# **COMP1022Q Midterm Review Questions**

# **Cell Formula**

40 Sources

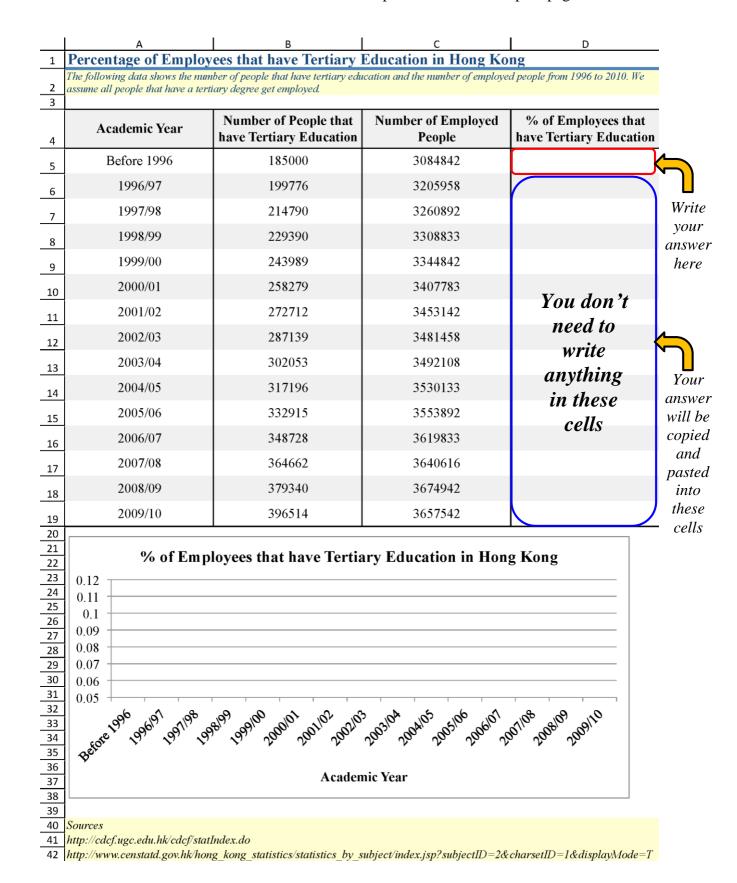
41 http://cdcf.ugc.edu.hk/cdcf/statIndex.do

Q1) Here is a screen dump showing our target result. The chart at the bottom is included only to give you an overview of the data.

_	A B C D  Paraentage of Employees that have Tertiany Education in Hong Kong					
	Percentage of Employees that have Tertiary Education in Hong Kong  The following data shows the number of people that have tertiary education and the number of employed people from 1996 to 2010. We					
2	assume all people that have a tertiary degree get employed.					
3	Number of People that Number of Employed % of Employees that					
4	Academic Year	have Tertiary Education	People	have Tertiary Education		
5	Before 1996	185000	3084842	0.059970657		
6	1996/97	199776	3205958	0.062313979		
7	1997/98	214790	3260892	0.06586848		
8	1998/99	229390	3308833	0.069326557		
9	1999/00	243989	3344842	0.072944851		
10	2000/01	258279	3407783	0.075790917		
11	2001/02	272712	3453142	0.078975032		
12	2002/03	287139	3481458	0.082476652		
13	2003/04	302053	3492108	0.086495893		
14	2004/05	317196	3530133	0.089853838		
15	2005/06	332915	3553892	0.093676172		
16	2006/07	348728	3619833	0.096338146		
17	2007/08	364662	3640616	0.100164917		
18	2008/09	379340	3674942	0.103223398		
19	2009/10	396514	3657542	0.108409965		
20						
21	% of Emp	loyees that have Tertia	ary Education in Hon	g Kong		
23	0.12					
24 25	0.11					
26	0.1					
27	0.09					
28	0.08					
29	0.07					
30 31	0.06					
31	0.05					
32 33	1990 (197 N/98)	2199 2100 2101 2102 2103	المان طمان دمار ممان د	1/08 8/09 3/10		
34	Before took took of to					
35	Belo	y				
35 36						
37	Academic Year					
38						

42 http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hong\_kong\_statistics/statistics\_by\_subject/index.jsp?subjectID=2&charsetID=1&displayMode=T

To achieve this result, you need to enter a correct Excel cell formula in **D5** that calculates the percentage of employees that have tertiary education. The formula will be copied and pasted into **D6** to **D19**. The correct values of the cells are shown in the previous screen dump on page 1.



### **Cell Formula Logic Question**

Q2)

You have created an Excel worksheet to assess whether to purchase your dream car. Your worksheet looks like this:

	Α	В	С	D	
1	Dream Car	Purchase A	Assessment		
2					
3	Money in bank			2000000	
4	Cost of my dre	am car		1000000	
5	Monthly car pa	rking fee		10000	The formula is
6	Is my partner h	appy with that?		TRUE	entered here
7					
8	Should I buy m	y diream car?			

The logic is: if you have enough money to cover the cost of the dream car purchase plus 3 years of parking fee and your partner is happy with that, then you will purchase the dream car.

Using this information, what is the formula of cell **D8**? It should show either TRUE or FALSE as the output. Please write the formula in the box below.



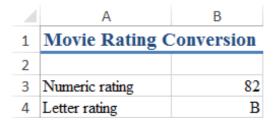
# **Nested IF Question**

Q3)

A numeric movie rating (a number in the range 0-100) is stored in **B3**. In cell **B4** a corresponding letter rating will be automatically given to the movie, as follows:

From 0 to 64 earns a C rating From 65 to 84 earns a B rating From 85 to 94 earns an A rating From 95 to 100 earns an S rating

The result looks like this:



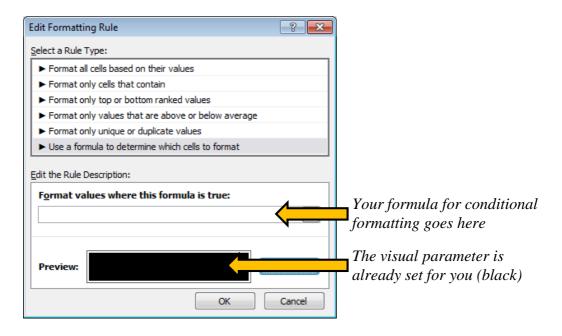
What is the formula in cell **B4**? Use nested IF functions to write the formula in the box below.



# **Conditional Formatting Question**

Q4)

In this question, you need to complete the formula used for conditional formatting. The visual formatting is already set up. You only need to complete the formula for the rule. Here is a screen dump reminding you what the *Edit Formatting Rule* dialog looks like.

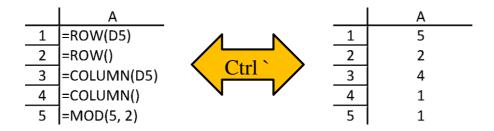


Your formula needs to produce the same result shown in the screen dump (on the next page).

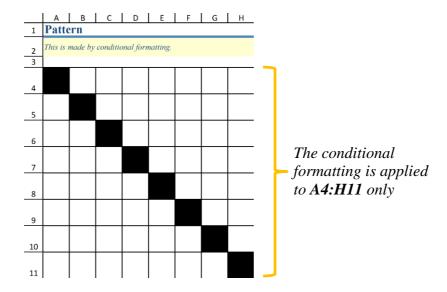
Here are some cell functions you may need for your answers.

The cell function ROW() returns the row number of a cell.  For example, the cell formula =ROW(B5) returns 5.			
	COLUMN()	The cell function COLUMN() returns the column number of a cell.  For example, the cell formula =COLUMN(D7) returns 4.	
	MOD()	The cell function MOD (A, B) returns the integer remainder of A / B. For example, the cell formula =MOD (8, 3) returns 2.	

Here are some more examples.



Part A) Here is the result of the conditional formatting.

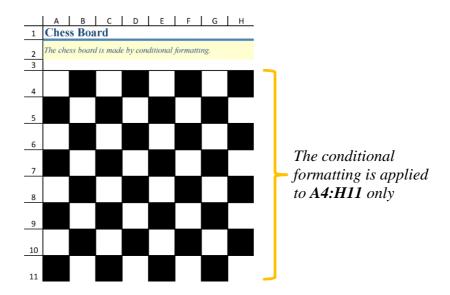


There is only *one* conditional formatting rule in this Excel worksheet. The rule changes the background colour of some of the cells to black. It is applied to every cell in **A4:H11** only.

What is the formula of the conditional formatting rule? Write your answer in the box below. **Format values where this formula is true:** 



Part B) Here is the result of the conditional formatting.



There is only *one* conditional formatting rule in this Excel worksheet. The rule changes the background colour of some of the cells to black. It is applied to every cell in **A4:H11** only.

What is the formula of the conditional formatting rule? Write your answer in the box below. **Format values where this formula is true:** 



#### **VLOOKUP Questions**

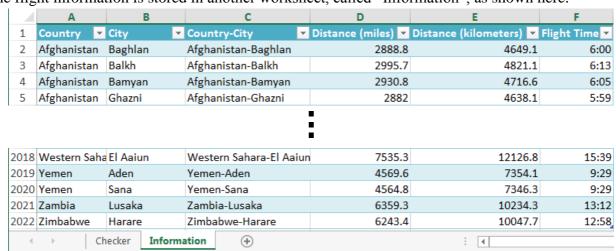
Q5)

A flight information checker system has been created in a worksheet called "Checker". To use the worksheet, you can enter the country and city of the flight destination to check the distance and time required for any flights departing Hong Kong. The worksheet is shown below:



In the worksheet shown above the country and city of the destination are entered in cell **C6** and **C8** respectively. The unit of display for the distance travelled is entered in cell **C10**. If these inputs are entered correctly, the flight distance and time will be displayed accordingly.

The flight information is stored in another worksheet, called "Information", as shown here:



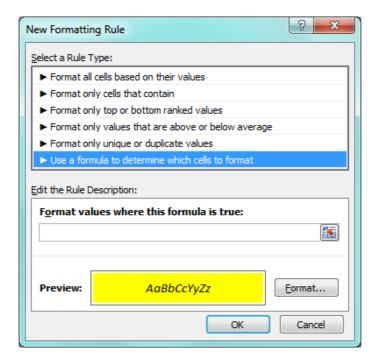
Each row contains the information of a flight departing from Hong Kong and arriving at a particular destination city. Column  $\bf D$  is the distance travelled in miles, Column  $\bf E$  is the distance travelled in kilometers and column  $\bf F$  is the duration of the flight.

#### Part A)

In cell **C8** of the "Checker" worksheet, the cell will be highlighted using a yellow background if the city entered in cell **C8** is NOT in the country which has already been entered in cell **C6**. For example, if you enter "USA" in cell **C6** and then "Shanghai" in cell **C8**, cell **C8** will be highlighted with yellow, as shown below, because Shanghai is not in USA.



If you enter correct information such as "China" and "Shanghai" cell **C8** will not be highlighted. To do this, a new conditional formatting rule is set up for cell **C8**:

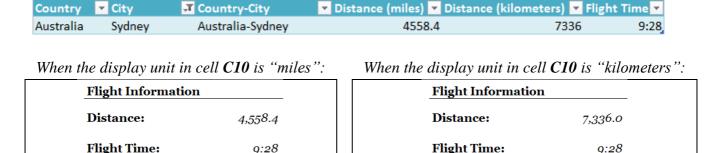


The formula in the rule will be created using a combination of the ISNA and VLOOKUP functions. Your task is to fill in the four parameters in the VLOOKUP function shown below so that the conditional formatting rule works as described above:

=ISNA(VLOOKUP(		 ,
		 ,
	 <i>I</i>	)

### Part B)

After entering the correct country and city the flight information will be displayed in cell **D16** and cell **D18**. The flight distance in cell **D16** is displayed using either miles or kilometers, depending on the value in cell C10. For example, here is the information of the flight going to Sydney, which is stored in the "Information" worksheet, and the display of the flight information:



9:28

You need to use a VLOOKUP function in cell **D16** to show the correct distance. Please fill in the parameters of the VLOOKUP function in the space below.

Hint: you may need to use another formula function in one of the parameters.

9:28

```
= VLOOKUP(
Q6)
```

There are five different formulas listed below. We assume that in the worksheet the value in cell A1 can be found in one of the cells in column C and the values in column C are sorted in ascending order. Based on these assumptions, four of the formulas will produce the same result and one of them will produce a different result.

These formulas are not copied and pasted and they are not located anywhere within column A to column G. Which one will produce a different result?

A)	=LOOKUP(A1,C:C,E:E)	B)	=LOOKUP(\$A\$1,C:C,E:E)
C)	=VLOOKUP(A1,C:C,3,FALSE)	D)	=VLOOKUP(A1,C:E,3,FALSE)
E)	=VLOOKUP(A1,\$C:\$G,3,FALSE)		

**Answer:** 

The formula that will produce a different result is (A/B/C/D/E): \_\_\_

### **VBA If Question**

Q7)

Assume there is a cell with name **WishOfPeter** and another cell with name **FinalResult**.

We have the following VBA code in the workbook.

```
Private Sub Worksheet Change (ByVal Target As Range)
    Dim WishOfPeter As String
    If Target.Address = Range("WishOfPeter").Address Then
       WishOfPeter = Range("WishOfPeter")
       If InStr(1, WishOfPeter, "book") > 0 Then
           Range("FinalResult") = "sexy ladies"
       ElseIf InStr(1, WishOfPeter, "GameCube") > 0 Then
           Range("FinalResult") = "xbox"
       ElseIf InStr(1, WishOfPeter, "note") > 0 Then
            Range("FinalResult") = "COMP 1022Q course textbook"
       ElseIf InStr(1, WishOfPeter, "notebook") > 0 Then
            Range("FinalResult") = "notebook for taking notes"
            Range("FinalResult") = "fresh air"
       End If
    End If
End Sub
```

What will be shown in the cell called **FinalResult** if we enter *notebook* in the cell called **WishOfPeter** and then press the 'Enter' key?

- A) sexy ladies
- B) xbox
- C) COMP 1022Q course textbook
- D) notebook for taking notes
- E) fresh air

Λ	n	C	W	Δ	r	•

The text shown in FinalResult is (A/B/C/D/E):

### **VBA Looping Question**

Q8)

Here is some VBA code.

```
Private Sub Workbook Open()
    Dim cash As Integer
    cash = 100
    While cash > 0
        If cash > 100 Then
            ' Buy some expensive candies
            cash = cash - 50
            MsgBox "I have bought some expensive candies!"
        ElseIf cash >= 60 Then
            ' Buy some not so expensive candies
            cash = cash - 30
            MsgBox "I have bought some not so expensive candies!"
        ElseIf cash >= 10 Then
            ' Buy some cheap candies
            cash = cash - 10
            MsgBox "I have bought some cheap candies!"
        ElseIf cash > 0 Then
            ' Buy some super cheap candies
            cash = cash - 1
            MsgBox "I have bought some super cheap candies!"
        End If
    Wend
End Sub
```

When you open the Excel file that contains the VBA code shown above some message boxes are shown. How many message boxes are shown? What messages are shown?

Answer:	
How many message boxes are shown:	
What messages are shown:	