## Excel 2019 with JAWS <br> Changing Cell Alignment

There are some good reasons for changing the alignment of a cell or range of cells. The most common reason is to line up column headings with the data below. For example, if a column heading was labelled Cost, the heading would be left-aligned by default. However, the data in the cells below this heading would almost certainly be numeric, therefore right-aligned. Hence you would need to change the column heading Cost to match the alignment of the cells in that column.

To change the alignment of a cell or selected range of cells in Excel 2019, in conjunction with JAWS, follow these suggested steps:

1. Select the cell or range of cells to be aligned.
2. Press CTRL and 1. Upon doing this, the Format Cells multi-paged dialog box will be displayed.
3. In the Format Cells dialog box, focus will usually be in the Number page. However, if you had previously used the dialog box to make some changes, focus might be in the page you last used. If necessary, press CTRL and TAB until the Alignment page is displayed.
4. Press TAB until focus is in the Horizontal combo box. JAWS will say "Horizontal: combo box" followed by the current setting for the cell/s.
5. Press DOWN ARROW or UP ARROW until you have selected the desired alignment setting and then press ENTER to choose it.
6. Finally, press ENTER to choose the OK button and close the Format Cells dialog box. Upon doing this, focus will return to your worksheet.
7. Press LEFT ARROW to deselect any selected cells.

Note: To check the attributes of a cell, which will include the alignment, press the JAWS command INSERT and F.

It is also possible to change cell alignment by choosing the appropriate option from the Office Ribbon. The following sequence of keys can be used to change cell alignment:

Left Alignment: $\quad$ ALT followed by $\mathbf{H}$ then $\mathbf{A}$ then $\mathbf{L}$
Right Alignment: ALT followed by $\mathbf{H}$ then $\mathbf{A}$ then $\mathbf{R}$
Centre Alignment: ALT followed by $\mathbf{H}$ then $\mathbf{A}$ then $\mathbf{C}$

