

Cell	Comments
B10 ... Bn	Enter the cell reference for the first spreadsheet
C10 ... Cn	Enter the name of the sheet for the second spreadsheet
D10 ... Dn	Enter the cell reference for the second spreadsheet
E10 ... En	This cell is filled in automatically by the utility. It is the value contained in the first spreadsheet for the sheet and cell specified in columns A and B.
F10 ... Fn	This cell is filled in automatically by the utility. It is the value contained in the second spreadsheet for the sheet and cell specified in columns C and D.
G10 ... Gn	This cell is filled in automatically by the utility. It is the comparison of the two values in columns E and F. The cell contains True if the values match, or False if the values do not match. Note: sometimes the values appear to be the same, but are flagged as False. This is usually due to internal differences caused by rounding.

Once the files and cell mappings are defined, click on the Compare Button in Cell A1.

In the example cited above:

- The following two spreadsheets are compared:
 - Spreadsheet C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Documents\Laptop\Report Validator 1.1.xls
 - Spreadsheet C:\Documents and Settings\All Users\Documents\Laptop\Summary Report 04-11-10.xls
- The following cells are compared
 - Sheet1!C2 (first spreadsheet) is compared to Summary!D8 (second spreadsheet)
 - Sheet1!C3 (first spreadsheet) is compared to Summary!E8 (second spreadsheet)
 - Etc.

You can add as many sheet and cell mappings as needed. The utility will accommodate the list regardless of size as long as the data entry is done in consecutive rows from Row 10 on down.

4 Additional Capabilities

There is no reason for the mappings to be fixed strings. For example the sample data shown above could be a comparison of a column of data in a control report with a row of data in a to-be-published report. This report could have historical data, and row 8 may be the current month. For the following month, the information will be presented on row 10.

In this case, you can set up a cell to contain information as to where to look for the new data, and use formulas to map the cells. For example, you could put the row number for the current month in Cell I3 of the utility. Then instead of mapping to the fixed cells: D8, E8, F8, G8, H8; you could map to the formulas: ="D" & \$I\$3, ="E" & \$I\$3, ="F" & \$I\$3 , and so on.

This technique allows you to change just one cell and remap a series of comparisons.

More sophisticated techniques involving Match() or other Excel utilities can be set up to find mappings based on header or summary information.