

ASPIRATION SOLUTIONS

Diploma in Microsoft office

| Topics to be covered |
|-----------------------------|
| 1) Windows |
| 2) MS Word |
| 3) MS Excel |
| 4) MS Powerpoint |
| 5) MS Access |
| 6) Internet |

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WINDOWS

A computer is an electronic device that manipulates information, or data. It has the ability to store, retrieve, and process data. You may already know that you can use a computer to type documents, send email, play games, and browse the Web. You can also use it to edit or create spreadsheets, presentations, and even videos.

Hardware is any part of your computer that has a physical structure, such as the keyboard or mouse. It also includes all of the computer's internal parts, which you can see in the image below.

Software is any set of instructions that tells the hardware what to do and how to do it. Examples of software include web browsers, games, and word processors.

MS WORD

1.Home

Home Tab in Microsoft Word is the default tab for editing and formatting the document in MS Word. The ribbon of Home Tab in Microsoft Word is divided into multiple sections with the name Clipboard, Font, Paragraph, Styles & Editing. The detailed explanation about Home Tab in Microsoft Word is given below.

- **Clipboard**
- **Font**
- **Paragraph**
- **Styles**
- **Editing**

2.INSERT TAB

Insert Tab in Microsoft Word is use for inserting the objects in the documents, such as – pages, charts, pictures, symbols, tables, shapes hyperlinks etc. The ribbon of Insert Tab in Microsoft Word is divided into multiple sections with the name Pages, Tables, Illustrations, Links, Header & Footer, Text and Symbols. The detailed explanation about Insert Tab in Microsoft Word is given below. Insert Tab in Microsoft Word is use for inserting the objects in the documents, such as – pages, charts, pictures, symbols, tables, shapes hyperlinks etc. The ribbon of Insert Tab in Microsoft Word is divided into multiple sections with the name Pages, Tables, Illustrations, Links, Header & Footer, Text and Symbols. The detailed explanation about Insert Tab in Microsoft Word is given below.

- **Pages**
- **Table**
- **Illustrations**
- **Links**
- **Header & Footer**
- **Text**
- **Symbols**

3.DESIGN

The template or the design in which you want your document to be created can be selected under the Design tab. choosing an appropriate tab will enhance the appearance of your document

- **Themes**
- **Page Background**

4.PAGE LAYOUT

Page Layout Tab in Microsoft Word is use for document page settings like appearance of page, page orientation, page size, page margins, page effect, border etc. The ribbon of Page Layout Tab in Microsoft Word is divided into multiple sections with the name Themes, Page Setup, Page Background, Paragraph and Arrange. The detailed explanation about Page Layout Tab in Microsoft Word is given below.

- **Page Setup**
- **Paragraph**
- **Arrange**

5.REFERENCES

Reference Tab in Microsoft Word is use to create the table of contents, images caption, cross –references, footnotes, citation & bibliography etc. The ribbon of Reference Tab in Microsoft Word is divided into multiple sections with the name Table of Contents, Footnotes, Citations & Bibliography, Captions, Index and Table of Authorities. The detailed explanation about Reference Tab in Microsoft Word is given below.

- **Table of Contents**
- **Footnotes**
- **Citation & Bibliography**
- **Captions**
- **Index**
- **Table of Authorities**

6.MAILING TAB

Mailing Tab in Microsoft Word is use for creating envelopes, labels and Mail Merge. Mail Merge is a feature for sending a letter to the multiple recipient at a time with separate details like address and greetings lines. It is a most useful feature in offices or companies for sending any information to multiple employees at a time. Alternatively we can use this feature to create multiple payslips or id cards at a time with separate details.

- **Create**
- **Start Mail Merge**
- **Write & Insert Fields**
- **Preview Result**
- **Finish & Merge**

7.REVIEW TAB

Review Tab in Microsoft Word is use for checking spelling & grammatical mistakes in the document, write comments, track changes if the document modified, comparing document with another and document protection etc. The ribbon of Review Tab in Microsoft Word is divided into multiple sections with the name Proofing, Comment, Tracking, Changes, Compare and Protect. The detailed explanation about Review Tab in Microsoft Word is given below.

- **Proofing**
- **Comments**
- **Tracking**
- **Changes**
- **Compare**
- **Protect**

8.VIEW TAB

View Tab in Microsoft Word is use for changing the layouts of the pages, show/hide elements such as – ruler or grid-lines, adjusting pages with zoom option, working with multiple windows and recording a macro etc. The ribbon of View Tab in Microsoft Word is divided into multiple sections with the name Document Views, Show/Hide, Zoom, Window and Macros. The detailed explanation about View Tab in Microsoft Word is given below.

➤ Document Views

➤ Zoom

➤ Window

➤ Macros

MS EXCEL

Introduction to Microsoft Excel:

Microsoft Excel is an electronic spreadsheet. You can use it to organize your data into rows and columns. You can also use it to perform mathematical calculations quickly. Excel is a spreadsheet program that allows you to store, organize, and analyze information.

1) Calculation:

In Excel, a formula is an expression that operates on values in a range of cells or a cell. For example, =A1+A2+A3, which finds the sum of the range of values from cell A1 to cell A3.

2) Mathematical Function:

✧ **SUM:** It returns the sum of numeric values in a cell. You can refer to the cells where you have values or simply insert the values into the function.

- ✧ **MAX & MIN:** The MAX and MIN functions help in finding the maximum number and the minimum number in a range of values.
- ✧ **AVERAGE:** It returns the average of numeric values in a cell. You can refer to the cells where you have values or simply insert the values into the function.
- ✧ **COUNT:** It returns the count of numeric values in a cell. You can refer to the cells where you have values or simply insert the values into the function
- ✧ **COUNTA:** It is Like the COUNT function, COUNTA counts all cells in a given range. However, it counts all cells regardless of type. That is, unlike COUNT that only counts numeric, it also counts dates, times, strings, logical values, errors, empty string, or text.
- ✧ **COUNTBLANK:** This function is a premade function in Excel, which counts blank cells in a range.

3) Logical Function:

- ✧ **IF:** This function returns a value when the specific condition is TRUE and returns another value if condition is FALSE. The IF function is often used when you want to sort your data according to a given logic. The best part of the IF formula is that you can embed formulas and function in it.
- ✧ **SUMIF:** You use the SUMIF function to sum the values in a range that meet criteria that you specify. The SUMIF function syntax has the following arguments:
- ✧ **COUNTIF:** This function is used for counting cells within a specified range that meet a certain criterion, or condition. there are only 2 arguments, both of which are required:

4) Charts :

Charts are visual representations of data used to make it more understandable. Commonly used charts are:

5) Sparkline:

Sparklines are tiny charts that reside in a cell in Excel. These charts are used to show a trend over time or the variation in the dataset. You can use these

sparklines to make your bland data look better by adding this layer of visual analysis. In Excel, there are three types of sparklines:

6) Sort:

The Excel SORT function sorts the contents of a range or array in ascending or descending order. Values can be sorted by one or more columns. SORT returns a dynamic array of results.

7) Sub-Total:

Use Excel's built-in Subtotal feature to automatically add subtotals and grand totals to a worksheet list of data, show and hide details. Subtotal pros and cons. Fix problem of duplicate grand totals.

8) Freezing:

When working with large datasets in Excel, you may often want to lock certain rows or columns so that you can view their contents while scrolling to another area of the worksheet. This can be easily done by using the Freeze Panes command and a few other features of Excel.

9) Auto Filter:

Excel AutoFilter is an easy way to turn the values in Excel columns into specific filters based on the cell content. Excel AutoFilter allows us to slice and dice our data per our requirements. We can filter based on our choices from a list or search for the specific data we want to find. The rows which do not meet the criteria of the filters will be hidden. In simple words, AutoFilter in Excel allows us to view specific rows in Excel while hiding the other rows. When Excel AutoFilter is added to the row's header, it gives us a drop-down menu in the header row.

10) Advance Filter:

Excel's Advanced Filter is really helpful when it comes to finding data that meets two or more complex criteria such as extracting matches and differences between

two columns, filtering rows that match items in another list, finding exact matches including uppercase and lowercase characters, and more.

11) Conditional Formatting

As the name suggests, conditional formatting is a type of formatting that is applied to cells or ranges when certain conditions are met. These conditions are set, but can quite often be customised and edited, in rules that have been programmed into Excel.

MS POWERPOINT

Introduction to PowerPoint:

Microsoft PowerPoint is a professional presentation program that allows the user to create "presentation slides" that can be displayed on the computer screen or through a projector that is plugged into the computer.

1) Home Tab

The Home Tab in Microsoft PowerPoint contains all the necessary commands for inserting and editing slides in a presentation. It usually contains shortcuts to some of the most commonly used features that are available in other tabs in PowerPoint.

✧ Clipboard:

The Clipboard group is the first group in the PowerPoint Home tab. It contains the cut and the paste functions:

✧ Slides:

Slides in PowerPoint are crucial to making any presentation. Thus, the Slides group in the Home menu includes five commands which are all dedicated to adding slides, removing slides, and changing the layout of the slides.

❄ **Font:**

This group contains all the functions related to the fonts in PowerPoint. The commands in the Fonts group are primarily used for editing the text in a text box of a slide.

❄ **Paragraph:**

The Paragraph group in the Home tab contains functions to edit paragraphs or text within a text box.

❄ **Drawing Group:**

❄ **Editing Group**

2) Insert Tab

❄ **Tables:**

❄ **Illustrations:**

❄ **Text:**

3) Design Tab:

❄ **Page Setup:**

❄ **Themes:**

❄ **Background:**

4) Transition Tab:

Transitions are animations that you can use when advancing from one slide to the next during a presentation. They can be fun, but be careful not to overdo it with complicated transitions because they can become distracting.

❄ **Effect Options:**

❄ **Timing:**

5) Animation Tab

In PowerPoint, you can animate text and objects such as clip art, shapes, and pictures. Animation or movement on the slide can be used to draw the audience's attention to specific content or to make the slide easier to read.

*** The four types of animations:**

*** Effect options**

*** Timing**

6) Slide Show Tab:

*** Start Slide Show**

*** Set Up**

*** Monitors**

7) Review Tab

*** Proofing**

*** Comments**

8) View Tab

*** Presentation Views**

*** Show/Hide**

*** Zoom**

*** Color/Gray scale**

*** Window**

*** Macros**

MS ACCESS

Microsoft Access is a Database Management System offered by Microsoft. It uses the Microsoft Jet Database Engine and comes as a part of the Microsoft Office suite of application.

Elements of database

1) Tables:

2) Relationships

- **One-to-One:** A single instance of an entity is associated with a single instance of another entity. This type of relationship is relatively uncommon; it is typically used when an entity can be classified into several sub-types. An example where a one-to-one relationship might be used is one teacher teaching only one course.
- **One-to-Many:** An instance of an entity (called the parent) is associated with zero or several instances of another entity (called the child). An example of this type can be found by examining the teacher and class entities. A teacher may instruct zero or more classes during the course of a semester.
- **Many-to-Many:** Many instances of an entity are associated with many instances of another entity. Consider the enrollment relation between a student and a class. A single student may be enrolled in many classes, and a single class may enroll many students

3) Queries:

Queries are used to view, change, and analyze the data in different ways. Queries can be used as the source of records for forms and reports. You can formulate simple queries that look for records. A query displays a subset of all or specific fields and records in a table.

➤ **Simple query**

In simple query you can select different fields from different tables and find a particular data. here the condition specified for the query is constant.

➤ **Query Parameter:**

In query parameter you can enter the condition at runtime, i.e. during the execution of the query, and then query parameter must be specified. If a query parameter is entered, then while executing a query, it will ask the user to enter a value based on which the result will be displayed.

➤ **Calculated Query:**

A query can display the content of fields or the result of calculation specified using the fields in the tables. The table contains the field deposit. Using this, the discount can be calculated as 25% of deposits and displayed.

➤ **Make Table Query:**

When you run a select query MS-Access shows a Datasheet View that draws its data from the tables included in the query. If you edit the datasheet view, you end up changing the data in the underlying tables. At such times you can save the data in new tables so that you do not alter the original tables. Basically you can add fields from different tables and make a new table.

➤ **Update Query:**

Update query can be used to make global changes to a table instead of using edit replace to change one record at time.

4) Form

You can use the form tool to create a form with a single mouse-click. When you use this tool, all the fields from the underlying data source are placed on the form. You can start using form immediately, or you modify it in Layout view or Design view to better suit your needs. These are direct forms:

➤ **Form Design:**

In form design you can select different fields from different tables on a blank form by using add existing fields feature.

➤ **Command Buttons:**

Command Buttons are like the OK or CANCEL buttons that you see in most

of the window-based applications. When you click on a command button, MS-Access automatically performs a predetermined function. You can associate one or more functions with command buttons.

➤ **List Box & Combo Box:**

using list control you can add different fields from the tables and make a List Box or a Combo Box. A list box and a combo Box can be used to locate a particular record instead of for

5) Reports

Report is a component of the database, which is used to organize and present the data in the tables in an understandable form. MS-Access allows us to base a report on a query as well as on a table.

INTERNET

The Internet is a global network of billions of computers and other electronic devices. With the Internet, it's possible to access almost any information, communicate with anyone else in the world, and do much more.

One of the best features of the Internet is the ability to communicate almost instantly with anyone in the world. Email is one of the oldest and most universal ways to communicate and share information on the Internet, and billions of people use it. Social media allows people to connect in a variety of ways and build communities online