

## Electronic Worksheet

### Quick Reference Guide

TRS-80 Model 2000

#### Moving the Cell Pointer, Scrolling

(up arrow) (down arrow) (left arrow) (right arrow)	(Direction Keys) Move cell pointer in direction indicated. Continue moving cell pointer to scroll contents of window.
HOME	(Home) Moves cell pointer to R1C1.
END	(End) Moves cell pointer to lower right corner of the active portion of the worksheet.
F1	(Page Left) Scrolls left one window-size page.
F2	(Page Right) Scrolls right one window-size page.
F3 or PG.UP	(Page Up) Scrolls up one window-size page.
F4 or PG.DN	(Page Down) Scrolls down one window-size page.
F5	(Next Window) Moves cell pointer to next window.
F6	(Next Unlocked Cell) Moves cell pointer to next unlocked, nonblank cell.

See also: GOTO commands.

#### Action Keys

BREAK	(Cancel) Cancels present operation and returns to the main command menu.
ENTER	(Return) Starts a command selected from a menu or carries out a completed command.
SPACEBAR	Selects next item on menu.

#### BACKSPACE

Selects previous item on menu.

#### TAB

Moves to, and selects, entire contents of next field in command line.

#### ?

Requests information about the selected command or command in progress.

1. Recalculates entire worksheet. If typed in a formula, the formula will be replaced by its result.

=, +, 0, 1, ... 9

Invoke the Value command.

#### Editing Keys

Editing keys may be used any time command parameters are filled in. Text may be inserted in front of the selection just by typing it. Exceptions:

1. after a Tab (see above), the proposed response will be replaced by what is typed.
2. in reference fields, the characters typed are appended to the proposed response when appropriate.

#### BACKSPACE

Deletes character to the left of the selection.

#### DELETE

(Delete) Deletes selected characters. Replacement text may be typed in.

#### F9

(Character Left) Selects character to the left of the current selection.

#### F10

(Character Right) Selects character to the right of the current selection.

#### F11

(Word Left) Selects word to the left of the current selection.

#### F12

(Word Right) Selects word to the right of the current selection.

#### @

(Reference) Changes relative references to absolute.

#### Direction Keys

May be used to insert a relative reference to the cell pointed at, step through a set of values for a command parameter, insert a name in a formula when preceded by @.

#### Formulas

Formulas may be composed of constants, references to cells, and functions.

#### Numeric Constants

May be written in standard notation (e.g., 3.14 16) or scientific notation (e.g., 1.5E6).

#### Text Strings

Must be enclosed in double quotes (e.g., "\$"), when in formulas.

#### Absolute References

Rn or Cn  
Specifies row number *n* (1 to 255) or column number *n* (1 to 63).

Rn:m or Cn:m

Range of rows or columns.

#### Relative References

R or C

The active row or column.

R[+*n*] or C[+*n*]

Row *n* below the active row or the column *n* to the right of the active column. The + sign may be omitted.

R[-*n*] or C[-*n*]

Row *n* above the active row or the column *n* to the left of the active column.

A pair of R and C forms may be juxtaposed to denote the intersection of the references; e.g., RnCm is an absolute reference to a single cell. R[-1] is the cell to the left of the active cell.

#### Names

Must start with a letter, may contain letters, digits, periods, and underscores. Names may be defined to refer to any cell or group of cells.

#### Operations on Groups of Cells

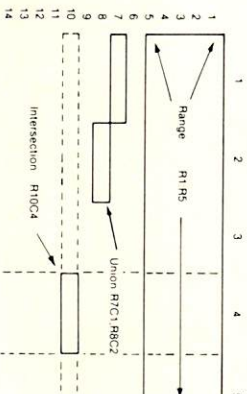
Specifies a range: the smallest rectangle that includes both operands (e.g., R1:R5 means rows 1 through 5).

(space)

Specifies a union (e.g., R7C1,R8C2 means the cell in row 7, column 1 and the cell in row 8, column 2).

Specifies an intersection: the cell(s) that belong to both operands (e.g., R10C4 is the single cell where row 10 intersects with column 4).

#### Example



#### Functions

##### Operations on Numeric and Text Values

+	Add
-	Subtract
/	Divide
*	Multiply
^	Exponentiation
%	Percent, same as /100
&	String concatenation

