



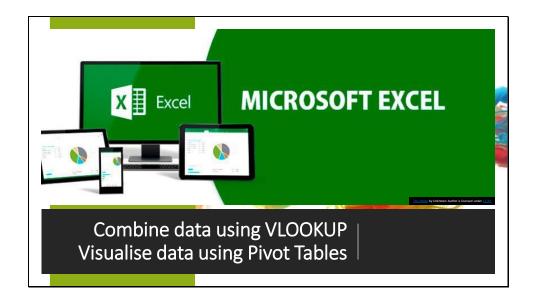
Note to presenter should the question arise: If more than 350 attends, interactivity is limited. Also, those outside of WCED might have challenges with interactivity.

Jenna Swano

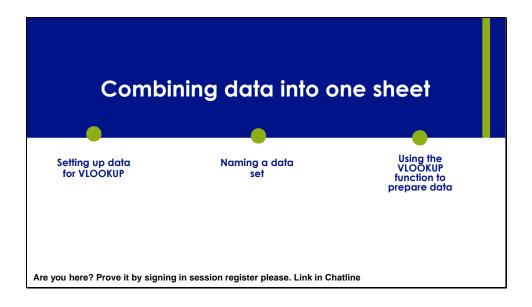
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Speaker introduction



It is software developed to organize numbers and data with formulas and functions in a spreadsheet format. Microsoft's Excel is a wonderful application that can be used to achieve student learning outcomes and to look at learning and performance trends. Yet, many educators seem to be intimated by the level of understanding and competence required to effectively use applications like Excel in their teaching. As with anything newly learned, it takes time to develop a new skill.



Talk through what will be covered.

Orientate participants towards the practice data set. They should download it as an Excel file.



Read the scenario, emphasizing the bold words.

1. Open the practice file in Microsoft Excel so that you can follow along.

Point out the 'Whole School' and 'Reference sheets' with their data. Note that all columns have headers.

- 1. Open the practice file in Microsoft Excel so that you can follow along.
- 2. Name a data set

Point out that the "Reference" sheet has been formatted into tables. You can see this by clicking on one of the tables of data. You will see that the specialized table ribbon appears on the top and if you click on it, you're able to see the table name.

The reason that we format tables this way is to make it easier to reference in other formulas.

Activity 1: Format the Whole School data as a table and name it "Whole_School_list". Point out that table names cannot have spaces, so they should either have underscores or be one word.

- 1. Open the practice file in Microsoft Excel so that you can follow along.
- 2. Name a data set
- 3. Use VLOOKUP function to add student data based on their Student ID

In the 'Incomplete 100m Sprint' sheet, notice that student numbers have been pre-recorded. In the real-world, students would give you their student number at each event or teachers would provide them.

Activity 2: In cell **B2**, type "=VLOOKUP(\$A2,Whole_school_list,2,FALSE)" There are a few things to note:

\$A2: References the Student ID in this sheet. This is what Excel will look for in the other table. Excel will include the sheet name automatically if you click on the cell. Delete this or type "A2" manually, it messes with sorting later.) The \$ means that when you drag the formula across, it will continue to reference the "A" column.

'Whole_school_list': Because this is the name of the table, you can start typing the name and Excel will give you the suggestion to auto-complete.

2: This is the column number that it should pull the data from in the 'Whole_school_list' table

False: By default, VLOOKUP looks for approximate values. If you type "FALSE" here, it will look for an exact value.

With B2 highlighted, double click the bottom right-hand corner to populate the column. Now drag the formula across the next 3 columns, changing the column reference value to 3, 4 and 5 respectively.

Notice that the birth date is not formatted correctly. Highlight the column \rightarrow right click \rightarrow "Format cells" \rightarrow "Date" \rightarrow "y/m/d"

- 1. Open the practice file in Microsoft Excel so that you can follow along.
- 2. Name a data set
- 3. Use VLOOKUP function to add student data based on their Student ID
- 4. Use a formula to calculate the student's age

Now we want to use the student's birth date to calculate how old they will be on the 31st of December this year.

Activity 3: Calculate how old each of the students are

To the right of "Date of birth", insert a new column called "Cutoff date" and populate with the date "2021/12/31".

In **G2** type "=DATEDIF(E2,F2,"y")"

In H2, use VLOOKUP to insert the student's age group by typing

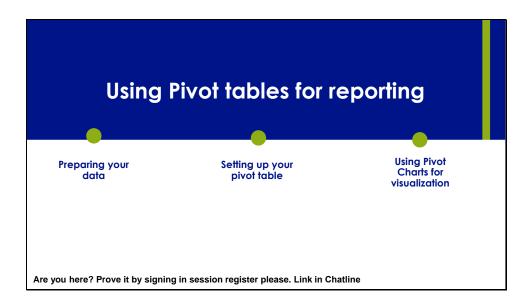
"=VLOOKUP(G2,Age_groups,2,FALSE)" (referencing the "Age_groups" table on the reference sheet)

- 1. Open the practice file in Microsoft Excel so that you can follow along.
- 2. Name a data set
- 3. Use VLOOKUP function to add student data based on their Student ID
- 4. Use a formula to calculate the student's age
- 5. Use VLOOKUP to allocate House Points based on race position

Now we want to include house points depending on where students came in the race, so again, we'll use VLOOKUP:

Activity 4: In cell J2: =VLOOKUP(I2,house_points,2,FALSE)





Talk through what will be covered.

Orientate participants towards the practice data set. They should download it as an Excel file. (This is the same as the VLOOKUP practice sheet)



Read the scenario, emphasizing the bold words.

1. Let's look at the "Complete 100m" spreadsheet

The "Complete 100m Sprint" is ready for this section.

It's important to check that all of your columns have headings and that there aren't any blank spaces in the table.

This table has also been formatted as one and labeled "ohm_Sprint" for easy reference later. "OHM" stands for 100m. Numbers are not allowed in table names.

- 1. Let's look at the "Complete 100m" spreadsheet
- 2. Create a pivot table

Activity 5: Select a cell in your table. \to Go to the "Table" ribbon \to select "Summarize with pivot table" \to "Ok"

- 1. Let's look at the "Complete 100m" spreadsheet
- 2. Create a pivot table
- 3. Explore the Pivot Table fields

Activity 6: See what happens when you drag different headers around.

E.g.: Row: House; Column: Age Group and Value: Age group will tell you the number of participants from each

You can drag multiple headers under each section as well, for example if you'd like to see the age group breakdown of house points or the names of the students who scored the most house points.

Try Columns: Position; Rows: House; Values: Position. Notice that by default it's "Sum of position". That's not helpful. Use the settings to change it to "Count of position".

- 1. Let's look at the "Complete 100m" spreadsheet
- 2. Create a pivot table
- 3. Explore the Pivot Table fields
- 4. Display data using a Pivot Chart

Activity 7: Click within the chart \rightarrow Pivot table analysis \rightarrow Pivot chart You can go to "Design" to make changes to the chart..

Try clicking "Switch Row/ Column" and see how that affects the chart.

You can also change the chart type. We won't spend a lot of time on this. It's the same as other Excel charts.

- 1. Let's look at the "Complete 100m" spreadsheet
- 2. Create a pivot table
- 3. Explore the Pivot Table fields
- 4. Display data using a Pivot Chart
- 5. Filter data by inserting slicers

Activity 8: To filter data using a slicer, we first need to make space for them. Right click on column A and insert a column to the left. Make it nice and wide.

Select your pivot table, go to "Pivot table analyse" \rightarrow "Insert slicer" \rightarrow select the slicer (e.g. house) \rightarrow Ok

Now you can use your slicer to filter out the information from different houses.

- 1. Let's look at the "Complete 100m" spreadsheet
- 2. Create a pivot table
- 3. Explore the Pivot Table fields
- 4. Display data using a Pivot Chart
- 5. Filter data by inserting slicers
- 6. Refresh your data

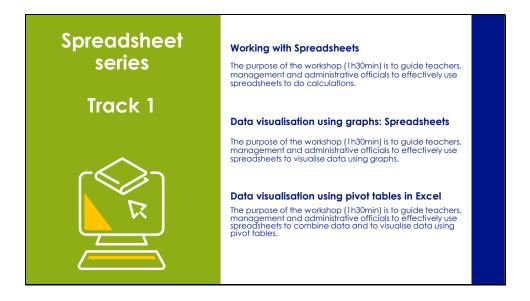
Pivot tables don't automatically update, although you can set them to auto update in the settings when you close and open the document.

Activity TIP: If you update the information on the other sheets, be sure to go to "Pivot table analyse" \rightarrow "Refresh"

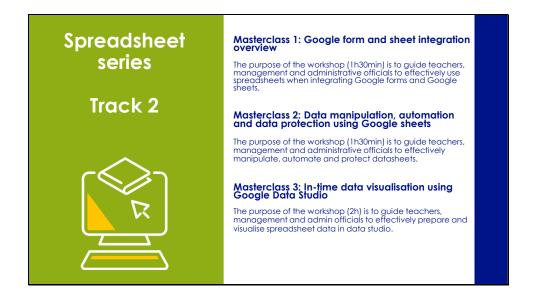




Mr. Snipes #



This session forms part of a series. Should you have missed the first two please do keep an eye out for invitations for future training.



The second track is more advance and makes use of google sheets. You can contact your district eAdvisor for more detail.



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Keep safe and healthy!

