I.T Study Materials for Class 9 (NCERT Based Revision Notes) Raushan Deep Date: -08/03/2021

What is Microsoft Excel?

Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet program used to record and analyze numerical and statistical data. Microsoft Excel provides multiple features to perform various operations like calculations, pivot tables, graph tools, macro programming, etc. It is compatible with multiple OS like Windows, macOS, Android and iOS.

A Excel spreadsheet can be understood as a collection of columns and rows that form a table. Alphabetical letters are usually assigned to columns, and numbers are usually assigned to rows. The point where a column and a row meet is called a cell. The address of a cell is given by the letter representing the column and the number representing a row.



How to Open Microsoft Excel?

Running Excel is not different from running any other Windows program. If you are running Windows with a GUI like (Windows XP, Vista, and 7) follow the following steps.

- Click on start menu
- Point to all programs

- Point to Microsoft Excel
- Click on Microsoft Excel

Alternatively, you can also open it from the start menu if it has been added there. You can also open it from the desktop shortcut if you have created one.

For this tutorial, we will be working with Windows 8.1 and Microsoft Excel 2013. Follow the following steps to run Excel on Windows 8.1

- Click on start menu
- Search for Excel N.B. even before you even typing, all programs starting with what you have typed will be listed.
- Click on Microsoft Excel

Understanding the Ribbon

The ribbon provides shortcuts to commands in Excel. A command is an action that the user performs. An example of a command is creating a new document, printing a documenting, etc. The image below shows the ribbon used in Excel 2013.

Ribbon start button	Ribbon tabs - used to group similar commands to	gether
🖬 🖯 5° c²r 🕫	Book1 - Excel	?
FILE HOME INSERT	PAGE LAYOUT FORMULAS DATA REVIEW VIEW Team	🔔 Rodr
$\begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ & & & \\ \hline \\ & & \\ Paste \\ & & \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \end{array} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \\ & & & \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \\ & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & Paste & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ A^* \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & B & I & \underline{U} & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \\ & Calibri & $-$ 11} \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{tabular}{c} Calibri & $-$ 1$	→ = = General → Image: Conditional Formatting →	· • #
Clipboard 🕞 🛛 Font	Alignment 🖬 Number 🕼 Styles Cells	Editing
Ribbon bar - provides further		

Ribbon components explained

Ribbon start button - it is used to access commands i.e. creating new documents, saving existing work, printing, accessing the options for customizing Excel, etc.

Ribbon tabs – the tabs are used to group similar commands together. The home tab is used for basic commands such as formatting the data to make it more presentable, sorting and finding specific data within the spreadsheet.

Ribbon bar – the bars are used to group similar commands together. As an example, the Alignment ribbon bar is used to group all the commands that are used to align data together.

Understanding the worksheet (Rows and Columns, Sheets, Workbooks)

A worksheet is a collection of rows and columns. When a row and a column meet, they form a cell. Cells are used to record data. Each cell is uniquely identified using a cell address. Columns are usually labelled with letters while rows are usually numbers.

A workbook is a collection of worksheets. By default, a workbook has three cells in Excel. You can delete or add more sheets to suit your requirements. By default, the sheets are named Sheet1, Sheet2 and so on and so forth. You can rename the sheet names to more meaningful names i.e. Daily Expenses, Monthly Budget, etc.



Customization Microsoft Excel Environment

Personally I like the black colour, so my excel theme looks blackish. Your favourite colour could be blue, and you too can make your theme colour look blue-like. If you are not a programmer, you may not want to include ribbon tabs i.e. developer. All this is made possible via customizations. In this sub-section, we are going to look at;

- Customization the ribbon
- Setting the colour theme
- Settings for formulas
- Proofing settings
- Save settings

Customization of ribbon

🛛 🖬 🕤	- ¢	Book1 - Excel				?
FILE HC	OME INSERT	PAGE LAYOUT FO	RMULAS DA	TA REVIEW VIEW	POWERPIVOT	Team
Paste	Calibri • 11 B I U • A [*] • Δ^{*} • A [*]		General ▼	Conditional Formatting •	Em Insert → Ex Delete → Ermat →	∑ - 2 ↓ - # ∢ -
Clipboard 🗔	Font	🕞 Alignment	S Number 5	Styles	Cells	Editing

The above image shows the default ribbon in Excel 2013. Let's start with customization the ribbon, suppose you do not wish to see some of the tabs on the ribbon, or you would

like to add some tabs that are missing such as the developer tab. You can use the options window to achieve this.

- Click on the ribbon start button
- Select options from the drop down menu. You should be able to see an Excel
 Options dialog window
- Select the customize ribbon option from the left-hand side panel as shown below

	Excel Options
General Formulas Proofing	Customize the Ribbon. <u>Choose commands from:</u> Popular Commands V Main Tabs
Save Language Advanced Customize Ribbon Quick Access Toolbar	Popular Commands ✓ Main Tabs Main Tabs ✓ Main Tabs Borders ✓ ✓ Calculate Now ✓ ✓ Calculate Now ✓ ✓ Conditional Formatting ✓ ✓ Connections ✓ ✓ Copy ✓ ✓ Custom Sort ✓ ✓
Add-Ins Trust Center 1. Select customize ribbon tab	Cut A Decrease Font Size Delete Cells Delete Sheet Columns Delete Sheet Rows Email Frince t Cut Delete Sheet Rows Cut Delete Sheet Rows Cut Cut Delete Sheet Rows Cut Cut Cut Cut Cut Cut Cut Cut

- On your right-hand side, remove the check marks from the tabs that you do not wish to see on the ribbon. For this example, we have removed Page Layout, Review, and View tab.
- Click on the "OK" button when you are done.

Your ribbon will look as follows

