

Microsoft Excel for Beginners



Basic Computing 4 - Microsoft Excel

2.0 hours

This is a basic computer workshop. Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program. We use it to create reports that need calculations and charts. In this workshop we will learn how to move around and work inside the spreadsheet.

Vocabulary	1
Status Bar Modes	1
Keyboard Navigation	2
Ribbon	2
Clipboard	2
Formatting Cells	3
Cells Structures	4
Inserting	4
Deleting	5
Cell Size (Row Height/Column Width)	5
Fill Handle	6
Building an Equation	6
Type in the exact cell address	6
Use the mouse to point to the cell address	7
Mathematical Operations	7
AutoSum	7
Exercise 1: Customers	8
Resizing Columns	8
Freeze Panes (Lock Titles to Top of Page)	8
Format	9
Exercise 2: Quarter Total	10
Fill Handle	10
Format	10
Chart	10
Exercise 3: Items by Quarter	11
Insert Rows	11
Merged Title	11
Fill Handle Across	11
Total Row (AutoSum)	11
Exercise 4: Sales Report	12
Format	12
Math	12
Grand Total	12



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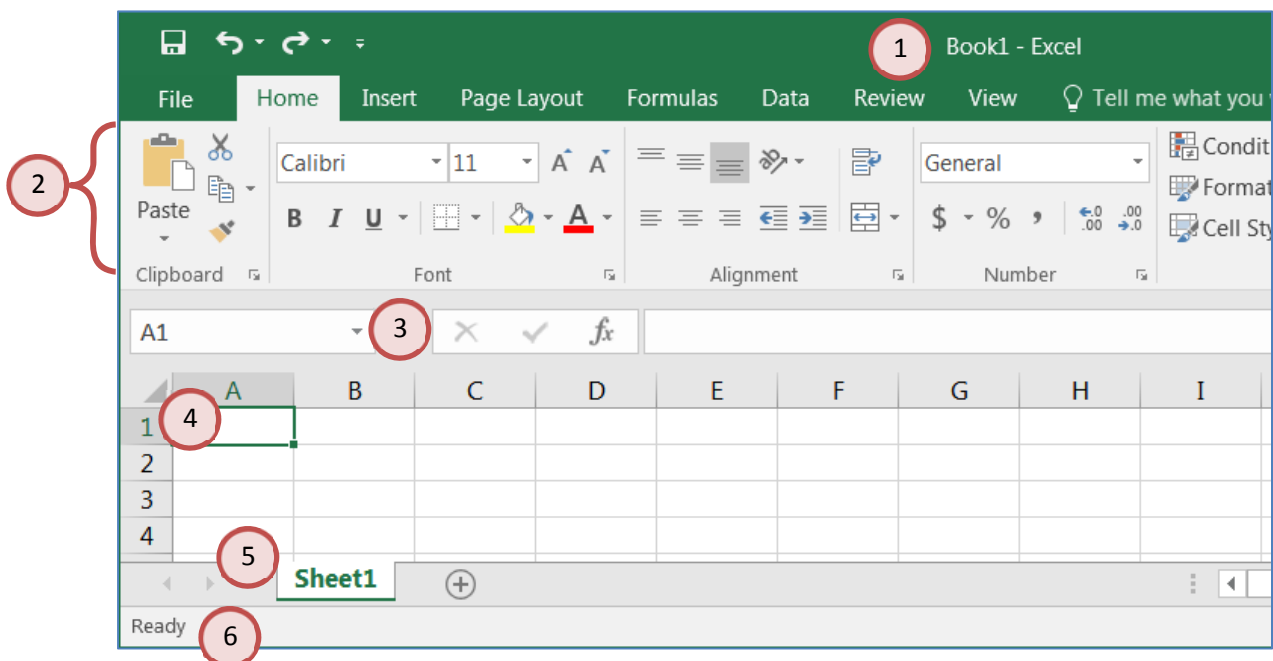
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Vocabulary

Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program. We use it to create reports that need calculations and charts.

1. An Excel file is called a **Workbook**.
 - Default title is Book1
2. **Ribbon** broken into **Tabs** (Home, Insert, Page Layout...)
 - Tabs broken into groups (Clipboard, Font, Alignment)
3. **Name box** (left) and **formula bar** (right)
 - Name box shows address of current cell
 - Formula bar shows contents of current cell
4. **Columns** Headings are Lettered, **Rows** Headings are Numbered
 - Columns of a building, rows of chairs
5. Worksheet navigation buttons, Worksheet tabs
 - Sheet1
6. **Status bar**
 - Excel behaves differently depending on the current "mode"



Status Bar Modes

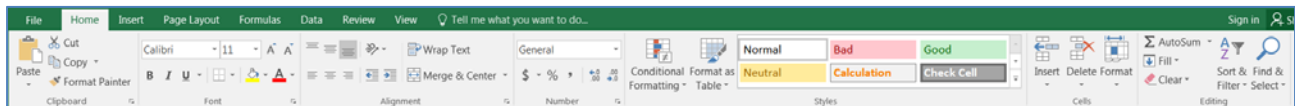
- **Ready** mode. This means nothing is being *entered* or *edited* on the spreadsheet.
- **Enter** mode. This mode is when you are doing data entry, just typing in the contents.
- **Edit** mode. Edit the contents of the current cell. Double-click on a cell with data in it, or click inside the formula bar for this mode.
- **Point** mode. Used when linking to cell addresses within a formula or from an Excel dialog window.

Keyboard Navigation

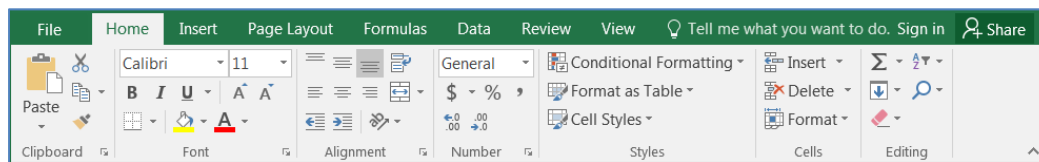
Key	Ready	Enter	Edit	Point
Enter	Move Down		Accept changes and move down	
Shift-Enter	Move Up		Accept changes and move up	
Tab	Move Right		Accept changes and move right	
Shift-Tab	Move Left		Accept changes and move Left	
Arrow Keys	Moves to another cell		Moves between characters in cell	Points to an address of a cell
Home	Moves to first column		Moves to the front of the line in the cell	Points to cell in column A
Ctrl-Home	Moves to the beginning cell of the worksheet (A1)			Points to the beginning of the worksheet

Ribbon

The images of Excel in this packet were copied from a wide screen monitor. With the wide screen the ribbon is stretched across the window and I can see all the buttons. If you are working on a narrower window, Excel will try to clump the groups together and the layout may look a little different than the ones shown here, but all the buttons will be there.



Here we can see how the font group is now three buttons high, and how some of the buttons like Cut and Copy have lost their text labels.



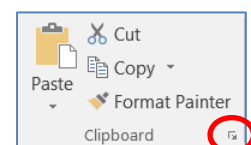
Clipboard

Cut, Copy and Paste are clipboard features built into Windows. The clipboard is a temporary storage place for pictures and data. The Windows clipboard can only store one item at a time. Microsoft Office has a Multi-Clipboard that can store 24 items, but the Paste button and the shortcuts for the Paste option only correspond to the most recently copied item. The clipboard pane must be displayed to be able to use this feature.


Cut – Copies selection to the clipboard. If the selection is text or an image, it will disappear. If it's a cell, Excel waits until you paste it to delete the original cell.

Copy – Copies selection to the clipboard.

Paste – Retrieves most recent text/object on the clipboard.

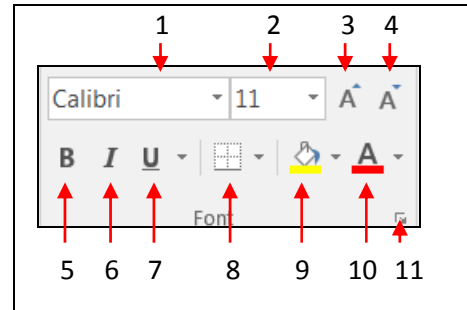


Formatting Cells

The most formatting options are found on the **Home Tab**. All the options can be found in the Format Cells window. This contains several tabs to help us format the contents of our spreadsheet. This window can be opened by using the  **More Options** button at the end of the **Format, Alignment and Number** groups. You can also use the Keyboard Shortcut – **Ctrl-1** or choose **Format Cells...** from the right-click shortcut menu.

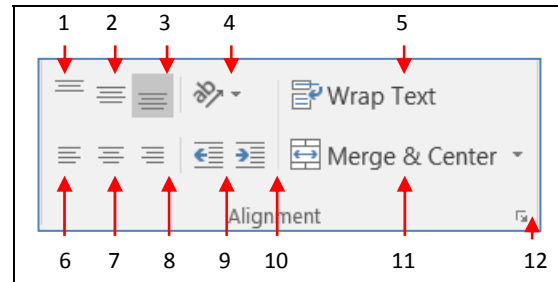
Font

1. **Font** – Sets the font of the selected cell(s). Fonts are different ways to show the same letters.
2. **Font Size** – Sets the size of the letters (the font). Larger numbers give larger fonts.
3. **Increase Font** – Increases the font size
4. **Decrease Font** – Decreases the font size
5. **Bold** – Makes the selected cell(s) **Bold**
6. **Italic** – Makes the selected cell(s) *Italicized*
7. **Underline** – Makes the selected cell(s) Underlined. The drop down has a double underline.
8. **Borders** – Adds and removes borders for the selected cell(s). The drop down has More Borders...
9. **Fill Color** – Changes the background color of the selected cell(s).
10. **Font Color** – Changes the color of the font of the selected cell(s).
11. **More Options** – This button will open the Format Cells dialog window.



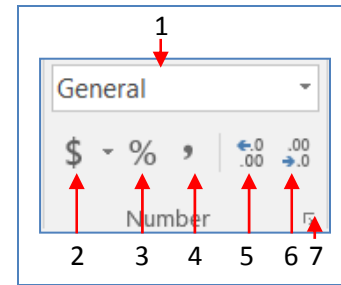
Alignment

1. **Top Align** – Vertically aligns to the top of the cell.
2. **Middle Align** – Vertically aligns to middle of the cell.
3. **Bottom Align** – Vertically aligns to the bottom of the cell.
4. **Orientation** – Rotates the contents of the cell to the currently displayed option.
5. **Wrap Text** – Displays contents on multiple lines within the cell's column width.
6. **Align Text Left** – Horizontally aligns the contents to the left side of the column.
7. **Center** – Horizontally aligns the contents to the center of the cell.
8. **Align Text Right** – Horizontally aligns the contents to the right side of the cell.
9. **Decrease Indent** – Decreases the space between the text and the cell border
10. **Increase Indent** – Increases the space between the text and the cell border
11. **Merge and Center** – Joins selected (adjacent) cells into one cell and centers the result. If there is data in more than one cell, Excel will only keep the information from the upper left cell.
12. **More Options** – This button will open the Format Cells dialog window to the Alignment Tab.



Number

1. **Number Format** – Allows you to change the way numeric values are displayed on the spreadsheet. The drop down arrow gives you a list of the most common formats, including a *More Number Formats* option.
2. **Currency Style** – Sets the selected cell(s) to the *Currency Style*, this style keeps the dollar signs on the left side of the cell, and the number on the right side. The drop down arrow gives you a list of other currency formats, such as the Euro (€).
3. **Percent Style** – Sets the selected cell(s) to the *Percent Style*, this style has zero decimal places. Keyboard shortcut - Ctrl-Shift-%. This button can be reset through **Cell Styles** on the Home Tab.
4. **Comma Style** – Sets the selected cell(s) to the *Comma Style*, this style has a comma for every thousand and two decimal places. This button can be reset through
5. **Increase Decimal** – Increases the number of decimal places showing to the right of the decimal.
6. **Decrease Decimal** – Decreases the number of decimal places showing to the right of the decimal.
7. **More Options** – This button will open the Format Cells dialog window to the Number Tab.



Cells Structures

There are a set number of cells within a Microsoft Excel worksheet. In the Ribbon versions (2007 and later) there are 16,384 columns and 1,048,576 rows. As you insert and delete structures, you are not reducing the number of cells, merely shifting where your data lies on the defined worksheet. Think about moving a painting around on a wall. You're not changing the wall, just the position of the painting.

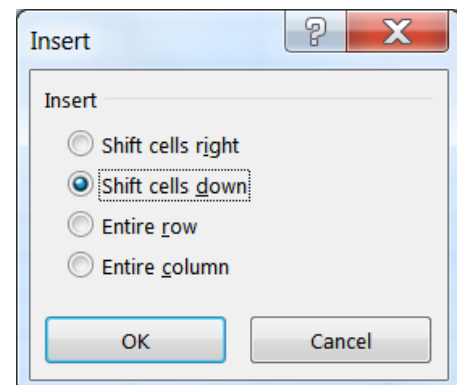
Inserting

We use **Insert** to make new cells, columns, and rows.

Excel determines what you are trying to insert based on your selection. If a full column is selected, Excel will assume you mean a full column and it will skip the Insert window.

You can insert a cell, row, or column by doing one of the following:

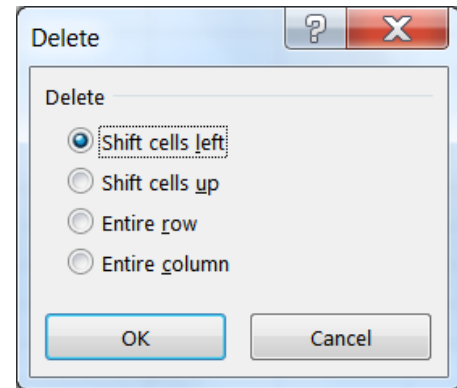
- ⇒ Press Shift - Ctrl - = on the keyboard (ctrl plus)
 - ⇒ or from the **Home** tab, in the **Cells** group, choose **Insert**
 - ⇒ or open the Right-click menu and choose insert.
- To insert multiple at once, select the number of cells/rows/columns you would like to insert and follow the steps above.
 - The size and format of the new space is determined by the previous row or column.
 - This will push the existing cells, columns, or rows to the right or down to make room for the new cells.



Deleting

We use **Delete** to remove cells, columns, and rows. Excel determines what you are trying to delete based on your selection. You can delete a cell, row, or column by doing one of the following:

- ⇒ Press Shift - Ctrl - - on the keyboard (Ctrl Minus)
- ⇒ or from the **Home** tab, in the **Cells** group, choose **Delete**
- ⇒ or open the Right-click menu and choose insert.



- To delete multiple at once, select the number of cells/rows/columns you would like to delete and follow the steps above.
- This will completely remove the structure, formatting and all, and the rows/columns/cells will shift into this place. If you only intended to delete the contents not the cells, undo and use the Clear Contents option instead.

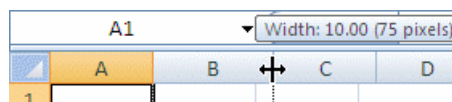
Cell Size (Row Height/Column Width)

You cannot resize one cell; the structure is dependent on the entire row and column where it resides. The Row Height and Column Width settings can be found under the **Format** menu in the **Cells** group of the **Home** tab.

Adjusting with the Mouse

When we resize we are growing away from the left.

To resize the column, place your mouse cursor between the lines of the column headings. The current column heading is in a box; all you need to do is resize the box to make it wider. Put your mouse along the right side of the heading box until you see the resizing arrow pointing in two directions. Click and drag away from the column letter. When you let go of the mouse, the column will resize.

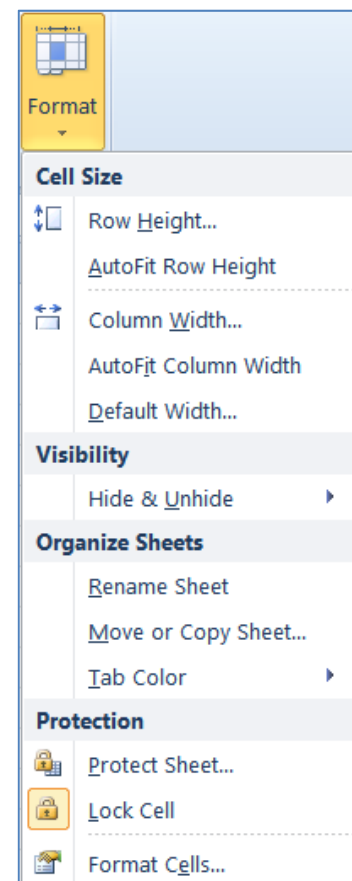


To resize the row, place your mouse cursor between the lines of the row headings. The current row heading is in a box; all you need to do is resize the box to make it wider. Put your mouse along the bottom side of the heading box until you see the resizing arrow pointing in two directions. Click and drag away from the row number. When you let go of the mouse, the row will resize.

Auto-fitting

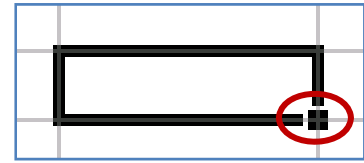
You can use the option found on the Format menu, or place your mouse cursor between the headings, with the two-way arrow to help resize, and double-click. The row or column should AutoFit to the largest data length within its structure.

- To resize multiple at once, select the cells you would like to fit and follow the steps above.
- If you are using double-click to auto-fit, the entire column/row structures must be selected.



Fill Handle

The **Fill Handle** is in the bottom right corner of the selected cell. When you place your mouse over this *handle*, it changes from a thick white cross, to a thin black cross. Once you see the thin cross (no arrows) you can click and drag the cell to fill its contents in a single direction (up, down, left or right). If you want to go in two directions, you must first complete one way, let go of the mouse and then drag the handle in the second direction.



When you use the **Fill Handle** to pull down a single number or plain text, it will copy the data. When you use the **Fill Handle** to pull down a text with numbers, a date, a month or a weekday it will fill in a series.

Text	123	Exam 1	2/1/02	February	Friday
Text	123	Exam 2	2/2/02	March	Saturday
Text	123	Exam 3	2/3/02	April	Sunday

When you select two or more numbers (including dates) and then use the **Fill Handle**, Excel will fill in the series, following the original pattern of the selected cells. It can only follow simple addition and subtraction patterns.

123	5	100	2/01/17
124	4	110	2/08/17
125	3	120	2/15/17
126	2	130	2/22/17

Building an Equation

You can directly type in values, but that data stays constant. If you want to have the answers to your equations update as you change your data, you should use the cell addresses. You will see the cell addresses change colors so you can tell which ones are used in your equation.

Type in the exact cell address

Cells are labeled by their row and column headings. Rows are numbered and go horizontally across (rows of chairs) and columns are lettered and go vertically top to bottom (columns of a building). When we refer to the address of a cell, we use the column letter then the row number such as A1.

- Click in the cell where the answer will appear
- Press the Equal sign (=)
- Type in the cell address you want to use in your equation
- Accept the answer or press the next math operator (+, -, *, /, ^)

	A	B	C
1	1	2	=a1+b1
2			

Use the mouse to point to the cell address

The mouse and arrow keys are both "pointers". If you press the equal sign and then use the mouse to click on another cell, Excel will put you into a "POINT" mode, and place the address of the cell you clicked on in your equation.

- Click in the cell where the answer will appear
- Press the Equal sign (=)
- Use the mouse to click on the cell you want to use in your equation
- Accept the answer or press the next math operator (+, -, *, /, ^)

	A	B	C
1	1	2	=A1
2			

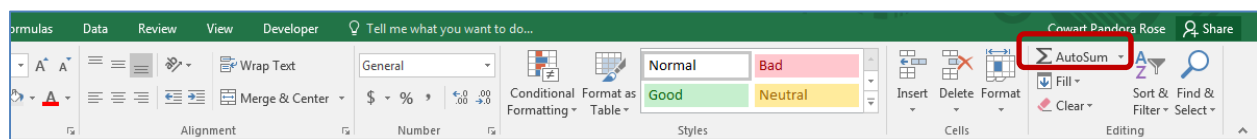
Mathematical Operations

To let Excel know you expect it to "do math" you need start your cell with an equal sign (=).

- Addition, plus sign (+) = 5+2 result 7
- Subtraction, hyphen (-) = 5-2 result 3
(also used for negative) = -5 result -5
- Multiplication, asterisk (*) = 5*2 result 10
- Division, slash (/) = 5/2 result 2.5
- Exponent/Power, caret (^) = 5^2 result 25

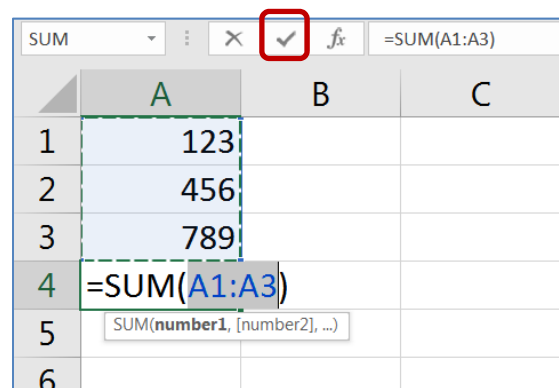
AutoSum

We can build equations to do math on a large number of cells, but there are functions built into Excel that can help us automate the most common ones: Sum, Average, Count, Maximum, Minimum. On the far right of the Home tab you'll find the sigma (Σ).

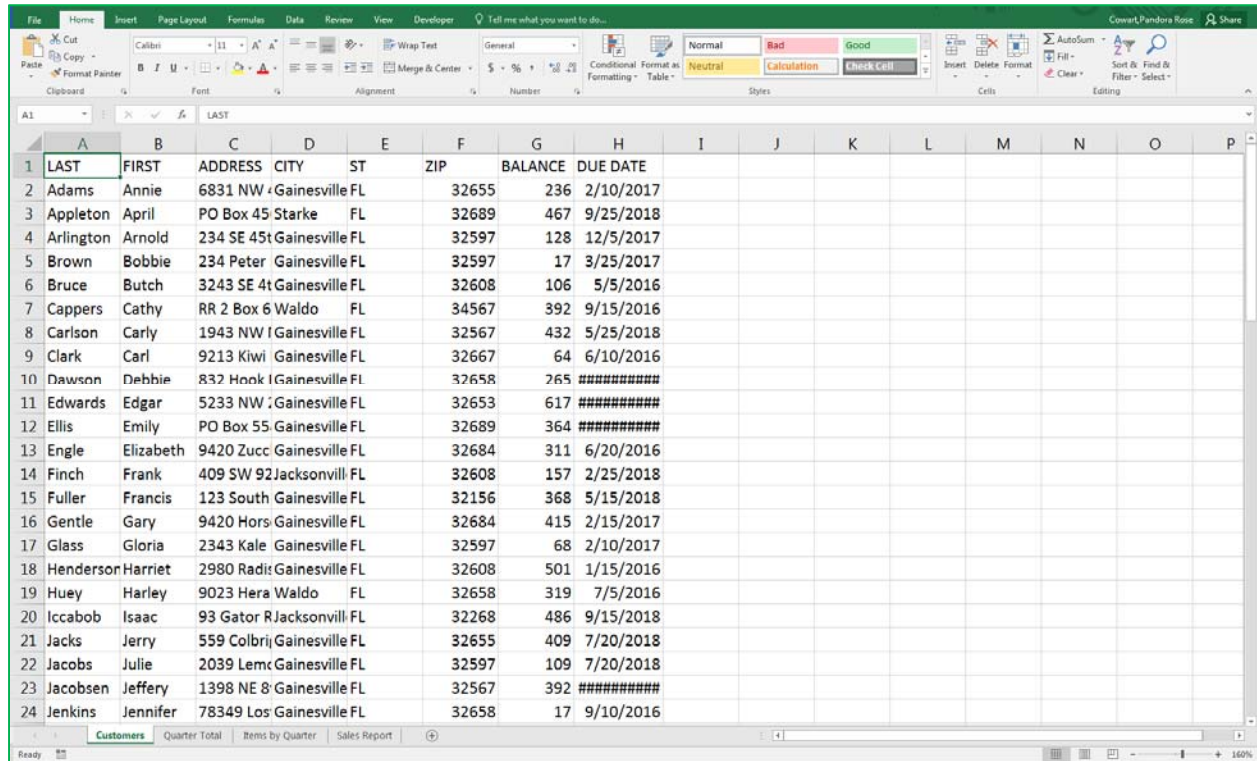


When you click on the word AutoSum, you'll get a sum function. There is a dropdown list at the end of the button that will show more function options.

The AutoSum button looks for numbers above or to the left of the cell to choose the range (the set) of numbers. Make sure to press enter or click the check to accept as soon as the function shows up. If you click outside the cell while you see the function, you may break the equation.



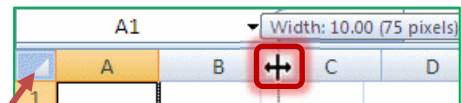
Exercise 1: Customers



	LAST	FIRST	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP	BALANCE	DUE DATE
2	Adams	Annie	6831 NW	Gainesville	FL	32655	236	2/10/2017
3	Appleton	April	PO Box 45	Starke	FL	32689	467	9/25/2018
4	Arlington	Arnold	234 SE 45	Gainesville	FL	32597	128	12/5/2017
5	Brown	Bobbie	234 Peter	Gainesville	FL	32597	17	3/25/2017
6	Bruce	Butch	3243 SE 4	Gainesville	FL	32608	106	5/5/2016
7	Cappers	Cathy	RR 2 Box 6	Waldo	FL	34567	392	9/15/2016
8	Carlson	Carly	1943 NW	Gainesville	FL	32567	432	5/25/2018
9	Clark	Carl	9213 Kiwi	Gainesville	FL	32667	64	6/10/2016
10	Dawson	Debbie	832 Hook	Gainesville	FL	32658	265	#####
11	Edwards	Edgar	5233 NW	Gainesville	FL	32653	617	#####
12	Ellis	Emily	PO Box 55	Gainesville	FL	32689	364	#####
13	Engle	Elizabeth	9420 Zucc	Gainesville	FL	32684	311	6/20/2016
14	Finch	Frank	409 SW 92	Jacksonville	FL	32608	157	2/25/2018
15	Fuller	Francis	123 South	Gainesville	FL	32156	368	5/15/2018
16	Gentle	Gary	9420 Hors	Gainesville	FL	32684	415	2/15/2017
17	Glass	Gloria	2343 Kale	Gainesville	FL	32597	68	2/10/2017
18	Henderson	Harriet	2980 Radi	Gainesville	FL	32608	501	1/15/2016
19	Huey	Harley	9023 Hera	Waldo	FL	32658	319	7/5/2016
20	Iccabob	Isaac	93 Gator	Jacksonville	FL	32268	486	9/15/2018
21	Jacks	Jerry	559 Colbri	Gainesville	FL	32655	409	7/20/2018
22	Jacobs	Julie	2039 Lemc	Gainesville	FL	32597	109	7/20/2018
23	Jacobsen	Jeffery	1398 NE 8	Gainesville	FL	32567	392	#####
24	Jenkins	Jennifer	78349 Los	Gainesville	FL	32658	17	9/10/2016

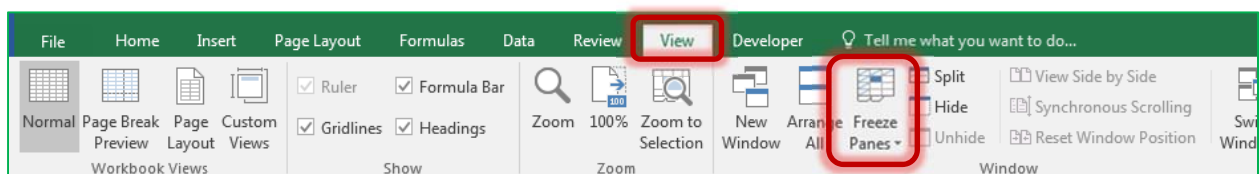
Resizing Columns

- Put your mouse on the line between any two Column letters. It will turn into a 2-way arrow.
 - Hold down the mouse button and drag to resize
 - Double-click between the headings to "AutoFit"
- Select the entire worksheet by clicking on the triangle above the Row 1, left of the Column A
 - Try to resize any Column; all the selected columns will change
 - Double-click between the headings to have it "Auto fit"




Freeze Panes (Lock Titles to Top of Page)

- Press **Ctrl+Home** on the keyboard to return to Cell A1
- Turn to the **View** Tab in the Ribbon
- Find the Option Freeze Panes
 - Choose **Freeze Top Row**
 - Scroll down through the worksheet to see the titles in Row 1 stay at the top



Format

- Click on the Row Heading for Row 1 (click on the number **1**) to select the entire row
 - From the Home Tab, or right-click menu, choose **B** for bold
- Click on the Column Heading for Column G to select the entire Column
 - From the **Home** Tab, choose **\$** for an accounting format
 - Adjust the Column width again
- Find a street name with a "fruit" address and use the **Fill button** (the bucket ) to shade it a peach/orange color
 - Change a few of them to match
- Find a street name with a "vegetable" address and use the Fill bucket to shade a greenish color
 - Change a few of them to match

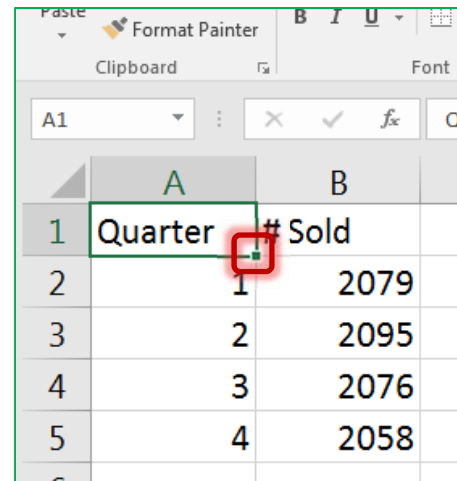
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	LAST	FIRST	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP	BALANCE	DUE DATE
2	Adams	Annie	6831 NW 4th Ave	Gainesville	FL	32655	\$ 236.00	2/10/2017
3	Appleton	April	PO Box 456	Starke	FL	32689	\$ 467.00	9/25/2018
4	Arlington	Arnold	234 SE 45th Road	Gainesville	FL	32597	\$ 128.00	12/5/2017
5	Brown	Bobbie	234 Peter Pan Terrace	Gainesville	FL	32597	\$ 17.00	3/25/2017
6	Bruce	Butch	3243 SE 4th Terrace	Gainesville	FL	32608	\$ 106.00	5/5/2016
7	Cappers	Cathy	RR 2 Box 659	Waldo	FL	34567	\$ 392.00	9/15/2016
8	Carlson	Carly	1943 NW Main Street	Gainesville	FL	32567	\$ 432.00	5/25/2018
9	Clark	Carl	9213 Kiwi Road	Gainesville	FL	32667	\$ 64.00	6/10/2016
10	Dawson	Debbie	832 Hook Place	Gainesville	FL	32658	\$ 265.00	11/15/2017
11	Edwards	Edgar	5233 NW 232nd Drive	Gainesville	FL	32653	\$ 617.00	12/10/2016
12	Ellis	Emily	PO Box 5544	Gainesville	FL	32689	\$ 364.00	12/25/2018
13	Engle	Elizabeth	9420 Zucchini Street	Gainesville	FL	32684	\$ 311.00	6/20/2016
14	Finch	Frank	409 SW 92nd Avenue	Jacksonville	FL	32608	\$ 157.00	2/25/2018
15	Fuller	Francis	123 South Main Street	Gainesville	FL	32156	\$ 368.00	5/15/2018
16	Gentle	Gary	9420 Horseradish Ave	Gainesville	FL	32684	\$ 415.00	2/15/2017
17	Glass	Gloria	2343 Kale Lane	Gainesville	FL	32597	\$ 68.00	2/10/2017
18	Henderson	Harriet	2980 Radish Terrace	Gainesville	FL	32608	\$ 501.00	1/15/2016
19	Huey	Harley	9023 Hera Terrace	Waldo	FL	32658	\$ 319.00	7/5/2016
20	Iccabob	Isaac	93 Gator Road	Jacksonville	FL	32268	\$ 486.00	9/15/2018
21	Jacks	Jerry	559 Colbright Road	Gainesville	FL	32655	\$ 409.00	7/20/2018
22	Jacobs	Julie	2039 Lemon Tree Way	Gainesville	FL	32597	\$ 109.00	7/20/2018
23	Jacobsen	Jeffery	1398 NE 8th Ave, #1245	Gainesville	FL	32567	\$ 392.00	10/15/2017
24	Jenkins	Jennifer	78349 Lost Boys Ave	Gainesville	FL	32658	\$ 17.00	9/10/2016

Exercise 2: Quarter Total

Turn to the next worksheet at the bottom of the window, **Quarter Total**.

Fill Handle

- 1) If needed, Move to Cell A1
 - a. Hover your mouse over the bottom right corner of the cell until it turns into a thin crosshair/plus sign. This is called the **Fill Handle**.
 - b. Drag the Fill Handle down to the bottom of Row 5
 - c. Cells A1 through A5 now all say Quarter
 - d. **UNDO!**
- 2) Move to Cell A2
 - a. In Cell A2 type: 1st Qtr
 - b. Press Enter or the click the Check to accept
 - i. If needed, return to Cell A2
 - c. Drag the Fill Handle for Cell A2 to the bottom of Row 5
 - i. 1st Qtr, 2nd Qtr, 3rd Qtr, 4th Qtr

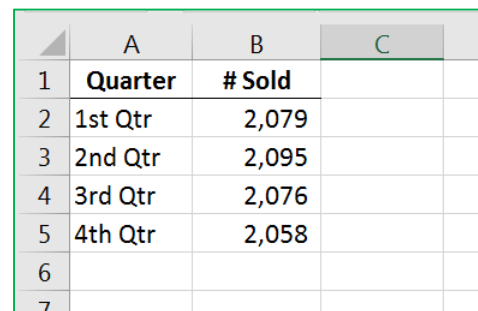


A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet. Cell A1 contains the text 'Quarter'. A red square highlights the bottom-right corner of cell A1, which is the Fill Handle. The spreadsheet has columns A and B, and rows 1 through 5. Row 1 is the header row with 'Quarter' in A1 and '# Sold' in B1. Rows 2 through 5 contain data for the four quarters.

	A	B
1	Quarter	# Sold
2		1 2079
3		2 2095
4		3 2076
5		4 2058

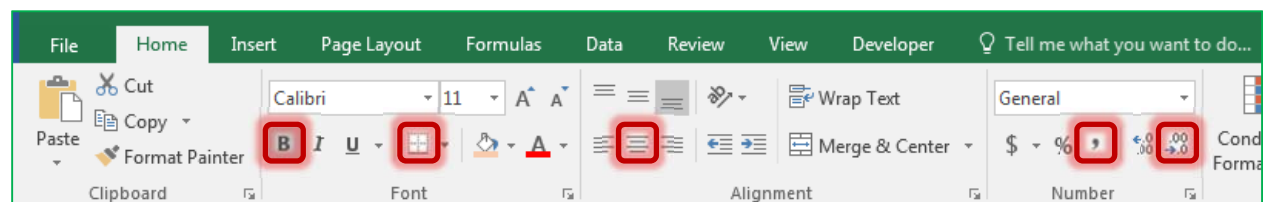
Format

- 1) Select titles in Cells A1 and B1
 - a. Bold
 - b. Bottom Border
 - c. Center
- 2) Select the numbers in Cells B2, B3, B4, and B5
 - a. **Comma** Format
 - b. Decrease Decimals to zero/none



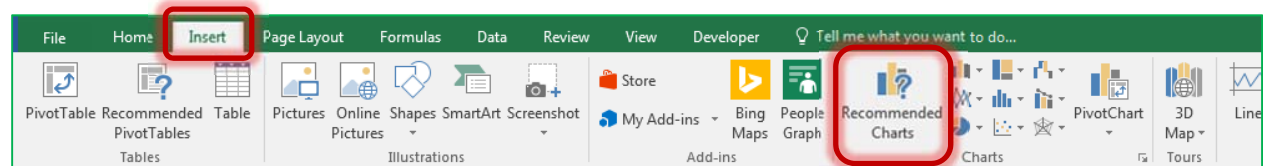
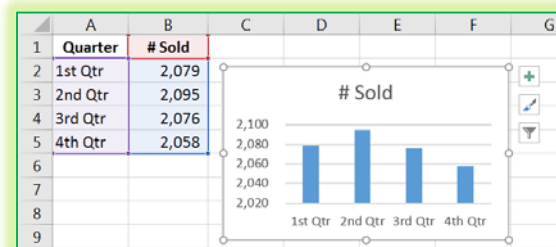
A screenshot of the Excel spreadsheet after formatting. Cells A1 and B1 are bolded and have a bottom border. The numbers in cells B2 through B5 are formatted with commas and no decimal places. The spreadsheet has columns A, B, and C, and rows 1 through 7.

	A	B	C
1	Quarter	# Sold	
2	1st Qtr	2,079	
3	2nd Qtr	2,095	
4	3rd Qtr	2,076	
5	4th Qtr	2,058	
6			
7			



Chart

- 1) Return to Cell A1 (Ctrl-Home)
- 3) From the **Insert** tab, **Recommended Charts**
 - a. Opens the *Insert Chart* window
- 2) Click **OK** to accept the Column Chart option



Exercise 3: Items by Quarter

Turn to the next worksheet at the bottom of the window, **Items by Quarter**.

Insert Rows

- 1) Select Row 1 and Row 2
 - Click on the row heading 1 and drag to row heading 2
- 2) Right-click Inside the selection
 - Choose *Insert*

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Item	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
2	AAA	793	672	701	670
3	BB	684	644	620	631
4	C	602	779	755	757

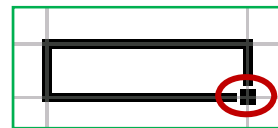
Merged Title

- 1) In Cell A1 type: Quarterly Sales Report
- 2) Select Cells A1 through E1
 - Click the **Merge and Center** button
- 3) Format: Bold, Fill, Border

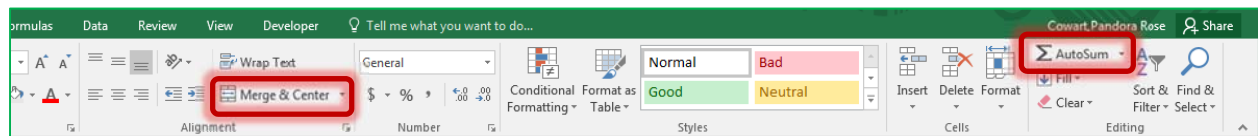
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Quarterly Sales Report				
2					
3	Item	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
4	AAA	793	672	701	670
5	BB	684	644	620	631
6	C	602	779	755	757

Fill Handle Across

- 1) In Cell B3, delete Qtr 1, and type: 1st Qtr
- 2) Drag the fill handle for Cell B3 across to Cell E3
- 3) Center and Bold the new titles



The **Fill Handle** is the small square in the bottom right corner of a selected cell.



Total Row (AutoSum)

- 1) In Cell A8 type: TOTAL
- 2) In Cell B8 Click on the AutoSum button
 - =SUM(B4:B7)
 - Press Enter or click the check to accept (2079)
- 3) Drag the *Fill handle* in Cell B8 to Cell E8 to fill in the "sum" pattern for each quarter

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Quarterly Sales Report				
2					
3	Item	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
4	AAA	793	672	701	670
5	BB	684	644	620	631
6	C	602	779	755	757
7					
8	TOTAL	2079	2095	2076	2058

Exercise 4: Sales Report

Turn to the next worksheet at the bottom of the window, **Sales Report**.

Format

- 1) Row 1 -> Bold
- 2) Column B -> Accounting (\$)
- 3) Column C -> Centered Aligned
- 4) Cell C5 -> Right Aligned

	A	B	C	D
1	Items	Price	Qty	Total
2	Aaa	10	5	
3	Bb	15	10	
4	C	20	20	
5			GRAND TOTAL:	

Math

Total for each line item will be the Price times the Quantity.

- 1) Go to Cell D2
- 2) From the keyboard Type: =
- 3) With the mouse click on Cell B2 (\$10.00)
 - Cell D2 should now have =B2
- 4) From the keyboard type: *
- 5) With the mouse click on Cell C2 (5)
 - Cell D2 should now have =B2*C2
- 6) Press Enter or click the check to accept
 - Answer: \$50.00
 - If needed return to Cell D2
- 7) Drag the Fill Handle for Cell D2 to Cell D4 to fill in the pattern for the formula

	A	B	C	D
1	Items	Price	Qty	Total
2	Aaa	\$ 10.00	5	=B2*C2
3	Bb	\$ 15.00	10	
4	C	\$ 20.00	20	
5			GRAND TOTAL:	

	A	B	C	D
1	Items	Price	Qty	Total
2	Aaa	\$ 10.00	5	\$ 50.00
3	Bb	\$ 15.00	10	\$ 150.00
4	C	\$ 20.00	20	\$ 400.00
5			GRAND TOTAL:	

Grand Total

- 1) Move to Cell D5
- 2) From the Home tab click on the AutoSum Σ
 - =SUM(D2:D4)
- 4) Press Enter or click the check to accept
 - Answer: \$600.00
- 3) Change Cell B2 to \$12.50 and press enter or click the check to accept
 - Grand Total should be \$612.50

	A	B	C	D
1	Items	Price	Qty	Total
2	Aaa	\$ 12.50	5	\$ 62.50
3	Bb	\$ 15.00	10	\$ 150.00
4	C	\$ 20.00	20	\$ 400.00
5		GRAND TOTAL:		\$ 612.50