

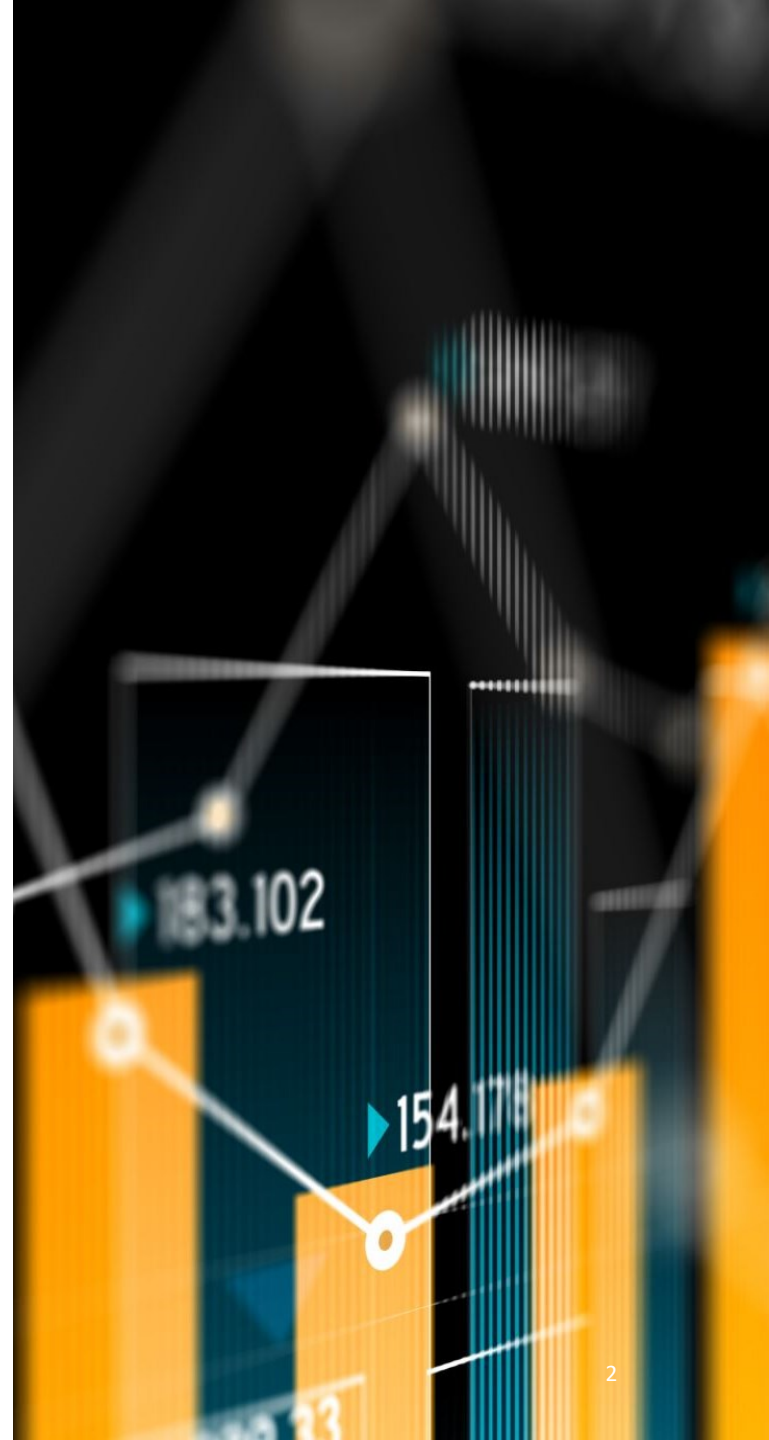
Introductory Engineering Computer Programming ENGR 1412

Lecture 2

Lutz Pluemer

Schedule for Today

- Types in Excel, Date and Time
- Tables and Sorting
- Direct and Indirect Referencing (Currencies as Example)
- Charts
 - Line Charts
 - Histograms
 - Clustered Bar
 - Pies
- Administrative



Administrative

- How to Use the Server, Upload and Download
- How to arrange the Groups in the Classroom
- How to arrange and rearrange the Tables

Group Arrangement

Platform					
Group 1	Group 7				Group 12
Group 2	Group 8				Group 13
Group 3	Group 9				Group 14
Group 4	Group 10				Group 15
Group 5	Group 11				Group 16
Group 6					

Numbers and Dates – Interactive Work (Later)

- Enter three different integers and reals, such as **1 , 2, 3 and 1.01, 2.02 and 3.05**
- Copy these items several times and change the styles, increase and decrease decimal places, etc
- Enter the Current Date and the Current time
- Enter the Start time of todays lecture
- Calculate the Difference between Current Time and Start Time, find appropriate Style
- Use the Functions **now()** and **today()**
- Calculate the **difference**, starting with now()
What happens, if you do it the other way round?
- Input your **date of birth**, and calculate the difference between it and today.
What does that mean? How to calculate your **age** (no of years) from that?

Interactive Work

Based on your Date of Birth and `=today()`, calculate the days of your life and your age. Extend the table of your group members (homework 2) by these attributes

Direct and Indirect References - Flight Prices

- We talked about Referencing on Tuesday
- Such as **C4** or in a Formula **=B4*C4**
- This is called **relative Referencing**
- Another Option is **absolute Referencing**
- Such as **=\$B\$4*\$C\$4**
- Relative Referencing refers to the current Position of the Cell and is changed when copying
- Absolute Referencing is independent from the Current Position of the Cell
- Take the Currency Exchange of Flight Prices as Example
- **Interactive Work**

Currencies – Flight Expenses

Homework 1

- Suppose you want to make a long flight trip on June 1 either to **London** or **Frankfurt** or **Oklahoma**
- The Prices are 454 € for Frankfurt, 487 British Pound for London and 1240 US \$ for Oklahoma
- Calculate the Prices in CNY Renminbi

Tables, Sorting, Formatting

- Excel is often used to organize Lists of Items
- Rows are Items, Columns are Attributes
- You often Start with some form of Id
- Give the Table a Name for Referencing
- Define this List as Table
- Sort along Different Attributes
- Use Weather and Pollution in Chengdu as Example
- Change the Appearance by
 - Resizing the Rows and Columns
 - Changing the Font and the Size of the Font
 - Group Cells by Merging

Weather and Pollution in Chengdu - Excel

Interactive Work Later

Travel Budget and Travel Expenses

My Travel Budget

Destination: **London, UK**

Departure: 02/20/2020

Trip Length: 7

Number of People:

1

Budget Overview

Total Budget (£)

3000

Est Cost

3450

Difference

-450

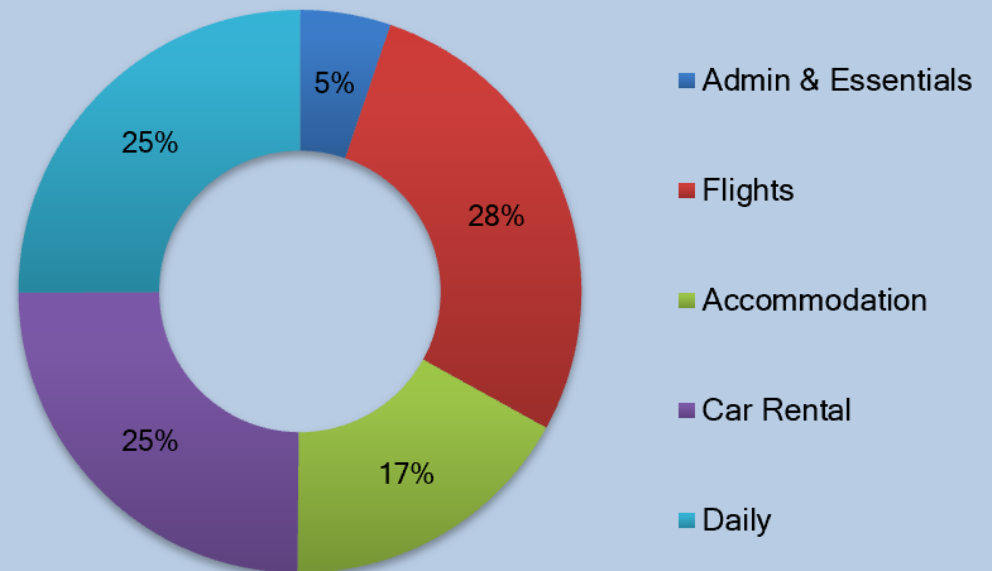
Cost Per Day

492,8571429

Cost Per Person

3450

Breakdown By Expense Type



My Travel Budget

Destination: **London, UK** Departure: 02/20/2020 Trip Length: 7 Number of People: 1

Budget Overview		Breakdown By Expense Type		
Expenses				
Description	Notes	Qty	Cost (£)	Total (£)
Admin & Essentials				
Passport / Renewal		1	40	40
Visa		1	40	40
Travel Insurance		2	50	100
				180
Flights				
Flights		2	400	800
Internal Flights		2	80	160
				960
Accommodation				
Accommodation #1		2	70	140
Accommodation #2		5	90	450
				590
Car Rental				
Car Rental		5	130	650
Extras		1	20	20
Cross Border Fee		1	25	25
Fuel		7	20	140
Parking		1	20	20
				855
Daily				

Interactive Work:

Adapt the Expenses to the Budget of 3.000 British Pound

Charts

- Charts **visualize** Data and provide convincing Insights
- *“One Picture says more than 1000 Words”*
- We will discuss four different types of Charts
 - **Line** Charts
 - **Clustered Bar** Charts
 - **Pie** Charts
 - **Histograms**



Global Warming - Let the Data speak for themselves

Temperature anomalies represent the difference from an average or baseline temperature. Negative means colder, Positive means warmer.

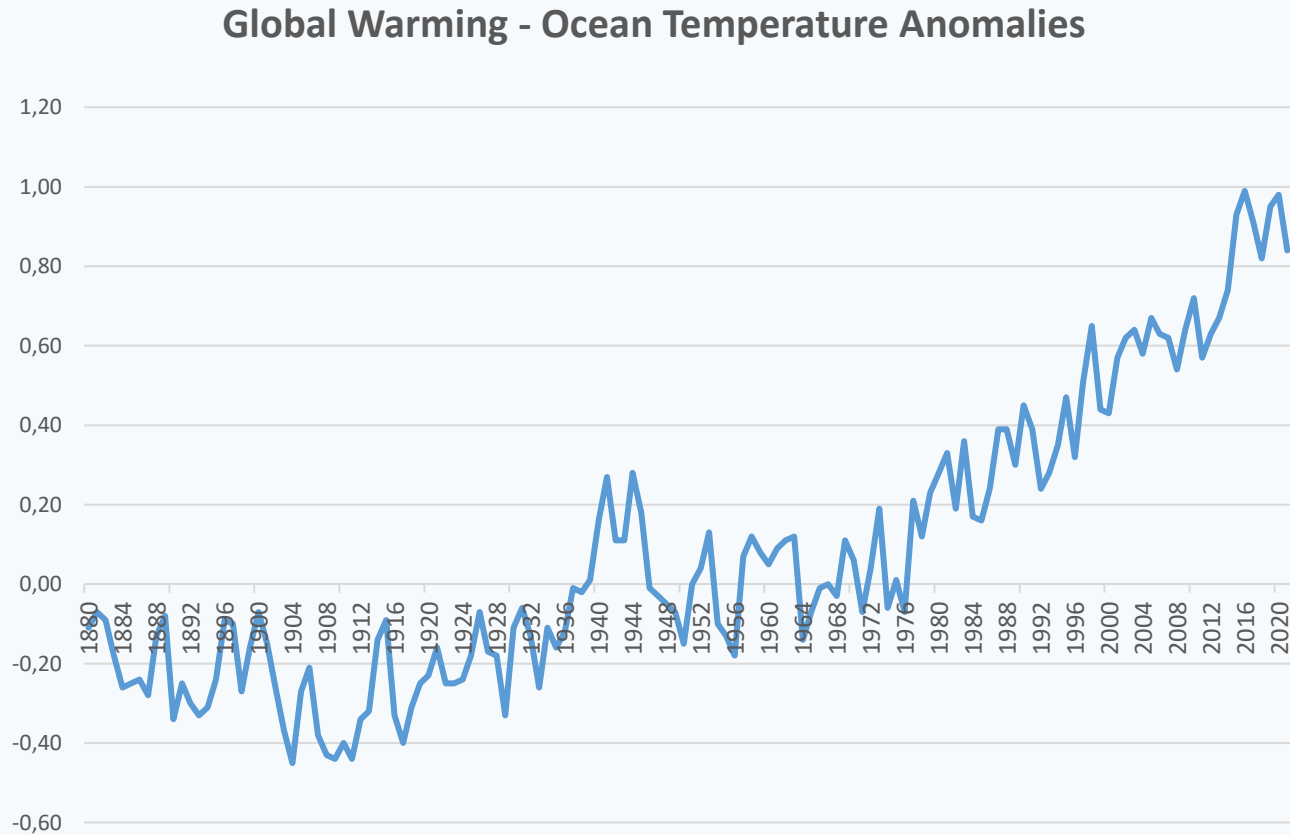
1880	-0,11
1881	-0,07
1882	-0,09
1883	-0,18
1884	-0,26
1885	-0,25
1886	-0,24
1887	-0,28
1888	-0,13
1889	-0,08
1890	-0,34
1891	-0,25
1892	-0,30
1893	-0,33
1894	-0,31
1895	-0,24
1896	-0,09
1897	-0,10
1898	-0,27
1899	-0,16
1900	-0,07
1901	-0,15
1902	-0,26

1921	-0,16
1922	-0,25
1923	-0,25
1924	-0,24
1925	-0,18
1926	-0,07
1927	-0,17
1928	-0,18
1929	-0,33
1930	-0,11
1931	-0,06
1932	-0,13
1933	-0,26
1934	-0,11
1935	-0,16
1936	-0,12
1937	-0,01
1938	-0,02
1939	0,01
1940	0,16
1941	0,27
1942	0,11

2000	0,43
2001	0,57
2002	0,62
2003	0,64
2004	0,58
2005	0,67
2006	0,63
2007	0,62
2008	0,54
2009	0,64
2010	0,72
2011	0,57
2012	0,63
2013	0,67
2014	0,74
2015	0,93
2016	0,99
2017	0,91
2018	0,82
2019	0,95
2020	0,98
2021	0,84

Global Warming - Let the Data speak for themselves

Temperature anomalies represent the difference from an average or baseline temperature. Negative means colder, Positive means warmer.



Line Charts

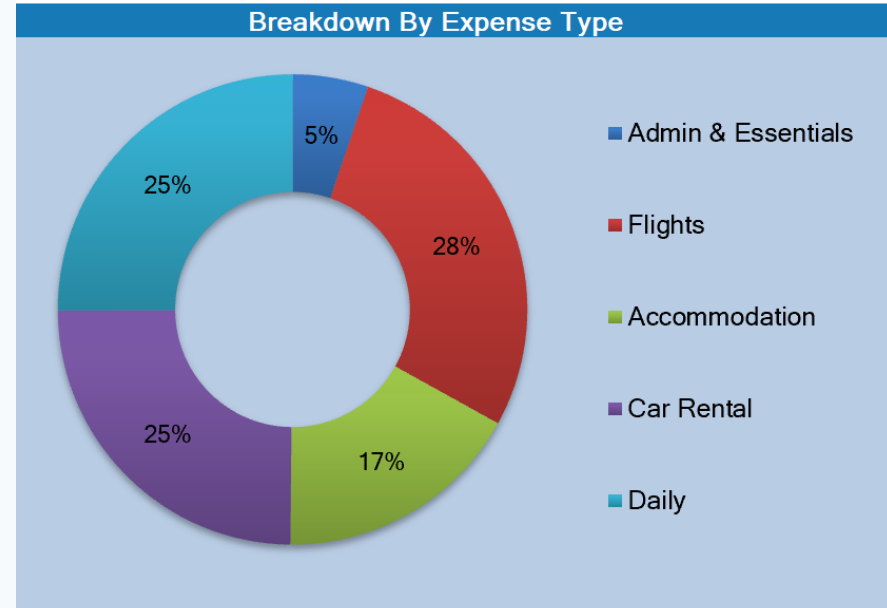
- The line charts are often used to see trends over time.
- Each data point is connected with a line that gives us the look of the trend. The y-axis represents the magnitude, where x-represents time interval (most of the time).

Interactive Work

Derive the Line Chart for Ocean Temperature Anomalies for yourself

Pie Charts

- Chris Travel Budget already gave us a nice Pie Cart
- Use a pie chart when you need to show **composition** or **part** to **whole** data. It is best used to show percentages
- Percentages should sum up to **100 %**. If not, Pie Charts are not appropriate

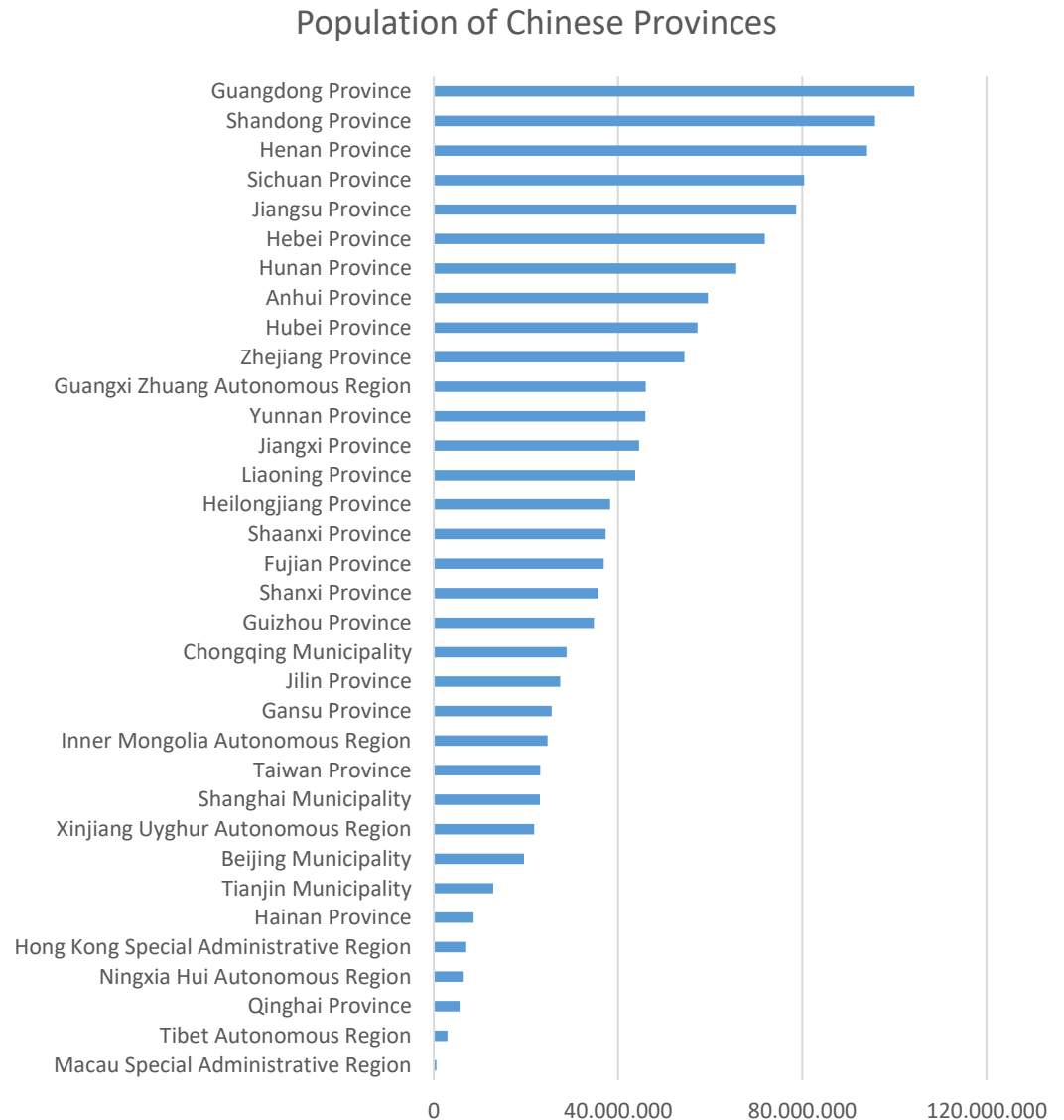


Interactive Work

Derive the Pie Chart for Expense Types

Clustered Bar

- Pie Charts only make sense if you do not have (much) more than **8 parts**
- If you have **more**, or if your parts do **not sum up to 100%**, it is better to use **Clustered Bar Charts**



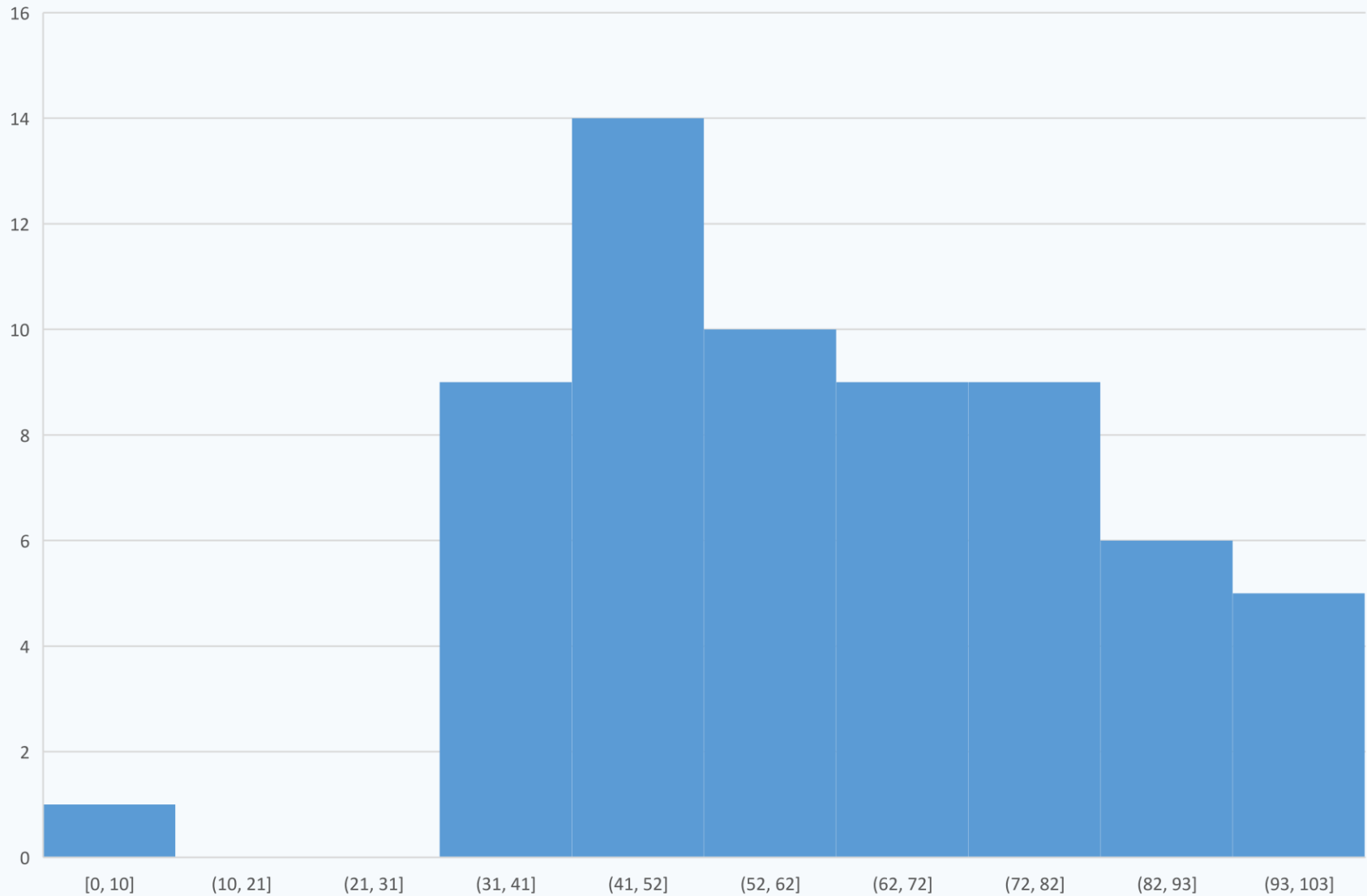
Interactive Work

Derive the Line Chart for Area and Population Density

Histograms

- A histogram is a graphical representation of a frequency distribution of items with continuous or integral values such as population, temperature, ...

Air Pollution in Chengdu 2018 - 2022 per Month Average



Interactive Work

Derive the Histograms for Temperature with Bin width of 2