



Excel Module 1 / 2

Formatting Text and Data

Simple Calculations

Microsoft Office 2016
Introductory

The ribbon is organized into tabs. Each tab has commands related to particular activities or tasks.

The ribbon contains buttons that you click to execute commands to work with Excel.

The Name box displays the cell reference of the active cell. In this case, the active cell is cell H12.

The row headings are numbers along the left side of the workbook window that identify the different rows of the worksheet.

The status bar provides information about the workbook.

Buttons for related commands are organized on a tab in groups.

Excel stores spreadsheets in files called workbooks. The name of the current workbook appears in the title bar.

The formula bar displays the value or formula entered into the active cell.

A group of cells in a rectangular block is called a cell range (or range). If the blocks are not connected, as shown here, it is a nonadjacent range.

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The sheet currently displayed in the workbook window is the active sheet.

Inactive sheets are not visible in the workbook window; their sheet tabs are not displayed.

The Tell me what you want to do box provides quick access to commands and online help.

The Ribbon Display Options button is used to display all, part, or none of the ribbon.

The Minimize button hides a window so that only its program button is visible on the taskbar.

The Restore Down button returns a window to its previous size. If the Maximize button appears, it expands the window to fill the screen.

The column headings are letters along the top of the workbook window that identify the different columns of the worksheet.

Each intersection of a row and column is a cell. Each cell contains a separate value. The currently selected cell is the active cell.

The contents of a worksheet are laid out in a grid of rows and columns in the workbook window.

A workbook is a collection of one or more worksheets. Each worksheet is identified by a sheet name, which appears in a sheet tab.

The Zoom controls increase or decrease the magnification of the worksheet content.

Student Learning Outcomes

- Rename, inserting and move worksheets
- Cell Data
 - Text, Numbers (numbers as text, different date formats)
 - Formulas and Functions
- Editing Cell Data
 - Formula Bar, in the cell, Edit Mode (F2)

Student Learning Outcomes

EXAMPLE: EXCEL2 folder > Module subfolder
> Morning.xlsx

- Using FORMULAS and FUNCTIONS to Calculate Sales Data
- Components of a FORMULA
- ORDER OF OPERATIONS
- Components of a FUNCTION
- Viewing Formulas and Functions

Student Learning Outcomes

EXAMPLE: EXCEL2 folder > Module subfolder
> Morning.xlsx

- Moving and Copying
- Viewing Formulas and Functions
- Printing Options

Components of a FORMULA

1. Always starts with a =
2. OPERANDS (Cells, Numbers, "Text")
3. OPERATORS (^ * / + -)

EXAMPLES:

=C6 / C23

=B12

= C6 – (C7 + C8)

**= C9 + C12 + C17 +
C20 + C22**

= C6 – D6

ORDER OF OPERATIONS

P

E

M

D

A

S

Components of a FUNCTION

1. Always starts with a =
2. Function Name
3. Arguments (Cell, Range, Number, "Text")

EXAMPLE:

= SUM(C27:N46)

*If cells are adjacent, write the argument as a range.

= SUM(G9, G13, G18)

*If cells are not adjacent, separate them by commas.

= SUM(A9, B13:B18, G10)

*Arguments can contain cells, ranges, or numbers, separated by commas.

Do **NOT** Combine a Formula & Function

FORMULA	FUNCTION
= G9 + G13 + G18	= SUM(G9, G13, G18) *If cells are not adjacent, separate them by commas.
WRONG: = SUM(G9 + G13 + G18)	