

21

UNDERGROUND EXCEL[®] TIPS

VOL 1

by John Franco

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Introduction

What is the power behind Tips?

A tip does not require significant effort to learn and give you a boost in your productivity in some way.

Additionally, an **Excel Tip is perceived to be the quickest/unique way to do a thing.**

Here you have a list of some pros...

- Save time by performing a given action in less time (less keystrokes, less manual work, etc)
- Help you connect gaps that open doors to more knowledge
- Grow your enthusiasm for Excel so you keep more productive (action causes inspiration)
- Reuse the knowledge you already possess in different ways
- Learn a Tip in a flash and get results immediately in your work
- Get instant reward because its instant application nature
- Perform an action you didn't imagine possible
- Reuse Tips along time in all circumstances

Tips are workload relievers; for example, compare dragging the mouse slightly to resize column width with resizing width immediately by double clicking on the border of the column header. Even better; compare doing it individually to doing it massively by selecting and double clicking multiple columns.

This eBook is a collection of 21 Tips not so exploited but very useful. Apply them and feel enthusiastic each time your productivity is boosted.

If you are eager for more try these [101 Addictive Tips](#).

July 15, 2009

"Hi John... you have very good content here.



I am subscribing to your blog for my daily reading list."

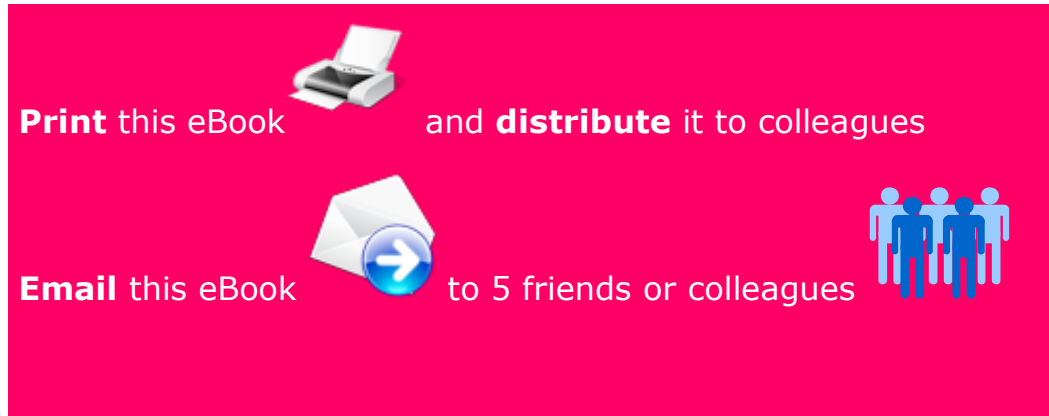
Chandoo, Pointy Haired Dilbert
Chandoo.org

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Zero, it is absolutely free.

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1. Jump to a Target Cell in Two Ways (without Manually Shifting Sheets/without Scrolling)

Imagine you are working between two sheets, here is the situation:

You...

- Shift between worksheets (you may need to use the horizontal arrows to move across sheet tabs)
- Scroll (vertically, horizontally) to the desired cell
- Check something, write a Formula or edit the content of the cell
- Return to previous cell in the previous sheet. All would be ok but the screen is not where you want, you need to do a finding-cell work each time you move intuitively across your spreadsheet

Imagine an Excel Tip that allows you to jump to the target cell instead of scrolling and shifting sheets. No, you don't need to use Named Ranges for each set of cells worth visiting.

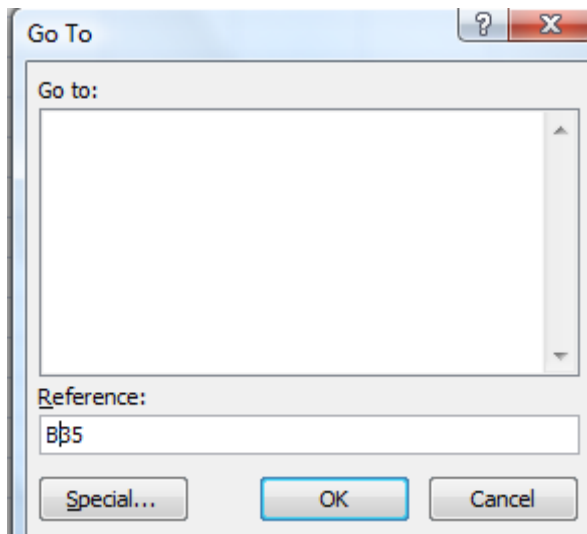
Here's how to navigate between sheets and books very easily...

Method 1: Jump to target cell with "Go to" dialog (F5):

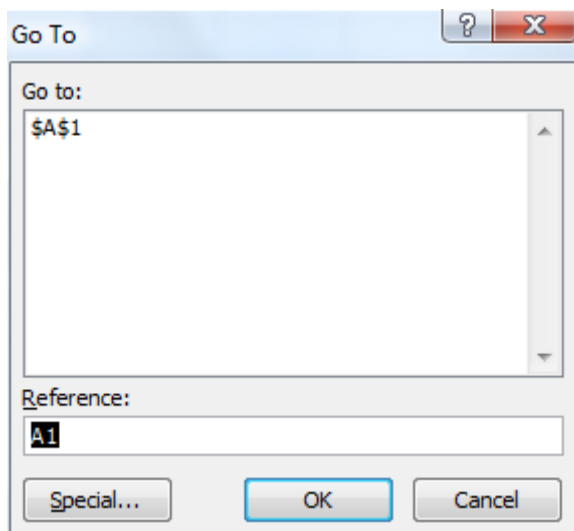
How to...

1. Select the cell at which you want to return, for example A1
2. Press F5 to launch the "Go to" dialog
3. Type the desired cell reference in "Reference:" box to jump to it; for example B35
4. You have marked A1 in the "Go to" pane for the current session
5. Press F5 from anywhere and double click on the desired cell that is already listed on the pane

Step 2, 3



Step 5

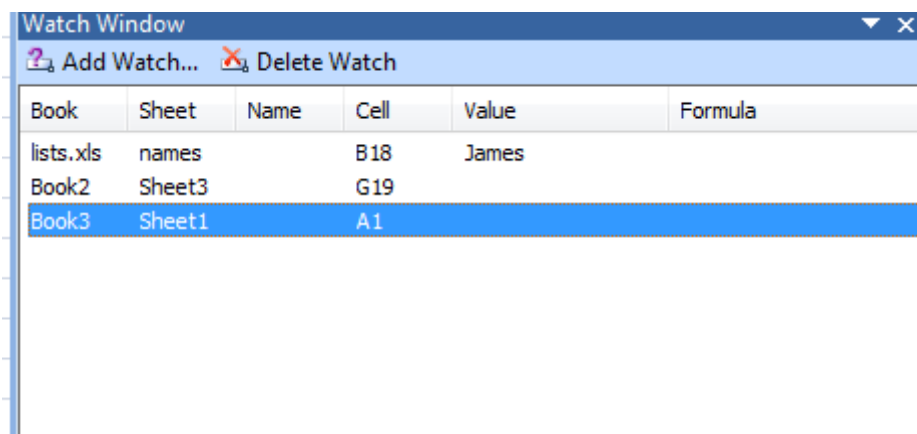


Method 2: Jump to target cell with “Watch Window” dialog:

“Watch window” allows you to debug Formulas; its main use is to see the impact of dependent cells on the watched ones. You can use it also to navigate between sheets and books, here’s how...

How to...

1. Launch the “Watch window” dialog. Excel 2007 users: go to Formulas>Formula Auditing>Watch Window. Excel 2003 users: go to Tools>Formula Auditing>Show Watch Window
2. Place at the target cell you want to mark
3. Press “Add watch”
4. Jump to any cell from the watch window by simply double clicking on it (in the “Watch Window” pane)



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2. Get Oriented about Meaning of Named Ranges as You Write Formulas (Excel 2007)

Constants and names (Named Ranges) had been subjectively defined in previous versions of Excel; now you can set the meaning explicitly and read this description as you write Formulas.

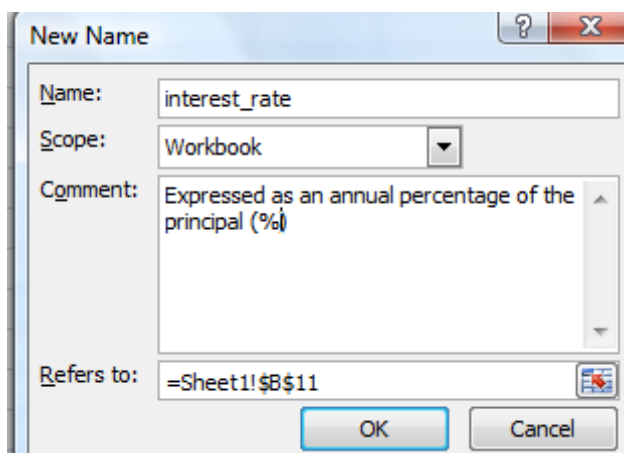
How do you do this? It is very easy: define the name and introduce a description. Formula Autocomplete will show the message at the cell or Formula bar while you write.

Here's how...

First you need to define a name with a description, proceed this way...

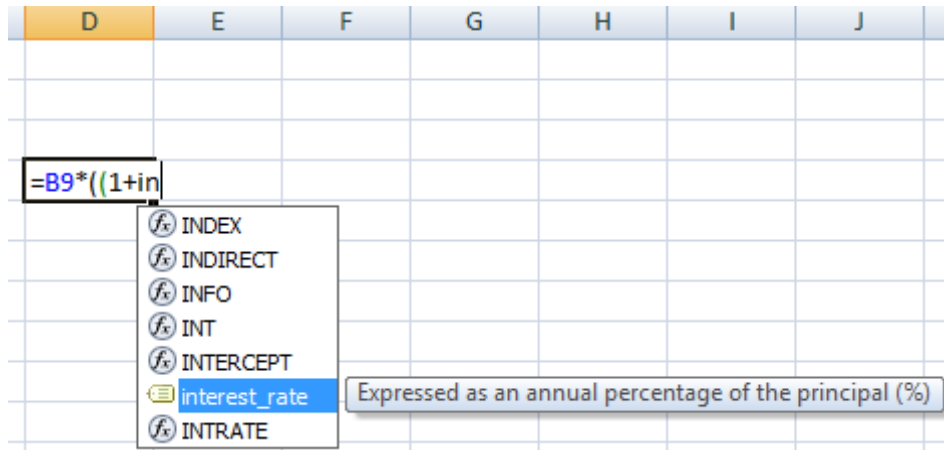
How to...

1. Go to Formulas>Defined names>Define name
2. Enter the named range "Name:"
3. Set the "Scope:"
4. Write the "Comment"
5. Specify the reference or value in the "Refers to:" box
6. Ok



To get the description as you write you just need to start writing a Formula at any cell or at the Formula bar, Formula Autocomplete will assist you.

See graphic below...



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3. Find/Replace/Select Similar Format Cells

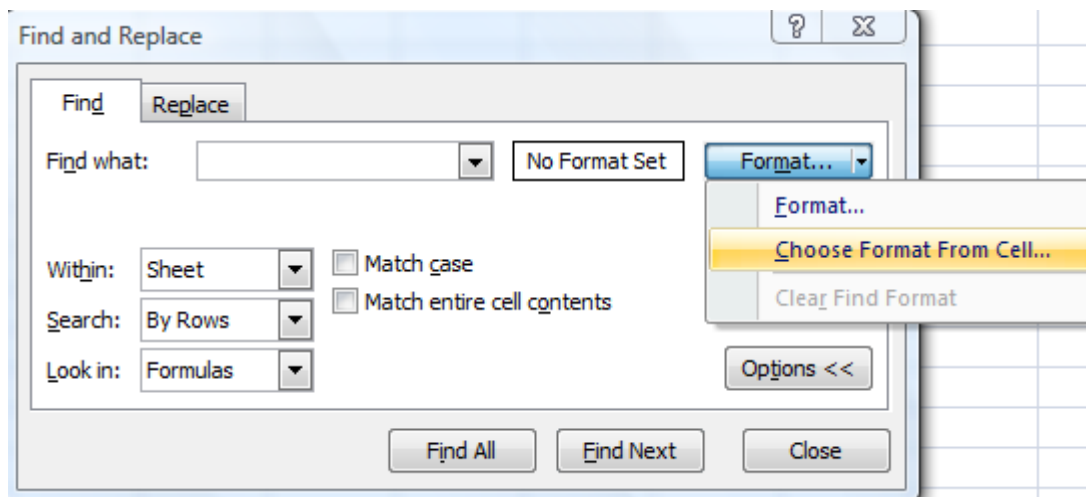
Sooner or later you need to select similar-format cells for editing/analysis purposes.

Here's how to do it...

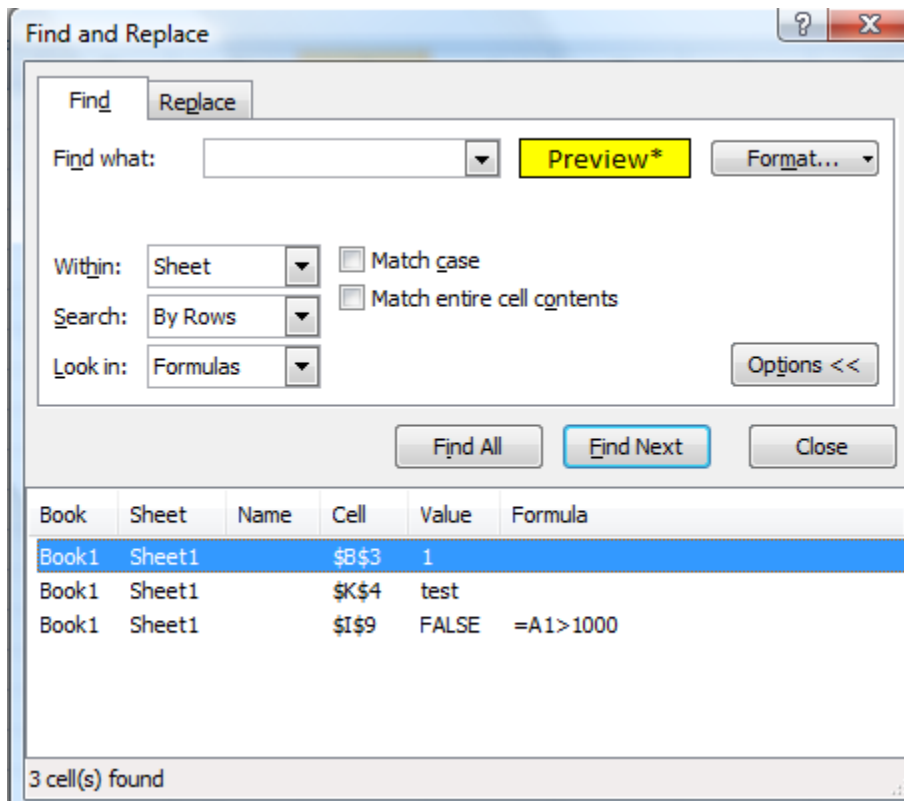
How to...

1. Press CTRL + F
2. Press Options>>
3. Click the arrow to the right of "Format" button (located at the right of the "Find what:" text box)
4. Select "Choose Format From Cell" (you can do it manually by using "Format" option instead)
5. Select the cell with the target format to select. The format is previewed at the right of "Find what:" text box
6. Press "Find All". All the cells with the selected format are shown in the pane
7. Pick cells individually or press CTRL to select more than one to do the required action: replace, find, etc

Step 4



Step 5, 6






Important notice

Don't forget to select "clear Find Format" to be able to use find/replace command the next time.

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4. Sum Numbers-Stored-as-Texts

SUM function does not convert numbers-stored-as-texts to numbers. See graphic below...

- A3 is 1 stored as text
- The Formula in A4 is =SUM(A1:A3)
- The result is 2 (A3 was not considered)

	A	B	C	D
1	1		1	
2	1		1	
3	1		1	
4	2	Total	3	Total

Now, see the result of the Formula C4, it is correct. How do you do it?

Here's how...

How to...

1. Write the Formula in C4: = F1+F2+F3 instead of =SUM(F1:F3)

Avoid mistakes

Don't use long Formulas like: =A1+A2+A3+A4+... Use this tip for check SUM Formulas only.

Read: [Excel SUM – Problems to Be Aware of When You Use this Common Function](#)

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5. Copy Formulas Down Automatically in Calculated Columns (Excel 2007)

When do you use Formulas in tables?

- When you employ helper columns and need consistency and completeness of the Formula in the entire column
- When you have a calculated column in general

Copying Formulas down in a table presents two main problems:

- It is tedious to drag the Formula, especially in tables with hundreds/thousands of rows (you can double click fill handle to automatically fill Formulas down but they stop at blanks or you may forget to do it)
- It is difficult to remember you need to copy a modified Formula to the entire column

A calculated column with an undetected orphan Formula in the middle is the worst thing.


Fortunately, Excel 2007 offers a Formula auto filling option. Proceed this way...



How to...

1. Activate options Formula auto fill. Go to Office Button>Excel Options>Proofing>Autocorrect Options>Autoformat As You Type>Fill Formulas in tables to create calculated columns (this option is activated by default)
2. Convert the range into a table (CTRL+T)
3. Write the Formula in the calculated column
4. Enter (Excel 2007 automatically fill up/down the Formula to the entire column)

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6. Convert a Number/Date-Stored-as-Text to Number/Date before LOOKUP

Imagine you want to look up the cell A2 in any given table array; the cell contains a number/date in form of text.

Avoid imminent #N/A error by converting the cell before lookup; do it this way...

How to...

1. Write VLOOKUP Formula
2. Add 0 to the lookup_value argument this way:
=VLOOKUP(A2+0
3. Complete the Formula:
=VLOOKUP(A2+0, Haystack!\$A\$2:\$C\$12, 2, 0)

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7. Avoid Array Formulas by Using Helper Columns

Array Formulas are a big deal but you may not be proficient with them. If you want to keep away until you learn, use a workaround called Helper Columns.

What a Helper Column is?

It is an additional column that serves as a criteria column, you can evaluate as many conditions as you want and reduce them to a single value.

You can use:

- CONCATENATE function to combine two or more columns into a single one, for example: City and Name into "ChicagoSusan Wilson"
- Logical Functions: IF, AND, OR to reduce criteria of multiple columns to TRUE/FALSE or any other single value, for example: =AND(A2="Susan Wilson",C2>1000,C2<=10000) returns TRUE/FALSE

Well, where do you use Array Formulas most? You use AF when you need to create multiple versions of SUMIF, COUNTIF, and VLOOKUP. These functions have something in common, they cannot evaluate conditions like: between, and, or, etc.

See their syntaxes below and recognize the unique-criteria-arguments (bold ones) that will contain a value that represents multiple criteria, for example: "ChicagoSusan Wilson", TRUE, FALSE, etc.

- SUMIF(range,**criteria**,sum_range)
- COUNTIF(range,**criteria**)
- VLOOKUP(**lookup_value**,table_array,col_index_num,range_lookup)

Hopefully Excel 2007 added SUMIFS, COUNTIFS functions that eradicate this old problem.

But Array Formulas are still needed for example to create VLOOKUP multiple, VLOOKUP case sensitive, etc.

Here's how to set a HC for multiple VLOOKUP...

How to...

At the Backend

1. Add a column to the left
2. Write a Formula that evaluates conditions in two or more columns. Use: CONCATENATE, &, IF, AND, OR, a combination of them. For this case: **=CONCATENATE(B2,C2)**

At the Frontend

3. The Formula is done: **=VLOOKUP(CONCATENATE("Susan Wilson",1526),Heystack!\$A\$2:\$F\$12,6,0)** you can use **"Susan Wilson"&"1526"** for the lookup_value too

Step 1, 2

	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Helper column	Client name	Order number	Number of items	Order Date	Order Amount
2	William Brown1028	William Brown	1028	1	1/13/2007	\$ 6,612.00
3	Glen Sullivan1277	Glen Sullivan	1277	8	2/16/2007	\$ 15,820.00
4	Susan Wilson1526	Susan Wilson	1526	4	3/22/2007	\$ 5,094.00
5	Glen Sullivan1775	Glen Sullivan	1775	6	4/25/2007	\$ 2,030.00
6	Ken Sigan2024	Ken Sigan	2024	7	5/29/2007	\$ 3,576.00
7	William Brown2273	William Brown	2273	3	7/2/2007	\$ 2,817.00
8	Margaret Moore2522	Margaret Moore	2522	8	8/5/2007	\$ 2,058.00
9	Susan Wilson2771	Susan Wilson	2771	1	9/8/2007	\$ 4,431.00
10	Margaret Moore3020	Margaret Moore	3020	5	10/12/2007	\$ 4,210.00
11	Margaret Moore3269	Margaret Moore	3269	8	11/15/2007	\$ 5,040.00
12	Alberto Diaz3518	Alberto Diaz	3518	2	12/19/2007	\$ 3,220.20

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8. Use Hidden Constants in Calculated Columns

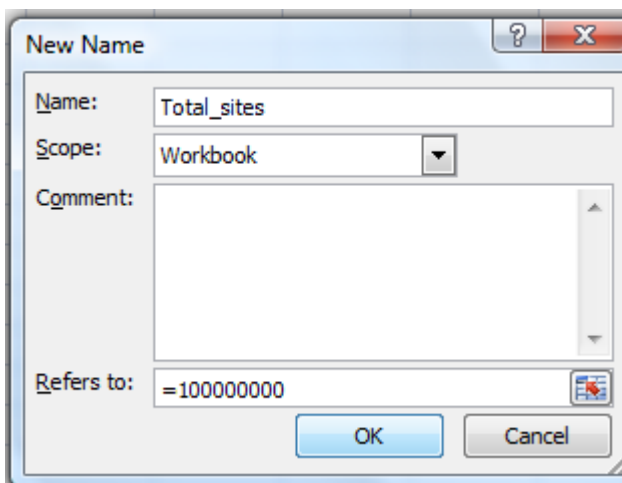
Avoid columns with repeated quantities; for example, the % column below is obtained from dividing the Rank by 1,000,000 (Number of sites). Notice that you have not created a Total pages column with 1 million repeated.

	A	B	C
1	Date	Rank	%
2	8/25/2009	24,812,291.00	25%
3	8/26/2009	16,115,950.00	16%
4	8/27/2009	16,115,950.00	16%
5	8/28/2009	12,042,991.00	12%
6	8/29/2009	9,734,292.00	10%
7	8/30/2009	6,308,094.00	6%
8	8/31/2009	3,719,427.00	4%

How do you do it?

How to...

1. Go to Formulas>Defined names>Define name
2. Specify the Name (without spaces)
3. Set the Scope: Workbook or on a Sheet basis
4. Specify the value of the constant in "Refers to:"
5. Ok



After that, insert the constant by using Paste name dialog (F3) or through Formula Autocomplete.

Read the article: [Excel Formulas - How to Store Constants in a Central Location with Excel Names](#)

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9. Add Comments Inside Formulas

This workaround consists in adding a note to a Formula (essentially adding 0) this way: =FORMULA + N("Notes here").

N function converts any item to its value, for example:

- =N(TRUE) is equal to 1
- =N("Any text") is equal to 0

This method could be better than Cell Comments because the notes remain inside the Formula and can be seen while debugging.

How to...

1. Go to the end of any given Formula. For example:
=SUBTOTAL(109,A1:A13)
2. Sum the note: + N("Quarter 4 not included"). Essentially you are adding 0 to a Formula
3. Enter. Your Formula will be something like this:
=SUBTOTAL(109,A1:A13)+N("Quarter 4 not included")

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10. Clean Text before LOOKUP

Texts are the most common lookup data in Excel, sometimes you receive a #N/A error due to non-matching values; use this tip when the problem is at the frontend.

How to...

1. Write the VLOOKUP Formula and specify the lookup_value
2. Delete leading/trailing/inter-word spaces with TRIM function: TRIM(A2). Clean remaining non-printing characters with CLEAN function. CLEAN(TRIM(A2))
3. Complete the Formula:
=VLOOKUP(**CLEAN(TRIM(A2))**),G5:H28,4,0).
4. Enter

Tip compiled from: [29 Excel Formula Tips for all Occasions \[and proof that PHD readers truly rock\]](#)

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11. Use Named Ranges for Printing, Formatting and More

Named ranges elicit Formulas but you can exploit this feature to boost your productivity when formatting, printing and other relevant tasks.

Having a quick way to do these tasks helps a lot. You can...

- Set printing areas (you can name irregular arrays)
- Apply format. The fact is that you apply format to well-known areas of your sheet, for example: headings, data, etc.
- Calculate subtotals (SUM, COUNT, AVERAGE, MAX, MIN, etc) about selected data with an eyeball at the status bar
- And more...

The quickest way to define names is this way...

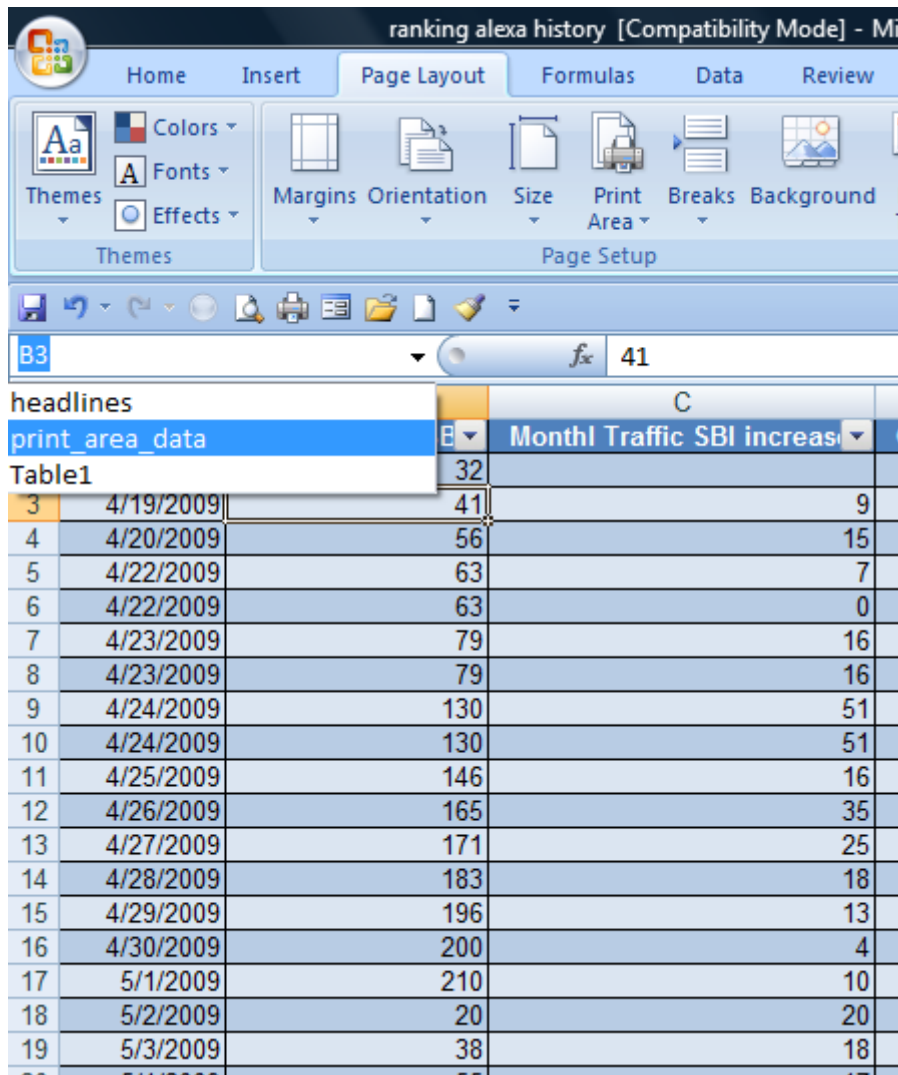
How to...

1. Select the range to name
2. Go to Name box at the left of the Formula Bar
3. Specify the Name (without spaces)
4. Enter

Now use names; for example, to print...

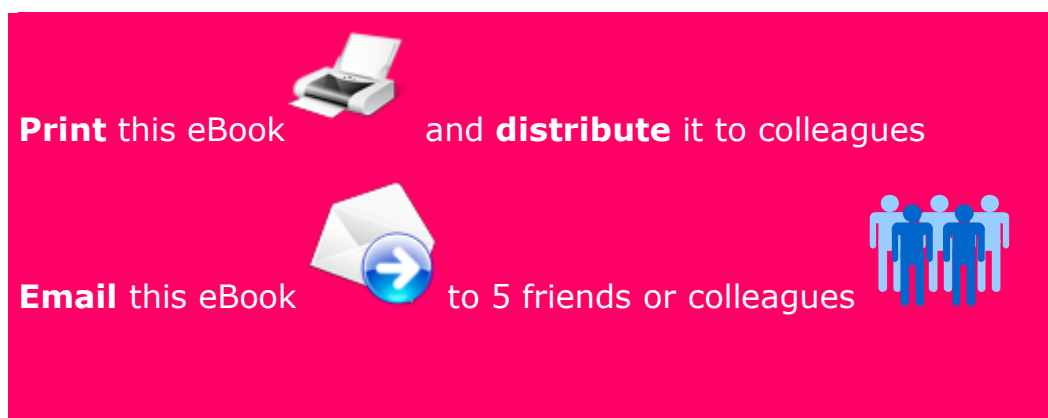
How to...


1. Select cells by going to Name Box and choose the name from the list
2. Go to Page Layout>Print Area>Set Print Area
3. Click





headlines		C	
print_area_data	E	Monthl Traffic SBI increas	C
Table1	32		
3	4/19/2009	41	9
4	4/20/2009	56	15
5	4/22/2009	63	7
6	4/22/2009	63	0
7	4/23/2009	79	16
8	4/23/2009	79	16
9	4/24/2009	130	51
10	4/24/2009	130	51
11	4/25/2009	146	16
12	4/26/2009	165	35
13	4/27/2009	171	25
14	4/28/2009	183	18
15	4/29/2009	196	13
16	4/30/2009	200	4
17	5/1/2009	210	10
18	5/2/2009	20	20
19	5/3/2009	38	18
20	5/4/2009	55	17

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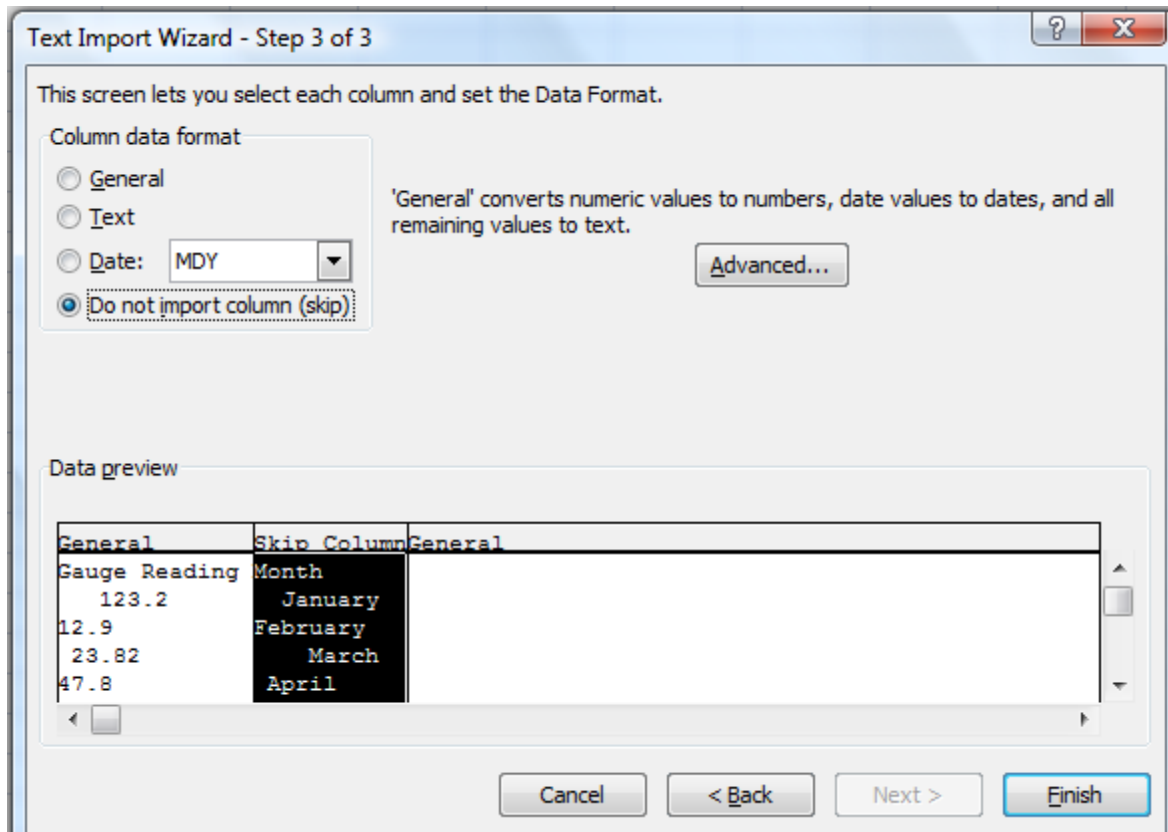
12. Get Rid of Messy Columns before Loading a Csv File

Third party software reports usually come with unnecessary data for your analysis.

Choose the needed fields only if you are in control of the exporting process; on the other hand, if you have a txt file already in your hands, here's a way to diminish the amount of post-importing-manual-work...

How to...

1. Use Text to columns wizard. For Excel 2003 users go to Data>Text to columns. For Excel 2007 users go to Data>Data Tools>Text to columns
2. Split your column with any of the two methods (step 1/3) "Delimited" or "Fixed width"
3. Select the columns you want to skip (step 3/3)
4. Select "Do not import column (skip)" option (step 3/3)
5. Click Finish



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13. Filter by the Selected Cell

Excel 2007 added the feature to filter table fields by the selected cell.

What does this mean?

Focus on analyzing data instead of defining filter criteria each time.

This quick filter method is ideal for selecting categories, for example: cities, products, subjects, suppliers, etc.

You can filter by:

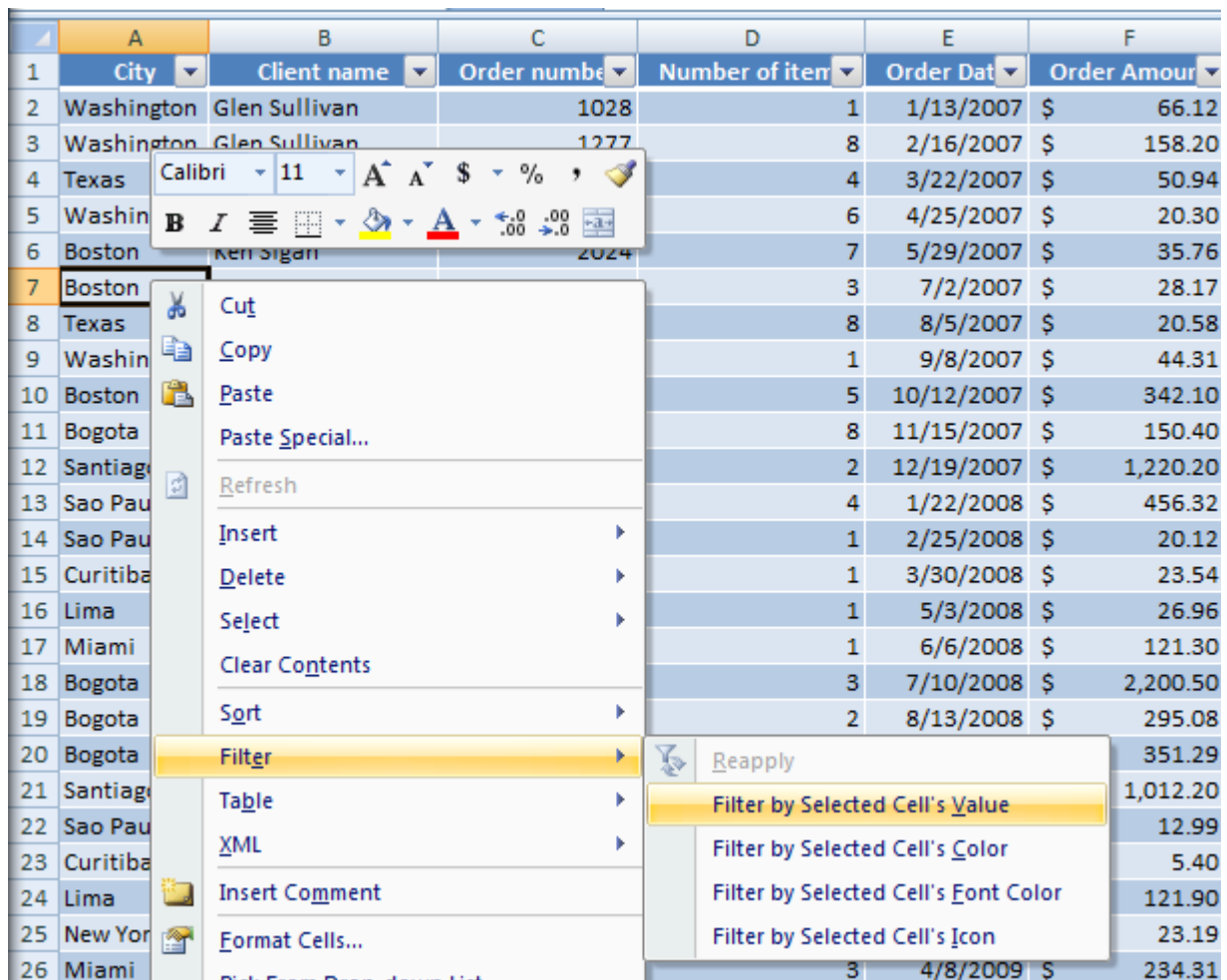
- Cell's value
- Cell's color
- Cell's font color
- Cell's icon

How to...

1. Select the cell on which you want to apply the filter or right click directly on it
2. Go to: Filter>Filter by Selected Cell's value
3. Click

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	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	City	Client name	Order number	Number of items	Order Date	Order Amount
2	Washington	Glen Sullivan	1028	1	1/13/2007	\$ 66.12
3	Washington	Glen Sullivan	1277	8	2/16/2007	\$ 158.20
4	Texas			4	3/22/2007	\$ 50.94
5	Washington			6	4/25/2007	\$ 20.30
6	Boston	Ken Sigari		7	5/29/2007	\$ 35.76
7	Boston			3	7/2/2007	\$ 28.17
8	Texas			8	8/5/2007	\$ 20.58
9	Washington			1	9/8/2007	\$ 44.31
10	Boston			5	10/12/2007	\$ 342.10
11	Bogota			8	11/15/2007	\$ 150.40
12	Santiago			2	12/19/2007	\$ 1,220.20
13	Sao Paulo			4	1/22/2008	\$ 456.32
14	Sao Paulo			1	2/25/2008	\$ 20.12
15	Curitiba			1	3/30/2008	\$ 23.54
16	Lima			1	5/3/2008	\$ 26.96
17	Miami			1	6/6/2008	\$ 121.30
18	Bogota			3	7/10/2008	\$ 2,200.50
19	Bogota			2	8/13/2008	\$ 295.08
20	Bogota					351.29
21	Santiago					1,012.20
22	Sao Paulo					12.99
23	Curitiba					5.40
24	Lima					121.90
25	New York					23.19
26	Miami			3	4/8/2009	\$ 234.31

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14. Highlight Duplicates Cells in a Flash (Excel 2007)

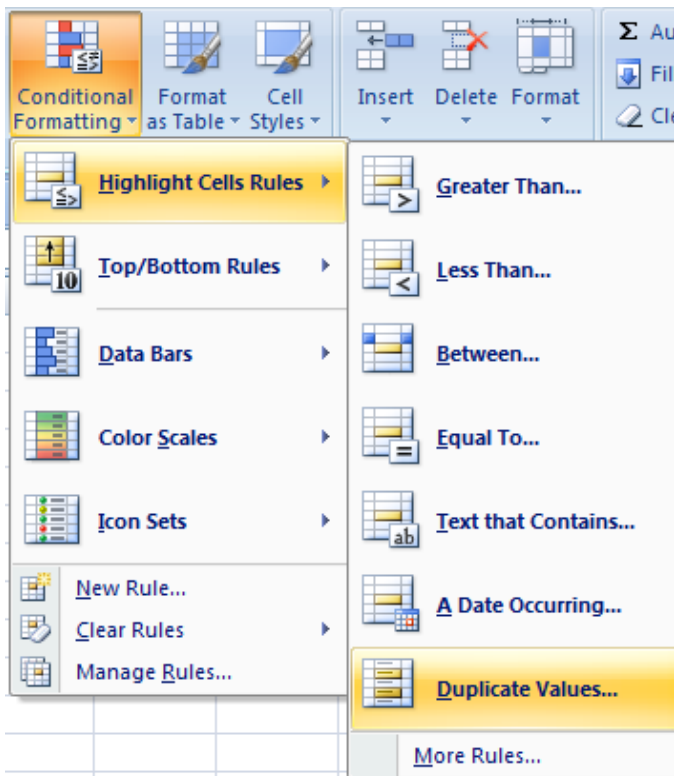
The “Remove Duplicates” command does not offer a step by step wizard so you can decide which data to delete.

Decide yourself which duplicates need to be deleted or which need special treatment. It is very easy

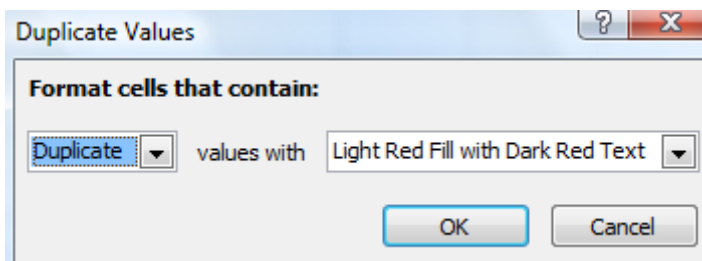
How to...

1. Go to Home>Styles>Conditional formatting>Highlight Cells Rules>Duplicate values
2. Choose “Duplicate” and Define the format: predefined or custom
3. Ok

Step 1



Step 2



Done

	A
1	Name
2	Susan
3	Martha
4	Alex
5	Susan
6	John

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15. Deselect Hidden Cells

Pasting unwanted hidden cells is a well-known problem in Excel. You usually copy 4 rows and paste 6 rows because 2 were hidden.

This does not occur when rows are hidden as a result of Filter command. If your case is the first outline above, here is a solution...

How to...

1. Select the range that contains hidden rows/columns
2. Launch "Go to" dialog (F5)
3. Press "Special"
4. Choose "Visible cells only"
5. Ok

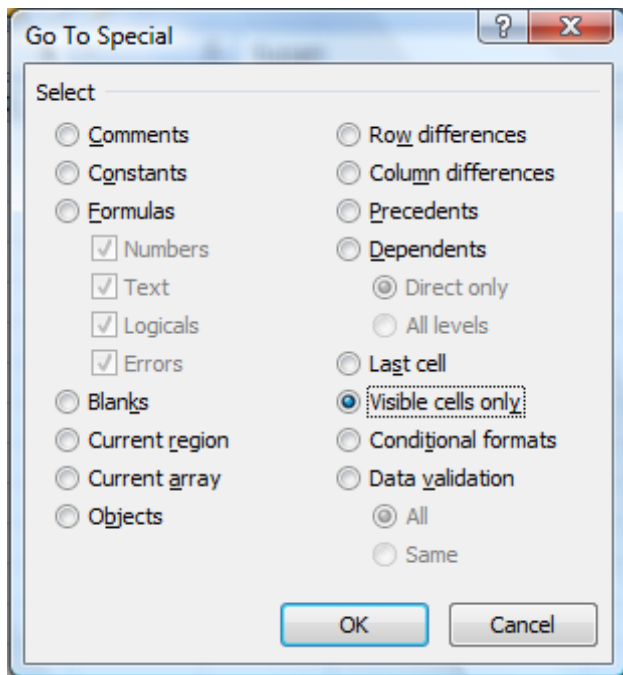
You can now:

- Copy and paste cells
- Get subtotals about the visible cells at the Status Bar

Step 1

	A	B
1	Name	Amount
2	Susan	12320
4	Alanis	5700
5	Betty	16598
7	Deborah	19903

Step 4



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16. Build A Logical Formula without Logical Functions

This is a handy way to evaluate simple conditions: equals to, does not equal to, less than, greater than, etc. you can use this tip in:

- Helper columns
- Ad Hoc calculations (take care of ad hoc Formulas, read: [Excel Formula - 7 Critical Reasons to Avoid Hard Coded Numbers](#))
- Formulas
- And more...

How to...

1. Press = in a any given cell
2. Use logical operators to evaluate the desired condition: =, <, >, <=, >=. You can compare cell references (=A1=B1), hard coded values (=A1>1000), result of other Formulas (=VLOOKUP()="Susan")
3. Enter. The Formula will retrieve TRUE or FALSE

Example 1 – using cell references

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	1	2	FALSE			
2	1	1	TRUE			
3	1	2	FALSE			
4	2	2	TRUE			

Example 2 – using functions

=VLOOKUP(F2,\$L\$2:\$M\$3,2,0)>G2

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17. Highlight Unique Cells in a Flash (Excel 2007)

Unique records are useful when you need to know:

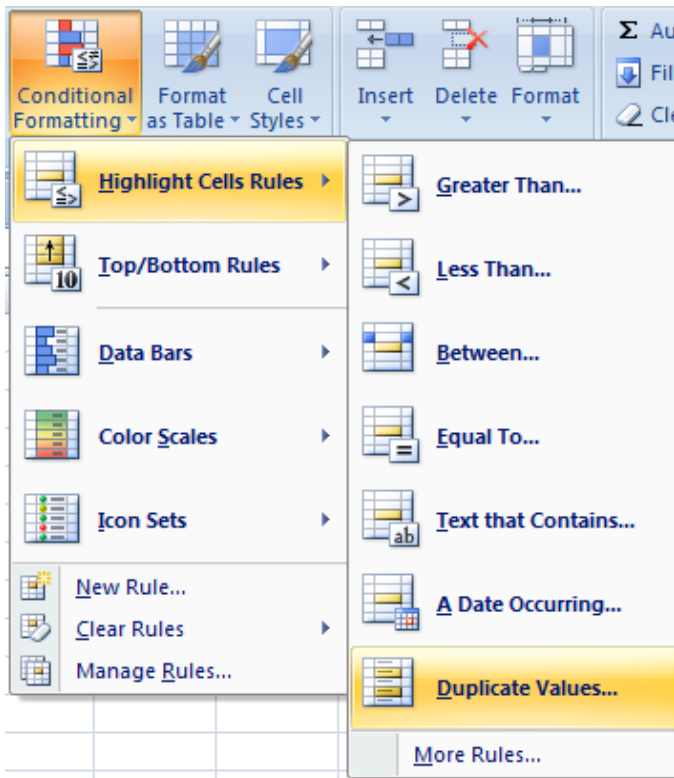
- Unique categories
- How many unique customer place an order
- How many suspects appear once in the Police list
- And more...

It is very easy

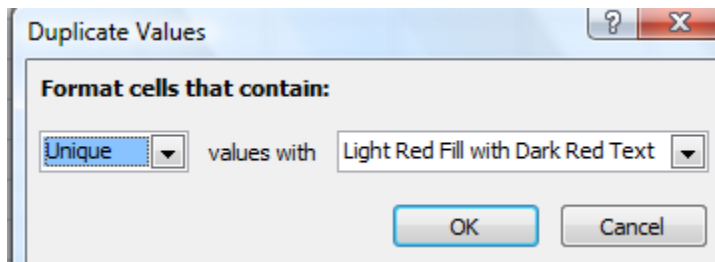
How to...

1. Go to Home>Styles>Conditional formatting>Highlight Cells Rules>Duplicate values
2. Choose "Unique" and Define the format: predefined or custom
3. Ok

Step 1



Step 2



Done

	A
1	Name
2	Susan
3	Martha
4	Alex
5	Susan
6	John
7	

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18. Convert Number-Stored-as-Texts To Numbers

Numbers stored as texts are threads to your work, you know:

- Lower SUM result
- #N/A error because non-matching values in VLOOKUP/HLOOKUP/MATCH
- Wrong Filter/Sort results
- And more...

Here's a quick method to convert them very easily:

How to...

1. Select any empty cell
2. Copy this cell (essentially putting a zero on the clipboard)
3. Highlight the cells with numbers-stored-as-text
4. Go to Paste Special (CTRL+ALT+V)>Add
5. Ok

About this tip:

"I use this method, but then Bob Umlas pointed out that this method is a few keystrokes shorter"

Bill Jellen

MrExcel.com

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19. Sum/Count/Average only Visible Rows with SUBTOTAL Function

Hidden rows are not excluded in SUM/COUNT/AVERAGE/MAX/MIN functions; what does this mean? Your results may appear greater, distorted, etc.

See result of B8 Formula =SUM(B2:B7); it is 78,921 instead of 54,521

	A	B
1	Name	Amount
2	Susan	12,320
4	Alanis	5,700
5	Betty	16,598
7	Deborah	19,903
8	Total	78,921

How to avoid this situation? Use SUBTOTAL function...

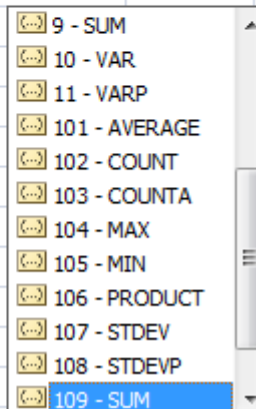
Excel 2007 users

How to...

1. Write SUBTOTAL function
2. Specify "function_num" as 109. 101 to 111 options ignore values of rows hidden by the Hide Rows Command.
3. Complete the Formula: =SUBTOTAL(109,B2:B7)
4. Enter

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	A	B	C	D
1	Name	Amount		
2	Susan	12,320		
4	Alanis	5,700		
5	Betty	16,598		
7	Deborah	19,903		
8	Total	=SUBTOTAL(109		
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				



Excel 2003 users

How to...

1. Write SUBTOTAL function
2. Specify "function_num" as 9, 1 to 11 options will ignore any hidden rows
3. Complete the Formula: =SUBTOTAL(9,B2:B7)
4. Enter

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20. Check VLOOKUP Formula for #NA Error without Slowing Down Computations (Excel 2007)

You can see across forums that the way to trap the #N/A error in VLOOKUP Formulas is this way:

```
=IF(ISERROR(VLOOKUP(A2,$H$18:$I$21,2,FALSE)), "Not found",VLOOKUP(A2,$H$18:$I$21,2,FALSE))
```

This Formula calls VLOOKUP twice, this means double processing. Avoid losing time when you work with intensive computing spreadsheets.

Use IFERROR instead...

How to...

1. Embed the VLOOKUP Formula into an IFERROR function. The syntax is IFERROR(value,value_if_error). The Formula is done: =IFERROR(VLOOKUP(A2,\$H\$18:\$I\$21,2,FALSE),"Not Found")
2. Enter

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21. Debugging shortcut

Well, the list ended here. Picking Great tips is Like Panning for Gold. It Takes a Lot of Time and Patience. If you are eager for more, you can have [101 Amazing Time-Saving Tips](#) in your hands in just a few minutes from now!

Let's see the 21th Tip...

See all Formulas at once on the screen instead of pressing F2 in each cell or moving your eyeballs up and down between Cells and Formula Bar.

How to...

1. CTRL + ` (single left quotation mark)

Showing results

	A	B
1	User	Owner
2	Taylt	Thomas Taylor
3	taylt	Tina Taylor

Showing Formulas

	A	B
1	User	Owner
2	Taylt	=INDEX(Heystack!\$A\$2:\$C\$7,MATCH(TRUE,EXACT(Heystack!\$B\$2:\$B\$8,Frontend!A2),0),1)
3	taylt	=INDEX(Heystack!\$A\$2:\$C\$7,MATCH(TRUE,EXACT(Heystack!\$B\$2:\$B\$8,Frontend!A3),0),1)
4		

You can also do it this way: Excel 2007 users: go to Office Button>Advanced>Display options for this worksheet:>Show Formulas in cells instead of their calculated results. Excel 2003 users: go to Tools>Options>View>Formulas

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July 15, 2009

"Hi John... you have very good content here.

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Chandoo, Pointy Haired Dilbert
Chandoo.org

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Posted on June 19, 2009 in the LinkedIn group Microsoft Excel Users. For the article: [SUMIF Multiple - 7 Ways to Sum Values Based on Multiple Criteria](#)

"This is an excellent article. I have dealt with the exact issues mentioned here and had not considered many of the options mentioned.

I am truly interested to discover what other suggestions and ideas the author may be able to share."

Robert Parker
Project Manager at LeTourneau Technologies Longview,
Texas Area

August 11, 2009

"Thanks - lots of useful articles on Excel"



Danielle Stein Fairhurst
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Excel Resources

Forums

<http://www.mrexcel.com/forum/index.php>

<http://www.excelforum.com>

<http://www.eng-tips.com/>

<http://www.allexperts.com/el/Excel/>

<http://www.tek-tips.com/>

Articles, Blogs, Tips and more

<http://www.mrexcel.com/>

<http://www.chandoo.org/wp/>

<http://www.blog.contextures.com/>

<http://www.blogs.msdn.com/>

www.cpearson.com/

www.contextures.com/

<http://www.spreadsheetpage.com/>

<http://www.exceluser.com/>

<http://www.mvps.org/links.html#Excel>

<http://www.ozgrid.com/>

<http://www.exceltip.com/>

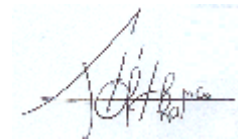
About John



John Franco is native of Ecuador, he is a Civil Engineer and a bachelor in Applied Linguistics with focus on creating systems for work, his long term objective in life is helping others to put their ideas into world.

His first entrepreneurial initiative is the web site <http://www.excel-spreadsheet-authors.com/>; which is dedicated to mid/advanced Excel users so they can polish their skills to reach higher productivity and clarity.

He quitted his job after having worked for 7 years for Norberto Odebrecht Construction Company (the 44th largest construction contracting firm from around the world according to [Engineering News Record 2008](#)).



Email him at: john@excel-spreadsheet-authors.com

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