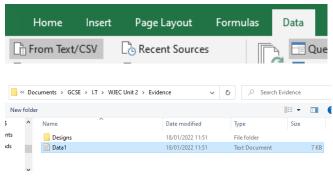
Data Organisation & Analysis

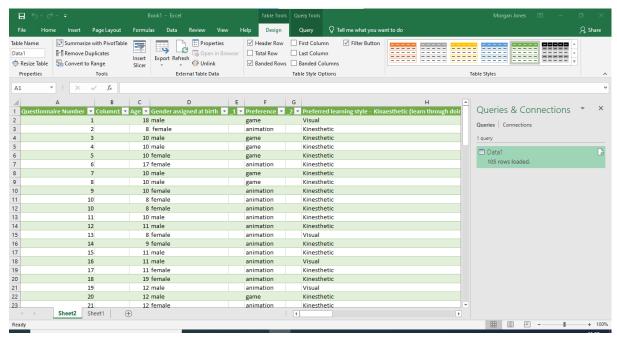
Data Organisation

Date:	18-01-22
Section worked	Importing Data
on:	
Work Completed:	

We've been asked to import data from a **text** file into an excel spreadsheet. This file **will** have empty data, which we have been tasked to sort out. We will be:

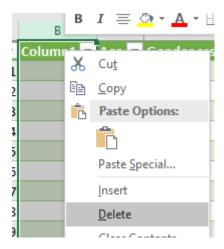
- Making sure there are no duplicated records, unnecessary spaces or blank cells
- Making sure the mean (average) is the num. of hours spent taking part in outdoor activities rounded to a whole number
- The PREFERENCES column is identified in uppercase



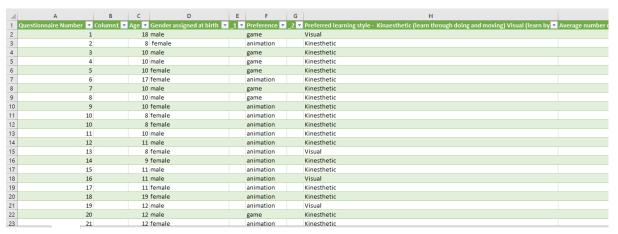


Removing Blank Columns

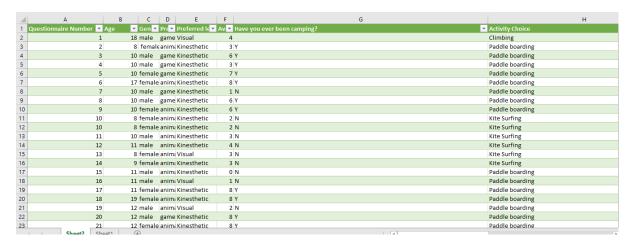
To remove a column, right click at the top of it (Where it says A, B, C, etc.) and press delete.



Before:



After:



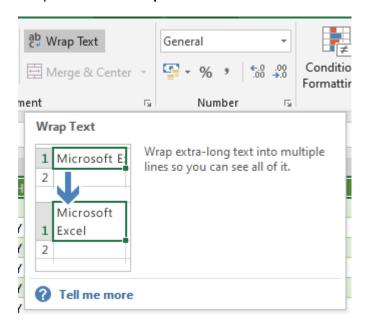
Text Wrapping Titles

By text wrapping our titles, it allows us to increase the height of our titles and make them thinner so we don't have to scroll horizontally across our spreadsheet.

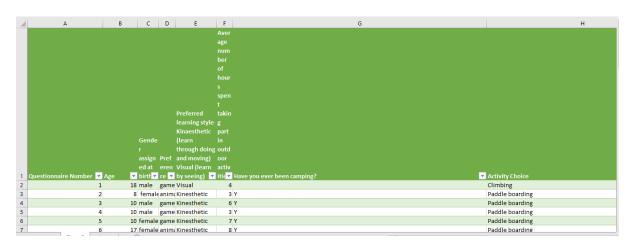
First, we will select all of our titles in the first row



And press Home > Wrap Text:



After:



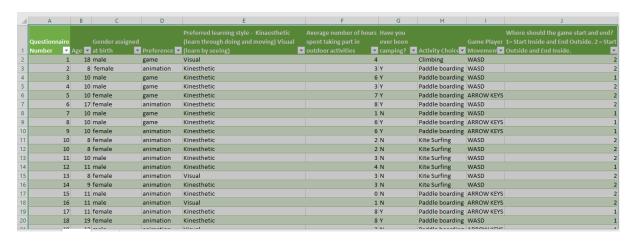
Obviously, this top row is too tall. The main culprit is column F. We will now change the width of all of these columns to make the spreadsheet titles more appropriate to the titles and the columns stored data.



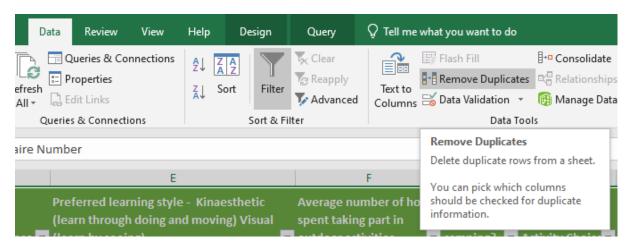
This is much better because now we can see all the columns in the spreadsheet without having to scroll.

Removing Duplicates

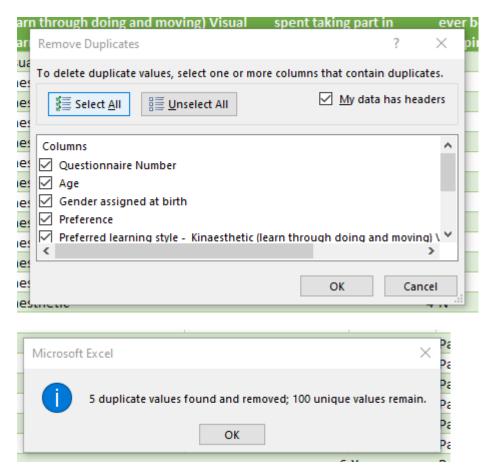
Firstly, we will highlight every cell with Ctrl + A



And then we go to **Data > Remove Duplicates** and press it

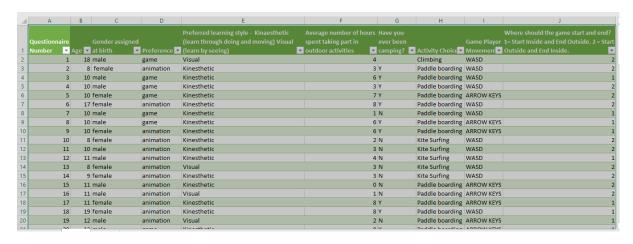


Press **OK** on the next two windows

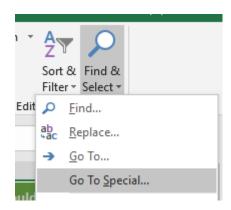


Removing Blank Cells

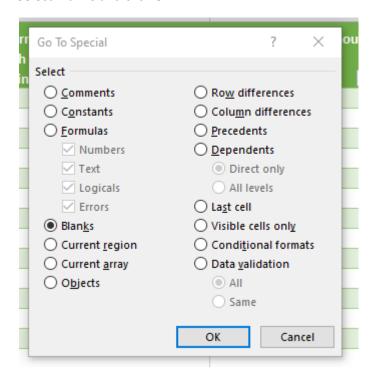
Once again, highlight all the data with Ctrl + A



Then, we will click on **Home > Find & Select > Go To Special...**



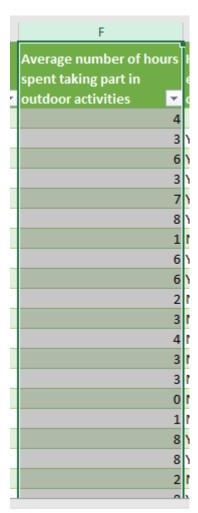
Select **Blanks** and click **OK**



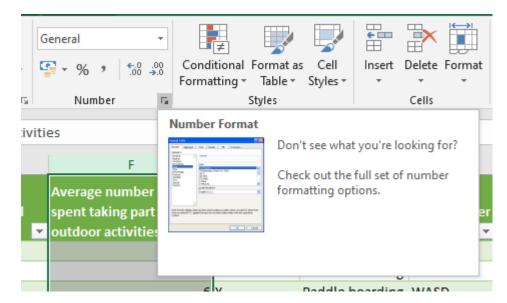
Date:	20-01-22
Section worked	Roundup Mean Number & Changing Preferences to Upper Case
on:	
Work Completed:	

Reducing decimals on the Average column

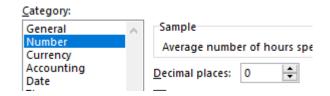
First, we will click on the column **letter** (F) to select the whole column



Then, under the Number section, press the expand button



In the window that pops up, click on **Number** and set **Decimal places** to 0



Change the **Preferences** column to upper case

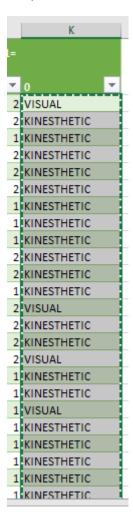
We select the column K and type =upper(E2:E101) in the formula field and press Enter



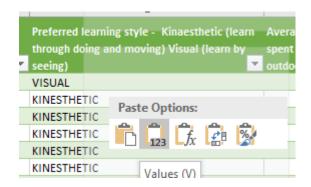
Our spreadsheet should now look something like this

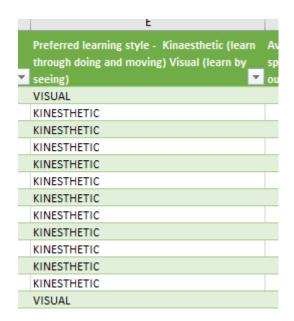


Now, we select from K2 to K101 and press Ctrl+C

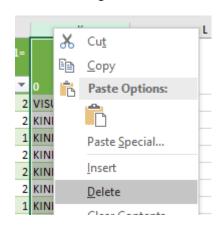


Then right click on E2 and press Paste Values

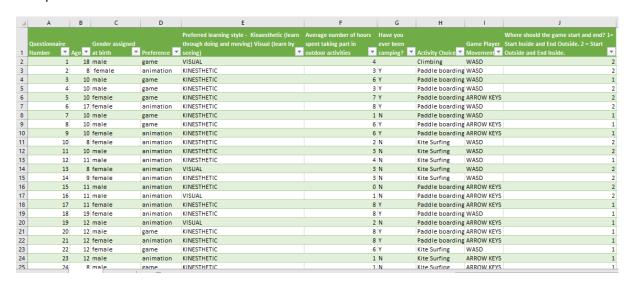




We can now right click on **column K** and press **Delete**



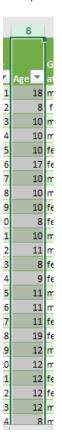
The spreadsheet now looks like this



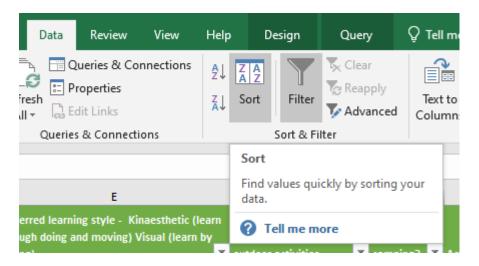
Data Analysis

Date:	27-01-22
Section worked	Sorting by age
on:	
Work Completed:	

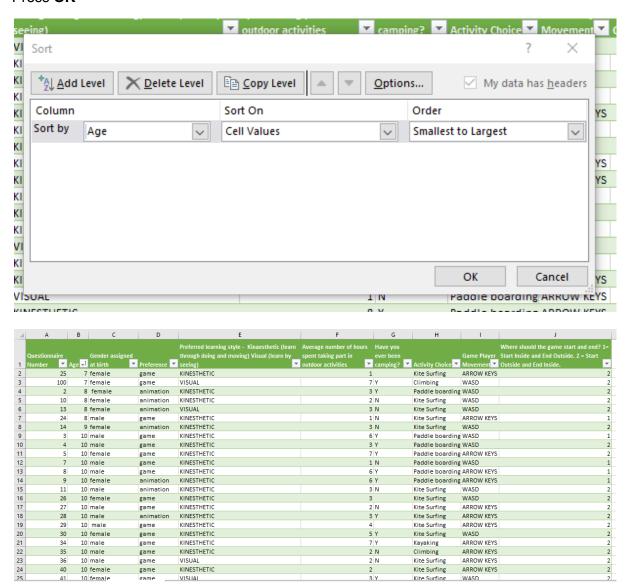
First, select the Age column



Then go to Data > Sort



Press **OK**



Analysing ages

Starting from L2, we will create this table

Age Analysis	
Average	
Youngest	
Oldest	
Common Age	
Middle of age gro	up

We then add in these formulae into the fields

Age Analysis	
Average	=ROUND(AVERAGE(B:B),0)
Youngest	=MIN(B:B)
Oldest	=MAX(B:B)
Common Age	=MODE(B:B)
Middle of age group	=MEDIAN(B:B)

Age Analysis		
Average	13	
Youngest	7	
Oldest	19	
Common Age	10	
Middle of age group	12	

From this information I can tell that the average age of people that go to Adventure Cymru is 13, the youngest is 7, the oldest is 19, the most common age is 10 and the middle age is 12.

- **=ROUND(x,y)** rounds the first argument to the decimal place of the second argument
- **=MIN(B:B)** gets the smallest value from the cells or arguments
- **=MAX(B:B)** get the biggest value from the cells or arguments
- **=MODE(B:B)** gets the most used value from the cells or arguments
- **=MEDIAN(B:B)** gets the middle-most value from the cells or arguments

Analysing sex

To do this, we will create a table under the age table

	Sex	
Male		
Female	·	

We will now use the **COUNTIF** function.

=COUNTIF(xx:yx, z) will look between the columns **xx** and **yx** and if the value of **z** is found in a cell, it will increment the count.

	Sex	
Nale		=COUNTIF(C:C, "male")
emale		=COUNTIF(C:C, "female")
Sex	I .	
Sex Male	46	

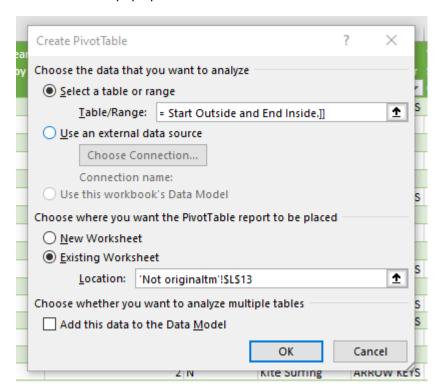
This information tells us that 46 males and 43 females are participating in Adventure Cymru.

Showing how many people are doing each activity with a pivot table

To use this, we will use a pivot table

Click on **Insert > Pivot Table**

This window will pop up:



Click on the up arrow under **Select a table or range** and select the whole table including headings

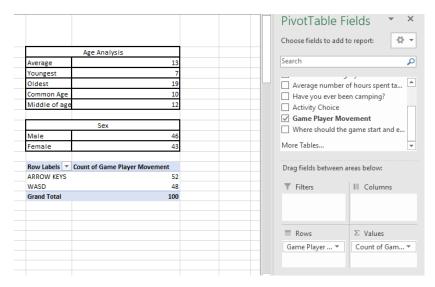
Click on the up arrow under **Existing worksheet** and select a cell under the **Sex** table

Press **OK**

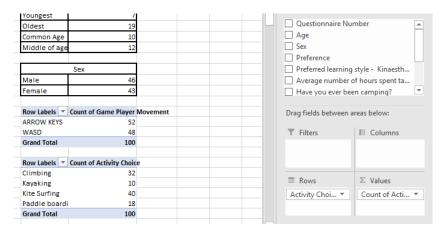
☐ Age	A
Sex	
Preference	
Preferred learning	style - Kinaesth
Average number of	of hours spent ta
Have you ever bee	n camping?
Activity Choice	▼
5 6 11 1 1	
Drag fields between a	reas below:
T Filters	III Columns
Rows	Σ Values
112.112	

We can now drag these values down to create the pivot table

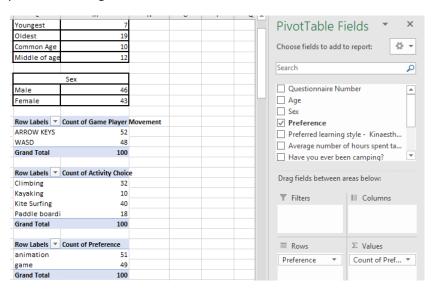
Example:



This tells us that 52 people prefer using the arrow keys and the other 48 prefer WASD



This shows us that 32 people enjoy climbing, 10 enjoy kayaking, 40 enjoy kite surfing and 18 enjoy paddle boarding

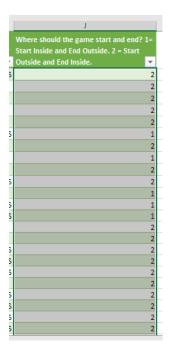


This shows us that 51 people prefer animation over the other 49 that prefer games.

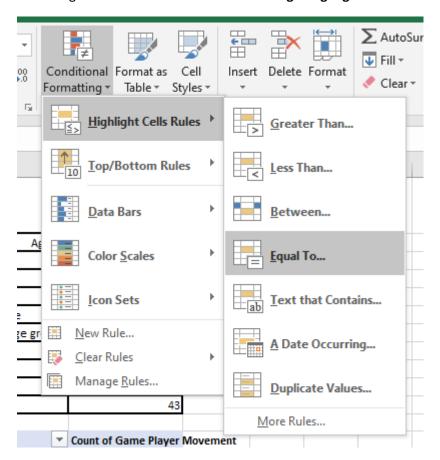
Conditional formatting

Conditional formatting is a non-numerical way of visualising information.

First, we select the whole of the last column of data (excluding the header)

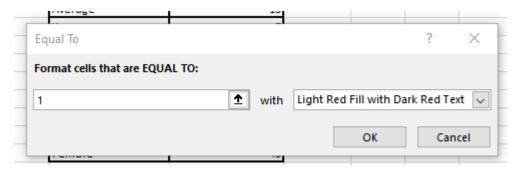


We then go to Home > Conditional Formatting > Highlight Cell Rules > Equal To...

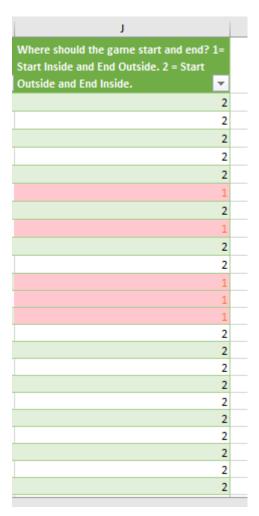


We will then enter 1 **OR** 2 into the left input field then choose our styling on the right.

We will make 1 = Orange and 2 = Yellow



Press **OK**



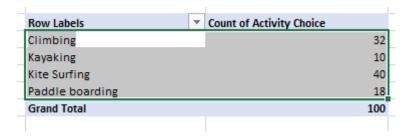
With the column still selected, press Equal To..., type in 2 and make the colour yellow

The column should now look like this (Red has been changed to orange)

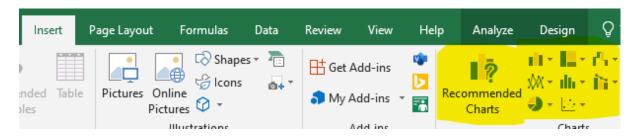
J		
Where should the game start and end? 1=		
Start Inside and End Outside. 2 = Start		
Outside and End Inside.	▼	
>	2	
	2	
	2	
	2	
	2	
\$	1	
	2	
	1	
	2	
3	2	
	1	
3		
5	1	
	2	
	2	
}	2	
5	2	
5	2	
	2	
3	2	
<u> </u>	2	
5	2	
<u> </u>	2	

Creating a Table of Activities

First, we will select **inside** the activity pivot table



Then go to **Insert** and select a type of table



And voila! You have a table!

