Viva Technologies

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MS-EXCEL

Reference Guide

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FOREWORD

Microsoft Excel 2007 whose current name is Microsoft Office Excel 2007 is one of the applications of the office automation continuation Microsoft Office which was written and distributed by Microsoft editor; it is a spreadsheet-graphics package whose each sheet composes of 1.048.576 lines out of 16384 columns. Excel is one of the most popular applications of the microcomputers.

This guide follows a good teaching step; it will help you to quickly control the techniques which will help you to become autonomous. After each chapter, the practical exercises will allow putting pursuant to acquired knowledge.

Thus, you will be able to handle the cells and the worksheets, to seize and record data, to calculate using the formulas and functions, to apply a working appropriate to the data/tables, to create graphs, to exploit the databases, to apply the page layout and to print out.

Microsoft office Excel 2007 is a powerful toll you can use to create and format spreadsheets, and analyze and share information to make more informed decisions. With the new results-oriented interface, rich data visualization, and pivot table views, professional-looking charts are easier to create and use.

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UNIT 1: EXPLORING EXCEL 2007

Objectives

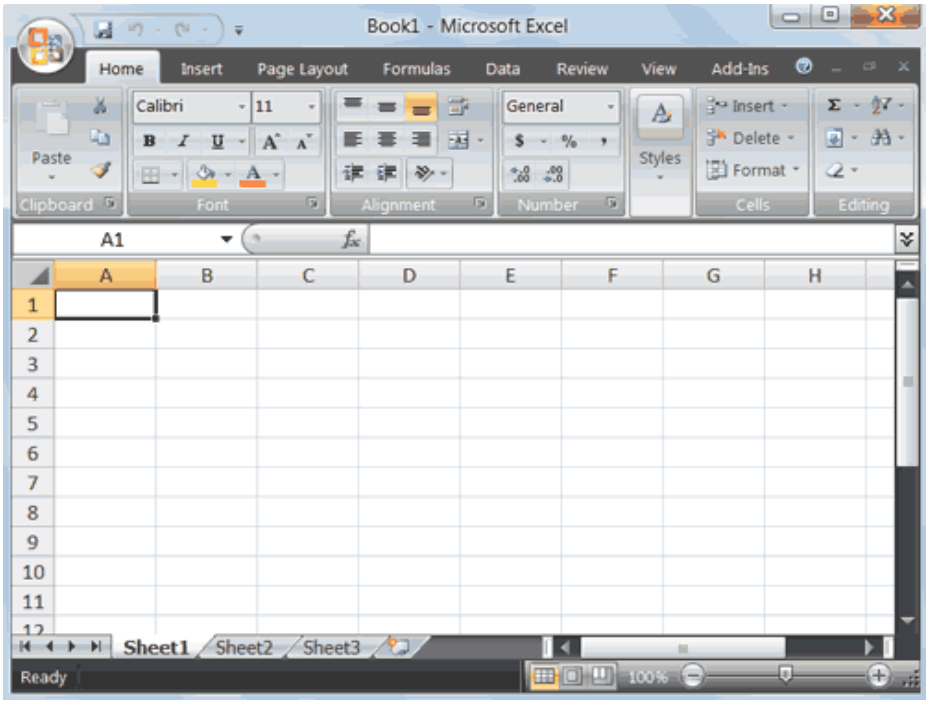
After completing this lesson, you'll be able to do the following tasks:

- ✓ Discover MS Excel
- ✓ Start MS Excel
- ✓ Explore the Excel screen.

Activities

Execute the following tasks:

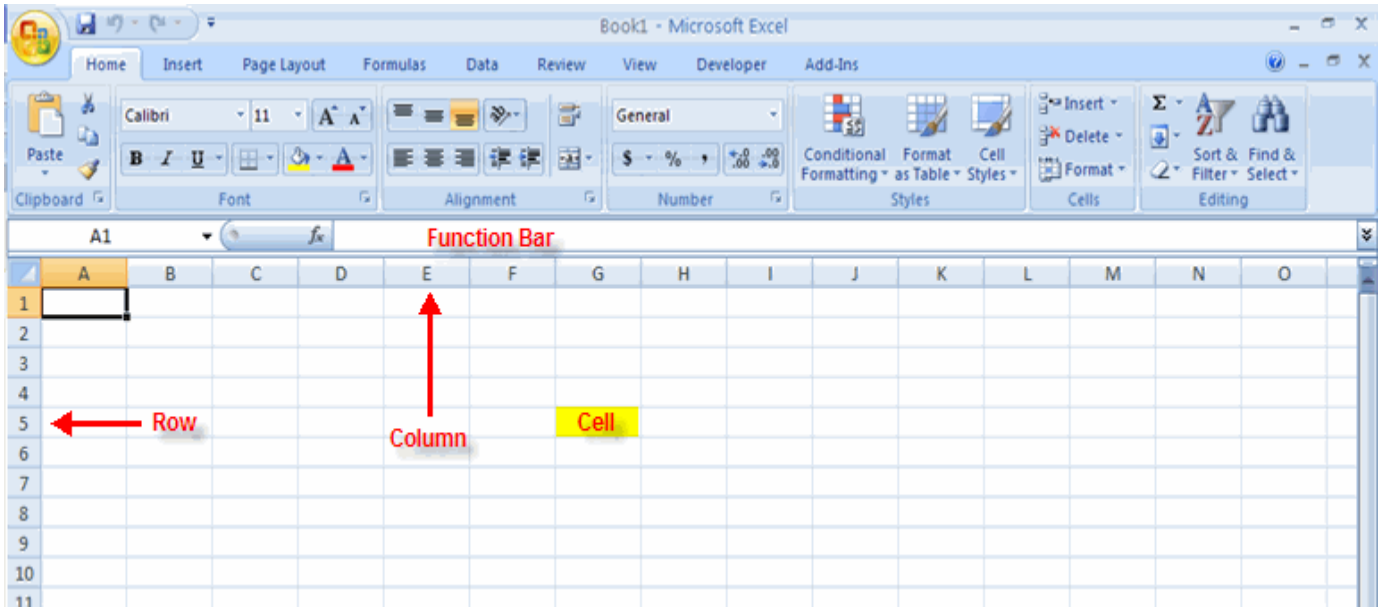
1. Turn on your Computer.
2. Find MS Excel program.
3. Start MS Excel.
4. Observe the different elements of the Excel screen
5. Describe what you see.
6. Compare the window of MS Excel with the MS Word window.



Content

I. Getting Started

Getting started with Excel 2007 you will notice that there are many similar features to previous versions. You will also notice that there are many new features that you'll be able to utilize. There are three features that are fixed in Office 2007: the Microsoft Office Button, the Quick Access Toolbar, and the Ribbon. The function of these features will be more fully explored below.



I.1 Spreadsheets

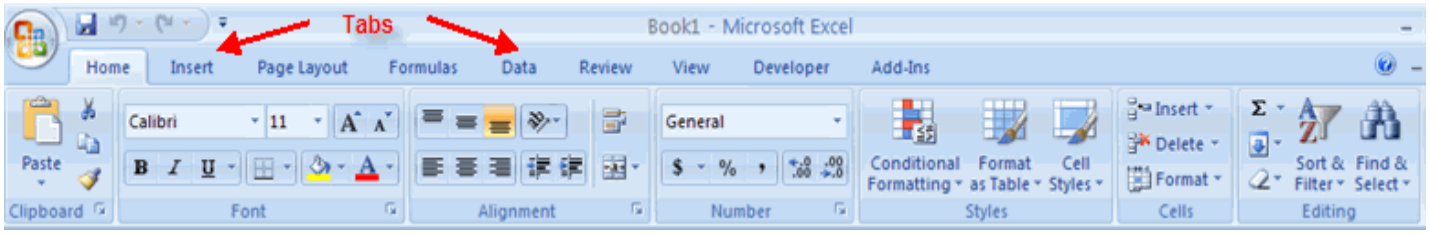
A spreadsheet is an electronic document that stores various types of data. There are vertical columns and horizontal rows. A cell is where the column and row intersect. A cell can contain data and can be used in calculations of data within the spreadsheet. An Excel spreadsheet can contain workbooks and worksheets. The workbook is the holder for related worksheets.

a) Microsoft Office Button

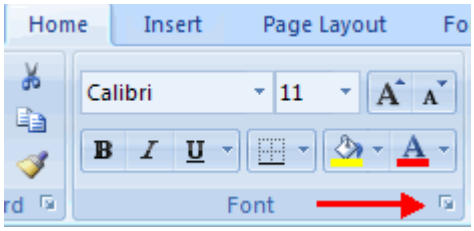
The Microsoft Office Button performs many of the functions that were located in the File menu of older versions of Excel. This button allows you to create a new workbook, Open an existing workbook, save and save as, print, send, or close.

b) Ribbon

The ribbon is the panel at the top portion of the document It has seven tabs: Home, Insert, Page Layouts, Formulas, Data, Review, and View. Each tab is divided into groups. The groups are logical collections of features designed to perform function that you will utilize in developing or editing your Excel spreadsheets.



Commonly utilized features are displayed on the Ribbon. To view additional features within each group, click the arrow at the bottom right corner of each group.

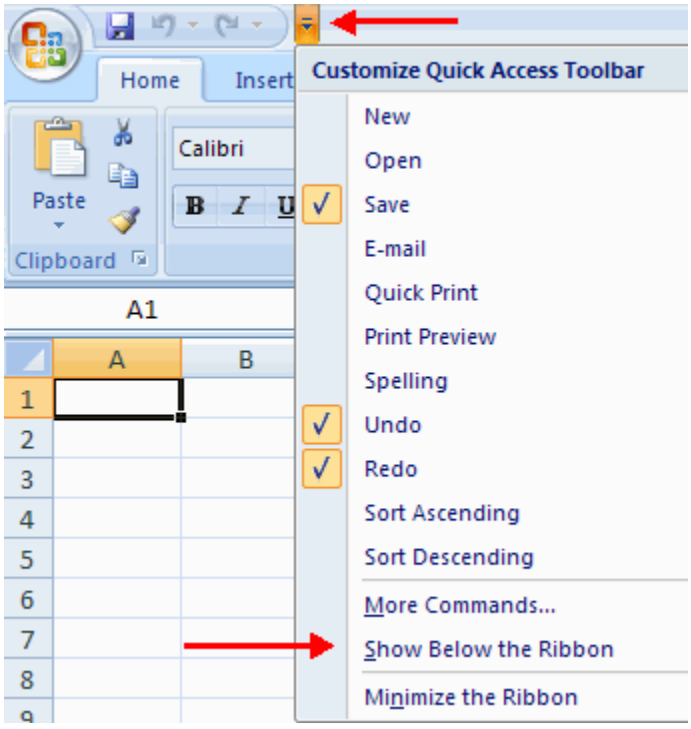


c) Tabs

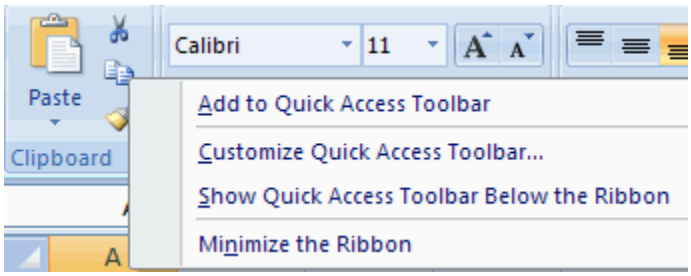
Home: Clipboard, Fonts, Alignment, Number, Styles, Cells, Editing
Insert: Tables, Illustrations, Charts, Links, Text
Page Layouts: Themes, Page Setup, Scale to Fit, Sheet Options, Arrange
Formulas: Function Library, Defined Names, Formula Auditing, Calculation
Data: Get External Data, Connections, Sort & Filter, Data Tools, Outline
Review: Proofing, Comments, Changes
View: Workbook Views, Show/Hide, Zoom, Window, Macros

d) Quick Access Toolbar

The **quick access toolbar** is a customizable toolbar that contains commands that you may want to use. You can place the quick access toolbar above or below the ribbon. To change the location of the quick access toolbar, click on the arrow at the end of the toolbar and click **Show Below the Ribbon**.

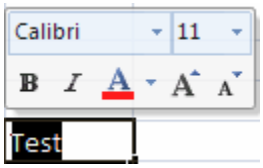


You can also add items to the quick access toolbar. Right click on any item in the Office Button or the Ribbon and click Add to Quick Access Toolbar and a shortcut will be added.



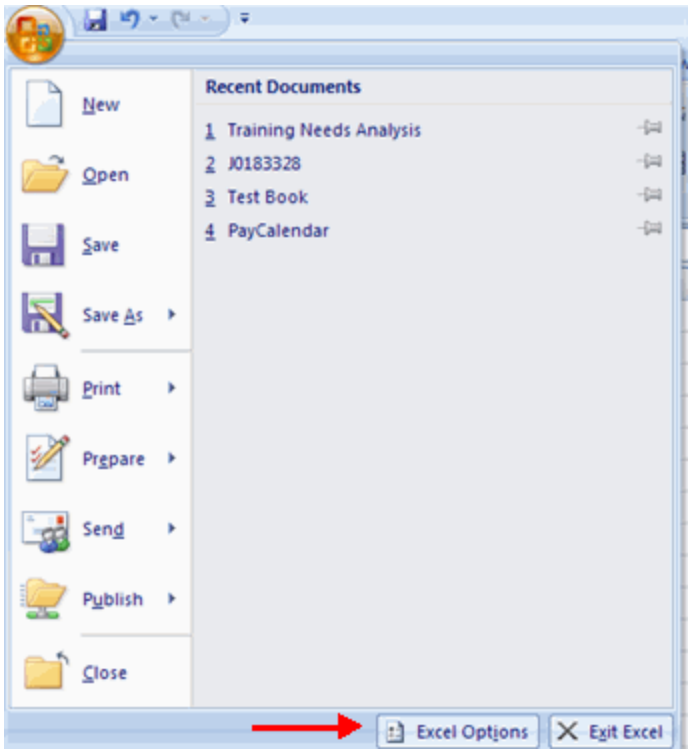
e) Mini Toolbar

A new feature in Office 2007 is the Mini Toolbar. This is a floating toolbar that is displayed when you select text or right-click text. It displays common formatting tools, such as Bold, Italics, Fonts, Font Size and Font Color.



Excel 2007 offers a wide range of customizable options that allow you to make Excel work the best for you. To access these customizable options:

- Click the **Office Button**
- Click **Excel Options**



II. Data manipulation

a) Select Data

To select a cell or data to be copied or cut:

- Click the **cell**

	A	B	C
1			
2	2-Jun		
3	4-Jun		
4	6-Jun		
5			
6			
7			

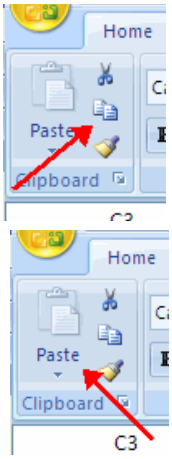
- Click and drag the cursor to select many cells in a range

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Widgets	Customers	Sales	Price	
2	2-Jun					
3	4-Jun	2	4	2	5	
4	6-Jun					
5						
6						
7						

Select a Row or Column; To select a row or column click on the **row** or **column header**.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		Widgets	Customers	Sales	Price	
2	2-Jun					
3	4-Jun	2	4	2	5	
4	6-Jun					
5						

b) Copy and Paste

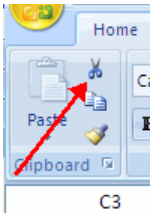


To copy and paste data:

- Select the cell(s) that you wish to copy
- On the **Clipboard** group of the **Home** tab, click **Copy**

- Select the cell(s) where you would like to copy the data
- On the **Clipboard** group of the **Home** tab, click **Paste**

c) Cut and Paste



To cut and paste data:

- Select the cell(s) that you wish to copy
- On the **Clipboard** group of the **Home** tab, click **Cut**

- Select the cell(s) where you would like to copy the data
- On the **Clipboard** group of the **Home** tab, click **Paste**

d) Undo and Redo

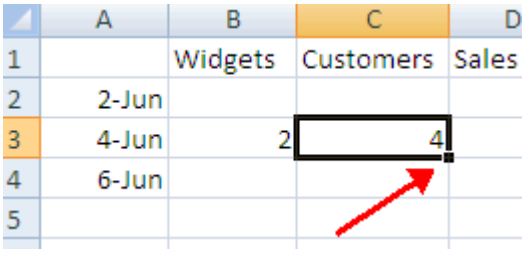
To undo or redo your most recent actions:

- On the **Quick Access Toolbar**
- Click **Undo** or **Redo**

e) Auto Fill

The Auto Fill feature fills cell data or series of data in a worksheet into a selected range of cells. If you want the same data copied into the other cells, you only need to complete one cell. If you want to have a series of data (for example, days of the week) fill in the first two cells in the series and then use the auto fill feature. To use the Auto Fill feature:

- **Click** the **Fill Handle**
- **Drag** the **Fill Handle** to complete the cells



Exercises

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1. Type the following data and save the workbook as «school cashier ».

Date	N° item	Item description	input	output	sold
1/1/2008		report			18745
5/6/2008	10	mineral	10000		28745
8/7/2008	11	Provision		15000	13745

2. Add more rows to put data for the third semester.
3. Save the modifications.
4. Copy and paste the table on the other worksheet of the same Book

UNIT 2: MANAGING WORKSHEETS AND WORKBOOK

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you'll be able to do the following tasks:

- ✓ Enter data
- ✓ Highlight a cell, a row, a column, and a worksheet,
- ✓ Insert and delete rows and columns
- ✓ Adjust the width of a column and the height of a row
- ✓ Move, cut, copy and paste data
- ✓ Save Data

Activities

1. Start MS Excel and create the table below.

2. Save your work as "Table of students by level and by District".

District	Nursery		Primary		Secondary		Partial Total		General Total	Percentage	
	G	F	G	F	G	F	G	F		G	F
Nyarugenge	246	293	3078	3024	185	159					
Kicukiro	628	621	4898	4946	1087	1554					
Gasabo	517	514	4995	5026	33	766					
Muhanga	1283	1175	8054	8045	198	1547					
Nyanza	370	312	4568	4597	1407	1632					
Musanze	711	659	5136	5740	1905	2198					
Ngoma	550	499	72	7356	2254	2187					
Karongi	1136	1189	7247	7358	2485	2541					
Total											
Max											
Average											

3. Put all titles of columns in bold and yellow background.

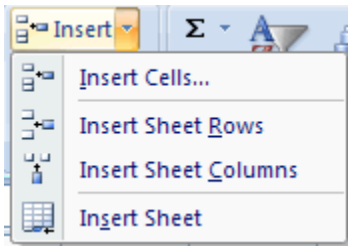
Content

II. Manipulating worksheets

a) Insert Cells, Rows, and Columns

To insert cells, rows, and columns in Excel:

- Place the cursor in the row below where you want the new row, or in the column to the left of where you want the new column
- Click the **Insert** button on the **Cells** group of the **Home** tab
- Click the appropriate choice: **Cell, Row, or Column**

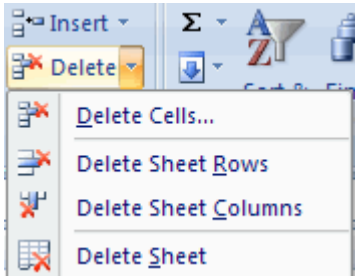


b) Delete Cells, Rows and Columns

To delete cells, rows, and columns:

Place the cursor in the cell, row, or column that you want to delete

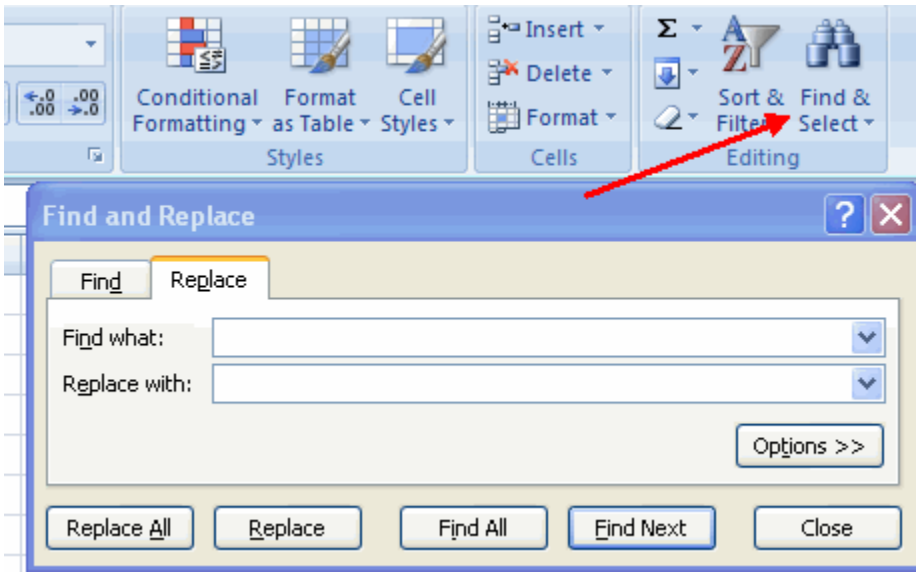
- Click the **Delete** button on the **Cells** group of the **Home** tab
- Click the appropriate choice: **Cell, Row, or Column**



c) Find and Replace

To find data or find and replace data:

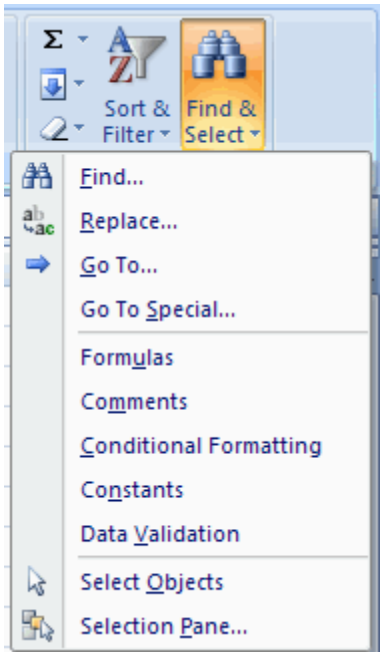
- Click the **Find & Select** button on the **Editing** group of the **Home** tab
- Choose **Find** or **Replace**
- Complete the **Find What** text box
- Click on **Options** for more search options



d) Go To Command

The Go to command takes you to a specific cell either by cell reference (the Column Letter and the Row Number) or cell name.

- Click the **Find & Select** button on the **Editing** group of the **Home** tab
- Click **Go To**



e) Spell Check

To check the spelling:

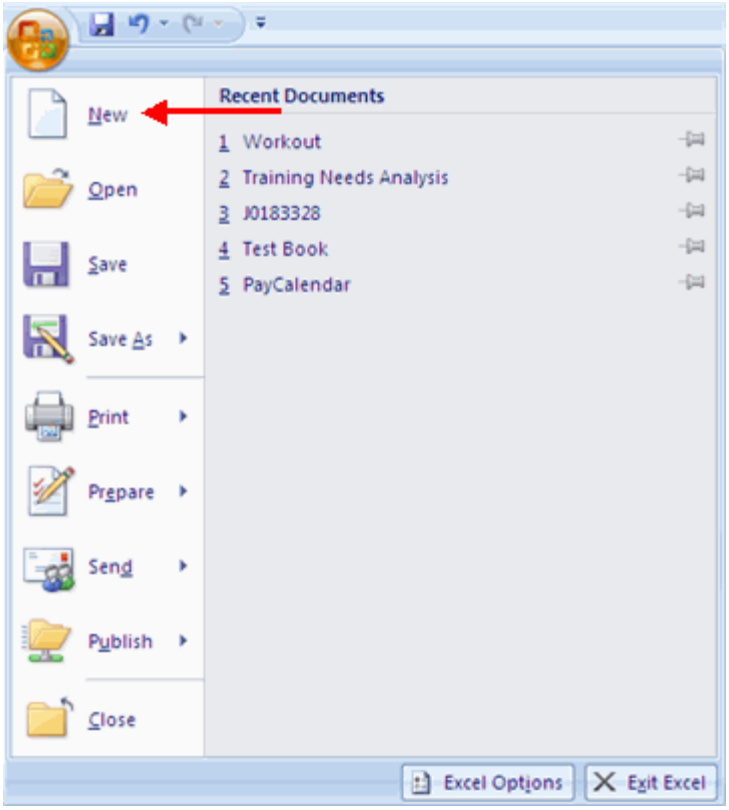
- On the **Review** tab click the **Spelling** button

III. Working with a Workbook

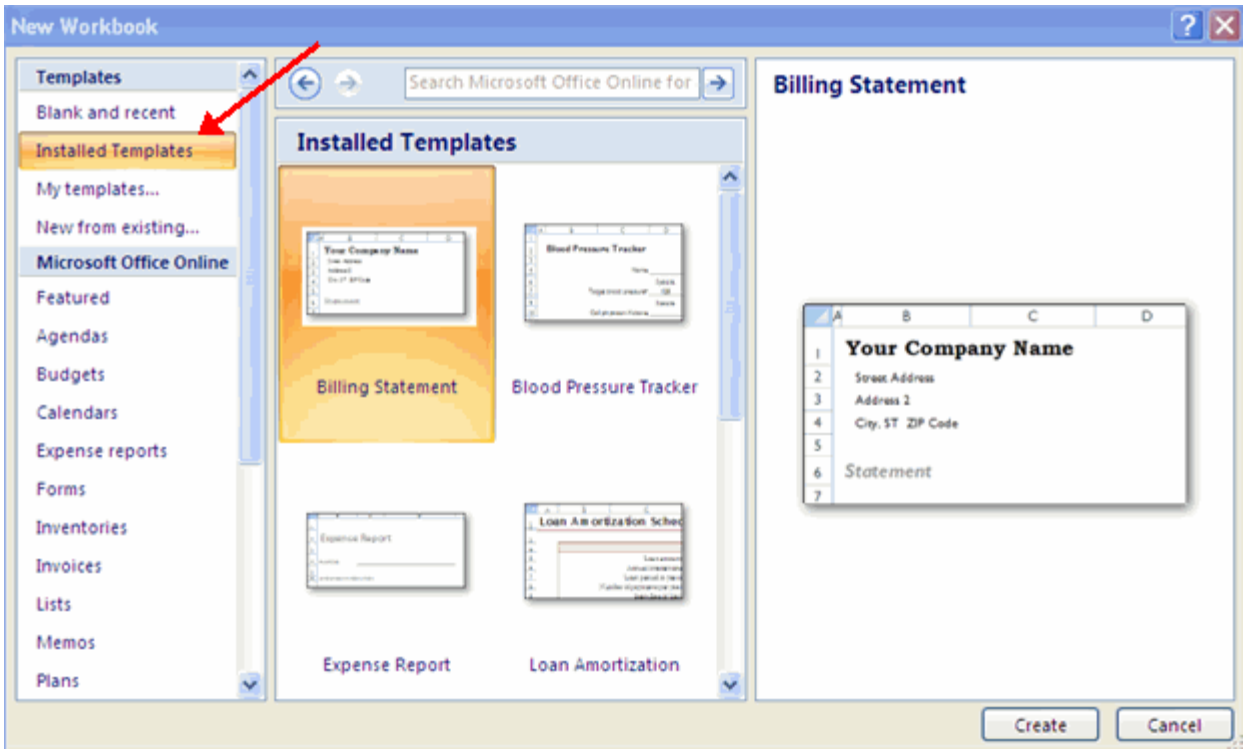
a) Create a Workbook

To create a new Workbook:

- Click the **Microsoft Office button**
- Click **New**
- Choose **Blank Document**



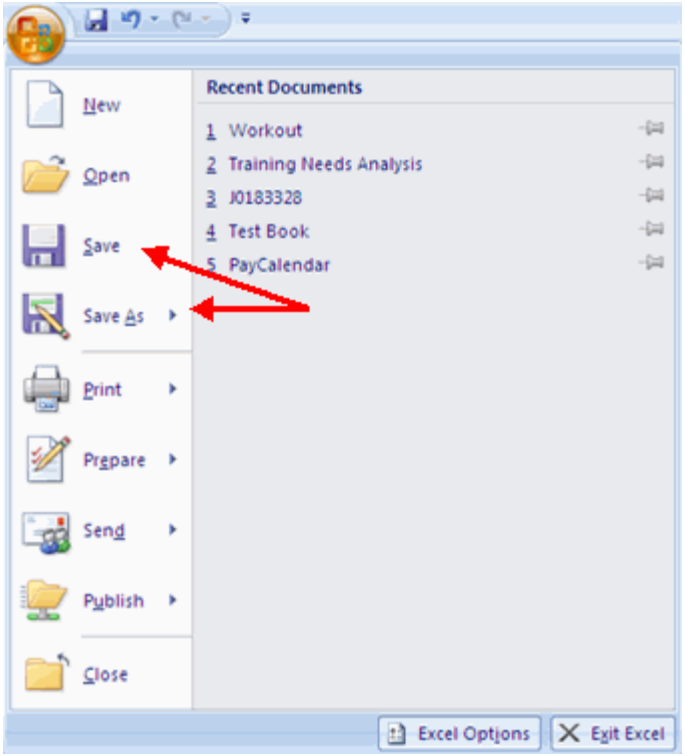
If you want to create a new document from a template, explore the templates and choose one that fits your needs.



b) Save a Workbook

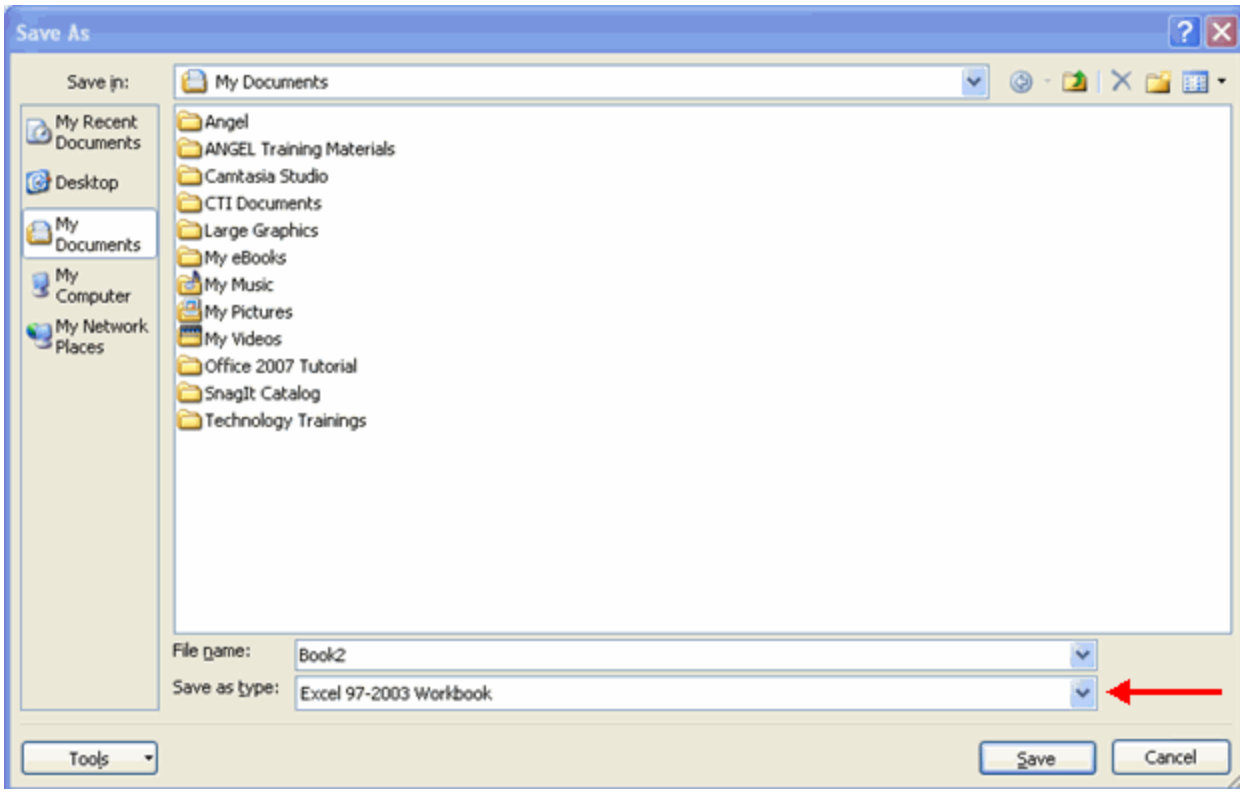
When you save a workbook, you have two choices: **Save** or **Save As**.
To save a document:

- Click the **Microsoft Office Button**
- Click **Save**



You may need to use the **Save As** feature when you need to save a workbook under a different name or to save it for earlier versions of Excel. Remember that older versions of Excel will not be able to open an Excel 2007 worksheet unless you save it as an Excel 97-2003 Format. To use the **Save As** feature:

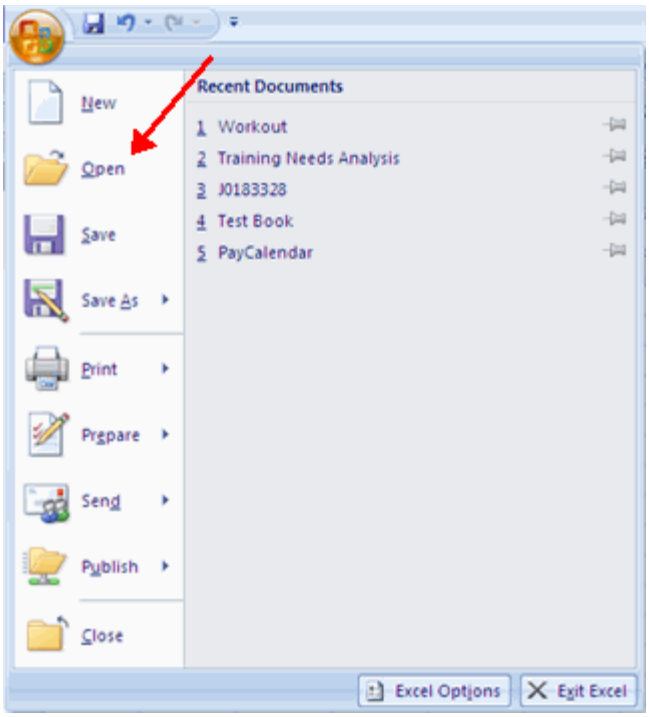
- Click the **Microsoft Office Button**
- Click **Save As**
- Type in the name for the Workbook
- In the **Save as Type** box, we advise you to choose **Excel 97-2003 Workbook,** for the following reason, not everyone upgrades to the newest version of Office. As a general rule, new software versions are **backward-compatible**, meaning that documents saved by an older version can be read by newer software. The reverse is not always true, so Office 2007 includes a feature called "***Compatibility Mode***". When you open a file created in an earlier version of Office, "***Compatibility* Mode**" appears in the title bar, letting you know the file was created in an earlier, but recognizable version of the program. If you are working with others who are not using the newest version of the software, you can avoid possible incompatibility problems by saving your file in an earlier format.



c) Open a Workbook

To open an existing workbook:

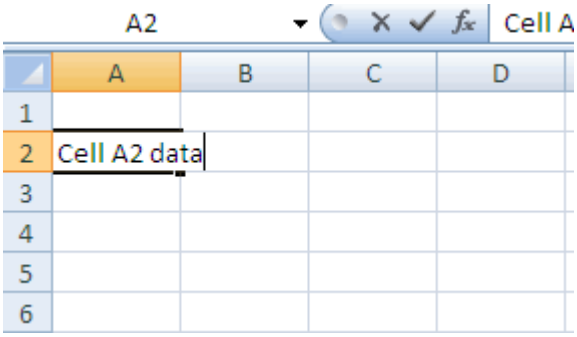
- Click the **Microsoft Office Button**
- Click **Open**
- Browse to the workbook
- Click the title of the workbook
- Click **Open**



d) Entering Data

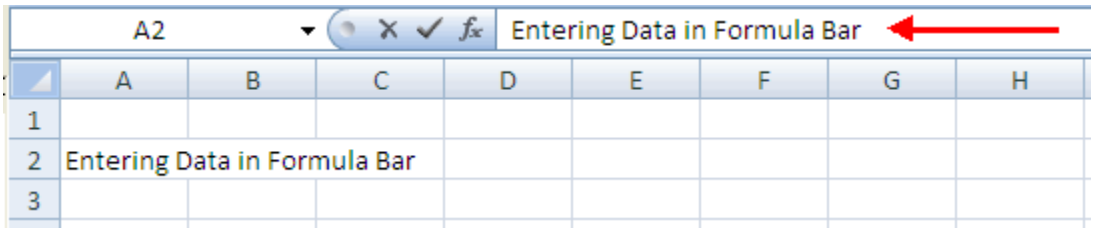
There are different ways to enter data in Excel: in an active cell or in the formula bar. To enter data in an active cell:

- Click in the **cell** where you want the data
- Begin typing



To enter data into the **formula bar**

- Click the cell where you would like the data
- Place the cursor in the **Formula Bar**
- Type in the data



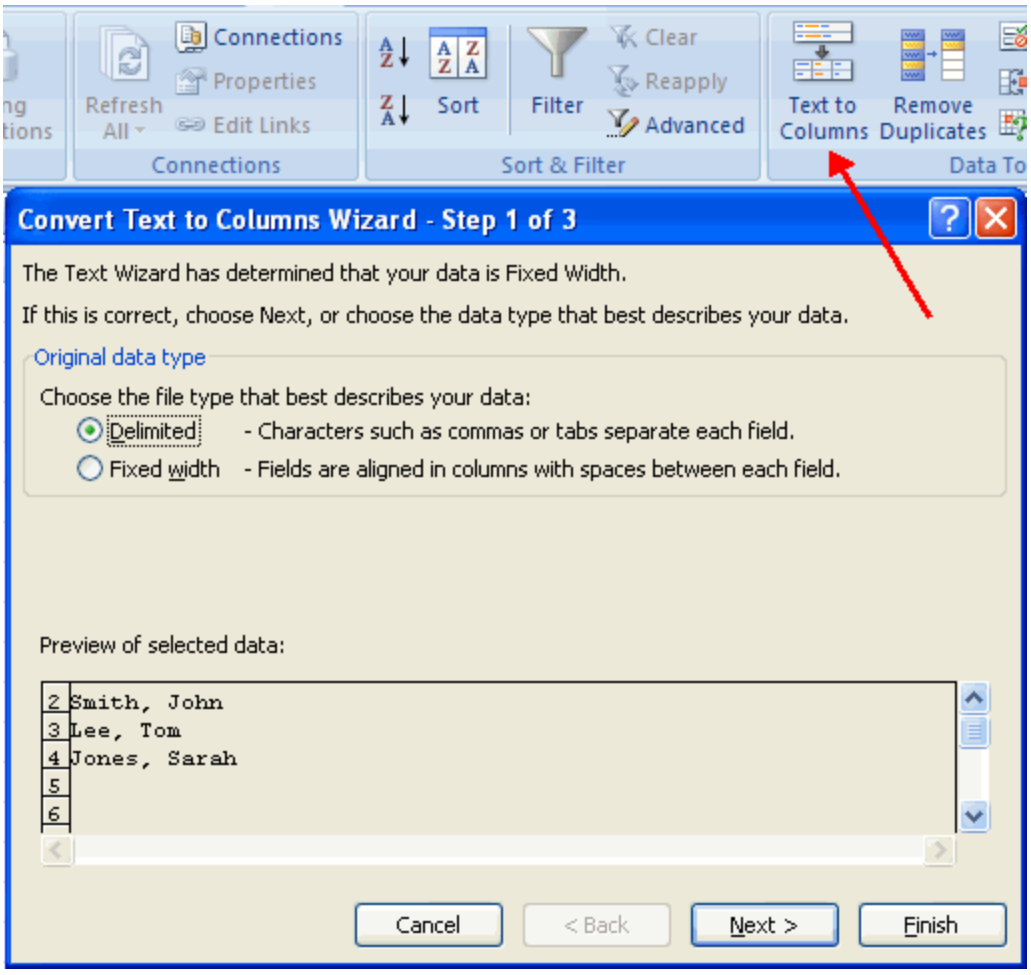
Excel allows you to move, copy, and paste cells and cell content through cutting and pasting or copying and pasting.

IV. Formatting a Worksheet

a) Convert Text to Columns

Sometimes you will want to split data in one cell into two or more cells. You can do this easily by utilizing the Convert Text to Columns Wizard.

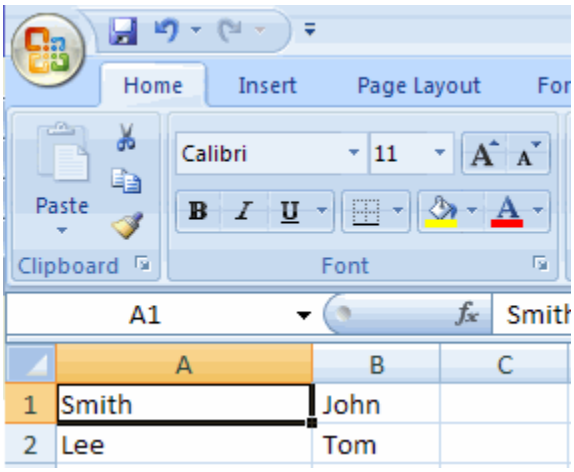
- Highlight the column in which you wish to split the data
- Click the **Text to Columns** button on the **Data** tab
- Click **Delimited** if you have a comma or tab separating the data, or click fixed widths to set the data separation at a specific size.



b) Modify Fonts

Modifying fonts in Excel will allow you to emphasize titles and headings. To modify a font:

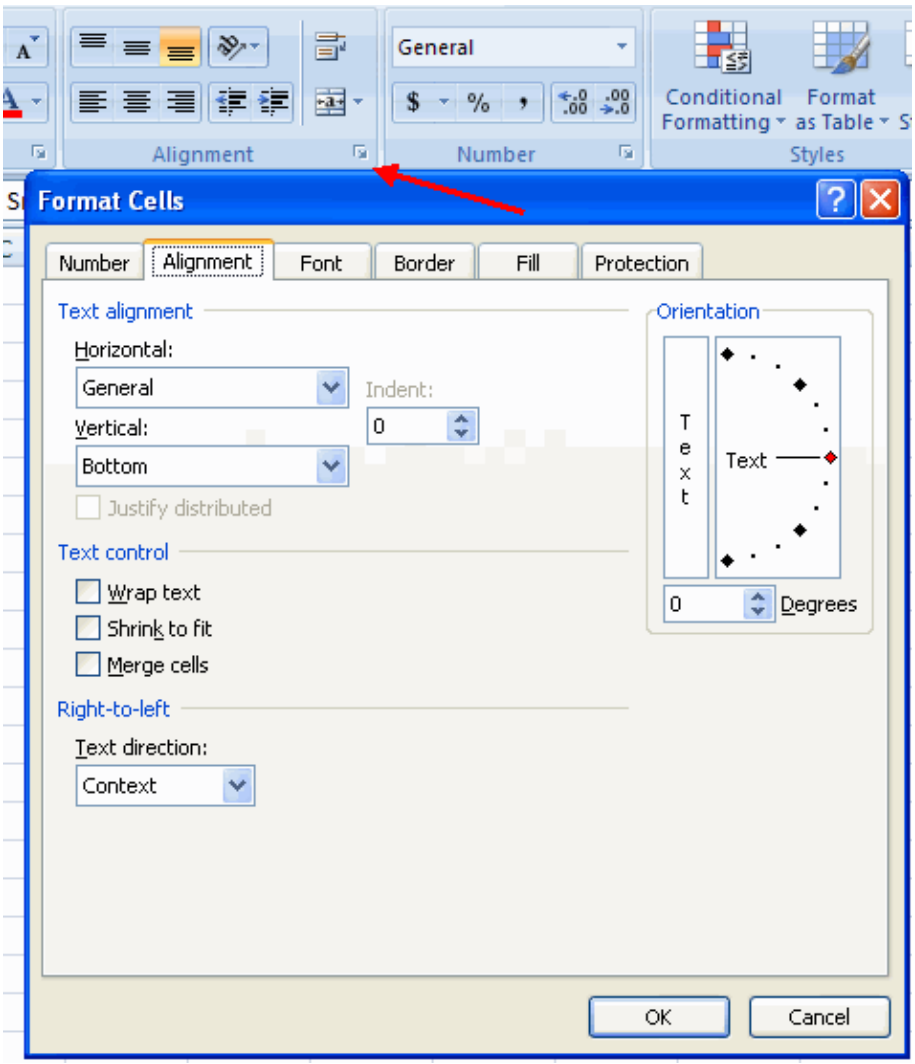
- Select the cell or cells that you would like the font applied
- On the **Font** group on the **Home** tab, choose the font type, size, bold, italics, underline, or color



c) Format Cells Dialog Box

In Excel, you can also apply specific formatting to a cell. To apply formatting to a cell or group of cells:

- Select the cell or cells that will have the formatting
- Click the **Dialog Box** arrow on the **Alignment** group of the **Home** tab



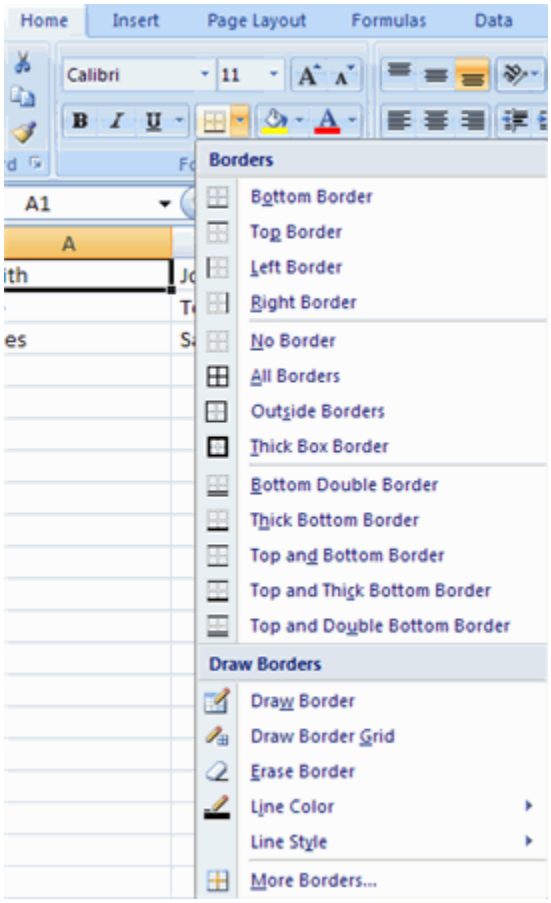
There are several tabs on this dialog box that allow you to modify properties of the cell or cells.

Number: Allows for the display of different number types and decimal places
Alignment: Allows for the horizontal and vertical alignment of text, wrap text, shrink text, merge cells and the direction of the text.
Font: Allows for control of font, font style, size, color, and additional features
Border: Border styles and colors
Fill: Cell fills colors and styles
Protection: the cell protection attribute is set to Locked, When a user attempts to change the contents of a locked cell an error message is displayed.

d) Add Borders and Colors to Cells

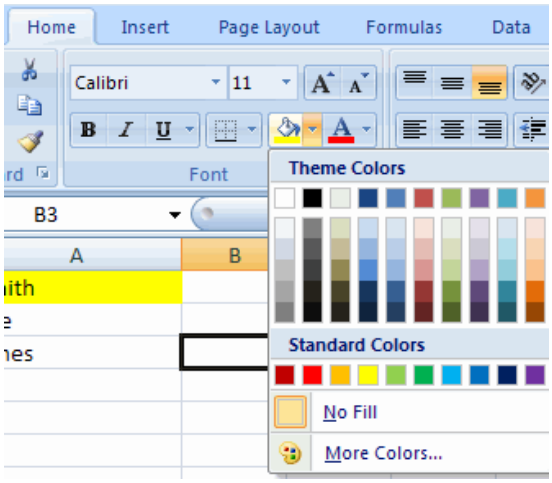
Borders and colors can be added to cells manually or through the use of styles. To add borders manually:

- Click the **Borders** drop down menu on the **Font** group of the **Home** tab
- Choose the appropriate border



To apply colors manually:

- Click the **Fill** drop down menu on the **Font** group of the **Home** tab
- Choose the appropriate color



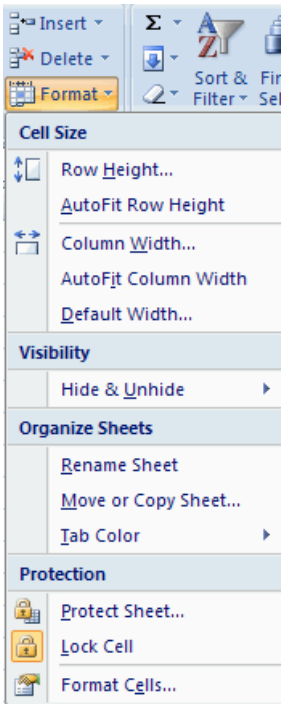
To apply borders and colors using styles:

- Click **Cell** Styles on the **Home** tab
- Choose a style or click **New Cell Style**

e) Change Column Width and Row Height

To change the width of a column or the height of a row:

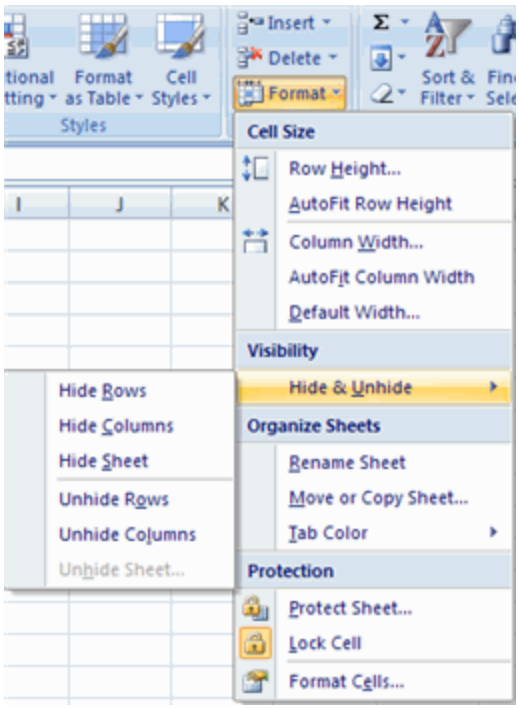
- Click the **Format** button on the **Cells** group of the **Home** tab
- Manually adjust the height and width by clicking **Row Height** or **Column Width**
- To use **AutoFit** click **AutoFit Row Height** or **AutoFit Column Width**



f) Hide or Unhide Rows or Columns

To hide or unhide rows or columns:

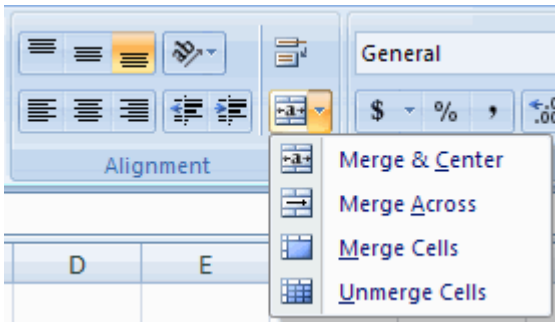
- Select the row or column you wish to hide or unhide
- Click the **Format** button on the **Cells** group of the **Home** tab
- Click **Hide & Unhide**



g) Merge Cells

To merge cells select the cells you want to merge and click the **Merge & Center** button on the **Alignment** group of the **Home** tab. The four choices for merging cells are:

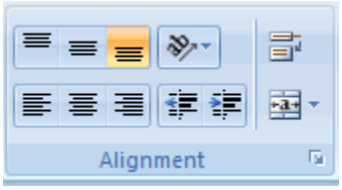
Merge & Center: Combines the cells and centers the contents in the new, larger cell
Merge Across: Combines the cells across columns without centering data
Merge Cells: Combines the cells in a range without centering
Unmerge Cells: Splits the cell that has been merged



h) Align Cell Contents

To align cell contents, click the cell or cells you want to align and click on the options within the **Alignment** group on the **Home** tab. There are several options for alignment of cell contents:

Top Align: Aligns text to the top of the cell
Middle Align: Aligns text between the top and bottom of the cell
Bottom Align: Aligns text to the bottom of the cell
Align Text Left: Aligns text to the left of the cell
Center: Centers the text from left to right in the cell
Align Text Right: Aligns text to the right of the cell
Decrease Indent: Decreases the indent between the left border and the text
Increase Indent: Increase the indent between the left border and the text
Orientation: Rotate the text diagonally or vertically

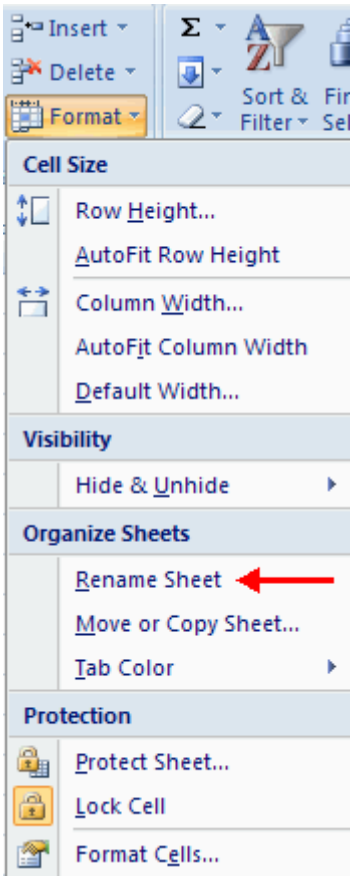


V. Developing a Workbook

a) Format Worksheet Tab

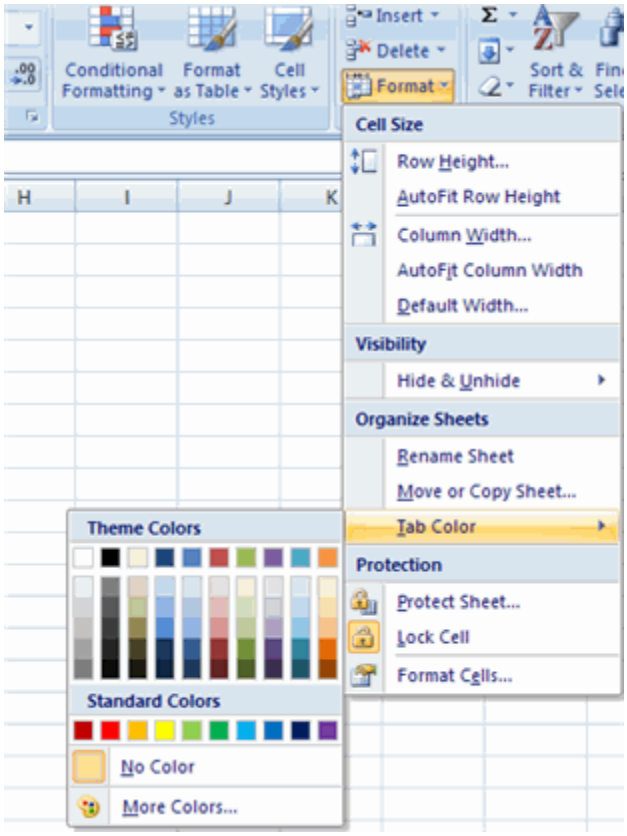
You can rename a worksheet or change the color of the tabs to meet your needs. To rename a worksheet:

- Open the sheet to be renamed
- Click the **Format** button on the **Home** tab
- Click **Rename** sheet
- Type in a new name
- Press **Enter**



To change the color of a worksheet tab:

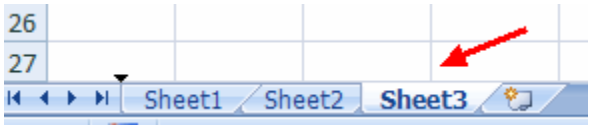
- Open the sheet to be renamed
- Click the **Format** button on the **Home** tab
- Click **Tab** Color
- Click the color



b) Reposition Worksheets in a Workbook

To move worksheets in a workbook:

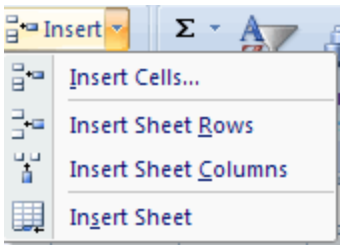
- Open the workbook that contains the sheets you want to rearrange
- **Click and hold** the worksheet tab that will be moved until an arrow appears in the left corner of the sheet
- **Drag** the worksheet to the desired location



c) Insert and Delete Worksheets

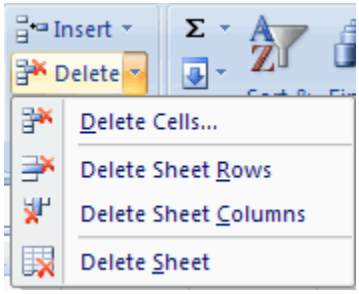
To insert a worksheet

- Open the workbook
- Click the **Insert** button on the **Cells** group of the **Home** tab
- Click **Insert Sheet**



To delete a worksheet

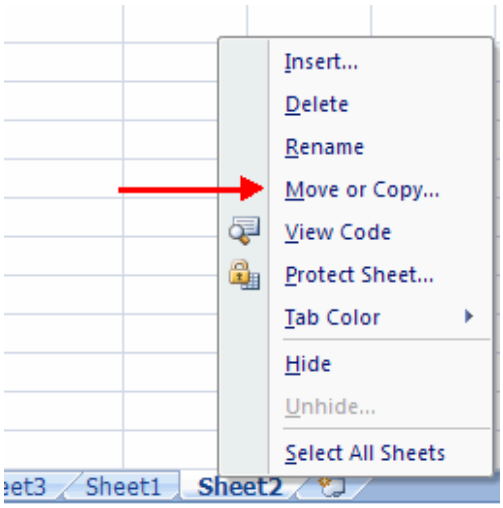
- Open the workbook
- Select the worksheet to be deleted
- Click the **Delete** button on the **Cells** group of the **Home** tab
- Click **Delete Sheet**



d) Copy and Paste Worksheets:

To copy and paste a worksheet:

- Click the tab of the worksheet to be copied
- **Right click** and choose **Move** or **Copy**
- Choose the desired position of the sheet
- Click the check box next to **Create a Copy**
- Click **OK**

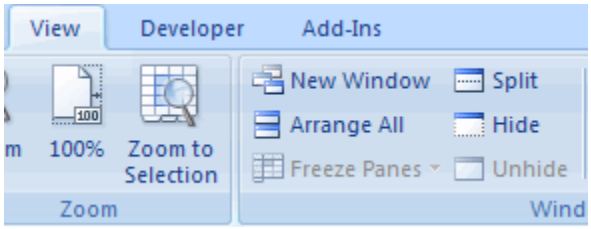


VI. Customize the layout

a) Split a Worksheet

You can split a worksheet into multiple resizable panes for easier viewing of parts of a worksheet. To split a worksheet:

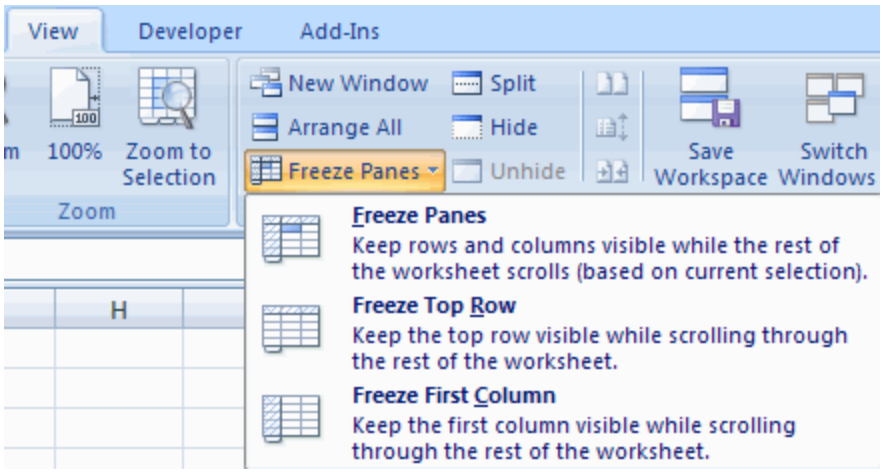
- Select any cell in center of the worksheet you want to split
- Click the **Split** button on the **View** tab
- Notice the split in the screen, you can manipulate each part separately



b) Freeze Rows and Columns

You can select a particular portion of a worksheet to stay static while you work on other parts of the sheet. This is accomplished through the Freeze Rows and Columns Function. To Freeze a row or column:

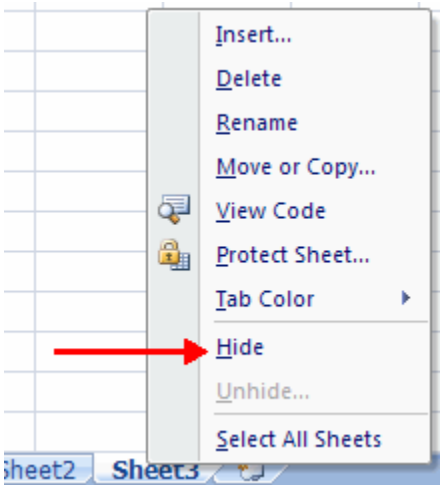
- Click the **Freeze Panes** button on the **View** tab
- Either select a section to be frozen or click the defaults of top row or left column
- To unfreeze, click the **Freeze Panes** button
- Click **Unfreeze**



c) Hide Worksheets

To hide a worksheet:

- Select the tab of the sheet you wish to hide
- **Right-click** on the tab
- Click **Hide**



To unhide a worksheet:

- **Right-click** on any worksheet tab
- Click **Unhide**
- Choose the worksheet to unhide

Exercises

1. Adjust all titles in center.
2. Merge cells of the first line of titles.
3. Entering all data.
4. Adjust column width and rows heigth.
5. Hide the percentage column.
6. Create worksheets of each ditricts.

District	**Nursery**		**Primary**		**Secondary**		**Partial Total**		**General Total**	**Percentage**	
	G	**F**	**G**	**F**	**G**	**F**	**G**	**F**		**G**	**F**
Nyarugenge	246	293	3078	3024	185	159					
Kicukiro	628	621	4898	4946	1087	1554					
Gasabo	517	514	4995	5026	33	766					
Muhanga	1283	1175	8054	8045	198	1547					
Nyanza	370	312	4568	4597	1407	1632					
Musanze	711	659	5136	5740	1905	2198					
Ngoma	550	499	72	7356	2254	2187					
Karongi	1136	1189	7247	7358	2485	2541					
Total											
Max											
Average											

UNIT 3: TAPPING THE POWER OF EXCEL

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you'll be able to do the following tasks:

- ✓ Create and revise formulas.
- ✓ Understand absolute and relative references.
- ✓ Add functions to formulas.
- ✓ Sort and filter data.
- ✓ Create and modify charts, graphics, and diagrams.

Activities

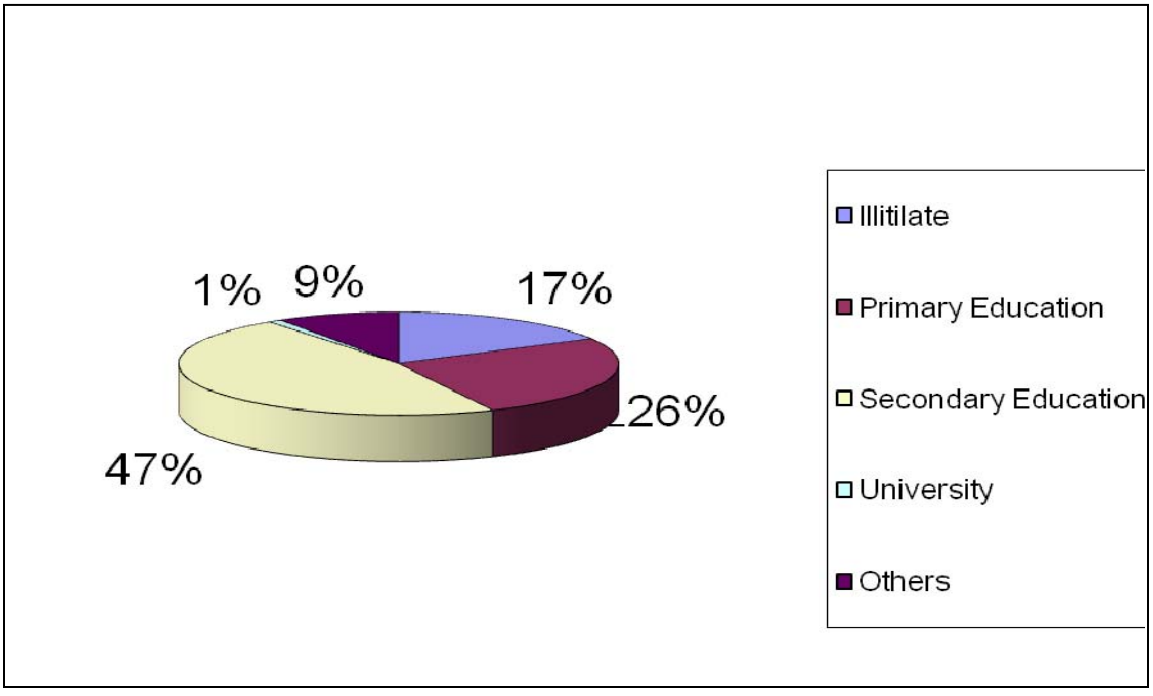
1. Create this list of students and fill their respective marks in different courses, calculate the total and percentage for each student.
2. Display the first decimal of all points.
3. Display students in alphabetic order.
4. Display only students who have greater than 50 in math and greater than 15 in physics.

Nº	CLAS.	NOMS ET PRENOMS	MATH /100	FRANC /100	ANG /100	KINY /100	CHIMIE /30	PHYS /30	BIOL. /30	GEO /30	HIST /30	TOT /550	%
1	1B	NSENGIYUMVA DESIRE	79.2	77	92	66	22.5	20	25	23	19		
2	1B	NIYIGENA UWAYO FIDELE	75.5	76.8	92	73	21.5	13.5	22	20.5	23		
3	1A	HARELIMANA DREIDO DOSSA	71.4	72.5	91	69	22.5	20	25	23	22		
4	1A	UMUGENI ARIANE MARIE GRACIA	52.1	85	90	77	25.5	14.5	25	20.5	21		
5	1B	NSHIZIRUNGU IRENE	70.3	71	86	78	21.5	14.5	21	18	22		
6	1B	BUKUMI MARIAM	68.5	68.5	84	76	24	17	19	15.5	21		
7	1C	BANYANGIRIKI SHEMA HERVE	53	84.5	84	75	19	15	18	15	21		
8	1A	DUSABINEMA BUGINGO COME	55.7	61	84	75	22.5	17.5	26	22	19		
9	1A	GANZA MOISE	56.3	72.5	81	73	21	14.5	23	18.5	22		
10	1A	IRADUKUNDA SEBASTIEN	57.8	70	81	65	28.5	14	22	19.5	22		
		Average											

5. Open the workbook "graphics" located in excel exercise folder on your desktop.
6. Create a chart in sectors that indicates clients by level of education according to the following table.
7. Title the chart as "clients by level of education".
8. Put the chart on a new worksheet named" chart movement ".
9. Save the modifications.

CLIENTS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Illiterate	628
Primary Education	960
Secondary Education	1736
University	37
Others	333
Total	**3694**

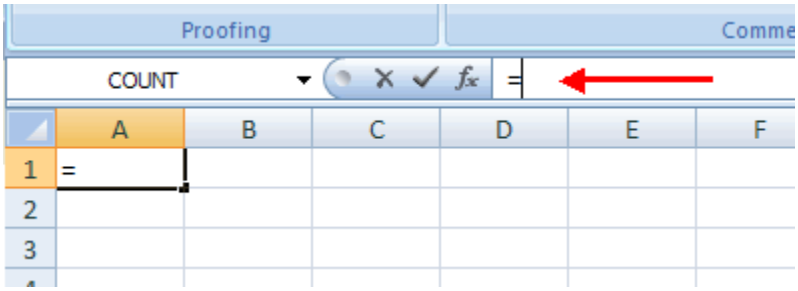


Content

I. Performing Calculations

a) Excel Formulas

A formula is a set of mathematical instructions that can be used in Excel to perform calculations. Formals are started in the formula box with an = sign.

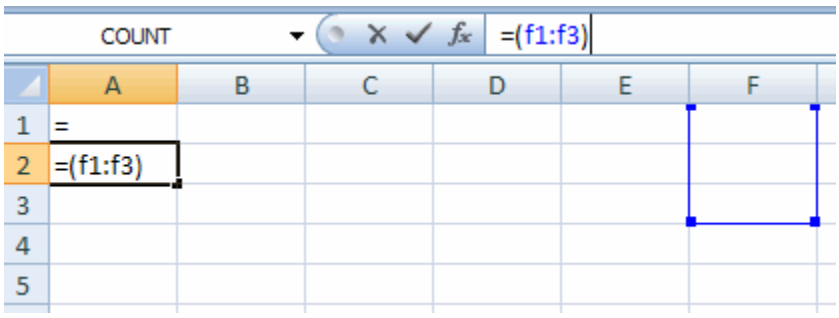


There are many elements to excel formula.

References: The cell or range of cells that you want to use in your calculation
Operators: Symbols (+, -, *, /, etc.) that specify the calculation to be performed
Constants: Numbers or text values that do not change
Functions: Predefined formulas in Excel

To create a basic formula in Excel:

- Select the **cell** for the formula
- Type **=** (the equal sign) and the **formula**
- Click **Enter**



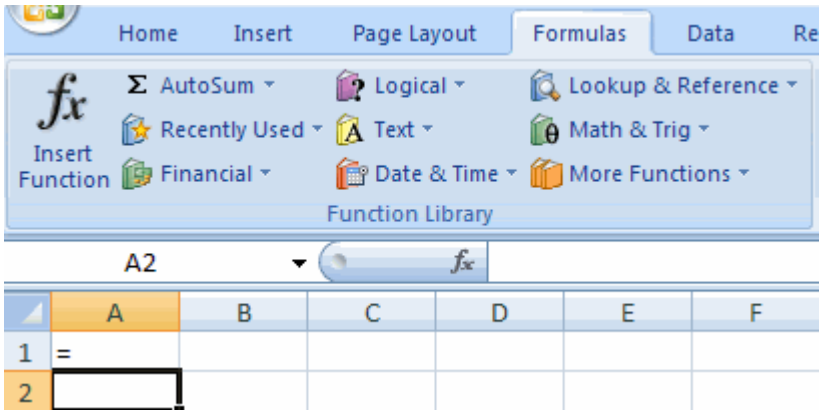
b) Calculate with Functions

A function is a built in formula in Excel. A function has a name and arguments (the mathematical function) in parentheses. Common functions in Excel:

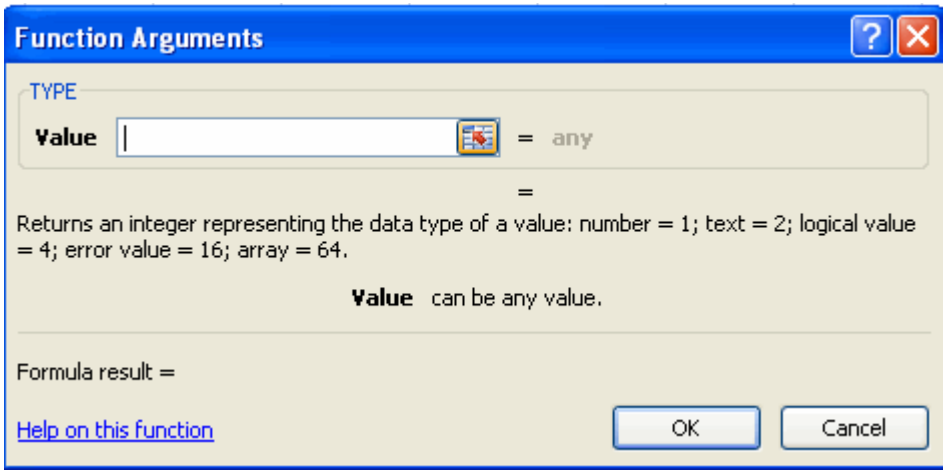
Sum: Adds all cells in the argument
Average: Calculates the average of the cells in the argument
Min: Finds the minimum value
Max: Finds the maximum value
Count: Finds the number of cells that contain a numerical value within a range of the argument

To calculate a function:

- Click the **cell** where you want the function applied
- Click the **Insert Function** button from **formula** tab
- Choose the function
- Click **OK**



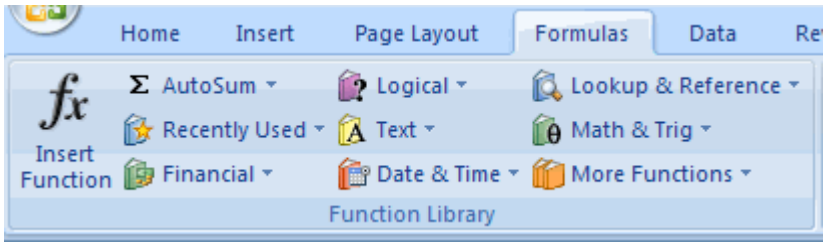
- Complete the Number 1 box with the first cell in the range that you want calculated
- Complete the Number 2 box with the last cell in the range that you want calculated



c) Function Library

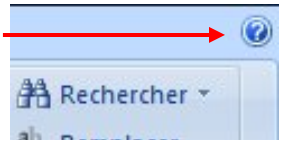
The function library is a large group of functions on the Formula Tab of the Ribbon. These functions include:

AutoSum: Easily calculates the sum of a range
Recently Used: All recently used functions
Financial: Accrued interest, cash flow return rates and additional financial functions
Logical: And, If, True, False, etc.
Text: Text based functions
Date & Time: Functions calculated on date and time
Math & Trig: Mathematical Functions



Help: you can use the help icon located to the top right of tab,

to get more explanations for different functions you can use.



d) Relative, Absolute and Mixed References

Calling cells by just their column and row labels (such as "A1") is called **relative referencing**. When a formula contains relative referencing and it is copied from one cell to another, Excel does not create an exact copy of the formula. It will change cell addresses relative to the row and column they are moved to. For example, if a simple addition formula in cell C1 "=(A1+B1)" is copied to cell C2, the formula would change to "=(A2+B2)" to reflect the new row. To prevent this change, cells must be called by **absolute referencing** and this is accomplished by placing dollar signs "$" within the cell addresses in the formula. Continuing the previous example, the formula in cell C1 would read "=(A1+B1)" if the value of cell C2 should be the sum of cells A1 and B1. Both the column and row of both cells are absolute and will not change when copied. **Mixed referencing** can also be used where only the row or column fixed. For example, in the formula "=(A$1+$B2)", the row of cell A1 is fixed and the column of cell B2 is fixed.

e) Linking Worksheets

You may want to use the value from a cell in another worksheet within the same workbook in a formula. For example, the value of cell A1 in the current worksheet and cell A2 in the second worksheet can be added using the format "sheetname!celladdress". The formula for this example would be "=A1+Sheet2!A2" where the value of cell A1 in the current worksheet is added to the value of cell A2 in the worksheet named "Sheet2".

Sorting and Filtering allow you to manipulate data in a worksheet based on given set of criteria.

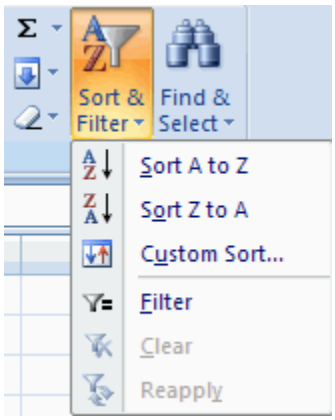
II. Sort and Filter

Sorting and Filtering allow you to manipulate data in a worksheet based on given set of criteria.

a) Basic Sorts

To execute a basic descending or ascending sort based on one column:

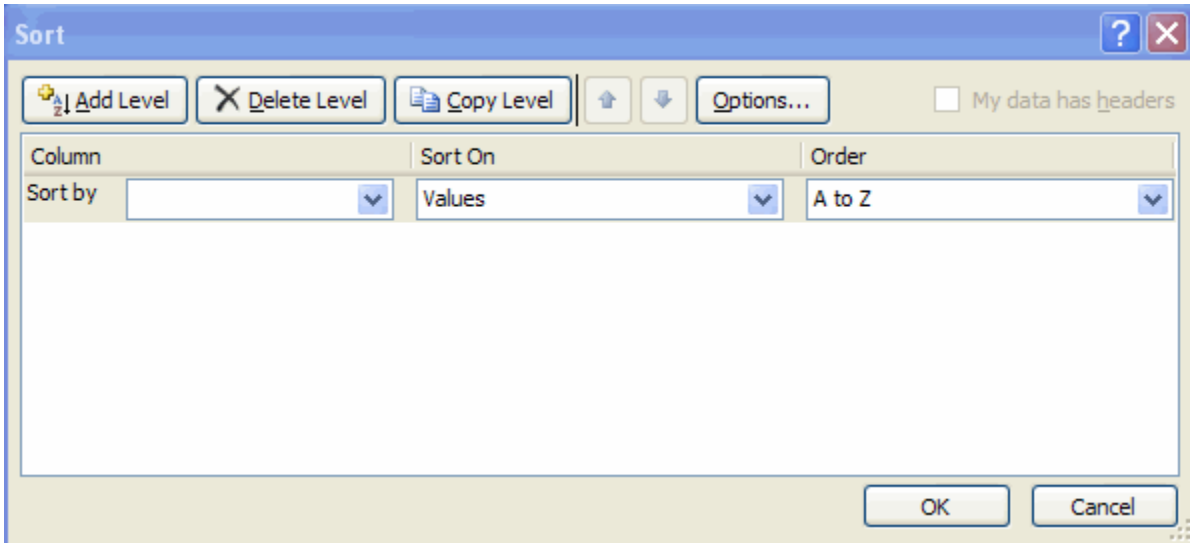
- Highlight the cells that will be sorted
- Click the **Sort & Filter** button on the **Home** tab
- Click the **Sort Ascending** (A-Z) button or **Sort Descending** (Z-A) button



b) Custom Sorts

To sort on the basis of more than one column:

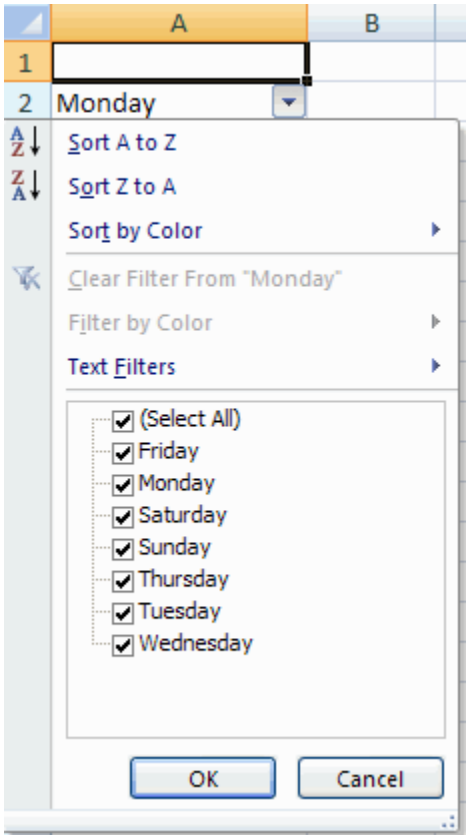
- Click the **Sort & Filter** button on the **Home** tab
- Click **custom sort**
- Choose which column you want to sort by first
- Click **Add Level**
- Choose the next column you want to sort
- Click **OK**



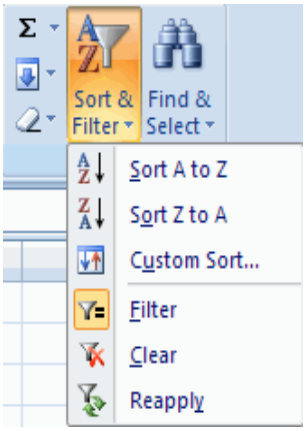
c) Filtering

Filtering allows you to display only data that meets certain criteria. To filter:

- Click the column or columns that contain the data you wish to filter
- On the **Home** tab, click on **Sort & Filter**
- Click **Filter** button
- Click the **Arrow** at the bottom of the first cell
- Click the **Text Filter**
- Click the **Words** you wish to Filter



- To clear the filter click the **Sort & Filter** button
- Click **Clear**

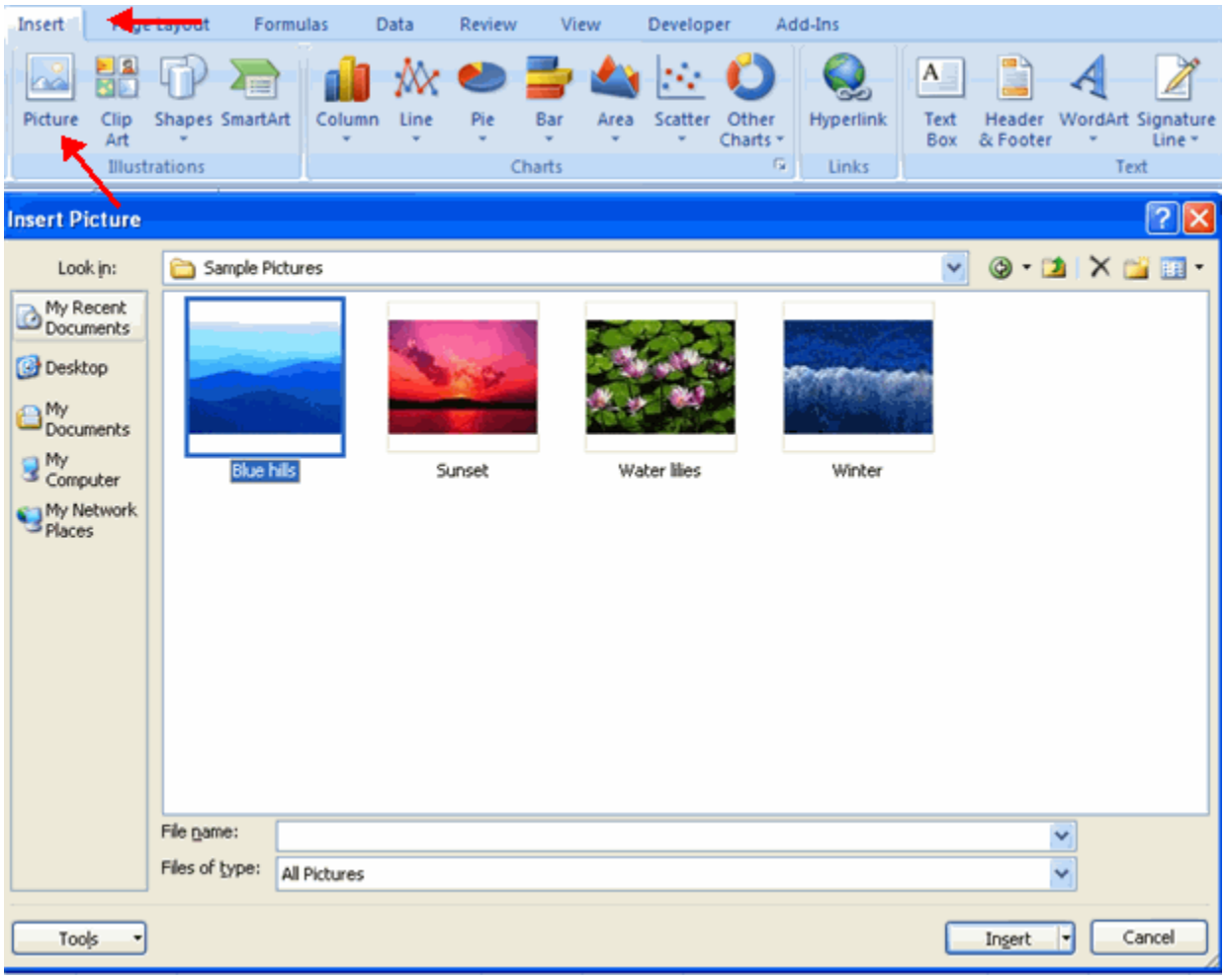


III. Graphics

a) Adding a Picture

To add a picture:

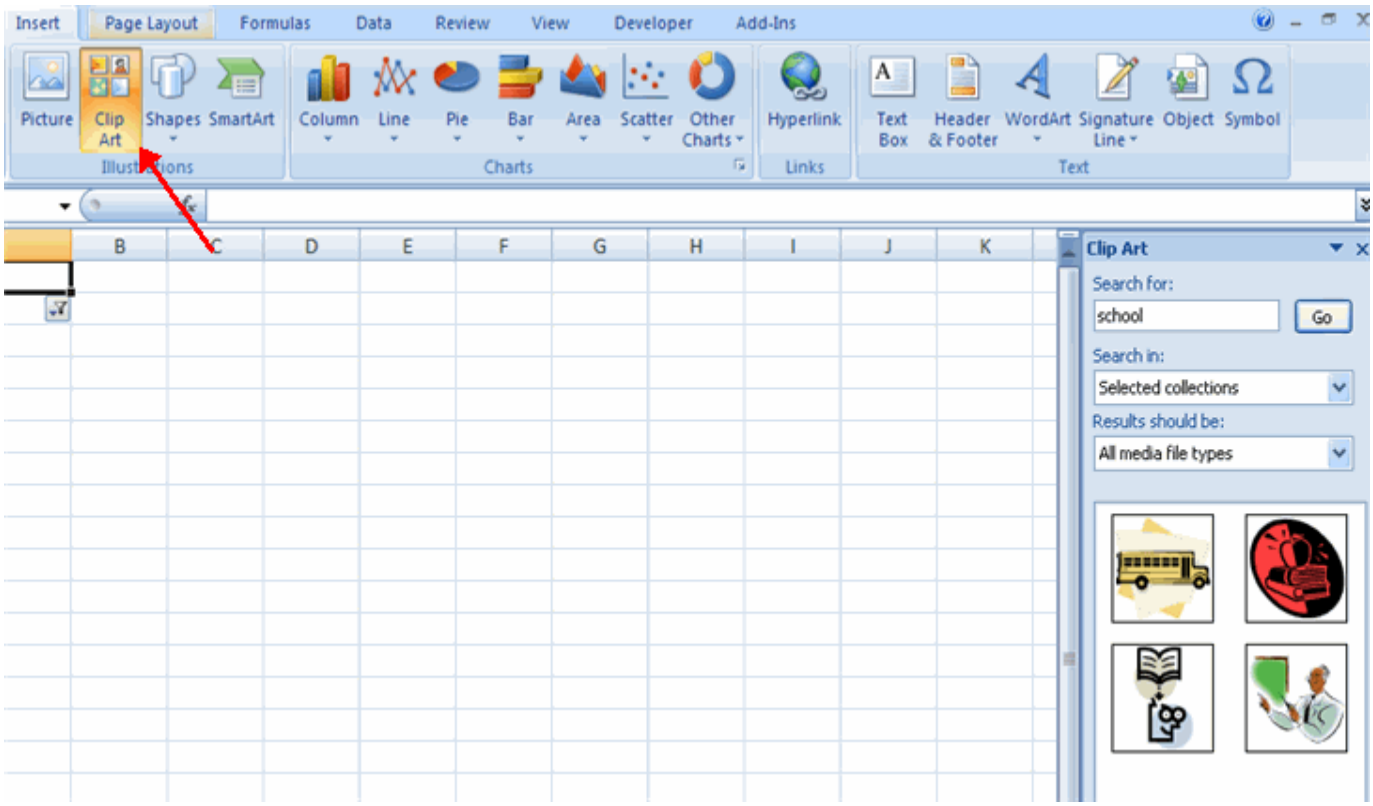
- Click the **Insert** tab
- Click the **Picture** button
- Browse to the picture from your files
- Click the **name** of the picture
- Click **Insert**
- To move the graphic, click it and drag it to where you want it



b) Adding Clip Art

To add Clip Art:

- Click the **Insert** tab
- Click the **Clip Art** button
- Search for the clip art using the search **Clip Art** dialog box
- Click the **clip art**
- To move the graphic, click it and drag it to where you want it



c) Editing Pictures and Clip Art

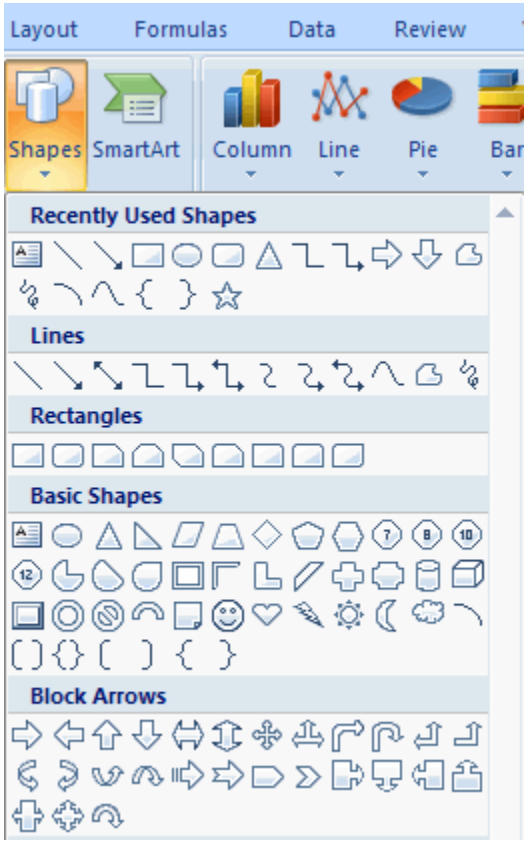
When you add a graphic to the worksheet, an additional tab appears on the Ribbon. The Format tab allows you to format the pictures and graphics. This tab has four groups:

Adjust: Controls the picture brightness, contrast, and colors
Picture Style: Allows you to place a frame or border around the picture and add effects
Arrange: Controls the alignment and rotation of the picture
Size: Cropping and size of graphic

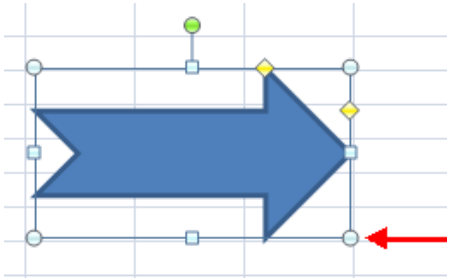
d) Adding Shapes

To add Shape:

- Click the **Insert** tab
- Click the **Shapes** button
- Click the shape you choose

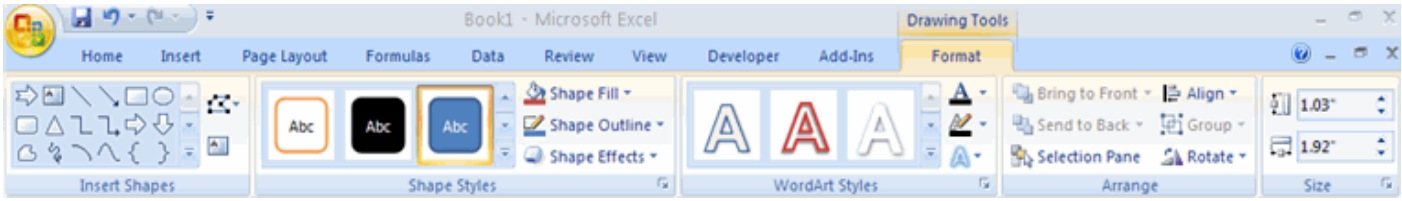


- Click the **Worksheet**
- Drag the cursor to expand the Shape



To format the shapes:

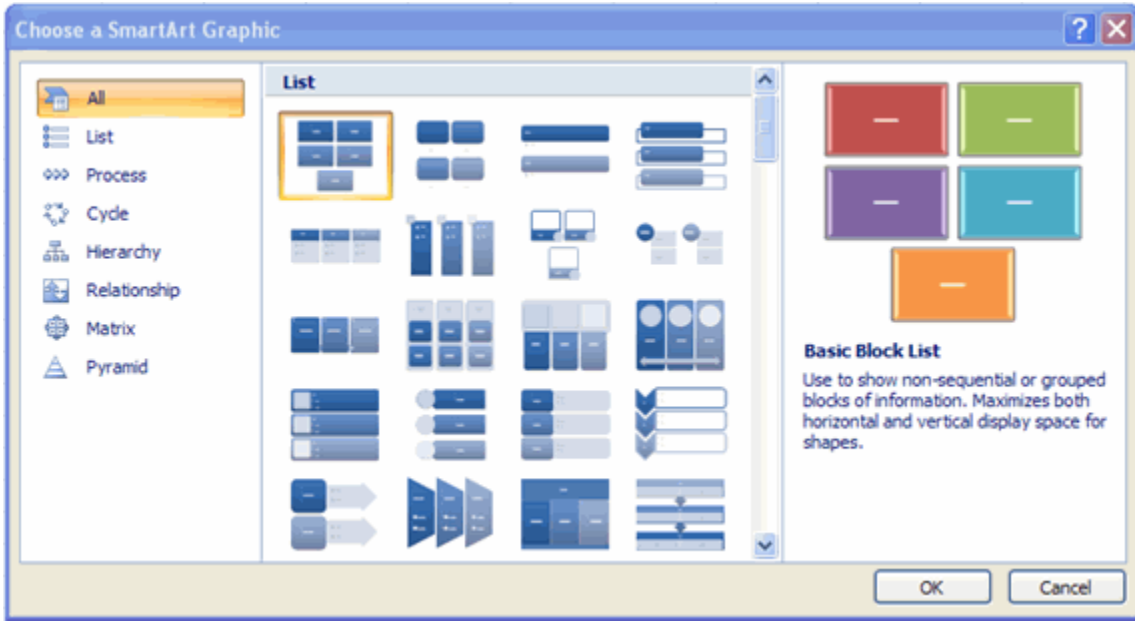
- Click the **Shape**
- Click the **Format** tab



e) Adding SmartArt

SmartArt is a feature in Office 2007 that allows you to choose from a variety of graphics, including flow charts, lists, cycles, and processes. To add SmartArt:

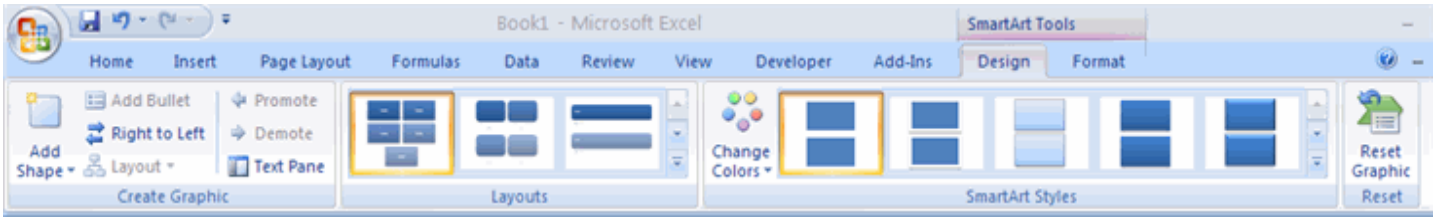
- Click the **Insert** tab
- Click the **SmartArt** button
- Click the **SmartArt** you choose



- Select the **Smart Art**
- Drag it to the desired location in the worksheet

To format the SmartArt:

- Select the **SmartArt**
- Click either the **Design** or the **Format** tab
- Click the **SmartArt** to add text and pictures.



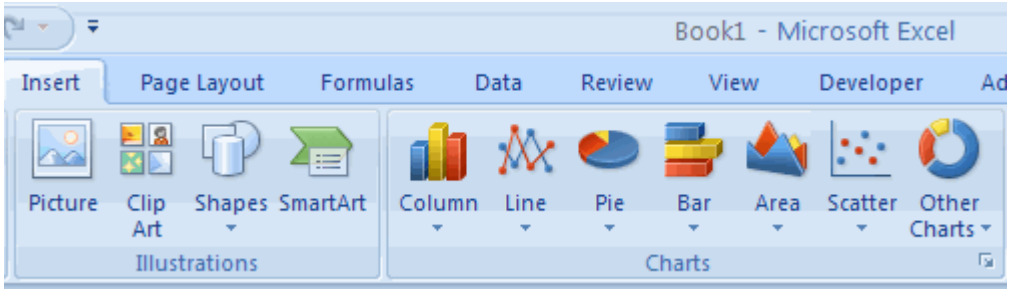
IV. Charts

Charts allow you to present information contained in the worksheet in a graphic format. Excel offers many types of charts including: Column, Line, Pie, Bar, Area, Scatter and more. To view the charts available click the Insert Tab on the Ribbon.

a) Create a Chart

To create a chart:

- Select the **cells** that contain the data you want to use in the chart
- Click the **Insert** tab on the Ribbon
- Click the type of **Chart** you want to create

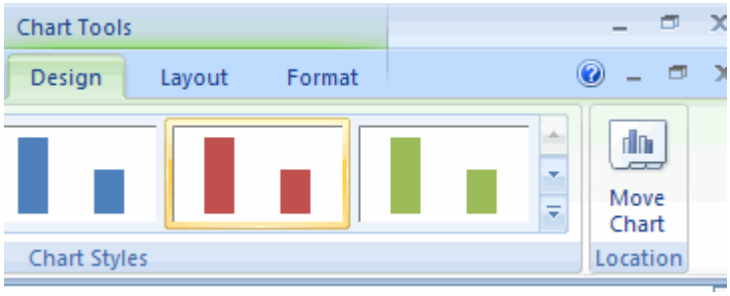


b) Modify a Chart

Once you have created a chart you can do several things to modify the chart.

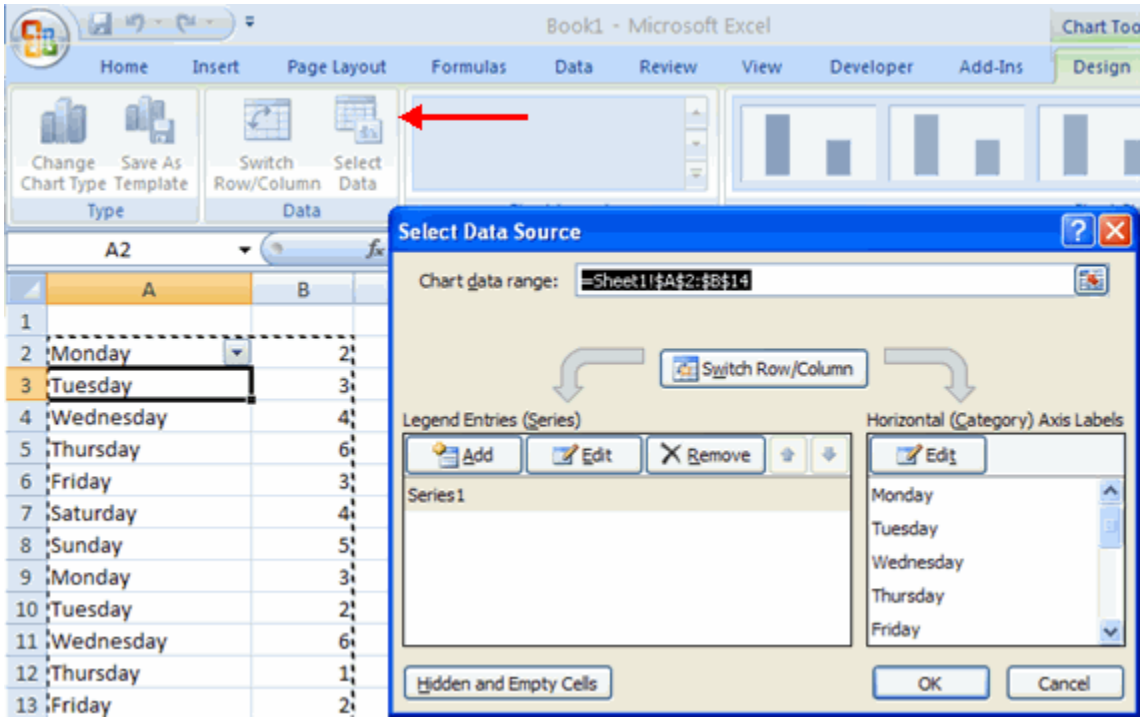
To move the chart:

- Click the **Chart** and **Drag** it another location on the same worksheet, or
- Click the **Move Chart** button on the **Design** tab
- Choose the desired location (either a new sheet or a current sheet in the workbook)



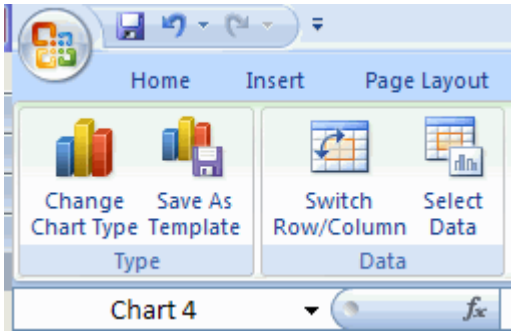
To change the data included in the chart:

- Click the **Chart**
- Click the **Select Data** button on the **Design** tab



To reverse which data are displayed in the rows and columns:

- Click the **Chart**
- Click the **Switch Row/Column** button on the **Design** tab



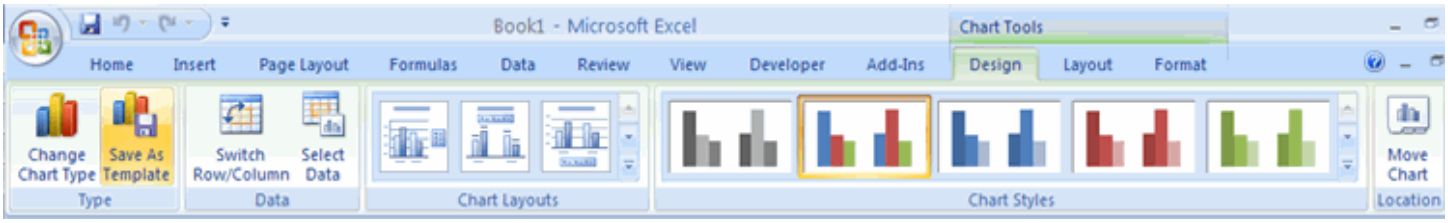
To modify the labels and titles:

- Click the **Chart**
- On the **Layout** tab, click the **Chart Title** or the **Data Labels** button
- Change the **Title** and click **Enter**

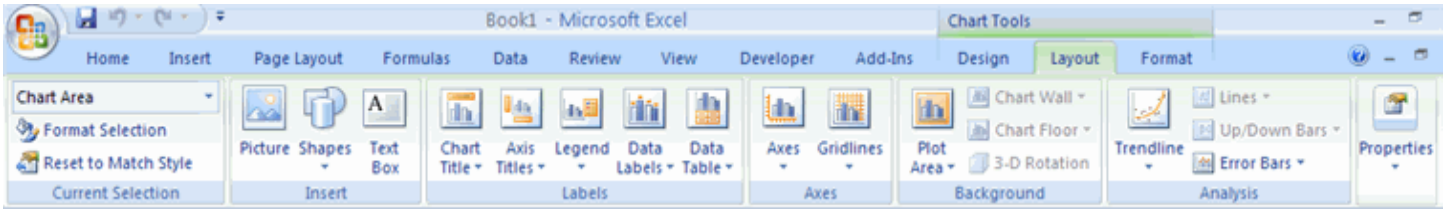
c) Chart Tools

The Chart Tools appear on the Ribbon when you click on the chart. The tools are located on three tabs: Design, Layout, and Format.

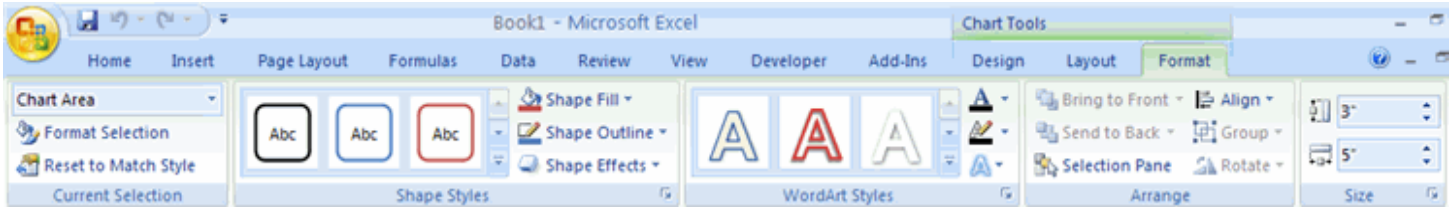
Within the **Design** tab you can control the chart type, layout, styles, and location.



Within the **Layout** tab you can control inserting pictures, shapes and text boxes, labels, axes, background, and analysis.

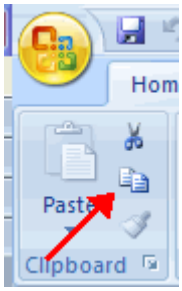


Within the **Format** tab you can modify shape styles, word styles and size of the chart.



d) Copy a Chart to Word

- Select the **chart**
- Click **Copy** on the **Home** tab
- Go to the **Word** document where you want the chart located
- Click **Paste** on the **Home** tab



Exercises

A. You are a secretary of a high school. The head teacher asks you to make a list of staff payment and save it as" payment list"

1. Fill:

a) The column "Gross salary"

b) The column "medical Care", if it is 15% of gross salary in Frw.

c) The column" TPR", if the tax is 30% of the gross salary.

d) The column of FARG, if it is 1% of the G.salary.

e) The column"CSR", if it is 3% of the gross salary minus the transport (add the column of transport and give them 7000 frw for all)

d) The column of "Net salary" if net salary is equal to Gross salary minus medical care minus tax and FARG.

Payment List

N°	Names	Basic Salary	Gross Salary	TPR	CSR 8%*(gross salary-Transport)		FARG (1% gross salary)	RAMA		Net Salary
					3%	5%	1%	7.5	7.5	
1	Anita	55,408								
2	Toti	50,408								
3	Didier	47,908								
4	Patrick	45,408								
5	Théo	42,908								
6	Andrew	35,408								
7	Peter	32,908								

B. You are a secretary to an Examination Council. The director asks you to computerize the results of the science Exams.

1. Reproduce the table of RESULT OF EXAMS IN SCIENCE below.

Nº	CLAS.	NOMS ET PRENOMS	MATH/100	FRANC/100	CHIMIE/30	PHYS/30	BIOL. /30	GEO/30	TOT/290	%
1	1B	NSENGIYUMVA DESIRE	79.2	77	22.5	20	25	23		
2	1B	NIYIGENA UWAYO FIDELE	75.5	76.8	21.5	13.5	22	20.5		
3	1A	HARELIMANA DREIDO DOSSA	71.4	72.5	22.5	20	25	23		
4	1A	UMUGENI ARIANE MARIE GRACIA	52.1	85	25.5	14.5	25	20.5		
5	1B	NSHIZIRUNGU IRENE	70.3	71	21.5	14.5	21	18		
6	1B	BUKUMI MARIAM	68.5	68.5	24	17	19	15.5		
7	1C	BANYANGIRIKI SHEMA HERVE	53	84.5	19	15	18	15		
8	1A	DUSABINEMA BUGINGO COME	55.7	61	22.5	17.5	26	22		
9	1A	GANZA MOISE	56.3	72.5	21	14.5	23	18.5		
10	1A	IRADUKUNDA SEBASTIEN	57.8	70	28.5	14	22	19.5		

Complete :

- the "Total/290" and '%' column,
- the column "Percentage" to 2 decimal places.

2. Save the document as "sciences results".

3. Sort the student from the highest to the lower marks in math.

4. Make a list of students who have more than 15 in biology and geography.

5. Create a chart in "sector" comparing marks of the students with their courses.

6. Save modifications.

UNIT 4: VIEWING AND PRINTING WORKSHEETS

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you'll be able to do the following tasks:

- ✓ Specifying the rows to repeat.
- ✓ Adjusting the margins and centering options
- ✓ print a worksheet
- ✓ print a part of a worksheet
- ✓ Specifying a header and footer
- ✓ Set page breaks

Activities

1. Open the document « **financial management**» located in excel exercise folder on your desktop.

Date	N° item	description	debit	credit	sold
1/1/2005		report			18745
5/6/2005	10	mineral	10000		28745
8/7/2005	11	Provision		15000	13745
12/08/2005	12	Transport	25000		38745
21/08/2005	13	communication	20000		58745
2/09/2005	14	Fund from MINEDUC		250000	13745
5/09/2005	15	Fuels		5000	8745

2. Print the table in Landscape mode.

3. Print the first two columns of the table.

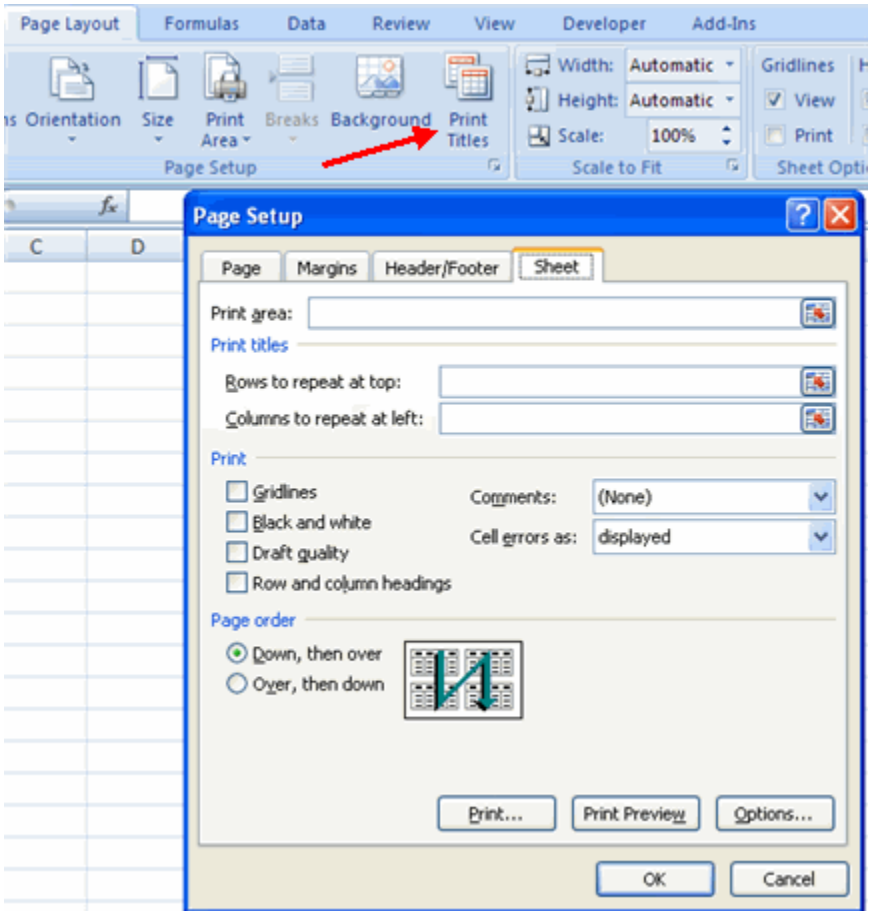
Content

I. Page Properties and Printing

a) Set Print Titles

The print titles function allows you to repeat the column and row headings at the beginning of each new page to make reading a multiple page sheet easier to read when printed. To Print Titles:

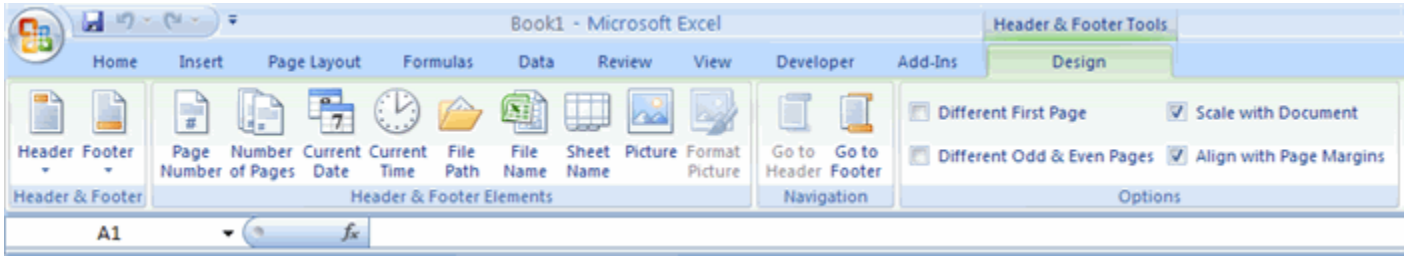
- Click the **Page Layout** tab on the Ribbon
- Click the **Print Titles** button
- In the **Print Titles** section, click the box to select the rows/columns to be repeated
- Select the row or column
- Click the **Select Row/Column Button**
- Click OK



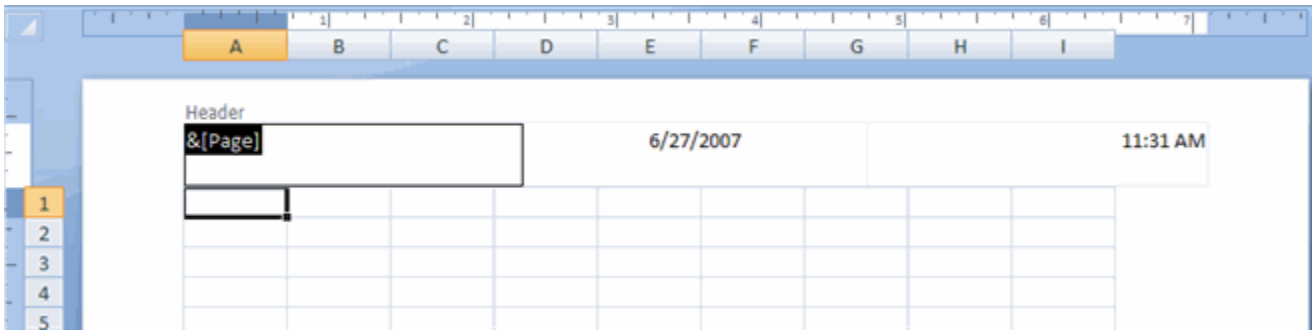
b) Create a Header or Footer

To create a header or footer:

- Click the **Header & Footer** button on the **Insert** tab
- This will display the **Header & Footer Design Tools Tab**
- To switch between the Header and Footer, click the **Go to Header** or **Go to Footer** button



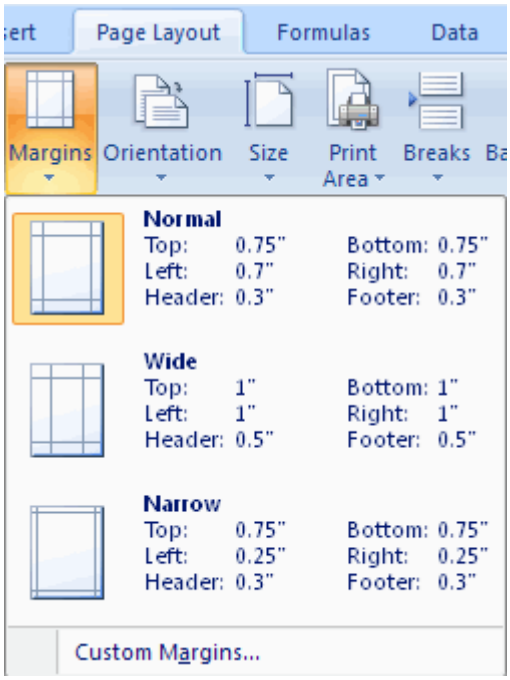
- To insert text, enter the text in the header or footer
- To enter preprogrammed data such as page numbers, date, time, file name or sheet name, click the appropriate button
- To change the location of data, click the desired cell



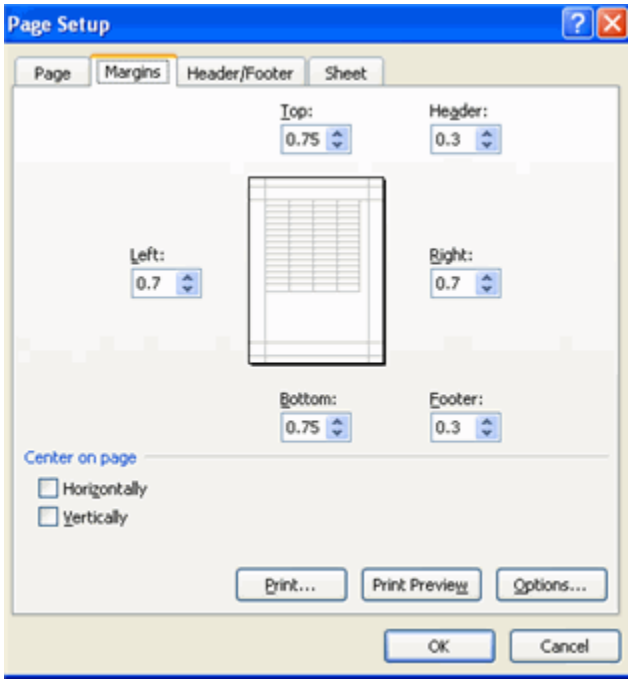
c) Set Page Margins

To set the page margins:

- Click the **Margins** button on the **Page Layout** tab
- Select one of the give choices, or



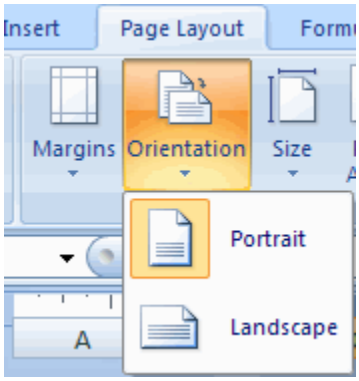
- Click **Custom Margins**
- Complete the boxes to set margins
- Click **Ok**



d) Change Page Orientation

To change the page orientation from portrait to landscape:

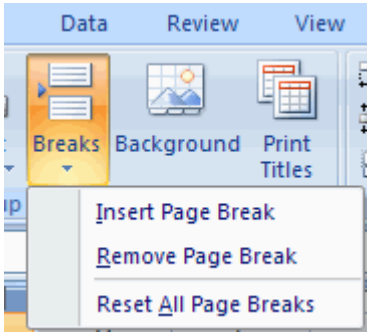
- Click the **Orientation** button on the **Page Layout** tab
- Choose **Portrait** or **Landscape**



e) Set Page Breaks

You can manually set up page breaks in a worksheet for ease of reading when the sheet is printed. To set a page break:

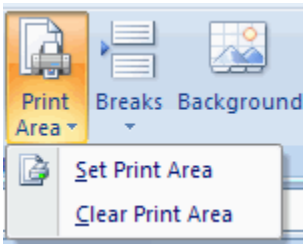
- Click the **Breaks** button on the **Page Layout** tab
- Click **Insert Page Break**



f) Print a Range

There may be times when you only want to print a portion of a worksheet. This is easily done through the Print Range function. To print a range:

- Select the area to be printed
- Click the **Print Area** button on the **Page Layout** tab
- Click **Select Print Area**



Exercises

1. Open the document « **financial management**» located in excel exercise folder on your desktop.
2. The first row of the financial table should be repeated in every worksheet printed.
3. Print the table on worksheet2, in the middle of a page with a Portrait Orientation.
4. Print the first 2 columns in 2 copies.

REFERENCES

- Excel 2007: The Missing Manual, By Matthew, MacDonald; Publisher: O'Reilly.
- http://www.fgcu.edu/support/office2007/exel/index.asp
- Microsoft Office 2007 tutorial by Wiley Publisher: Wiley, Pub Date: July 21, 2006
- Microsoft® Office Excel® 2007 Step by Step, By Curtis D. Frye, Publisher: Microsoft Press ;Pub Date: December 01, 2006