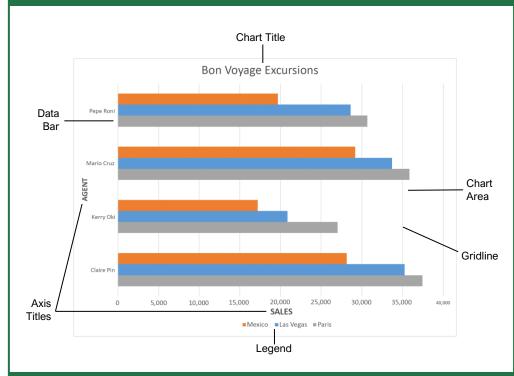




Visit ref.customauide.com

Chart Elements



Charts

Create a Chart: Select the cell range that contains the data you want to chart. Click the Insert tab on the ribbon. Click a chart type button in the Charts group and select the chart you want to insert.

Move or Resize a Chart: Select the chart you want to manipulate. Place the cursor over the chart's click and drag to move it. Or, click and drag a sizing handle to resize it.

Change the Chart Type: Select the chart you want to change and click the Chart Design tab on the ribbon. Click the **Change Chart Type** dibutton and select a different chart from the available options. Or, right-click the chart, select Change Chart Type and select a chart type from the

Filter a Chart: Select a cell within the range being charted, click the **Sort & Filter** 27 button in the Home tab and select Filter. Click a filter list arrow and deselect the items you want to hide.

Insert a Sparkline: Select the cell range that contains the data you want to chart and click the Insert tab on the ribbon. Click the Sparklines button and select the sparkline you want to insert. Select the cell or cell range where you want to add the sparkline and click OK.

Charts

<u>Insert a Trendline:</u> Select the chart where you want to add a trendline. Click the Chart Design tab on the ribbon and click the Add Chart Element button. Select **Trendline** from the menu.

Print and Distribute

Set the Page Size: Click the Page Layout tab. Click the Size I button and select the page size desired for the worksheet.

Set the Print Area: Select the cell range you want to print. Click the Page Layout tab, click the Print Area button, and select Set Print Area.

Print Titles, Gridlines, and Headings: Click the Page Layout tab. Click the Print Titles Button and use the dialog box to set which items you wish to print.

Add a Header or Footer: Click the Insert tab on the ribbon and click the Header & Footer button. Add the desired information to the header and footer fields that appear in the worksheet.

Adjust Margins and Orientation: Click the Page Layout tab. Click the Margins button to select from a list of common page margins. Click the **Orientation** button to choose from either Portrait or Landscape orientation.

Chart Options

Chart Types



Column: Used to compare different values vertically side-byside. Each value is represented in the chart by a vertical bar.



Line: Used to illustrate trends over time (days, months, years). Each value is plotted as a point on the chart and values are connected by a line.



Pie: Useful for showing values as a percentage of a whole when all the values add up to 100%. The values for each item are represented by different colors.



Bar: Similar to column charts, except they display information in horizontal bars rather than in vertical columns.



Area: Similar to line charts, except the areas beneath the lines are filled with color.



XY (Scatter): Used to plot clusters of values using single points. Multiple items can be plotted by using different colored points or different point symbols.



Stock: Effective for reporting the fluctuation of stock prices, such as the high, low, and closing points for a certain day.



Surface: Useful for finding optimum combinations between two sets of data. Colors and patterns indicate values that are in the same range.

Additional Chart Elements

Data Labels: Display values from the cells of the worksheet on the plot area of the chart

Data Table: A table added next to the chart that shows the worksheet data the chart is illustrating.

Error Bars: Help you quickly identify standard deviations and error margins.

Trendline: Identifies the trend of the current data, not actual values. Can also identify forecasts for future data.

Contact Us: sales@customguide.com

Intermediate Formulas

Absolute References: Absolute references always refer to the same cell, even if the formula is moved. In the formula bar, add dollar signs (\$) to the reference you want to remain absolute (for example, \$A\$1 makes the column and row remain constant).

Name a Cell or Range: Select the cell(s), click the Name box in the Formula bar, type a name for the cell or range, and press **Enter**. Names can be used in formulas instead of cell addresses, for example: **=B4*Rate**.

Reference Other Worksheets: To reference another worksheet in a formula, add '!' after the sheet name in the formula, for example: =FebruarySales!B4.

Reference Other Workbooks: To reference another workbook in a formula, add brackets '[]' around the file name in the formula, for example: =[FebraurySales.xlsx]Sheet1!\$B\$4.

Order of Operations: When calculating a formula, Excel performs operations in the following order: Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication and Division, and finally Addition and Subtraction (as they appear left to right). Use this mnemonic device to help you remember the order of operations:

Please	Parentheses		
Excuse	Exponents		
Му	Multiplication		
Dear	Division		
Aunt	Addition		
Sally	Subtraction		

Concatenate Text: Use the CONCAT function =CONCAT (text1,text2,...) to join the text from multiple cells into a single cell. Use the arguments within the function to define the text you want to combine as well as any spaces or punctuation.

The Payment Function: Use the PMT function **=PMT(rate,nper,pv,...)** to calculate a loan amount. Use the arguments within the function to define the loan rate, number of periods, and present value and Excel calculates the payment amount.

<u>Date Functions:</u> Date functions are used to add a specific date to a cell. Some common date functions in Excel include:

Date =DATE(year,month,day)

Today =TODAY()

Now =NOW()

Display Worksheet Formulas: Click the Formulas tab on the ribbon and then click the Show Formulas button. Click the Show Formulas button again to turn off the formula view.

Manage Data

Export Data: Click **File** on the menu bar and select **Save As**. Click the File Format menu arrow to select a file type, specify where you want to save the file and click **Save**.

Import Data: Click the **Data** tab on the ribbon. In the Get External Data group, select the source from which you want to import data. Locate the file with data to import and click **Open** or **Get Data**, depending on your selection.

Outline and Subtotal: Click the **Data** tab on the ribbon and click the **Subtotal** button. Use the dialog box to define which column you want to subtotal and the calculation you want to use. Click **OK**. **Note:** After the subtotals are applied, outline buttons appear to the left of the data.

<u>Use Flash Fill:</u> Click in the cell to the right of the cell(s) where you want to extract or combine data. Start typing the data in the column. When a pattern is recognized, Excel predicts the remaining values for the column. Press **Enter** to accept the Flash Fill values.

Create a Data Validation Rule: Select the cells you want to validate. Click the **Data** tab and click the **Data Validation** ≅ button. Click the **Allow** list arrow and select the data you want to allow. Set additional validation criteria options and click **OK**.

Tables

Format a Cell Range as a Table: Select the cells you want to apply table formatting to. Click the **Format as Table** button in the Styles group of the Home tab and select a table format from the gallery.

	А	В	С	D
1	Excursion 🗷	Jan 💆	Feb 🖪	Mar 🗸
2	Beijing	6,010	7,010	6,520
3	Las Vegas	35,250	28,125	37,455
4	México DF	20,850	17,200	27,010
5	Paris	33,710	29,175	35,840
6	Tokyo	12,510	14,750	11,490
7	Total	108,330	96,260	118,315

Sort Data: Select a cell in the column you want to sort. Click the **Sort & Filter** ²♥ button on the Home tab. Select a sort order or select **Custom Sort** to define specific sort criteria.

Filter Data: Click the filter arrow

for the column you want to filter. Uncheck the boxes for any data you want to hide.

Add Table Rows or Columns: Select a cell in the row or column next to where you want to add blank cells. Click the Insert button list arrow on the Home tab. Select either Insert Table Rows Above or Insert Table Columns to the Left.

<u>Table Style Options:</u> Click any cell in the table. Click the **Table** tab on the ribbon and select an option in the Table Style Options group.

Tables

Remove Duplicate Values: Click any cell in the table and click the **Data** tab on the ribbon. Click the **Remove Duplicates** button. Select which columns you want to check for duplicates and click **OK**.

Insert a Slicer: With any cell in the table selected, click the **Table** tab on the ribbon. Click the **Insert Slicer** button. Select the columns you want to use as slicers and click **OK**.

Intermediate Formatting

Apply Conditional Formatting: Select the cells you want to format. On the **Home** tab, click the **Conditional Formatting** button. Select a conditional formatting category and then the rule you want to use. Specify the format to apply and click **OK**.

Apply Cell Styles: Select the cell(s) you want to format. On the Home tab, click the Cell Styles button and select a style from the menu. You can also select New Cell Style to define a custom style.

Create a Custom Cell Style: Apply the desired formatting to a cell in the worksheet. Click the Cell Styles button on the Home tab. Select New Cell Style in the menu. In the dialog box, the formatting from the selected cell is captured. Enter a name for the custom style and click OK.

Apply a Workbook Theme: Click the **Page Layout** tab on the ribbon. Click the **Themes**
button and select a theme from the menu.

Collaborate with Excel

Add a Cell Comment: Click the cell where you want to add a comment. Click the **Review** tab on the ribbon and click the **New Comment**

button. Type your comment and then click outside of it to save the text.

Share a Workbook: Click the Share

button on the ribbon. Enter the email addresses of people you want to share the workbook with. Click the permissions button, select a permission level, and click Apply. Type a short message and click Send.

Protect a Worksheet: Before protecting a worksheet, you need to unlock any cells you want to remain editable after the protection is applied. Then, click the **Review** tab on the ribbon and click the **Protect Sheet** button. Select what you want to remain editable after the sheet is protected. If you wish, add a password to unprotect the sheet and click the **OK** button.

Add a Workbook Password: Click File on the menu bar and select Save As. Click the Options button in the dialog box and set a password to open and/or modify the workbook. Click OK and confirm the password. Click OK.



Get More Free Quick References!

Visit ref.customquide.com to download.



Office 365	G Suite	OS	Soft Skills
<u>Access</u>	Classroom	Mac OS	Business Writing
Excel	<u>G Suite</u>	Windows 10	Email Etiquette
Office 365	<u>Gmail</u>		Manage Meetings
<u>OneNote</u>	Google Calendar	Productivity	<u>Presentations</u>
<u>Outlook</u>	Google Docs	Digital Literacy	Security Basics
<u>PowerPoint</u>	Google Drive	<u>Salesforce</u>	SMART Goals

Loved by Learners, Trusted by Trainers

Google Sheets

Google Slides

Please consider our other training products!



Teams

Word

Interactive eLearning

Get hands-on training with bite-sized tutorials that recreate the experience of using actual software. SCORM-compatible lessons.



+ more, including Spanish versions

Customizable Courseware

Why write training materials when we've done it for you? Training manuals with unlimited printing rights!

Over 3,000 Organizations Rely on CustomGuide















The toughest part [in training] is creating the material, which CustomGuide has done for us. Employees have found the courses easy to follow and, most importantly, they were able to use what they learned immediately.