



University Information
Technology Services

Microsoft Office Excel 2013

Advanced Excel Tools

University Information Technology Services

Training, Outreach, Learning Technologies and Video Production

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Introduction

This booklet is the companion document to the Excel 2013: Advanced Excel Tools workshop. The booklet will explain how to create a simple macro, how to use nested formulas, how to create templates, hide/unhide rows and columns, and protect/unprotect your spreadsheets and workbook.

Learning Objectives

After completing the instructions in this booklet, you will be able to:

- Understand what Nested Functions are
- Link data between sheets
- Understand what Macros are
- Create a simple Macro
- Hide/unhide information in your spreadsheet
- Protect your spreadsheet and workbook
- Create templates out of workbooks

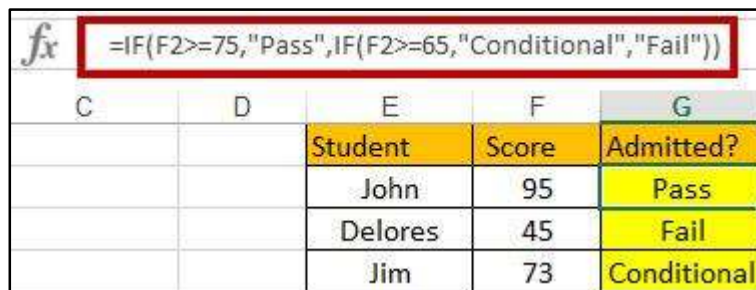
Creating Nested Functions

Nested functions are functions within a function. For example, by nesting an IF function within an existing IF function, you can test additional conditions.

For example: `=IF(F2>=75,"Pass",IF(F2>=65,"Conditional","Fail"))`

This formula checks the cell for a value, and if it is greater than or equal to (\geq) a predetermined grade (e.g. 75), then the formula will return the phrase Pass (*Note: Pass is in quotes to indicate to Excel that this is the value we want returned, and it is not another function*). If the number in the cell is less than 75, Excel will move to the next part of the formula, and so on.

This can be helpful if you want to assign scores or grades based on certain conditions (See Figure 1).



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with a formula bar at the top containing the nested IF formula: `=IF(F2>=75,"Pass",IF(F2>=65,"Conditional","Fail"))`. Below the formula bar is a table with columns C, D, E, F, and G. Column E is labeled 'Student', column F is labeled 'Score', and column G is labeled 'Admitted?'. The table contains three rows of data: John with a score of 95 and status 'Pass', Delores with a score of 45 and status 'Fail', and Jim with a score of 73 and status 'Conditional'. The 'Admitted?' column is highlighted in yellow.

C	D	E	F	G
		Student	Score	Admitted?
		John	95	Pass
		Delores	45	Fail
		Jim	73	Conditional

Figure 1 - Nestled IF Function

Linking Data

Linking data between spreadsheets allows you to reference data contained elsewhere in your workbook without having to copy all of the information. For example, you could have a workbook that has multiple spreadsheets tracking regional sales and a separate spreadsheet to tally the totals across all regions. By linking to the regional data from the totals, you will only have to update your information in one location. The following explains how to link data between spreadsheets:

1. Open the spreadsheet that contains the source data and the target location (e.g. Eastern Region, Totals).
2. Select the cell(s) in the source spreadsheet that contain the data that you want to link to the target location (See Figure 2).



The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled 'Eastern Division'. The table has columns for 'Item', 'QTR 1', 'QTR 2', 'QTR 3', 'QTR 4', and 'Totals'. The 'Totals' column is highlighted in red. The data is as follows:

Item	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	Totals
Hardware	\$ 300.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 2,500.00
Software	\$ 400.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,400.00
Furniture	\$ 200.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,400.00
Accessories	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,300.00

Figure 2 - Selected Cells

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