



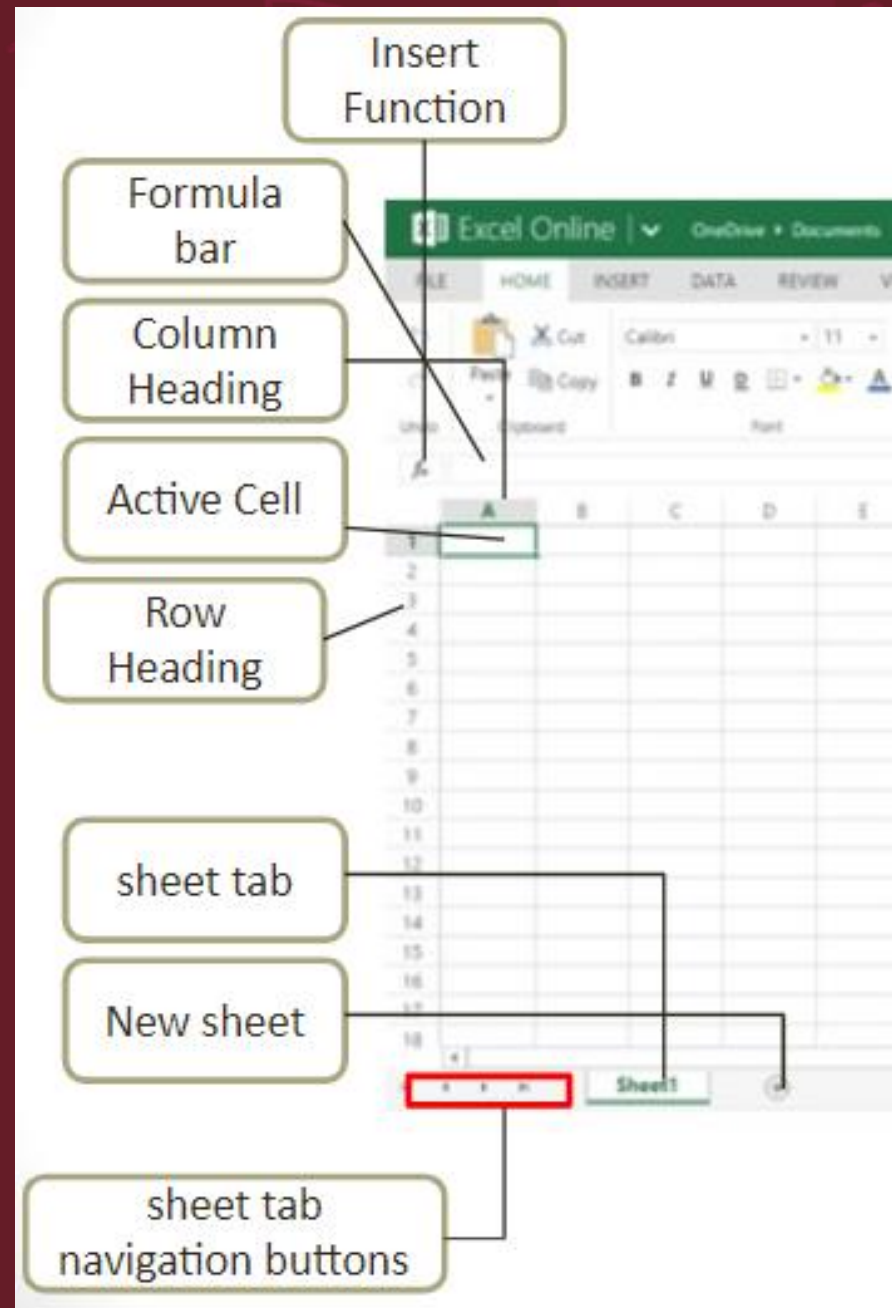
جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

EXCEL

Introduction to Spreadsheets

- ❖ A spreadsheet is an electronic file used to organize related data and perform calculations.
- ❖ A worksheet is a single spreadsheet that contains formulas, values, text, and graphical representations of data. Each worksheet is identified by a sheet tab
- ❖ A workbook is a file containing related worksheets. By default, new workbooks have one worksheet
- ❖ A cell address or cell reference names a cell and it is made up from the column letter and row number

Excel Window



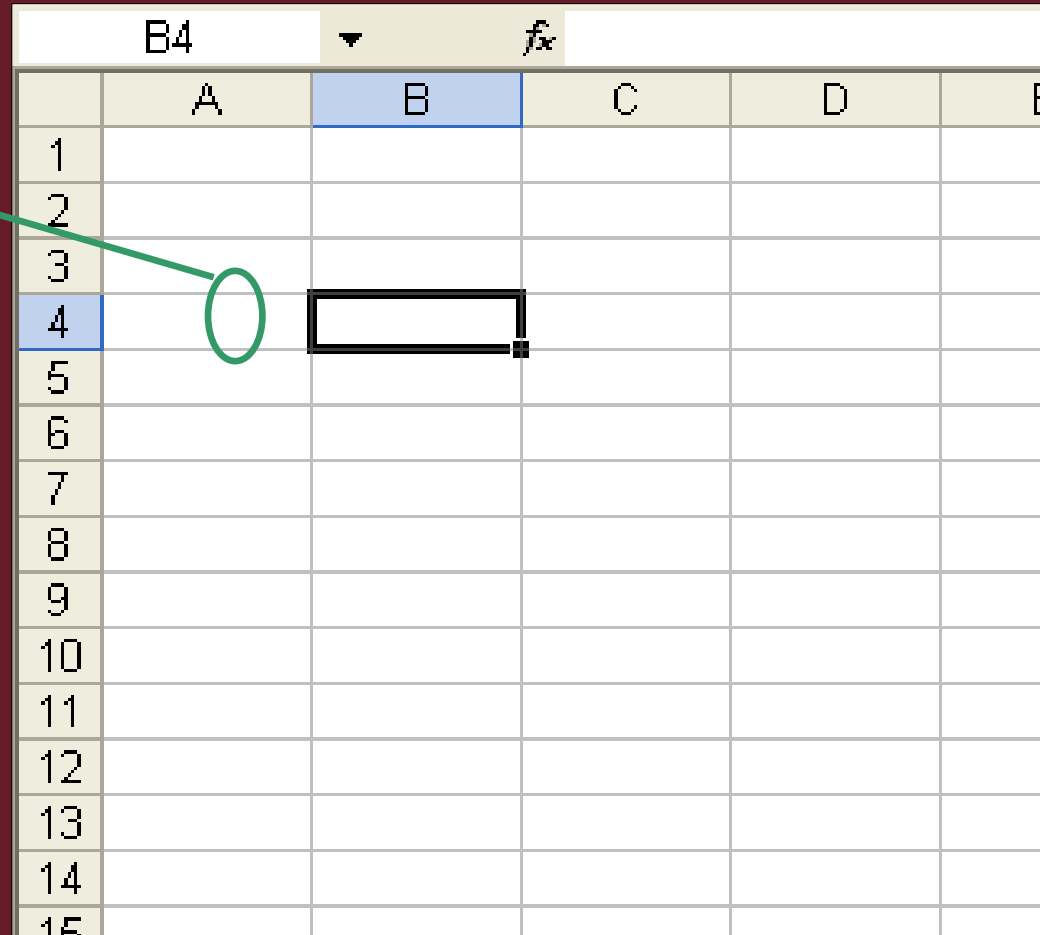
Worksheets

- Excel's main screen is called a "worksheet".
- Each worksheet is comprised of many boxes, called "cells".

	A1		f _x		
	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Selecting a Cell

- “Select” a cell by clicking on it once (don’t double click).
- You can move from cell to cell with the arrow keys.

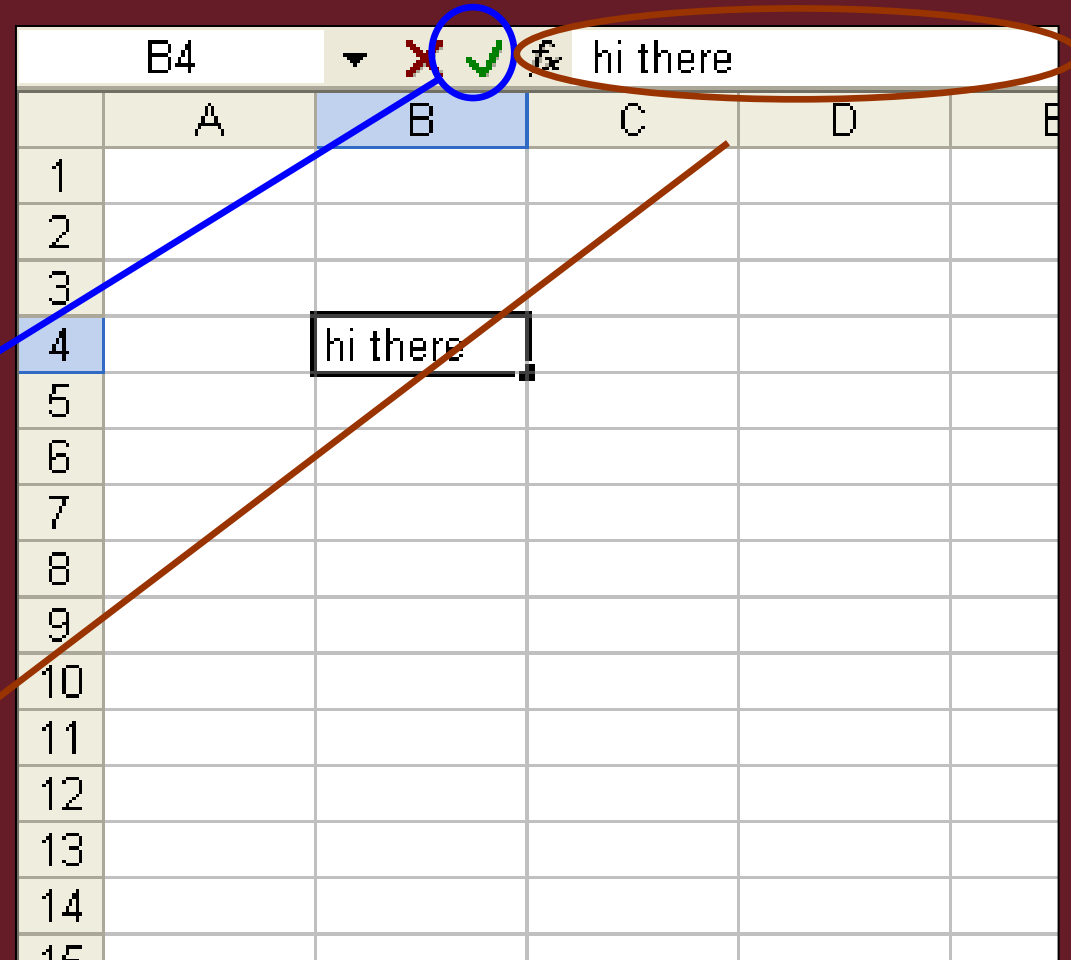


The image shows a screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. The active cell is B4, which is highlighted with a blue background. A green circle is drawn around cell B4, and a green arrow points from the text 'Select' in the first bullet point to this circle. A black rectangular selection handle is visible on the right side of cell B4. The spreadsheet has columns A through E and rows 1 through 15. The formula bar at the top shows 'B4' and a dropdown arrow.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Entering Information / The Formula Bar

- To enter information in a cell, just start typing.
- When you are done either
 - Press the **Enter Key**
 - Press an **arrow key**
- The information in the selected cell is also displayed in the “**formula bar**” above the worksheet.



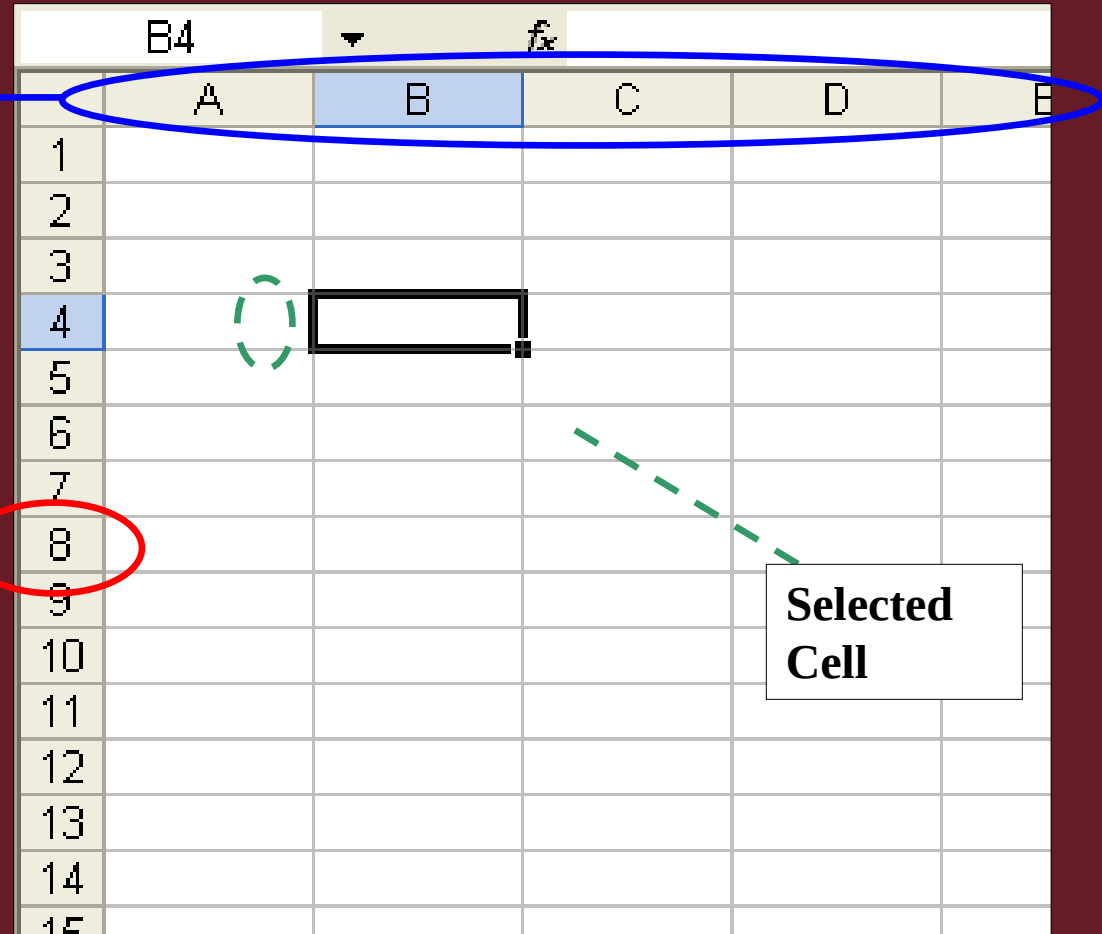
Double Click to Modify a Cell

	B4	✖	✔	<i>f</i> x	hello there
	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4		hello there			
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Double click to
change “hi there”
to “hello there”

Column Names (letters) & Row Names (numbers)

- The columns of the worksheet are named with letters
- The rows are named with numbers

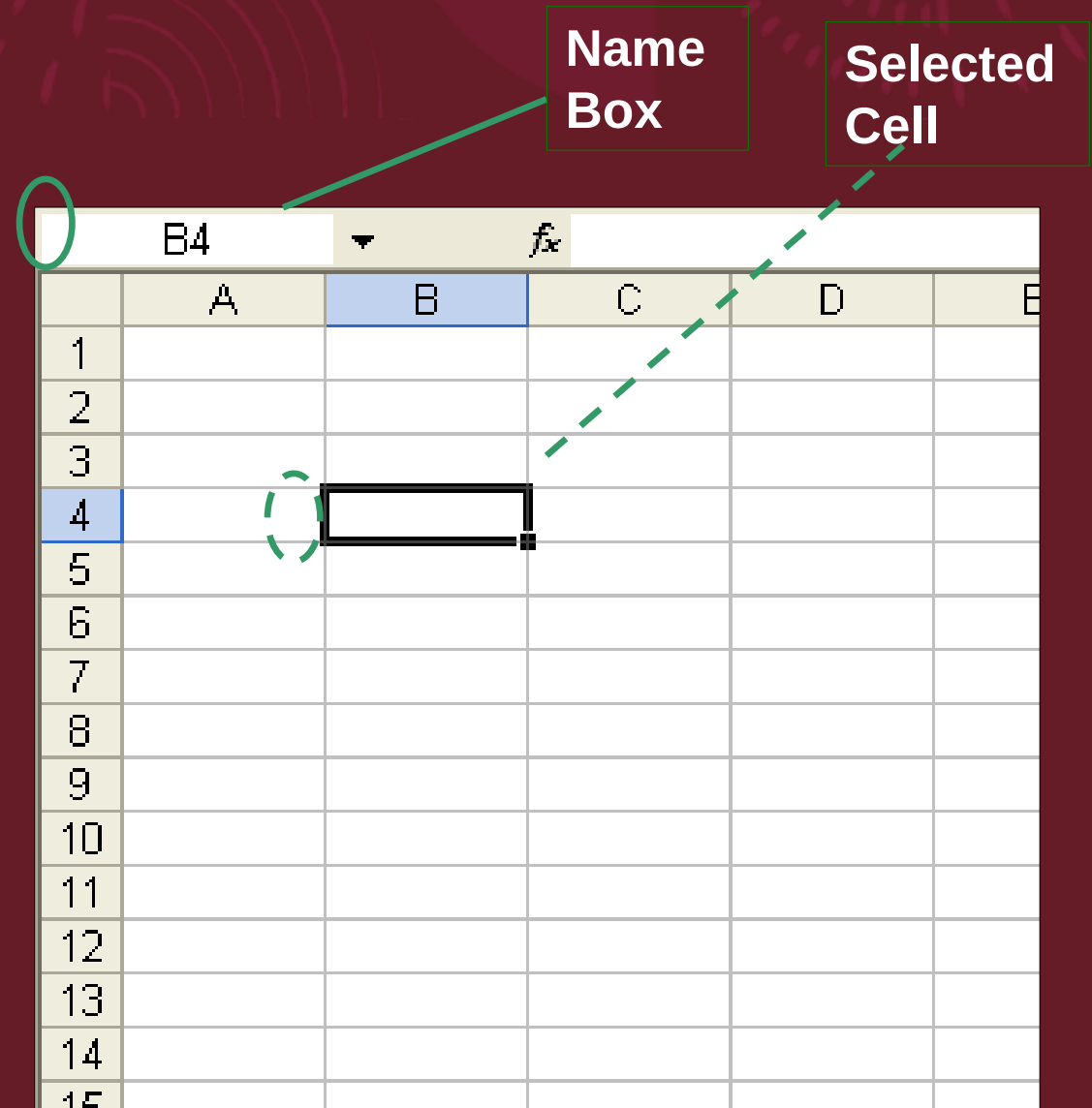


The image shows a portion of an Excel worksheet. The column headers are A, B, C, D, and E. The row headers are 1 through 15. A blue oval highlights the column headers (A-E). A red oval highlights the row header 8. A dashed green line points from a text box labeled 'Selected Cell' to cell B4. A solid black rectangle is drawn around cell B4, and a dashed green circle is drawn around cell B4.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

Cell Names (ex. B4)

- The name of a cell is a combination of the Letter Of The Column that the cell is in followed by the Number Of The Row that the cell is in.
- Example: the selected cell in the picture is named **B4** (NOT 4B)
- Excel automatically shows the the name of the currently selected cell in the “name box” (located above the worksheet).



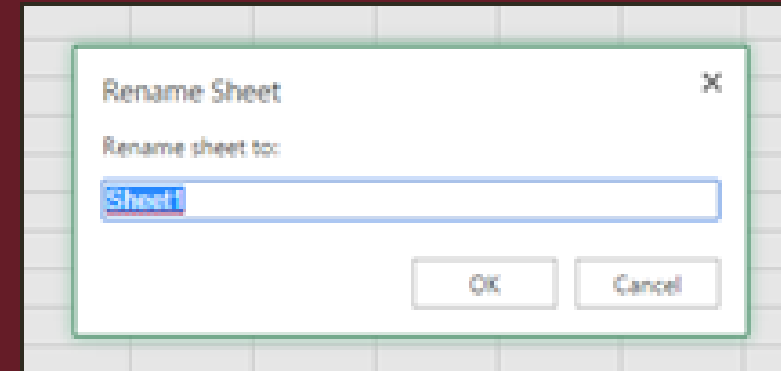
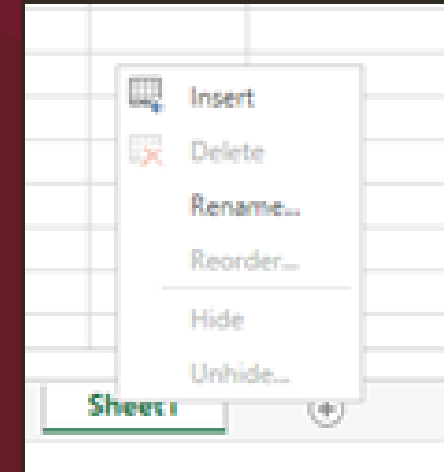
Excel Window

- ❖ Text is any combination of letters, numbers, symbols, and spaces not used in calculations.

A	B	C	D
Mishaal Abdullah Company			
Incoming	Amount	Outgoing	Amount
Year 2012 profit	50000	Staff Salaries	45000
2011 year balance	20000	Bills	5000
Bank Balance	15500	Rent	30000
Total Income		Car	550
		Travel	2000
		Total Expenses	
Amount Remaining			

Rename A Worksheet

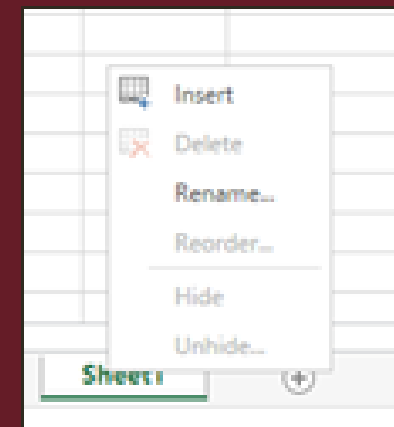
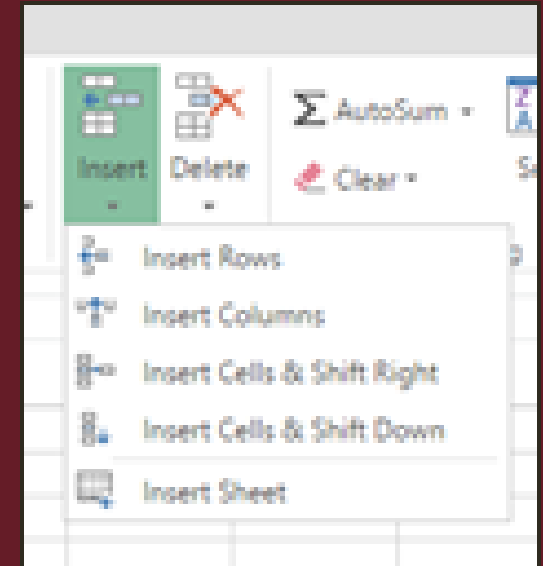
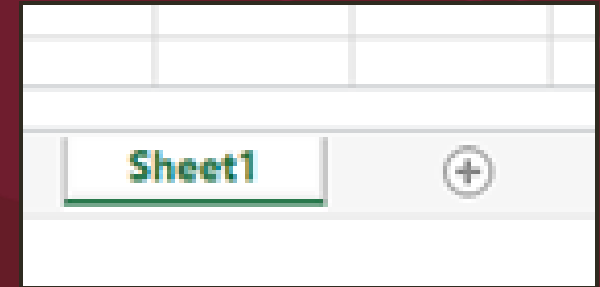
- **Double-click a sheet tab**, type the new name, and then press OK.
- OR
- **Right-click the sheet tab**, select Rename from the shortcut menu, type the new sheet name, and then press OK.



Excel Window

To insert a new worksheet, do **one** of the following:

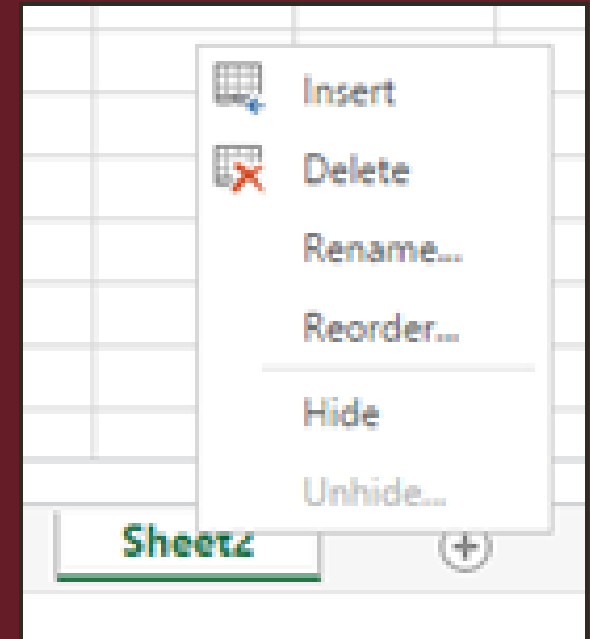
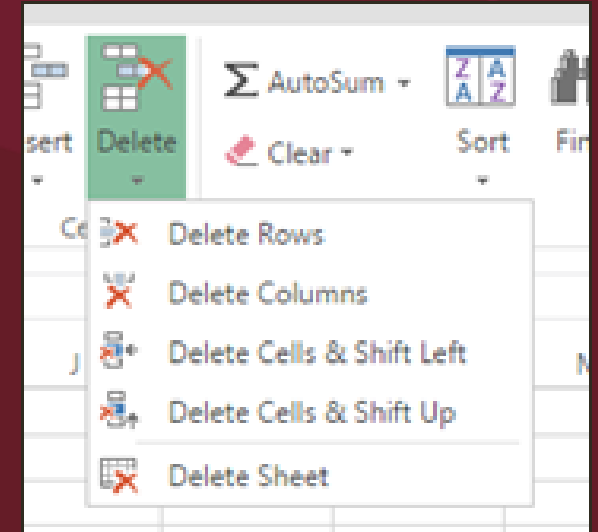
1. Click **New sheet** to the right of the last worksheet tab.
2. Click the **Insert** arrow—either to the right or below Insert—in the Cells group on the **HOME** tab and select **Insert Sheet**.
3. **Right-click** any sheet tab, select Insert from the shortcut menu, click Worksheet in the Insert dialog box,



Delete a Worksheet

To **delete a worksheet in a workbook**, do one of the following:

1. Click the Delete arrow—either to the right or below Delete—in the Cells group on the HOME tab and select Delete Sheet.
2. Right-click any sheet tab and select Delete from the shortcut menu



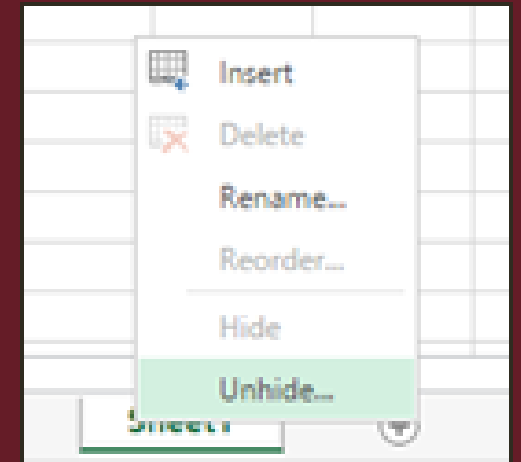
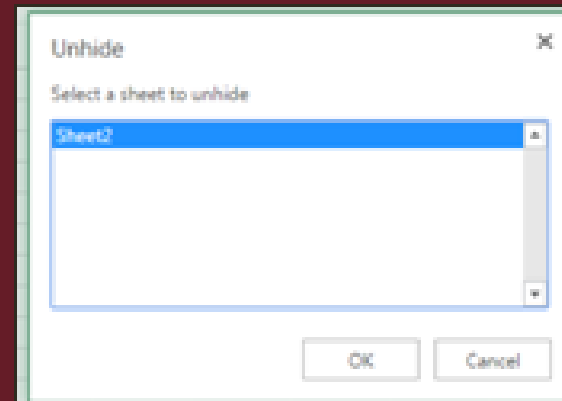
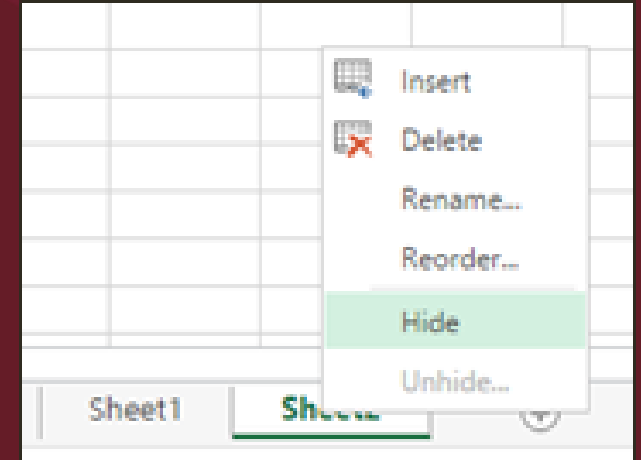
Hide and Unhide a Worksheet

To hide a worksheet in a workbook, do the following:

- Right-Click the sheet tab and select hide from the shortcut menu.

To unhide a worksheet in a workbook, do the following:

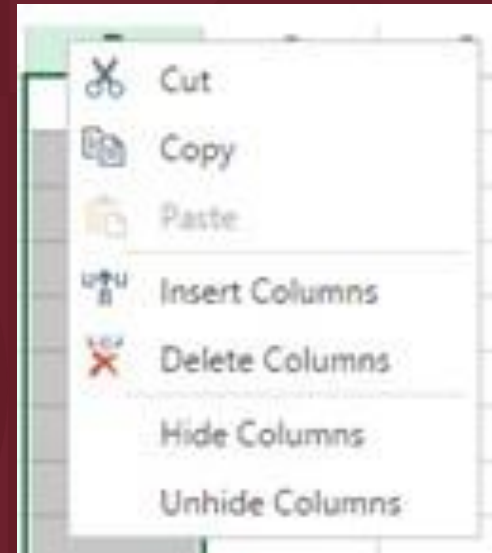
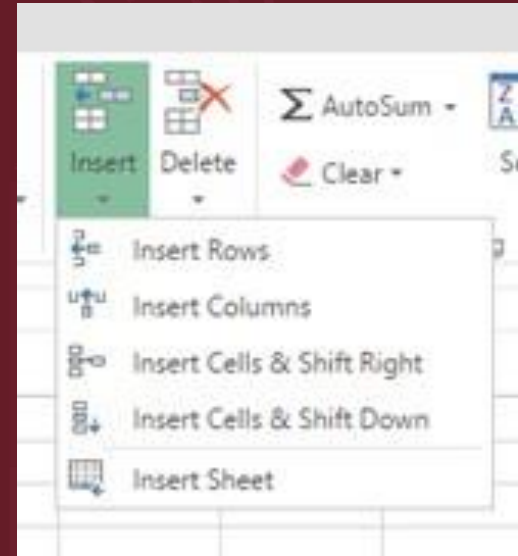
1. Right-click any sheet tab and select unhide from the shortcut menu
2. Then select the sheet you need to unhide



Inserting Rows and Columns

To insert a new column or row, do one of the following:

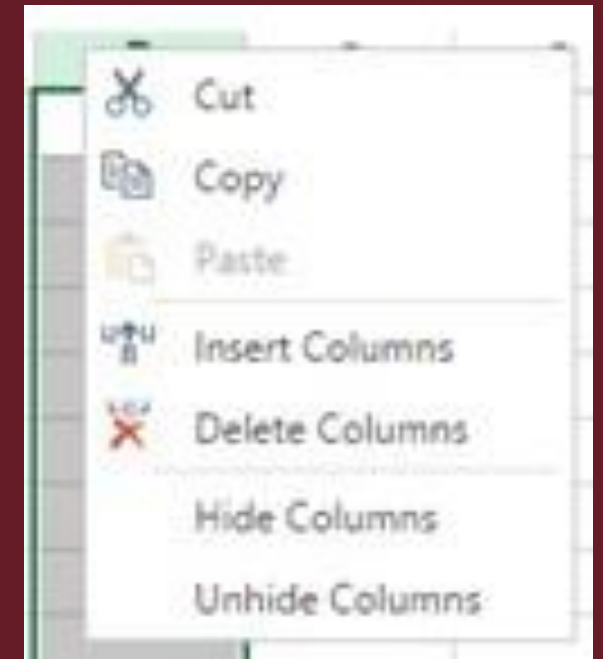
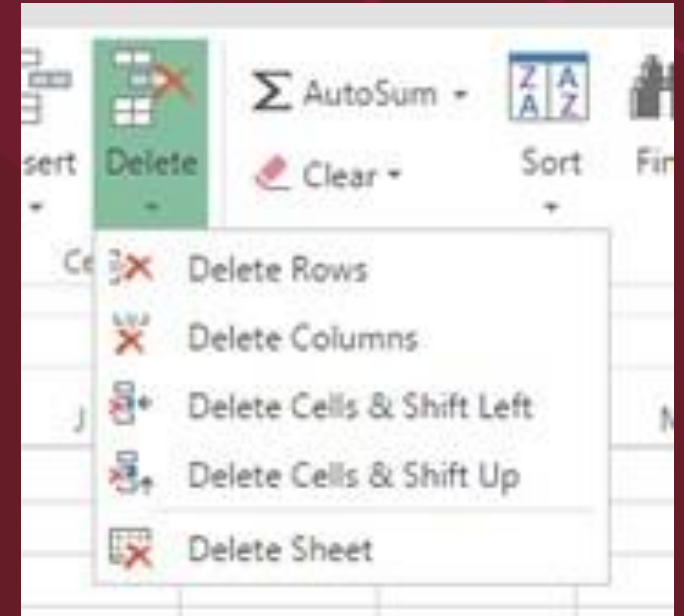
1. Click in the column or row for which you want to insert a new column to the left or a new row above, respectively. Click the Insert arrow in the Cells group on the HOME tab and select Insert Sheet Columns or Insert Sheet Rows.
2. Right-click the column (letter) or row (number) heading for which you want to insert a new column to the left or a new row above, respectively, and select Insert from the shortcut menu.



Deleting Rows and Columns

To delete a column or row, do one of the following:

1. Click the column or row heading for the column or row you want to delete, then click Delete in the Cells group on the HOME tab.
2. Right-click the column letter or row number for the column or row you want to delete and select Delete from the shortcut menu.



Adjusting Column Width

To widen a column to accommodate the longest label or value in a column, do one of the following:

1. Position the pointer on the vertical border between the current column heading and the next column heading. When the pointer displays as a two-headed arrow, double click the border.
2. Drag the vertical border to the left to decrease the column width or to the right to increase the column width.

A	B	C	D	E
Mishael Abdullah Company				
Incoming	Amount	Outgoing	Amount	
Year 2012 pro	50000	Staf Salaries	45000	
2011 year bal	20000	Bills	5000	
Bank Balance	15500	Rent	30000	
Total Income		Car	550	
		Travel	2000	
		Total Expenses		
Amount				
Remaining				

Formatting

The following figure shows different formatting options such as wrap text, merge, applying alignment options, borders and fill color.

The image shows a screenshot of the Microsoft Excel ribbon, specifically the 'Font' and 'Alignment' tabs, with callouts pointing to various formatting options and their application in a spreadsheet.

Callouts and their corresponding options:

- Wrap Text:** Points to the 'Wrap Text' button in the 'Alignment' group.
- Vertical alignment:** Points to the 'Vertical Alignment' dropdown menu in the 'Alignment' group.
- Horizontal alignment:** Points to the 'Horizontal Alignment' dropdown menu in the 'Alignment' group.
- Merge & Center:** Points to the 'Merge & Center' button in the 'Alignment' group.
- Main title merged and centered over columns:** Points to the 'Mishaal Abdullah Company' title, which is merged across columns D, E, and F.
- Fill color applied to cells:** Points to the blue fill color of the header row (row 3).
- Boarder surrounding a range:** Points to the green fill color of the 'Amount Remaining' cell (row 10, column D).

Spreadsheet Data:

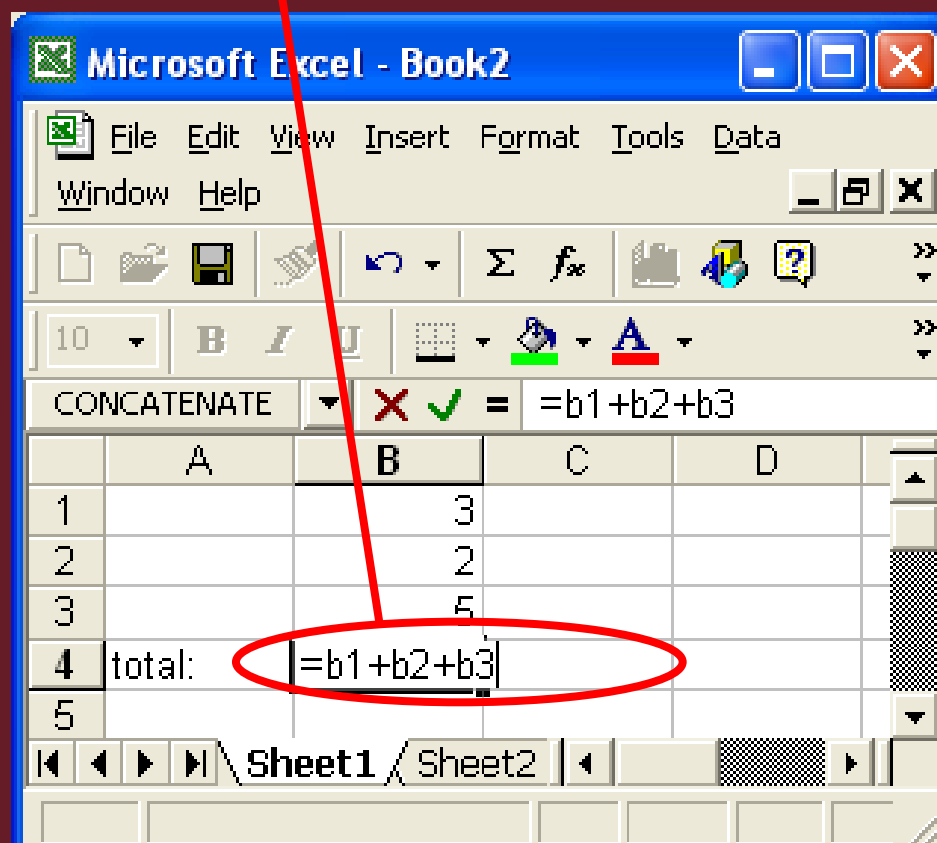
Mishaal Abdullah Company			
Incoming	Amount	Outgoing	Amount
Year 2012 profit	50000	Staf Salaries	45000
2011 year balance	20000	Bills	5000
Bank Balance	15500	Rent	30000
Total Income		Car	550
		Travel	2000
		Total Expenses	
Amount Remaining			

Function Basics

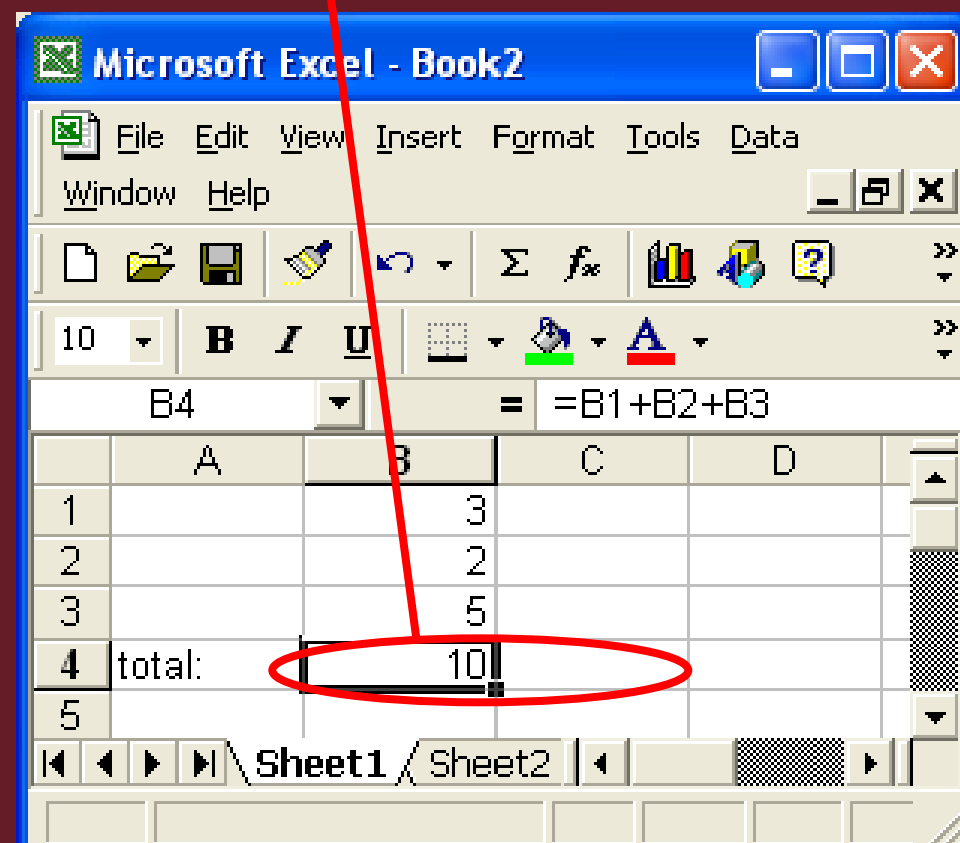
- An Excel function is a predefined formula that performs a calculation.
- A function begins with the equal sign (=) followed by the function name and arguments in parentheses.
 - Example:=SUM(A1:A3)

Formulas - correct

formula with = sign

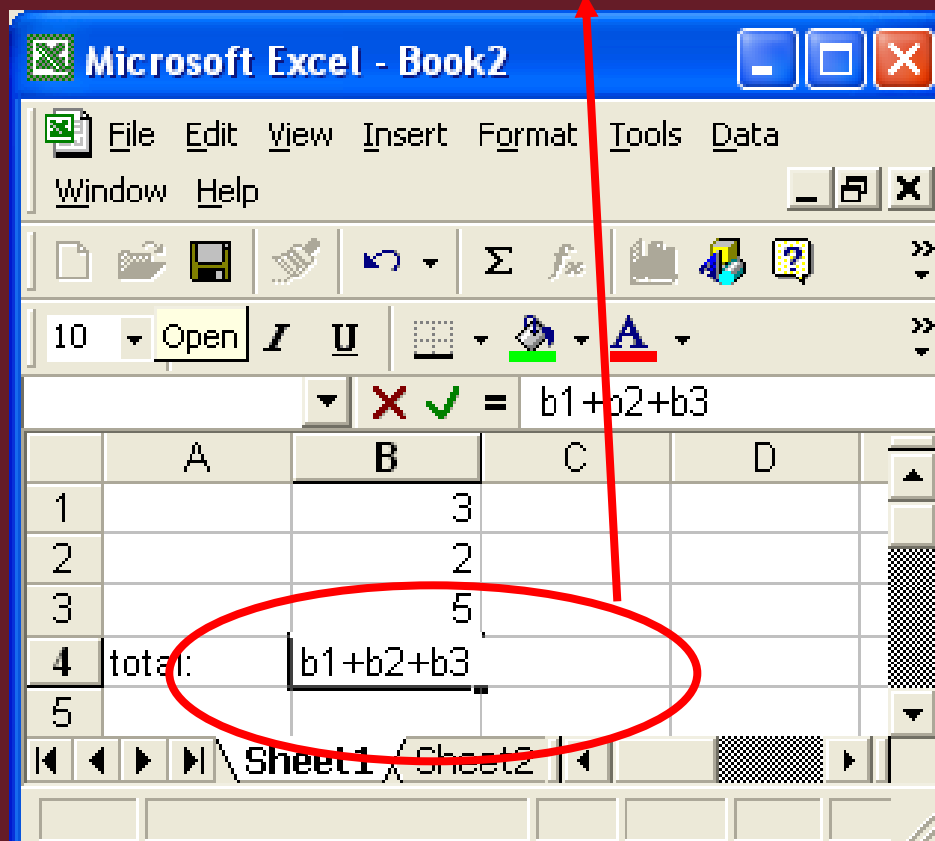


After pressing ENTER

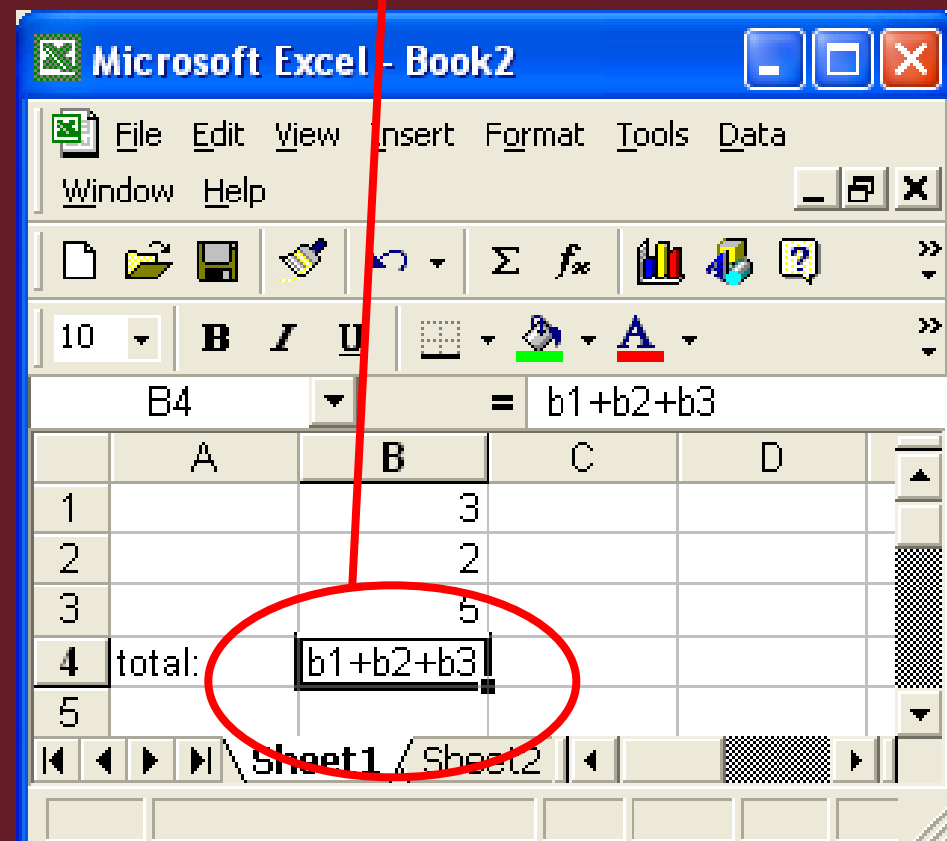


Missing = sign

Missing = sign!
Before pressing enter

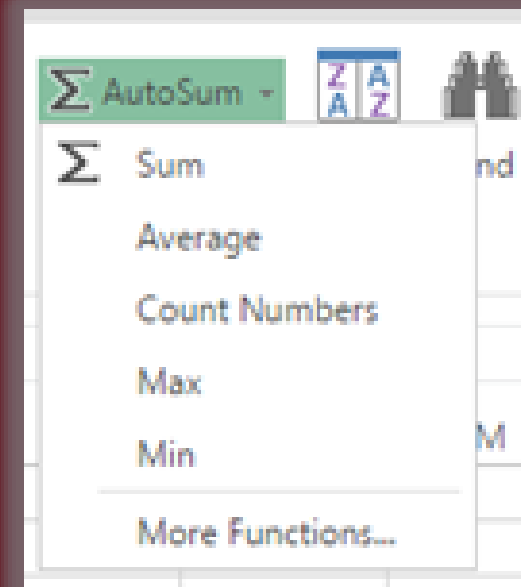
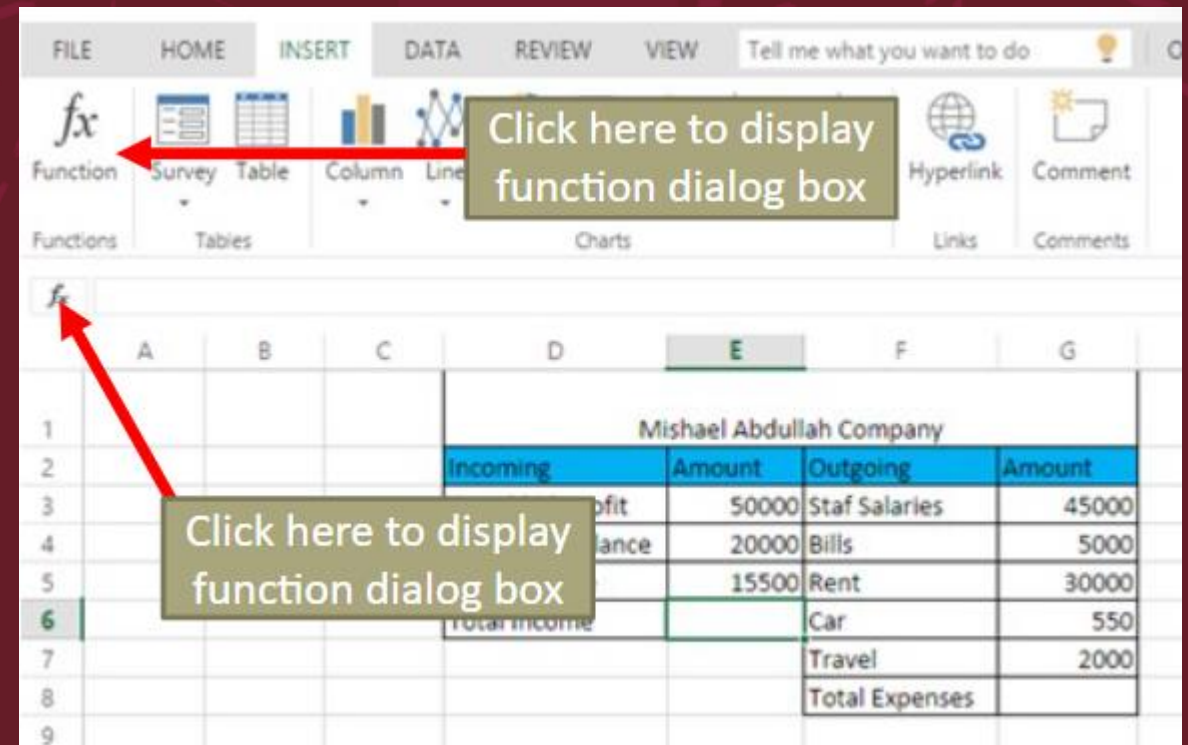


After pressing ENTER
(no change - not a formula)



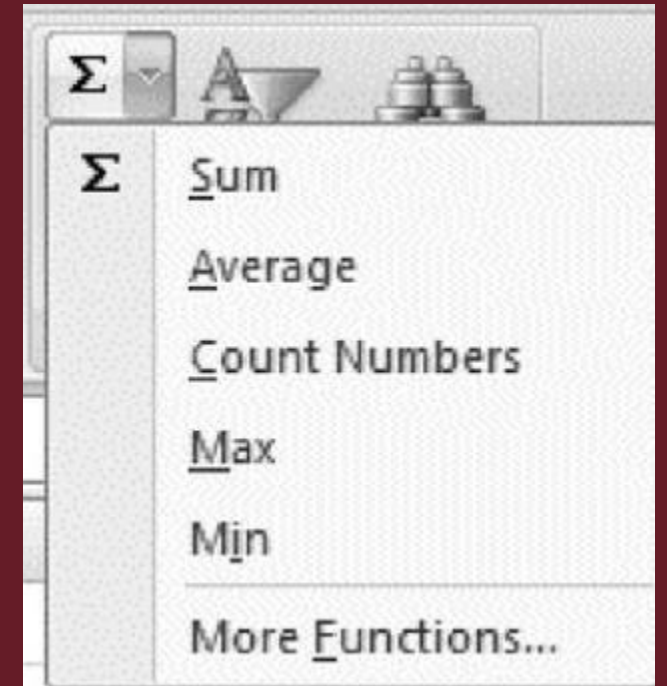
Basic Functions

- Common functions include:
- 1) AVERAGE arithmetic mean
- 2) MIN minimum value
- 3) MAX maximum value
- 4) COUNT number of values in range
- 5) SUM calculates a total
- 6) IF logical function



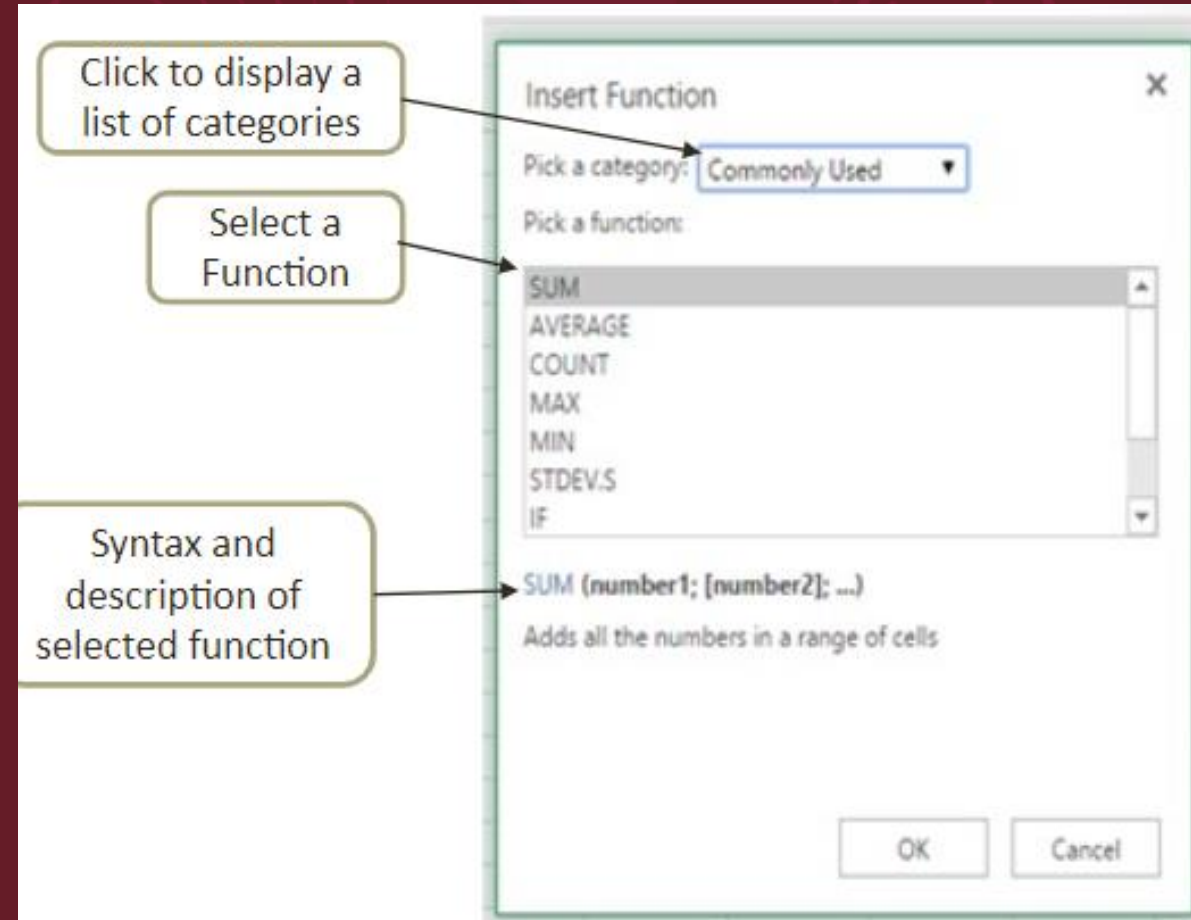
Common Functions

- **SUM**
 - Calculates the sum of a range of cells
- **MAX**
 - Displays the largest value in a range of cells
- **MIN**
 - Displays the smallest value in a range of cells
- **COUNT**
 - Calculates the number of values in a range of cells
- **AVERAGE**
 - Calculates the average of values in a range of cells



Insert Function

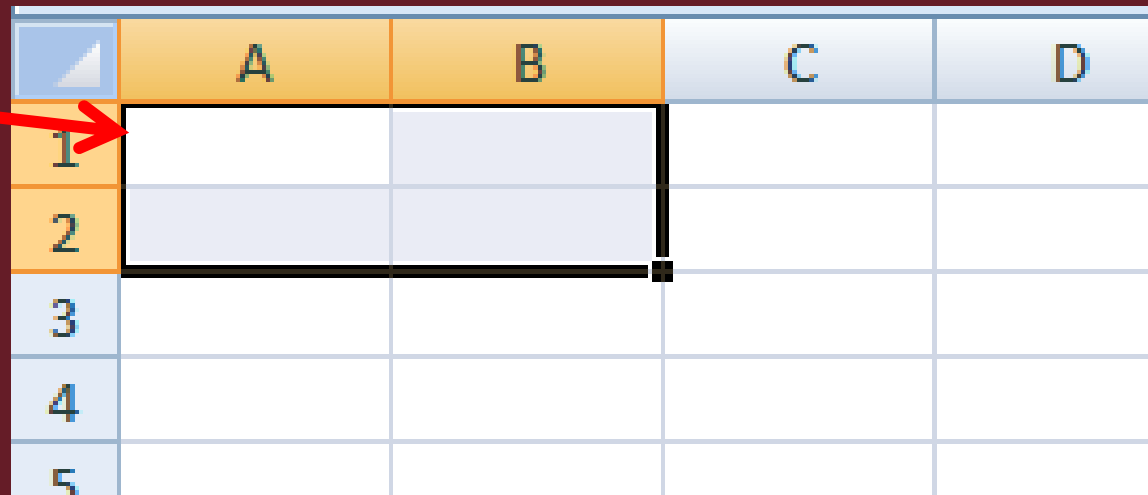
- From within the dialog box, **select a function** category, such as Most Recently Used, and **select a function to display** the syntax and a brief description of that function.



Ranges

- A rectangular box of cells is called a “range”.
- The name of a range is
 - the name of the upper left cell of the range
 - Followed by a colon :
 - Followed by the lower right cell of the range
- Example: A1:B2 is shorthand for A1,A2,B1,B2
 - See next slide for more examples

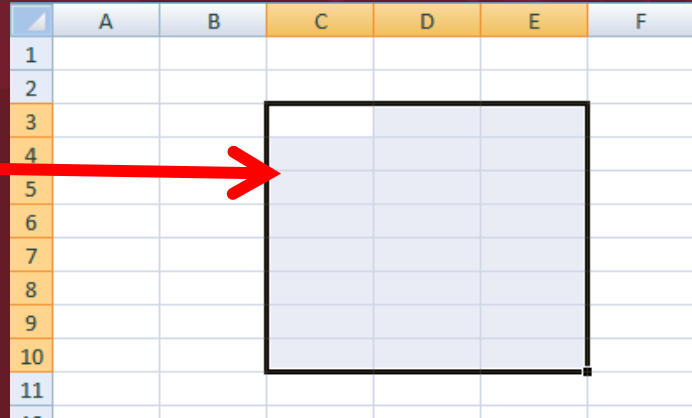
A1:B2



	A	B	C	D
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

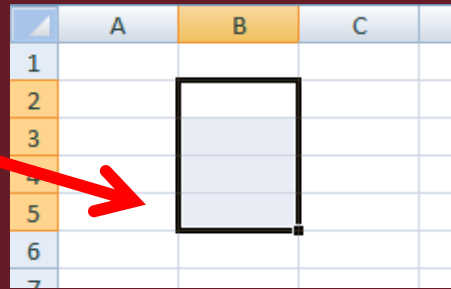
Examples of Range Names

C3:E10



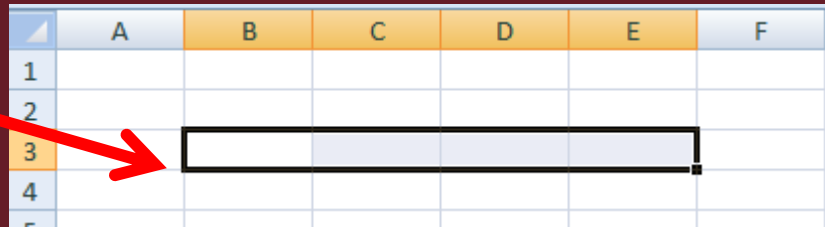
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

B2:B5



	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

B3:E3



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Types of operations

You can use any of the following operations in a formula:

operation	symbol	example
addition:	+	=a1+3
subtraction:	-	=100-b3
multiplication:	*	=a1*b1
division:	/	=d1/100
exponentiation	^	=a2^2

Summing a range(Addition)

Both of the following function calls produce the same result as
 $=a1+b1+c1+a2+b2+c2+a3+b3+c3+a4+b4+c4$
however, the 2nd version uses a range and is much shorter.

without a range

`=SUM(a1,b1,c1,a2,b2,c2,a3,b3,c3,a4,b4,c4)`

with a range

`=SUM(a1:c4)`

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Sum	=SUM(C1:F1)	1	3	5	8

Subtract Formula

To do simple subtraction, use the - (minus sign) arithmetic operator. For example, if you enter the formula **=10-5** into a cell, the cell will display 5 as the result.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Sum	17	1	3	5
2	subtract	=E2-D2-C2	1	3	5

Multiply numbers in a cell

Multiplying and dividing in Excel is easy, but you need to create a simple formula to do it. Just remember that all formulas in Excel begin with an equal sign (=), and you can use the formula bar to create them.

To do this task, use the * (asterisk) arithmetic operator.

For example, if you type **=5*10** in a cell, the cell displays the result, **50**.

3	Multiply	=C3*D3	2	3
---	----------	--------	---	---

3	Multiply	6
---	----------	---

Divide numbers in a cell

To do this task, use the / (forward slash) arithmetic operator.

For example, if you type =10/5 in a cell, the cell displays 2.

Note: There is no DIVIDE function in Excel.

	A	B	C
1	Data	Formula	Description (Result)
2	15000	=A2/A3	Divides 15000 by 12 (1250)
3	12		

AVERAGE function

Returns the average (arithmetic mean) of the arguments. For example, if the range B1:B7 contains numbers, the formula =AVERAGE(B1:B7) returns the average of those numbers.

	A	B
1	Sum	17
2	subtract	-9
3	Multiply	6
4	Divide	3
5	min	1
6	max	6
7	count	11
8	Average	=AVERAGE(B1:B7)

MAX function

Returns the largest value in a set of values.

Syntax

MAX(number1, [number2], ...)

Data		
10		
7		
9		
27		
2		
Formula	Description	Result
=MAX(A2:A6)	Largest value in the range A2:A6.	27
=MAX(A2:A6, 30)	Largest value in the range A2:A6 and the value 30.	30

MIN function

Returns the smallest number in a set of values.

Syntax

MIN(number1, [number2], ...)

Data		
10		
7		
9		
27		
2		
Formula	Description	Result
=MIN(A2:A6)	Smallest of the numbers in the range A2:A6.	2
=MIN(A2:A6,0)	Smallest of the numbers in the range A2:A6 and 0.	0

COUNT function

7	count	11
---	-------	----

Returns the smallest number in a set of values.

Syntax:

The COUNT function counts the number of cells that contain numbers and counts numbers within the list of arguments.

For example, you can enter the following formula to count the numbers in the range B1:C6: =COUNT(B1:C6). In this example, if 11 of the cells in the range contain numbers, the result is 11.

	A	B	C
1	Sum	17	1
2	subtract	-9	1
3	Multiply	6	2
4	Divide	3	9
5	min	1	3
6	max	6	
7	count	=COUNT(B1:C6)	

Combine data using the CONCAT function

10	concatenate	=CONCAT(C10,D10)	EMAN	Hamdy	10	concatenate	EMANHamdy
----	--------------------	------------------	------	-------	----	--------------------	-----------

Select the cell where you want to put the combined data.

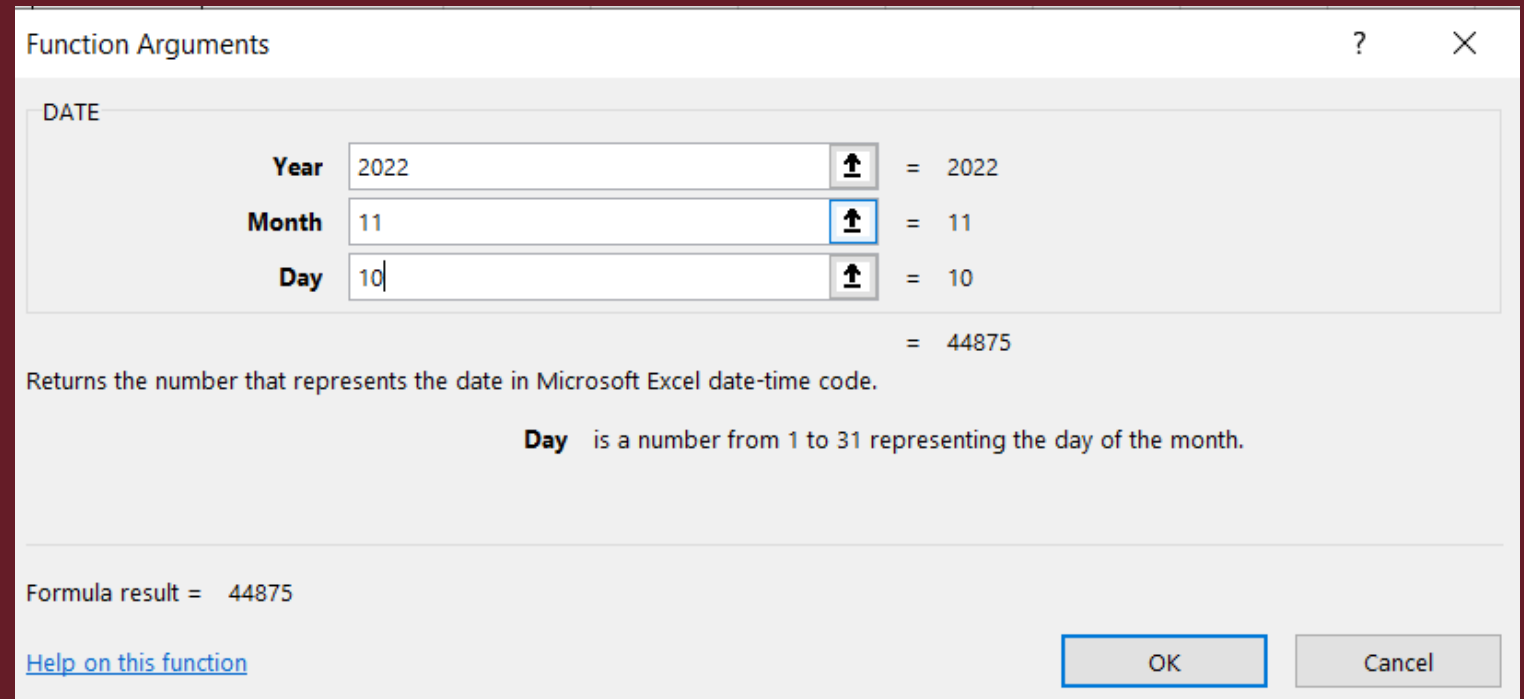
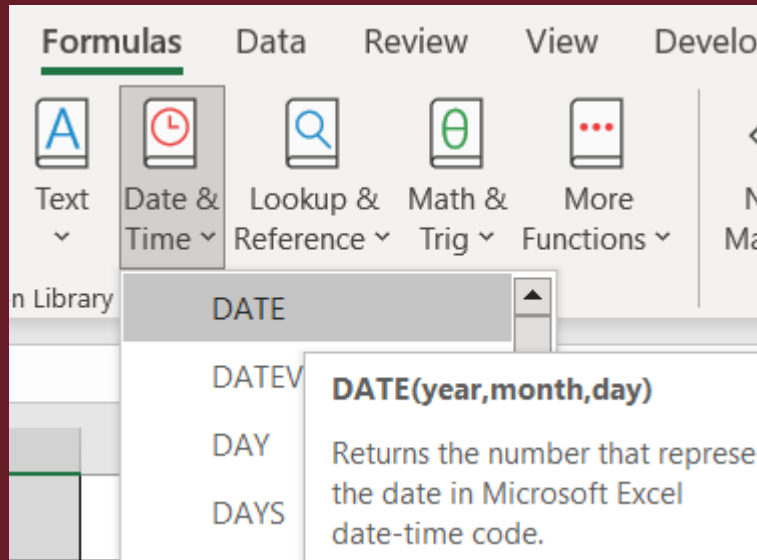
1. Type =CONCAT(.
2. Select the cell you want to combine first.
3. Use commas to separate the cells you are combining and use quotation marks to add spaces, commas, or other text.
4. Close the formula with a parenthesis and press Enter. An example formula might be =CONCAT(A2, " Family").

Today, Function

Day

11/10/2022

- The Excel TODAY function returns the current date, updated continuously when a worksheet is changed or opened. The TODAY function takes no arguments.



Time Function

- From Formula
- Select Date & Time choose Time

Function Arguments

TIME

Hour	3	↑	= 3
Minute	20	↑	= 20
Second	11	↑	= 11

= 0.139016204

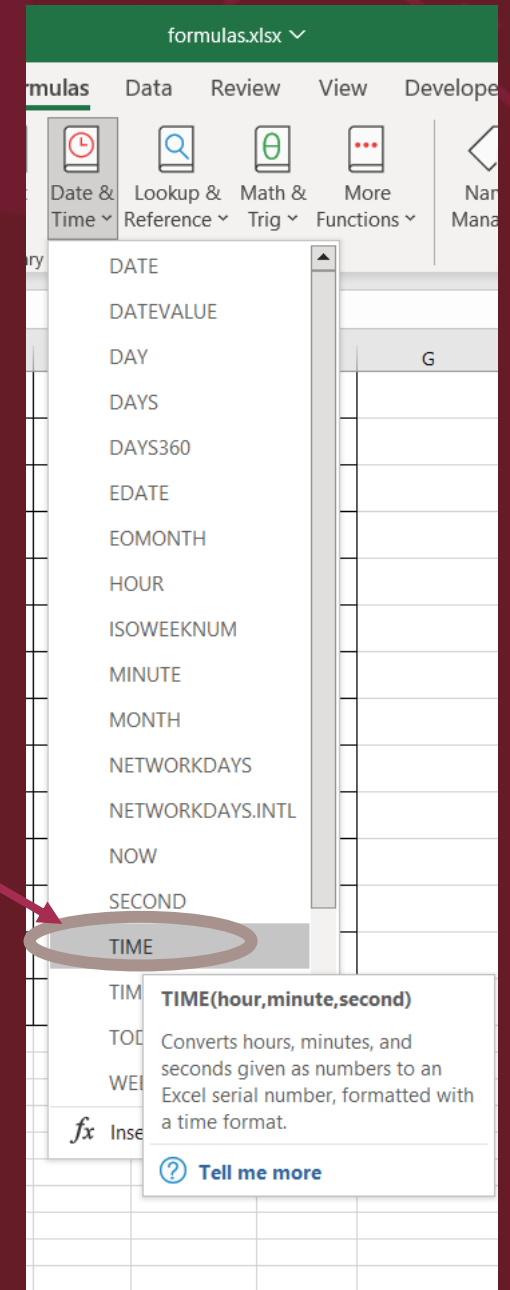
Converts hours, minutes, and seconds given as numbers to an Excel serial number, formatted with a time format.

Second is a number from 0 to 59 representing the second.

Formula result = 0.139016204

[Help on this function](#)

OK Cancel



IF function

- The IF function runs a logical test and returns one value for a TRUE result, and another for a FALSE result. For example,

=IF(D11="smile","yes","no")

if	=IF(D11="smile","yes","no")		sad
----	-----------------------------	--	-----

- If D11(sad)= "Smile" is true return Yes if
this condition false return No

11	if	no	sad
----	----	----	-----

Chart Basics

- A chart is a visual representation of numeric data

Incoming	Amount	Outgoing	Amount
Year 2012 profit	50000	Staff Salaries	45000
2011 year balance	20000	Bills	5000
Bank Balance	15500	Rent	30000
Total Income		Car	550
		Travel	2000
		Total Expenses	
Amount Remaining			

Mishaal Abdullah Company

Amount

Outgoing

Staff Salaries 45000

Bills 5000

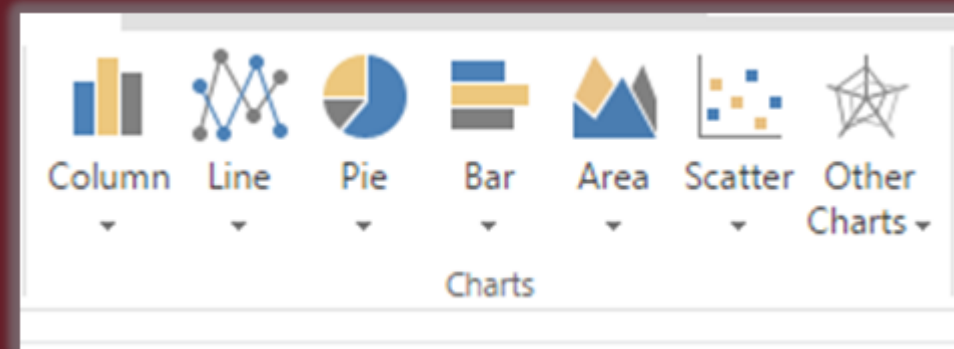
Rent 30000

Car 550

Travel 2000

Series1

- **Choosing a Chart type**



Changing the Chart Type

- Using the Chart Tools contextual tab: In Change Chart Type group Select the desired chart type

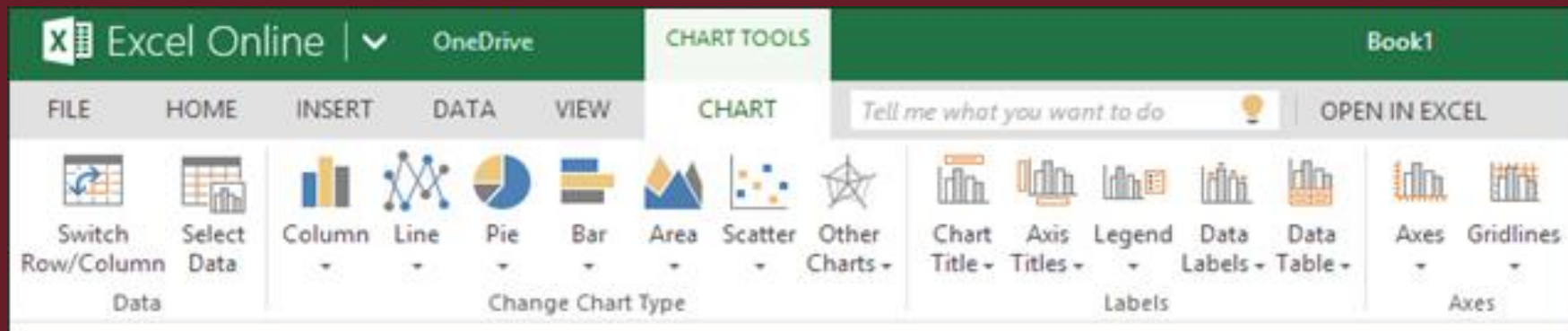


Chart Titles and Legend

- **A chart title** is the label that describes the entire chart.
- An **axis title** is a label that describes either the category or value axis.
- A **legend** is used to distinguish data points in a pie chart or data series in a multiple series chart.

THANK YOU 😊