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When you burn a CD or a Windows DVD, you'll be asked if you want to use a Live File or Mastered disc format. Each of them has its advantages and disadvantages. Windows 7 refers to this as like a USB flash drive or a C/DVD player. But how exactly can a non-chime drive function like a USB flash drive? The Burning Basics Standard Writable CD or DVD can only be written once. When you write data in the disk area, that data will be present on the disk forever. You can't erase that data except for the physical destruction of the disk itself. Re-recorded drives work differently, allowing the disk to be reset to its original state and burn it again. Image Credit: John Liu's Mastered Format Disc Master Drive format is one most people will be familiar with, as it's been around for much longer. If you use the Mastered drive format, you can only burn the drive once. This is ideal if you fill the drive with files or burn an ISO image. However, the one-burner restriction applies no matter how many files you burn. For example, if you use the Mastered disc format and burn 50MB of files on your drive, you can't go back and add more files later. Once the unplayed disk is burned in Mastered format, its state is final. Hundreds of megabytes you could use get lost - one burn is the limit. However, the Mastered disc format is more compatible. You can use masterful drives with windows versions earlier than Windows XP and other types of devices such as DVD players and CD players. These devices don't usually support Live File System drives. If you use Mastered disc with chime-called discs, you'll have to use Erase operation, which destroys the entire disk to delete files. You can't just delete individual files from your drive to restore space. Live File System Works differently. Instead of only burning the drive once, you can record the drive several times after formatting it with the Live File System. For example, a disk can be inserted into a disk and file regularly. Each file will be burned up to the drive as you add it. With the Mastered drive, the files you add enter a kind of staging area - they don't burn until you hit the burn button. If you want to use a disk with another computer, you can close the session by pushing out the disk. This records some data on the disk, so you should close the session as little as possible. Later, you can open a new session and record more files on the drive, creating a new session. However, if you're not using a call-back disk, you can still write to each area of the disk only once. For example, if you burn a 50MB file on a disk, then delete it later and burn another 50MB of the file on the disk, the common space, on the disk, still stands at 100MB. The original 50MB that you burned on the disk is still present, although it has been flagged as remote and will not be shown when using the disk. If using a call drive with Live File, the space used by the deleted files will be erased immediately and the space will be restored. This is a great advantage for chimeing drives - you can write them and delete files as if you were writing on a USB flash drive, without having to perform a clumsy full drive to erase operations every time you want to erase some files. However, Live File System is not as compatible as the mastered disc format. It will work on Windows XP computers and new versions of Windows, but many other types of devices won't work with the Live File System. Ultimately, there is no one right choice - there is a more compatible option and a more convenient option. The choice of option should depend on how you want to burn files on the disk and with which devices you want to use the resulting disk. Adding conditional formatting to Excel allows you to apply different formatting settings to a cell or range of cells that meet certain conditions you set. Setting these conditions can help organize a spreadsheet and simplify scanning. The formatting options you can use include font and background changes, font styles, cell boundaries, and adding number formatting to data. Excel has built-in options for commonly used conditions, such as finding numbers that are larger or less than a certain value or searching for numbers that are above or below average. In addition to these pre-set options, you can also create custom conditional formatting rules using Excel formulas. These instructions apply to Excel 2019, 2016, 2013, 2010 and Excel for Microsoft 365. You can apply multiple rules to the same data to test for different conditions. For example, budget data may have conditions that apply format changes at certain spending levels, such as 50%, 75% and 100% of the total budget. In such circumstances, Excel first determines whether the various rules are contrary, and if so, the program follows a set priority order to determine what conditional formatting rule is applied to the data. In the following example, two custom conditional formatting rules will apply to the B2 to B5 range. The first rule is to check if the data in the A2:A5 cells is more than 25% higher than the corresponding value in B2:B5. The second rule checks whether the same data in A2:A5 exceeds the corresponding value in B2:B5 by more than 50%. As can be seen in the image above, if one of the above conditions is correct, the background color of the cell or cells in the B1:B4 range will change. For data where the difference is more than 25%, the cell background color will change to green. If the difference exceeds 50%, the cell background color will change to red. The rules used to do this task will be introduced through a dialogue New Formatting Rule. Start by entering sample data in A1 to C5 cells, as shown above. In the final part of the tutorial we we Add formulas to C2:C4 cells that show an exact percentage difference between A2:A5 and B2:B5 cells; this will allow us to verify the accuracy of the conditional formatting rules. First, we will apply conditional formatting to find a 25 percent or more significant increase. The function will look like this: - Highlight the B2 to B5 cells in the sheet. Click on the main tab of the tape. Click on the conditional formatting icon in the feed to open the drop down. Choose a new rule to open the dialog window for the new formatting rule. Under select the type of rule, click on the last option: Use the formula to determine which cells to format. Bring the formula above into the space below the format values where the formula is correct: Click the Format button to open the dialog window. Click on the Fill tab and select the color. Click OK to close the dialog windows and return to the sheet. The background color of the B3 and B5 cells must change to the color you are chosen. Now we will apply conditional formatting to find a 50 percent or more increase. The formula will look like this: Repeat the first five steps above. Enter the formula above in the space below the format values where the formula is correct: Click the Format button to open the dialog window. Click on the Fill tab and choose a different color than the previous set of steps. Click OK to close the dialog windows and return to the sheet. The background color of the B3 cell should remain the same, indicating that the percentage difference between the numbers in A3 and B3 cells exceeds 25 percent, but is less or less than 50 percent. The background color of the B5 cell should change in the new color you chose, indicating that the percentage difference between the numbers in the A5 and B5 cells exceeds 50 percent. To make sure that the conditional formatting rules are correct, we can enter formulas into C2:C5 cells that calculate the exact percentage difference between the A2:A5 and B2:B5 bands. The formula in the C2 cell looks like this: Click on the C2 cell to make it an active cell. Enter the formula above and press the Enter key on the keyboard. The 10% answer should appear in the C2 cell, indicating that the number in cell A2 is 10% higher than the number in cell B2. You may need to change the formatting on the C2 cell to show the response as a percentage. Use the fill pen to copy the formula from the C2 cell to the C3 to C5. Responses to C3 to C5 cells should be 30%, 25% and 60%. Responses in these cells show that the conditional formatting rules are accurate, as the difference between A3 and B3 cells exceeds 25 percent, and the difference between A5 and B5 cells exceeds 50 percent. Cell B4 hasn't changed color because the difference between A4 and B4 cells is 25 percent, and our conditional formatting rule states that a percentage of more than 25 percent is required to change the background color. When you apply multiple rules to the same range Excel first determines whether the rules are in conflict. Conflicting rules are rules where formatting parameters cannot be applied to the same data. In our example, the rules contradict each other by using the same formatting option - changing the color of the background cells. In a situation where the second rule is correct (the difference in value is more than 50 percent between two cells), the first rule (difference in value of more than 25 percent) is also true. Because a cell can't have two different color backgrounds at the same time, Excel needs to know what conditional formatting rule it should apply. Excel's priority order states that the rule that is higher in the Conditional Formatting Rules Manager dialog field applies first. As shown in the picture above, the second rule used in this tutorial is higher in the list and therefore takes precedence over the first rule. The result is a green background color of the B5 cell. By default, the new rules go to the top of the list; To change the order, use the up and down arrow buttons in the dialog box. If two or more conditional formatting rules do not contradict each other, both apply when the condition that tests each rule becomes true. If the first conditional formatting rule in our example formatates a range of B2:B5 cells with an orange border instead of an orange background color, then the two conditional formatting rules do not contradict each other, as both formats can be applied without the intervention of the other. In the event of conflicts between conditional formatting rules and manual formatting options, the conditional formatting rule always takes precedence and will be applied instead of any manually added formatting options. Options.

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