight the range K3:K8. To Increase the decimals, click on the Increase Decimal icon in the Number Group on the Home Ribbon, or use the key board shortcut Alt + H + 0 twice. (Figure 201). Notice that the total Net Pay is \$13,762.64.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table										
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Pension	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$279	\$65	\$90	\$900	\$1,334	\$3,165.75
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,957	\$2,000	\$3,957	\$245	\$57	\$79	\$791	\$1,173	\$2,783.82
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,625	\$2,000	\$3,625	\$225	\$53	\$73	\$725	\$1,075	\$2,550.19
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,910	\$2,000	\$3,910	\$242	\$57	\$78	\$782	\$1,159	\$2,750.69
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$1,571	\$2,000	\$3,571	\$221	\$52	\$71	\$714	\$1,059	\$2,512.20
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$9,563	\$10,000	\$19,563	\$1,213	\$284	\$391	\$3,913	\$5,800	\$13,762.64
9											
10											
11											
12											

Figure 201

30. Click in cell K8 and then hit the F2 key (Figure 202). There is no way that \$19,563 - \$5,800 = \$13,762.64. What is going on here? This is one of the most common mistakes that people make in Excel. It is our job as Soon-To-Be Excel Efficiency Experts (EEE), to know that this is caused by formatting. What we often see in Excel is not actually what sits in the cell. We must investigate further....

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table										
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Pension	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000	\$2,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$279	\$65	\$90	\$900	\$1,334	\$3,165.75
4	Paul	\$97,855	\$1,957	\$2,000	\$3,957	\$245	\$57	\$79	\$791	\$1,173	\$2,783.82
5	Stevie	\$81,250	\$1,625	\$2,000	\$3,625	\$225	\$53	\$73	\$725	\$1,075	\$2,550.19
6	Aya	\$95,500	\$1,910	\$2,000	\$3,910	\$242	\$57	\$78	\$782	\$1,159	\$2,750.69
7	Jeri	\$78,550	\$1,571	\$2,000	\$3,571	\$221	\$52	\$71	\$714	\$1,059	\$2,512.20
8	Totals	\$478,155	\$9,563	\$10,000	\$19,563	\$1,213	\$284	\$391	\$3,913	\$5,800	=E8-J8
9											
10					Assumption Table						
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Pension	Federal Withholdings		
12					2.00%	6.20%	1.45%	2.00%	20.00%		

Figure 202

31. To prove to ourselves that what is in the cell is different than what we are seeing on the surface of the spreadsheet, highlight the range B3:K8 and increase the decimals so that we see the decimals to the penny (Figure 203). We can see that what was really in the cell was numbers with more decimal places than we were allowed to see!

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Employee Take Home Pay Table										
2	Names	January Sales	Commission on Sales	Base Salary	Gross Pay	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Pension	Federal Withholdings	Total Deductions	Net Pay
3	Amy	\$125,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$279.00	\$65.25	\$90.00	\$900.00	\$1,334.25	\$3,165.75
4	Paul	\$97,855.00	\$1,957.10	\$2,000.00	\$3,957.10	\$245.34	\$57.38	\$79.14	\$791.42	\$1,173.28	\$2,783.82
5	Stevie	\$81,250.00	\$1,625.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,625.00	\$224.75	\$52.56	\$72.50	\$725.00	\$1,074.81	\$2,550.19
6	Aya	\$95,500.00	\$1,910.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,910.00	\$242.42	\$56.70	\$78.20	\$782.00	\$1,159.32	\$2,750.69
7	Jeri	\$78,550.00	\$1,571.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,571.00	\$221.40	\$51.78	\$71.42	\$714.20	\$1,058.80	\$2,512.20
8	Totals	\$478,155.00	\$9,563.10	\$10,000.00	\$19,563.10	\$1,212.91	\$283.66	\$391.26	\$3,912.62	\$5,800.46	\$13,762.64
9											
10					Assumption Table						
11					Commission Rate	FICA Deduction	Medicare Deduction	Pension	Federal Withholdings		
12					2.00%	6.20%	1.45%	2.00%	20.00%		

Figure 203

32. As you learn to work with Excel you must be vigilant in the endeavor to always match the proper formatting with what actually sits in the cell. This leads us to our next section about formatting.

Cell Formatting

We format cells with color, number formats (such as currency), borders and other format so that we can better articulate the message of our spreadsheet or printout of the spreadsheet. For example in Figure 204 we can see that formatting can help to communicate important information:

1. The percentage format helps to communicate the number of parts for every 100 parts
2. The accounting (similar to currency) format indicates that the Revenues, Expenses and Net Income are in USA dollars
3. The double line under the Net Income communicates that this is the “bottom line”.
4. The color helps to communicate that there are labels indicating what the numbers mean

	A	B	C
1	Tax rate without format	Tax rate with formatting	
2	0.125	12.50%	
3			
4	Revenues	\$5,000.00	
5	Expenses	2,500.00	
6	Net Income	2,500.00	
7			

Figure 204

Here are the steps to learn how to apply cell formatting

1. Navigate to the sheet named “Formatting (2)”. Click in cell E2. Hold Ctrl, then tap the “*” key on the number pad (this selects the table) (Figure 205):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Sales Data				
2		Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Total
3	January	5747	181	8152	14080
4	February	5215	1243	5533	11991
5	March	4595	2834	7276	14705
6	Total	15557	4258	20961	40776
7					

Figure 205

2. Click the drop-down arrow to the right of the Border icon button in the Font Group on the Home Ribbon. Then select the “All Borders” icon from the drop-down list (Figure 206):

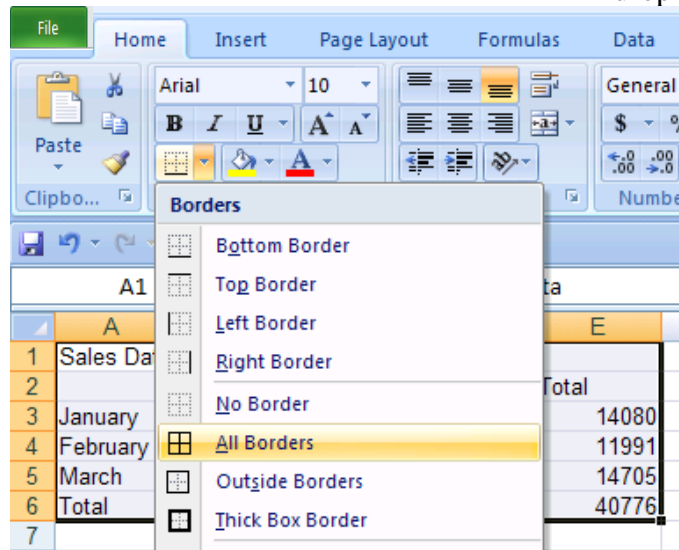


Figure 206

3. Highlight the range A1:E1. Hold Ctrl key and tap “1” key (use the “1” below the F1 key not the “1” on the number pad). Ctrl + 1 opens the Format Cells dialog box (you could also right-click the highlighted range and point to Format Cells) Once you have the Format cells dialog box open click on the Alignment tab. See (Figure 207):

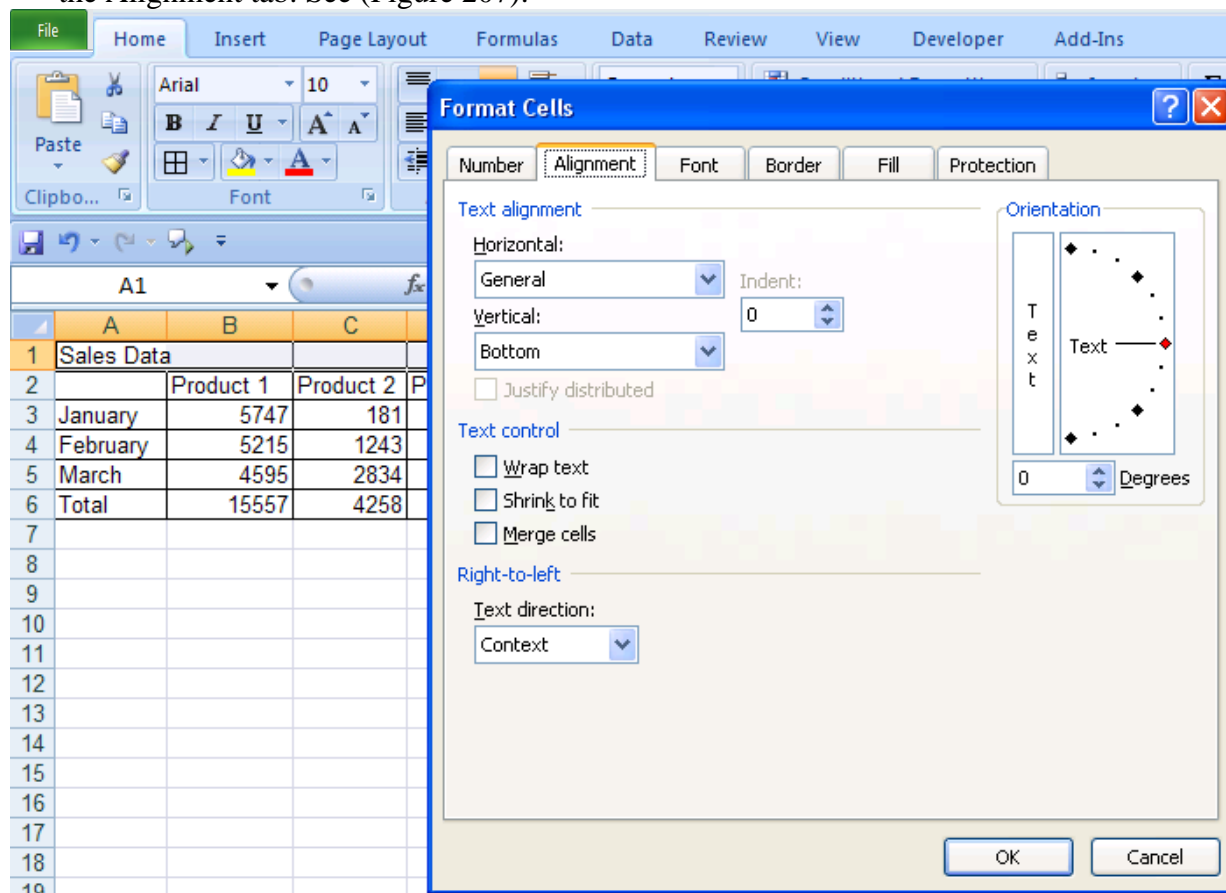


Figure 207

4. With the Alignment tab selected, click the down arrow under Horizontal and select “Center Across Selection” (Figure 208):

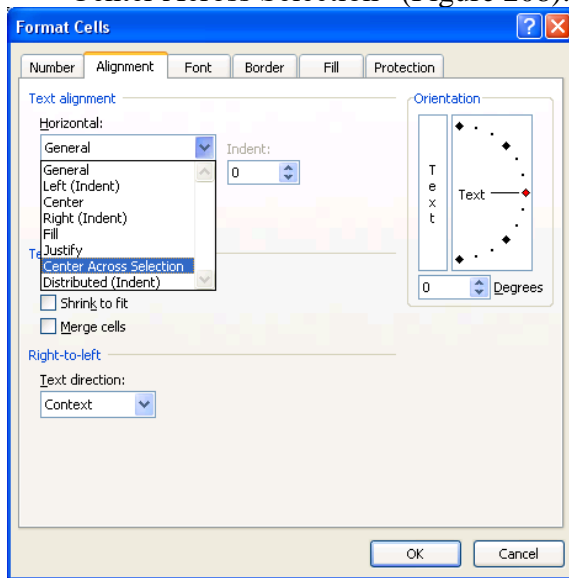


Figure 208

5. We chose “Center Across Selection” instead of the more widely used “Merge and Center”. “Center Across Selection” allows move universal structural changes such as inserting columns/rows and moving, whereas the “Merge and Center” sometimes will disallow such actions.
6. Click the Font tab. Select “Poor Richard” font (or some other font), Bold style, Size = 14, Color (of font) = White (Figure 209):

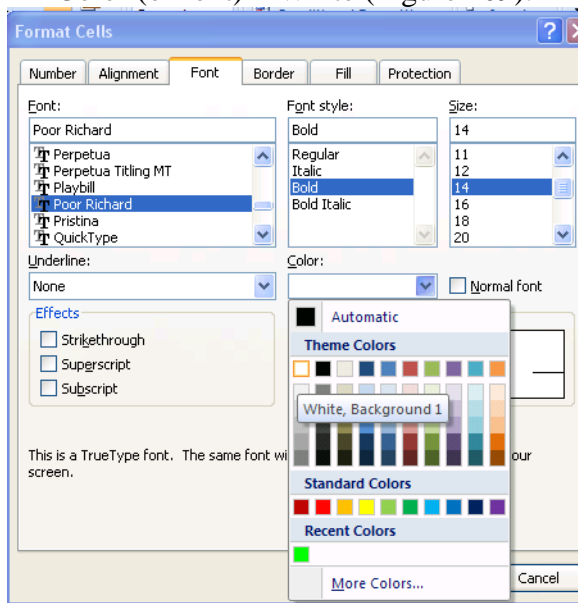


Figure 209

7. Click on the Patterns tab and select a dark blue (Figure 210):

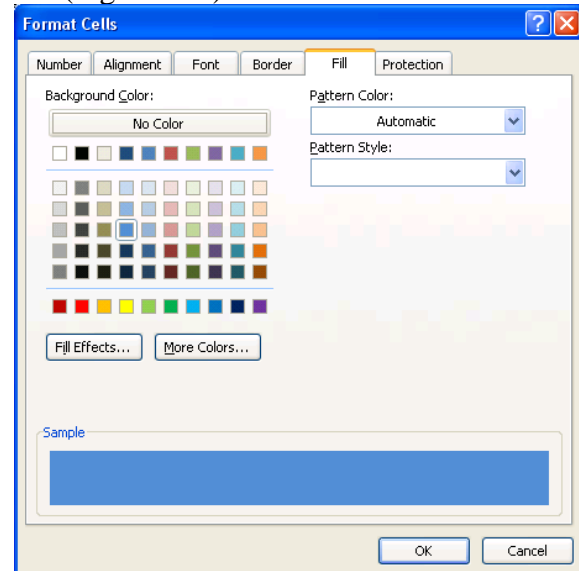


Figure 210

8. Click OK (Figure 211):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Sales Data				
2		Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Total
3	January	5747	181	8152	14080
4	February	5215	1243	5533	11991
5	March	4595	2834	7276	14705
6	Total	15557	4258	20961	40776

Figure 211

9. Highlight the range B2:E2, Hold Ctrl, Highlight A3:A6 (By holding the Ctrl key you can select cells that are non-adjacent). Click the Fill color button in the Font Group on the Home Ribbon (Figure 212):

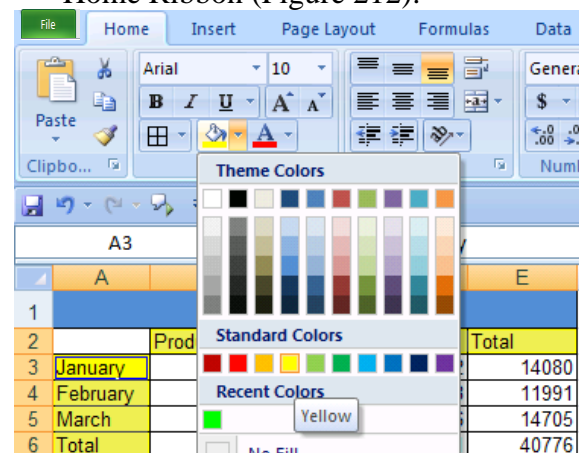


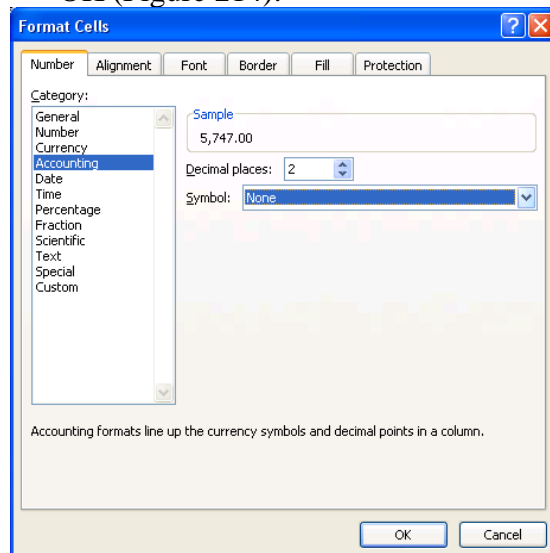
Figure 212

10. Highlight the range B3:E6 (Figure 213)

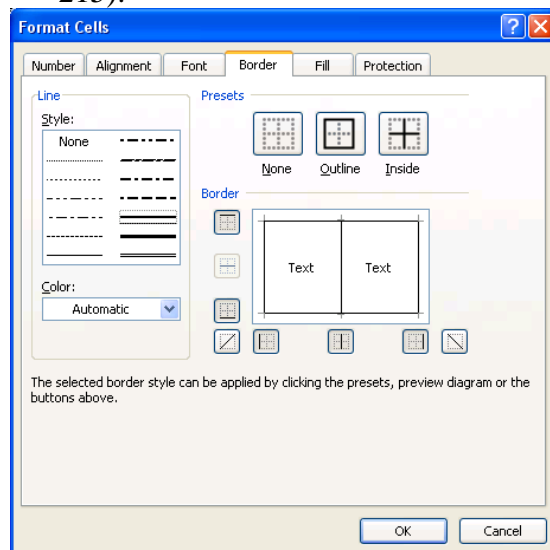
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Sales Data				
2		Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Total
3	January	5747	181	8152	14080
4	February	5215	1243	5533	11991
5	March	4595	2834	7276	14705
6	Total	15557	4258	20961	40776

Figure 213

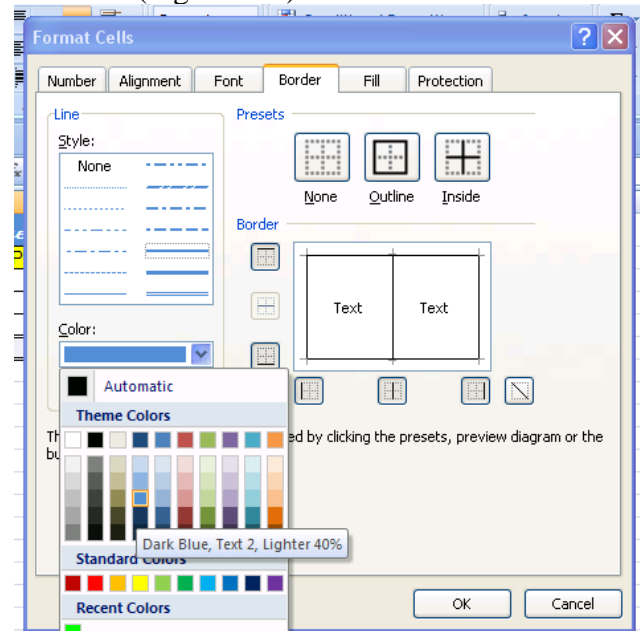
11. Hold Ctrl and tap 1. Point to the Number tab. Select Accounting with no dollar sign, click OK (Figure 214):

**Figure 214**

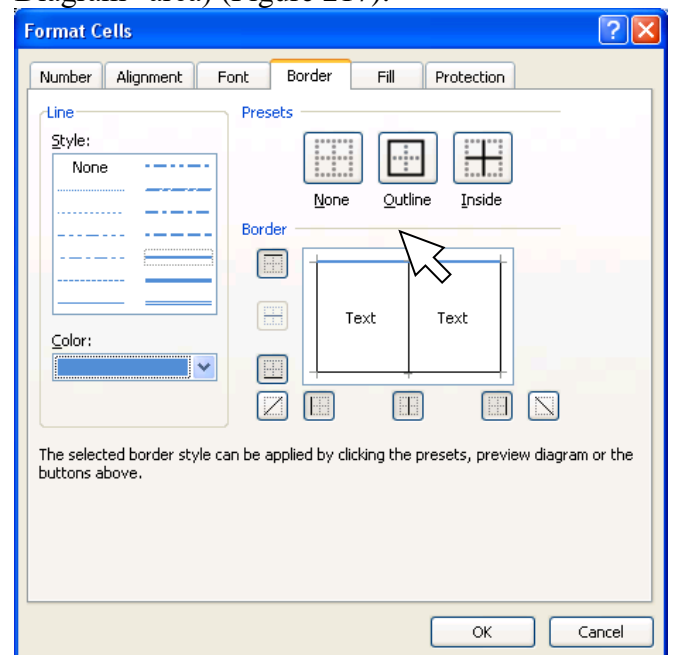
12. Highlight A6:E6, Ctrl + 1, click the Borders tab. In the Line/Styles box, click the medium thick line (second column, fifth down) (Figure 215):

**Figure 215**

13. Click the down arrow under color and select a color (Figure 216):

**Figure 216**

14. Click the top line in the Border area ("Preview Diagram" area) (Figure 217):

**Figure 217**

15. The most important point that you must memorize to get this tab to work is this: **ORDER MATTERS** – you must click Line/Style **FIRST**, Color **SECOND**, and then draw your line in the Border area **THIRD**!

16. Now, use the method just discussed to add a Dark Blue Double line to the bottom border of our highlighted range (Figure 218):

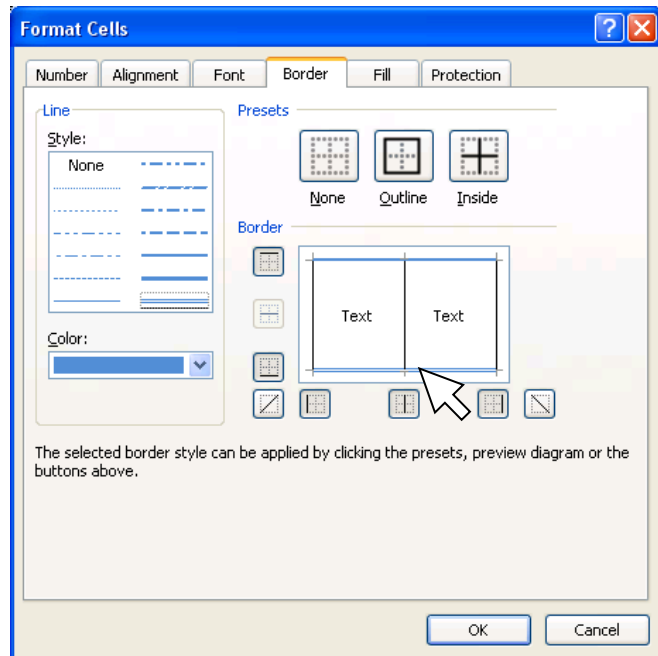


Figure 218

17. Click OK, You should see (Figure 219):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Sales Data				
2		Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Total
3	January	5747	181	8152	14080
4	February	5215	1243	5533	11991
5	March	4595	2834	7276	14705
6	Total	15557	4258	20961	40776
7					

Figure 219

18. Now that we have seen how to apply formatting, we need to look at how formatting can sometimes trick us. If we are to become efficient with Excel we need to be able to match the proper formatting with what actually sits in the cell!

Cell Number Formatting is the façade that sits on top of data and formulas. What you see is not always what sits in the cell. For example:

1. If you see 3.00%, Excel more than likely sees 0.03
2. If you see \$56.70, Excel may see 56.695
3. If you see 07/26/2005, Excel more than likely sees 38559
4. If you see 9:30 AM, Excel more than likely sees 0.395833333333333

Let's look at an example →

Here are the steps to learn how to distinguish between Number Formatting and actual cell content!!!!

19. Navigate to the sheet named "Formatting (3)". You should see what is in (Figure 220). Read the labels in column A and type in the number in column B. Column C tells you what is actually in the cell. The key strokes for typing the numbers in are as follows:

- i. B2 → 1, 3, :, 3, 9, Ctrl + Enter (that is to say: Type the number one, the number three, a colon, the number three, the number nine, and then hold Ctrl and then tap Enter)
 1. Each time you hit Ctrl + Enter, look at what you see in the cell and compare that to what you see in the formula bar
- ii. B3 → 1, 0, /, 2, 5, /, 2, 0, 0, 5, Ctrl + Enter
- iii. B4 → 1, 0, Ctrl + Enter (Notice that you did not have to type in the dollar sign – the cell is preformatted)
- iv. B5 → 1, 0, Ctrl + Enter
- v. B6 → 3, Ctrl + Enter
- vi. B7 → 768, Ctrl + Enter
- vii. B8 → 768, Ctrl + Enter

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Number Formatting				
2	Time: 13:39 ==> The colon tells Excel that this is time (13 hours, 39 minutes)		What is actually there is a proportion of one day		
3	Date: 10/25/2005 ==> the slashes tell Excel that this is a date (Oct. 25, 2005)		What is there is the number of days since December 31st 1899	Dates show the number of days since December 31st 1899, where December 31st 1899 is day zero (0), January 1st, 1990 is day one (1), January 2nd, 1990 is day two (2), etc.	
4	Accounting: \$ 10.00		What is actually there is 10		
5	Currency: \$10.00		What is actually there is 10		
6	Percentage: 3.00%		What is actually there is .03		
7	Nothing. Type in: 768		What is actually there is 768		
8	Positive numbers = Rad. Type in: 768		What is actually there is 768		

Figure 220

20. When you are done you should see this (Figure 221):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Number Formatting				
2	Time: 13:39 ==> The colon tells Excel that this is time (13 hours, 39 minutes)	13:39	What is actually there is a proportion of one day		
3	Date: 10/25/2005 ==> the slashes tell Excel that this is a date (Oct. 25, 2005)	10/25/2005	What is there is the number of days since December 31st 1899	Dates show the number of days since December 31st 1899, where December 31st 1899 is day zero (0), January 1st, 1990 is day one (1), January 2nd, 1990 is day two (2), etc.	
4	Accounting: \$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	What is actually there is 10		
5	Currency: \$10.00	\$10.00	What is actually there is 10		
6	Percentage: 3.00%	3.00%	What is actually there is .03		
7	Nothing. Type in: 768		What is actually there is 768		
8	Positive numbers = Rad. Type in: 768	Rad	What is actually there is 768		

Figure 221: Notice that although we see the word “Rad”, the formula bar shows us that the number 768 actually sits in the cell.

21. The keyboard shortcut to see the worksheet in “formula view” is Ctrl + ~ (The ~ key is to the left of the “1” key and above the Tab key). Formula view shows you what is actually in the cells, whether it is data, formulas. Hold Ctrl and tap ~ key (Figure 222):

	A	B	C
1	Number Formatting		
2	Time: 13:39 ==> The colon tells Excel that this is time (13 hours, 39 minutes)	0.56875	What is actually there is a proportion of one day
3	Date: 10/25/2005 ==> the slashes tell Excel that this is a date (Oct. 25, 2005)	38650	What is there is the number of days since December
4	Accounting: \$ 10.00	10	What is actually there is 10
5	Currency: \$10.00	10	What is actually there is 10
6	Percentage: 3.00%	0.03	What is actually there is .03
7	Nothing. Type in: 768	768	What is actually there is 768
8	Positive numbers = Rad. Type in: 768	768	What is actually there is 768

Figure 222

22. What you see in Figure 221 is the façade. What you see in Figure 222 is what actually is in the cells. In addition, what is actually there in the cell is what Excel will use for any formulas (whether calculating, text or other formulas).

23. Ctrl + ~ to remove formula view (Ctrl + ~ is a toggle that switches between Formula view and Normal view). Then click on each cell in column B and using the Format Cells dialog box look at what Number format each cell is using

For Example in Figure 223 you can see that B2 has a time format

	A	B	C	D
1	Number Formatting			
2	Time: 13:39 ==> The colon tells Excel that this is time (13 hours, 39 minutes)	13:39	What is actually there is a proportion of one day	
3	Date: 10/25/2005 ==> the slashes tell Excel that this is a date (Oct. 25, 2005)	10/25/2005	What is there is the number of days since December	
4	Accounting: \$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	What is actually there is 10	
5	Currency: \$10.00	\$10.00	What is actually there is 10	
6	Percentage: 3.00%	3.00%	What is actually there is .03	
7	Nothing. Type in: 768		What is actually there is 768	
8	Positive numbers = Rad. Type in: 768	Rad	What is actually there is 768	

Format Cells

- Number
- Alignment
- Font
- Border
- Fill
- Protection

Category:

- General
- Number
- Currency
- Accounting
- Date
- Time**
- Percentage
- Fraction
- Scientific
- Text
- Special

Type:

- Sample
- 13:39
- *1:30:55 PM
- 13:30**
- 1:30 PM
- 13:30:55
- 1:30:55 PM
- 30:55.2
- 37:30:55

Figure 223

- ii. In Figure 224 you can see the custom format (Custom formatting is not a topic that is book addresses):

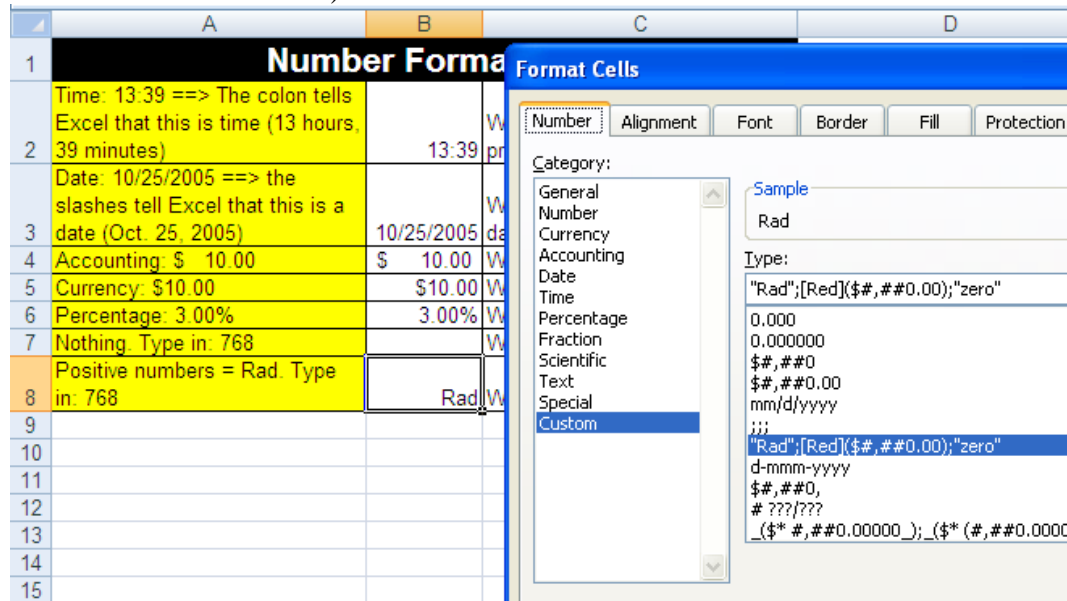


Figure 224

Rule #19: Cell Formatting is the façade that sits on top of data and formulas. What you see is not always what sits in the cell.

The next page reminds you that there are six tabs in the Formatting Cells dialog box. Two pages ahead we have an example of the formatting façade getting in the way of accurate calculations!

Make a note that there are six tabs in the Format Cells dialog box as seen below (Figure 225):

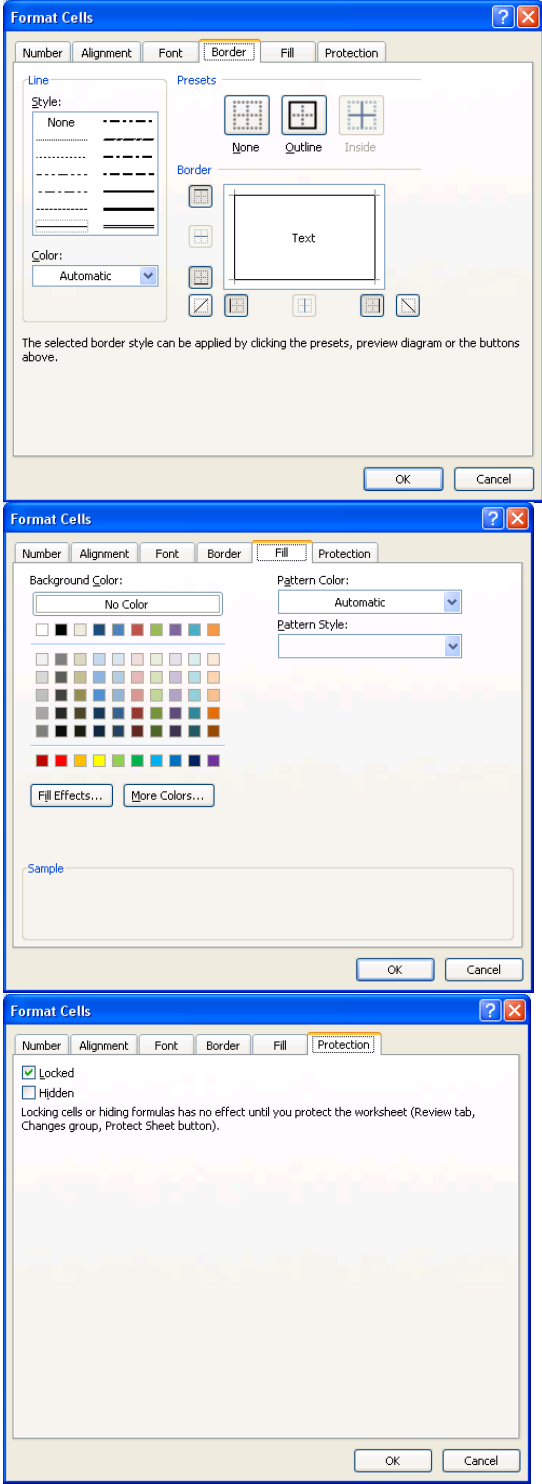
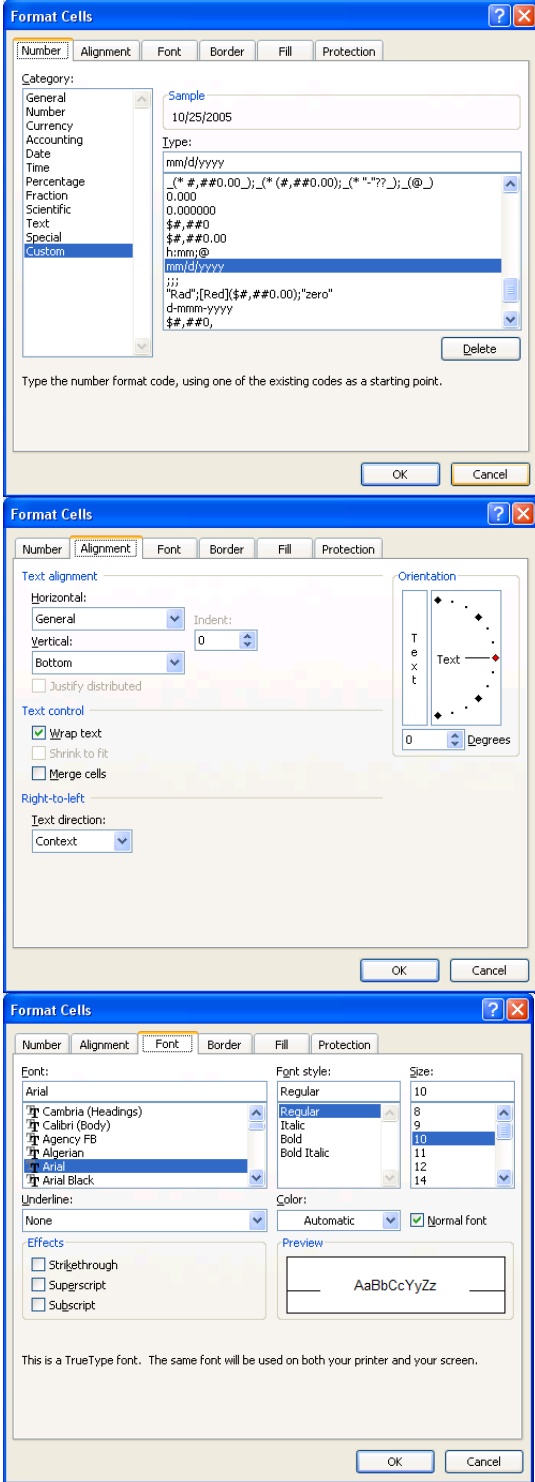


Figure 225

Here are the steps to learn how to use the ROUND Function in Excel to insure accurate payroll calculations when rounding to the penny is required

- 1) Navigate to the sheet named “Round for Deduction”. Before you make any calculations on this sheet, follow the calculations in step 2 and make the deduction calculations by hand with a pencil.
- 2) How to use a formula to calculate a tax deduction
 1. Figure 226 shows the Taxable earnings and short description of how to calculate a deduction. Use Figure 227 to make a calculation by hand using a pencil, an eraser and the rules of rounding to a penny!

Taxable Earnings	Deduction
\$ 2,322.00	\$2,322.00 * 6.20%. Be sure to round to the penny
\$ 1,201.50	\$1,201.50 * 6.20%. Be sure to round to the penny
	Sum of (\$2,322.00 * 6.20%) and (\$1,201.50 * 6.20%)
	Deduction %
	6.20%

Figure 226

Taxable Earnings	Deduction
\$ 2,322.00	
\$ 1,201.50	
	Deduction %
	6.20%

Figure 227

3) Now we can try it in Excel

4) How to use a formula to calculate a tax deduction

- Before we create a formula to calculate the deduction, let's look at the Accounting Number format already applied in the cell range B2:B4. Highlight the range and hold the Ctrl key, then tap the 1 key. You will see the Format Cells dialog box (Figure 228):

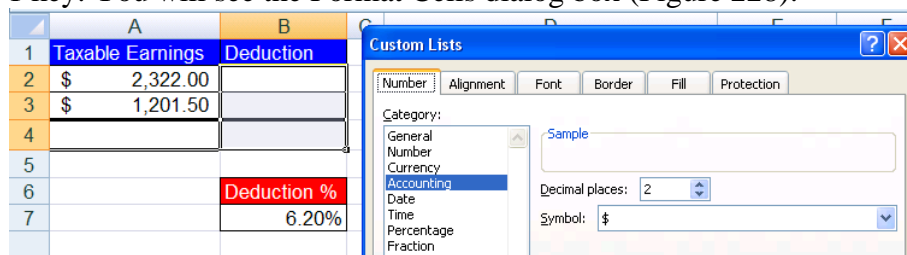


Figure 228

- To begin a formula, type the equal sign (Figure 229):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=	
3	\$ 1,201.50		
4			
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 229

- With the thick white cross cursor, click on cell A2 (The cell reference A2 will appear in the formula) (Figure 230):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=A2	
3	\$ 1,201.50		
4			
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 230

4. Type the multiplication symbol (Figure 231):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=A2*	
3	\$ 1,201.50		
4			
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 231

5. Click on the cell with the deduction % as seen below (Figure 232):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=A2*B7	
3	\$ 1,201.50		
4			
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 232

6. Click the F4 key twice to lock the percent (Figure 233):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=A2*B\$7	
3	\$ 1,201.50		
4			
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 233

7. Hold the Ctrl key, then tap the Enter key to place the formula in the cell (Notice that you can still see the formula in the formula bar (Figure 234):

Name Box	B2	fx	=A2*B7	Formula Bar
	A	B	C	
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction		
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96		
3	\$ 1,201.50			
4				
5				
6		Deduction %		
7		6.20%		

Figure 234

8. Point to the fill handle (Little black box in lower right corner of highlighted cell) (Figure 235):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96	
3	\$ 1,201.50		
4			

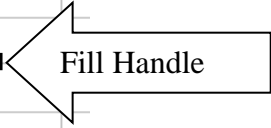


Figure 235

9. With fill handle selected, copy formula from B2 to B3 (Figure 236):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49	
4			

Figure 236

10. In cell B4 add a SUM function by holding the Alt key and tapping the equal sign. Verify that the SUM function selected the correct cells (Figure 237):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49	
4		=SUM(B2:B3)	
5		SUM(number1, [number2], ...)	

Figure 237

11. Hold Ctrl and tap Enter (Figure 238):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49	
4		\$ 218.46	
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 238

12. Go down to the area with the yellow instructions and verify that you entered the correct formula to calculate your payroll deductions. In cells E9 and E10 type what you see in cells B2 and B3, respectively (DO NOT USE CELL REFERENCES). Create a SUM function in cell E11 that adds the two cells above. (Figure 239):

E11		fx		=SUM(E9:E10)	
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction			
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96			
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49			
4		\$ 218.46			
5					
6		Deduction %			
7		6.20%			
8				Your boss will verify if your pennies are added correctly	
9				Type in what you see in cell B2	143.96
10				Type in what you see in cell B3	74.49
11				Add, to verify if rounding was done!	218.45

Figure 239

13. Question: What is the problem here????!!?
14. Answer: Excel did its part perfectly, but we did not! We forgot to make sure that the formatting and the calculating formulas are doing the same thing! To see how these are different, select the cell range B2:B4 and increase the decimals to three places. The Accounting Number format was only allowing us to see two decimals, but what was actually in the cells was more than just two decimals. You should see this after you increased the decimals to three places (Figure 240):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.964	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.493	
4		\$ 218.457	
5			

Figure 240

15. What has happened here? The formulas underneath have calculated without rounding, but the formatting on top has made it appear as if it has been rounded. The SUM function does not look at formatted numbers, but instead looks at the unrounded numbers.
16. The solution is to make the format and the calculated numbers exactly the same by using the ROUND function.

17. Decrease the decimals to two places to restore the format to its original state. You should see this (Figure 241):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49	
4		\$ 218.46	

Figure 241

18. Add a ROUND function to our formula by clicking in cell B2. To edit the formula click the F2 keyboard button. You will see this (Figure 242):

	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=A2*B\$7	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.493	
4		\$ 218.457	
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 242

19. With your cursor point in between the equal sign and the letter “A” and click to insert your cursor into the formula. Then type the letters and characters “ROUND(“ as seen here (Figure 243):

CONCATENATE X ✓ fx =ROUND(A2*B\$7			
	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=ROUND(A2*B\$7	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49	
4		\$ 218.46	
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 243

20. Then point your cursor to the formula bar and click at the end of the formula as seen here (Figure 244):

CONCATENATE		X ✓ f_x	=ROUND(A2*B\$7
	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=ROUND(A2*B\$7	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49	
4		\$ 218.46	
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 244

21. Type the characters and numbers: “,2)” as seen here (Figure 245):

CONCATENATE		X ✓ f_x	=ROUND(A2*B\$7,2)
	A	B	C
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction	
2	\$ 2,322.00	=ROUND(A2*B\$7,2)	
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49	
4		\$ 218.46	
5			
6		Deduction %	
7		6.20%	

Figure 245

22. Hold the Ctrl key and then tap the Enter key. Then copy the formula to cell B3. Now you are done and you should see this (Figure 246):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Taxable Earnings	Deduction			
2	\$ 2,322.00	\$ 143.96			
3	\$ 1,201.50	\$ 74.49			
4		\$ 218.45			
5					
6		Deduction %			
7		6.20%			
8			Your boss will verify if your pennies are added correctly		
9			Type in what you see in cell B2	143.96	
10			Type in what you see in cell B3	74.49	
11			Add, to verify if rounding was done!	218.45	
12					

Figure 246

- 5) Conclusions: because formatting (such as currency) is like a façade that sits on top of the number, when you have a formula that has the potential to yield more decimal places than the format displays, use the ROUND function.
- For a payroll calculation that must be rounded to the penny, instead of =A2*B\$7, use =ROUND(A2*B\$7,2); where the second argument “2” means round to the second decimal.
 - 2 means round to the penny (Payroll)
 - 0 means round to the dollar (Income Taxes)
 - 3 means round to the thousands position. (Financial Statements)

Rule #20: Because formatting (such as currency) is like a façade that sits on top of the number, when you have a formula that has the potential to yield more decimal places than the format displays, use the ROUND function.

Next we will look at how to work with Date formatting.

With Date number format, dates show the number of days since December 31st 1899, where December 31st 1899 is day zero (0), January 1st, 1990 is day one (1), January 2nd, 1990 is day two (2), etc. For example: January 1, 1900 is represented by the serial number 1; January 2, 1900 is represented by the serial number 2; and March 5, 2020 is represented by the serial number 40,564.

Here are the steps to learn how to understand the Date number format and to make date calculations (Excel date math)

1. Navigate to the sheet named “Date Math”. You should see this (Figure 247):

	A	B	C	D
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006		
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;)			
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~			

Figure 247

2. Hold Ctrl and tap on the ~ key (this reveals what is actually in the cell; this is called formula view). You should see what is in Figure 248. Understanding the Date format requires that you know that when you type “4/23/2006” (Figure 247), Excel sees 38830 (Figure 248). The “4/23/2006” is the façade that we see. The 38830 is the serial number that Excel sees. This serial number is very useful for making date calculations...

	A	B
1	Invoice Due Date	38830
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;)	
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~	

Figure 248

3. Hold Ctrl and tap on the ~ key to remove formula view
4. Select cell B2, Hold Ctrl and tap ; (semi colon) to put Today's date in the cell (Figure 249). (Don't worry if your day is different).

	A	B	C
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006	
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;)	8/27/2007	
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~		

Figure 249

5. Select cell B3, enter the formula “=B2-B1”, then hold Ctrl and tap Enter (**Figure 250**):

	A	B	C
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006	
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;))	8/27/2007	
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~	491	

Figure 250

	A	B	C
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006	
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;))	8/27/2007	
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~	5/5/1901	

Figure 251

6. If you see the formula result of 491 days (Figure 250), everything is working fine and accurate.
7. But if you see a formula result that is date formatted (Figure 251) You must be asking yourself What is going on here? Why is there a date in our cell instead of the number of days the invoice is past due? The answer is this: When you create a formula sometimes it brings the format from the cells that you have referenced to the cell you are creating a formula within.
8. To bring the format back to the “General format, Hold Ctrl and Shift and tap ~ (Figure 252):

	A	B	C
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006	
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;))	8/27/2007	
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~	491	

Figure 252

9. Figure 252 reveals the beauty of the serial numbers that lie behind every date: it is easy to do date math! Whether you are calculating an overdue invoice, your own age, or an estimate of the number of days to complete a job, date math is amazing!
10. One final note about Date format: Click in cell D1 and type the number 38830, then hold Ctrl and tap Enter (Figure 253):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006		38830	
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;))	8/27/2007			
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~	491			

Figure 253

11. Hold Ctrl and tap 1, click on the Number tab, click on Date (Figure 254):

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006		38830	
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;))	8/27/2007			
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~	491			
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

Figure 254

12. Click OK. Figure 255 illustrates directly that the number 38830 has a façade on top of it for us Excel users to see. In this way, we understand that it is a date when we see it, but hidden underneath, Excel sees the serial number so it can make date calculations!

	A	B	C	D
1	Invoice Due Date	4/23/2006		4/23/2006
2	Today's Date (Ctrl + ;))	8/27/2007		
3	Dates invoice past due =B2-B1, Ctrl + Enter, Ctrl + Shift + ~	491		

Figure 255

13. For everyday Excel use, you can enter dates such as 4/23/2006, by typing the numbers and forward slashes – Excel automatically enters the serial number behind the scenes.

Rule #21: With Date number format, Excel sees the number of days since December 31st 1899 (or January 1, 1900 (inclusive)). This allows us to make date math calculations.

Now that we have studied the Date number format façade and how to use it, we can look at the Time number format façade and how to use it.

With Time number format, Excel sees the proportion of one 24 hour day. For example: 8:00AM is represented by the decimal number (also known as serial number or time value) 0.333333333333333; 6:21AM is represented by the decimal number .264583333333333; and 5:15:15 PM is represented by the decimal number .718923611111111.

Here are the steps to learn how to understand the Time number format and how to make time calculations (Excel time math)

1. Navigate to the sheet named “Time Formatting (1)”. You should see this (Figure 256):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1				8	1	1						
2				24	3	3						
3												

Figure 256

2. When entering times into Excel, you can use the following conventions (Figure 257):

Typing time format into a cell: 00:00:00 AM/PM. If you do not do it this way, Excel doesn't understand which is hour, minute or second.	
00 :00:00 AM/PM	Hours, followed by colon ":"
00: 00 :00 AM/PM	Minutes, followed by colon ":"
00:00: 00 AM/PM	Seconds, followed by space " "
00:00:00 AM/PM	type AM or PM

Figure 257

3. Click in cell A1 and type: 8, :, 0, 0, (space), A, M (said another way: type 8:00 AM). Click in cell B1 and type 6:21 AM. Click in cell C1 and type 5:15:15 PM (Figure 258).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	8:00 AM	6:21 AM	5:15:15 PM	8	1	1						
2				24	3	3						
3												

Figure 258

4. Hold Ctrl and then tap ~ to see what Excel sees (Figure 259):

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	0.333333333333333	0.264583333333333	0.718923611111111	8	1	1
2				24	3	3
3						

Figure 259

5. In Figure 259, notice that the decimal number that represents 5:15:15 PM is greater than the decimal value that represents 8:00 AM. This insight will allow us to subtract the earlier time from the later time and get the proportion of one day that has elapsed between the two times.
6. Hold Ctrl and then tap ~ to return to our normal view. In order to see that 8 hours does represent .333 or 1/3 of a 24 hour day, click in cell D3 and type the formula “two cells above divided by one cell above” (Figure 260):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	8:00 AM	6:21 AM	5:15:15 PM	8	1	1						
2				24	3	3						
3				=D1/D2								

Figure 260

7. Hold Ctrl and then tap enter. Point to the fill handle and drag the formula from cell D3 through F3 (Figure 261):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8:00 AM	6:21 AM	5:15:15 PM	8	1	1	
2				24	3	3	
3				0.33333333	0.33333333	0.33333333	
4							

Figure 261

8. Highlight the cells D3:E3, hold Ctrl and then tap 1, click on the number tab, click on the Time category (Figure 262):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8:00 AM	6:21 AM	5:15:15 PM	8	1	1	
2				24	3	3	
3				8:00:00 AM	8:00:00 AM	0.33333333	

Figure 262

9. Click OK. In Figure 263, we can see that 8/24 or 1/3 is .333333333333333, but when we apply a Time format, the Excel user sees 8:00 AM.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	8:00 AM	6:21 AM	5:15:15 PM	8	1	1					
2				24	3	3					
3				8:00:00 AM	8:00:00 AM	0.333333					

Figure 263

10. As an extra bonus, click in cell F3 and apply the Fraction format. After you apply this format you should see this (Figure 264):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	8:00 AM	6:21 AM	5:15:15 PM	8	1	1					
2				24	3	3					
3				8:00:00 AM	8:00:00 AM	1/3					

Figure 264

11. With our new understanding of the Time format, we would like to make some time calculations in Excel.

12. Navigate to the sheet tab named “Time Formatting (2)” You should see this (Figure 265):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Person	Wage	Time in	Time out	Hours worked	Hours worked	Gross
2	Luke	\$14.00	8:00 AM	5:00 PM			
3	Rhonda	\$15.50	9:30 AM	5:35 PM			
4	Roman	\$18.00	10:00 AM	11:00 PM			
5	Isaac	\$16.25	8:30 AM	4:30 PM			
6	Sheliadawn	\$24.00	7:35 AM	4:30 PM			
7	Rad	\$21.00	9:15 AM	4:30 PM			

Figure 265

13. We would like to use Excel to keep track of employees work hours and gross pay. Click in cell E2 and subtract the earlier time from the later time (“one to my left minus two to my left”) (Figure 266):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Person	Wage	Time in	Time out	Hours worked	Hours worked	Gross
2	Luke	\$14.00	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	=D2-C2		
3	Rhonda	\$15.50	9:30 AM	5:35 PM			
4	Roman	\$18.00	10:00 AM	11:00 PM			
5	Isaac	\$16.25	8:30 AM	4:30 PM			
6	Sheliadawn	\$24.00	7:35 AM	4:30 PM			
7	Rad	\$21.00	9:15 AM	4:30 PM			

Figure 266

14. Hold Ctrl and then tap Enter (Figure 267). We see in Figure 267 that the Time format has carried forward into our cell with the formula.

Hours worked
9:00 AM

Figure 267

15. Hold Ctrl and Shift and tap ~. In (Figure 268), we see the proportion of the day that Luke has worked.

Hours worked
0.375

Figure 268

16. Hold Ctrl and tap 1, select the Number tab, click on the Time category, click on the second time type in the list (Figure 269):

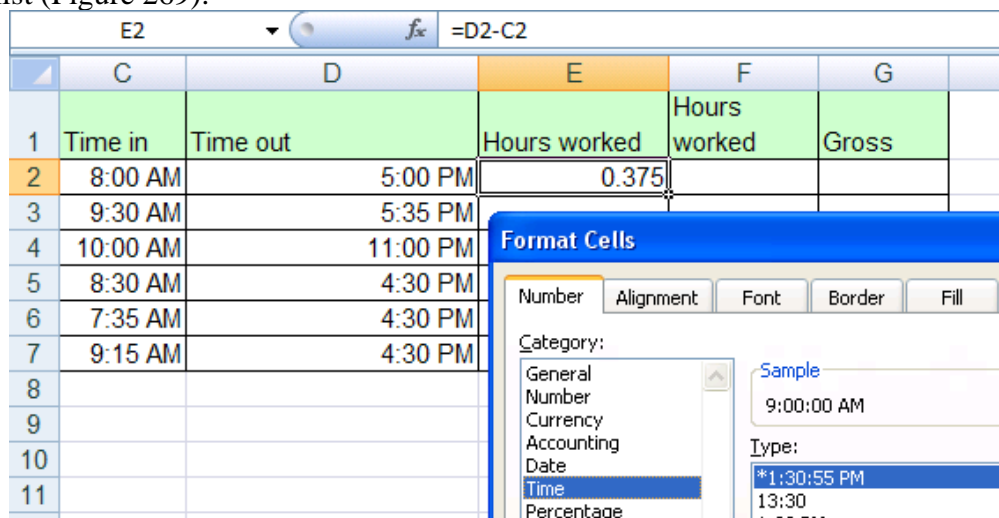


Figure 269

17. Click in G2 and type the formula as seen in Figure 270:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Person	Wage	Time in	Time out	Hours worked	Hours worked	Gross
2	Luke	\$14.00	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	9:00		=E2*B2
3	Rhonda	\$15.50	9:30 AM	5:35 PM			
4	Roman	\$18.00	10:00 AM	11:00 PM			
5	Isaac	\$16.25	8:30 AM	4:30 PM			
6	Sheliadawn	\$24.00	7:35 AM	4:30 PM			
7	Rad	\$21.00	9:15 AM	4:30 PM			

Figure 270

18. Hold Ctrl and tap Enter. What is wrong with Figure 271? Nothing! If WE were trying to multiply 9 hours times \$14.00, we did not accomplish this. We made the wrong calculation. Excel did not make the wrong calculation. The resultant answer, 5.25, is exactly what we asked Excel to calculate, namely: 0.375*14.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Person	Wage	Time in	Time out	Hours worked	Hours worked	Gross
2	Luke	\$14.00	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	9:00		5.25
3	Rhonda	\$15.50	9:30 AM	5:35 PM			
4	Roman	\$18.00	10:00 AM	11:00 PM			
5	Isaac	\$16.25	8:30 AM	4:30 PM			
6	Sheliadawn	\$24.00	7:35 AM	4:30 PM			
7	Rad	\$21.00	9:15 AM	4:30 PM			

Figure 271

19. Delete the contents of cell G2. In cell F2 type the formula “=(D2-C2)*24” (Figure 272). Notice that we had to know our order of operations (the subtraction is in parenthesis) and we had to know that 24 is a number that will not vary (thus it is OK to type into our formula).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Person	Wage	Time in	Time out	Hours worked	Hours worked	Gross
2	Luke	\$14.00	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	9:00	=(D2-C2)*24	
3	Rhonda	\$15.50	9:30 AM	5:35 PM			
4	Roman	\$18.00	10:00 AM	11:00 PM			
5	Isaac	\$16.25	8:30 AM	4:30 PM			
6	Sheliadawn	\$24.00	7:35 AM	4:30 PM			
7	Rad	\$21.00	9:15 AM	4:30 PM			

Figure 272

20. Hit Tab. Type the formula “one to my left times four to my left” in cell G2, and then hold Ctrl and tap Enter. Then Hold Ctrl and Shift and tap the \$ key (this is the keyboard shortcut for the Currency format). You should see this (Figure 273):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Person	Wage	Time in	Time out	Hours worked	Hours worked	Gross
2	Luke	\$14.00	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	9:00 AM	9	\$126.00
3	Rhonda	\$15.50	9:30 AM	5:35 PM			
4	Roman	\$18.00	10:00 AM	11:00 PM			
5	Isaac	\$16.25	8:30 AM	4:30 PM			
6	Sheliadawn	\$24.00	7:35 AM	4:30 PM			
7	Rad	\$21.00	9:15 AM	4:30 PM			

Figure 273

21. Highlight the range E2:G2, point to the fill handle and with your angry rabbit, double click the fill handle to copy the formulas down (Figure 274):

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Person	Wage	Time in	Time out	Hours worked	Hours worked	Gross
2	Luke	\$14.00	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	9:00	9	\$126.00
3	Rhonda	\$15.50	9:30 AM	5:35 PM	8:05	8.083333333	\$125.29
4	Roman	\$18.00	10:00 AM	11:00 PM	13:00	13	\$234.00
5	Isaac	\$16.25	8:30 AM	4:30 PM	8:00	8	\$130.00
6	Sheliadawn	\$24.00	7:35 AM	4:30 PM	8:55	8.916666667	\$214.00
7	Rad	\$21.00	9:15 AM	4:30 PM	7:15	7.25	\$152.25

Figure 274

22. With our knowledge of the Time format, order of operations and non-varying numbers, we have created formulas that we can use for timesheet calculations.

Rule #22: With Time number format, Excel sees the proportion of one 24 hour day. This allows us to make time math calculations.

Next we will turn our attention to Excel’s Charting capabilities.

Charts and Sparklines

Charts and graphs are a means to visually articulate numerical data. There are times when a picture (chart or graph) tells a thousand words. Charts and graphs can deliver a message in a more immediate way. Although a chart or graph lacks the detail of all the numbers, it quickly articulates its message in an effective way. In this section we will look at traditional charts and graphs and the new Excel 2010 miniature chart called a Sparkline. Sparklines are simply small charts that you place in a single cell.

Navigate to the sheet tab named “Charts (1)”.

In Excel, after highlighting your numerical data and labels, you can initiate chart creation from the Chart Group on the Insert Ribbon. (Figure 275):

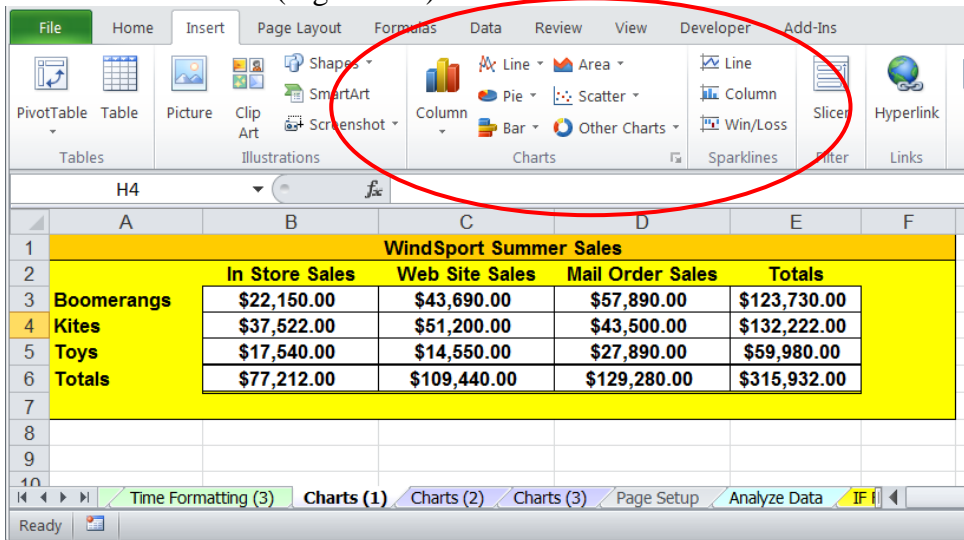


Figure 275

After you initially create your Chart from the Chart Group on the Insert Ribbon, you can use the three Context-Sensitive Ribbons for Charts or you can right-click the different elements of the Chart. (Figure 276):

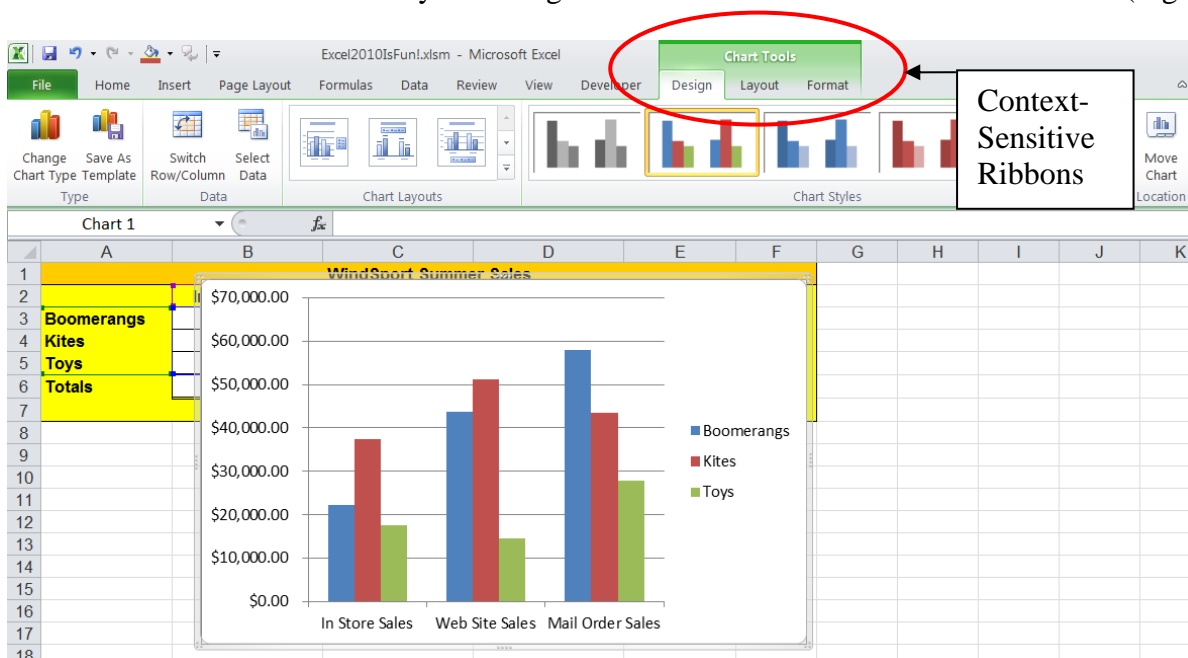


Figure 276

In Figure 276 we can see a “Column” chart type. However, there are many charts to choose from and choosing the correct one can sometimes be tricky. We will look at two chart types: Pie chart and a Column chart with multiple series data. If you would like to learn about more of the built in chart types, Click F1 (Microsoft Help) and type “Available chart types”. There is an article that gives an excellent example of each chart type.

Here are the steps for creating a Pie chart

1. Navigate to the sheet named “Charts (1)”. You should see this (Figure 277):

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	WindSport Summer Sales					
2		In Store Sales	Web Site Sales	Mail Order Sales	Totals	
3	Boomerangs	\$22,150.00	\$43,690.00	\$57,890.00	\$123,730.00	
4	Kites	\$37,522.00	\$51,200.00	\$43,500.00	\$132,222.00	
5	Toys	\$17,540.00	\$14,550.00	\$27,890.00	\$59,980.00	
6	Totals	\$77,212.00	\$109,440.00	\$129,280.00	\$315,932.00	
7						

Figure 277

2. In Figure 277 we can see that WindSports Sales are broken apart into categories. Vertically, in Column A, we can see that WindSport has categorized the sales according to the products that they sell: boomerangs, kites and toys. Horizontally, in Row 2, we can see that WindSport has categorized the sales according to the sales channels that they use for selling: In Store, Web Site and Mail Order. In addition, they have listed totals for each category and an overall total in the lower-right corner.
3. For our first Chart we would like to show how each product total contributes to the overall total. This means that we are comparing three “parts” (boomerangs, kites, toys) to the overall total to see what proportion or percentage that each contributes to the whole. Anytime you have this situation (comparing parts to the overall total), a Pie chart type is an excellent choice.
4. Highlight the range A3:A5, Hold Ctrl, Select the range E3:E5 (you are selecting two ranges of cells that are not adjacent to each other), and then point to the Pie chart icon button in the Charts Group on the Insert Ribbon (Figure 278). As you can see in (Figure 279), Excel gives you a description of what the chart should be used for. As you learn how to make charts, you can read these as you are trying to decide which chart is best for your message.

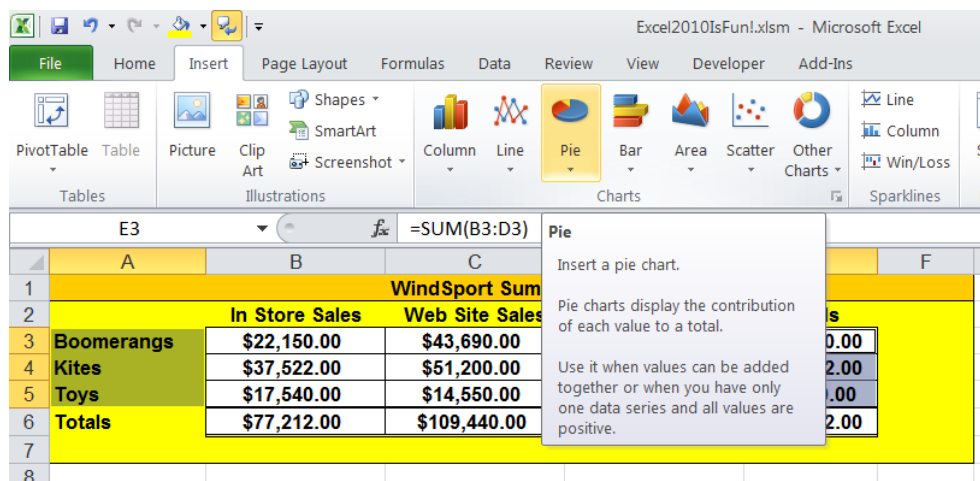


Figure 278

5. Click on the Pie chart icon button drop-down, and then point to the first option (Figure 279).

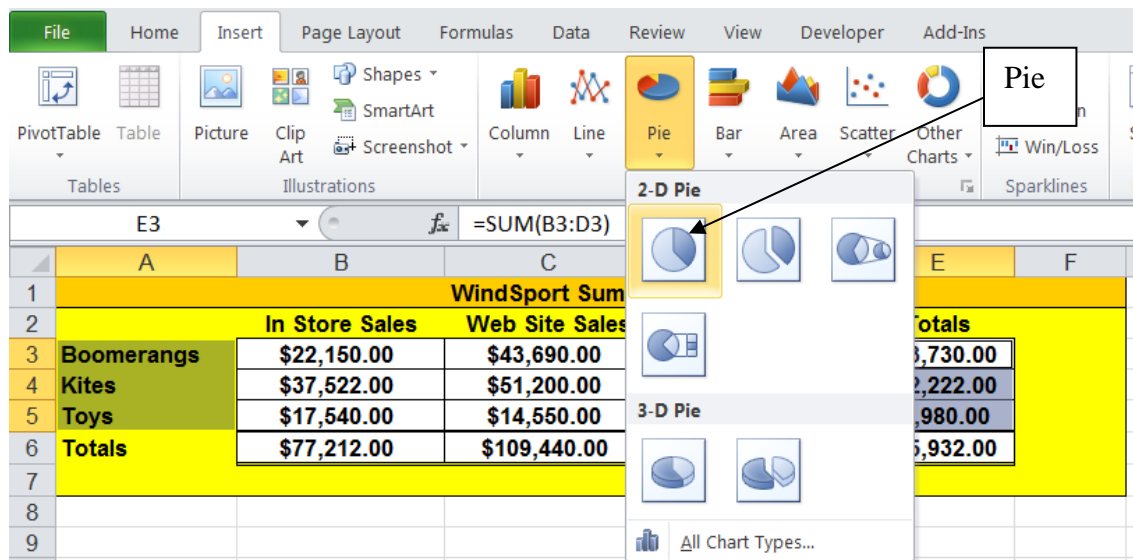


Figure 279

6. Click on this first option to create your Pie chart. In Figure 280 you can see that it placed a pie chart on top of the worksheet and opened the three context-sensitive Ribbons for charts.

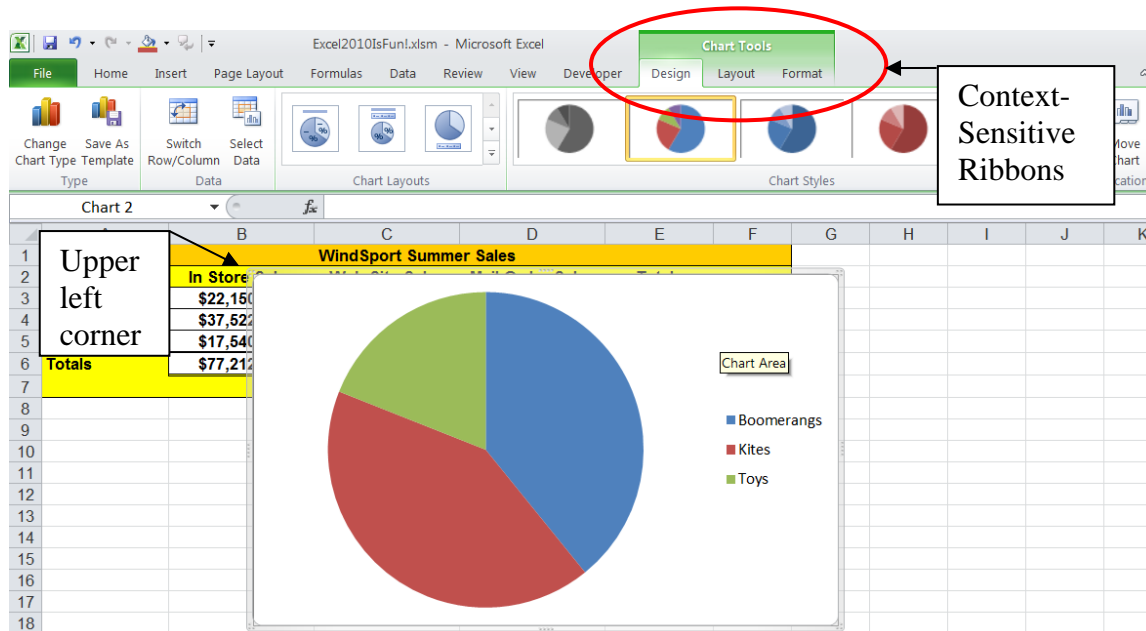


Figure 280

7. To change the size of the chart, hold the Shift Key and point to the upper left corner of the chart and when you see a diagonally pointing black arrow, click and drag inward. You should change the size to about the same size as seen in Figure 281:

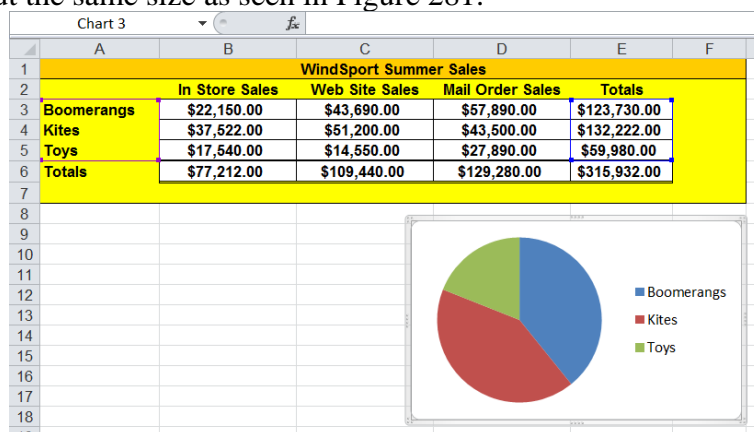


Figure 281

8. With the chart selected, click on the “Layout 1” option in the Chart Layouts group in the Chart Tools Design Ribbon (Figure 282):

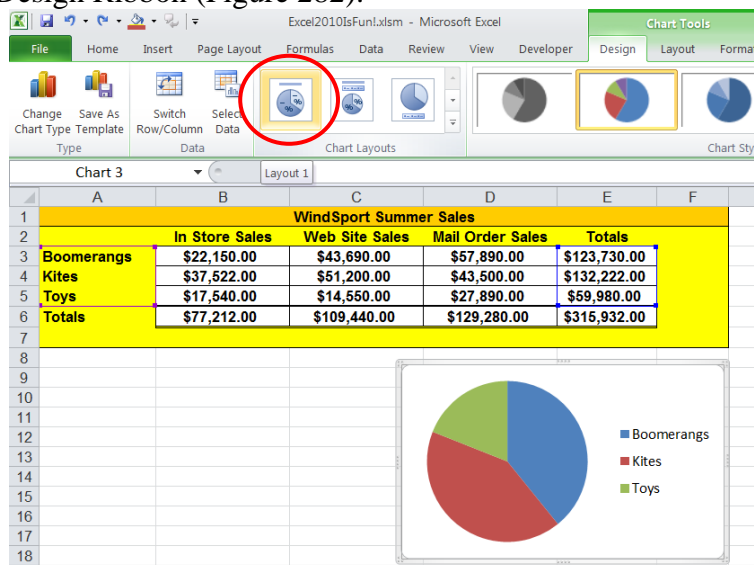


Figure 282:

9. In Figure 283 you should see that the Quick Layout added a Chart Title, and the category names with percentages that convey how much each part contributes to the whole.

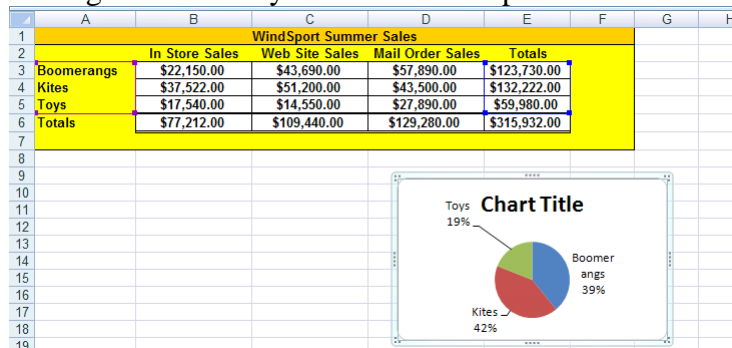


Figure 283

10. Click on the “See More Selections” Arrow in the Chart Styles Group (Figure 284):

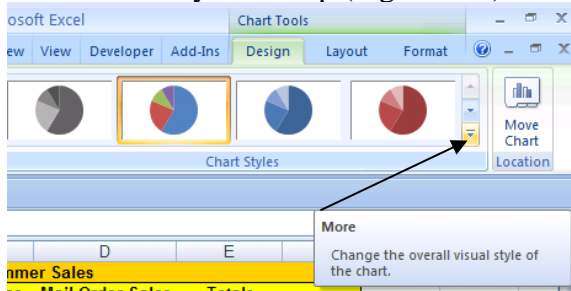


Figure 284

11. After you click on the “See More Selections” Arrow, choose “Style 10” as seen in Figure 285:

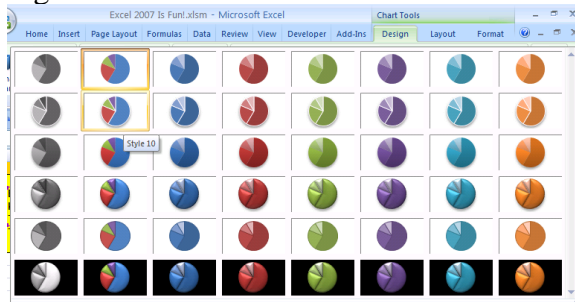


Figure 285

12. After clicking on Style 10 you should see this (Figure 286):

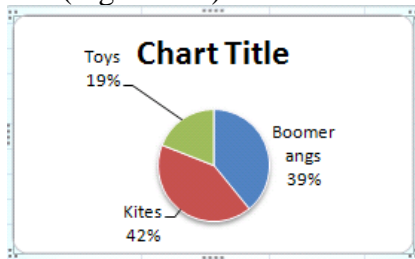


Figure 286

13. Now we need to Change the Chart Title. Click once on the Chart Title, then click a second time so that an I-beam cursor is flashing in the Chart Title (Figure 287):

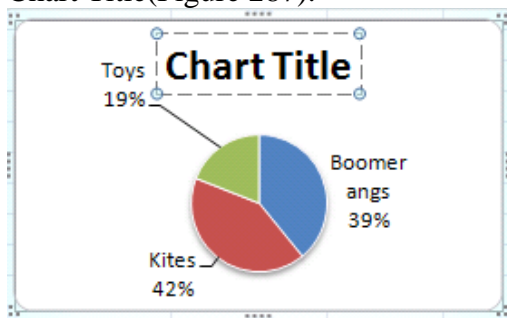


Figure 287

14. Hold Ctrl and tap the “A” key (keyboard shortcut for Select All) (Figure 288):

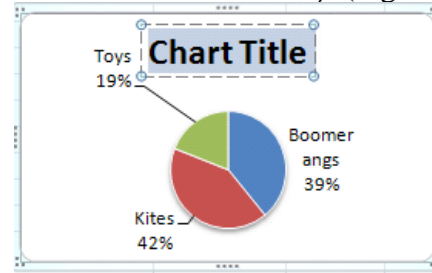


Figure 288

15. Type “Summer Sales.” And then click on the outer edge of the Chart to register the “Summer Sales” Title. (Figure 289):

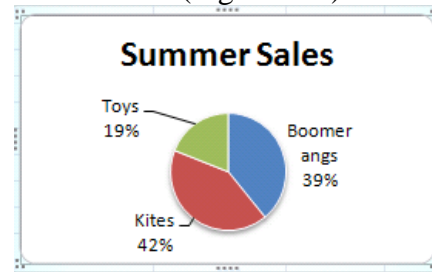


Figure 289

16. To change the size of the chart, hold the Shift Key and point to the upper left corner of the chart and when you see a diagonally pointing black arrow, click and drag outward. You should change the size to about the same size as seen in Figure 290:

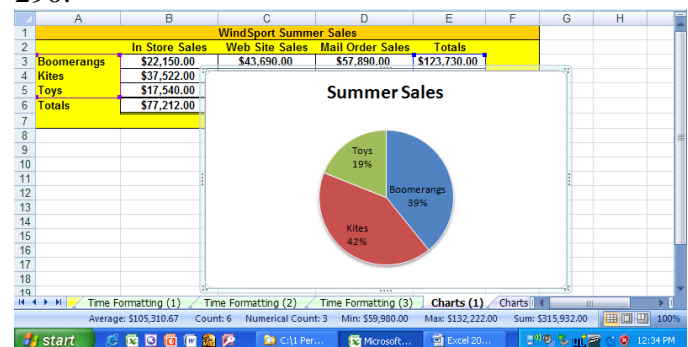


Figure 290

17. To move that chart to below the Sales Table, Hold Ctrl and Click on the Chart (This selects the chart so that you can move it). Then click and drag your Pie chart as seen in Figure 291. Then Hold Ctrl and tap the F1 key to hide the Ribbons.

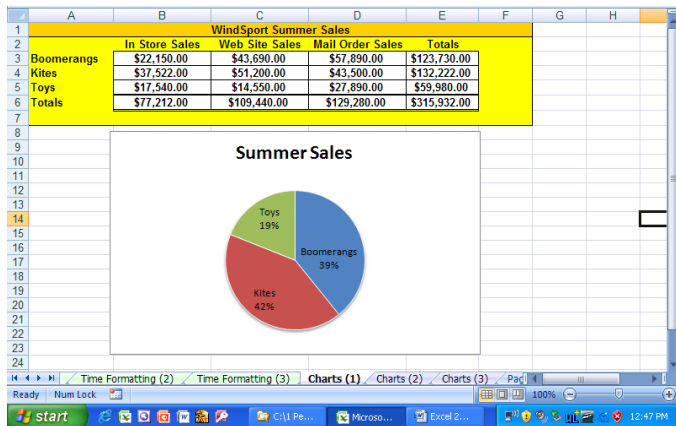


Figure 291

18. In Figure 291 we can see that we have created an appropriate chart that shows how much each product contributed to the overall total sales. We can clearly see that the Toy products contribution the smallest amount to the overall total as compared to the other two products.

19. For our next chart, Navigate to the sheet tab named “Charts (2)”.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	WindSport Summer Sales					
2		In Store Sales	Web Site Sales	Mail Order Sales	Totals	
3	Boomerangs	\$22,150.00	\$43,690.00	\$57,890.00	\$123,730.00	
4	Kites	\$37,522.00	\$51,200.00	\$43,500.00	\$132,222.00	
5	Toys	\$17,540.00	\$14,550.00	\$27,890.00	\$59,980.00	
6	Totals	\$77,212.00	\$109,440.00	\$129,280.00	\$315,932.00	
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						

Figure 292

Here are the steps for creating a Column chart with multiple series data

20. The first Pie chart we made showed the product categories, but we only looked at the totals. Next we would like see how each of the three product categories compares in each sales channel. Now we could make three different Pie charts, but there is a better way than that. If we use a Column chart we can see the three products compared across the sales channel categories (Column chart with multiple series data). In Figure 292 we can see that there are three product categories and each one of those categories has a sales number for each sales channel. For example, for Toys we have the numbers \$17,540.00, \$14,550.00, \$27,890.00. These three numbers are called a “data series” in Excel. There is a data series for each product and a data series for each sales channel. For example, the data series for the In Store sales channel would be \$22,150.00, \$37,522.00, \$17,540.00.

21. Highlight the range A1:D5 and click on the Column icon button in the Chart Group on the Insert Ribbon (Figure 293).

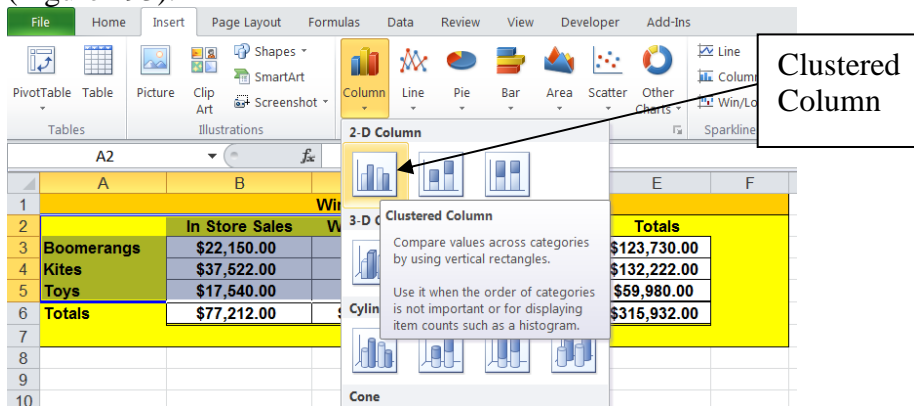


Figure 293

22. As seen in Figure 293, click on the first option in the drop-down icon list named “Clustered Column”. The result can be seen in Figure 294:

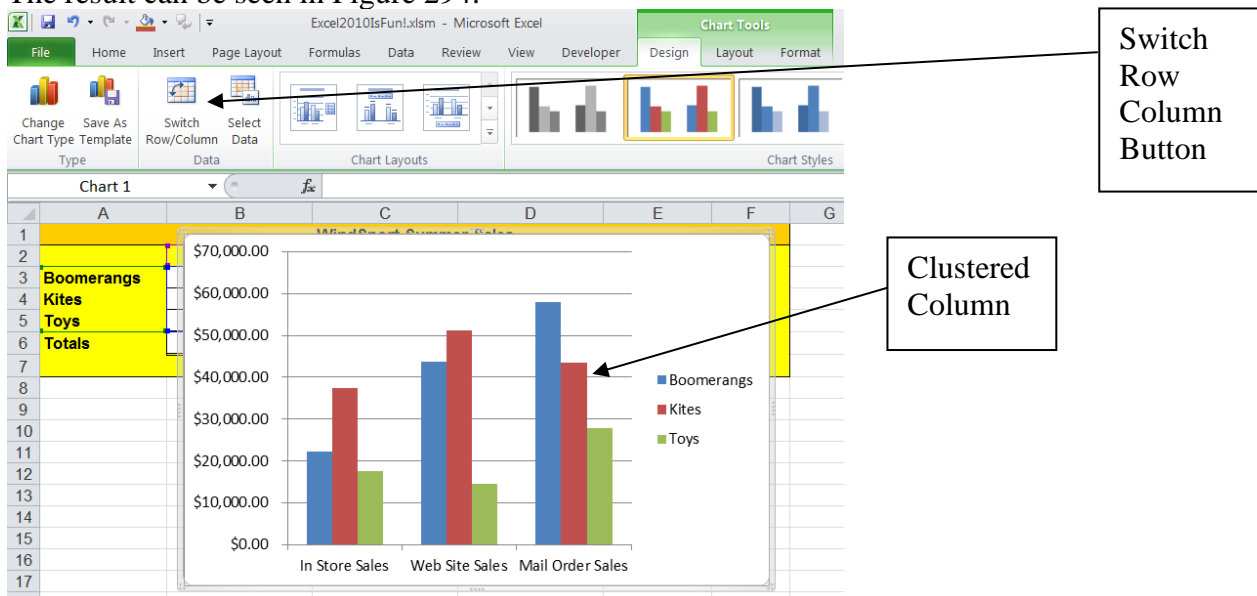


Figure 294

23. An excellent aspect of this chart is that you can quickly change the orientation of a Clustered Column chart by clicking on the Switch Rows/Columns icon button in the Data Group on the Chart Tools Design Ribbon (The arrow in Figure 294 shows the icon button to click). Figure 295 shows the “switched” Chart.

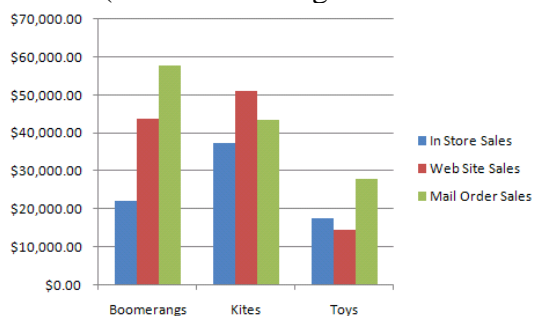


Figure 295

24. Click the Switch Rows/Columns icon button again to switch back (Figure 296):



Figure 296

25. Let's add a Chart Title. Click on the Chart Tools Ribbon tab, then click on the Chart Title icon button in the Labels Group. Then as seen in Figure 297, click on the “Above Chart” item on the icon drop-down list.

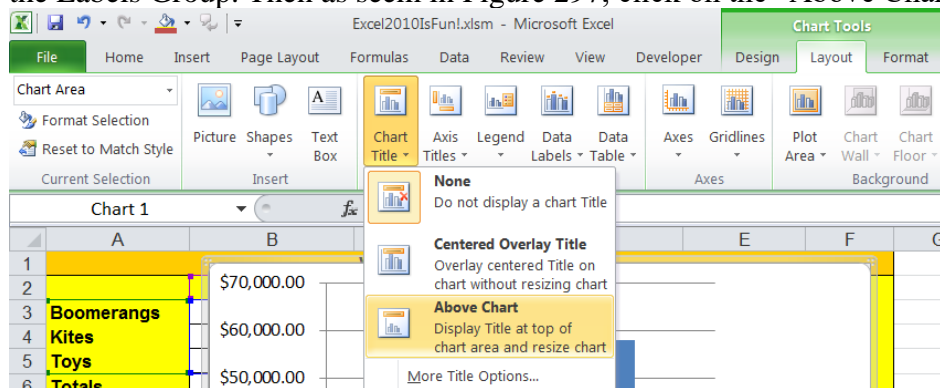


Figure 297

26. When the Chart Title appears, highlight the words and type “Product Sales for Each Sales Channel” (Figure 298):

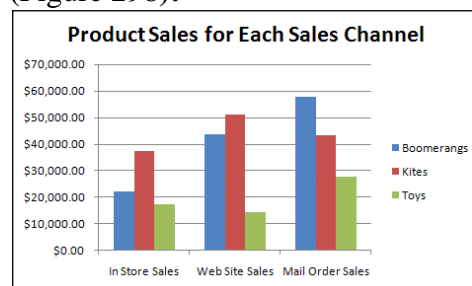


Figure 298

27. As seen in Figure 299, we next want to click on the Chart Tools Format Ribbon. The Chart Tools Format Ribbon allows you to format any of the chart elements after you have selected the element that you want to format. An alternative to using this Ribbon is to select the Chart Element and then right-click the element. Let's try this. Click on the vertical axis (also known as the y-axis). When you click on the vertical axis, a thin black outline will appear that lets you know that you have selected it (Figure 300).

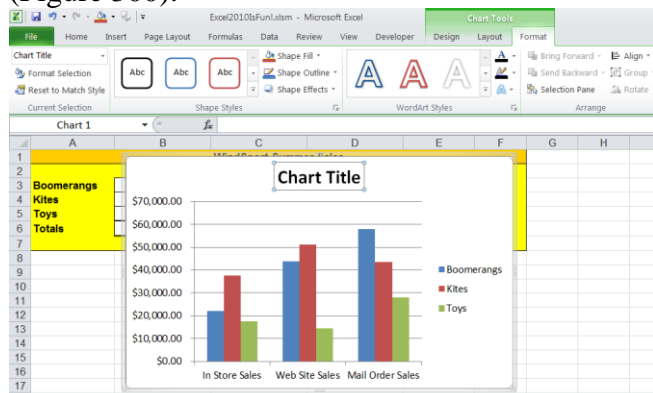


Figure 299

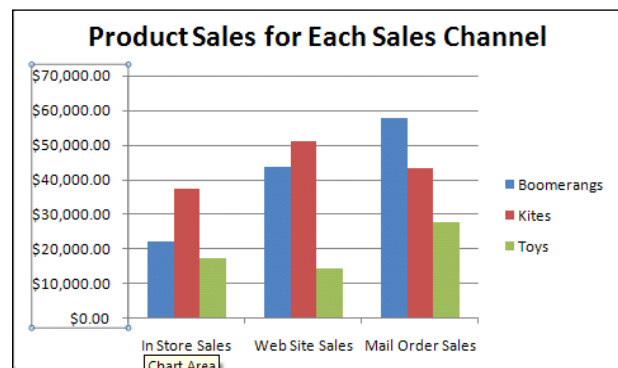


Figure 300

28. Once you have the element selected that you want to format, use the keyboard shortcut for the Formatting Chart Element dialog box =: Ctrl + 1 (Figure 301):

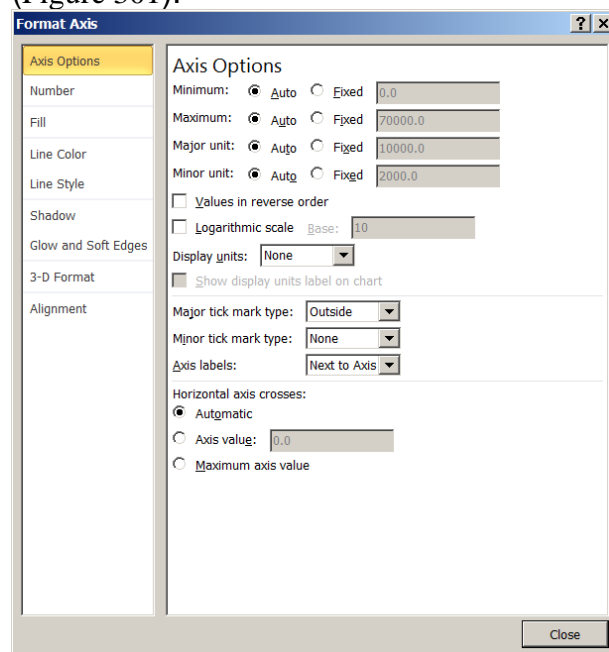


Figure 301

29. On the Left side of the Format Axis dialog box, click on "Number". Make sure that the Currency Number format is selected, change the decimals to 0, and click Close (Figure 302):

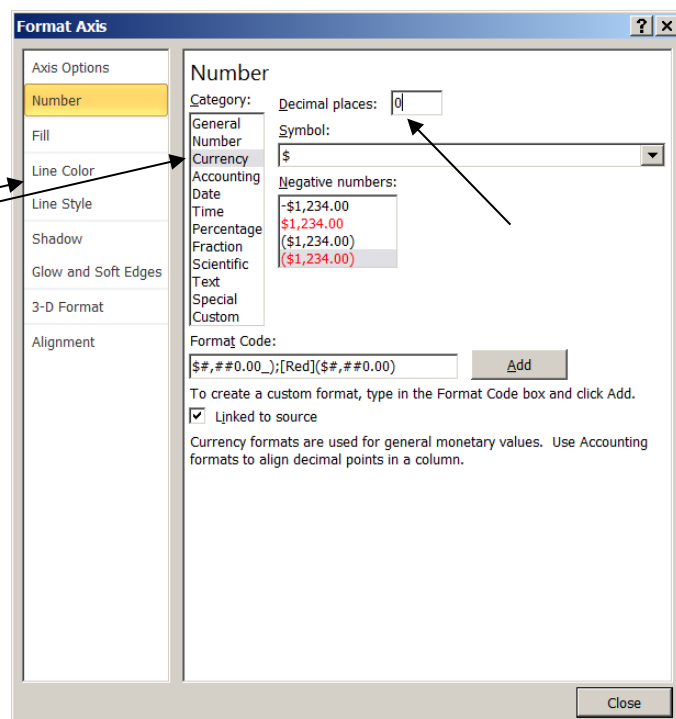


Figure 302

30. The Chart should look like this (Figure 303):

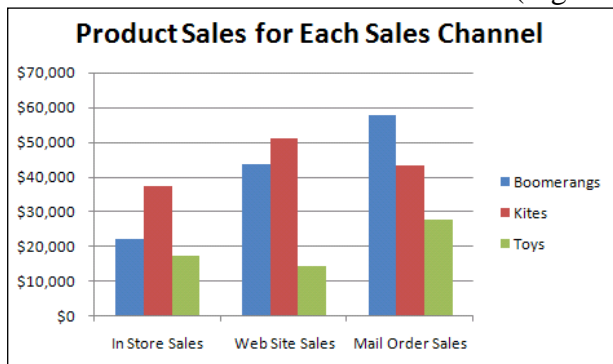
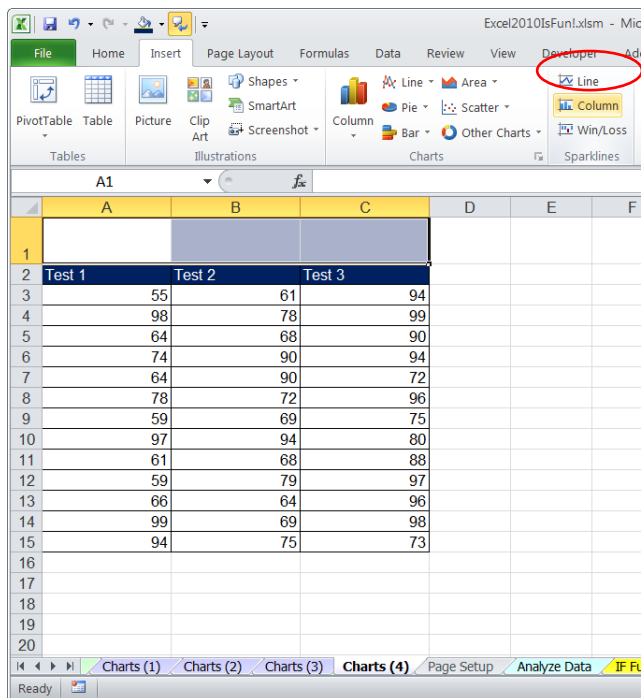


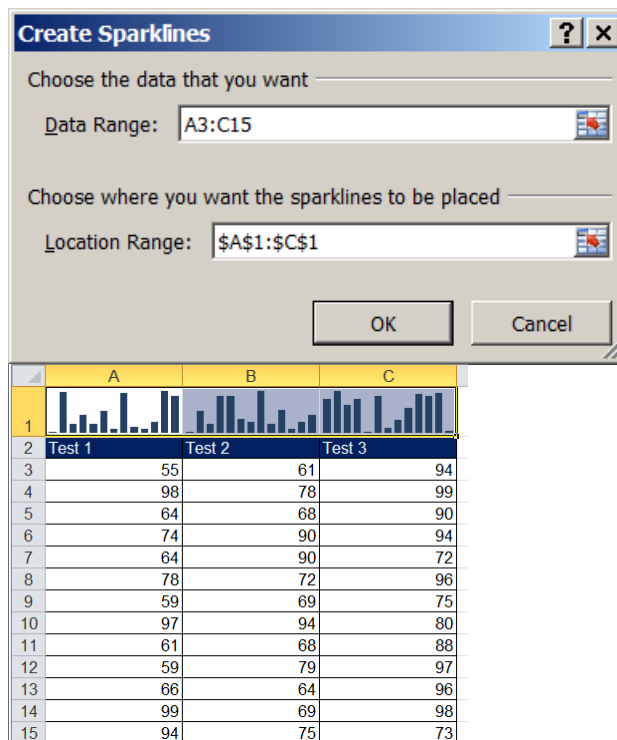
Figure 303

31. In Figure 303 we can see how each of the three product categories compares in each sales channel. The smallest sales for a product are the sales for Toys sold through the web site.

Figures 303A and 303B show the two step process for creating Sparklines (cell Charts):



303A – Highlight Range, click column button in Sparkline group on Insert Ribbon tab.



303B – Select range A3:C15 for Data Range and click OK. The range A1:C1 contains three cell charts – one for each test.

In our next section, we want to talk about Page Setup. Navigate to the sheet tab names “Page Setup”.

Print Preview, Page Setup, and Print

Before you print something from an Excel worksheet, you should 1) Check Print Preview first and take note of what changes to the printed page you would like, then 2) open Page Setup dialog box and complete page setup, then 3) Print. To see Print Preview, Page Setup, and Print work, navigate to the sheet tab named “Page Setup” and click on the “Page Layout” Ribbon tab (Figure 304).

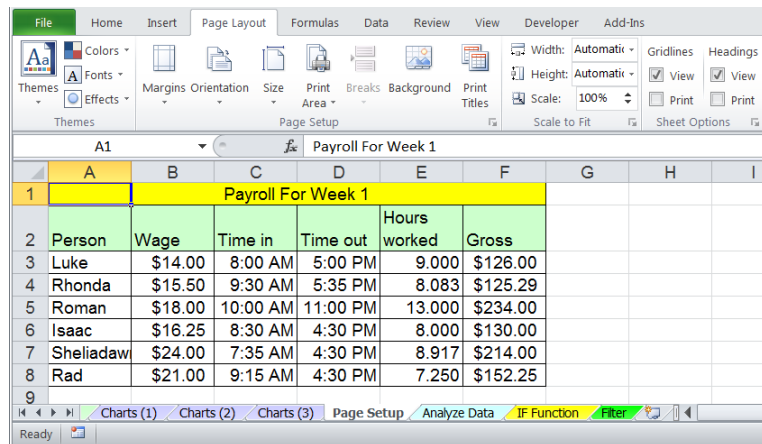


Figure 304

In versions of Excel prior to Excel 2010, the Print Dialog Box and Print Preview were two separate actions and dialog boxes. In Excel 2010, for ease of use, they have combined the Print Dialog Box and Print Preview. This means to see our print preview we will use the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + P. Figure 305 shows us what the new “the Print Dialog Box and Print Preview” looks like. In Figure 305 we can see that our payroll table is 1) too small, 2) it is located up in the left corner instead of the center, and 3) it does not have any informative headers or footers. We can make these improvements using the Page Setup dialog box. Before we open the Page Setup dialog box, we must close our “Print Dialog Box and Print Preview”. To close the “Print Dialog Box and Print Preview” use the “Exit” button in the lower left or use the Esc key.

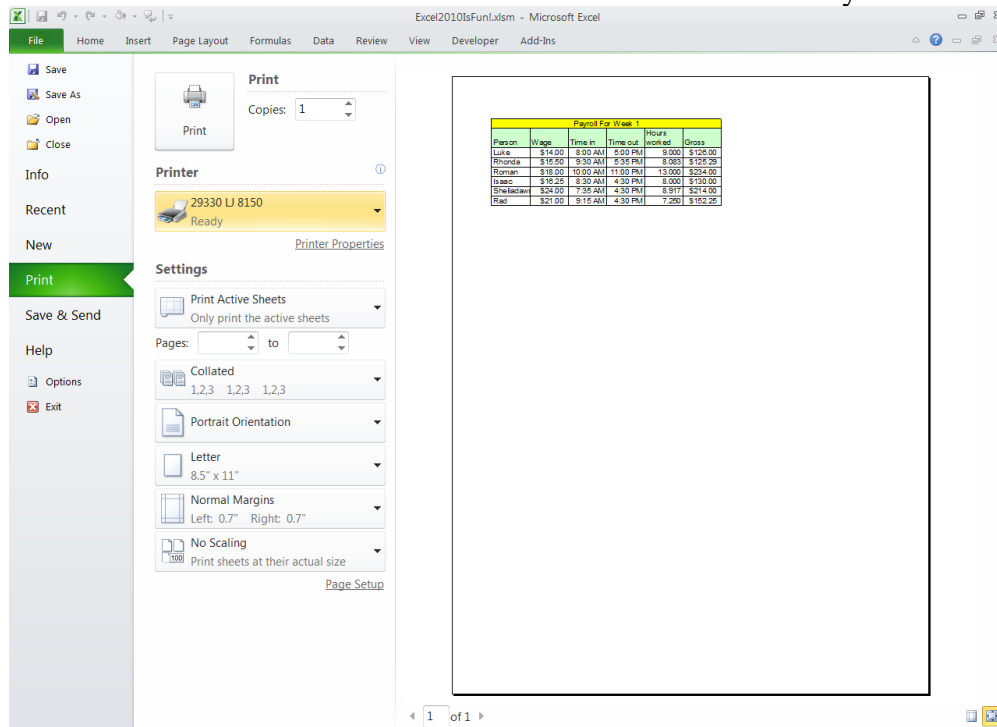


Figure 305

Here are the steps for setting up your sheet for printing

1. As seen in Figure 307, click on the Page Setup Dialog Launcher in the lower right corner of the Page Setup Group on the Page Layout Ribbon.

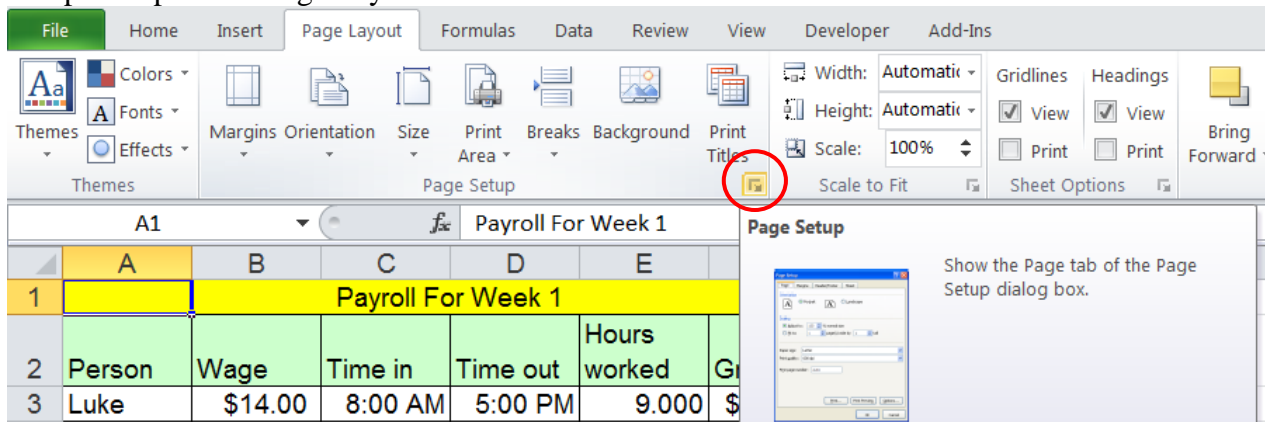


Figure 307

2. After you click the Page Setup Dialog Launcher, you should see this (Figure 308):

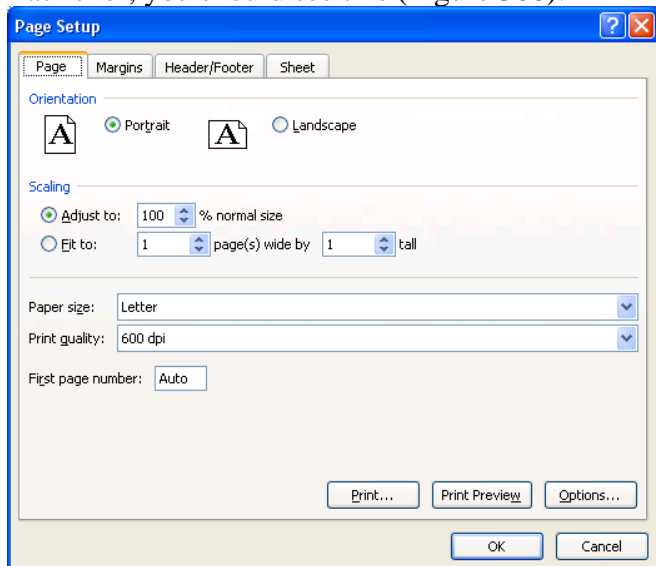


Figure 308

3. The advantage of using the Page Setup dialog box is that you do not need to keep going up to the Ribbon to launch the dialog box. For example, click on the “Sheet tab” (as seen in Figure 309) that contains two parts in the Ribbon all in one dialog box. As seen in Figure 310, the Print Titles icon button in the Page Setup Group on the Page Layout Ribbon launches the Page Setup dialog box with the Sheet tab showing. As seen in Figure 311, the Sheets Options Dialog Launcher on the Page Layout Ribbon launches the Page Setup dialog box with the Sheet tab showing also. However, with all this said about the advantages of the Page Setup

dialog box, the reason Microsoft allows users different options for the various elements in Excel is because users have different preferences. So ultimately you get to decide which method you like better. However, in the long-run, it is not disputed that the fastest and most efficient way to accomplish things in Excel is to use as many keyboard shortcuts as possible.

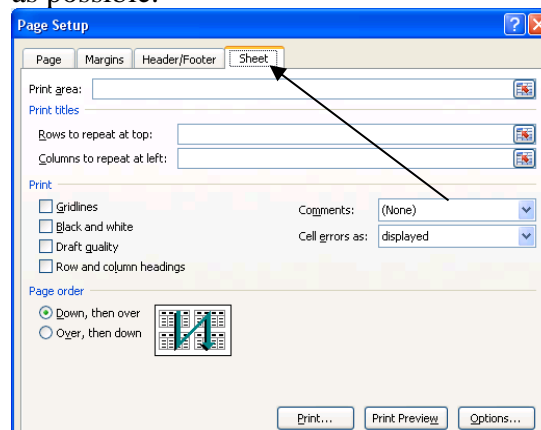


Figure 309

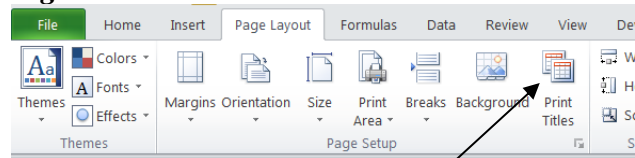


Figure 310

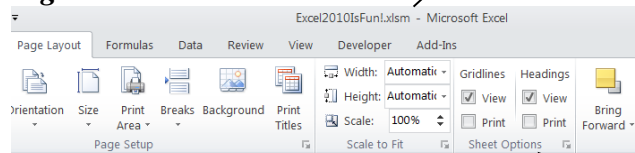


Figure 311

4. Click the Esc key. Then use the keyboard shortcut for Page Setup: Alt + P + S + P (Tap each key in succession). You should see the Page Setup dialog box. As seen in Figure 312, click the dialog buttons for Landscape dialog button and change the Adjust to” to 140%

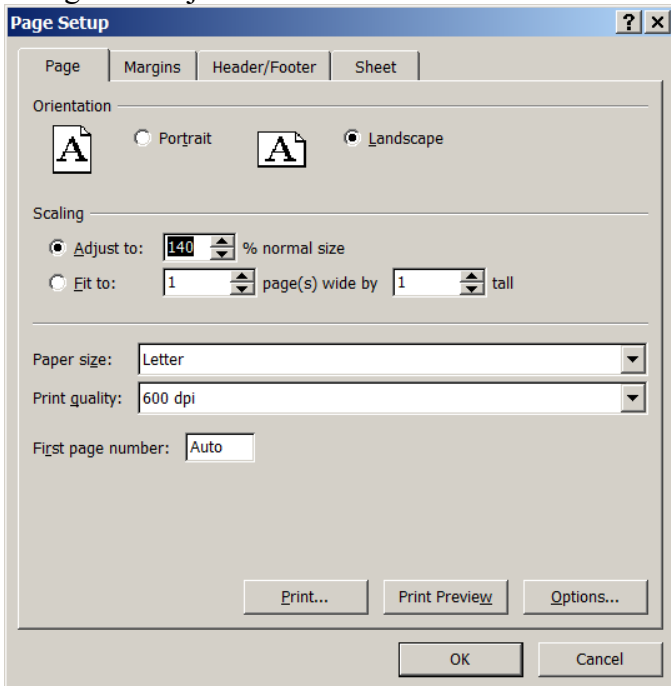


Figure 312

5. Next, click on the Margins tab and then click the Horizontal checkbox in the Center on page area as seen in Figure 313. This will center it on the page horizontally for a professional look. Do you know what Margins do? Margins are how far in from the edge of the paper the worksheet content can be printed. For example, if we did not center the Payroll table, the left edge of the Payroll table would be printed .7 inches from the left side of the piece of paper. Also in Figure 313 you can see that you have the option to change any of the page margins (left, right, top, and bottom) and also you can change the location that Headers and Footers are printed. In Figure 313 you can see that the Headers and Footers will be printed .3 inches from the top and bottom of the page. In our next step we will add Headers and Footers.

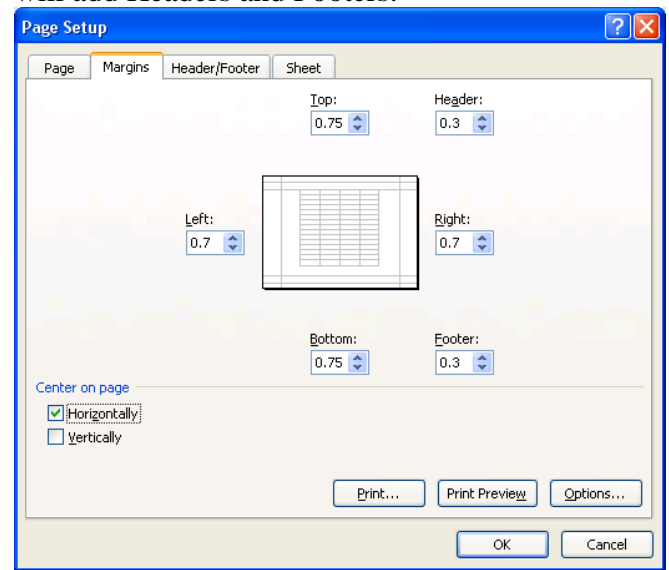


Figure 313

6. As seen in Figure 314 click on the Header/Footer tab.

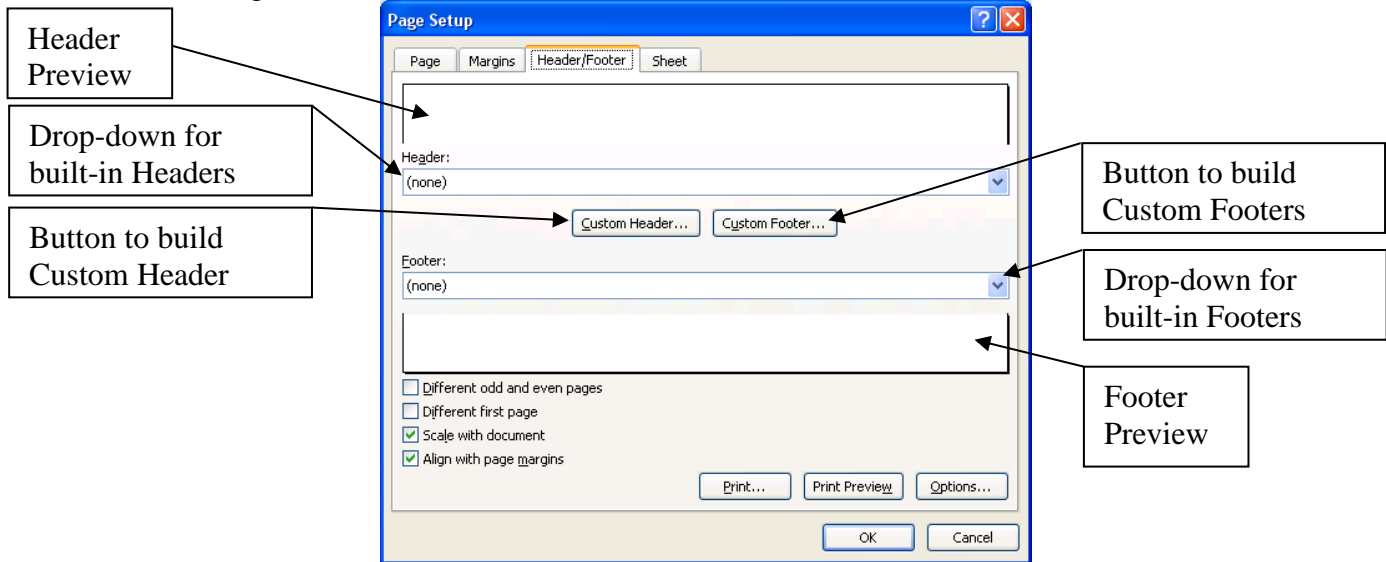


Figure 314

Note: there is a good alternative for creating Headers and Footers. If you choose the Header & Footer in the Text Group on the Insert Ribbon, you can create Headers and Footers. (Keyboard shortcut for Headers and Footers is Alt + N + H (this puts you into Page Layout View with the Headers enacted), and the keyboard shortcut to get out of Page Layout View is Alt W + L (this puts you back in Normal View). If you are only adding Headers and Footers this is the better method. However, if you are adding many Page Setup elements all at once, then the Page Setup dialog box is more efficient.

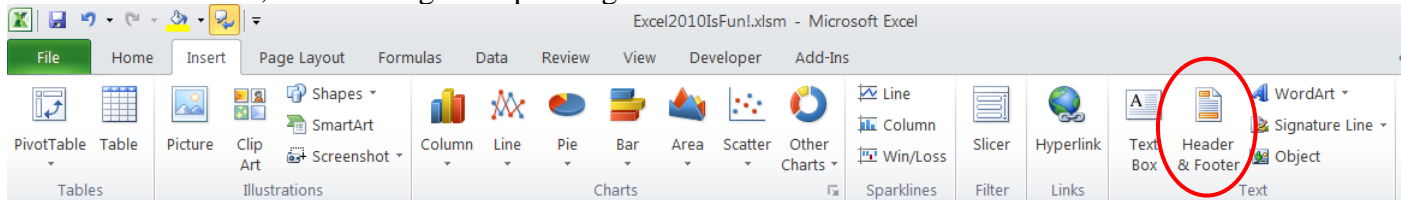


Figure 315

7. While still viewing the Header/Footer tab in the Page Setup dialog box, click the drop-down arrow for built-in Footers and select "Page 1 of ?" as seen in Figure 316. This is Excel Code that will automatically put the correct page numbers on each page that prints out. (In our case we have only one page.)

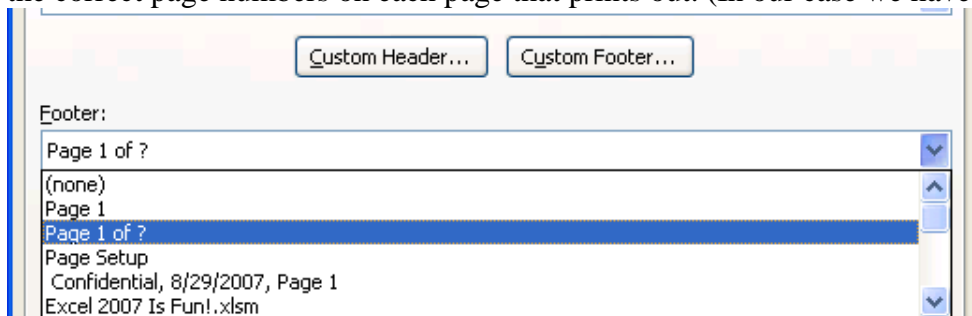


Figure 316

8. Next, click on the Button to build Custom Headers. A new dialog box pops up on top of the Page Setup dialog box (Figure 317):

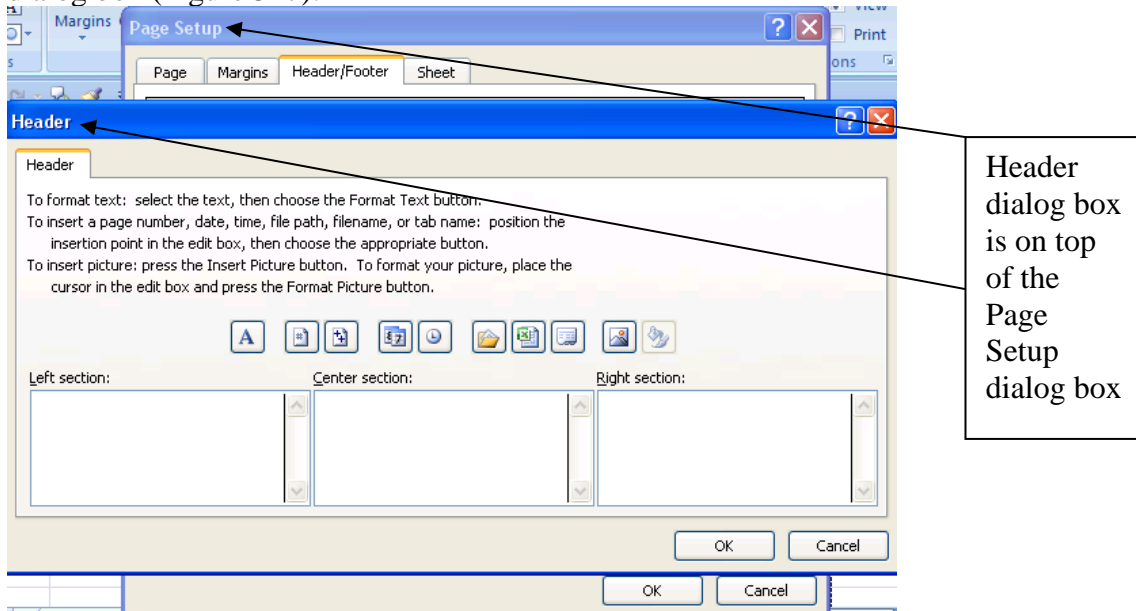


Figure 317

9. As seen in Figure 318, click in the left section and click on the Insert File Name (this inserts the code that automatically puts the file name in your header – even if you change the file name, your header will automatically update).

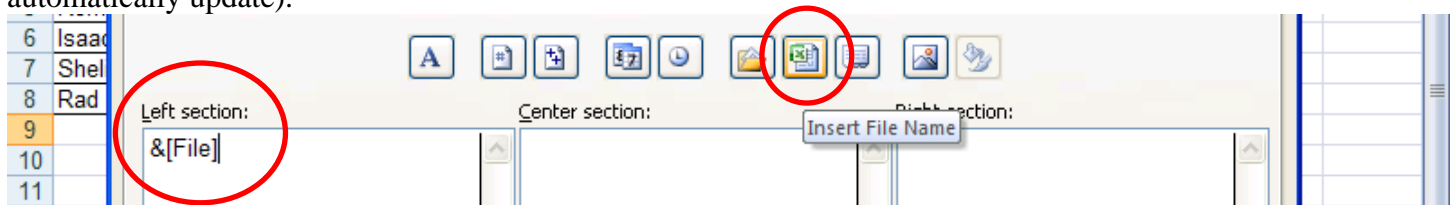


Figure 318

10. As seen in Figure 319, click in the center section and click on the Insert Sheet Name (this inserts the code that automatically puts the sheet name in your header – even if you change the sheet name, your header will automatically update).

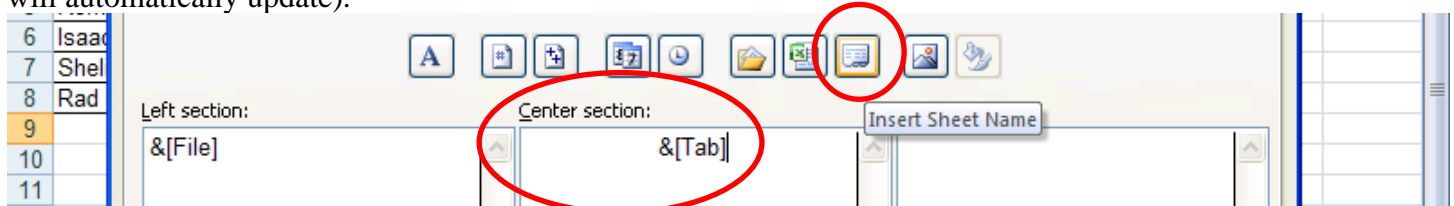


Figure 319

11. As seen in Figure 320, click in the right section and click on the Insert Date (this inserts the code that automatically puts today's date in your header – if you print it out at a later date, your header will automatically update).

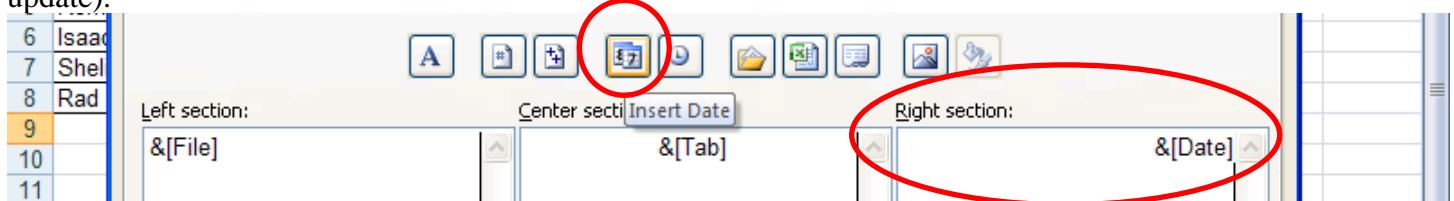


Figure 320

12. As seen in Figure 321, click OK in the Header dialog box:

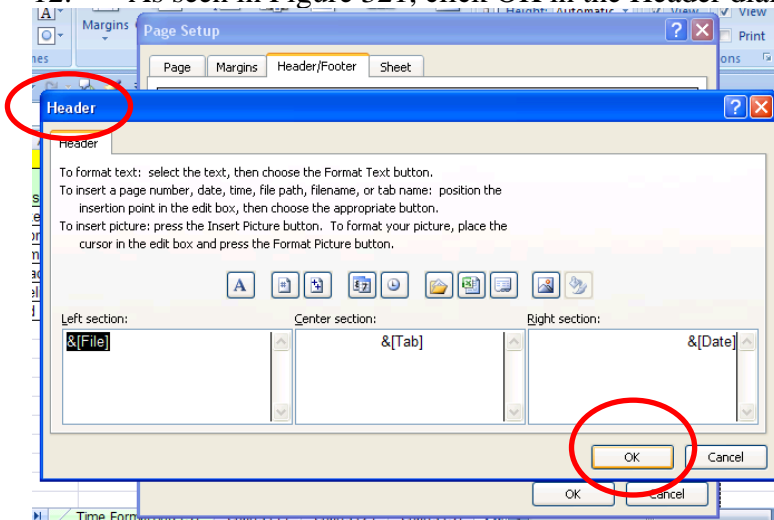


Figure 321

13. As seen in Figure 322, click OK in the Page Setup dialog box:

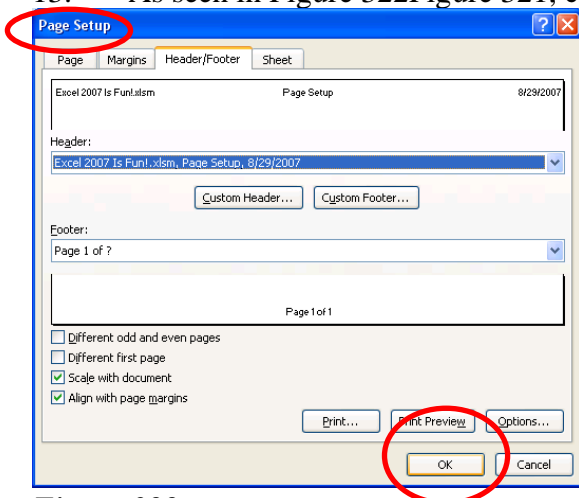


Figure 322

14. To see a preview of your Page Setup before you print, use Ctrl + P (Figure 323):

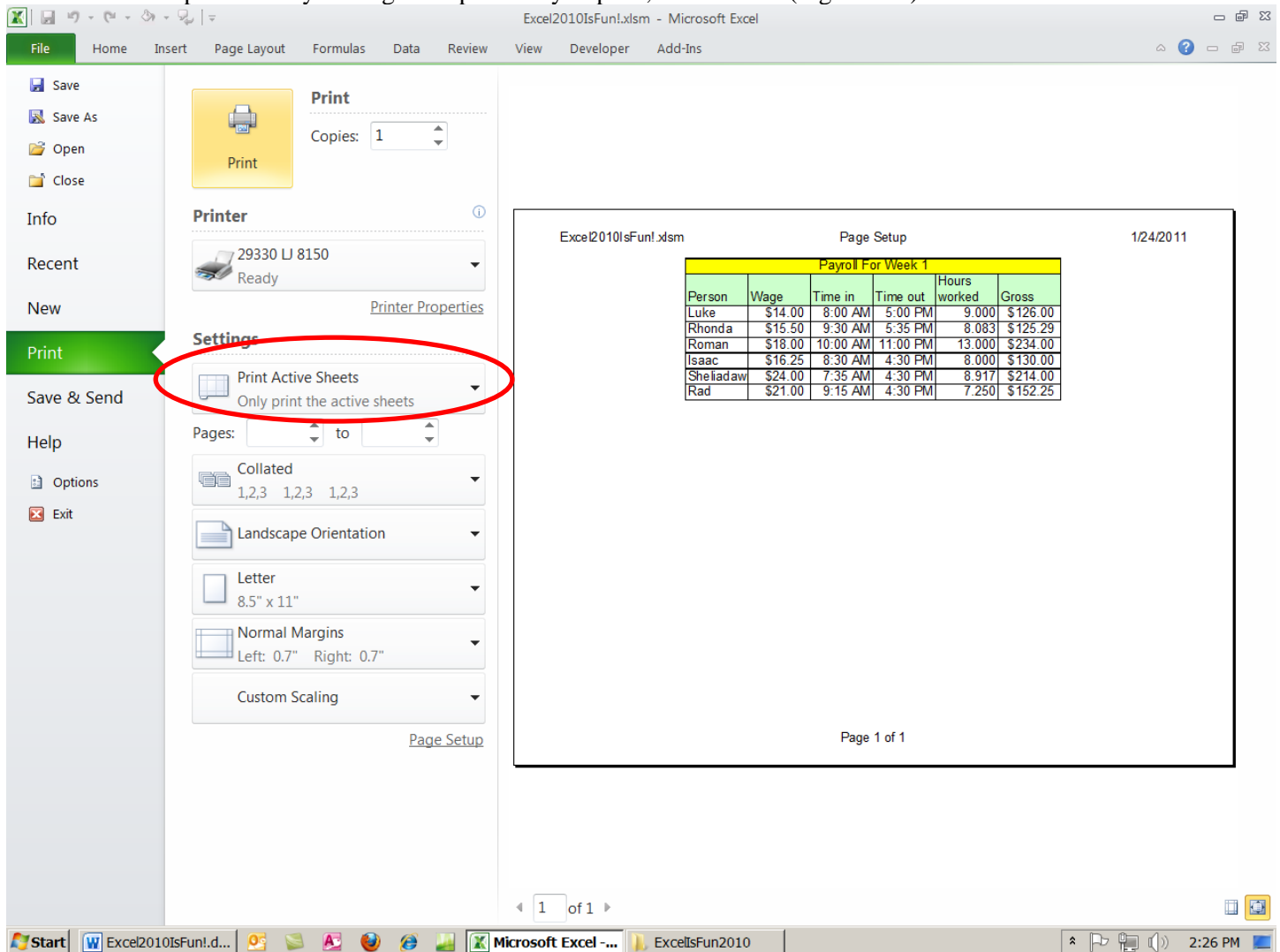


Figure 323

15. The print preview that we see in Figure 323 is much better than the one we saw in Figure 306. Not only that, but with the ability to do Page Setup, you will be the heroine or hero in many office setting (because usually people can't figure out how to print their sheet correctly!)

16. Notice in Figure 323 that there is a drop-down arrow next to the words "Print Active Sheet". You should click this drop-down arrow and take note of some of the amazing options for printing such as: "Print Active Sheet", "Print Entire Workbook" and "Print Selection".

In our next section, we want to take about data analysis topics such as sorting, subtotals and PivotTables.

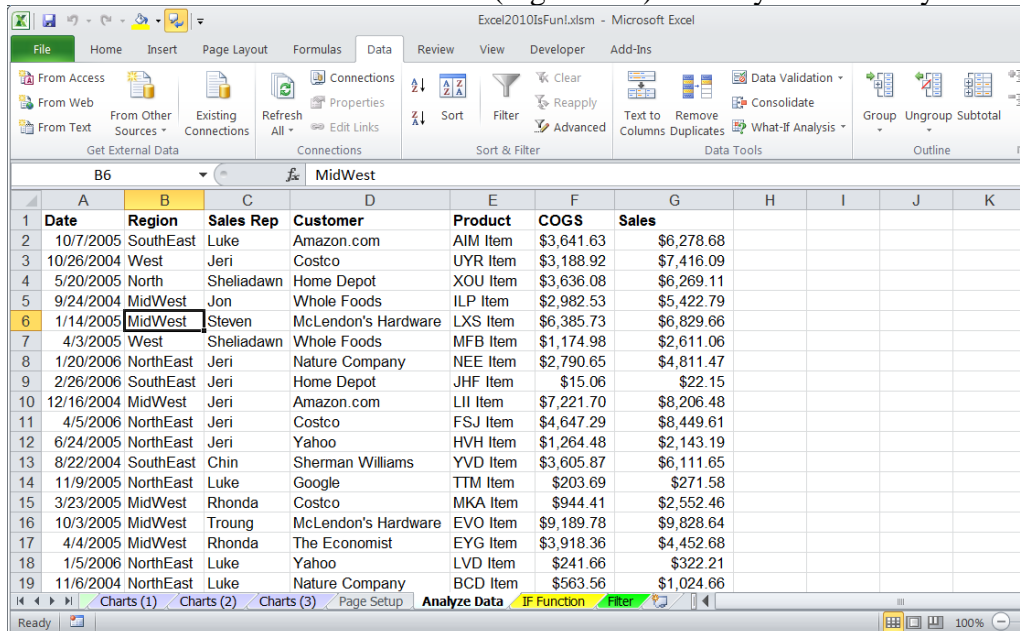
Analyze Data: Sort, Filter, Subtotals, PivotTables

The essential beauty of Excel is that you can make calculations and analyze/manipulate data quickly and easily “on the fly!” What-if analysis is easy in Excel. You can Sort to see which Sales Rep had the greatest sales, create Subtotals by Region, and do complex data analysis such as summarizing on multiple criteria (PivotTables). (This section is only a brief look at Excel’s infinite Analyzing capabilities...). For this section we will look at Sorting, Filtering, automatic Subtotals and a basic PivotTable.

The #1 MOST IMPORTANT THING TO REMEMBER WHEN YOU START TO USE EXCEL’S DATA ANALYSIS TOOLS IS:

Rule #24: Before you use Excel’s Data Analysis Tools: the data must be in proper Excel “List” or “Table” Format. This format is as follows: 1) First row has field names with formatting that is different from the rest of the data; 2) No blank field names; 3) Columns are called Fields; 4) Rows are called records; 5) No blank columns (fields); 6) No blank rows (records); 7) Blank rows and columns and/or Excel’s column headers (A, B...) and/or row headers (1, 2...) must separate the Excel List from other data

Columns are called “Fields”. Fields are the variable data for each record. Rows are called “Records”. Records are individual collections of the fields. For example, navigate to the sheet tab named “Analyze Data”, click on the Data Ribbon. You should see this (Figure 324): **Note:** your data may not be in the same order as the picture.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel 2010 interface with the 'Data' ribbon selected. The active worksheet is 'Analyze Data'. A table is displayed with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales				
2	10/7/2005	SouthEast	Luke	Amazon.com	AIM Item	\$3,641.63	\$6,278.68				
3	10/26/2004	West	Jeri	Costco	UYR Item	\$3,188.92	\$7,416.09				
4	5/20/2005	North	Sheliadawn	Home Depot	XOU Item	\$3,636.08	\$6,269.11				
5	9/24/2004	MidWest	Jon	Whole Foods	ILP Item	\$2,982.53	\$5,422.79				
6	1/14/2005	MidWest	Steven	McLendon's Hardware	LXS Item	\$6,385.73	\$6,829.66				
7	4/3/2005	West	Sheliadawn	Whole Foods	MFB Item	\$1,174.98	\$2,611.06				
8	1/20/2006	NorthEast	Jeri	Nature Company	NEE Item	\$2,790.65	\$4,811.47				
9	2/26/2006	SouthEast	Jeri	Home Depot	JHF Item	\$15.06	\$22.15				
10	12/16/2004	MidWest	Jeri	Amazon.com	LII Item	\$7,221.70	\$8,206.48				
11	4/5/2006	NorthEast	Jeri	Costco	FSJ Item	\$4,647.29	\$8,449.61				
12	6/24/2005	NorthEast	Jeri	Yahoo	HVH Item	\$1,264.48	\$2,143.19				
13	8/22/2004	SouthEast	Chin	Sherman Williams	YVD Item	\$3,605.87	\$6,111.65				
14	11/9/2005	NorthEast	Luke	Google	TTM Item	\$203.69	\$271.58				
15	3/23/2005	MidWest	Rhonda	Costco	MKA Item	\$944.41	\$2,552.46				
16	10/3/2005	MidWest	Troung	McLendon's Hardware	EVO Item	\$9,189.78	\$9,828.64				
17	4/4/2005	MidWest	Rhonda	The Economist	EYG Item	\$3,918.36	\$4,452.68				
18	1/5/2006	NorthEast	Luke	Yahoo	LVD Item	\$241.66	\$322.21				
19	11/6/2004	NorthEast	Luke	Nature Company	BCD Item	\$563.56	\$1,024.66				

Figure 324

In Figure 324 we can see:

1. Proper Excel “List” or “Table” Format, which will refer to as “Excel’s List/Table format” (this is because in Excel 2003 it was called “List” and in Excel 2007 it is called “Table”)
2. Each row represents one Sales Transaction
 - i. Each sales transaction is one new record
 - ii. Each record is an individual collection of the seven fields
3. The first seven columns represent fields
 - i. Each field is a variable
 1. For each new transaction it can have a different date or different region or different sales rep, etc.

Steps to Sort on various criteria

1. The method of sorting we will look at involves turning on the “Filter” with the keyboard shortcut for Filter: hold Ctrl and Shift, then tap the “L” key. In Figure 325 you can see that that keyboard short cut added drop-down arrows at the top of each field and turned on the Filter button in the Sort and Filter Group on the Data Ribbon.

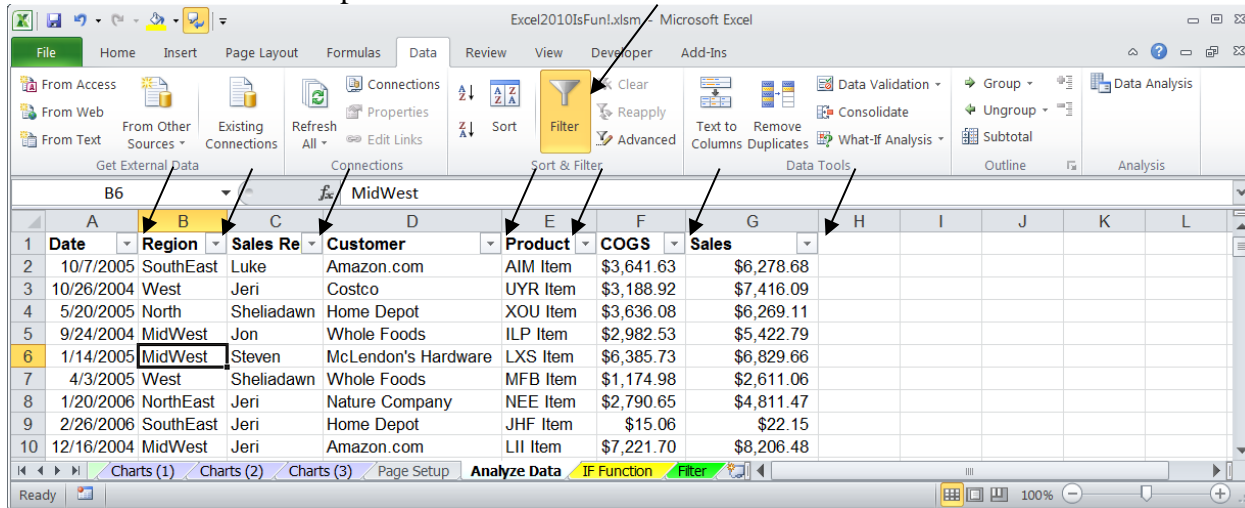


Figure 325

2. Point to the drop-down arrow for the Sales field and point to “Sort Largest to Smallest” (Figure 326):

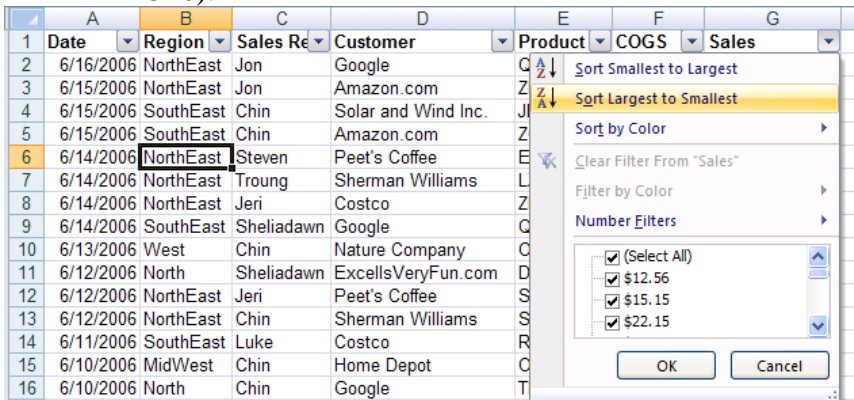


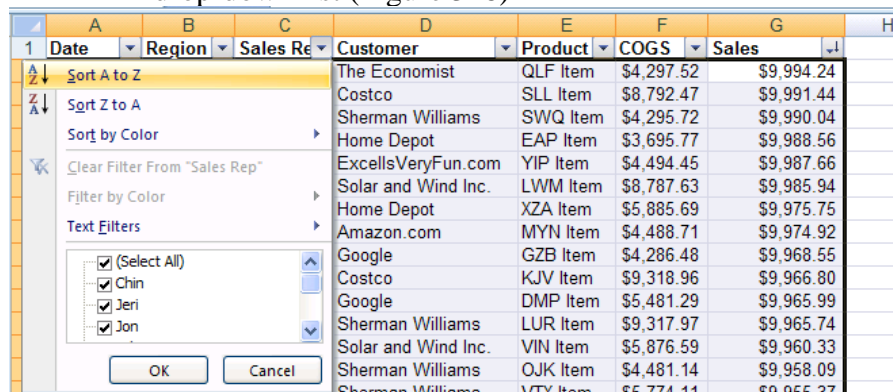
Figure 326

3. As seen in Figure 327, instantly, the whole table is sorted by the sales numbers in the Sales field. We can easily see that Sales Rep Luke had the two largest sales.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales
2	2/10/2005	West	Luke	The Economist	QLF Item	\$4,297.52	\$9,994.24
3	4/3/2006	MidWest	Luke	Costco	SLL Item	\$8,792.47	\$9,991.44
4	6/8/2006	NorthEast	Rhonda	Sherman Williams	SWQ Item	\$4,295.72	\$9,990.04
5	8/2/2005	West	Steven	Home Depot	EAP Item	\$3,695.77	\$9,988.56
6	5/31/2006	NorthEast	Jon	ExcelsVeryFun.com	YIP Item	\$4,494.45	\$9,987.66
7	7/4/2004	NorthEast	Steven	Solar and Wind Inc.	LWM Item	\$8,787.63	\$9,985.94
8	11/7/2005	North	Jon	Home Depot	XZA Item	\$5,885.69	\$9,975.75
9	7/25/2004	NorthEast	Troung	Amazon.com	MYN Item	\$4,488.71	\$9,974.92
10	7/26/2005	SouthEast	Luke	Google	GZB Item	\$4,286.48	\$9,968.55
11	2/1/2005	SouthEast	Troung	Costco	KJV Item	\$9,318.96	\$9,966.80
12	7/15/2004	NorthEast	Jon	Google	DMP Item	\$5,481.29	\$9,965.99
13	9/9/2004	NorthEast	Jon	Sherman Williams	LIP Item	\$9,317.97	\$9,965.74

Figure 327

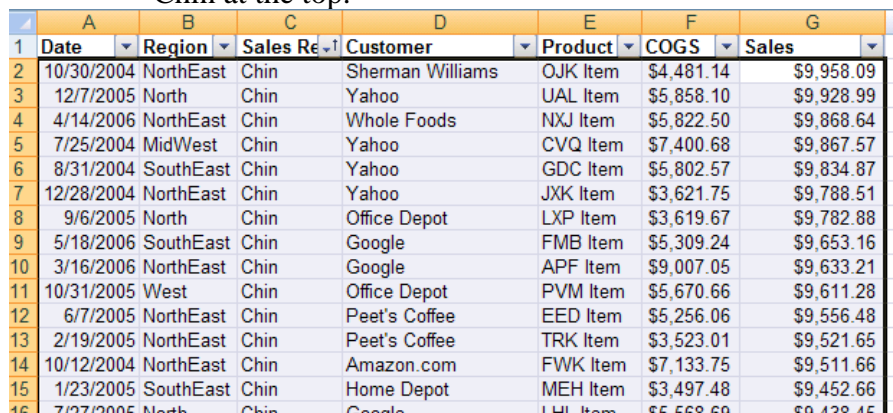
4. Next click on the drop-down arrow for the Sales Rep field and click on the “Sort A to Z” from the drop-down list (Figure 328)



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales	
2			Sort A to Z	The Economist	QLF Item	\$4,297.52	\$9,994.24	
3			Sort Z to A	Costco	SLL Item	\$8,792.47	\$9,991.44	
4			Sort by Color	Sherman Williams	SWQ Item	\$4,295.72	\$9,990.04	
5			Clear Filter From "Sales Rep"	Home Depot	EAP Item	\$3,695.77	\$9,988.56	
6			Filter by Color	ExcelsVeryFun.com	YIP Item	\$4,494.45	\$9,987.66	
7			Text Filters	Solar and Wind Inc.	LWM Item	\$8,787.63	\$9,985.94	
8				Home Depot	XZA Item	\$5,885.69	\$9,975.75	
9				Amazon.com	MYN Item	\$4,488.71	\$9,974.92	
10				Google	GZB Item	\$4,286.48	\$9,968.55	
11				Costco	KJV Item	\$9,318.96	\$9,966.80	
12				Google	DMP Item	\$5,481.29	\$9,965.99	
13				Sherman Williams	LUR Item	\$9,317.97	\$9,965.74	
14				Solar and Wind Inc.	VIN Item	\$5,876.59	\$9,960.33	
15				Sherman Williams	OJK Item	\$4,481.14	\$9,958.09	
16				Sherman Williams	VTY Item	\$5,774.11	\$9,955.37	

Figure 328

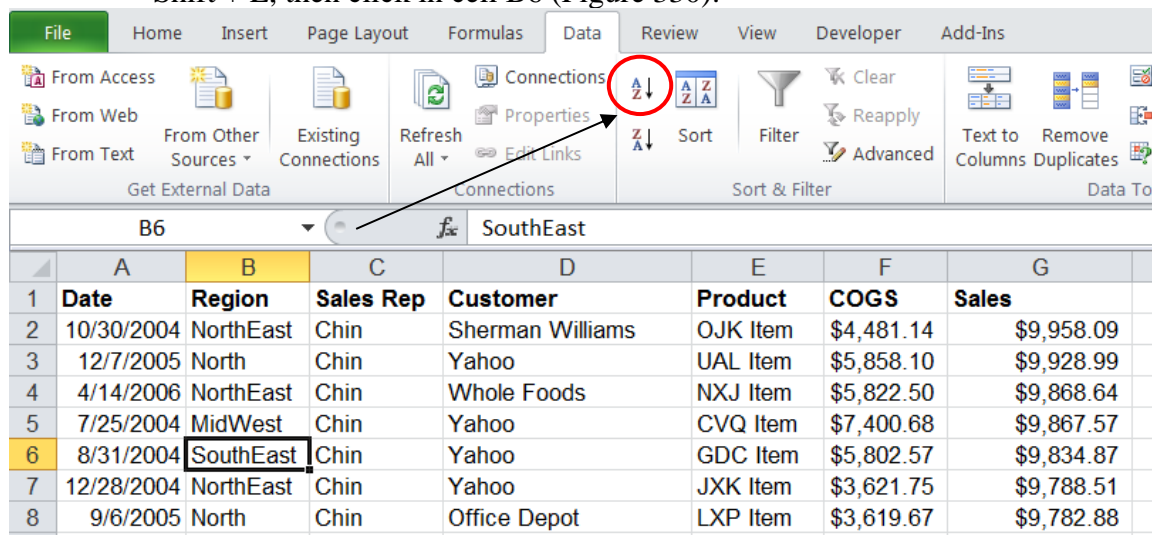
5. As seen in Figure 329, instantly, the whole table is sorted by the names in the Sales Rep field, with Chin at the top.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales
2	10/30/2004	NorthEast	Chin	Sherman Williams	OJK Item	\$4,481.14	\$9,958.09
3	12/7/2005	North	Chin	Yahoo	UAL Item	\$5,858.10	\$9,928.99
4	4/14/2006	NorthEast	Chin	Whole Foods	NXJ Item	\$5,822.50	\$9,868.64
5	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVQ Item	\$7,400.68	\$9,867.57
6	8/31/2004	SouthEast	Chin	Yahoo	GDC Item	\$5,802.57	\$9,834.87
7	12/28/2004	NorthEast	Chin	Yahoo	JXK Item	\$3,621.75	\$9,788.51
8	9/6/2005	North	Chin	Office Depot	LXP Item	\$3,619.67	\$9,782.88
9	5/18/2006	SouthEast	Chin	Google	FMB Item	\$5,309.24	\$9,653.16
10	3/16/2006	NorthEast	Chin	Google	APF Item	\$9,007.05	\$9,633.21
11	10/31/2005	West	Chin	Office Depot	PVM Item	\$5,670.66	\$9,611.28
12	6/7/2005	NorthEast	Chin	Peet's Coffee	EED Item	\$5,256.06	\$9,556.48
13	2/19/2005	NorthEast	Chin	Peet's Coffee	TRK Item	\$3,523.01	\$9,521.65
14	10/12/2004	NorthEast	Chin	Amazon.com	FWK Item	\$7,133.75	\$9,511.66
15	1/23/2005	SouthEast	Chin	Home Depot	MEH Item	\$3,497.48	\$9,452.66
16	7/27/2005	North	Chin	Google	LHI Item	\$5,568.69	\$9,438.45

Figure 329

6. To see how to sort without the Filter turned on, turn off the Filter with the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + Shift + L, then click in cell B6 (Figure 330):



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales
2	10/30/2004	NorthEast	Chin	Sherman Williams	OJK Item	\$4,481.14	\$9,958.09
3	12/7/2005	North	Chin	Yahoo	UAL Item	\$5,858.10	\$9,928.99
4	4/14/2006	NorthEast	Chin	Whole Foods	NXJ Item	\$5,822.50	\$9,868.64
5	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVQ Item	\$7,400.68	\$9,867.57
6	8/31/2004	SouthEast	Chin	Yahoo	GDC Item	\$5,802.57	\$9,834.87
7	12/28/2004	NorthEast	Chin	Yahoo	JXK Item	\$3,621.75	\$9,788.51
8	9/6/2005	North	Chin	Office Depot	LXP Item	\$3,619.67	\$9,782.88

Figure 330

7. With only one cell selected in the Region field column, click the “A → Z” icon button in the Sort & Filter Group on the Data Ribbon (Figure 330)

8. As seen in Figure 331, the whole table was sorted by the region names in the Region field column.
9. Now take a moment and think about what we just did in the last 8 steps. What we did was to sort three different fields (columns) in succession. Anytime you do this, each subsequent sort remembers the sort from before. If you look at Figure 331 notice that the Region column is sorted, but within Region, the Sales Rep column is also sorted: we can see that all of Chin's MidWest sales have been brought together with our sorting action. But wait, we did three sorts: so if you look at Figure 331 you can see that all of Chin's largest sales for the MidWest have been brought up to the top of the data set. This is a convenient end-result of the Sorting feature. The terminology associated with this kind of sorting action is that we call that last column to be sorted the "Major Sort", and you would describe the whole process by saying "We sorted the Sales field within the Sales Rep field within the Region field."

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales
2	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVQ Item	\$7,400.68	\$9,867.57
3	3/12/2006	MidWest	Chin	Google	DXU Item	\$3,445.13	\$9,311.16
4	6/17/2004	MidWest	Chin	ExcelsVeryFun.com	MWN Item	\$6,305.00	\$9,272.06
5	5/18/2006	MidWest	Chin	The Economist	PGQ Item	\$8,649.28	\$9,250.57
6	3/10/2005	MidWest	Chin	Costco	OOD Item	\$6,587.55	\$8,783.40
7	9/30/2004	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	KYB Item	\$3,236.73	\$8,747.93
8	1/18/2006	MidWest	Chin	Nature Company	JQL Item	\$3,651.71	\$8,492.35
9	12/18/2005	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	GCU Item	\$4,920.12	\$8,482.97
10	9/7/2004	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	CVM Item	\$7,884.27	\$8,432.37
11	11/5/2005	MidWest	Chin	Google	FTH Item	\$7,261.47	\$8,251.67
12	11/12/2004	MidWest	Chin	Solar and Wind Inc.	PET Item	\$3,504.65	\$8,150.36
13	10/2/2005	MidWest	Chin	Home Depot	KNW Item	\$4,428.51	\$8,051.84
14	9/25/2005	MidWest	Chin	Whole Foods	VPL Item	\$5,781.82	\$7,709.09
15	7/18/2005	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVY Item	\$4,445.83	\$7,665.23
16	3/1/2006	MidWest	Chin	Whole Foods	STR Item	\$4,421.19	\$7,493.55
17	2/10/2006	MidWest	Chin	McLendon's Hardware	IUD Item	\$3,235.23	\$7,189.41
18	2/18/2005	MidWest	Chin	Whole Foods	FKD Item	\$2,924.24	\$6,800.55
19	1/27/2006	MidWest	Chin	Sherman Williams	CZM Item	\$6,011.98	\$6,429.93
20	1/22/2005	MidWest	Chin	Home Depot	IND Item	\$2,673.24	\$6,216.84
21	12/23/2005	MidWest	Chin	Solar and Wind Inc.	FWO Item	\$4,489.32	\$5,985.76
22	6/10/2006	MidWest	Chin	Home Depot	OSX Item	\$2,336.40	\$5,433.48
23	12/27/2005	MidWest	Chin	Sherman Williams	SWI Item	\$2,325.65	\$5,168.11
24	1/21/2005	MidWest	Chin	McLendon's Hardware	KGB Item	\$1,883.75	\$5,091.21
25	5/8/2006	MidWest	Chin	Costco	VGC Item	\$1,834.05	\$4,956.88
26	1/14/2005	MidWest	Chin	Costco	QRV Item	\$2,674.67	\$4,863.04
27	8/9/2005	MidWest	Chin	Whole Foods	TLW Item	\$3,580.69	\$4,774.25
28	10/17/2004	MidWest	Chin	Costco	GSK Item	\$4,316.71	\$4,616.80
29	10/28/2005	MidWest	Chin	Amazon.com	WXR Item	\$2,714.01	\$4,600.01
30	11/13/2004	MidWest	Chin	ExcelsVeryFun.com	BDN Item	\$3,755.38	\$4,267.48

Figure 331

Rule #25: Before click the "A → Z" icon button in the Sort & Filter Group on the Data Ribbon, make sure your block of data is in the Proper Excel List/Table Format and highlight only one cell in the field you want to sort.

Steps to Filter your data

1. Navigate to the sheet named "Filter". You can use this keyboard shortcut to move down two sheets: Hold Ctrl and then tap the Page Down key twice. You should see the data as seen in Figure 332.

Then, turn on the Filter using the keyboard shortcut: Ctrl + Shift + L

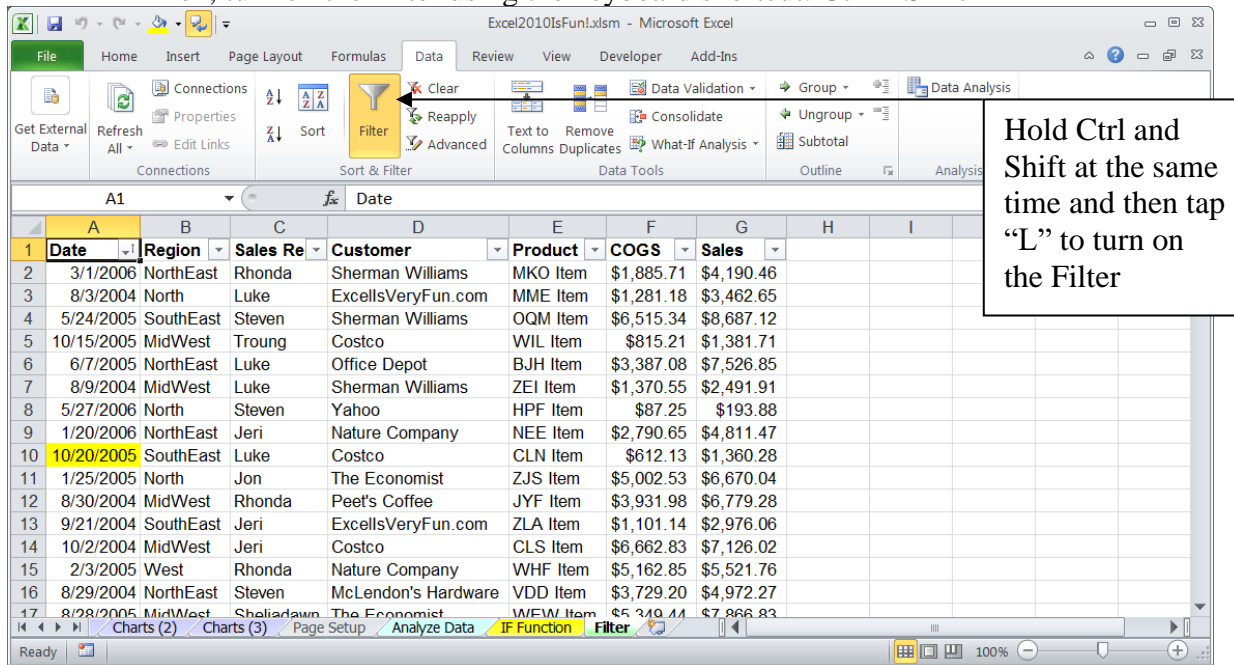


Figure 332

2. To see the Sales that are Above Average, click the drop-down arrow at the top of the Sales field and in the drop down list point to Number Filters and then point and click on Above Average (Figure 333).

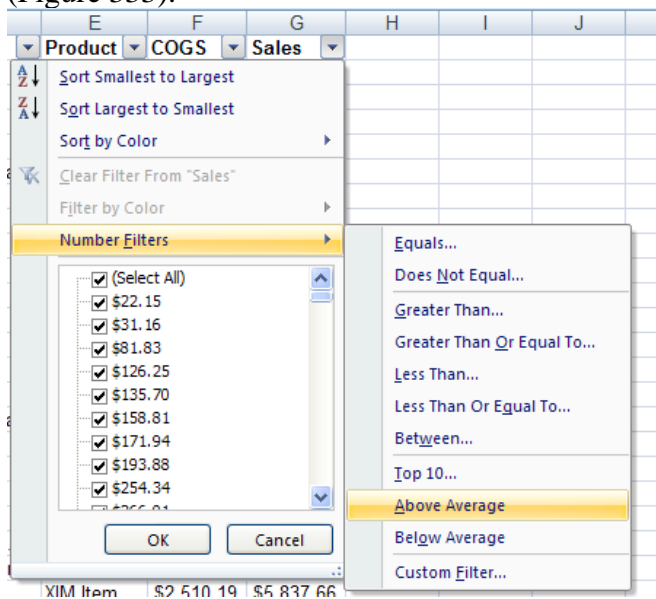


Figure 333

3. As you can see in Figure 334 Excel quickly shows us the results. Notice two things: 1) the drop-down arrow at the top of the Sales field contains a "Filter" icon to let us know that the field has been filtered; 2) the row numbers are the color blue to let you know that the rows with records that are not above average have been hidden. For example, you can see in Figure 334 that rows 2 and 3 are hidden.

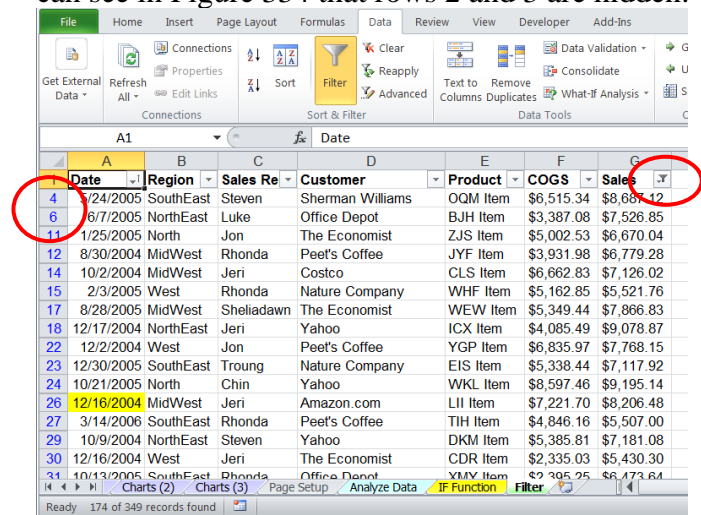


Figure 334

2010 Excel is Fun

4. To clear the filter, click on the drop-down arrow at the top of the Sales field and click on the item “Clear Filter From Sales”.

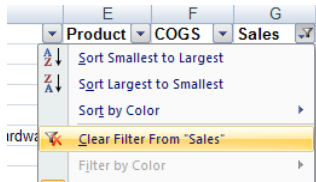


Figure 335

5. To see a brief example of the options available for filtering words, click on the drop-down arrow at the top of the Customers fields and point to Text Filters (Figure 336). Notice that you can uncheck any customers you would like if you only want to see a selection of Customers. In addition, you can see the Text Filters available.

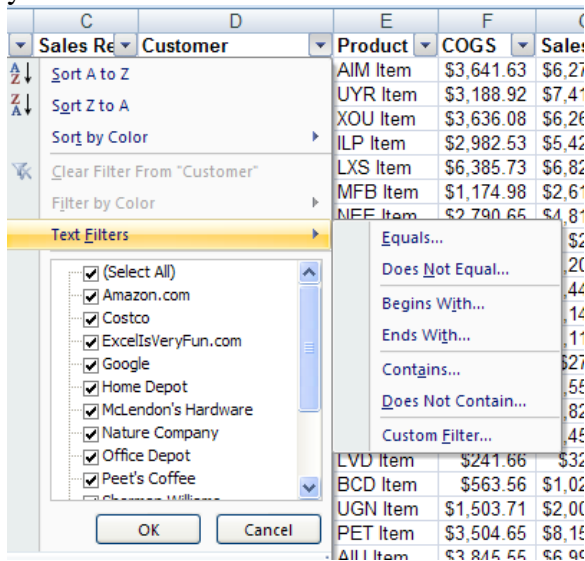


Figure 336

6. Next we want to see how to sort by color. Notice in Figure 337 that the color yellow is added to some of the dates. This color was to tag those records for auditing. Instead of scrolling down and seeing each record one at a time, we can sort by color.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Date	Region	Sales Re	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales
2	3/1/2006	NorthEast	Rhonda	Sherman Williams	MKO Item	\$1,885.71	\$4,190.46
3	8/3/2004	North	Luke	ExcellisVeryFun.com	MME Item	\$1,281.18	\$3,462.65
4	5/24/2005	SouthEast	Steven	Sherman Williams	OQM Item	\$6,515.34	\$8,687.12
5	10/15/2005	MidWest	Truong	Costco	WIL Item	\$815.21	\$1,381.71
6	6/7/2005	NorthEast	Luke	Office Depot	BJH Item	\$3,387.08	\$7,526.85
7	8/9/2004	MidWest	Luke	Sherman Williams	ZEI Item	\$1,370.55	\$2,491.91
8	5/27/2006	North	Steven	Yahoo	HPF Item	\$87.25	\$193.88
9	1/20/2006	NorthEast	Jeri	Nature Company	NEE Item	\$2,790.65	\$4,811.47
10	10/20/2005	SouthEast	Luke	Costco	CLN Item	\$612.13	\$1,360.28
11	1/25/2005	North	Jon	The Economist	ZJS Item	\$5,002.53	\$6,670.04
12	8/30/2004	MidWest	Rhonda	Peet's Coffee	JYF Item	\$3,931.98	\$6,779.28
13	9/21/2004	SouthEast	Jeri	ExcellisVeryFun.com	ZLA Item	\$1,101.14	\$2,976.06
14	10/2/2004	MidWest	Jeri	Costco	CLS Item	\$6,662.83	\$7,128.02
15	2/3/2005	West	Rhonda	Nature Company	WHF Item	\$5,162.85	\$5,521.76
16	8/29/2004	NorthEast	Steven	McLendon's Hardware	VDD Item	\$3,729.20	\$4,972.27
17	8/28/2005	MidWest	Sheliadawn	The Economist	WFEW Item	\$5,340.44	\$7,998.83

Figure 337

7. Click on the drop-down arrow at the top of the Date fields and point to Sort by Color and then click on the color yellow (Figure 338):

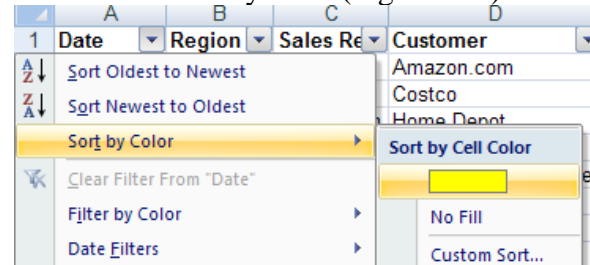


Figure 338

8. In Figure 339 we can see that very quickly our records that we need for auditing are sorted to the top.

Figure 339

9. As you can see to our brief introduction to Sorting and Filtering, it allows us to do data analysis efficiently. In addition, you can also see from some of the drop down menus that we only looked at a small fraction of the possibilities!

10. In our next section, we will look at another data analysis tool: Subtotals.

Rule #26: Using the Sorting or Filtering features in Excel can save a tremendous amount of time as compared to accomplishing the same sorting or filtering tasks manually.

Steps to add automatic Subtotals

1. Before we look at Subtotals, navigate back to the sheet tab named “Data Analysis” (Figure 341):



Figure 340

2. Subtotals are one of the greatest tricks in Excel because using the Subtotal feature quickly goes through the whole table and inserts rows and adds totals for the column that you specify. In our case, we will be able to very quickly add totals for all the regions and Sales Reps!
3. An important point to make here is this: **DON'T USE THE SUBTOTALS FEATURE FOR A PARTICULAR FIELD UNTIL YOU HAVE SORTED THAT FIELD.**
4. We have already sorted the region and the Sales Rep fields so that we can use the Subtotal feature.
5. As seen in Figure 341, click on the Subtotals icon button in the Outline Group on the Data Ribbon.

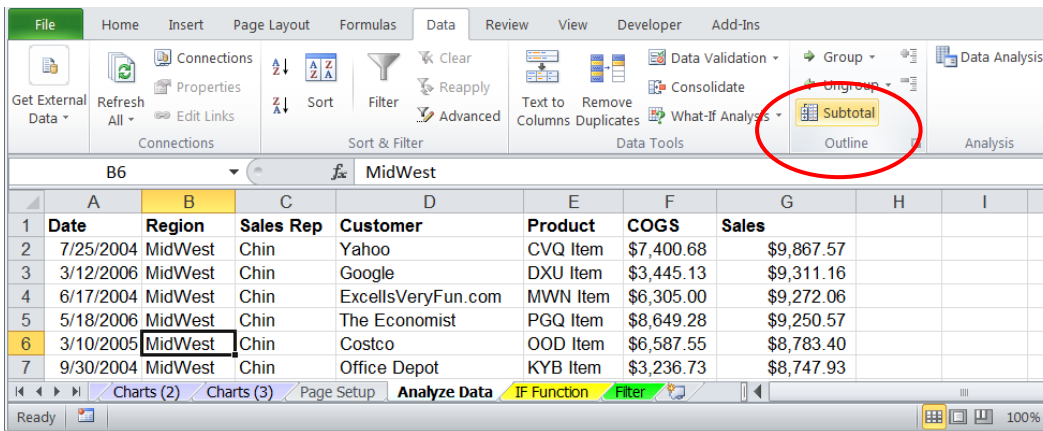


Figure 341

6. You should see Subtotal dialog box as seen in Figure 342. . Notice that the whole table was highlighted when you invoked the Subtotals dialog box (this is because you have your data in proper Excel List/Table format). Using the drop-down arrow for the “At each change in” textbox, select the Region field. For the “Use function:”, use the Sum function. For the “Add subtotals to:” checkboxes check the Sales field.

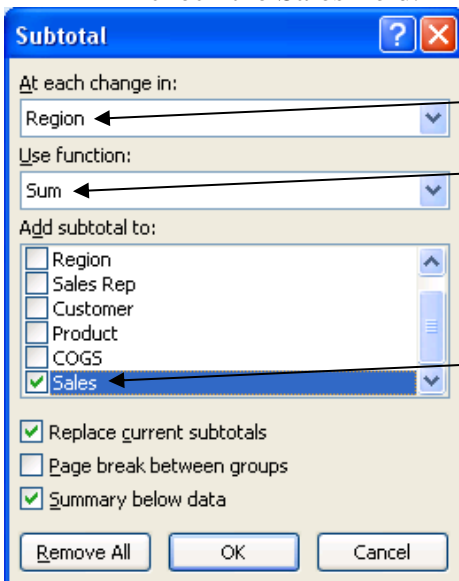
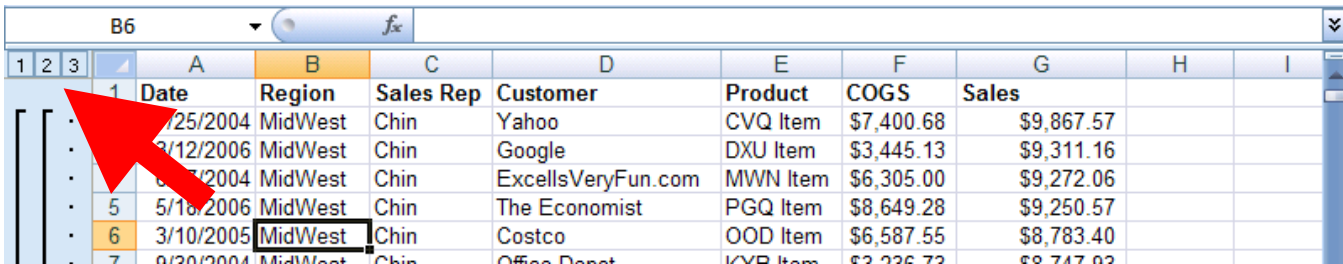


Figure 342

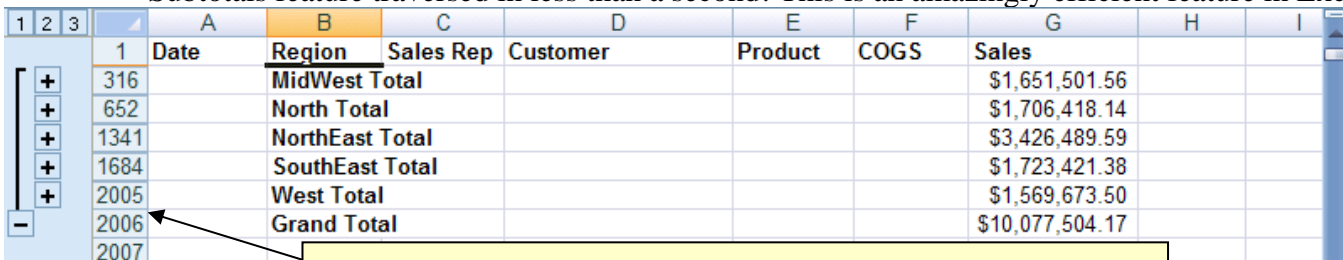
7. Click OK. You should see something similar to Figure 343. On the left of your screen you should see three little blue-gray boxes with the numbers 1, 2, and 3 in them. These are called Outline buttons.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales		
2	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVQ Item	\$7,400.68	\$9,867.57		
3	3/12/2006	MidWest	Chin	Google	DXU Item	\$3,445.13	\$9,311.16		
4	6/17/2004	MidWest	Chin	ExcelsVeryFun.com	MWN Item	\$6,305.00	\$9,272.06		
5	5/18/2006	MidWest	Chin	The Economist	PGQ Item	\$8,649.28	\$9,250.57		
6	3/10/2005	MidWest	Chin	Costco	OOD Item	\$6,587.55	\$8,783.40		
7	8/20/2004	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	KVB Item	\$2,225.72	\$9,747.02		

Figure 343

8. Click the “2” Outline button and you should see subtotals similar to those as seen in Figure 344. The plus and minus symbols are collapse and expand symbols. You can use these to expose the data for a particular Region. You can also use the “3” Outline button to expose all the records. Before you click on the “3” Outline button, notice that there are 200 rows of sales transaction data that the Subtotals feature traversed in less than a second! This is an amazingly efficient feature in Excel!

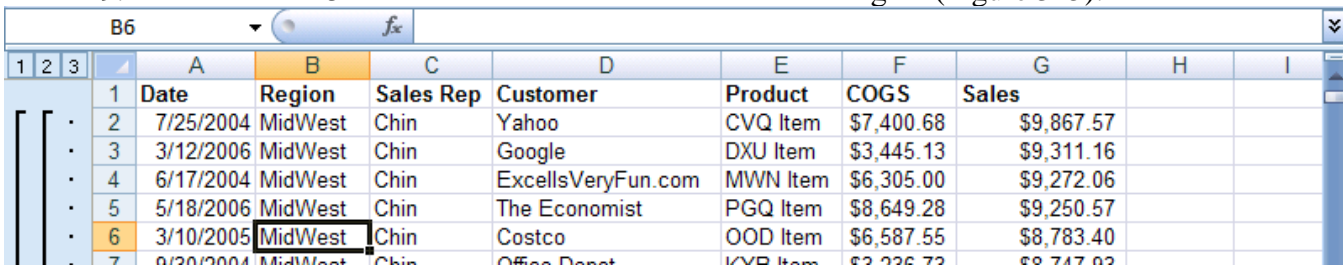


	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales		
316		MidWest Total					\$1,651,501.56		
652		North Total					\$1,706,418.14		
1341		NorthEast Total					\$3,426,489.59		
1684		SouthEast Total					\$1,723,421.38		
2005		West Total					\$1,569,673.50		
2006		Grand Total					\$10,077,504.17		
2007									

Figure 344

The Subtotal feature works through 200 rows of data quickly

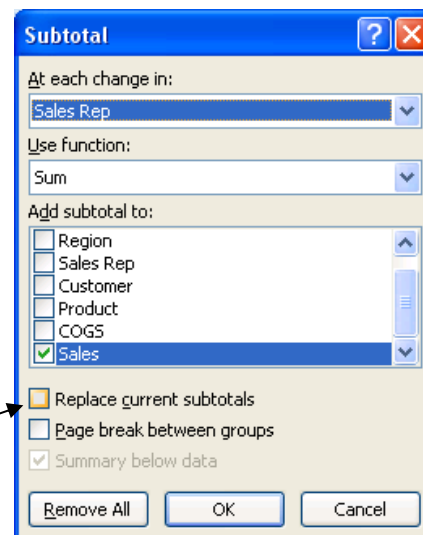
9. Click on the “3” Outline button to show all the records again (Figure 345):



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales		
2	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVQ Item	\$7,400.68	\$9,867.57		
3	3/12/2006	MidWest	Chin	Google	DXU Item	\$3,445.13	\$9,311.16		
4	6/17/2004	MidWest	Chin	ExcelsVeryFun.com	MWN Item	\$6,305.00	\$9,272.06		
5	5/18/2006	MidWest	Chin	The Economist	PGQ Item	\$8,649.28	\$9,250.57		
6	3/10/2005	MidWest	Chin	Costco	OOD Item	\$6,587.55	\$8,783.40		
7	8/20/2004	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	KVB Item	\$2,225.72	\$9,747.02		

Figure 345

10. Open the Subtotals dialog box with the keyboard shortcut: Alt + A + B. As seen in Figure 346, use the drop-down arrow next to the “At each change in” textbox to select the Sales Rep field. For the “Use function:”, use the Sum function. For the “Add subtotals to:” checkboxes check the Sales field. Finally (this is the most important step when adding a second Subtotal), un-check the “Replace current subtotals” checkbox and then click OK.



Subtotal

At each change in:
Sales Rep

Use function:
Sum

Add subtotal to:

- ☐ Region
- ☐ Sales Rep
- ☐ Customer
- ☐ Product
- ☐ COGS
- ☒ Sales

☐ Replace current subtotals

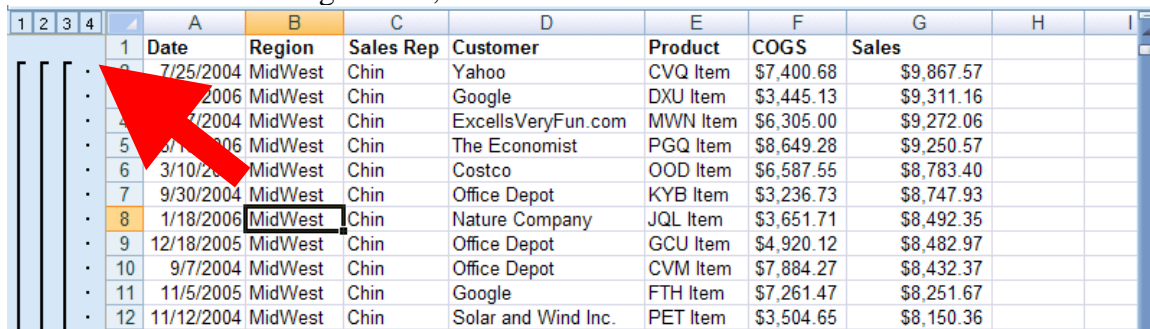
☐ Page break between groups

☒ Summary below data

Remove All OK Cancel

Figure 346

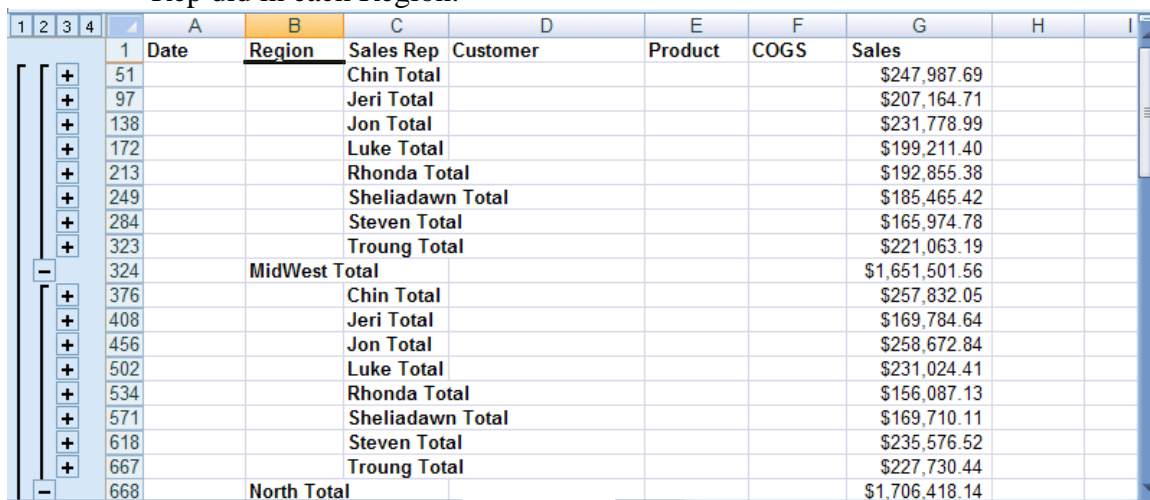
11. As seen in Figure 347, a fourth Outline Level has been added.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales		
2	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVQ Item	\$7,400.68	\$9,867.57		
3	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Google	DXU Item	\$3,445.13	\$9,311.16		
4	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	ExcelsVeryFun.com	MWN Item	\$6,305.00	\$9,272.06		
5	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	The Economist	PGQ Item	\$8,649.28	\$9,250.57		
6	3/10/2004	MidWest	Chin	Costco	OOD Item	\$6,587.55	\$8,783.40		
7	9/30/2004	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	KYB Item	\$3,236.73	\$8,747.93		
8	1/18/2006	MidWest	Chin	Nature Company	JQL Item	\$3,651.71	\$8,492.35		
9	12/18/2005	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	GCU Item	\$4,920.12	\$8,482.97		
10	9/7/2004	MidWest	Chin	Office Depot	CVM Item	\$7,884.27	\$8,432.37		
11	11/5/2005	MidWest	Chin	Google	FTH Item	\$7,261.47	\$8,251.67		
12	11/12/2004	MidWest	Chin	Solar and Wind Inc.	PET Item	\$3,504.65	\$8,150.36		

Figure 347

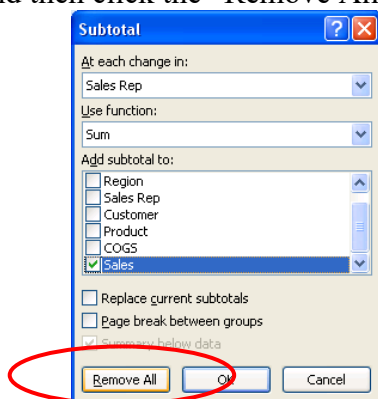
12. Click on the “3” Outline button. As seen in Figure 348, Subtotals have been added for both the Region and Sales Rep fields. With this Subtotal Data Analysis, we can easily pick how each Sales Rep did in each Region.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales		
51			Chin Total				\$247,987.69		
97			Jeri Total				\$207,164.71		
138			Jon Total				\$231,778.99		
172			Luke Total				\$199,211.40		
213			Rhonda Total				\$192,855.38		
249			Sheliadawn Total				\$185,465.42		
284			Steven Total				\$165,974.78		
323			Troung Total				\$221,063.19		
324		MidWest Total					\$1,651,501.56		
376			Chin Total				\$257,832.05		
408			Jeri Total				\$169,784.64		
456			Jon Total				\$258,672.84		
502			Luke Total				\$231,024.41		
534			Rhonda Total				\$156,087.13		
571			Sheliadawn Total				\$169,710.11		
618			Steven Total				\$235,576.52		
667			Troung Total				\$227,730.44		
668		North Total					\$1,706,418.14		

Figure 348

13. To get rid of the Subtotals, use the keyboard shortcut to open the Subtotals dialog box: Alt + A + B and then click the “Remove All” Button



14. In our next section we will talk about the most powerful tool in Excel, the PivotTable.

Rule #27: Before adding automatic Subtotals, sort your field. If you want to add a Subtotal to a Subtotal, Be sure to uncheck the “Replace current subtotals” check box.

Steps to create a basic PivotTable

1. What is a PivotTable? It is a quick way to analyze data such as summing up data in a rectangular table shape when you have more than one category to summarize upon. Figure 349 shows us an example of what would like to accomplish from our data. As you can see we have two categories (Sales Rep and Region) and we have a rectangular table shape. To create this without using the PivotTable feature, but instead to use functions, would be very time consuming.

	West	MidWest	North	NorthEast	SouthEast	Grand Total
Chin	161,464.09	247,987.69	257,832.05	486,840.62	255,416.43	1,409,540.88
Jeri	290,770.33	207,164.71	169,784.64	424,234.18	220,679.39	1,312,633.25
Jon	173,559.67	231,778.99	258,672.84	334,794.87	277,404.03	1,276,210.40
Luke	210,096.98	199,211.40	231,024.41	333,815.59	208,200.24	1,182,348.62
Rhonda	185,281.95	192,855.38	156,087.13	402,080.39	167,137.03	1,103,441.88
Sheliadawn	188,710.09	185,465.42	169,710.11	520,169.79	156,876.25	1,220,931.66
Steven	189,088.14	165,974.78	235,576.52	500,920.09	204,597.69	1,296,157.22
Troung	170,702.25	221,063.19	227,730.44	423,634.06	233,110.32	1,276,240.26
Grand Total	1,569,673.50	1,651,501.56	1,706,418.14	3,426,489.59	1,723,421.38	10,077,504.17

Figure 349

2. To create something similar to what we see in Figure 349, make sure you have one cell in your data table selected and that your data is in proper Excel List/Table format, then click on the PivotTable icon button in the Table group on the Insert Ribbon (Figure 350):

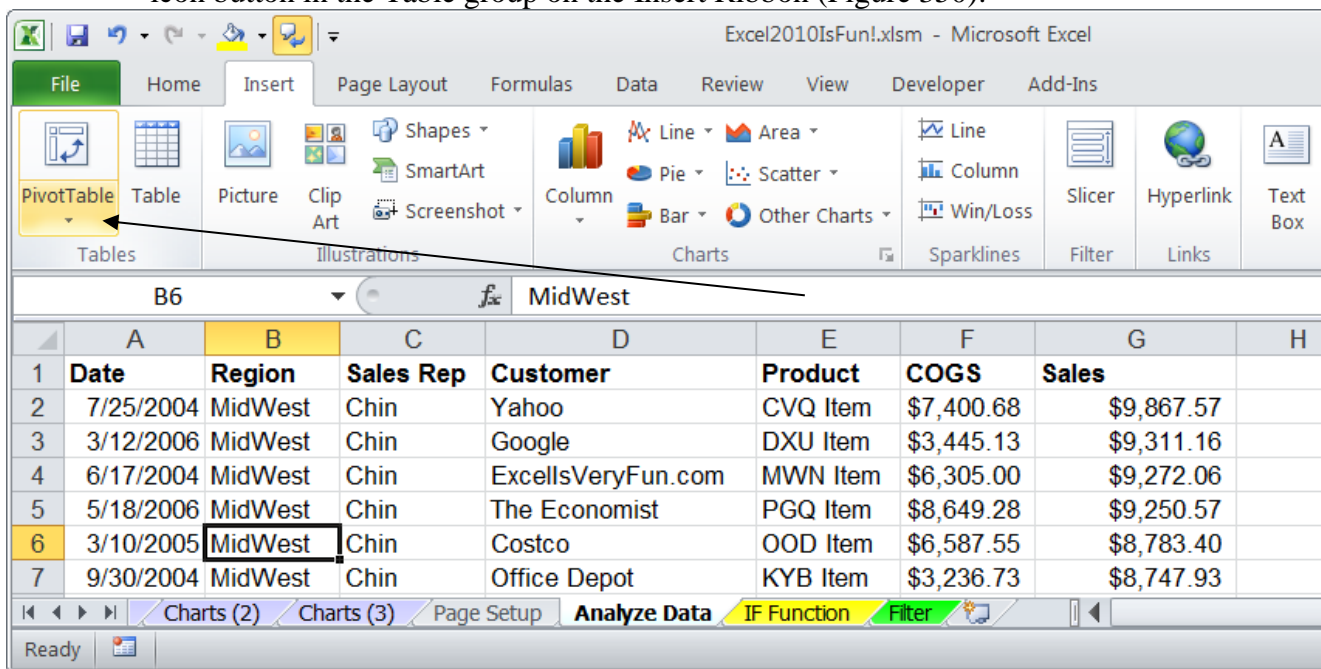


Figure 350

3. Notice that because we are using proper Excel List/Table format and we had selected one cell in the middle of our data, all the data was automatically selected. As we can see in Figure 351 Create PivotTable dialog box opens and we can see that the range A1:G2000 is selected. In addition, we want to create our PivotTable on a new sheet and so we will accept the defaults and then click the OK button.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Date	Region	Sales Rep	Customer	Product	COGS	Sales	
2	7/25/2004	MidWest	Chin	Yahoo	CVQ Item	\$7,400.68	\$9,867.57	
3	3/12/2006	MidWest	Chin	Goode	DXI Item	\$3,445.13	\$9,311.16	
4	6/17/2004	MidWest	C				272.06	
5	5/18/2006	MidWest	C				250.57	
6	3/10/2005	MidWest	C				783.40	
7	9/30/2004	MidWest	C				747.93	
8	1/18/2006	MidWest	C				492.35	
9	12/18/2005	MidWest	C				482.97	
10	9/7/2004	MidWest	C				432.37	
11	11/5/2005	MidWest	C				251.67	
12	11/12/2004	MidWest	C				150.36	
13	10/2/2005	MidWest	C				051.84	
14	9/25/2005	MidWest	C				709.09	
15	7/18/2005	MidWest	C				665.23	
16	3/1/2006	MidWest	C				493.55	
17	2/10/2006	MidWest	C				189.41	
18	2/18/2005	MidWest	C				800.55	

Figure 351

4. In Figure 352 we can see that the PivotTable Field List Task Pane pops up and a new sheet is added to the workbook. All we have to do in order to create a table with the two categories Sales Rep and Region is to click on the checkboxes for those two fields (after all this is just field list).

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel 2010 interface. The 'PivotTable Tools' ribbon is active, with the 'Field List' task pane open on the right. The task pane lists the following fields: Date, Region, Sales Rep, Customer, Product, COGS, and Sales. The 'Region' and 'Sales Rep' checkboxes are checked. A text box with an arrow points to the task pane, saying 'PivotTable Field List Task Pane'. The main worksheet area shows a new sheet named 'Analyze Data' with a PivotTable named 'PivotTable1'. The PivotTable is currently empty, and a message box says 'To build a report, choose fields from the PivotTable Field List'.

Figure 352

5. As seen in Figure 353, by checking the two fields, both were added as Row Labels.

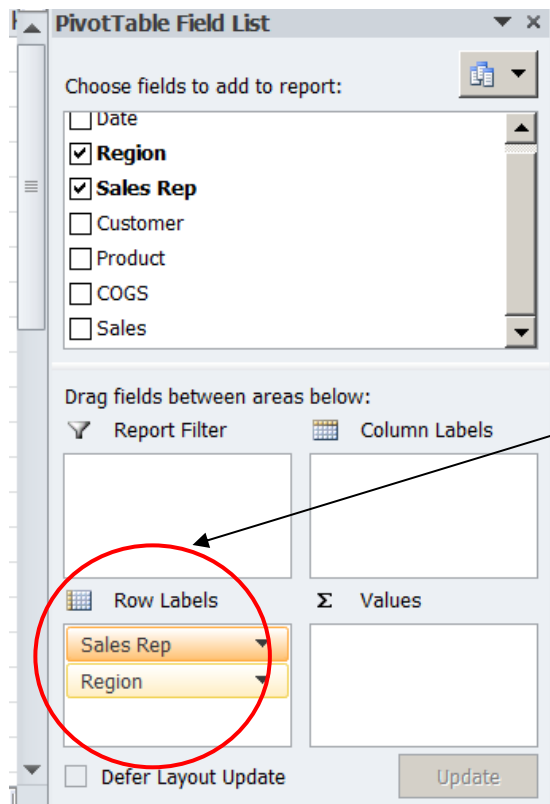


Figure 353

Click on the Region field and drag it to the Column Labels' area

6. As seen in Figure 353, because we want the Sales Rep field as a Row Label and our Region as a Column Label, we will click on the Region field in the Row Labels' area, hold the click, and drag it to the Column Labels' area

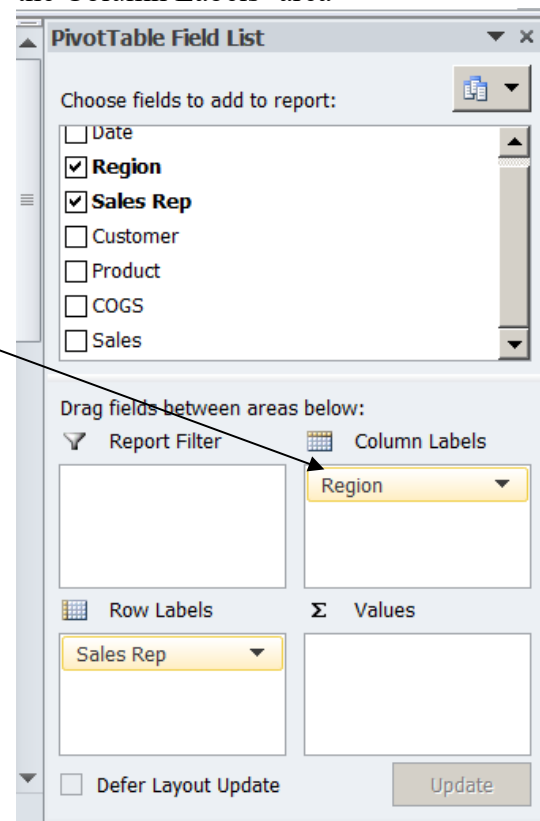


Figure 354

7. As seen in Figure 354, we have our two category labels

8. As seen in Figure 355, we can see our PivotTable taking shape. We can see that the Sales Rep labels and the Region labels in our worksheet. We can see that two context-sensitive Ribbons for the PivotTable have appeared (PivotTable Tools Options and Design Ribbons).

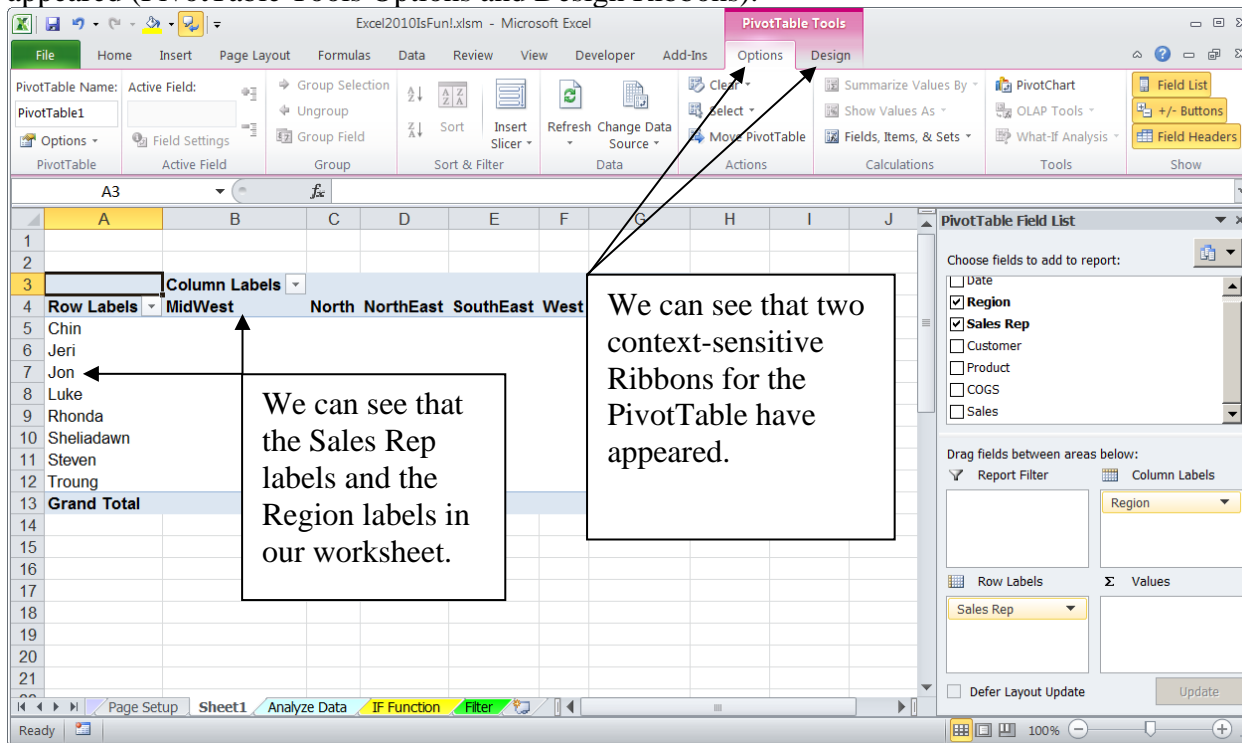


Figure 355

9. Next, as seen in Figure 358, click on the Sales field in the PivotTable Field List Task Pane – this adds the Sales field to the Values area. PivotTables use the Sum Function by default, which is what we wanted in our case. To see how to change the function and to format the Sales numbers, click the close “x” button in the top right corner of the PivotTable Field List Task Pane and then click in cell A3.

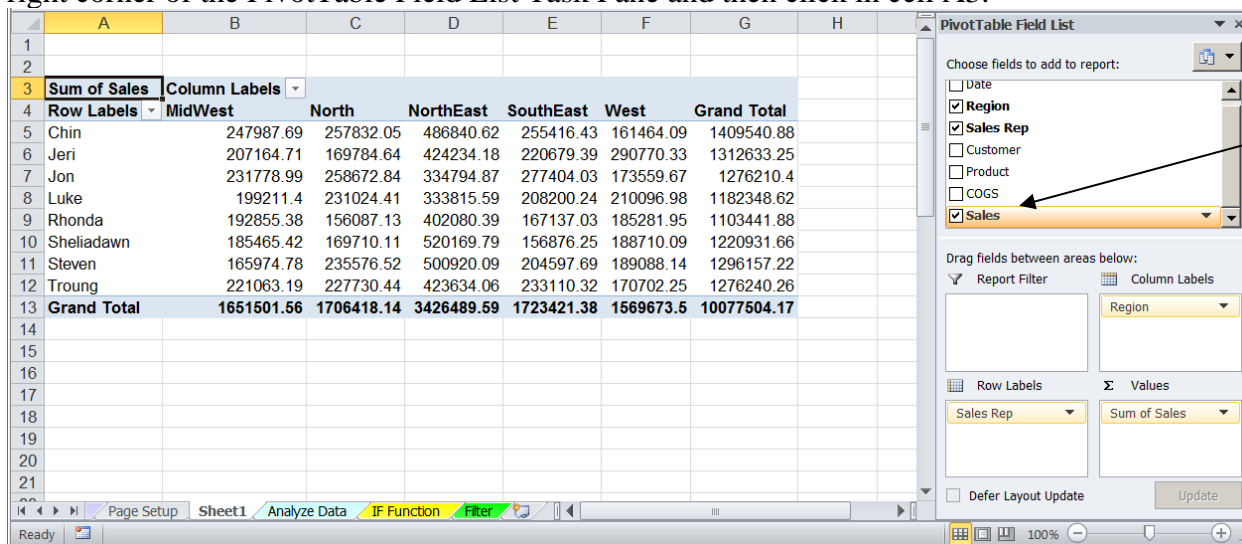


Figure 358

10. With your cursor in cell A3, right-click and point to “Value Field Settings” (Figure 359):

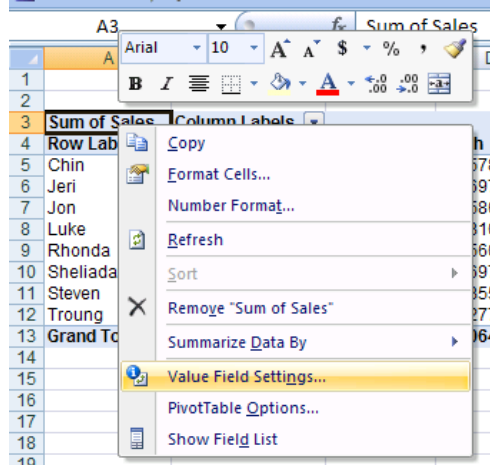
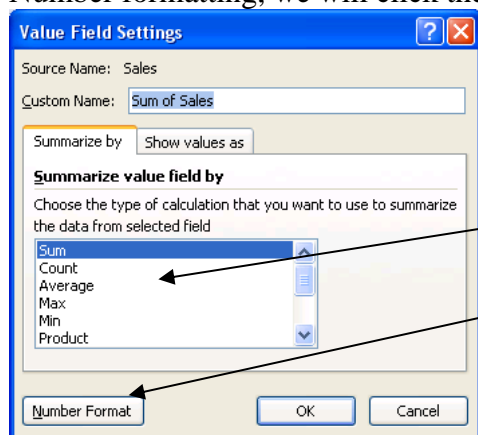


Figure 359

11. As seen in Figure 360, the Value Field Settings dialog box should appear: If you were to change the function, you could do so in the “Summarize value field by” function list. Because we want to change the Number formatting, we will click the Number Format button.



If you were to change the function, you could do so in the “Summarize value field by” function list.

Number Formatting

Figure 360

12. This is another one of those situations when two dialog boxes are opened. When the Format Cells dialog box appears, select the Currency Number format. Then click the OK button on the Format Cells dialog box. Then click the OK button on the Value Field Settings dialog box. (Figure 361):

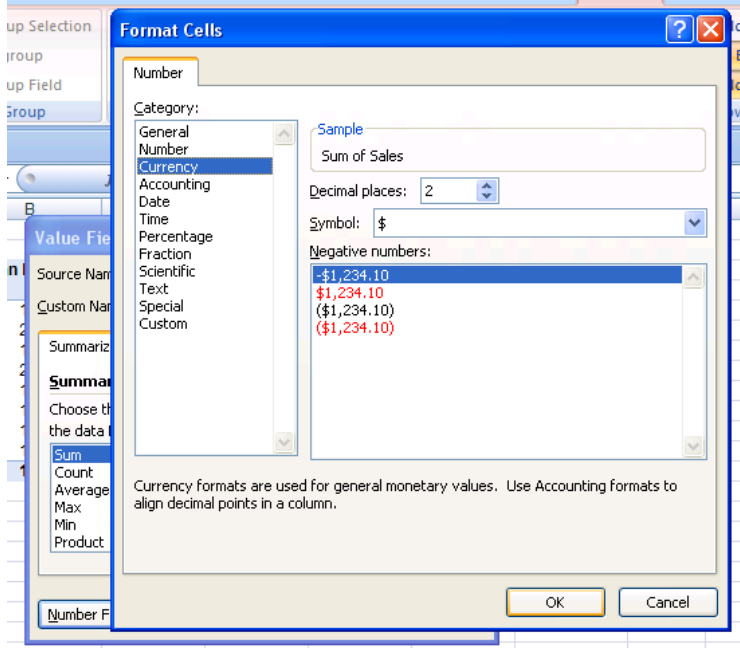


Figure 361

13. With only a few clicks, the PivotTable is done. Even better than with Subtotals, we can easily see how each Sales Rep did in each Region (Figure 362):

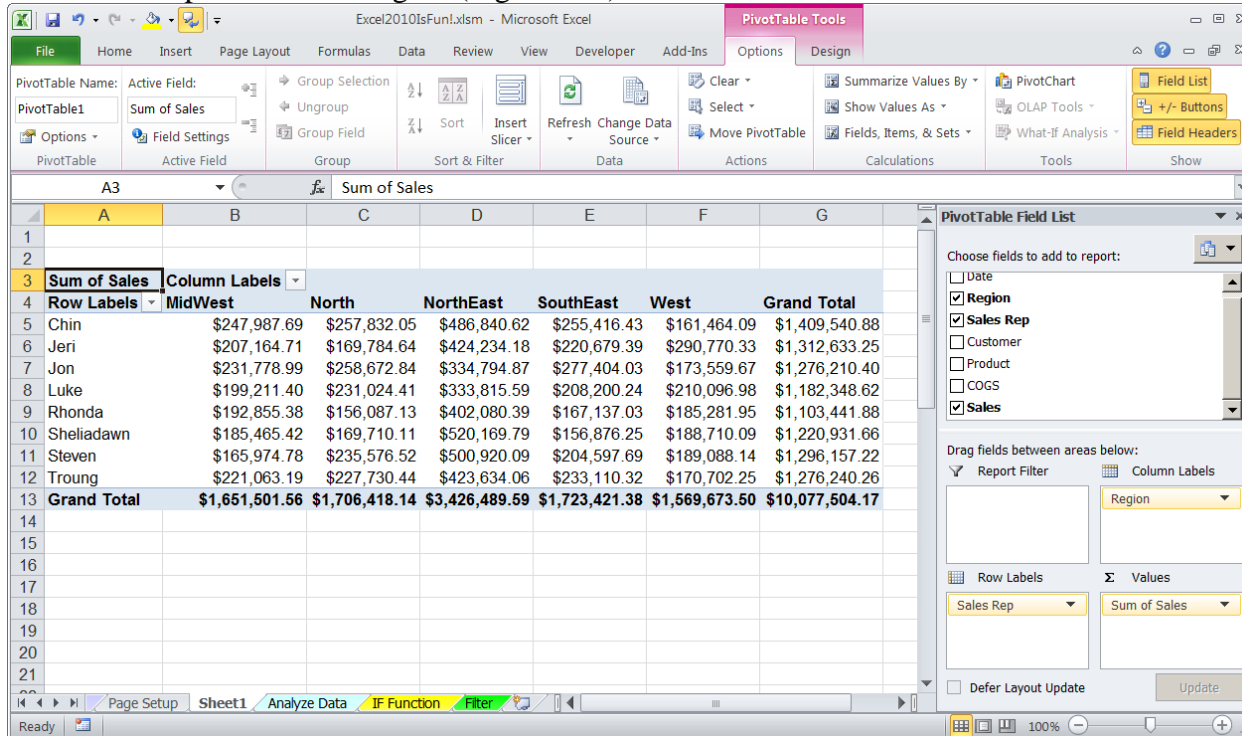


Figure 362

Rule #28: When your data is in Proper Excel List Format, PivotTables are the most powerful tool in Excel. Don't be afraid of them, there are just tables with variables on the left (Row) and top (Column) side and an intersecting calculation in the middle (such as summing)!

IF function

In this next section we will talk about a built-in Excel function called the IF function. The IF function is great for when you need to put one of two things into a cell. For example, when you are calculating whether or not you get a bonus at work, you would say something like, “**If I make sales over or equal to \$5,000, I get a \$100 bonus, otherwise I get no bonus.**” Notice that the words that we use to describe whether or not we get a bonus start with the word “If”! This is why Excel named the function “IF”.

In our case the logical test would be: “**Sales >=\$5,000**” (in words: “If I make sales over or equal to \$5,000”). This logical test will either be TRUE or FALSE. If the logical test is **TRUE**, then we get our bonus of **\$100**. If the logical test is **FALSE**, then we get a bonus of **\$0** (we did not exceed or equal the sales hurdle of \$5,000).

The built-in Excel IF function will automatically tell you whether or not you earned a bonus! All you have to do is tell the IF function **three things**:

1. What the logical test is
2. What the bonus amount is (Value to put in the cell if the logical test turns out to be TRUE)
3. What the amount is if we don’t make the sales hurdle. (Value to put in the cell if the logical test turns out to be FALSE)

In Excel language (and math language) the **three things** are called “arguments”. So our three arguments for the IF function will be:

- 1) Logical test
- 2) Value if TRUE
- 3) Value if FALSE

The function will look like this:

=IF(logical_test,[value_if_true],[value_if_false])

The great thing about the IF function is that whenever you have one of two things to put in a cell that depend on a logical test that comes out to be TRUE or FALSE, you can use the IF function. In addition, the two things that you want to put in a cell that depend on a logical test can be numbers, text, cell references, or other formulas.

Steps to see four examples of the IF function:

1. Navigate to the sheet named "IF function". As seen in Figure 363, there are four screen tips that I have added to show you the formulas that will help you see the different ways the IF function can be used. We will go step by step through the first one and then you can try the remaining ones on your own (there are even two more very complicated IF examples if you scroll down further in the sheet).

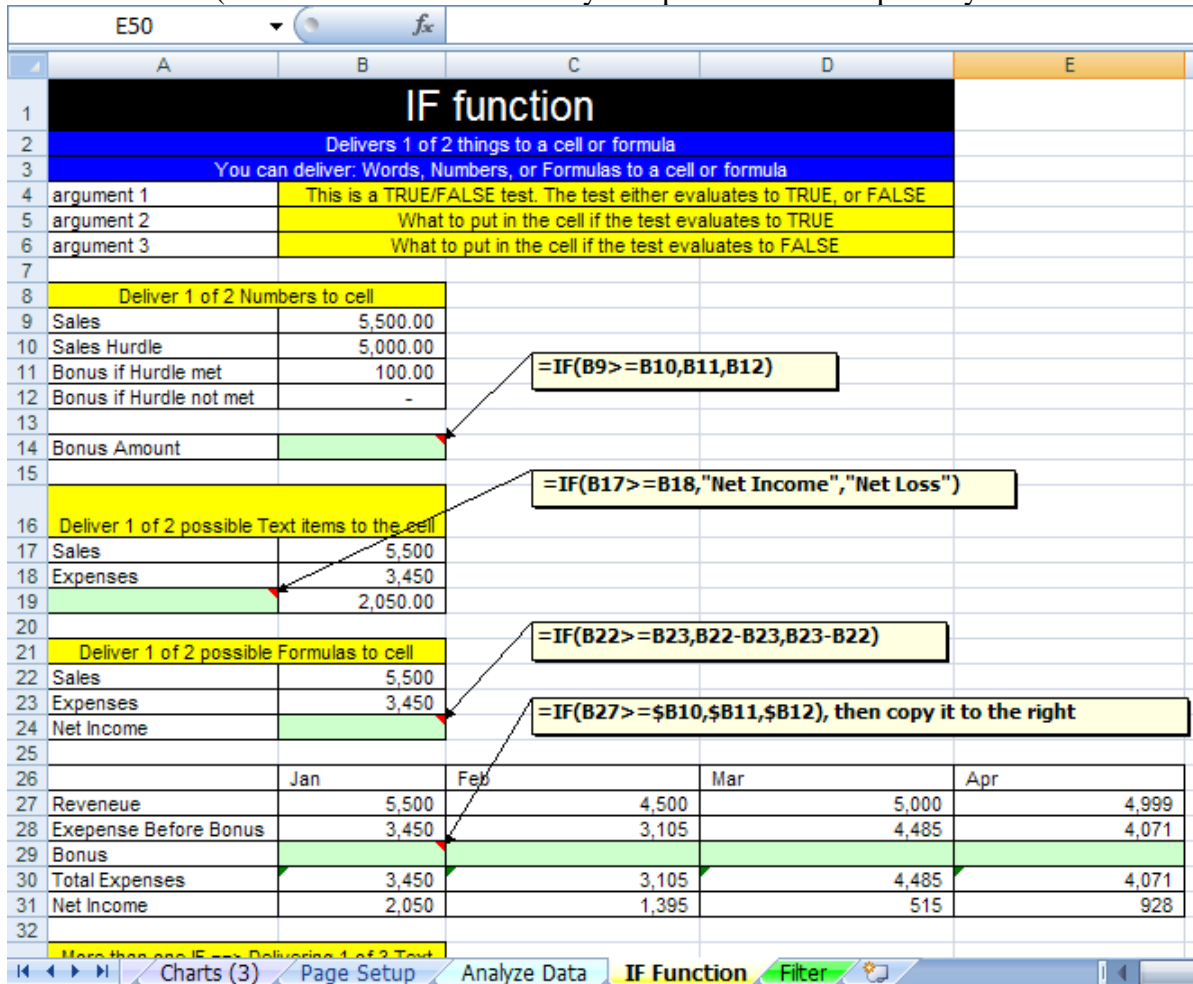


Figure 363

2. Click in cell B14 and type the beginning few characters of our formula: "=IF(". In Figure 364 you can see the beginning characters of our formula in the cell B14 and in the formula bar. You can also see a function screen tip that gives you a hint of what arguments are required.

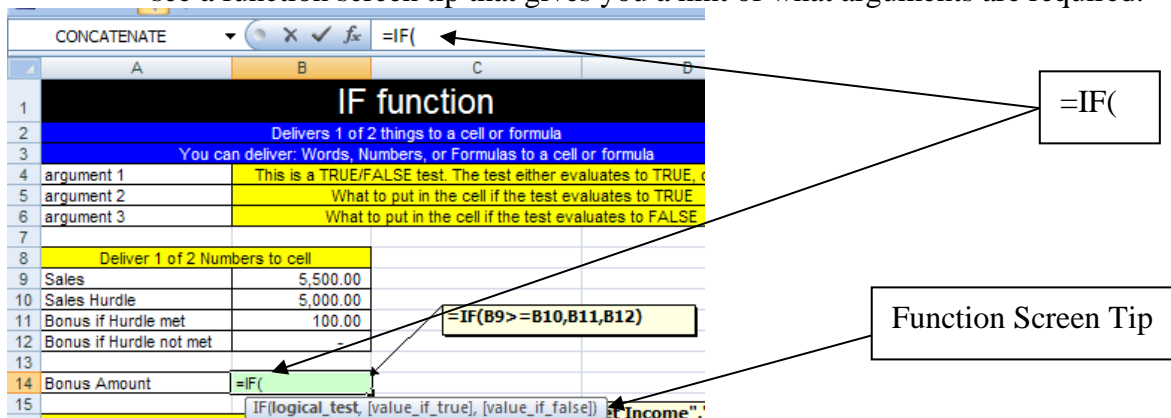


Figure 364

3. Type the logical test (Figure 365). This logical test says “If Sales are greater than or equal to the Sales Hurdle”. This logical test will come out to be TRUE or FALSE.

9	Sales	5,500.00
10	Sales Hurdle	5,000.00
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-
13		
14	Bonus Amount	=IF(B9>=B10
15		IF(logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])

Figure 365

4. Next, we type a comma. As seen in Figure 366, the screen tip highlights with bold the next argument that is needed. We can see that we must tell the IF function what to put in the cell if the logical test comes out to be TRUE.

9	Sales	5,500.00
10	Sales Hurdle	5,000.00
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-
13		
14	Bonus Amount	=IF(B9>=B10,
15		IF(logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])

Figure 366

5. As seen in Figure 367, in order to tell the function what value goes into the cell if the logical test is TRUE, we click on the cell with the \$100 bonus, cell B11.

8		
9	Sales	5,500.00
10	Sales Hurdle	5,000.00
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-
13		
14	Bonus Amount	=IF(B9>=B10,B11
15		IF(logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])

Figure 367

6. As seen in Figure 368, we complete the formula by adding the last argument and ending parenthesis to our IF function. This last argument tells the IF function what to put in the cell if the logical test is FALSE.

9	Sales	5,500.00
10	Sales Hurdle	5,000.00
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-
13		
14	Bonus Amount	=IF(B9>=B10,B11,B12)
15		

Figure 368

7. Hit control + Enter to enter our formula into the cell. As seen in Figure 369, the IF function delivers the \$100 bonus to the cell because our Sales number, \$5,500, is above the Sales Hurdle number, \$5,000. But what if our mean boss changed the Sales Hurdle number to \$6,000? What would happen to our \$100 Bonus?

B14		Σ	fx	=IF(B9>=B10,B11,B12)
	A	B	C	
1	IF function			
2	Delivers 1 of 2 things to a cell or formula			
3	You can deliver: Words, Numbers, or Formulas to a cell or			
4	argument 1	This is a TRUE/FALSE test. The test either evaluates		
5	argument 2	What to put in the cell if the test evaluates TRUE		
6	argument 3	What to put in the cell if the test evaluates FALSE		
7				
8				
9	Sales	5,500.00		
10	Sales Hurdle	5,000.00		
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00		
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-		
13				
14	Bonus Amount	100		

Figure 369

8. To see the IF function in action, pretend you are the mean boss and change the Sales Hurdle value in cell B10 to the value \$6,000 (which is above your Sales number). As seen in Figure 370, the IF function looked at the logical test Sales>=\$6,000 (\$5,500>=\$6,000), came to a FALSE conclusion, and then put the \$0 amount in cell B14.

9	Sales	5,500.00		
10	Sales Hurdle	6,000.00		
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00		
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-		
13				
14	Bonus Amount	0		

Figure 370

9. Now change your Sales number to \$6,000. As seen in Figure 371, because the logical test Sales>=\$6,000 (\$6,000>=\$6,000) was TRUE, the TRUE amount of \$100 was put into cell B14.

9	Sales	6,000.00		
10	Sales Hurdle	6,000.00		
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00		
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-		
13				
14	Bonus Amount	100		
15				

Figure 371

10. Before you try the remaining IF functions on your own, let's look at the completed IF function formula in cell A19 in our formula bar in Figure 372. Here we can see that the logical test is whether or not Sales are greater than Expenses (Sales>=Expenses), if this is TRUE, we want our label to read "Net Income", otherwise if it is FALSE, we want our label to read "Net Loss".

A19 fx =IF(B17>=B18,"Net Income","Net Loss")			
A	B	C	D
1	IF function		
2	Delivers 1 of 2 things to a cell or formula		
3	You can deliver: Words, Numbers, or Formulas to a cell or formula		
4	argument 1	This is a TRUE/FALSE test. The test either evaluates to TRUE, or FALSE	
5	argument 2	What to put in the cell if the test evaluates to TRUE	
6	argument 3	What to put in the cell if the test evaluates to FALSE	
7			
8			
9	Sales	6,000.00	
10	Sales Hurdle	6,000.00	
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00	
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-	
13			
14	Bonus Amount	100	
15			
16	Deliver 1 of 2 possible Text items to the cell		
17	Sales	6,000	
18	Expenses	3,450	
19	Net Income	2,550.00	

Figure 372

11. In Figure 373 , we can see that if we were to change our Expenses to be \$7,000, the labels updates because the IF function formula puts the words "Net Loss" in the cell because the logical test evaluates to FALSE.

A19 fx =IF(B17>=B18,"Net Income","Net Loss")			
A	B	C	D
1	IF function		
2	Delivers 1 of 2 things to a cell or formula		
3	You can deliver: Words, Numbers, or Formulas to a cell or formula		
4	argument 1	This is a TRUE/FALSE test. The test either evaluates to TRUE, or FALSE	
5	argument 2	What to put in the cell if the test evaluates to TRUE	
6	argument 3	What to put in the cell if the test evaluates to FALSE	
7			
8			
9	Sales	6,000.00	
10	Sales Hurdle	6,000.00	
11	Bonus if Hurdle met	100.00	
12	Bonus if Hurdle not met	-	
13			
14	Bonus Amount	100	
15			
16	Deliver 1 of 2 possible Text items to the cell		
17	Sales	6,000	
18	Expenses	7,000	
19	Net Loss	(1,000.00)	

Figure 373

Conclusion:

This is just the beginning of what Excel can do for you. We have looked at the following topics:

1. What Is Excel?
2. Rows, Columns, Cells, Range Of Cells
3. Worksheet, Sheet Tab, Workbook
4. Save As is different than Save
5. Ribbons
6. Quick Access Toolbar (QAT)
7. Scroll Bars and Selecting Cells
8. Keyboard Shortcuts and the Alt Key
9. Two Magic Characters In Excel
10. Math
11. Formulas
12. Functions
13. Cell References
14. Assumption Tables/Sheets
15. Cell Formatting
16. Charts
17. Page Setup
18. Analyze Data: Sort, Filter, Subtotals, PivotTables
19. IF function

The key to learning Excel is to learn the theory of how to create Excel spreadsheets so that you can accomplish your tasks quickly and so that everything is updateable later. Inevitably, when we create a spreadsheet, later when we use the spreadsheet again, we need to change it to accommodate some new parameter that we had not initially considered. If you follow theses **Efficient Spreadsheet Construction Guidelines**, your setup, usage and edit time can be reduced significantly. In addition, you will have more fun with your job. Still further, you will become the Excel-master at your job and others will look to you for guidance! This is great because in this world of “Excel-Is-The-Default-Program-That-Everyone-Uses-Every-Day”, you will get promoted more quickly and have more time for vacations! Plus, this Excel stuff is just plain FUN!!

Efficient Spreadsheet Construction Guidelines:

Rule # 1: Learn Excel well so you can have fun working efficiently, gain promotions quickly, and have more vacation time	4
Rule # 2 = Always name your worksheets so that you can identify amongst the various worksheets	8
Rule # 3 = Always name your workbook and save it to a location that you will be able to find later	9
Rule # 4 = Learn keyboard shortcuts in order to save time	30
Rule # 5 = When the equal sign is placed as the first character in a cell that has not been pre-formatted as Text, it tells Excel to create a formula.	32
Rule # 6 = Do not type data that can vary into a formula. Instead place the data in a cell and refer to it using a cell reference. (A tax rate is a good example of a number that can vary; 12 months in a year is an example of data that will not change).	33
Rule #7 = Use “Enter”, “Ctrl + Enter”, “Shift + Enter”, or “Tab” to enter a formula into a cell.	36
Rule #8 = We must learn the symbols that Excel uses for math and we must know the order of operations.	37
Rule #9 = By typing the numbers that can vary into cells and referring to them in our formulas using cell references, we gain the ability to edit formulas easily and check different scenarios without much effort.	44
Rule #10 = Using Excel’s built in Functions can simplify and shorten formula creation.	50
Rule #11 = Finding functions in Excel can be accomplished by reading the descriptions, searching for a common sense name in the list of functions, or by using the “Search” feature in the Insert Functions dialog box. (You can search Google or the mrexcel.com site also.)	50
Rule #12 = Figuring out what arguments to use for a given function can be accomplished by reading the descriptions, or by clicking the help button in the Argument dialog box.	50
Rule #13 = Using functions with ranges instead of a collection of individual cells allows structural updating to spreadsheets more easily	53
Example of Rule #13: Use “=SUM(A13:A17)” instead of “= A13+A14+A15+A16+A17”	53
Rule # 14 = Use of relative, absolute and mixed cell references reduces spreadsheet setup time, allows quick updating to setup structure, and will allow us to use many of Excel’s advanced features and tricks	66
Rule # 15 = When you use the fill handle to copy a formula across the rows and then across the columns, it is a two-step process. First copy it down, then let go of mouse, then copy it over (or visa-versa).....	66
Rule # 16 When you copy a formula that has a relative cell reference component, the relative cell reference changes relatively. When you cut a formula with relative cell references component, the relative cell reference does not change.	68
Rule #17: All data that can vary goes into a properly orientated assumption table that is at least one blank row/column away from the main table (it can also be placed on an entirely separate sheet). An example of data that can vary is a tax rate. An example of that data that will not vary is 12 months in a year. Although a properly orientated assumption table is not always possible, the idea is to have the labels in the table orientated (horizontally or vertically) in the same way as the assumption table If we do this, editing formulas, what-if analysis and formula creation is dramatically more efficient than if we do not utilize assumption tables.	79
Rule #18: Properly orientated assumption tables allow for mixed cell use and results in reduced time creating formulas	79
Rule #19: Cell Formatting is the façade that sits on top of data and formulas. What you see is not always what sits in the cell.	88
Rule #20: Because formatting (such as currency) is like a façade that sits on top of the number, when you have a formula that has the potential to yield more decimal places than the format displays, use the ROUND function.	96
Rule #21: With Date number format, Excel sees the number of days since.....	99
Rule #22: With Time number format, Excel sees the proportion of one 24 hour day. This allows us to make time math calculations.	103
Rule #24: Before you use Excel’s Data Analysis Tools: the data must be in proper Excel “List” or “Table” Format. This format is as follows: 1) First row has field names with formatting that is different from the rest of	

the data; 2) No blank field names; 3) Columns are called Fields; 4) Rows are called records; 5) No blank columns (fields); 6) No blank rows (records); 7) Blank rows and columns and/or Excel's column headers (A, B...) and/or row headers (1, 2...) must separate the Excel List from other data	121
Rule #25: Before click the "A ➔ Z" icon button in the Sort & Filter Group on the Data Ribbon, make sure your block of data is in the Proper Excel List/Table Format and highlight only one cell in the field you want to sort.	124
Rule #26: Using the Sorting or Filtering features in Excel can save a tremendous amount of time as compared to accomplishing the same sorting or filtering tasks manually.	126
Rule #27: Before adding automatic Subtotals, sort your field. If you want to add a Subtotal to a Subtotal, Be sure to uncheck the.....	129
Rule #28: When your data is in Proper Excel List Format, PivotTables are the most powerful tool in Excel. Don't be afraid of them, there are just tables with variables on the left (Row) and top (Column) side and an intersecting calculation in the middle (such as summing)!.....	135

Keyboard shortcuts

Excel Options Area (Keyboard Shortcut Alt F + I)

Ctrl + F1 (This is a toggle that will hide and unhide the Ribbons)

Save As (Keyboard Shortcut = F12)

Save = Ctrl + S

Spelling = F7

Undo = Ctrl + Z

Copy = Ctrl + C

Cut = Ctrl + X

Paste = Ctrl + V

Go to cell A1 = Ctrl + Home

Select two cells and everything in-between = Click on first cell, hold Shift, Click on last cell

Select cell ranges that are not next to each other = click on cell or range of cells, Hold Ctrl, click on any number of other cells or range of cells

Ctrl + arrow key = move to end of range of data, or to beginning of next range of data

Method of placing cell references in formula after you have placed an equal sign as the first character in the cell: 1) use mouse to click on cell, 2) use arrow keys to move to cell reference location

Keyboard shortcut: Shift + F3 = open Insert Function dialog box

Cancel the formula in the middle of creating it (Shortcut key = Esc)

Formula is entered in the cell and the cell is selected (Shortcut key = hold Ctrl then tap Enter)

Ctrl + Page Up → moves you up through the sheets

Ctrl + Page Down moves you down through the sheets

Keyboard shortcut for the SUM function is Alt + “=”

Keyboard shortcut for Range Finder = F2

Keyboard shortcut F4 key: Toggles between the four types of cell references

Keyboard shortcut Insert Row = Alt + I + R

Delete key = delete cell content but not format

If you have a range highlighted and you place a formula into the white cell, when you hold Ctrl and tap Enter, the formula is placed into all the cells that are highlighted

Tap Alt, then tap I and then tap C (Alt + I + C is the keyboard shortcut for Insert Column)

Hold Ctrl, then tap the “*” key on the number pad (this selects the table)

Ctrl + 1 opens the Format Cells dialog box

Hold Ctrl and tap ; (semi colon) to put Today’s date in the cell

To bring the format back to the “General format, Hold Ctrl and Shift and tap ~

Hold Ctrl and Shift and tap the \$ key (this is the keyboard shortcut for the Currency format)

Hold Ctrl and tap the “A” key (keyboard shortcut for Select All)

Hold Ctrl and Click on the Chart (This selects the chart so that you can move it).

Keyboard shortcut for the Formatting Chart Element dialog box =: Ctrl + 1

Keyboard shortcut for Page Setup: Alt + P + S + P (Tap each key in succession)

(Keyboard shortcut for Headers and Footers is Alt + N + H (this puts you into Page Layout View with the Headers enacted), and the keyboard shortcut to get out of Page Layout View is Alt W + L (this puts you back in Normal View)

Keyboard shortcut for Filter: hold Ctrl and Shift, then tap the “L” key

Open the Subtotals dialog box with the keyboard shortcut: Alt + A + B