

## Excel Tips: Go To Special Blanks with CTRL + Enter (altavia.com, 2016)

In our last post we discussed the Go To Special dialog box using the options Comments, Constants, Formulas or Visible Cells Only. Very handy tools (see August AVC Newsletter for the post). This month we are going to cover the Blanks option in Go To Special. This option can make very short work of transforming a hierarchy formatted table into a tabular table where all labels are displayed on all rows.

But first let's discuss a keyboard shortcut we will use in the process: CTRL + Enter. You can enter the same data in selected cells with the key combination of CTRL + Enter (hold down the CTRL key while simultaneously pressing the Enter key), whereas pressing the Enter key alone will fill in only the active or current cell.

For example, let's say you have a column of Expenses you want to increase by 10% each for overhead costs. Here's our starting point:

**Table 1 [List of Expenses by Commitment Item]**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>Commitment Item</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Exp + Ovhd</b>				
2	O/E- BasePay F/T	58,458.40					
3	B/E-Emp Shr Prg 1	116.66					
4	B/E-Emp Shr Prg 2	4,857.62					
5	B/E Emp Shr InsCntr	3,319.23					
6	B/E-Emp Shr Prg 3	7,716.55					
7	O/E Emp Shr Prg 1	2,338.35					
8	O/E Emp Shr Prg 2	-76,806.81					

We want to add 10% Overhead Costs to the Expenses in column B

To insert formulas that add 10% in column C:

1. Highlight the cells C2:C8
2. While the cells are highlighted type the formula =B2\*1.1
3. Press the CTRL + Enter keys

**Table 2 [Fill Cells using CTRL + Enter]**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	<b>Commitment Item</b>	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Exp + Ovhd</b>				
2	O/E- BasePay F/T	58,458.40	=B2*1.1				
3	B/E-Emp Shr Prg 1	116.66					
4	B/E-Emp Shr Prg 2	4,857.62					
5	B/E Emp Shr InsCntr	3,319.23					
6	B/E-Emp Shr Prg 3	7,716.55					
7	O/E Emp Shr Prg 1	2,338.35					
8	O/E Emp Shr Prg 2	-76,806.81					

Highlight the cells to fill, type the formula, then press CTRL + Enter to fill all highlighted cells

This keyboard shortcut can be used for text, constants or formulas, and it can be used for contiguous cells (select the first cell then hold down the Shift key while selecting the last cell in the contiguous range) or non-contiguous cells (select the first cell then hold down the CTRL key while selecting each noncontiguous cell). You can accomplish the same thing with Copy and Paste, but you might find this keyboard shortcut faster (particularly for non-contiguous cells).

Now back to the Blanks option in the Go To Special dialog box. Assume you have been provided an Excel worksheet formatted as a hierarchy table, like we see in a Pivot table that has been created with more than one column of labels. But you need a tabular table with all labels in all rows for your analysis. For example, here's a hierarchy formatted table looking at the unit times and unit costs for processing a deposit or withdrawal at a bank:

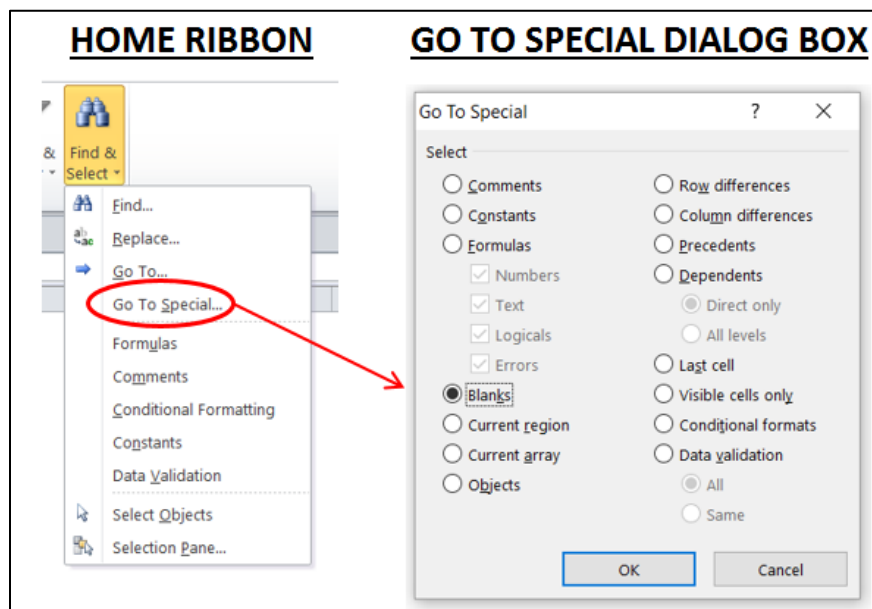
**Table 3 [Fill Cells using CTRL + Enter]**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Org Name</b>	<b>Unit Time</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>		
2	Process Deposits	ATM	Checking	ATM Department	0.0161	0.0153		
3				Back Office	0.5242	0.3846		
4			Savings	ATM Department	0.0161	0.0153		
5				Back Office	0.5242	0.3846		
6		Branch	Checking	Back Office	0.1			
7				Branch	2			
8			Savings	Back Office	0.1			
9				Branch	2			
10	Process Withdrawals	ATM	Checking	ATM Department	0.0			
11				Back Office	0			
12			Savings	ATM Department	0.0177	0.0168		
13				Back Office	0.437	0.3206		
14		Branch	Checking	Back Office	0.0605	0.0444		
15				Branch	3.1408	2.4501		
16			Savings	Back Office	0.0605	0.0444		
17				Branch	3.1408	2.4501		

**We want to change this hierarchy formatted table into a tabular table with all labels in all rows**

To add all labels to all rows and create a tabular table:

1. Highlight the contiguous range A3:C17 (hold down the Shift key and click cell A3 then cell C17)
2. In the Home ribbon under Find & Select click Go To Special, then select the Blanks option and hit OK



3. Type the formula =C2 since after selecting the Blanks option and hitting OK you should be cell C3 (if Excel highlights cell A3 rather than C3, then type the formula =A2)

**Table 4 [After Selecting Blanks in Go To Special and Typing =C2]**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Activity Name	Channel	Product Name	Org Name	Unit Time	Unit Cost		
2	Process Deposits	ATM	Checking	ATM Department	0.0161	0.0153		
3			=C2	Back Office	0.5242	0.3846		
4			Savings	ATM Department	0.0161	0.0153		
5				Back Office	0.5242	0.3846		
6		Branch	Checking	Back Office	0.1			
7				Branch	2			
8			Savings	Back Office	0.1			
9				Branch	2			
10	Process Withdrawals	ATM	Checking	ATM Department	0.0			
11				Back Office	0			
12			Savings	ATM Department	0.0			
13				Back Office	0			
14		Branch	Checking	Back Office	0.0			
15				Branch	3.1408	2.4501		
16			Savings	Back Office	0.0605	0.0444		
17				Branch	3.1408	2.4501		

1. Highlight range A3:C17
2. In the Go To Special dialog box select the Blanks option and hit OK
3. Type formula =C2 (you should be in cell C3)
4. Press CTRL + Enter

4. Lastly, press CTRL + Enter

What we are doing here is pointing to the cell directly above the current cell, which will be the current cell's label value if the cell is blank.

**Table 5 [After Pressing CTRL + Enter]**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Activity Name	Channel	Product Name	Org Name	Unit Time	Unit Cost		
2	Process Deposits	ATM	Checking	ATM Department	0.0161	0.0153		
3	Process Deposits	ATM	Checking	Back Office	0.5242	0.3846		
4	Process Deposits	ATM	Savings	ATM Department	0.0161	0.0153		
5	Process Deposits	ATM	Savings	Back Office	0.5242	0.3846		
6	Process Deposits	Branch	Checking	Back Office				
7	Process Deposits	Branch	Checking	Branch				
8	Process Deposits	Branch	Savings	Back Office				
9	Process Deposits	Branch	Savings	Branch				
10	Process Withdrawals	ATM	Checking	ATM Department	0.0177	0.0168		
11	Process Withdrawals	ATM	Checking	Back Office	0.494	0.3624		
12	Process Withdrawals	ATM	Savings	ATM Department	0.0177	0.0168		
13	Process Withdrawals	ATM	Savings	Back Office	0.437	0.3206		
14	Process Withdrawals	Branch	Checking	Back Office	0.0605	0.0444		
15	Process Withdrawals	Branch	Checking	Branch	3.1408	2.4501		
16	Process Withdrawals	Branch	Savings	Back Office	0.0605	0.0444		
17	Process Withdrawals	Branch	Savings	Branch	3.1408	2.4501		

**The result is a tabular table with all labels in all rows**

Since we have formulas in the previously blank cells in range A3:C17, you should change those formulas to values to lock them down before you manipulate this table. Copy the range A3:C17 and then select Paste in the Home ribbon and then Paste Values. This will change all the formulas in the range to values, in this case the row labels.

Note that pivot tables by default will create a hierarchy formatted table if you have more than one column of labels (above we have three columns of labels: Activity Name, Channel and Product Name). You can avoid this by following these steps:

1. Create the pivot table as you normally would selecting the labels desired
2. In the Design ribbon select the Report Layout drop-down and then Show in Tabular Form
3. The pivot table will now have a tabular table format where all labels are repeated in all rows

4. If desired, remove the Subtotals by selecting the Subtotals drop-down in the Design ribbon and Do Not Show Subtotals

So we see another powerful use of the Go To Special dialog box combined with the fill all selected cells CTRL + Enter keyboard shortcut. Formula on, dudes...