

How can I select every other row in Excel?

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To select every other row in Excel, follow these steps:

1. Click on the first cell of the column you want to select rows from.
2. Hold down the "Ctrl" key on your keyboard and click on every other row you want to select.
3. Release the "Ctrl" key and all the selected rows should be highlighted.
4. You can then perform any desired action on the selected rows, such as formatting or deleting.

This method allows you to quickly and efficiently select every other row in Excel without having to individually click on each one.

Select Every Other Row in Excel (With Example)

You can use the following basic formula to select every other row in Excel:

=OFFSET(\$A\$1:\$B\$1,(ROW()-1)*2,0)

This formula selects every other row (for columns A and B) in the current sheet starting from row 1.

The following examples show how to use this formula in practice.

Example: Select Every Other Row in Excel

Suppose we have the following dataset in Excel that contains information about points scored by various basketball players:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Mavs	22				
2	Heat	26				
3	Lakers	17				
4	Rockets	14				
5	Nuggets	39				
6	Spurs	35				
7	Kings	29				
8	Celtics	25				
9	Blazers	28				
10	Warriors	20				
11	Thunder	14				
12	Pelicans	45				
13	Magic	29				
14	Hornets	24				
15						
16						
17						
18						

We can use the following formula to select every other row in this dataset:

=OFFSET(\$A\$1:\$B\$1,(ROW()-1)*2,0)

We will type this formula into cell D1 and then drag and fill it down to the remaining cells in column D:

D1							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
1	Mavs	22		Mavs	22		
2	Heat	26		Lakers	17		
3	Lakers	17		Nuggets	39		
4	Rockets	14		Kings	29		
5	Nuggets	39		Blazers	28		
6	Spurs	35		Thunder	14		
7	Kings	29		Magic	29		
8	Celtics	25					
9	Blazers	28					
10	Warriors	20					
11	Thunder	14					
12	Pelicans	45					
13	Magic	29					
14	Hornets	24					
15							
16							
17							
18							

Notice that every other row has been selected from the original dataset.

We can manually verify this by identifying every other row in the original dataset:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Mavs	22		Mavs	22	
2	Heat	26		Lakers	17	
3	Lakers	17		Nuggets	39	
4	Rockets	14		Kings	29	
5	Nuggets	39		Blazers	28	
6	Spurs	35		Thunder	14	
7	Kings	29		Magic	29	
8	Celtics	25				
9	Blazers	28				
10	Warriors	20				
11	Thunder	14				
12	Pelicans	45				
13	Magic	29				
14	Hornets	24				
15						
16						
17						
18						

We can see that every other row from the original dataset has indeed been selected.

Note: In this example we used `$A$1:$B$1` within the `OFFSET` function to tell Excel that we'd like to select all cells in columns A and B, starting from the first row.