

MIS 304: Using and Managing Information Systems

Assignment 2

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Errata

Assignment 2 Typo on P10:

(3) Fill in the column for "isMagazineSubscriber". The purpose is to know if the sampled individual subscribes to a magazine. This is used in answering Question_2. A formula you can use is:
MagazineS

=IF(ISBLANK([@[Books / as azines]]),"Unknown",IF(ISERROR(SEARCH("Magazine Subscriber",[@[Books / Magazines]])),"Non_Subscriber","Magazine Subscriber"))







- Data preparation
- Excel functions
- Excel Pivot table





- Today's real-world databases are highly susceptible to noisy, missing, and inconsistent data
- Reasons:
 - Huge size (often several gigabytes or more)
 - Machine and human error
 - Likely origin from multiple sources
- Low-quality data will lead to low-quality analyzing results





- Data preprocessing: transforming raw data into an understandable format
- Data Cleaning: detecting and correcting (or removing) corrupt or inaccurate records from a record set, table, or database
- Data pre-processing and cleansing can take up to 80% of the total analysis task time





- Why we need functions?
- DRY: don't repeat yourself!!!
- Reasons:
 - Productivity
 - Complexity

Excel functions



- Build a **Chihuahua** wash machine:
 - 1. Brush your **Chihuahua** before a bath
 - 2. Use lukewarm water
 - 3. Talk to your **Chihuahua** in a calm voice
 - 4. Use **Chihuahua** shampoo
 - 5. Rinse well
 - 6. Air-dry
 - 7. Reward your **Chihuahua**

- Build a **Husky** wash machine:
 - 1. Brush your **Husky** before a bath
 - 2. Use lukewarm water
 - 3. Talk to your **Husky** in a calm voice
 - 4. Use **Husky** shampoo
 - 5. Rinse well
 - 6. Air-dry
 - 7. Reward your **Husky**







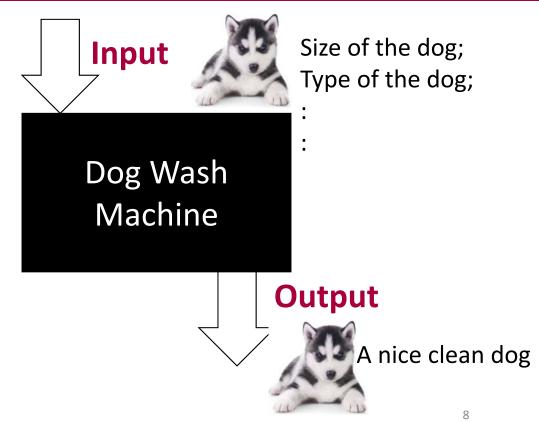
Build a Dog wash machine:

- 1. Brush your **Dog** before a bath.
- 2. Use lukewarm water
- 3. Talk to your **Dog** in a calm voice.
- 4. Use **Dog** shampoo.
- 5. Rinse well.
- 6. Air-dry.
- 7. Reward your **Dog**.

In Excel:

Functions are predefined formulas and are already available in Excel.

A **formula** is an **expression** which calculates the value of a cell.



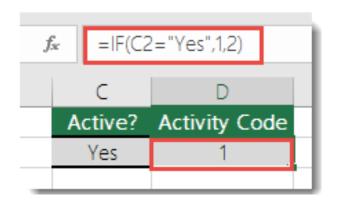


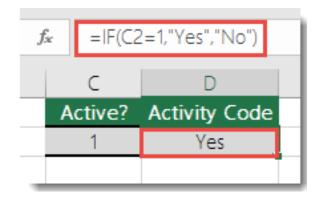


Example: IF function

IF(logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])

IF(Something is True, then do something, otherwise do something else)









Best way to learn Excel functions



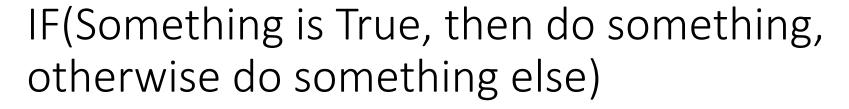
https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Excel-functions-alphabetical-b3944572-255d-4efb-bb96-c6d90033e188



Excel Functions

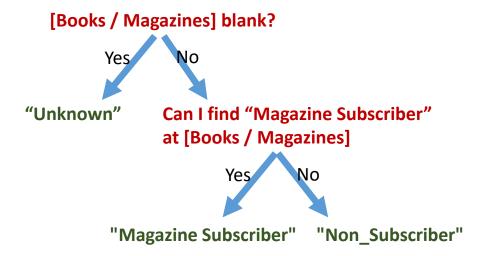
- Nested IF function
- Example: Assignment 2: P10
- Fill in the column for "isMagazineSubscriber".
- The **purpose** is to know if the sampled individual subscribes to a magazine.

Pooks / Magazinos	Ţ	isMagazinoSubscribor
Books / Magazines	Ť	isMagazineSubscriber
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
Book Buyers, Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
349,999		
Books & Magazines		
Book Buyers, Books & Magazines, Comic Book Readers, Magazine Subscribers		
174,999		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
299,999		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
124,999		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
9,999		
Book Buyers, Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		
Books & Magazines, Magazine Subscribers		





```
=IF(ISBLANK([@[Books /
Magazines]]),"Unknown",
IF(ISERROR(SEARCH("Magazine
Subscriber",[@[Books /
Magazines]])),"Non_Subscriber",
"Magazine Subscriber"))
```







- One of Excel's most powerful features
- Data summarization tool
- Allows you to extract the significance from a large, detailed data set





Best way to learn Excel Pivot table





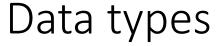


Quantitative data (continuous data):

- The values can change continuously
- Anything you can measure or count is quantitative
- E.G, weight, price, profits, counts, etc

Categorical data:

- Data be divided into groups
- You typically can list a small number of categories
- E.G, Product type, gender, age group, etc.





- Most data sets contain both types of data.
- It's actually quite difficult to summarize your data that is purely quantitative or purely categorical





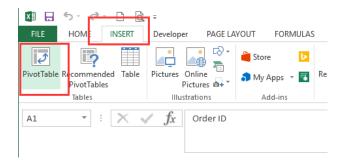
- Open *in_class_practice.xlsx* (Blackboard)
- Which ones are **numerical**, and which ones are **categorical**?

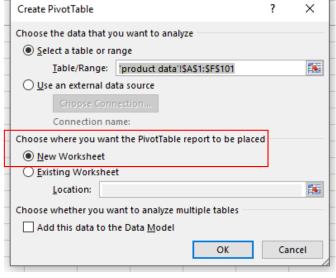
Order ID	Product	Category	Amount	Country
1	Carrots	Vegetables	\$4,270	United States
2	Broccoli	Vegetables	\$8,239	United Kingdom
3	Banana	Fruit	\$617	United States
4	Banana	Fruit	\$8,384	Canada

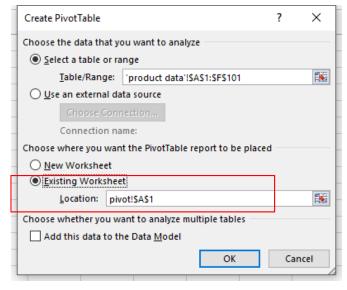




- 1. Click any single cell inside the data set.
- 2. On the **Insert** tab, click **PivotTable**.









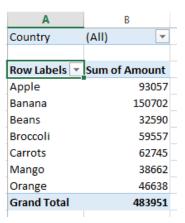
Normally

	Drag fields between areas below:	
	▼ FILTERS	IIII COLUMNS
Nor	mally Categorical c	ata
		Categorical data
	■ ROWS	Σ VALUES
	Categorical data	Quantitative data (Could be Categorical)









Drag:

- 1. **Product** Field to the Row Labels area
- 2. Amount Field to the Values area
- 3. Country Field to the Filter area







Sum of Amount	Column Labels 🔻							
Row Labels	Apple	Banana	Beans	Broccoli	Carrots	Mango	Orange	Grand Total
Australia	18874	17677	1002	9062	5154	3663	2493	57925
Canada	14558	18168		12055			9939	54720
France	43861	16751		5341		7388	2256	75597
Germany		13754	20866	10188	8357	8775	8887	70827
New Zealand	5820	22531						28351
United Kingdom		20758	3559	15899	31218	5600	8141	85175
United States	9944	41063	7163	7012	18016	13236	14922	111356
Grand Total	93057	150702	32590	59557	62745	38662	46638	483951

- 1. Country Field to the Row Labels area.
- 2. Product Field to the Column Labels area.
- 3. Amount Field to the Values area.