



Learning Objectives

After the completion of this lesson, students will be able to:

- ◆ know how to create a spreadsheet through the Libre Office software.
- ◆ explore their creative thinking.
- ◆ learn how to use the functions.
- ◆ learn how to create charts.



EXZY23

Introduction

Libre Office Calc is one of the packages of Libre Office. It is mainly developed for calculation. Each page in Calc is called as spreadsheet. A spreadsheet consists of rows and columns. Libre Office Calc can be opened by following ways.

1. Click Start Button
2. Click Libre Office Calc

23.1 Spreadsheet

There are numerous applications possible using electronic spreadsheets. A few of the common applications are given below.

- Payment of bills
- Income tax calculations
- Invoices or bills
- Account Statements
- Inventory Control
- Cost-Benefits Analysis
- Financial Accounting
- Tender Evaluation
- Result analysis of students

23.1.1 Advantages of using Electronic spreadsheets

The electronic spreadsheet offers several advantages over the manual one. The following are some of the main advantages of electronic spreadsheets.

- Calculations are automated through the built-in mathematical, financial and statistical functions.
- Accurate results to any desired level of decimal points are possible.
- Worksheets can be quite big in size.
- Any part of the worksheet can be viewed or edited.
- Worksheet can be saved and retrieved later.
- Any part or whole of an existing worksheet can be merged with any existing or new work sheet.
- Any part or whole of the worksheet can be printed in a desired format.
- Worksheet data can be viewed in the form of graphs or charts.
- The worksheet information can be transferred to any database or word Processing software.

23.2 Worksheet and Workbook

A worksheet is the area where you perform all the tasks. You can enter and edit data in a work sheet. Combination of one or more worksheet forms a workbook. Every workbook contains three worksheets by default. Sheet-1 is the active worksheet when you open the Libre Office Calc window for the first time.

Column

A column is a vertical line of boxes. The columns are labeled from A to Z and thereafter as AA, AB.....up to AMJ.

Row

A row is a horizontal line of boxes. These are labeled with numbers like 1,2,3....and so on. There are 1,048,575 rows in a worksheet.

Cell

The intersection of a row and a column is known as cell. Each cell is identified by its

address. The cell address is a combination of column letter and row number. The first active cell's address will be A1. The name box displays the address of the active cell.

Active Cell

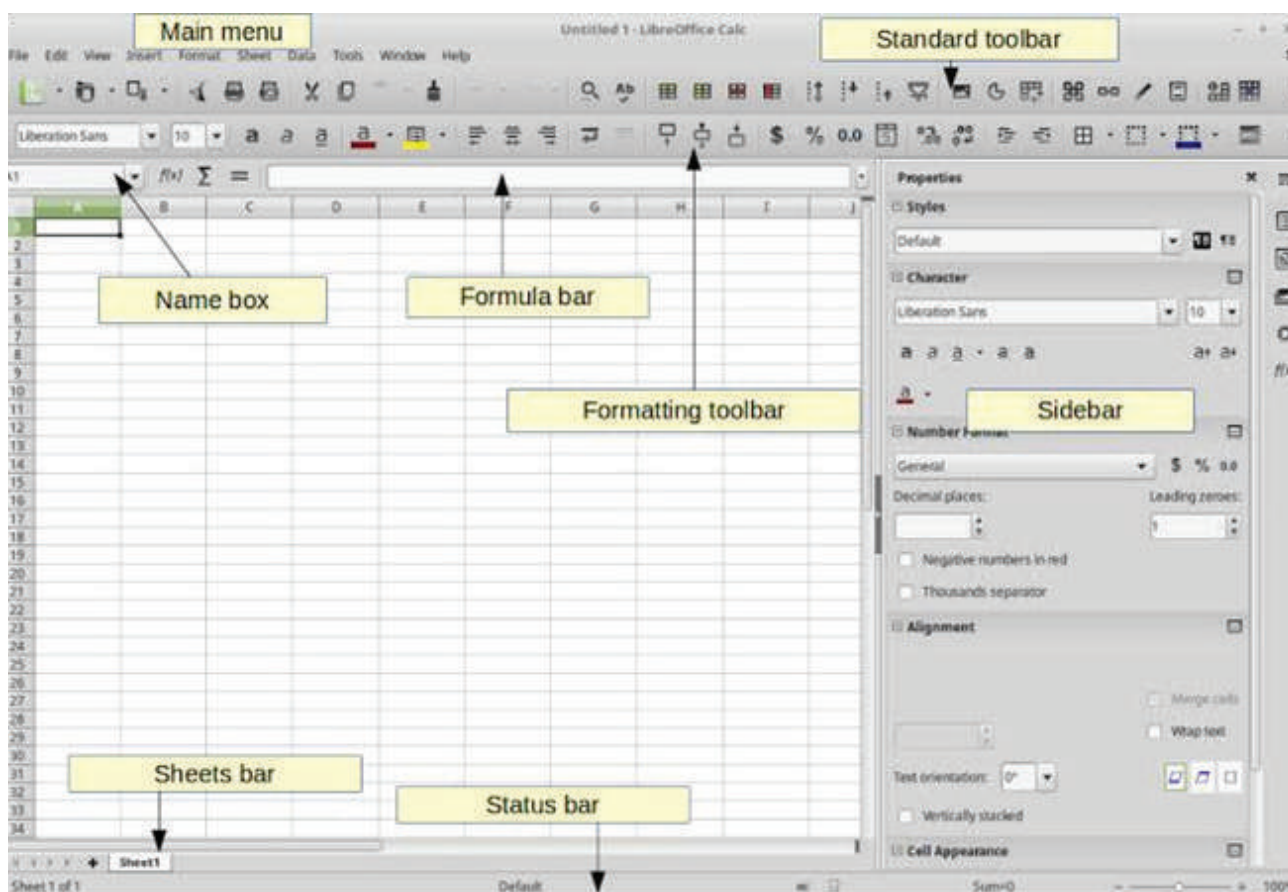
The highlighted cell on the worksheet is the active cell. You can enter your data only in an active cell.

You can easily make any cell active by using a mouse or a keyboard. If you want to make the cell C2 active, just click on the cell C2. You can also use arrow keys to select a cell.

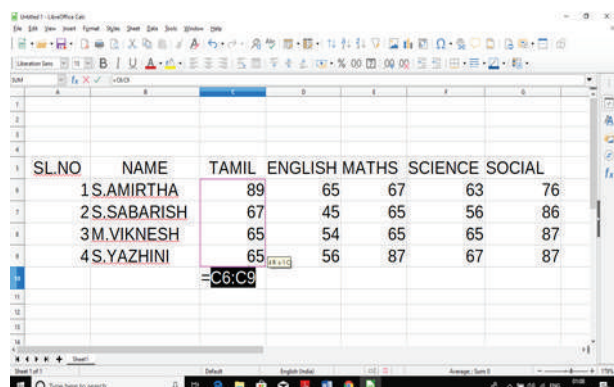
Range of Cells

A group of cells is known as range of cells. It forms a rectangle or a square. For selecting a range of cells, press and hold the shift key and use the arrow key.

In the image given below the range of cells is starting from C6 and ending at C9.



This is represented as C6:C9. Here colon (:) is a range indicator. You can easily deselect cells by clicking anywhere on the worksheet.



23.2.1 Create a New workbook

By default, you always get a workbook (book1) when you open Libre Office Calc application. If you want to create a new workbook then follow the steps given below.

1. On the File menu, click New. The New Workbook task page will appear.
2. Click Blank Workbook on the New Workbook task page. The New Workbook will appear.

23.2.2 Enter Content in a Cell

Enter the following content in the Libre Office Calc sheet.

Sl. No	Name	Tamil	English	Maths	Science	Social
1	S. Amirtha	89	65	67	63	76
2	S. Abarish	67	45	65	56	86
3	M. Vignesh	65	54	65	65	87
4	S. Yazhini	65	56	87	67	87

You can modify content in Calc sheet by moving cursor to that particular cell. The information will be displayed in the formula

bar. Click on the text in the formula bar and make changes. You can also modify the text by double clicking on the Cell.

23.2.3 Saving the Worksheet

To save the worksheet created, go to the File menu and select the Save or Save As option.

Type a file name and click on Save. For example, to save the students' marks, type the name Marks in the File name box and click on the Save button. You can also click on the Save icon on the Standard toolbar.

23.2.4 Closing the worksheet

In order to close the worksheet, go to File menu and select the Close option.

23.2.5 Opening a Worksheet

To open a worksheet that has been saved, select the Open option from the file menu. A dialog box with a list of files will appear on the screen. Select the file that you want by clicking on it and then click on Open. You can also click the Open icon on the Standard toolbar to open an existing file.

23.2.6 Quitting from LibreOffice

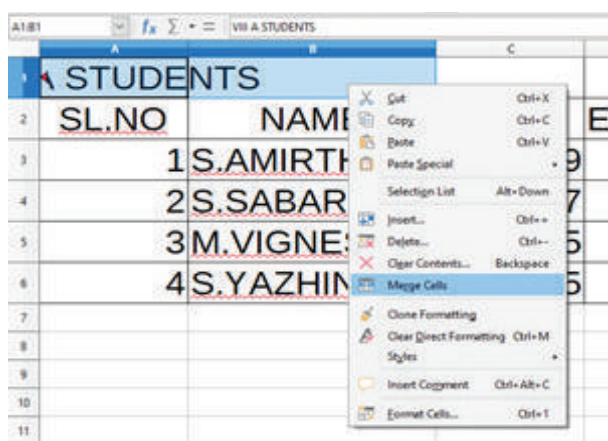
The Exit Libre Office option under the File menu can be used to quit from Libre Office Calc.

23.3 Merge cells

When you type text that is too long to fit in the cell, the text will overlap on the next cell. If you want it to display it in a single line, you can merge the cell.

1. Move to cell A1
2. Type Name list - VIII Std 'A'

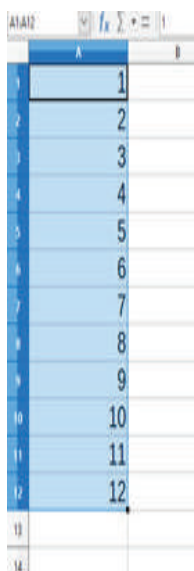
- Go to format in the menu bar and choose merge cells. Or select the cells and press right click of the mouse button. Then select merge cells option.



23.4 Generate Auto Numbers

Libre Office Calc allows you to generate auto numbers. To generate auto numbers, follow the steps given below.

- Enter first two numbers of the series in two cells.
- Select both the cells
- Move the cursor to the right-side bottom of the cell. The cursor will change to plus sign.
- Drag the plus sign to the cell you desire.
- The numbers will be generated automatically. You can generate any series by using this method.



23.5 Functions

Functions can be used to perform simple or complex calculations. You can use different formulae in Libre Office Calc. A formula in Libre Office Calc starts with an equal to (=) sign.

23.5.1 Text Formula

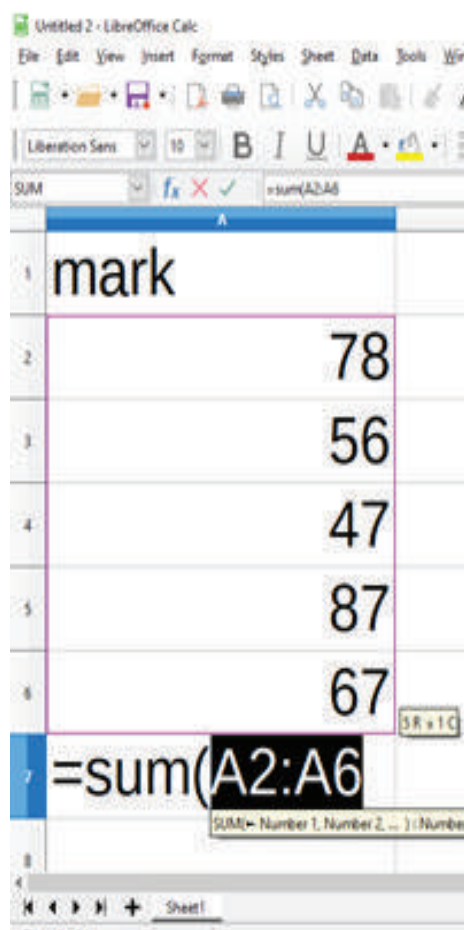
To create a simple text value, enclose it in double quotes. The ampersand (&) character is used to join text values to one another.

For Example = "Libre" & "Office"

The result of this formula is 'Libre Office'

23.5.2 Statistical Functions

In Libre Office Calc, there are many predefined formulae that can perform specific calculations. Some of them are given in the worksheet.



Function	Description	Example	Result
SUM ()	Calculates the total of a given set of values	= SUM(A2:A6)	335
AVERAGE ()	Calculates the average of given set of values	= AVERAGE(A2:A6)	67
MAX()	Calculates the maximum value from a given set of values	= MAX(A2:A6)	87
MIN ()	Calculates the minimum value from a given set of values	= MIN(A2:A6)	47
COUNT()	Counts the number of values (cell containing numbers)	= COUNT(A2:A6)	5

23.6 Operators in Libre Office Calc

Operators in Libre Office Calc

Some of the operators in Libre Office Calc are: Arithmetic, Relational and Logical.

23.6.1 Arithmetic Operators

Arithmetic operators are used to do some kind of calculations with numeric values. They cannot be used with strings.

Operator	Function	Usage
+	Addition	=20+10
-	Subtraction	=20-3
*	Multiplication	= 30*2
/	Division	=100/4
^	Exponentiation	=5^2
%	Percent	= 10%

23.6.2 Relational Operators

Relational operators are used to compare two values. They form relational expressions. These operators always give a single value as result: True or False

Operator	Function	Usage
=	Equal to	A1 = B2
<>	Not Equal to	C1 <> D1
>	Greater than	B2 > 50
<	Less than	C5 < 100
>=	Greater than or equal to	A1 >= B2
<=	Less than or equal to	E5 <= 5

23.6.3 Logical Operators

Logical Operators are used to compare two or more relational expressions. These operators also always give a single value as result True or False.

Operator: NOT, AND, OR

Example

Akshay's mother has purchased some fruits from the market. Make a list of fruits and find how much each fruit costs her.

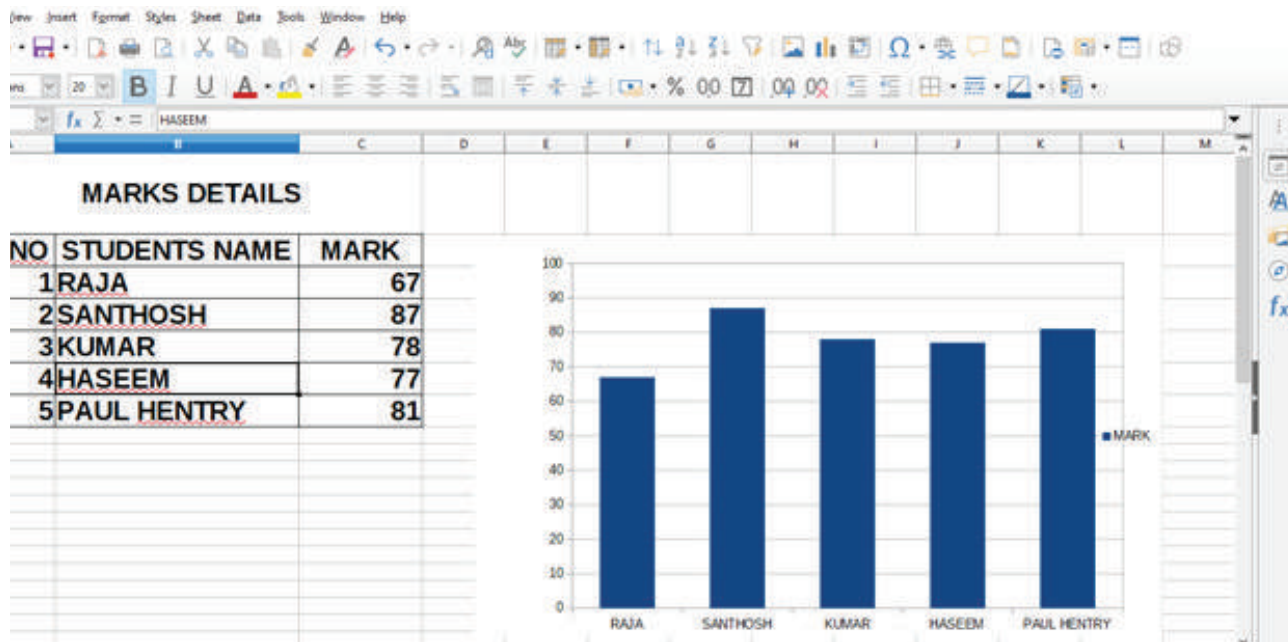
1. Make the initial worksheet
2. Type the formula = C3* D3in Cell E3.
3. Similarly, type all the formulae in the other cells as given
4. To calculate the grand total, Type the formula = E3 + E4+E5 +E6 in Cell E7 and press the enter key to get the result. Or Type the formula =sum (E3:E6) in Cell E7 and press the enter key to get the result.
5. Save the file with the name 'Market'.

Sl.No	Item Name	Rate	Qty	Total
1	Apple	100	4	=C3*D3
2	Grapes	80	2	
3	Mango	90	4	

23.7 Sorting Data

Arranging a given set of data according to a particular order (ascending or descending) is called sorting.

- Select the data which you want to Sort
- Click on **Data** → **Sort**



23.8 Working with Charts

One of the most popular features of Libre Office Calc software is to generate charts based on numeric data. The purpose of chart is to visualize the data for easy understanding. To draw a chart, follow the procedure given below:

- Select the data which you want to chart.
- Click on **Insert** → **Chart** or click on the Insert Chart icon.



TEXTBOOK EXERCISES



I. Choose the best answer.

- All functions begins with an _____ sign
a) = b) - c) > d) }
- _____ function is used to calculate the total of a given set of values.
a) Average b) Sum c) Min d) Max
- The _____ character is used in text formula.
a) Ampersand b) Comma
c) Exclamation d) Hyperlink
- Which of the following is a relational operator?
a) + b) > c) - d) NOT
- The _____ function returns the smallest value in a set of values.
a) Average b) Sum c) Min d) Max

II. Answer in detail.

- Explain count function with an example.
- What is the purpose of charts?
- What is the use of Sorting?
- What is the use of MAX () and MIN () functions?
- What is cell address?

GLOSSARY

அமிலம்	- Acid	காடு அழிப்பு	- Deforestation
அமிலமழை	- Acid rain	அடர்த்தி	- Density
வளர் இளம் பருவம்	- Adolescence	படிதல்	- Deposition
காடுவளர்ப்பு	- Afforestation	பரிமாணங்கள்	- Dimensions
வேளாண்மை	- Agriculture	மின்னிறக்கக்குழாய்	- Discharge tube
உழவியல்	- Agronomy	புவித்தொடுப்பு	- Earthing
உணவுப் பாதை	- Alimentary canal	மின்புலம்	- Electric field
வீச்சு	- Amplitude	மின்னழுத்தம்	- Electric potential
நேர்மின்வாய்	- Anode	மின்னிறக்கம்	- Electrical discharge
அமிலநீக்கி	- Antacid	மின்னாற்பகுத்தல்	- Electrolysis
செயற்கை நிறங்காட்டி	- Artificial Indicator	மின்முலாம் பூசுதல்	- Electroplating
செயற்கை சுவாசம்	- Artificial respiration	ஆபத்தான இனங்கள்	- Endangered species
விண்வெளி வீரர்	- Astronaut	நாளமில்லா சுரப்பிகள்	- Endocrine glands
மின்கடத்தாப் பொருள்	- Bad conductor	உள் எலும்புக்கூடு	- Endoskeleton
சரிவிகித உணவு	- Balanced diet	உரம்	- Fertilizer
காரம்	- Base	கசையிழை	- Flagellum
உயிரி டீசல்	- Bio Diesel	இலையில் தெளிப்பு	- Foliar spray
உயிர் உரம்	- Bio fertilizer	உறைநிலை	- Freezing point
உயிரி பூச்சிக்கொல்லி	- Bio pesticide	உராய்வு	- Friction
உயிரி கொன்றுண்ணிகள்	- Bio predators	எரிபொருள்	- Fuel
உயிர்க்கோளம்	- Biosphere	மின்உருகு இழை	- Fuse
கொதிநிலை	- Boiling point	விண்மீன்திரள்	- Galaxy
எலும்பு மஜ்ஜை	- Bone marrow	புவி வடமுனை	- Geographic north
தாவரவியல் பூங்கா	- Botanical garden	புவியியல்	- Geological
குருத்தெலும்பு	- Cartilages	புவி வெப்பமயமாதல்	- Global warming
எதிர்மின்வாய்	- Cathode	உலக வெப்பமயமாதல்	- Global warming
மின்துகள்	- Charge	நற்கடத்தி	- Good conductor
வேதிச்சமன்பாடு	- Chemical equation	பசுமை இல்ல விளைவு	- Green house effect
வேதிவாய்பாடு	- Chemical formula	கடின நீர்	- Hard water
நுண் கேசங்கள்	- Cilia	பாரம்பரியவிதை	- Heirloom seed
அழுத்தப்பட்ட இயற்கைவாயு	- CNG	கிடைமட்டம்	- Horizontal
நிலக்கரி வாயு	- Coal gas	பிளக்க முடியாத	- Indestructible
கலோரிமானி	- Colorimeter	நிறங்காட்டி	- Indicator
இறுக்கங்கள்	- Compressions	தூண்டல்	- Induction
ஒடுக்குதல்	- Condensation	குற்றொலி	- Infrasonic
கடத்துதல்	- Conduction	உட்கொள்ள	- Ingeste
பாதுகாப்பு	- Conservation	கனிம அமிலம்	- Inorganic acid
வெப்பச்சலனம்	- Convection	இரும்புத் தாதுக்கள்	- Iron ores
பள்ளங்கள்	- Craters	நீர்ப் பாசனம்	- Irrigation
பயிர்ப் பெருக்கம்	- Crop production	குரல் வளை	- Larynx
எரிதல்	- Combustion	உள்ளுறை வெப்பம்	- Latent heat
வளைவான அமைப்பு	- Curved pattern	சுண்ணாம்பு நீர்	- Lime water



நெட்டலை	- longitudinal wave	மின்தடை	- Resistance
காந்தப்புலம்	- Magnetic field	உவர் நீர்	- Saline water
காந்தப்புலம்	- Magnetic Field	இரண்டாம்நிலை	- Secondary sex
காந்தத்திறன்	- Magnetic power	பால் பண்புகள்	characters
உரமிடுதல்	- Manuring	துண்டு	- Segment
எந்திரவியல்	- Mechanical wave	எலும்புக் கூடு	- Skeleton
மாதவிடைவு	- Menopause	கபாலம்	- Skull
மாதவிடாய்	- Menstruation	வழுவழப்புத்தன்மை	- Soapy touch
உலோகங்கள்	- Metals	சூரிய ஆற்றல்	- Solar energy
கணிமவியல்	- Mineralogy	புளிப்புச்சுவை	- Sour Taste
தேசியபூங்கா	- National park	விதைத்தல்	- Sowing
இயற்கைவாயு	- Natural gas	விண்வெளி ஆய்வுக்கலம்	- Space probe
இயற்கை நிறங்காட்டி	- Natural Indicator	தன்வெப்பம்	- Specific heat
நடுநிலையாக்கல்	- Neutralisation	தன் வெப்ப ஏற்புத்திறன்	- Specific heat capacity
கரிமஅமிலம்	- Organic Acid	பதங்கமாதல்	- Sublimation
அலைவறுதல்	- Oscillate	தொங்கவிடப்பட்ட	- Suspended
எலும்பு மென்மையாதல்	- Osteoporosis	மீயொலி	- Ultrasonic
அண்டம் விடுபடுதல்	- Ovulation	மாற்றஇயலாத	- Unaltered
உழுதல்	- Ploughing	அண்டம் (ம) பேரண்டம்	- Universe
குடிப்பதற்கு உகந்தநீர்	- Potable water	வெற்றிடக்குடுவை	- Vacuum flask
கர்ப்பமடைதல்	- Pregnancy	மாறும் இணைதிறன்	- Variable valency
எரிபொருள்	- Propellant	செங்குத்து	- Vertical
உந்துவிசை	- Propulsion	அதிர்வுகள்	- Vibrations
பருவமடைதல்	- Puberty	உள்ளுறுப்பு	- Visceral organ
வெப்பக்கதிர்வீச்சு	- Radiation	நீர்வாயு	- Water gas
தளர்ச்சிகள்	- Rarefactions	அலைநீளம்	- Wave Length
சிவப்பு தரவுப் புத்தகம்	- Red Data Book	களை	- Weed
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குளிர்சாதனப்பெட்டி	- Refrigerator	காற்றாற்றல்	- Wind energy





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