

CPSC 203 Tutorial

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Course Regulations

CPSC 203:

Course Assignments

- There will be no term project in the course.
- Three take home assignments will be given during the term. Assignment one will be on spreadsheets, whereas assignments two and three will be on databases.
- There will be no late submission for the assignments under any circumstances.
- Students can make the assignments on Office 2003 at home, but they have to make sure that it works properly on Office 2007 before submission, or else the TA will deduct marks.

Course Regulations

CPSC 203:

Lab Quizzes

- There will be four in-class quizzes during the course, where a quiz will be given after each of the four lab modules.

Course material link:

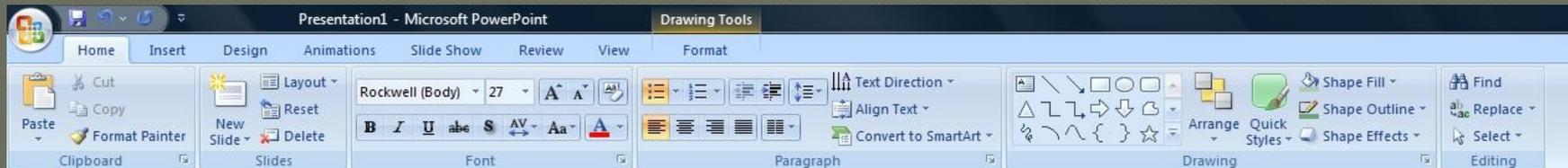
http://wiki.ucalgary.ca/page/Courses/Computer_Science/CPSC_203/CPSC_203_Template/Fall_2009_Lab_Manual

Introduction to Spreadsheet

The spreadsheet software we will be using for this course is Excel 2007 (for Microsoft Windows). There have been many interface changes to Excel 2007 from previous versions of Excel. The following is an outline of some of these changes to help you get started with Excel 2007:

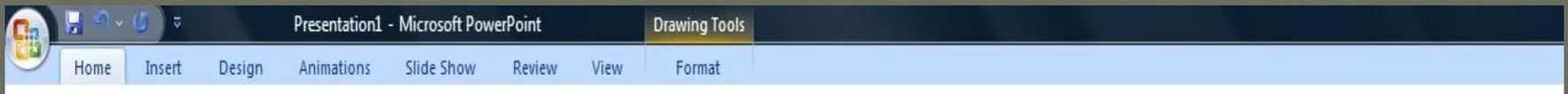
Introduction to Spreadsheet

Ribbon: the introduction of the "ribbon" is the main new interface change to Excel 2007. The ribbon consists of a main toolbar and contextual menus, represented with icons. The ribbon is located above the work area.



Introduction to Spreadsheet

Main Toolbar: the main toolbar consists of: home, insert, page layout, formulas, data, review, and view.



Contextual Menu: each item in the main toolbar has an associated contextual menu. When an item in the main toolbar is selected, the new contextual menu appears with its corresponding icons.

Introduction to Spreadsheet



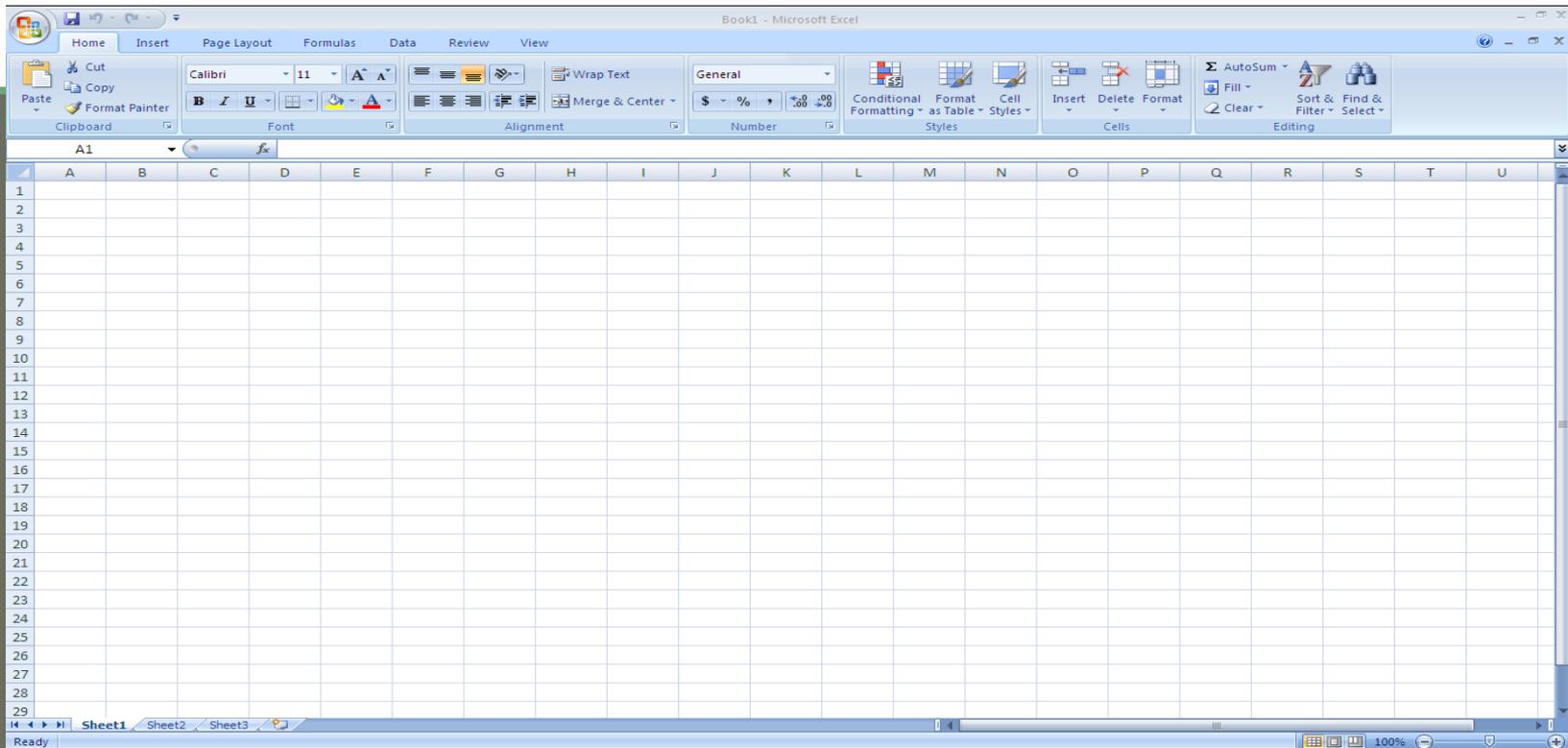
Office Button: the office button gives access to performing tasks such as opening a file, saving a file, and printing.

Help: the help icon gives access to help and how-to information.

Type in some basic data

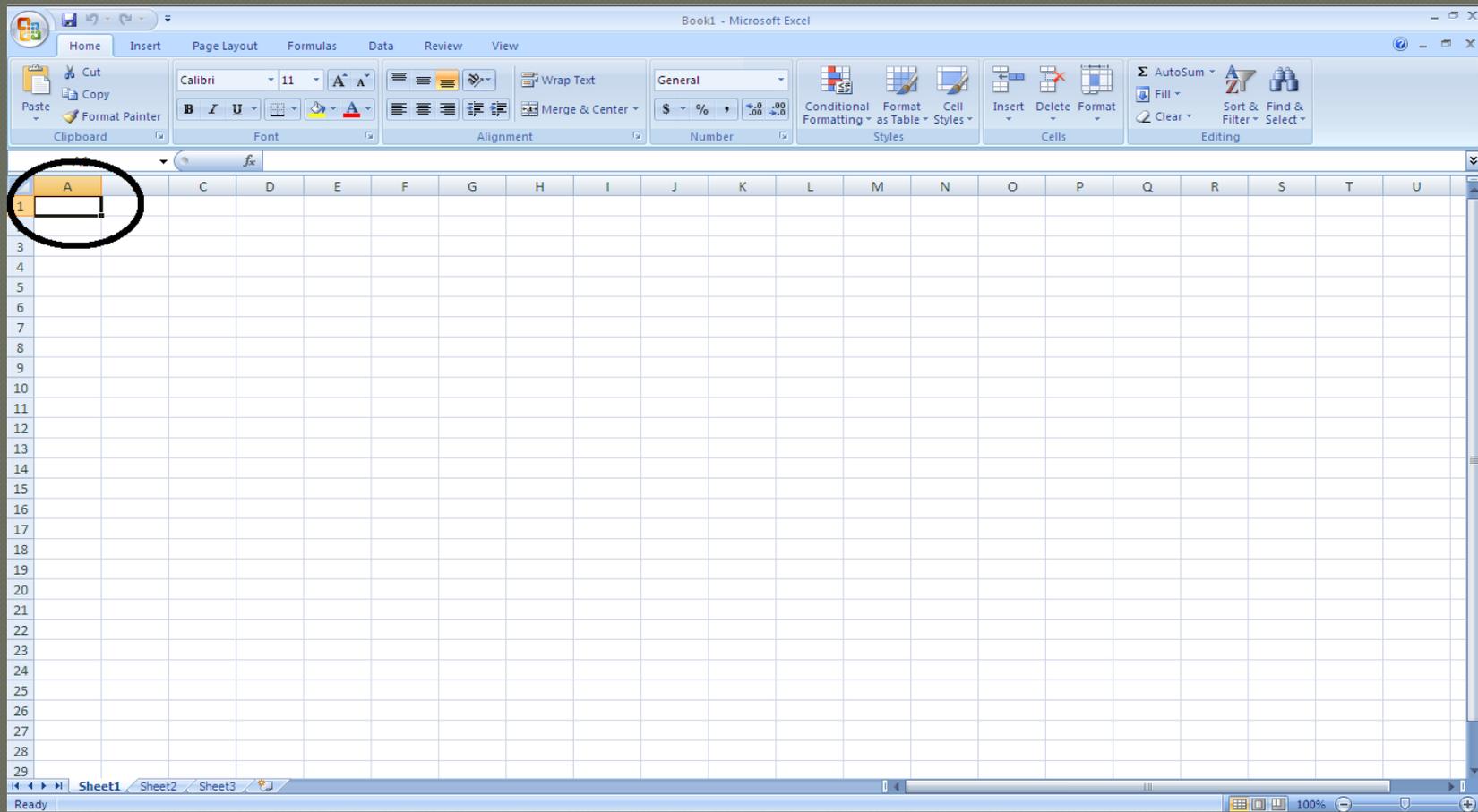
The following is a step-by-step guide to entering basic data into a spreadsheet in Microsoft Excel 2007 (for Windows).

Step 1: start Excel.



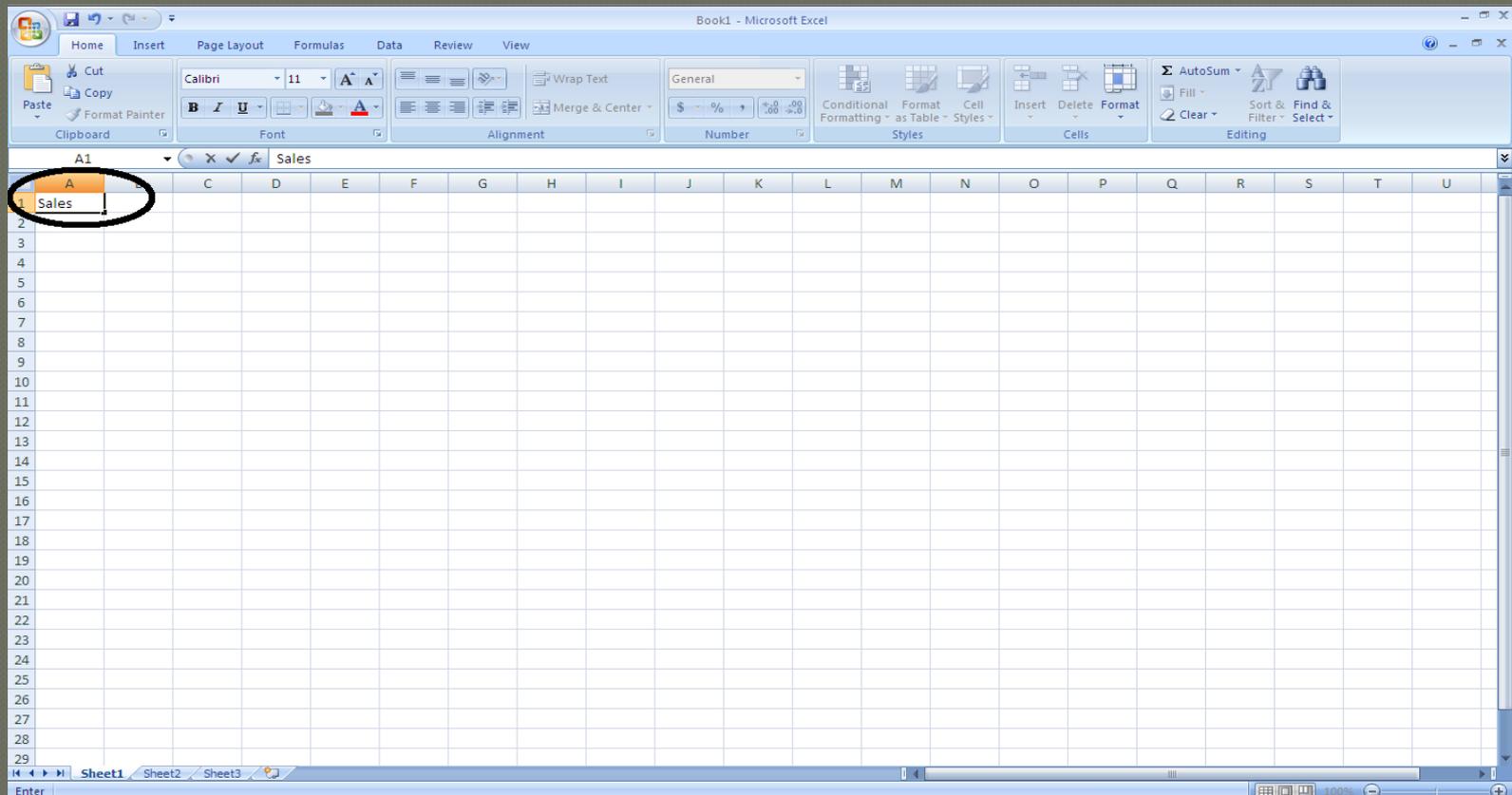
Type in some basic data

- Step 2: click in a cell, such as A 1



Type in some basic data

- Step 3: use the keyboard to add a number or text to the cell (e.g. Sales). To complete the entry, press the 'Enter' key or use the mouse to click on another cell



AutoFill a field(s)

- A few Notes about the AutoFill feature:
 - Can be used with both numbers and text
 - Can be applied to both rows and columns
 - The start of a sequence (numbers or text) must be given (either in a row or column). As few as two cells with numbers or text can be used.
 - The use of text sequences must correspond to those defined in Excel (e.g. list of months), or a custom text sequence can be specified.

AutoFill a field(s)

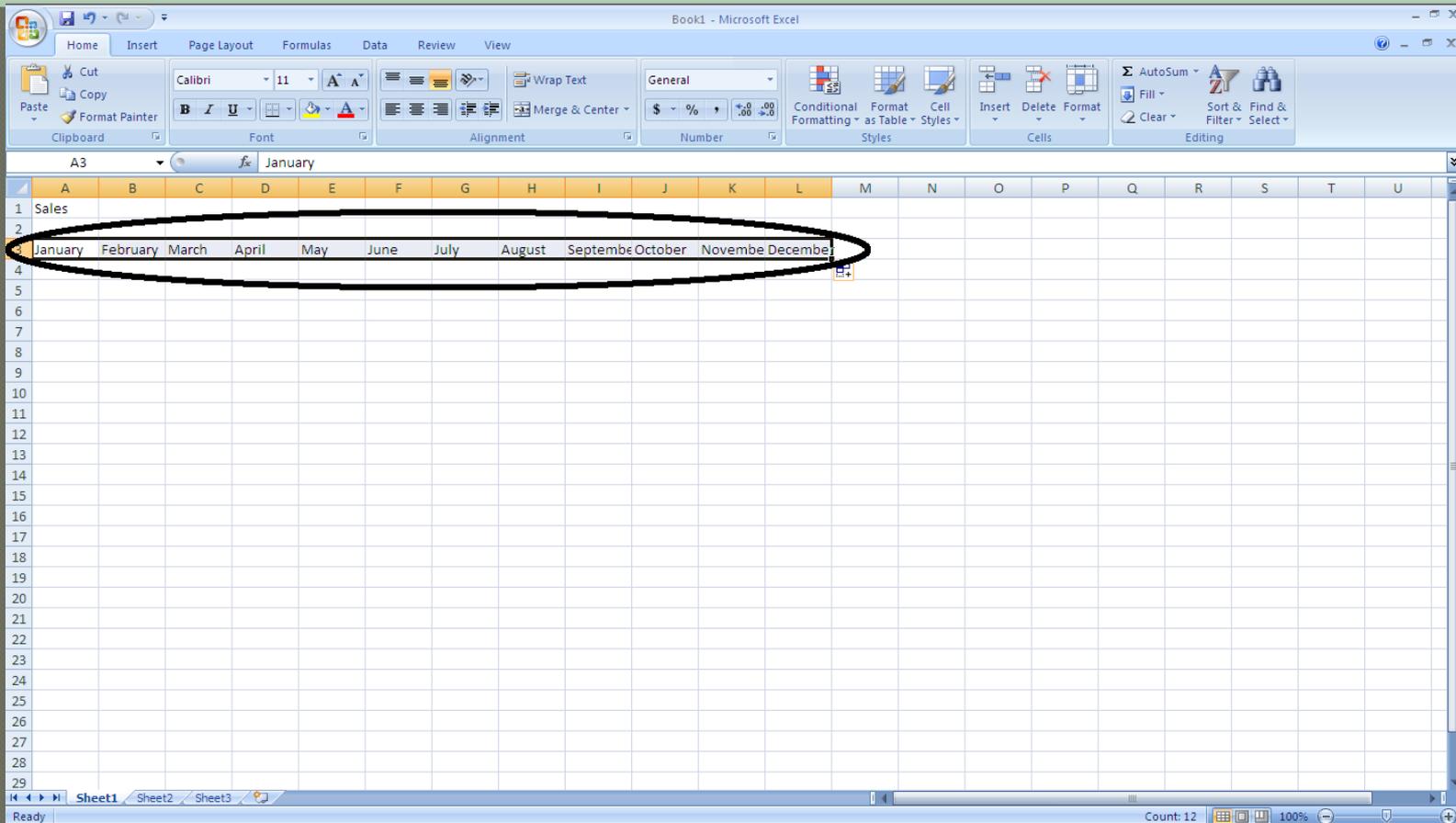
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the following data in the worksheet:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	Sales																				
2																					
3	January	February	March																		
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
8																					
9																					
10																					
11																					
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27																					
28																					
29																					

The formula bar shows the active cell is A3 containing the text "January". A black circle with a white plus sign is positioned over the right edge of cell C3, indicating the AutoFill handle.

AutoFill a field(s)

Step 5: Release the cursor. The remaining months should be automatically entered



Set-up appropriate field formats (currency, numbers, text, etc.)

Formatting provides a mechanism to make the data in a spreadsheet more readable. Both text and numbers can be formatted. When a cell with the data you wish to format is selected, use either the ribbon ('Number' contextual menu as part of 'Home' in the main toolbar) or right-click using your mouse and select 'Format Cells' from the drop-down menu to open a new panel (select the 'Number' tab in the new panel).

Set-up appropriate field formats (currency, numbers, text, etc.)

screenshot of formatting panel:

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface with the 'Format Cells' dialog box open. The dialog box is titled 'Format Cells' and has tabs for 'Number', 'Alignment', 'Font', 'Border', 'Fill', and 'Protection'. The 'Number' tab is selected, and the 'Currency' category is chosen from the 'Category' list. The 'Sample' field shows '\$2.25'. The 'Decimal places' is set to 2, and the 'Symbol' is '\$ English (U.S.)'. The 'Negative numbers' section shows three options: '-\$1,234.10', '\$1,234.10', and '(\$1,234.10)'. The '(\$1,234.10)' option is selected. The dialog box also includes a note: 'Currency formats are used for general monetary values. Use Accounting formats to align decimal points in a column.' and 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Book2 - Microsoft Excel

Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View

Clipboard Font Alignment Number Styles Cells Editing

AutoSum Fill Clear Sort & Filter Find & Select

C4 2.25

Format Cells

Number Alignment Font Border Fill Protection

Category:

General -Sample

Number \$2.25

Currency

Accounting

Date

Time

Percentage

Fraction

Scientific

Text

Special

Custom

Decimal places: 2

Symbol: \$ English (U.S.)

Negative numbers:

-\$1,234.10

\$1,234.10

(\$1,234.10)

(\$1,234.10)

Currency formats are used for general monetary values. Use Accounting formats to align decimal points in a column.

OK Cancel

Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3

Ready 100%

Calculate basic statistics

The following basic statistics will be covered:

- Count
- Min
- Max
- Average
- Median
- Mode
- Standard Deviation

Calculate basic statistics

Notes about specifying functions:

- Functions can be specified directly in cells (including the range of cells to be included in the calculation), or in the Function Toolbar.
 - Always use alternative calculations to check for errors when using functions.
- The COUNT () function gives the number of cells that contain numbers. Its syntax is =COUNT(value1, value2, ...).
- The MIN () function returns the smallest value in a set of numbers. Its syntax is =MIN(number1, number2, ...).

Calculate basic statistics

- The `MAX()` function returns the largest value in a set of numbers. Its syntax is `=MAX(number1, number2, ...)`.
- The `AVERAGE()` function return the average, or arithmetic mean. Its syntax is `=AVERAGE(number1, number2, ...)`.
- The `MEDIAN()` function returns the middle number in a set of numbers. Its syntax is `=MEDIAN(number1, number2, ...)`.
- The `MODE()` function returns the most frequently occurring value of a set of numbers. Its syntax is `=MODE(number1, number2, ...)`.

Calculate basic statistics

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Book3 - Microsoft Excel". The ribbon is set to "Home". The spreadsheet data is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Class																	
2	Grades																	
3	3	Average	2.47		=AVERAGE(A2:A16)													
4	0	Median	3.0		=MEDIAN(A2:A16)													
5	4	Mode	4		=MODE(A2:A16)													
6	4	Maximum Grade	4		=MAX(A2:A16)													
7	2	Minimum Grade	0		=MIN(A2:A16)													
8	4																	
9	1	Number of Students	15		=COUNT(A2:A16)													
10	4																	
11	0																	
12	3																	
13	3																	
14	1																	
15	1																	
16	3																	
17																		
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28																		

The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready", "Sheet1", "Sheet2", "Sheet3", and "100%".

Calculate basic statistics

The STDEV () function returns the standard deviation to measure of the dispersion of a set of values. Its syntax is =STDEV (number1, number2, ...).

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2}$$

Calculate basic statistics

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the following data and formulas:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
		Spned of Sound (m/s)																
1																		
2		347.8																
3		343.4																
4		339.4																
5		342.1																
6		342.7																
7		338.8																
8		344.7																
9		342.8																
10																		
11	Average Velocity	342.7		=AVERAGE(B2:B9)														
12	Standard Deviation	2.9		=STDEV(B2:B9)														
13																		
14																		
15																		
16																		
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28																		

The spreadsheet shows a list of sound speed measurements in column B (rows 2-10). Column D contains the calculated average velocity (row 11) and standard deviation (row 12) for the data in column B. The formula bar shows the active cell contains the formula `=AVERAGE(B2:B9)`.