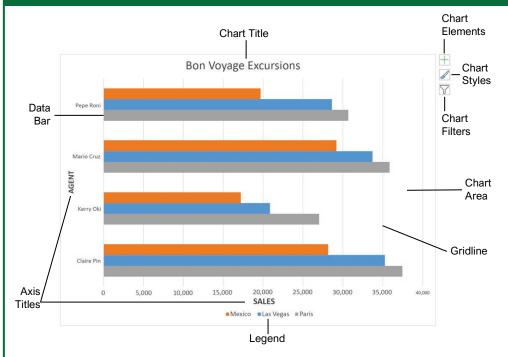
Microsoft® Excel 2019 Intermediate

Quick Reference Guide

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Chart Elements



Charts

<u>Create a Chart:</u> 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. Place the cursor over the chart's border and, with the 4headed arrow + showing, click and drag to move it. Or, click and drag a sizing handle \bigcirc to resize it.

Change the Chart Type: Select the chart and click the **Design** tab. Click the **Change Chart Type** button and select a different chart.

Filter a Chart: With the chart you want to filter selected, click the **Filter** \Im button next to it. Deselect the items you want to hide from the chart view and click the **Apply** button.

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

Charts

Insert a Sparkline: Select the cells you want to summarize. Click the **Insert** tab and select the sparkline you want to insert. In the Location Range field, enter the cell or cell range to place the sparkline and click **OK**.

Create a Dual Axis Chart: Select the cell range you want to chart, click the **Insert** tab, click the **Combo** b button, and select a combo chart type.

Print and Distribute

Set the Page Size: Click the Page Layout tab. Click the Size D button and select a page size.

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 set which items you wish to print.

Add a Header or Footer: Click the **Insert** tab and click the **Header & Footer** button. Complete the header and footer fields.

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 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 guickly identify

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

standard deviations and error margins.

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 an exclamation point '!' 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:

=[FebruarySales.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 remember them:

| 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.

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.

Date Functions: 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 I button. Click the Show Formulas I button again to turn off the formula view.

Manage Data

Export Data: Click the **File** tab. At the left, select **Export** and click **Change File Type**. Select the file type you want to export the data to and click **Save As**.

Import Data: Click the **Data** tab on the ribbon and click the **Get Data** button. Select the category and data type, and then the file you want to import. Click **Import**, verify the preview, and then click the **Load** button.

Use the Quick Analysis Tools: Select the cell range you want to summarize. Click the **Quick Analysis** button that appears. Select the analysis tool you want to use. Choose from formatting, charts, totals, tables, or sparklines.

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**.

Use Flash Fill: 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** is 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 星 | Jan 🛃 | Feb 🖃 | Mar 星 |
| 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** $\frac{2}{2}$ 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. Click **OK**.

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.

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 **Design** tab on the ribbon. Click the **Insert Slicer** button. Select the columns you want to use as slicers and click **OK**.

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

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

Invite People to Collaborate: Click the Share B 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.

<u>Co-author Workbooks:</u> When another user opens the workbook, click the user's picture or initials on the ribbon, to see what they are editing. Cells being edited by others appear with a colored border or shading.

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.

Add a Workbook Password: Click the File tab and select **Save As**. Click **Browse** to select a save location. Click the **Tools** button in the dialog box and select **General Options**. Set a password to open and/or modify the workbook. Click **OK**.

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