

b. Number of orders with A/P term short than 25 months

[illegible]

You can use the COUNTIF function for this:

=COUNTIF(H:H, "<25")

c. Number of order placed for Pressure gauge

Again, you can use the COUNTIF function:

=COUNTIF(D4:D97,"Pressure Gauge")

[illegible]

d. Using VLOOKUP function, find the item description and cost per order for the following order numbers :Aug11008,Sept11023,Oct11020

B107 =VLOOKUP("Aug11008",B4:G97,6,FALSE)									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
104	d. Using VLOOKUP function, find the item description and cost per order for the following order numbers :Aug11008,Sept11023,Oct11020								
105									
106		Cost Per Order		Item Description					
107	Aug11008	9000		Pressure Gauge					
108	Sept11023	7425		Gasket					
109	Oct11020	72250		Airframe fasteners					
110									

D107		=VLOOKUP("Aug11008",B4:G97,3,FALSE)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
104	d. Using VLOOKUP function, find the item description and cost per order for the following order numbers :Aug11008,Sept11023,Oct11020								
105									
106		Cost Per Order		Item Description					
107	Aug11008	9000		Pressure Gauge					
108	Sept11023	7425		Gasket					
109	Oct11020	72250		Airframe fasteners					
110									

B108 =VLOOKUP("Sep11023",B4:G97,6,FALSE)									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
104	d. Using VLOOKUP function, find the item description and cost per order for the following order numbers :Aug11008,Sept11023,Oct11020								
105									
106		Cost Per Order	Item Description						
107	Aug11008	9000	Pressure Gauge						
108	Sept11023	7425	Gasket						
109	Oct11020	72250	Airframe fasteners						
110									

D108		=VLOOKUP("Sep11023",B4:G97,3,FALSE)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
104	d. Using VLOOKUP function, find the item description and cost per order for the following order numbers :Aug11008,Sept11023,Oct11020								
105									
106		Cost Per Order		Item Description					
107	Aug11008	9000		Pressure Gauge					
108	Sept11023	7425		Gasket					
109	Oct11020	72250		Airframe fasteners					
110									

B109		=VLOOKUP("Oct11020",B4:G97,6,FALSE)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
104	d. Using VLOOKUP function, find the item description and cost per order for the following order numbers :Aug11008,Sept11023,Oct11020								
105									
106		Cost Per Order		Item Description					
107	Aug11008	9000		Pressure Gauge					
108	Sept11023	7425		Gasket					
109	Oct11020	72250		Airframe fasteners					
110									

D109										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
104	d. Using VLOOKUP function, find the item description and cost per order for the following order numbers :Aug11008,Sept11023,Oct11020									
105										
106		Cost Per Order		Item Description						
107	Aug11008	9000		Pressure Gauge						
108	Sept11023	7425		Gasket						
109	Oct11020	72250		Airframe fasteners						
110										

Formulae:

=VLOOKUP("Aug11008",B4:G97,6,FALSE)

=VLOOKUP("Sep11023",B4:G97,6,FALSE)

=VLOOKUP("Oct11020",B4:G97,6,FALSE)

=VLOOKUP("Aug11008",B4:G97,3,FALSE)

=VLOOKUP("Sep11023",B4:G97,3,FALSE)

=VLOOKUP("Oct11020",B4:G97,3,FALSE)

2. In sales Transactions Excel files,

a. Find the transaction code for customer id -10009(using Index)

J478										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
478	a. Find the transaction code for customer id -10009(using Index)							Transaction Code		40128225

Formula for Transaction Code:

=INDEX(D:D, MATCH(10009,A:A, 0))

b. Find the transaction code and payment type for customer id 10026(using VLOOKUP)

E480										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
479	b. Find the transaction code and payment type for customer id 10026(using VLOOKUP)									
480				Transaction Code:	Credit					
481				Payment Type:	80685117					

Formula for Transaction Code:

=VLOOKUP(10026,A:D,3,FALSE)

Formula for Payment Type:

=VLOOKUP(10026,A:D,4,FALSE)

3. In Credit Risk excel files,

a. Using IF function to include new columns ,classify the checking and saving account balances as low if the balance us less than \$250,medium if less than \$2000 and high otherwise.

b. You can use the IF function to classify the checking and savings account balances into low, medium, or high based on the specified conditions. Here's how you can do it:

For the checking account balance:

=IF(B4<250, "Low", IF(B4<2000, "Medium", "High"))

Counts the number of customers who applied for a "Small Appliance" loan and have a checking account balance less than \$500.

=SUM(E434:E438)

Calculates the total count obtained from the previous COUNTIFS formulas, likely giving the overall count of customers with checking account balances less than \$500 across different loan types.

4. Classify each of the data elements in the sales Transaction database as categorical, ordinal, interval or ratio data.

Let's classify each data element in the sales transaction database:

1. Cust ID: Categorical data, as it serves to uniquely identify each customer.
2. Region: Categorical data, as it represents different regions without any inherent order.
3. Payment: Categorical data, representing different modes of payment without a clear order.
4. Transaction Code: Categorical data, serving as a unique identifier for each transaction.
5. Source: Categorical data, representing different transaction sources without a clear order.
6. Amount: Ratio data, as it represents the dollar amount of the transaction and has a true zero point.
7. Product: Categorical data, representing different products without any inherent order.
8. Time Of Day: Interval data, representing time without a true zero point. It could be considered ordinal if it's divided into categories like "Morning," "Afternoon," and "Evening," but in this case, it appears to be continuous time.

So, the classifications are as follows:

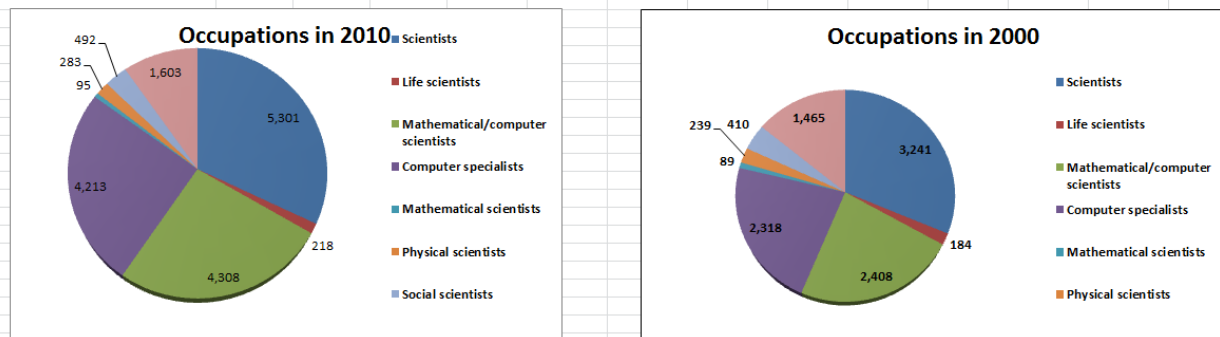
- Categorical: Cust ID, Region, Payment, Transaction Code, Source, Product
- Ratio: Amount
- Interval: Time Of Day

5. Create a pie chart showing the breakdown of occupations in the science and engineering jobs Excel files.

- Open Excel: Launch Microsoft Excel on your computer.
- Import Data: Open the science and engineering jobs Excel files. Make sure each file contains a column with occupation names and another column with corresponding counts or percentages.
- Merge Data (if necessary): If you have separate files for science and engineering jobs, consider merging them into one Excel sheet for easier analysis. You can copy and paste the data from one file into the other or use Excel's import functions to combine them.
- Prepare Data: Ensure that your data is clean and organized. Remove any unnecessary rows or columns, and make sure each column has a clear heading.
- Select Data: Click and drag to select the columns containing the occupation names and their corresponding counts or percentages.

- **Insert Pie Chart:** Go to the "Insert" tab on the Excel ribbon and click on the "Pie Chart" button. Select a basic pie chart style to begin with.
- **Customize Pie Chart:** Once the pie chart is inserted, you can customize it to better represent your data. Right-click on the chart and select "Format Chart Area" to change the chart's appearance, such as colors, labels, and fonts.
- **Labeling:** Ensure that each segment of the pie chart is labeled appropriately. You can do this by clicking on the chart, then clicking on the "Chart Elements" button (a plus sign icon usually located on the top right corner of the chart), and checking the "Data Labels" option.
- **Explode Segments (if necessary):** If you want to emphasize specific segments of the pie chart, you can "explode" them. Click on the chart, then click on the specific segment you want to explode and drag it away from the center of the chart.
- **Title and Legend:** Add a title to your chart that clearly describes the data being represented. Also, ensure that there's a legend to explain what each color on the pie chart represents. You can add or edit these elements by clicking on the chart and selecting the "Chart Elements" button.
- **Review and Finalize:** Review your pie chart to ensure that it accurately represents the breakdown of occupations in the science and engineering jobs data. Make any necessary adjustments to the chart's appearance or labeling.
- **Save and Share:** Once you're satisfied with your pie chart, save your Excel file to preserve your work. You can then share the file with others or export the chart as an image to include in presentations or reports.

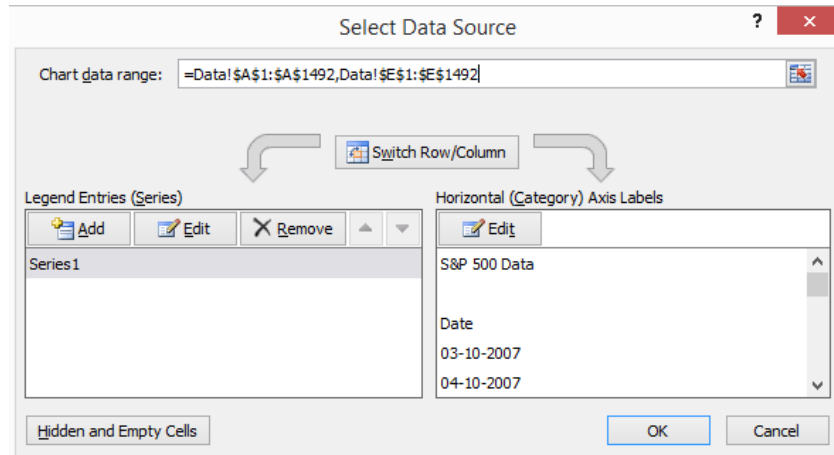
Create a pie chart showing the breakdown of occupations in the science and engineering jobs Excel files.



6. Create Line chart for the closing prices in the Excel file S&P 500.

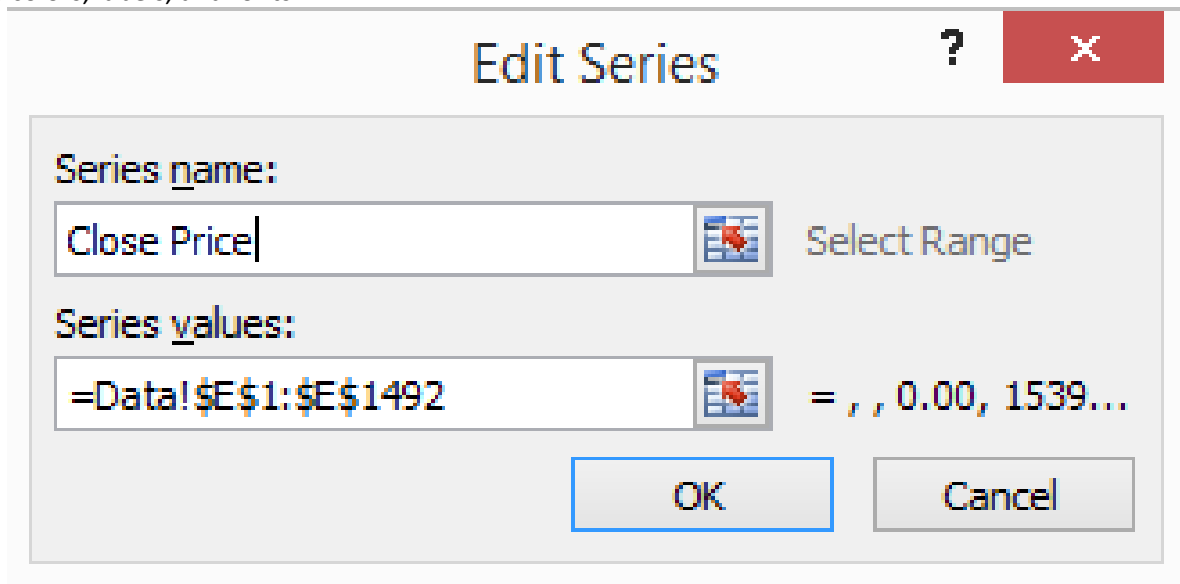
To create a line chart for the closing prices in the Excel file S&P 500, follow these steps:

- 1. Open Excel:** Launch Microsoft Excel on your computer.
- 2. Import Data:** Open the Excel file S&P 500 that contains the data you provided.
- 3. Select Data:** Click and drag to select the "Date" column and the "Close" column. Make sure to include the column headers.



4. Insert Line Chart: Go to the "Insert" tab on the Excel ribbon and click on the "Line Chart" button. Choose a suitable line chart style (e.g., basic line chart).

5. Customize Chart: Once the line chart is inserted, you can customize it to better represent your data. Right-click on the chart and select "Format Chart Area" to change the chart's appearance, such as colors, labels, and fonts.



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✕

Select Data Source

Chart data range: =Data!\$A\$1:\$A\$1492,Data!\$E\$1:\$E\$1492

↶
Switch Row/Column
↷

Legend Entries (Series)

Add
Edit
Remove
▲
▼

Close Price

Horizontal (Category) Axis Labels

Edit

S&P 500 Data

Date

03-10-2007

04-10-2007

Hidden and Empty Cells
OK
Cancel

6. Axis Labels and Title: Ensure that the horizontal axis (X-axis) represents the dates and the vertical axis (Y-axis) represents the closing prices. You can adjust these settings by right-clicking on the axis labels and selecting "Format Axis". Also, add a title to your chart that describes the data being represented.

