FINAL ASSESSMENT

1)CHARTS:

A visual representation of data from a worksheet that can bring more understanding to the data than just looking at the numbers.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF CHARTS:

- *Bar Chart*
- *Column Chart*
- *Line Chart*
- *Pie Chart*
- *Doughnut Chart*
- *Surface Chart*
- *Scatter Chart*
- *Waterfall Chart*
- *Histogram Chart*

2)PIVOT TABLES:

A Pivot table is a powerful tool to calculate, summarize, and analyze data that lets you see comparisons, patterns, and trends in your data.

IMPLEMENTATION:

- *Select the cells you want to create a Pivot Table from.*
- *Select **Insert > Pivot Table.***
- *This will create a Pivot Table based on an existing table or range.*
- *Choose where you want the Pivot Table report to be placed. Select **New Worksheet** to place the Pivot Table in a new worksheet or **Existing Worksheet** and select where you want the new Pivot Table to appear.*
- *Click **OK.***
- *To add a field to your Pivot Table, select the field name checkbox in the **Pivot Tables Fields** pane.*
- *To move a field from one area to another, drag the field to the target area.*

3)CONDITIONAL FORMATTING:

Conditional Formatting makes it easy to highlight certain values or make particular cells easy to identify. This changes the appearance of a cell based on the condition.

TYPES OF CONDITIONAL FORMATTING:

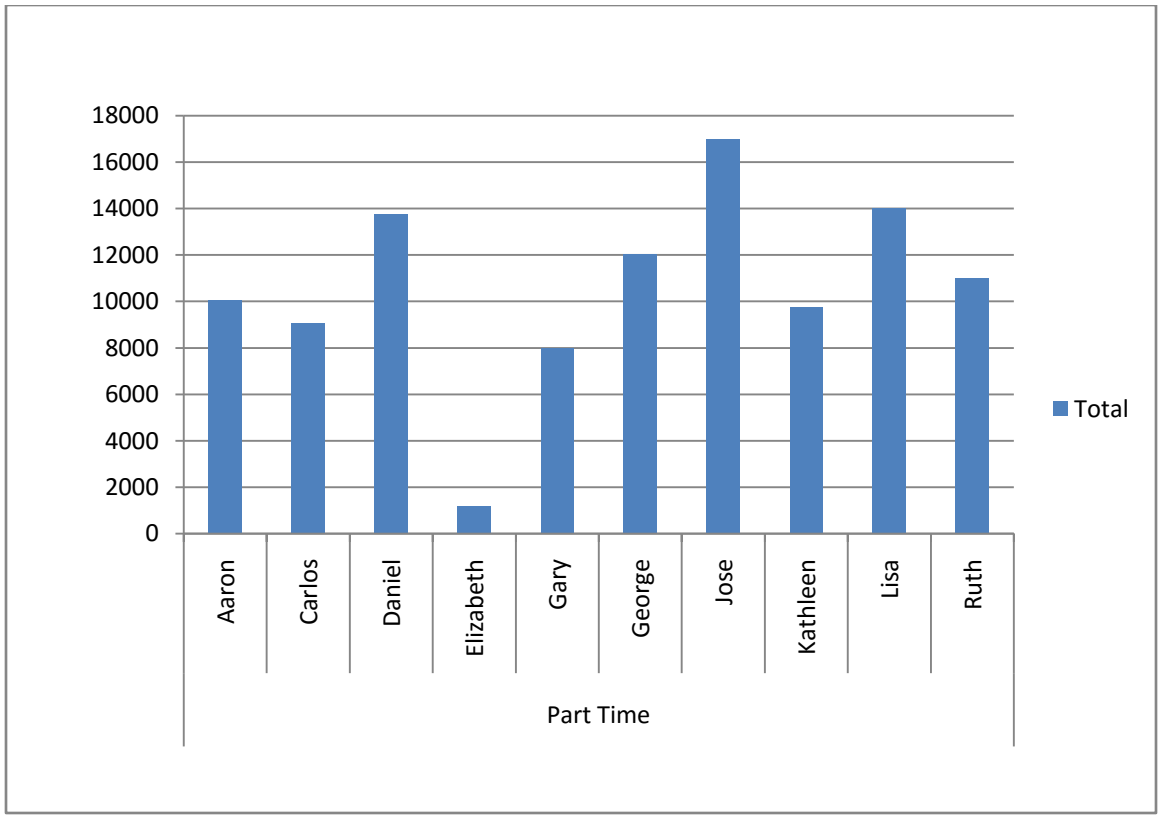
MOVIE INVENTORY					
TITLE	DATE PURCHASED	RATING	GENRE	VALUE	RANK
Gramlin	2004	7	Fantasy	$401.00	3
I Am Princess	2009	4	Horror	$238.00	6
Star Wars	2007	5	Science Fiction	$236.00	5
The Empire Strikes Back	2010	9	Science Fiction	$573.00	1
The Good Dinosaur	2004	7	Fantasy	$459.00	2
The Legend	1997	1	Children	$98.00	8
The Princess Braid	2006	3	Fantasy	$113.00	7
The Return Of The Jedi	2009	6	Science Fiction	$395.00	4

4)CLEAR FORMATTING IN EXCEL:

- Select all the cells by clicking the arrow sign from the intersect point of the row and column number.
- After that, go to home > Editing > clear and select Clear Formats.
- This is the way to Clear Formatting in Excel without actually clearing the contents.

5)PIVOT CHART AND PIVOT TABLE:

Row Labels	Sum of Salary
Part Time	**105875**
Aaron	10050
Carlos	9075
Daniel	13750
Elizabeth	1200
Gary	8000
George	12050
Jose	17000
Kathleen	9750
Lisa	14000
Ruth	11000
Grand Total	**105875**



7)STATISTICS:

Statistics is a branch of Mathematics which deals with the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of masses of numerical data. It is a collection of quantitative data.

8)DATA ANALYSIS TOOL PAK:

a) CORREL function:

The CORREL function returns the correlation coefficient of two cell ranges. Use the correlation function to determine the relationship between two properties.

SYNTAX:

CORREL(array1, array2)

The CORREL function syntax has the following arguments:

- **Array1** Required .A range of cells.
- **Array2** Required .A second range of cells.

b) T-TEST function:

Returns the probability associated with a Student's t-test. Use T-TEST to determine whether two samples are likely to have come from the same two underlying populations that have the same mean.

SYNTAX:

T-TEST(array1 ,array2,tails,type)

The T-TEST function syntax has the following arguments:

- **Array1** Required. The first data set.
- **Array2** Required. The second data set.
- **Tails** Required. Specifies the number of distribution tails. If tail = 1, T-TEST uses the one-tailed distribution. If tail = 2, T-TEST uses the two-tailed distribution.
- **Type** Required. The kind of T-test to perform.

9)HISTOGRAM:

A Histogram is a column chart that shows frequency data.

To create a Histogram:

- ✓ Make sure you have loaded the Analysis ToolPak.
- ✓ On a worksheet, type the input data in one column, adding a label in the first cell if you want. Be sure to use quantitative numeric data, like item amounts or test scores.
- ✓ In the next column, type the bin numbers in ascending order, adding a label in the first cell if you want.
- ✓ Click **Data > Data Analysis.**
- ✓ Click **Histogram > OK.**
- ✓ Under Input, do the following,
    i. In the Input Range box, enter the cell references for the data range that has the input numbers.
    ii. In the Bin Range box, enter the cell reference for the range that has the bin numbers.

- ✓ If you included column labels in the cell references, check the Labels box.
- ✓ Under Output options, choose an output location.
- ✓ Check one or more of the following boxes:
    i. Pareto
    ii. Cumulative Percentage
    iii. Chart Output
- ✓ Click **OK.**
- ✓ If you want to customize your histogram, you can change text labels, and click anywhere in the histogram chart to use the **Chart Elements, Chart Styles and Chart Filter** buttons on the right of the chart.