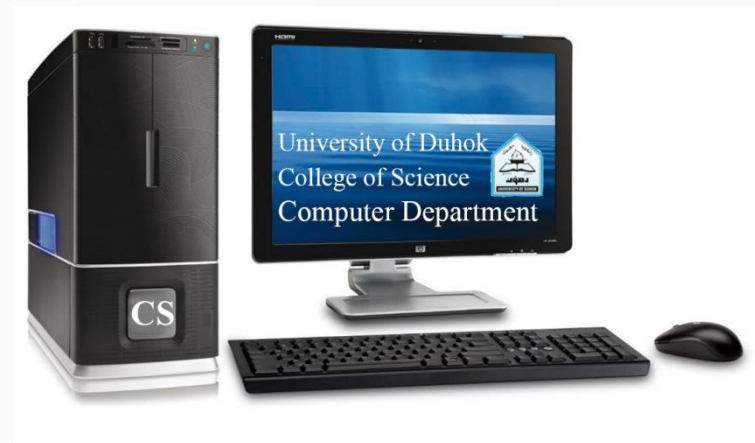


Computer Skills

Microsoft Office Excel

Mathematics Department

First Year



Loading Microsoft[®] Excel[®]

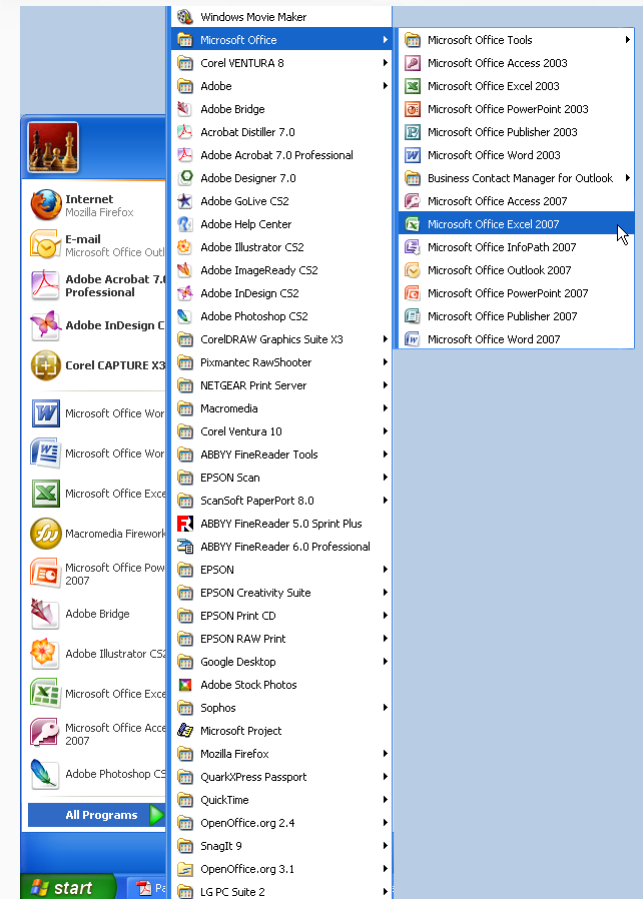


University of Duhok

- Either double-click the Excel[®] icon (if it is on your desktop)



- Or click **Start, All Programs, then click Microsoft Office Excel 2010**. (Note: depending on how your computer is set up, you might need to click **Start, All Programs, Microsoft Office, Microsoft Office Excel 2010**.)



The opening screen



University of Duhok

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the following components labeled:

- Quick Access Toolbar:** Located at the top left, containing icons for Save, Undo, and Redo.
- File tab:** The first tab on the ribbon.
- Ribbon tabs:** The tabs at the top of the ribbon, including File, Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, View, and Team.
- Name of active cell:** The address bar above the grid showing 'A1'.
- Active cell:** The cell currently selected in the grid, highlighted with a black border.
- Column:** The vertical grid lines separating columns, labeled with letters A through U.
- Row:** The horizontal grid lines separating rows, labeled with numbers 1 through 28.
- Worksheet tabs:** Located at the bottom, showing 'Sheet1', 'Sheet2', and 'Sheet3'.
- Status bar:** Located at the very bottom, showing 'Ready' and other system information.

Some spreadsheet terms



Worksheet	A worksheet contains 16,384 columns and 1,048,576 rows – you can see only a few of these on the screen
Cell	The worksheet is divided into cells in which you can type a number, a label or a formula
Active cells	When you click or type in a cell it is highlighted by a black border to show it is active
Rows and columns	The column and row headers are identified by letters and numbers, respectively – these are used to reference cells
Workbook	A workbook contains several worksheets – these are shown by the worksheet tabs

Moving around the worksheet



University of Duhok

You can move around the worksheet to make a cell active by:

- moving the cross-shaped cursor using the mouse and clicking the left mouse button in the cell you want
- using one of the arrow keys on the keyboard to go up, down, left or right
- using the Page Up or Page Down keys on the keyboard
- pressing the Tab key on the keyboard

Tips

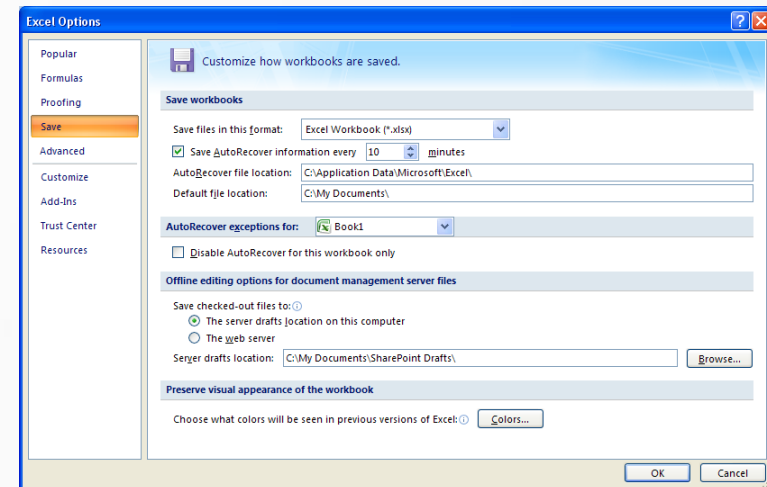
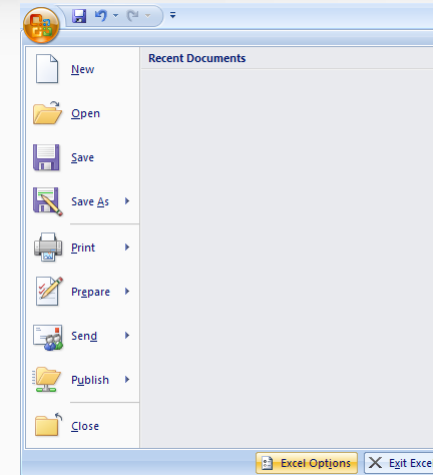
- Press **Tab** to select the next cell to the right of the current active cell
- Press **Shift + Tab** to select the next cells to the left of the current active cell

Defaults and preferences



University of Duhok

- Click the **Office Button** or **File Button** and then click **Excel Options** on the window that appears
- Click the option you require in the panel on the left-hand side of the **Excel Options** dialogue box



Entering and deleting data



University of Duhok

- Click the cell where you want the data to appear
- Type the data

A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. The active cell is C7, which contains the number '2'. The spreadsheet has columns A through G and rows 1 through 11. The data in the spreadsheet is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	01/10/2008						
2	Simon	Hartley	20				
3	Dennis	Ballard	5				
4	Tyonne	Crawford	12				
5	Claire	Watts	10				
6	Jim	Robinson	23				
7	John	Hill	2				
8							
9							
10							
11							

Good practice

- Ensure that only a single element of data is in a cell
- Do not leave any blank rows or columns when you enter a data list
- Layout calculations in a similar way as you would on paper
- Ensure that cells bordering a list are left blank so that it is clear what the list comprises

- Press **Backspace** or **Delete** to delete the contents of an active cell

Inserting and deleting rows and columns



University of Duhok

To delete

- Right-click a row or column header
- Click **Delete** on the shortcut menu which appears

To insert

- Right-click a row or column header
- Select **Insert** on the shortcut menu which appears

A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. The active cell is A6, containing the text 'Jim'. A context menu is open over row 6, with the 'Delete' option highlighted. The spreadsheet data is as follows:

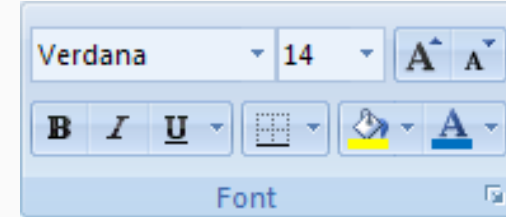
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	01/10/2008					
2	Simon	Hemmings	20			
3	Dennis	Ballard	5			
4	Yvonne	Crawford	12			
5	Clare	Watts	10			
6	Jim		22			
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

Formatting cell contents




University of Duhok

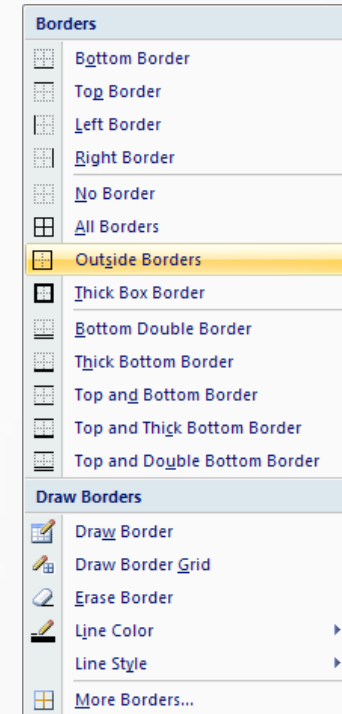
- Select the cells you want to format
- Click the formatting buttons in the **Font** group on the **Home** ribbon



Adding borders



- Select the cells you want to add a border around
- Click the **Border** button in the  **Font** group on the **Home** menu – (note that the icon on this button changes depending on the border selection last made, however the button is always located in the same place in the group)
- Click the appropriate menu item to set borders around



Standard error values



Error value	Meaning
#VALUE!	Excel cannot calculate the formula (e.g. the formula might be typed incorrectly or a cell might contain a non-numeric value)
#DIV/0!	The denominator in a division formula is zero
#NAME?	There is text in the formula
#NUM!	Invalid numeric data is used in the formula
#REF!	A cell referred to by the formula has been deleted
#####	The cell contents cannot be displayed because the column is too narrow

Formulae



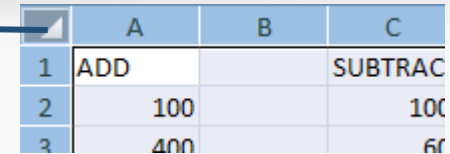
University of Duhok

- Formulae are the really useful part of spreadsheets
 - Excel uses them to perform calculations automatically
 - The result of a calculation is automatically recalculated and displayed if the data in any cell used in the formula is changed
 - Excel uses the arithmetical symbols opposite
- = all formulae start with this
 - + add
 - - subtract
 - * multiply
 - / divide
 - () brackets

Selecting cells



➤ Click the intersection of the row and column headers to select every cell in the worksheet

A screenshot of an Excel worksheet showing a grid with columns A, B, and C, and rows 1, 2, and 3. The intersection of row 1 and column A contains the text 'ADD', and the intersection of row 1 and column C contains the text 'SUBTRAC'. The intersection of row 2 and column A contains the number '100', and the intersection of row 2 and column C contains the number '100'. The intersection of row 3 and column A contains the number '400', and the intersection of row 3 and column C contains the number '60'. A blue line points from the first bullet point to the top-left corner of the grid, which is the intersection of the row and column headers.

	A	B	C
1	ADD		SUBTRAC
2	100		100
3	400		60

➤ Click a row or column header to select a row or column, respectively

➤ To select adjacent columns or rows, click the first header and hold down the button while you drag the mouse across adjacent headers

➤ To select a block of cells, click in the first cell and hold down the button while you drag the mouse across adjacent cells. Alternatively, press the Shift key while you click the last cell in the block

➤ To select non-adjacent cells, click the first and then hold down the Ctrl key while you click each of the other cells

Entering formulae



University of Duhok

- Formulae are entered using cell references
- They always start with an equals sign (=)
- Press **Enter** to confirm the formula
- For example **=A2+A3** will display the result of adding the contents of cells A2 and A3
- Instead of typing in a formula you can use the mouse to point to the cells in the formula

A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. The formula bar at the top shows the formula `=a2+a3`. The spreadsheet has columns A, B, C, and D, and rows 1 through 5. Cell A1 contains 'ADD', B1 is empty, C1 contains 'SUBTRACT', and D1 contains 'MUI'. Cell A2 contains '100', B2 is empty, C2 contains '100', and D2 is empty. Cell A3 contains '400', B3 is empty, C3 contains '60', and D3 is empty. Cell A4 contains the formula `=a2+a3`, B4 is empty, C4 is empty, and D4 is empty. Cell A5 is empty, B5 is empty, C5 is empty, and D5 is empty.

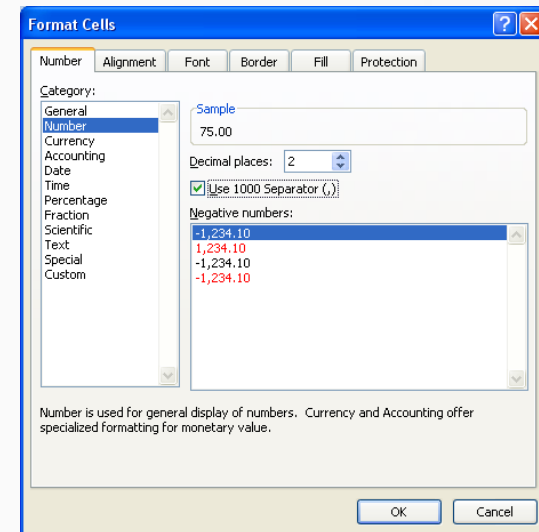
	A	B	C	D
1	ADD		SUBTRACT	MUI
2	100		100	
3	400		60	
4	=a2+a3			
5				

Formatting numbers



University of Duhok

- Right-click the cell(s) you want to format
- Select **Format Cells...** on the shortcut menu which appears to open the **Format Cells** dialogue box
- Click the **Number** tab and select **Number** from the **Category:** list
- Set the number of **Decimal** places and **Use 1000 Separator (,)** as required
- Click **OK** to apply the changes



Changing column widths



University of Duhok

Either

- Position the mouse pointer so that it is on the line between two columns.

The pointer will change to a double-headed arrow

	A	B
1	BABY STATISTICS	
2		

- Press the left mouse button and hold it down while you drag to the right or left



Or

- Position the mouse pointer between two columns. The pointer will change to a double-headed arrow
- Double-click the left mouse button. The column automatically widens to fit the text of the longest length of text in the column

Formatting decimals



University of Duhok

- Click the **Increase Decimal**  button in the **Number** group on the **Home** ribbon once to show another decimal place
- Use the **Decrease Decimal**  button to hide the number of decimal places that are shown

Summing a column of numbers



- Click a cell below the column of numbers you want to sum
- Click the **AutoSum** button in the **Editing** group on the **Home** ribbon



- If Excel doesn't select the correct cells to sum, first manually select them or type the function instead of using the ribbon button

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	BABY STATISTICS				SOMERVILLE WARD
2					
3	First name	Surname	Weight (kg)	Length (cm)	
4	Anthony	Goddard	3.50	50.00	
5	Timothy	Salter	3.00	47.50	
6	Kerry	Meredith	4.10	52.90	
7	Deborah	Roberts	2.90	48.80	
8	Omar	Iqbal	4.00	52.00	
9	Victoria	King	3.30	51.60	
10					
11	TOTAL		=SUM(C4:C10)		
12					
13	AVERAGE				
14					
15	MAXIMUM				
16					
17	MINIMUM				
18					
19	COUNT				

The formula bar shows the formula: =SUM(C4:C10)

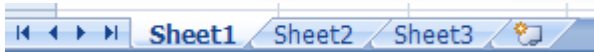
Selecting and renaming worksheets



University of Duhok

To select a worksheet

- Click the worksheet tab



To rename a worksheet

- Right-click the worksheet tab
- Select **Rename** from the shortcut menu that appears – the text on the sheet tab is now selected
- Type a new name
- Click away from the worksheet tab when you have finished typing

Inserting and deleting sheets



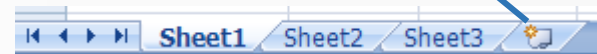
University of Duhok

To delete a worksheet

- Right-click the sheet tab then select **Delete** from the shortcut menu that appears

To insert a worksheet

- Click the **Insert Worksheet** tab



Moving and copying a worksheet



University of Duhok

Moving within a workbook

- Click the tab for the worksheet you want to move
- Drag and drop it to the new position



Copying within a workbook

- Click the tab for the worksheet you want to move
- Press and hold the **Ctrl** key as you drag and drop it to the new position

What is a function?



University of Duhok

- A function is a pre-defined formula used in a calculation
- Excel 2010 provides over 300 functions to help with business, scientific and engineering applications

You need to know the following functions:

- SUM
- AVERAGE
- MAX and MIN
- COUNT and COUNTA
- ROUND

The SUM function



- Click a cell below the column of numbers you want to sum
- Click the AutoSum button in the Editing group on the Home ribbon



- If Excel doesn't select the correct cells to sum, first manually select them or type the function =SUM() instead of using the ribbon button

A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. The formula bar at the top shows "=SUM(C4:C10)". The spreadsheet has columns A through E and rows 1 through 19. Row 1 is labeled "BABY STATISTICS" and "SOMERVILLE WARD". Row 3 has headers "First name", "Surname", "Weight (kg)", and "Length (cm)". Rows 4-10 contain data for babies: Anthony Goddard (3.50 kg, 50.00 cm), Timothy Salter (3.00 kg, 47.50 cm), Kerry Meredith (4.10 kg, 52.90 cm), Deborah Roberts (2.90 kg, 48.80 cm), Omar Iqbal (4.00 kg, 52.00 cm), and Victoria King (3.30 kg, 51.60 cm). Row 11 is labeled "TOTAL" and contains the formula "=SUM(C4:C10)". A tooltip for the SUM function is visible over the formula cell, showing "SUM(number1, [number2], ...)".

	A	B	C	D	E
1	BABY STATISTICS				SOMERVILLE WARD
2					
3	First name	Surname	Weight (kg)	Length (cm)	
4	Anthony	Goddard	3.50	50.00	
5	Timothy	Salter	3.00	47.50	
6	Kerry	Meredith	4.10	52.90	
7	Deborah	Roberts	2.90	48.80	
8	Omar	Iqbal	4.00	52.00	
9	Victoria	King	3.30	51.60	
10					
11	TOTAL		=SUM(C4:C10)		
12					
13	AVERAGE				
14					
15	MAXIMUM				
16					
17	MINIMUM				
18					
19	COUNT				

The *AVERAGE* function



University of Duhok

Using the **AVERAGE** function is similar to the **SUM** function

- Click a cell below the column of data that you want the average of
- Click the arrow on the right-hand side of the **AutoSum** button in the **Editing** group on the **Home** ribbon



- Select **Average** from the list that is displayed – Excel tries to guess which cells you want to use
- Press **Enter**

- Correct Excel's guess at the data you want if it has selected the incorrect data
- As with any function, you can type the **AVERAGE** function **=AVERAGE()** directly in the cell

The *MAX* and *MIN* functions



University of Duhok

Use the **MAX** and **MIN** functions to find the maximum and minimum value, respectively, in a selected range of cells

- Click a cell below the column of data that you want the maximum or minimum of
- Click the arrow on the right-hand side of the **AutoSum** button in the **Editing** group on the **Home** ribbon



- Select **Max** or **Min** as required from the list that is displayed – Excel tries to guess which cells you want to use
- Press **Enter**
- Correct Excel's guess at the data you want if it has selected the incorrect data
- As with any function, you can type the **MAX =MAX()** and **MIN =MIN()** functions directly in the cell

The *COUNT* and *COUNTA* functions



University of Duhok

Use the **COUNT** function to find the number of entries in a selected range of cells

- Click a cell below the selected range of data
- Click the arrow on the right-hand side of the **AutoSum** button in the **Editing** group on the **Home** ribbon



- Select **Count Numbers** from the list that is displayed
- Press **Enter**

- **COUNT** ignores cells that do not contain numerical data
- If you want to include all cells (other than blank cells), then use the **COUNTA** function
- As with any function, you can type the **COUNT =COUNT()** and **COUNTA =COUNTA()** functions directly in the cell

The *ROUND* function



University of Duhok

The **ROUND** function rounds the value in a cell

- For example, =round(C11,0) will round the contents of cell C11 to a whole number

You can include a cell reference, as here, or you can type a number directly in the function

You can change the number of digits the number is rounded to by changing the 0 to another number

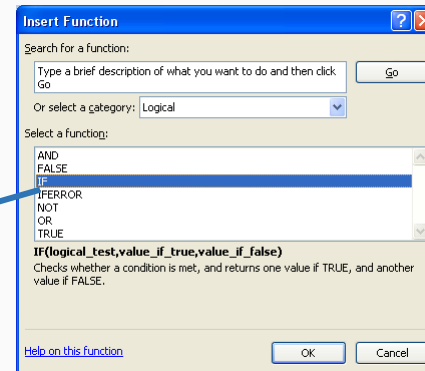
IF statements



The result of a calculation can be **conditional** upon the contents of cells referred to by the calculation

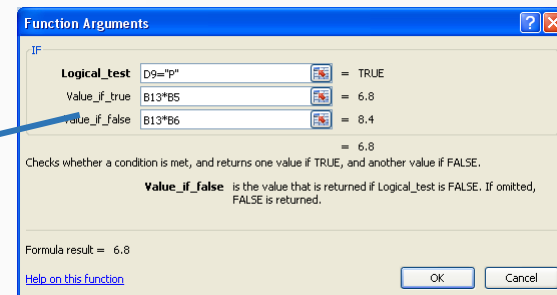


➤ Click the **Insert Function** button to the left of the **Formula bar** to display the **Insert Function** dialogue box



➤ Select **IF** from the **Select a function:** list

➤ Click **OK** to display the **Function Arguments** dialogue box



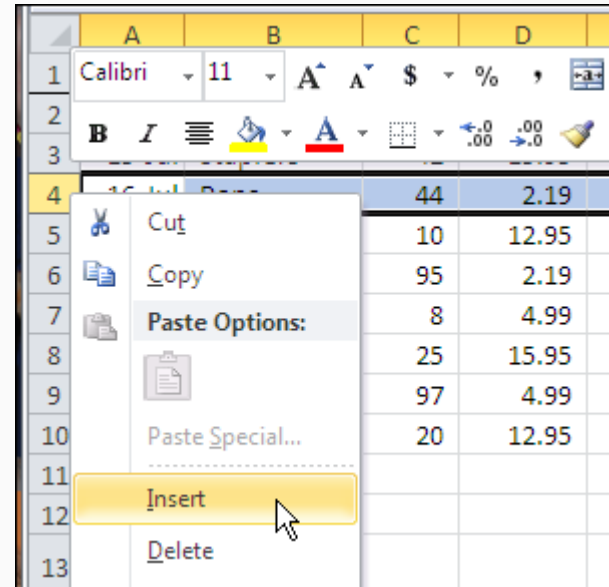
➤ Complete the three **IF** fields as required

➤ Click **OK**

Adding a new record



- Right-click the row header where you want a new row to appear
- Click **Insert** on the shortcut menu that appears



Filling a series



- Click the cell that you want to create a series from
- Click and drag the small black square in the bottom right-hand corner of the cell – this is called the **Fill handle**
- Release the mouse button when you have reached the end of the series – as you drag the handle a small box appears showing the contents of the cells as you auto-fill them

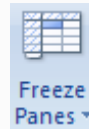
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	BABY STATISTICS				SOMERVILLE WARD			
2								
3	First name	Surname	Day 1					
4	Anthony	Goddard	3.50			Day 5		+
5	Timothy	Salter	3.00					
6	Kerrv	Meredith	4.10					

Freezing row and column titles



University of Duhok

- To freeze the row and column titles, place the cursor in the nearest cell to A1 that you do not want frozen
- Click **Freeze Panes** in the **Window** group on the **View** ribbon
- Select **Freeze Panes** from the menu that appears
- To unfreeze columns and rows, click **Freeze Panes** in the **Window** group on the **View** ribbon
- Select **Unfreeze Panes**



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	BABY STATISTICS				SOMERVILLE WARD			
2								
3	First name	Surname	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6
4	Anthony	Goddard	3.50					
5	Timothy	Salter	3.00					
6	Kerry	Meredith	4.10					
7	Deborah	Roberts	2.90					
8	Omar	Iqbal	4.00					
9	Victoria	King	3.30					
10	Jacob	Walton	3.70					
11	Baby	8						
12	Baby	9						
13	Baby	10						
14	Baby	11						
15	Baby	12						
16	Baby	13						
17	Baby	14						
18	Baby	15						

Switching between open workbooks



University of Duhok

Either

- Select **Switch Windows** in the **Window** group on the **View** ribbon
- Select the workbook you want from the displayed list of open workbooks



Or

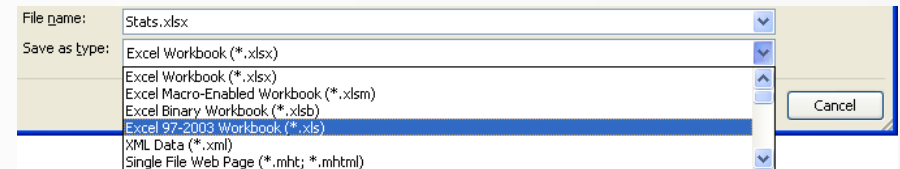
- Use the taskbar buttons at the bottom of the desktop

Saving as another file type



University of Duhok

- To save a file in a format other than the Excel default, click **Save As** on the **Office button** menu to display the **Save As** dialogue box
- Click the down-arrow on the right of the **Save as type:** box, to see options to save a file as another type



Sorting data



- Before you create a chart, you might want to sort the data in a particular order
- Select the data you want to sort
- Click the **Sort A to Z** button or **Sort Z to A** button as appropriate in the **Sort & Filter** group on the Data ribbon
- Deselect the cells by clicking anywhere on the worksheet

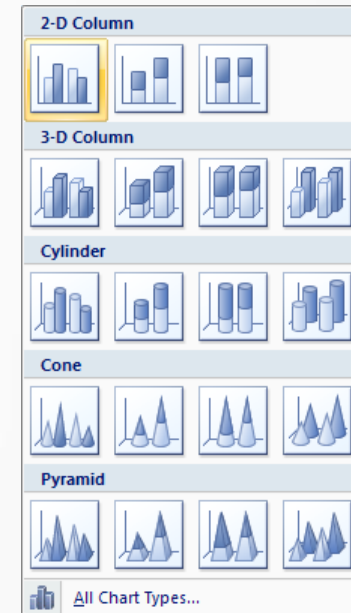


Drawing a bar chart



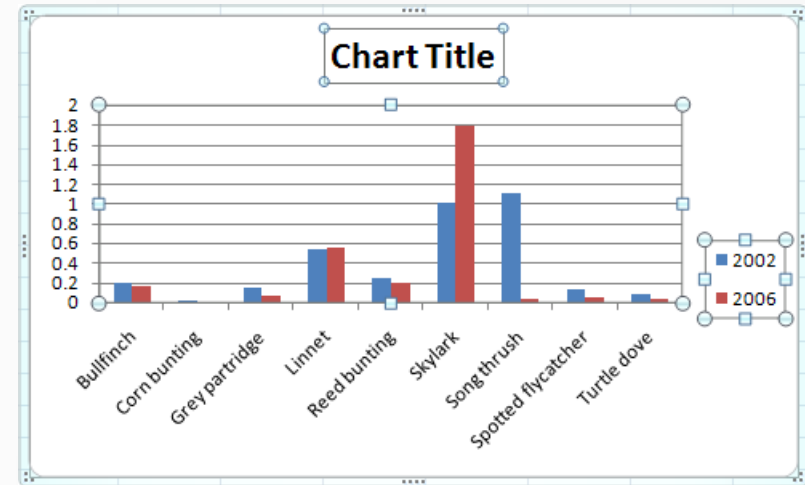
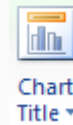
University of Duhok

- Select the cells to be charted
- Click the **Column** button in the **Charts** group on the **Insert** ribbon to display a gallery of column chart options
- Click the option you want for your chart
The chart is placed on your worksheet



Adding a chart title

- Select the chart – the **Chart Tools** ribbon appears
- Click the **Chart Tools Layout** ribbon tab
- Click the **Chart title** button in the **Labels** group, and choose a location for the title from the menu that appears



A chart title placeholder is displayed on the chart

- Click in the **Chart Title** text box and type a title

Moving, sizing and deleting a chart



University of Duhok

Moving

- Click in the Chart Area and drag and drop the chart to a new position

Sizing

- Drag the bottom right-hand corner handle of the chart to resize it
- To resize a chart without distorting the shape of the chart, press the Shift key whilst dragging the handle

Deleting

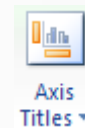
- Select the chart, then press the Delete key

Adding axis titles



University of Duhok

- Select the chart so the **Chart Tools** ribbon appears
- Click the **Chart Tools Layout** ribbon tab
- Click the **Axis Titles** button in the **Labels** group
- Select the axis type you require from the submenu to show an axis title place holder on the chart
- Click the place holder to select it
- Click the label text to place the text insertion cursor
- Edit the text **Axis Title**

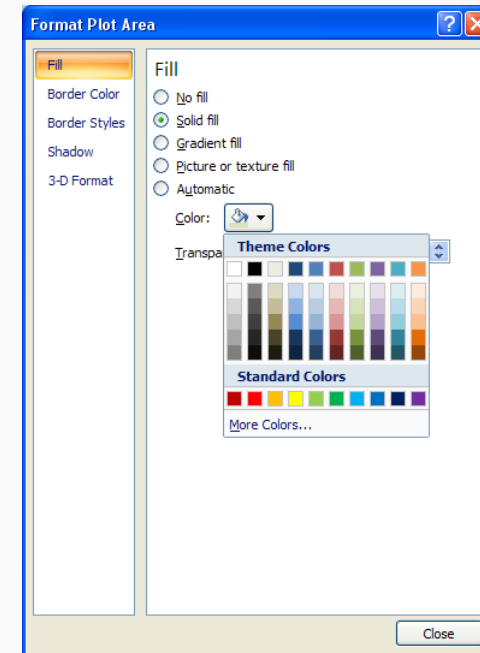


Changing the background colour



University of Duhok

- Right-click the Plot Area
- Select **Format Plot Area...** from the shortcut menu to open the **Format Plot Area** window
- Click **Fill** in the left-hand pane, and click the **Solid fill** option
- Click the **Color:** button and choose a colour from the palette that is displayed
- Click **Close**

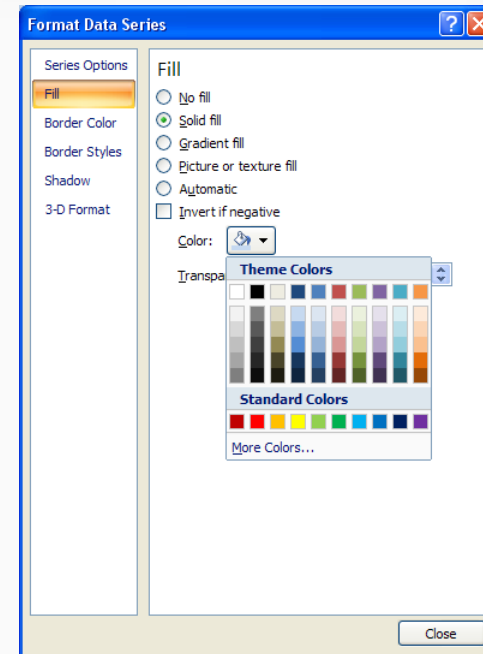


Changing the column colours



University of Duhok

- Right-click a bar to show a shortcut menu, and choose **Format Data Series...** from the options
- The **Format Data Series** window appears
- Select a fill colour from the **Fill** options



Creating a pie chart



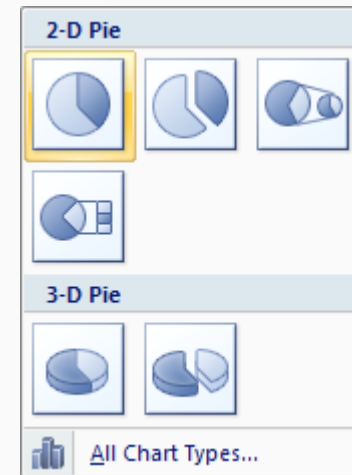
University of Duhok

➤ Click the **Pie** button in the **Charts** group on the **Insert** ribbon to display a gallery of pie chart options



➤ Click the option you want for your chart

The chart is placed on your worksheet

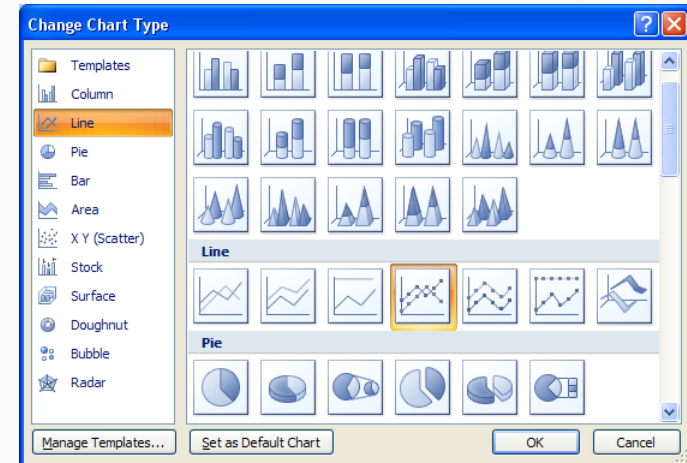


Changing the chart type



University of Duhok

- Right-click the **Chart Area** to display a shortcut menu
- Select **Change Chart Type...** to display the **Change Chart Type** window
- Choose another chart type



Printing an entire worksheet

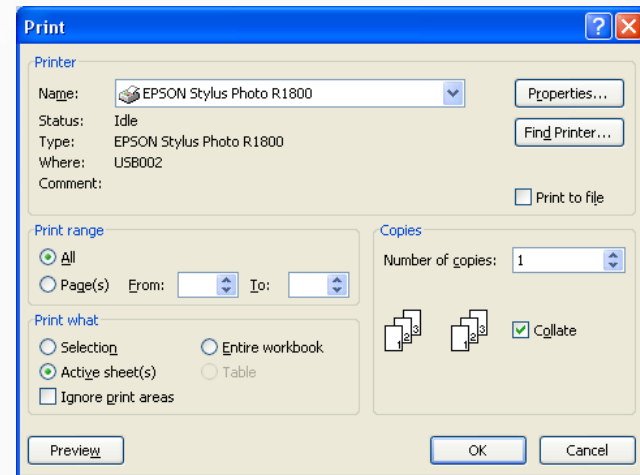


University of Duhok

- Click **Print** on the **Office** button
- Click **Print** to display the **Print** dialogue box

Here you can change various options such as the number of copies and which printer to use

- Select **All** for the print range, and **Active sheet(s)**
- Check and change the other options as necessary, and click **OK** to print



Printing a selected chart



University of Duhok

- Select the chart you want to print
- Click **Print** on the **Office** button
- Click **Print** to display the **Print** dialogue box

The **Selected chart** option in the **Print what** section is automatically selected

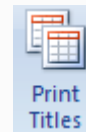
- Check and change the other options as necessary, and click **OK** to print

Printing row and column headings



University of Duhok

- Select a worksheet
- Click the **Print Titles** button in the **Page Setup** group on the **Page Layout** ribbon to display the **Page Setup** dialogue box
- Click the **Sheet** tab
- Select **Row and column** headings in the **Print** section
- Click the **Print...** button to display the **Print** dialogue box
- Click **OK**



Printing title rows and columns



University of Duhok

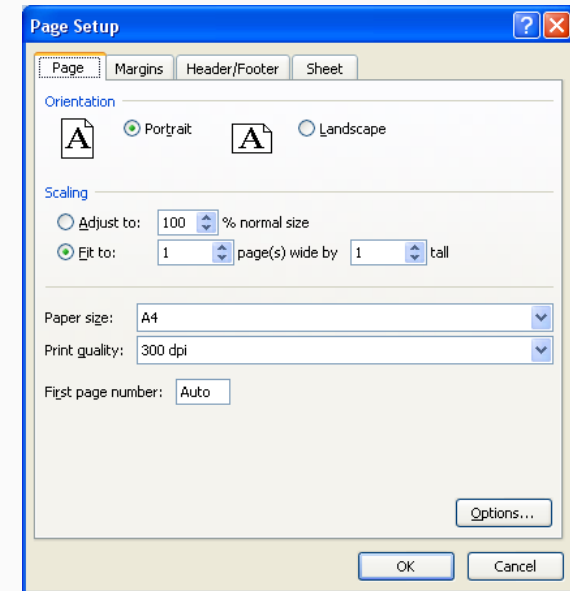
- Open the **Page Setup** dialogue box on the **Sheet** tab
- Set the row(s) that you want to appear as the title row by
 - either typing in the **Rows to repeat at top:** box (e.g. type \$1:\$1 to specify row 1 as the repeated row)
 - or you can select the cells by clicking the icon on the right of the **Rows to repeat at top:** box
- Click the **Print...** button to display the **Print** dialogue box
- Click **OK**
- Repeat column in exactly the same way as rows

Fitting worksheet contents onto a specific number of pages



University of Duhok

- Open the **Page Setup** dialogue box and click the **Page** tab
- Click the **Fit to:** option in the **Scaling** section and set the page options
- Click the **Print...** button to display the **Print** dialogue box
- Click **OK**

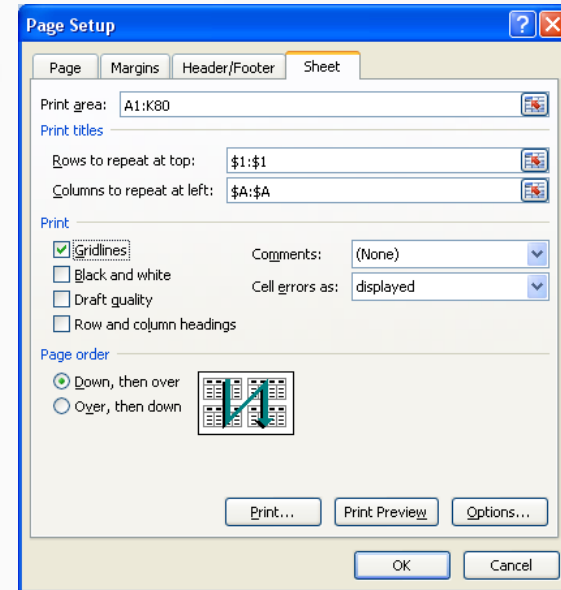


Hiding/unhiding gridlines on printouts



University of Duhok

- Open the **Page Setup** dialogue box and click the **Sheet** tab
- Click the **Gridlines** box in the **Print** section. (You can click it again to remove the tick and turn off gridline printing.)
- Click the **Print...** button to display the **Print** dialogue box
- Click **OK**



Paper orientation, size and margins



University of Duhok

- Click the **Orientation** button in the **Page Setup** group on the **Page Layout** ribbon
- Select **Portrait** or **Landscape** from the menu that appears
- Click the **Size** button in the **Page Setup** group on the **Page Layout** ribbon
- Select the paper size you want from the menu that appears
- Click the **Margins** button in the **Page Setup** group on the **Page Layout** ribbon
- Select the margin arrangement you want from the list displayed on the menu that appears

You can set custom margins on the **Margins** tab of the **Page Setup** dialogue box

You can also set the orientation and page size on the **Page** tab of the **Page Setup** dialogue box

Preparation



University of Duhok

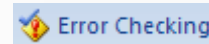
- Always thoroughly check your spreadsheet before printing it – be sure to
 - Print Preview
 - Spell check
 - Make a rough check that the calculations are as you intended
 - Check for formula errors

Formula error checking



University of Duhok

- If you want to check for formula errors, or if you see an error, click the **Error Checking** button in the **Formula Auditing** group on the **Formulas** ribbon
- You can trace and correct errors in the **Error Checking** dialogue box that is displayed



Calculating a percentage



University of Duhok

- Enter a formula for working out the ratio of two variables
- Adjust the cell formatting to show two decimal places
- Click the **Percent Style** button in the **Number** group on the **Home** ribbon – this changes the answers into percentages

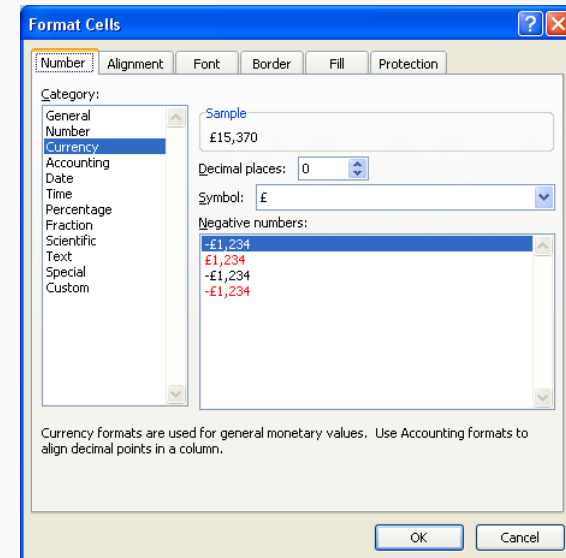


Formatting currency



University of Duhok

- Select the cells you want to format and right-click to bring up a shortcut menu
- Select **Format Cells...**
- Select the **Number** tab
- Select **Currency** from the **Category:** list
- Set the decimal places you want
- Set the currency symbol you want
- Click **OK**

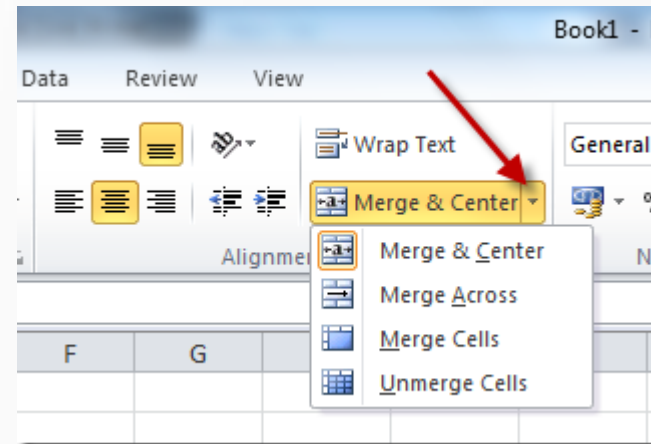


Merge and centre cell contents



University of Duhok

- Select the cells you want to merge
- Click the **Merge & Center** button in the **Alignment** group on the **Home** ribbon



Adding a date field

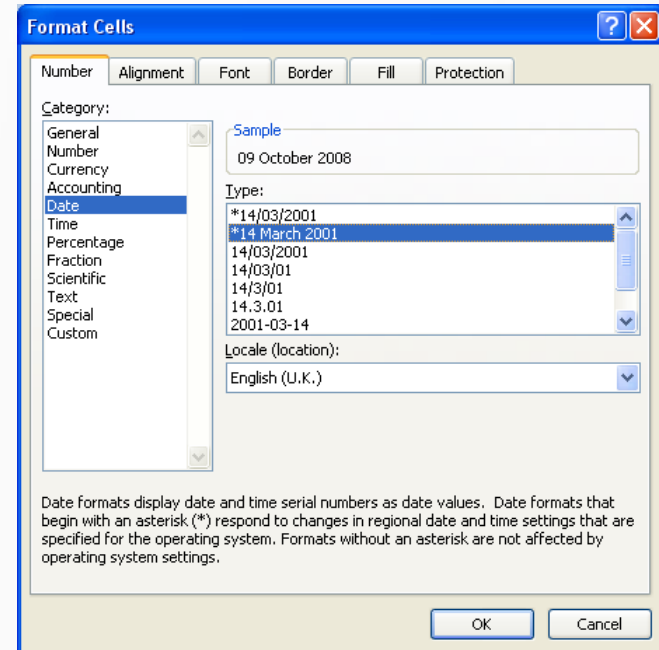


University of Duhok

A quick way to enter today's date is to press **Ctrl+;**

Alternatively you can type a date (separated with either hyphens or slashes) into a cell and then format it

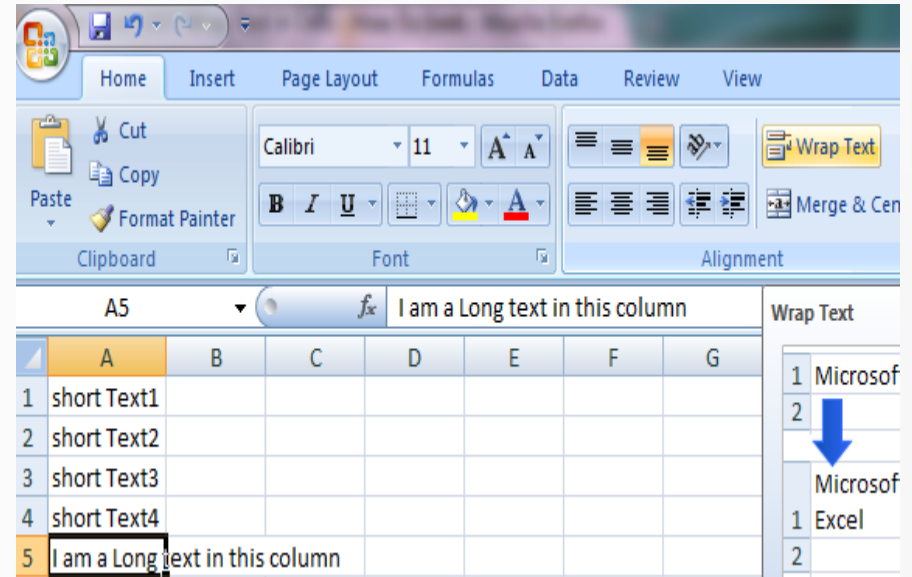
- Right-click in the date field, and select **Format Cells...** from the shortcut menu that appears
- Excel has guessed that you want the **Date** category – pick a date **Type** from the



Wrapping cell content

Sometimes the text in a cell can be quite long – it would look neater if the longer descriptions ran onto two lines, rather than making the column extra wide to fit them

- Select the cell and click the **Wrap Text** button in the **Alignment** group on the **Home** ribbon



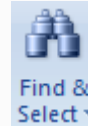
Find and replace



University of Duhok

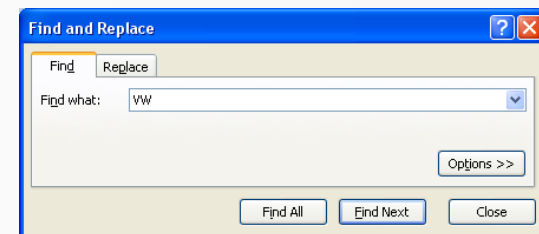
Finding a word or value

- Click **Find & Select** in the **Editing** group on the **Home** ribbon
- Select the **Find...** option on the menu to display the **Find and Replace** dialogue box on the **Find** tab
- Type the characters you are searching for in the **Find what:** box
- Click the **Find Next** button



Excel makes the cell containing the characters you want the active cell

- Click **Find Next** again to search for another occurrence of the characters
- Click **Close** when you have finished



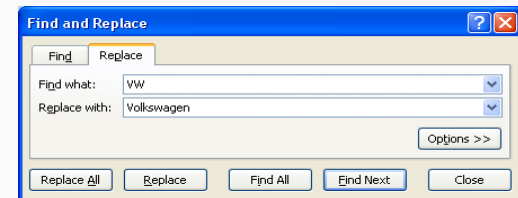
Find and replace



University of Duhok

Replacing a word or value

- Click **Find & Select** in the **Editing** group on the **Home** ribbon
- Select the **Replace...** option on the menu to display the **Find and Replace** dialogue box on the **Replace** tab
- Type the characters you want to change in the **Find what:** box
- Type the new characters you want in the **Replace with:** box.
- Click the **Replace All** button
- Click **Close**



Copying data between sheets



University of Duhok

- Select the worksheet that contains the data you want to copy
- Select the range of data you want to copy
- Click **Copy** in the **Clipboard** group on the **Home** ribbon
- Click the tab for the worksheet you want to copy to
- Click a cell to make it the active cell
- Click **Paste** in the **Clipboard** group on the **Home** ribbon



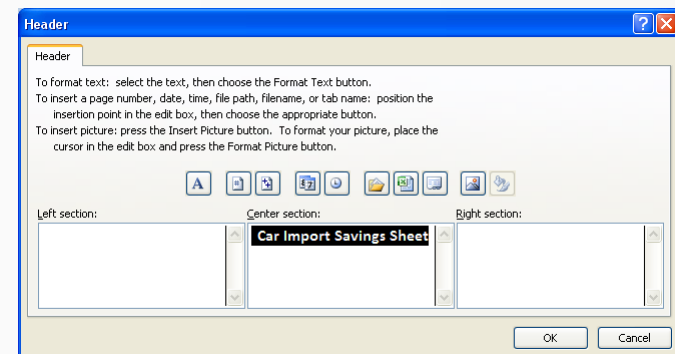
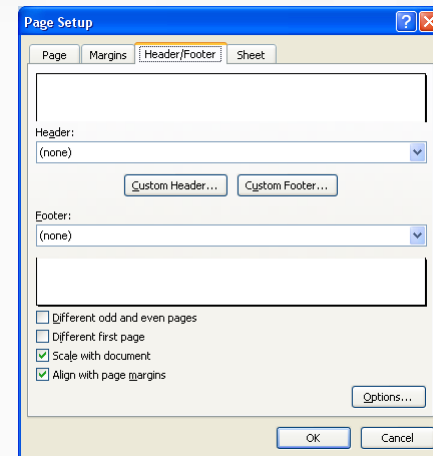
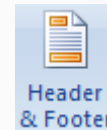
Adding headers and footers



University of Duhok

Headers and footers are useful for automatically inserting information such as the current date and page numbers on large documents

- Open the **Page Setup** dialogue box and select the **Header/Footer** tab
- Click the **Custom Header...** or the **Custom Footer...** button
- Type text or add a field in a **Section:** box
- Click **OK** to close the dialogue box



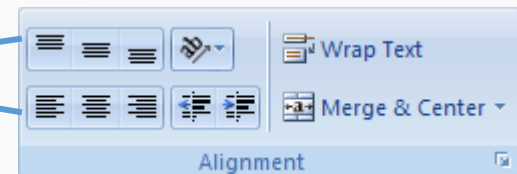
Aligning cell content



University of Duhok

You can set where the text appears in a cell

- Use the **Align Right**, **Align Left** and **Center** buttons, and the **Top**, **Middle** and **Bottom** buttons in the **Alignment** group on the **Home** ribbon to align the cell content horizontally and vertically, respectively



You can also use the **Format Cells** dialogue box, which allows you more alignment options (e.g. slanting)