

Easy Steps



Unit 2785 (v8)

Create a computer spreadsheet to provide
a solution for organisation use

with

Microsoft Excel 2010

- ☒ Easy to follow
- ☒ Step-by-step instructions
- ☒ Covers Unit Standard Criteria

A Cheryl Price Publication

Unit Standard 2785 (Version 8)

Create a computer spreadsheet to provide a solution for organisation use - Excel 2010

This book covers the course outline for the following New Zealand Qualifications Authority Unit Standard:

Unit Standard 2785 (v8) - GENERIC COMPUTING (Level 3, Credit 5)

Create a computer spreadsheet to provide a solution for organisation use

All topics in this Unit Standard are included in this book.

Retrievable exercise files are used with this book and listed on page viii. These are available as a free download from our web site at www.cherylprice.co.nz. Instructions for downloading the exercises are included on page ix.

This book has been written using Microsoft Excel 2010 with Windows 7.

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Introduction

Welcome to Unit Standard 2785 v8 Create a computer spreadsheet to provide a solution for organisation use with Microsoft Word 2010.

This book has been written using Microsoft Excel 2010 with Windows 7.

Retrieval Exercise Files

Some exercise files have been created for you to prevent time in keying in many exercises. You can then open these files and use the features of Excel to manipulate and format text.

A list of these files is shown on page viii and instructions for downloading these files from our web site are included on page ix.

What you will learn

In this course you will learn how to -

- plan and create a spreadsheet for organisational use
- apply formatting to the spreadsheets and create graphs
- use functions, macros and data integrity
- create and use a template
- produce a simple end-user document

How you will learn

This book is divided into sections. Each section page lists the learning outcomes for that section. You will work through each section and do all exercises (or those instructed by your tutor).

Revision theory is included at the end of the section followed by a Practice Assessment. Our books include accumulation and consolidation of learning which carries across each section.

After you have completed the book your tutor will give you the actual Unit Standard Assessment.

Word meaning boxes

Sometimes you will see a box at the left side of the page of a line that has dotted underlining. This box will contain information to help you understand the meaning of the underlined word (or how that word is formed). An example is shown below.

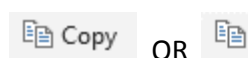
forecast
= to
calculate a
future
result

Data can therefore be altered to re-calculate budgets and to forecast results using different sales figures. Worksheets can be saved, opened and printed as required.

Different Excel buttons

Depending on the size of your Excel screen, buttons on the ribbon may vary to those shown in this book. The icon with the word of that feature may show, or the icon only.

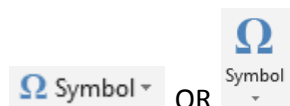
For example, the Copy button in the Clipboard group on the Home tab may be displayed in either of the following ways.



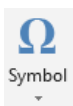
OR



The Symbol button can show as either -





OR



Shortcut keys

Shortcut keys are indicated in the left margin, usually the first time they are used. An example follows.

Ctrl S

- 1 Click on the Save button  on the Quick Access Toolbar .
- 2 Type a file name for your document then click on Save.

Glossary

Generally when a word(s) is first used that is a technical term or a word that you may not know that relates to an exercise, or a particular Excel 2010 feature, a description is given. You will also see that such words are in **bold**.

These terms are listed on each section page, an example is shown below. Explanations are also included in the Glossary at the end of the book.



In this section you will come across the following words highlighted in bold. This indicates that the word is included in the Glossary at the end of the book together with a description of that word.

Arguments

Backstage View

Cell reference

Cells

Charts

Data

Default

Dynamic

Exponential format

Fill handle

Formula

Functions

Gridlines

Icons used in this book

This book contains icons to help guide you in your learning.

The following list shows the icon and its meaning.



Learning Outcomes

Learning Outcomes are displayed on the section page and describe what you will learn in that section.



EXERCISE 1

These are the exercises that you are required to do. Often there will be an introduction sentence to tell you what you will be doing in that exercise.



These are notes for your information.



Revision

This appears at the end of each section and contains theory revision questions relating to features learnt in that section.



Practice Assessment

Each practice assessment covers consolidation of topics learnt in that section and provides practice for students prior to sitting the actual Unit Standard Assessment.

Exercise Files used in this book

(Instructions are included on the following page for downloading retrievable files from our web site at www.cherylprice.co.nz)

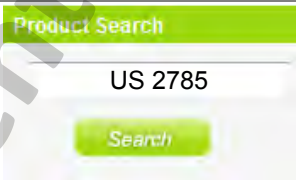


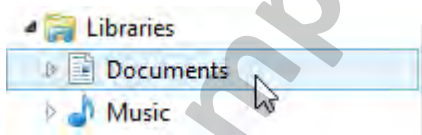
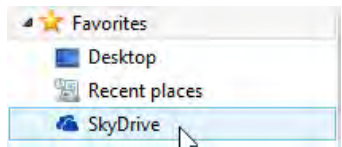
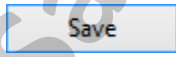
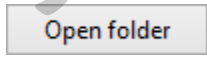
Names of files	
Active Sports	Healthy Homes Ltd
Albany Joinery for Charts	Holiday Options
Assets	Music Machine
Baxter Sports	Outdoor Life - October
Best Deals for Charts	Paradise Beach Surf Club
Box Up Supermarkets	Premier Books
Cheryl Price Invoice	Recreational Magazines
Computer Courses	Sales Ranking
Cookery and Gardening Book Sales	Series
Costello's Product Sales	Spartacus - Auckland
Cycle Stuff Sales - January	Spreadsheet Documents
Davidsons	Stock
Day Tripper	Te Kea Trading
Fiji Landing Apartments	Townsville Jan-Mar
Flash Fill	Wairau Office Equipment
Garden Soils Ltd	Walker and Grant Commission
Hats Income Statement	Workbook Security, Protection and Comments Notes-Excel 2010

Downloading Exercise Files

The exercise files listed on the previous page can be downloaded from the Cheryl Price web site using the instructions below.



Exercise files can be downloaded to My Documents folder OR SkyDrive. However, for the purposes of this book we have specified My Documents as the folder for saving and opening files. If you are using SkyDrive simply use the SkyDrive folder instead.

1	In your web browser, type: www.cherylprice.co.nz
2	Press Enter on the keyboard to display the Cheryl Price website.
3	Click in the Product Search box and type the number of this unit standard, as shown at the right. <div>  </div>
4	Click on 
5	Click on US 2785
6	Under the Exercise Files heading click on the underlined blue hyperlink, ie Book Exercise Files – V8 Excel 2010 Free Download The File Download dialog box will display.
7	<p>a Click on  Save as then click on the Documents folder shown below at the left OR on SkyDrive shown below at the right.</p> <div>   </div> <p>b Click on .</p>
8	<p>a Click on .</p> <p>b Right click on the zipped exercise file and select Extract All. Click on Extract. A folder will be created containing the exercise files.</p> <p>c Delete the Compressed (zipped) Folder.</p>

NZQA Outcomes and Evidence Requirements

Unit Standard 2785 (Version 8)

Title	Create a computer spreadsheet to provide a solution for organisation use		
Level	3	Credits	5

Purpose	People credited with this unit standard are able to: plan and create a spreadsheet to provide a solution for organisation use; and create end-user documentation for the spreadsheet.
----------------	---

Classification	Computing > Generic Computing
-----------------------	-------------------------------

Available grade	Achieved
------------------------	----------

Entry information	
Recommended skills and knowledge	Unit 2784, <i>Create and use a computer spreadsheet to solve a problem</i> , or demonstrate equivalent knowledge and skills.

Explanatory notes

- 1 Candidates are required to design and produce a spreadsheet that is suitable for an organisation to use within its everyday business. The spreadsheet can be created as part of a candidate's work or in response to a scenario provided to, or created by, the candidate. More than one active spreadsheet must be produced for the purposes of this assessment (two or more spreadsheets or one spreadsheet containing two or more worksheets, which solve at least two different problems), and each of these must contain macros. Each spreadsheet must also be graphed. At least two macros and two graphs are required to achieve the standard.
- 2 A *plan* outlines a list of steps of how the requirements of the spreadsheet will be realised. The plan must include the specifications and/or features required by the spreadsheet to provide the solution. The plan may be modified during the task and changes justified. Evidence of planning may be oral, written, and/or graphic. Depending on the assessment context, the plan will include a list of steps and key milestone outcomes, and may include:
how resources such as time, expertise and materials (and finance, if appropriate) will be used to achieve the outcomes of each milestone;
how consultation with stakeholders will be carried out to ensure that all constraints and requirements are met.

3 Definitions

Organisation describes the context the spreadsheet is designed to operate in (e.g. businesses, clubs, not-for-profit organisations). It does not define or limit the situations in which assessment evidence may be gathered.

A *simple end-user document* includes a short description of the purpose of the spreadsheet, how to access the spreadsheet template(s), and instructions for the spreadsheet's use including macro commands. The end-user document must use consistent font and layout, be legible, and should either avoid the use of undefined jargon or acronyms, or provide a glossary for these. The document must be saved in a format that is accessible to users.

4 Legislation relevant to this unit standard includes but is not limited to the:

Copyright Act 1994;

Copyright (New Technologies) Amendment Act 2008;

Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992;

and any subsequent amendments.

5 An assessment resource to support computing unit standards (levels 1 to 4) can be found on the NZQA website at www.nzqa.govt.nz/asm.

A specific clarification for assessing against unit standard 2785; and '*The Computing Process - a clarification document*' can be found on the NZQA website.

Outcomes and evidence requirements

Outcome 1

Plan a computer spreadsheet to provide a solution for organisation use.

Range includes more than one active spreadsheet.

Evidence requirements

1.1 The plan identifies the requirements of the spreadsheet in terms of its purpose and target users.

1.2 The plan outlines the specifications and requirements, including constraints and/or features to be met by the spreadsheet for it to provide a solution.

Range includes but is not limited to – macro commands;
formatting – spreadsheet and graphs.

Outcome 2

Create the computer spreadsheet.

Range includes more than one active spreadsheet.

Evidence requirements

2.1 Data is entered and is formatted to produce the spreadsheet required by the plan.

Range formatting may include but is not limited to – column width,
alignment, text, number formats.

- 2.2 Spreadsheet cell formulae, functions and processes are entered to produce the spreadsheet required by the plan.
- Range includes but is not limited to – time and/or date calculations; sorting; absolute cell referencing; a minimum of two of statistical, financial, and logical functions.
- 2.3 Macro commands are created, tested and documented according to the requirements of the plan.
- 2.4 A spreadsheet template is created, named and saved in format that will allow the spreadsheet to be retrieved and modified.
- 2.5 Cell ranges within the spreadsheets are graphed according to the requirements of the plan.
- 2.6 Data integrity practices are demonstrated by comparing original information sources, audited formulae and checking totals for accuracy.
- 2.7 The spreadsheet is printed in hard copy and checked for appropriate formatting, readability, legibility, and presentation, and any required improvements are made.
- 2.8 The final spreadsheet is confirmed as being fit for purpose in terms of meeting the purpose and requirements of the organisation as outlined in the plan.

Outcome 3

Create end-user documentation for the spreadsheet.

Evidence requirements

- 3.1 A simple end-user document is created to facilitate use of the spreadsheet.

Planned review date	31 December 2016
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	30 September 1994	31 December 2013
Review	2	24 September 1997	31 December 2013
Revision	3	28 July 1998	31 December 2013
Review	4	30 July 2002	31 December 2013
Revision	5	16 July 2004	31 December 2013
Review	6	22 May 2009	31 December 2013
Revision	7	18 February 2011	31 December 2015
Rollover and Revision	8	19 September 2013	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0226
--	------

This CMR can be accessed at <http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do>.

Section

1

Format and Edit Worksheets Sheets Calculate with Dates and Times



Section 1 revises some of the learning covered in the Cheryl Price book for US 2784, which is recommended prior learning for this unit. Even if you have already attained US 2784, it is recommended that you work through this section.



Learning Outcomes

At the end of this section you should be able to -

- ☐ Format a worksheet
- ☐ Preview and print a worksheet
- ☐ Apply currency formats to data
- ☐ Copy and move data using the Clipboard or mouse
- ☐ Insert, delete, rename, move and copy sheets
- ☐ Calculate with dates and times



In this section you will come across the following words highlighted in bold. This indicates that the word is included in the Glossary at the end of the book together with a description of that word.

Arguments
Backstage View
Dynamic
Formula
Functions
Gridlines

Justified
Landscape Orientation
Live Preview
Margins
Mini Toolbar
Page Setup

Parentheses
Print Preview
Shortcut Menu
Vertically Aligned

Formulas and Functions

A **formula** can include one or more **functions** which are pre-defined calculations that are part of the Excel program.

syntax
= structure

The basic syntax for a function is =FUNCTION NAME(*arguments*). The **arguments** are usually references to the cells containing the values that the function will use.

Function names often give you an idea of what the function does, eg SUM adds up all the cells in a given range, while AVERAGE calculates the average amount in a given range of cells.

Example: =SUM(B5:D5)

The SUM function has been used to add cells from B5 to D5.

The colon (:) indicates an inclusive range of cells, in this example, B5 through D5.

Parentheses

If a formula includes more than one operation (eg multiplication and subtraction), Excel follows a strict “order of precedence” when it carries out a calculation. Exponentiation (using the ^ operator) is done first; then multiplication (*) and division (/); finally addition (+) and subtraction (-).

If you want to override that sequence, you must put **parentheses** (ie brackets) around that part of the formula that you want done first. Look at the following examples to see how parentheses can affect the result.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					Result
2	Example 1	6	4	2	8
3	Example 2	6	4	2	5

Example 1:

This example follows the standard sequence: the formula in cell E2 is =**B2+C2/D2**. The division is done first, and the result of that added to the value in B2.

Example 2:

The formula in cell E3 is =**(B2+C2)/D2**. The addition is performed first because of the parentheses around that part of the formula. The result of that is then divided by the value in D2.



EXERCISE 1

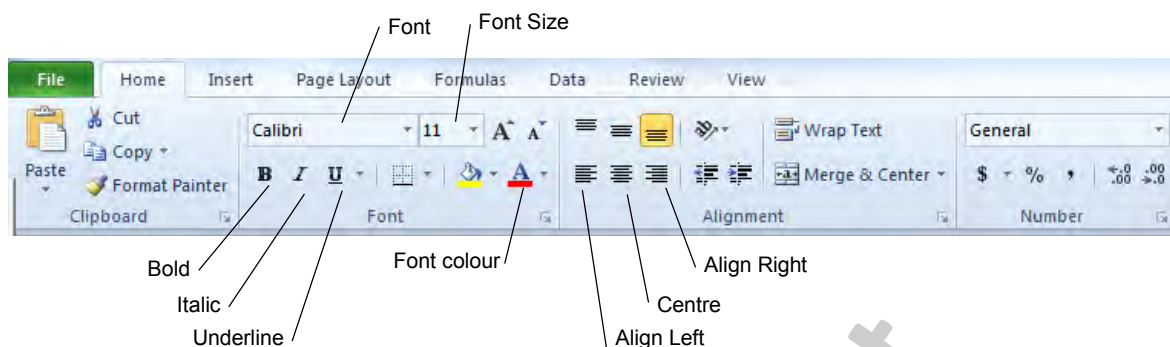
- If you were to calculate the following sums in a worksheet taking into account the effect parentheses have on a calculation, what would the answers be?

6+6+8/2 =

(6+6+8)/2 =

Fonts


A font is an individual typeface design. Changing the font type and size allows you to emphasise areas in a worksheet.



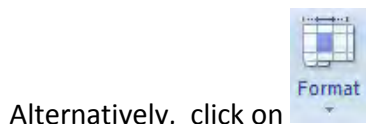
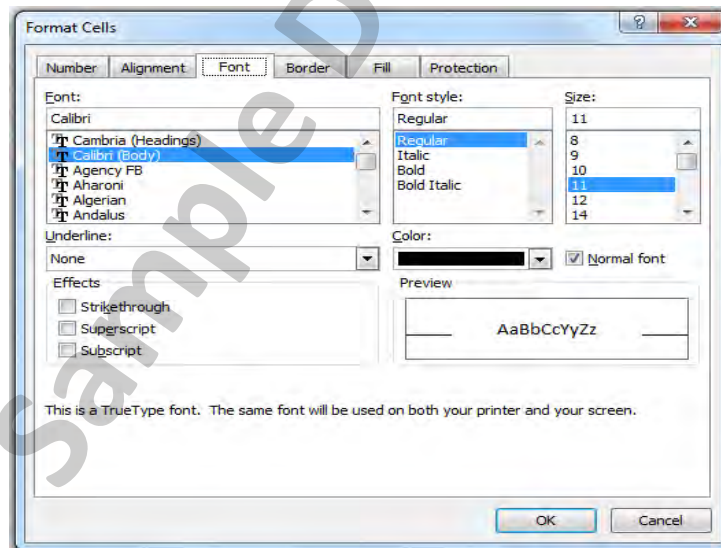
In addition to using the formatting buttons shown above, options can be changed in the Format Cells dialog box, where formatting changes can be previewed before applying them to cells.

If you want to change the font and/or font size in your worksheet you should make use of the *Live Preview* feature which you will use in the next exercise.

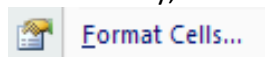
Format Cells, Font tab Dialog Box

- Select the cells to be formatted.
- Right-click on the selection and choose  **Format Cells...**. The Format Cells dialog box is displayed as shown below.

Ctrl 1



Alternatively, click on  in the Cells group on the Home tab, and choose



- Click on the Font tab.
- Select the font, font style, size and any other formatting required.
- Click on OK.

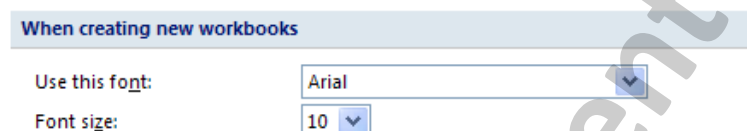
Mini Toolbar

When you right click on selected cells, the **Mini Toolbar** will be displayed, as shown below.

Formatting options can be selected from this toolbar.



- In Excel 2010 individual words or characters in a cell can contain different formatting, eg **Sale Prices - December 2013**
- To alter the default font for every workbook, click on the **File** tab, then on **Options**. Select options from the *Use this font:* and *Font size:* as shown below.



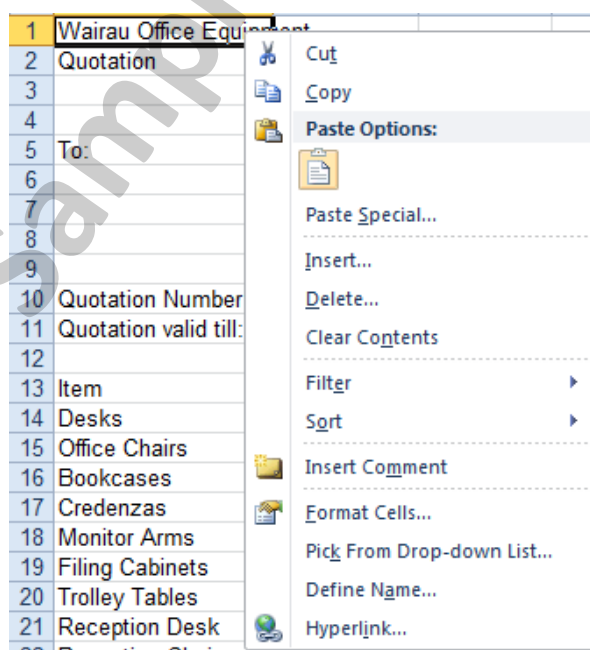
Click on OK.

Formatting a Worksheet



EXERCISE 2

- 1 Click on the **File** tab, then on Open.
- 2 Double click the workbook called **Wairau Office Equipment**
- 3 Right-click on cell A1. A drop down menu appears as shown below.



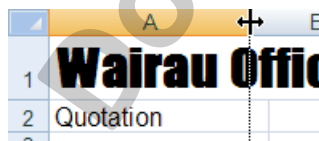
- 4 Choose **Format Cells...**. The Format Cells dialog box is displayed.
- 5 Click on the Font tab.



- 6 Apply the font called Impact and change the font size to 24 pt.
- 7 Click on Bold in the Font style: box.
- 8 Click on OK.
Use the Formatting buttons on the ribbon to change fonts and effects as follows.
- 9 Change the font for the subtitle in cell A2 to Franklin Gothic Book 12 pt.
- 10 Click on cell A5.
- 11 Click on the Bold button **B** and the Italic button *I*.
- 12 Format cells A10 and A11 to italic.
- 13 Select cells A13 to D13 and apply bold.
- 14 Apply bold to cell A26.

The Formatting buttons on the ribbon are a quick and efficient method of applying fonts and formats. Features such as bold or italic can be turned on or off by clicking on the appropriate button.

Alternatively, the Mini Toolbar can be used.

- 15 Widen column A until all the text in cells A10 to A24 are displayed, ie position the mouse pointer between the column A and B header until the mouse pointer displays as a cross as shown below then drag to the right to widen (or to the left to decrease the width of the column). A box will indicate the width of the column.




An alternative method is to click within a column then click on  on the Home tab, select  **Column Width...** and specify the width of the column (or selected columns). Default Width can be used to change all columns to a specified width.

	A	B	C	D
1	Wairau Office Equipment			
2	Quotation			
3				
4				
5	To:			
6				
7				
8				
9				
10	Quotation Number:			
11	Quotation valid till:			
12				
13	Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Cost
14	Desks	10	300	
15	Office Chairs	15	175	
16	Bookcases	5	95	
17	Credenzas	8	195	
18	Monitor Arms	6	85	
19	Filing Cabinets	4	300	
20	Trolley Tables	2	50	
21	Reception Desk	1	1200	
22	Reception Chairs	4	75	
23	Lunchroom Table	1	350	
24	Boardroom Table	1	550	
25				
26	TOTAL			



- 16 Save the workbook.

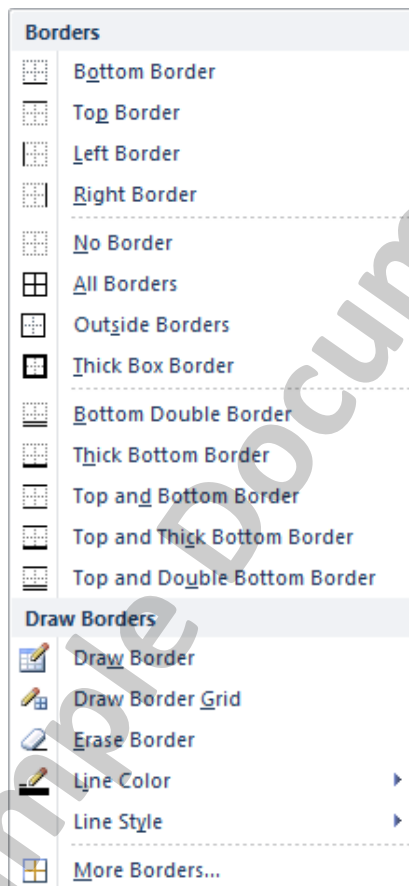
Borders and Patterns

To add borders to a cell or a range of cells, you can use the Borders button  in the Font group on the Home tab.

Borders Button

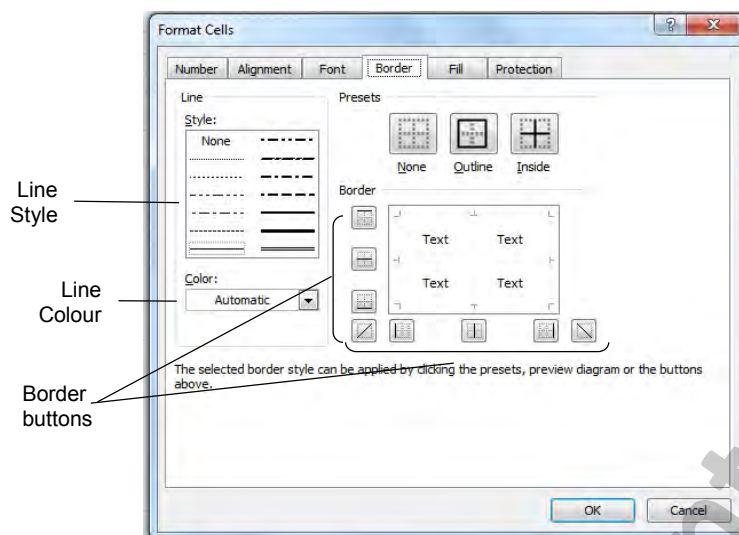
When you click directly on the Borders button, the border shown on the button is applied to the selected cell(s).

If you click on the  of the  button, you can select a different type of border from the displayed menu.



A line style and colour can also be applied using the options displayed under the Draw Borders section of the menu.

Format Cells, Border tab Dialog Box



- a) Select the cells required and right-click on the selection.
- Ctrl 1 b) Choose **Format Cells...** and click on the Border tab in the Format Cells dialog box.
- c) Select the line style and line colour required in the Line section.
- d) Click on a preset button OR click on a Border button to apply a border. To remove a border click on the relevant Border button to turn it off OR select None.
- e) Click on OK.

Removing Borders

Borders can be removed in several ways as described here.

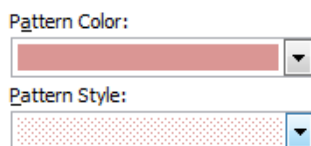
- Select the cells with the border style applied. Click on the of the button and choose **No Border**.
- Select the cells with the border style applied and right click on the selection. Choose **Format Cells...**. Click on the Border tab in Format Cells. Click on None. Click on OK.
- Select the cells with the border style applied. Choose **Clear** in the Editing group on the Home tab. Choose **Clear Formats** (remember this will also clear number formats and alignments).
- Click on the of the Borders button and choose **Erase Border**. This turns the mouse pointer into an eraser, so lines can now be removed by clicking on them with the mouse.

Adding a Fill Colour



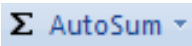
A colour fill can be applied to cells using the Fill Colour button in the Font group on the ribbon. Select the cells, click on the down-arrow, and select the desired colour.

Adding a Pattern

Patterns can be applied to cells by selecting the cells, right clicking on the cells, choosing Format Cells from the menu, and selecting a Pattern Color and Pattern Style from the Fill tab in the Format Cells dialog box.



EXERCISE 3

- 1 Use the Borders button  to apply border formats to the worksheet as indicated below.
- 2 Apply fill colours using the Fill Colour button .
- 3 Calculate the Total Cost for each item (Quantity x Price) in cells D14 to D24.
- 4 Use  to calculate the Total in cell D26.
- 5 Save the workbook.

	A	B	C	D
1	Wairau Office Equipment			
2	Quotation			
3				
4				
5	To:			
6				
7				
8				
9				
10	Quotation Number:			
11	Quotation valid till:			
12				
13	Item	Quantity	Price	Total Cost
14	Desks	10	300	3000
15	Office Chairs	15	175	2625
16	Bookcases	5	95	475
17	Credenzas	8	195	1560
18	Monitor Arms	6	85	510
19	Filing Cabinets	4	300	1200
20	Trolley Tables	2	50	100
21	Reception Desk	1	1200	1200
22	Reception Chairs	4	75	300
23	Lunchroom Table	1	350	350
24	Boardroom Table	1	550	550
25				
26	TOTAL			11870

Apply a bright yellow fill colour

To apply the fancy border use the Format Cells dialog box, Border tab

Top and Bottom Borders applied to cells

Calculate the Total Cost column

Top and Double Bottom Border applied to cells

Calculate using the AutoSum button

Alignment

Aligning Data in a Cell

Text entries are automatically aligned at the left of a cell, and number and formula entries at the right. The alignment options shown below can be applied from the Alignment group on the Home tab.



Align Left



Center



Align Right

The following diagram shows text to the left, centre, right and centred across merged cells.

Left	Center	Right
Merge and Center		

Aligning Across a Selection

If you want text (eg a worksheet title) centred across the width of the data, select the appropriate cells and click on Merge & Center. To undo the merge, select the merged cell and click on Merge & Center.

Wrap Text

The Wrap text option allows text to be wrapped onto two or more lines within a cell. This can be turned on by selecting the cells required,

Unit Standard books

choosing Format Cells..., choosing the Alignment tab, and placing a tick in the *Wrap text* check box. Click on OK.



To wrap text within a cell as you type, press Alt Enter where you want a new line to start.

Indenting Text in a Cell

indented
= move
data to the
right from
the left cell
border

Text in a cell can be indented. An example is shown below.

Indented data


22	Fixed Assets	
23	Shares	1,250,000
24	Investments	1,450,000
25		
26	Current Assets	
27	Cash	915,712
28	Debtors	45,876
29		
30	Net Assets	

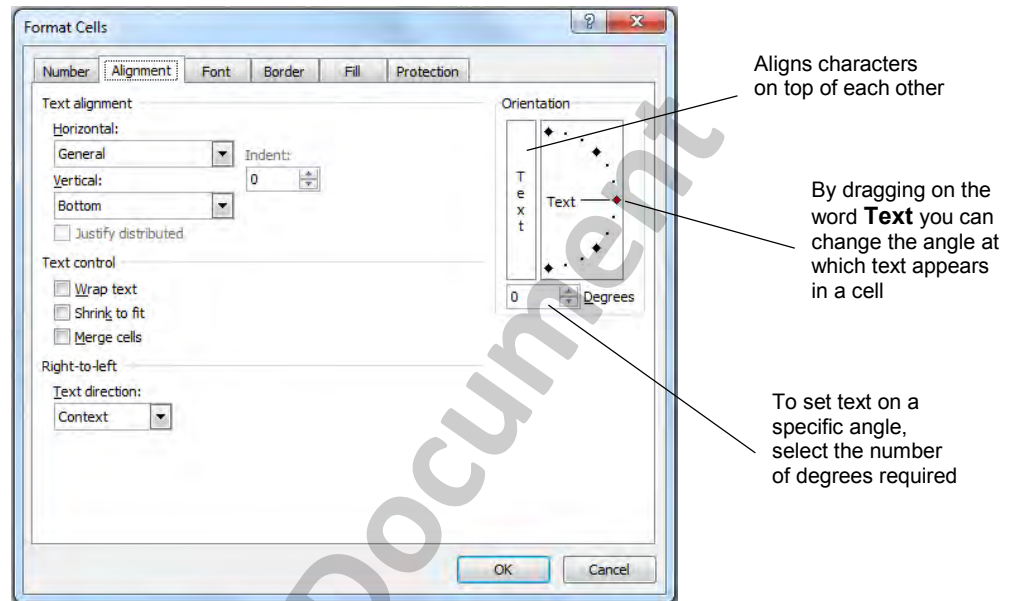
Indenting can be applied or removed using the Decrease Indent and Increase Indent buttons in the Alignment group on the Home tab.

Vertical Alignment and Orientation

Text can be **vertically aligned** at the top, bottom, centre, or **justified** in a cell. Data can be displayed vertically or on an angle. The diagram below shows the options available.

Top	Center		Justify
		Bottom	Justify


Different types of alignment and orientation can be applied by selecting cells, choosing  **Format Cells...**, and then selecting the Alignment tab as shown below.



The **Shrink to Fit** option in the Alignment tab shrinks the font size of text so all the text is visible in a cell.



EXERCISE 4

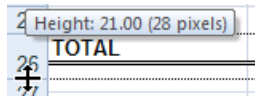
- 1 Select cells A1 to D1 and click on  **Merge & Center**.
- 2 Select cells A2 to D2 and press F4 (Repeat key) to repeat your last action.



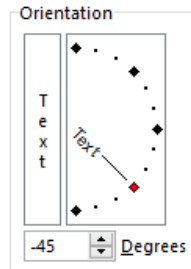
If cells A1 to D2 were selected, the cells would merge but the data in cell A2 would be lost, because only data in the first of the selected rows is retained.

- 3 Right align the headings in cells B13 to D13.
- 4 Select cells A13 to D13.
- 5 Apply wrap text and vertical centre options using the Alignment tab in the Format Cells dialog box.
- 6 In cell C13 change *Price* to *Unit Price*.
- 7 Position the mouse pointer on the row header between rows 26 and 27. The mouse pointer will change to a black cross.

- 8 Click and drag downwards to the height of 21.00, as shown below.



- 9 If necessary, select cells A26 to D26 and change the vertical alignment to centre.
- 10 In cell A29 type: *Thank you* and press Ctrl Enter.
- 11 In the Format Cells, Alignment tab dialog box, click and drag the word *Text* downwards in the Orientation box as shown below (-45 degrees).



- 12 Click on OK. The text is now on an angle in the cell.
- 13 Set the alignment of the text back to horizontal, by dragging the word *Text* up to 0 degrees.
- 14 Click on OK.
- 15 Make the amendments shown below.

If text is not wrapped on the Unit Price heading, select cell C13, click at the end of the word *Unit* in the Formula bar, and press Alt Enter.

	A	B	C	D
1	Wairau Office Equipment			
2	Quotation			
3				
4				
5	To:	Nixon Group		
6		18 Stallard Place		
7		Glen Eden		
8		Auckland 1007		
9				
10	Quotation Number:	4587		
11	Quotation valid till:			
12				
13	Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Cost
14	Desks	10	300	3000
15	Office Chairs	15	175	2625
16	Bookcases	5	95	475
17	Credenzas	8	195	1560
18	Monitor Arms	6	85	510
19	Filing Cabinets	4	300	1200
20	Trolley Tables	2	50	100
21	Reception Desk	1	1200	1200
22	Reception Chairs	4	75	300
23	Lunchroom Table	1	350	350
24	Boardroom Table	1	550	550
25				
26	TOTAL			11870

Merge cells and align the text at the top of the merged cell. Apply a border.

Type the address by pressing Alt Enter to move to a new line.

Type the Quotation Number.

- 16 Save the workbook.

If Distributed (Indent) is selected from the Horizontal option in the Alignment tab, text will be indented on the first line, justified, and the text will be wrapped in the cell.

The second example shows the Left (Indent) option.

Gridlines are automatically displayed in a worksheet but they can be turned off.



- File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View
- Normal Page Layout Page Break Preview Custom Views Full Screen
- Workbook Views
- ☒ Ruler ☒ Formula Bar
- ☒ Gridlines ☒ Headings
- Show
- Zoom 100% Zoom to Selection

- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Wairau Office Equipment | | | |
| 2 | Quotation | | | |
| 3 | | | | |
| 4 | | | | |
| 5 | To: | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Nixon Group
 18 Stallard Place
 Glen Eden
 Auckland 1007 </div> | | |
| 6 | | | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| 9 | | | | |
| 10 | Quotation Number: | 4587 | | |
| 11 | Quotation valid till: | | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | Item | Quantity | Unit Price | Total Cost |
| 14 | Desks | 10 | \$300 | \$3,000 |
| 15 | Office Chairs | 15 | \$175 | \$2,625 |
| 16 | Bookcases | 5 | \$95 | \$475 |
| 17 | Credenzas | 8 | \$195 | \$1,560 |
| 18 | Monitor Arms | 6 | \$85 | \$510 |
| 19 | Filing Cabinets | 4 | \$300 | \$1,200 |
| 20 | Trolley Tables | 2 | \$50 | \$100 |
| 21 | Reception Desk | 1 | \$1,200 | \$1,200 |
| 22 | Reception Chairs | 4 | \$75 | \$300 |
| 23 | Lunchroom Table | 1 | \$350 | \$350 |
| 24 | Boardroom Table | 1 | \$550 | \$550 |
| 25 | | | | |
| 26 | TOTAL | \$11,870 | | |
| 27 | | | | |

- 

Even if they are not displayed, gridlines can be printed (see pages 16-17).