

Data Technician

Name:

Course Date:

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Day 1: Task 1

Please research and complete the below boxes on common laws and regulations that must be followed when working with customers data, use the below bulleted list to support your answers.

- What is it
- Why is it important
- Provide a real-world example of how you can follow it
- How does it impact working with data
- What could happen if you breached it

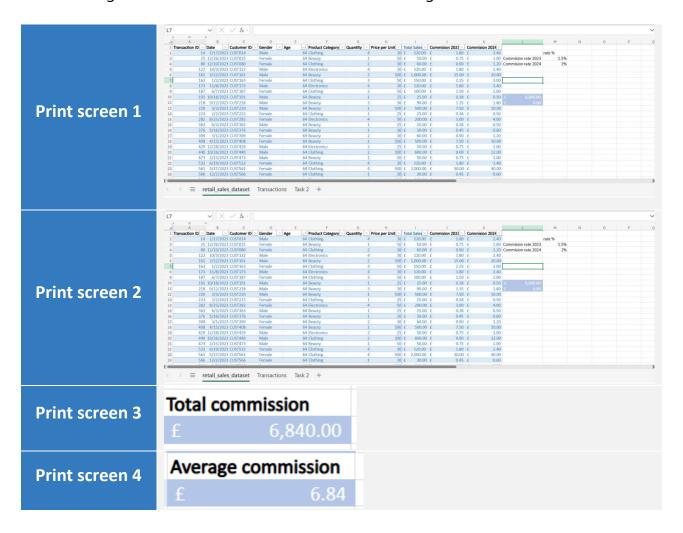


	What is it	A UK law that governs how personal data is collected, stored, and used by organisations. The most recent version is the Data Protection Act 2018.			
Data Protection	Why is it important	It ensures individuals' personal data is handled lawfully and securely, giving people rights over their own data.			
Act	Example	A school stores student data in a secure system and only shares it with authorised staff.			
	Impact on working with data	You must follow rules about how long to keep data, keep it up to date, and store it safely.			
	What could happen if you breached it	You could face fines from the ICO, damage to your reputation, or legal action.			
	What is it	A law from the European Union (and adopted in the UK as UK GDPR) that strengthens data protection for individuals.			
	Why is it important	It gives people more control over their data and makes businesses more accountable for how they use it.			
GDPR	Example	A business gets clear consent from customers before sending marketing emails.			
	Impact on working with data	You must get consent, allow people to access or delete their data, and only collect what's necessary.			
	What could happen if you breached it	Very large fines (up to £17.5 million), investigations, and loss of customer trust.			
	What is it	A UK law that gives the public the right to access information held by public authorities.			
Freedom of	Why is it important	It promotes transparency and accountability in public organisations.			
Information Act	Example	A journalist requests public spending data from a local council, and they provide it within 20 working days.			
Act	Impact on working with data	Public organisations must organise and store data in a way that makes it accessible when requested.			
	What could happen you breached it	if If you ignore or delay requests without good reason, you may face action from the Information Commissioner.			
	What is it	A UK law that makes it illegal to access or modify computer systems or data without permission.			
	Why is it important	It protects data and systems from hacking, viruses, and cybercrime.			
Computer Misuse Act	Example	An employee is trained not to access personal customer files they are not authorised to see.			
	Impact on working with data	You must only access data you're allowed to, and avoid sharing passwords or installing unauthorised software.			
	What could happen you breached it	if You could be dismissed from work, fined, or even face criminal charges and prison.			

Day 2: Task 1

Please research and complete the following tasks within the retail-sales_dataset.xlsx document, paste a print screen into the provided boxes below:

- 1. In the sheet 'retail_sales_dataset' add all available data between columns **A H** into a 'table'
- 2. Using the 'filter' function, filter 'Age' to 'largest to smallest'
- 3. Using the 'SUM' function, show me the commission total in cell 'P10'
- 4. Using the 'AVERAGE' function, show me the average commission in cell 'P11'



Day 2: Task 2

Please research and complete the following tasks within the retail-sales_dataset.xlsx document, paste print screens into the provided box below:

Student name	English	Mathematic:	Science	Average	Highest score
Carol	75	85	85		
Ted	80	75	90		
Khan	85	75	80		
Harry	80	70	80		
Sarah	80	70	80		
John	65	80	70		
Linda	90	50	70		
Edward	55	80	60		
Mary	55	70	65		
Thomas	55	30	65		
Task					

- 1) Apply filter and sorting to show the best students in each subject.
- 2) Calculate the average for all students and fill into Column E. (Use formula)
- 3) Using the =MAX fucntion, tell me what the students highest score was in column F.
- 4) Apply filter and sorting to show the best student in this classroom by average.
- 5) Apply filter and sorting to show the best student in this classroom by highest score.
- 6) Use conditional formatting to clearly identify the highest and lowest average scores

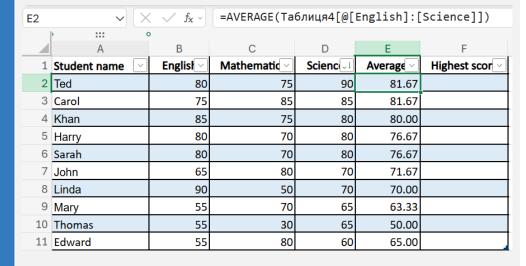
		1.1 Best student in English					
		Student name	English 1	Mathematic	Scienc	Average \(\sigma \)	Highest scor
	!	Linda	90	50	70		
	}	Khan	85	75	80		
	1	Ted	80	75	90		
	j	Harry	80	70	80		
	j	Sarah	80	70	80		
	'	Carol	75	85	85		
Print screen 1	}	John	65	80	70		
)	Edward	55	80	60		
)	Mary	55	70	65		
		Thomas	55	30	65		
	!						
			1.2	Best studer	nt in Mat	th	

Student name	Englisl V	Mathematic 1	Scienc	Average	Highest scor
Carol	75	85	85		
John	65	80	70		
Edward	55	80	60		
Khan	85	75	80		
Ted	80	75	90		
Harry	80	70	80		
Sarah	80	70	80		
Mary	55	70	65		
Linda	90	50	70		
Thomas	55	30	65		

1.3 Best student in Science

Ī	Student name	Englisl V	Mathematic ~	Scienc	Average	Highest scor 🔻
1	Ted	80	75	90		
1	Carol	75	85	85		
	Khan	85	75	80		
i	Harry	80	70	80		
j	Sarah	80	70	80		
•	John	65	80	70		
1	Linda	90	50	70		
)	Mary	55	70	65		
1	Thomas	55	30	65		
	Edward	55	80	60		

2. Average for all students



3. The student's highest score is 90:

F2	F2		=MAX(Таблиця4[@[English]:[Science]])				
	А	В	С	D	Е	F	
1	Student name	Englist 🗸	Mathematic ~	Scienc	Average \vee	Highest scor V	
2	Ted	80	75	90	81.67	90	
3	Carol	75	85	85	81.67	85	
4	Khan	85	75	80	80.00	85	
5	Harry	80	70	80	76.67	80	
6	Sarah	80	70	80	76.67	80	
7	John	65	80	70	71.67	80	
8	Linda	90	50	70	70.00	90	
9	Mary	55	70	65	63.33	70	
10	Thomas	55	30	65	50.00	65	
11	Edward	55	80	60	65.00	80	
12					·	90.	

4. The best student in this classroom by average:

Student name	Englisl V	Mathematic	Scienc	Average	Highest scor
Ted	80	75	90	81.67	90
Carol	75	85	85	81.67	85
Khan	85	75	80	80.00	85
Harry	80	70	80	76.67	80
Sarah	80	70	80	76.67	80
John	65	80	70	71.67	80
Linda	90	50	70	70.00	90
Edward	55	80	60	65.00	80
Mary	55	70	65	63.33	70
Thomas	55	30	65	50.00	65
					90

5. The best student in this classroom by highest score:

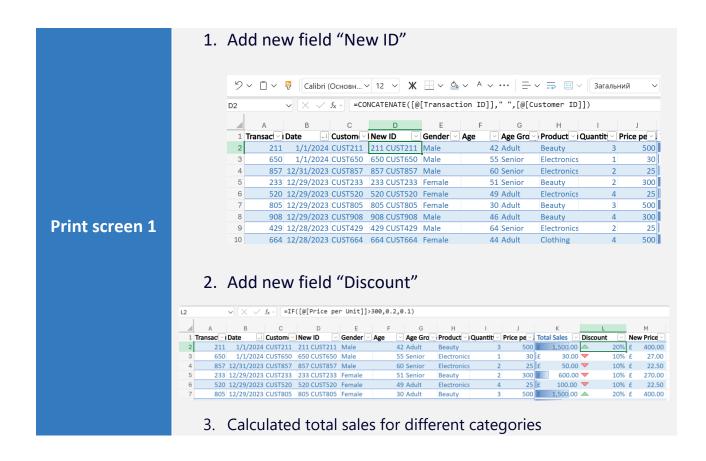
4	-	-	-	-	•
Student name	Englisł 🗸	Mathematic 🗸	Scienc	Average ~	Highest scor 💵
Ted	80	75	90	81.67	90
Linda	90	50	70	70.00	90
Carol	75	85	85	81.67	85
Khan	85	75	80	80.00	85
Harry	80	70	80	76.67	80
Sarah	80	70	80	76.67	80
John	65	80	70	71.67	80
Edward	55	80	60	65.00	80
Mary	55	70	65	63.33	70
Thomas	55	30	65	50.00	65
					90

6. Conditional formatting

Student name	Englisl	Mathematic >	Scienc	Av	erage 🔻	Highest scor 👊
Ted	80	75	90	\otimes	81.67	90
Linda	90	50	70		70.00	90
Carol	75	85	85	(81.67	85
Khan	85	75	80	\otimes	80.00	85
Harry	80	70	80	\bigotimes	76.67	80
Sarah	80	70	80		76.67	80
John	65	80	70	\bigotimes	71.67	80
Edward	55	80	60		65.00	80
Mary	55	70	65		63.33	70
Thomas	55	30	65	\odot	50.00	65
						90,

Day 2: Task 3

Using the skills developed today, have some fun with the data set you have imported. Paste your work below and enjoy!



Р3	√ (× √ fx)	=SUMIFS(\$K:\$K,\$H:\$H,	P2,\$G:\$G,\$03)
4	0	Р	Q	R	S
1					
2		Beauty	Clothing	Electronics	
3	Adult	£ 68,030.00	£ 62,360.00	£ 59,300.00	
4	Senior	£ 34,085.00	£ 47,070.00	£ 62,000.00	
5	Young Adult	£ 41,400.00	£ 46,150.00	£ 35,605.00	
6	GRANT TOTALS	£143,515.00	£155,580.00	£156,905.00	
7					

4. Calculated sales in December

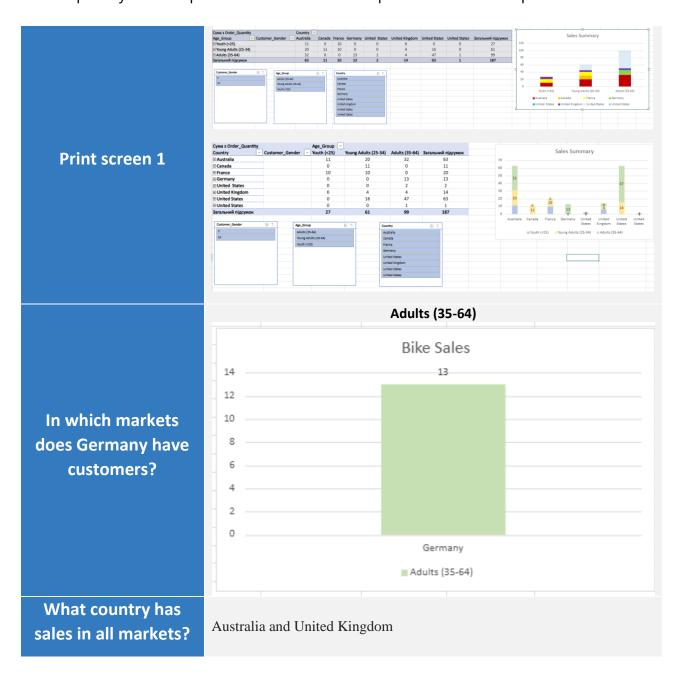
P13								
	N	0	Р	Q	R			
10								
11		Sales in Dec	ember					
12		Date ~	Total Sales					
13		12/31/2023	☆ 25					
14		12/29/2023						
15		12/28/2023	☆ 25					
16		12/27/2023	☆ 50					
17		12/26/2023	☆ 50					
18		12/25/2023	☆ 300					
19		12/24/2023	☆ 50					
20		12/23/2023	☆ 25					
21		12/22/2023	☆ 500					
22		12/21/2023	☆ 300					
23		12/20/2023	☆ 50					
24		12/19/2023	300					
38		12/5/2023	500)				
39		12/4/2023	500					
40		12/3/2023	300					
41		12/2/2023	500)				
42		12/1/2023	3€ 30)				
43		MAX	500					
44		MIN	25					
45		Total	7285					
46								

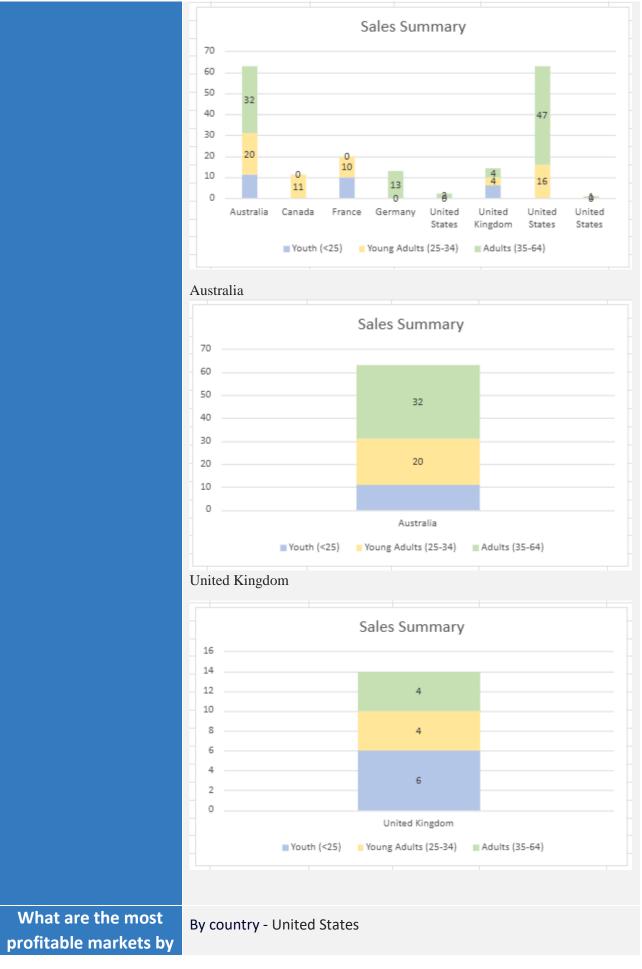
Day 3: Task 1

Please download the dataset 'Day_3_Task_1_Bike_Sales_Pivot_Lab.xlsx' from here.

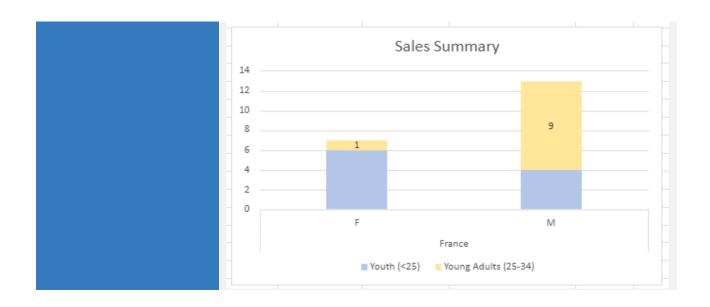
The lab instructions can be found <u>here</u>. Do not worry if you do not complete the lab, just working with data and playing with the pivot table will be good experience.

Please paste your final pivot table below and complete the reflection questions:









Day 3: Task 2

The dataset below tracks the sales performance of different products in various counties in England. Please paste the dataset into a blank Excel workbook. Your task is to:

- Create a Pivot Table to summarise the data by county and product.
- Use the SWITCH function to categorise products based on their sales volume.

Dataset:

County	Product	Sales Volume
Yorkshire	Laptops	500
Yorkshire	Smartphones	200
Cornwall	Laptops	700
Cornwall	Printers	400
Lancashire	Smartphones	150
Lancashire	Laptops	600
Essex	Printers	800
Essex	Smartphones	300
Durham	Laptops	250
Durham	Printers	300
Greater Manchester	Smartphones	600
Greater Manchester	Laptops	400

Step 1: Create a Pivot Table

- Select the dataset (columns A to C).
- Insert a Pivot Table to summarise the data by **County** in the rows and **Products** in the columns. Use **Sales Volume** as the value to be summarised.

Step 2: Use the SWITCH Function

In a new column next to your data, use the SWITCH function to categorise products based on **Sales Volume** as follows:

- o For sales greater than 600: "High"
- o For sales between 300 and 600: "Medium"
- o For sales less than 300: "Low"

SWITCH Function Example:

```
=SWITCH(TRUE, C2 > 600, "High", C2 >= 300, "Medium", "Low")
```

• Apply this formula to each row, and check if the products are categorised correctly.

Submission:

- A completed Pivot Table summarising sales by county and product.
- A new column in the dataset categorising products by sales volume using the SWITCH function.
 - Please paste your completed work below

	Data			
	County		Sales volume	Product Category
	Yorkshire	Laptops	500	Medium
Print screen 1	Yorkshire	Smartphones	200	Low
	Cornwall	Laptops	700	High
	Cornwall	Printers	400	Medium
	Lancashire	Smartphones	150	Low
Print screen 1	Lancashire	Laptops	600	Medium
	Essex	Printers	800	High
	Essex	Smartphones	300	Medium
	Durham	Laptops	250	Low
	Durham	Printers	300	Medium
	Greater Manchester	Smartphones	600	Medium
	Greater Manchester	Laptops	400	Medium
	Pivot Table			



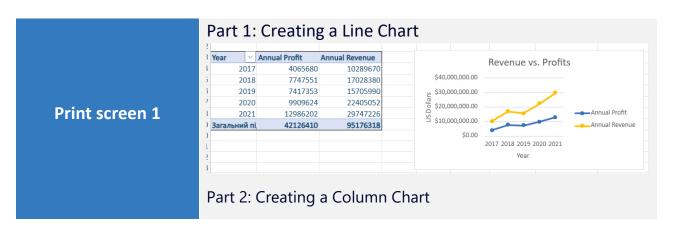


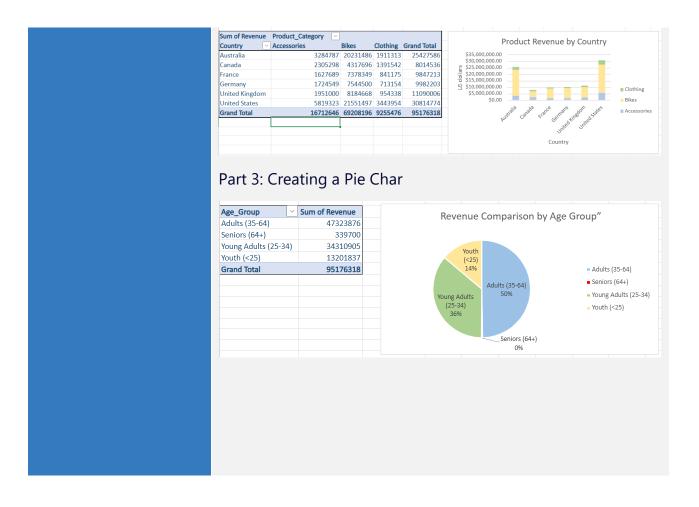
Day 3: Task 3

Please download the dataset 'Day_3_Task_3_Bike_Sales_Visualisations_Lab.xlsx' from here.

The lab instructions can be found <u>here.</u> Do not worry if you do not complete the lab, just working with data and playing with the charts will be good experience.

Please paste your results below:





Day 4: Task 1

You have been asked to deliver your analysis findings to the board of directors, within your analysis you have identified that customers are leaving your company at the 12-month point, this is typically when they receive their renewal price.

Conduct research and complete the below questions:

How would you prepare for the delivery?

- Understand your audience: Research the board members' priorities and tailor your language and focus accordingly.
- Clarify key findings: Summarize the main insight (e.g. churn at 12 months) and its impact on revenue or growth.
- Anticipate questions: Prepare data to answer potential concerns like "Why are they leaving?" and "What can we do?"
- **Practice your presentation:** Rehearse with

colleagues or mentors to get feedback and build confidence.

• **Backup data:** Ensure all charts, stats, and claims are well-sourced and accurate.

What tools would you use for the delivery?

- **Microsoft PowerPoint** To present key insights visually with slides.
- Excel To support raw data analysis and charts.
- **Power BI or Tableau** For interactive dashboards or trend visualisation.

What is prospecting and why would you complete this before your delivery?

Prospecting is the process of **researching and gathering information** about your audience (in this case, board members).

Why do it?

- To understand what matters to them (financials, growth, risk).
- To tailor your language, recommendations, and tone.
- To align your message with company goals and leadership priorities.

Tell me best practices for public speaking and providing updates to senior

• **Be concise and direct** – Senior leaders want the "so what?" quickly.

leaders • Use facts and evidence, not just opinions. • Maintain confident posture and voice – It conveys credibility. • Pause for emphasis – Helps key messages land. • Avoid jargon – Use clear, business-relevant language. Summarise next steps and actions clearly. • A clear **summary of the analysis findings** (customer churn at 12 months). • **Data trends**: Retention curve, customer numbers over time, drop-off point. What will you show • **Customer feedback** or survey results if available. the board in your • Benchmarking vs competitors (if others offer better delivery? renewal incentives). • Strategic recommendations: Pricing models, retention plans, customer success efforts. • **Impact projections**: What could change if action is taken. Problem: "We lose 30% of customers at 12 months." **Root Cause**: "This coincides with when they receive renewal pricing." **Impact**: "This costs us approximately £X per year." **Solution**: "Introduce personalised renewal offers or How will you loyalty rewards." articulate the **Outcome**: "We project a 10–15% improvement in changes that are retention." needed? Use simple, confident language like: "To address this, we recommend introducing tiered renewal pricing based on customer engagement and loyalty. This change could reduce churn and increase lifetime value." Provide a list of

online resources and

videos that will support your preparation for public speaking

Resource	Туре	Why It's Good
TED Talks: Chris	Video	Clear framework for
Anderson – "TED's		impactful speaking
Secret to Great		
Public Speaking"		
Toastmasters	Organization	Local clubs to
International		practice public
		speaking
Duarte's Slide:ology	Book & blog	Great for building
		story-based slides
LinkedIn Learning –	Course	Step-by-step
Public Speaking		confidence-building
Foundations		

Evaluate tools that provide visualisation.

Tell me what they are.

Tell me what you would choose when delivering your presentation and why

Tool	Strengths	Use Case	
Excel	Simple, quick charts,	Small data	
	widely used	summaries	
Power BI	Interactive	Executive overviews,	
	dashboards, live	trend tracking	
	data updates		
Tableau	Advanced visuals,	Detailed, layered	
	storytelling with	analysis	
	data		
Canva	Easy infographics &	One-pagers, visual	
	visuals	summaries	

Chosen Tools:

- **Canva** For clear structure and control during the board presentation.
- **Power BI** For a polished, interactive visualisation of customer churn trends.

Why?

- **Canva** provides control over the flow of the message.
- Power BI allows for drill-down questions from the

board.	

Course Notes

It is recommended to take notes from the course, use the space below to do so, or use the revision guide shared with the class:

We have included a range of additional links to further resources and information that you may find useful, these can be found within your revision guide.

END OF WORKBOOK

Please check through your work thoroughly before submitting and update the table of contents if required.

Please send your completed work booklet to your trainer.

