Spreadsheets — cooler (and more useful) than you might think!

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Freeze! And hide!

Freezing rows or columns is a handy way to focus in on one part of your data at a time without losing row or column names.

	Sheet fo File Edit	or T@ View	N ☆ 🖿	Data	Tools	Add-ons	Help <u>A</u>	II change
5	~ 6 7		Freeze	►	N	lo <u>r</u> ows		
fx	First name		Gridlines		1	row		
	A		Protected ranges		2	ro <u>w</u> s		м
1			0		Ľ	p to curren	t row (1)	11
2	First name	~	Formula bar					1
3			Show formulas	Ctrl+`	N	lo <u>c</u> olumns		
4			Hidden sheets		1	column		
5			Zoom		2	colu <u>m</u> ns		
6			20011	P	U	Ip to curren	t column (A)
7			Full screen					-

You can also hide rows or columns (right click on the row or column).

Α	В	v	С	D
Grade	Lower Lim	Ж	Cut	ж×
F	0	\Box	Сору	жс
D	180	Ĉ	Paste	жv
C-	210		Paste special	▶
С	219		Insert 1 left	
C+	231		Insert 1 right	
B-	240		Delete column	
В	249		Clear column	
B+	261		Hide column	
A-	270		Resize column	

Counting How Many

The COUNTA function tells you how many cells are NOT empty.

=COUNTA(03:023)

NOTE: Once you write this formula once, you can fill it across the other columns by dragging from the lower right corner of the cell.

= AVERAGE(03:023)

=COUNTA(0	3:023)					
A	В	N	0	Р	Q	
		12	13	14	15	
First name	Last name	1	4	4.5	2.5	
		1	1			
			2	0.5	0.5	
		1	0.5	1		
				1.5		
			0.5			
			0.5		0.5	
		1	0.5	0.5		
				1		
		1	0.5	1		
			1	0.5		
				0.5	0.5	Ī
			2	1.5		Ī
		1	1			
			0.5	0.5		
			1	1.5		
	-					
	_					
			2.5	1.5		
		1	3	3.5	0.5	
	_				0.5	
		6	14	13	5	
			1.2	1.2	0.5	

Attendance & Participation

Conditional formatting is a feature that allows you to apply a **format** to a cell or a range of cells based on certain criteria. (Home tab)

	New Formatting	g Rule	
Conditional	Select a Rule Ty	/pe:	
Formatting *	► Format all o	ells based on their values	
	Format only	y cells that contain	
	Format only	y top or bottom ranked values	
	Format only	y values that are above or below aver	rage
	Format only	y unique or duplicate values	
	► Use a form	ula to determine which cells to format	
	Edit the Rule De	escription:	
	Format only	cells with:	
	Specific Text	▼ containing ▼ a	
	l		
	Preview:	AaBbCcYyZz	Eormat
Statement of the local division of the local			
	-		
w			

	Α	В	С	D	J	K	L	M
	Present	#	Last Name	Eirst Namo	2 Eab	5 Eab	7 Eab	
1	% Grade	absences	Last Name	Filst Name	2-1 60	J-1 ED	1-1 60	3-1 CD
2	0.9545	3	Fox	Evelyn		А	1	а
3	0.7778	7	Juersivich	Nicole	0	1	1	1
4	0.9091	3	Miller	Jon		1	1	1
5	1	2	Tobin	Megan		1	1	1

COUNTIF function is used for counting cells within a specified range that meet a certain criterion, or condition.

1 = Presented when asked

0 = Passed when asked

Absences = the number A's

=COUNTIF(E2:AG2, "A")

 $\frac{\text{Present \% Grade}}{\# times \ presented}$

=(COUNTIF(E2:AG2, "1"))/((COUNTIF(E2:AG2, "0")+COUNTIF(E2:AG2, "1"))-2)

Linking Data Across Tabs

Once you have created data in one tab, you can easily transfer that data to other tabs.

TCOUT TAED					
A	D				
First name	Last name	Exam 1			
		38.9			

='Tost 1'LAE2

In Excel you can also paste a link to data in another tab.

Link



Dropping Lowest Scores

k

SMALL Function - returns numeric values based on their position in a list ranked by value; retrieves "nth smallest" value

SMALL(array, k)

array - An array of numeric values from which you want to find the k'th smallest value.

The index (i.e. the function returns the k'th smallest value from the supplied array).

=(SUM(M3:T3)-SMALL(M3:T3,1)-SMALL(M3:T3,2)-SMALL(M3:T3,3)),

	D	IVI	IN	0	F	Q	I.	3	- I
				Qui	z Per	centa	ges		
Last name	First name	Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q 8
Fox	Evelyn	0.72	0.64	0.72	0.83	0.48	0.57	0.75	0.52
Juersivich	Nicole	0.78	0.91	0.72	0.83	0.55	0.43	0.81	0.67
Miller	Jon	0.56	0.91	0.83	0.83	0.75	0.50	1.06	0.78
Tobin	Megan	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.98	1.00	1.06	0.00

Conditional formatting: Bottom ranked values





Determining Letter Grades and Final Exam Grades

LookUp Function - returns a value from a range or from an array

=LOOKUP(AC3, \$AF\$3:\$AF\$14,\$AG\$3:\$AG\$14)

Looks up 64.38 in column AF, matches the nearest smaller value (62.50) and returns the value from column AG that is in the same row (D).

Goal Seek - determines input value(s) needed to achieve a specific **goal**. (Data tab)

ð		2				
)ata Jatior	Consolidate	What-If Analysis ∗				
	Scenario Manager					
	Goal Seek					
Data <u>T</u> able						

	L	A	AD	
1		Goal Seek	? ×	
2	Final Exam	Set cell:	\$AD\$6	urse Grade
3		To value:	89.5	64.38
4		By changing cell:	स स्त्री 🔯	59.04
5				66.58
6		ОК	Cancel	70.13
7				

AC

64.38 59.04 66.58

70.13

Course Gra

AD

AF

ade	Letter	r	Percentage	Letter
	D	1	0.00	F
	F	-	59.50	D-
	D+		62.50	D
	C -		66.50	D+
			69.50	C-
			72.50	С
			76.50	C+
			79.50	B-
			82.50	В
			86.50	B+
			89.50	A-
			92.50	Α

AF

AG

Highlighting Letter Grades

You can also use conditional formatting to highlight different letter grades.



NOTE: Ranking of rules may be important!

			^	Conditional format rules	×
				Value is equal to 100	
2	AE	AF	AG	123 AF1:AF1000	
м			total		
<u>،</u>	score	%	MC	Value is greater than	
1	38.9	86.44	3	123 or equal to 90 AF1:AF1000	
6	41.4	92.00	3		
1	36.9	82.00	4	Value is greater than	
6	42.4	94.22	1	123 AF1:AF1000	
6	42.4	94.22	0		
1	41.9	93.11	1	Value is greater than or equal to 70	
6	35.4	78.67	3	AF1:AF1000	
6	35.4	78.67	1		
6	35.4	78.67	3	Value is greater than or equal to 60	
1	41.9	93.11	1	AF1:AF1000	
1	36.9	82.00	3	Value is less than 60	
1	41.9	93.11	0	123 AF1:AF1000	
.1	32.9	73.11	4		
1	35.9	79.78	6	Add new rule	+
6	43.4	96.44	0		1

Weighting Grades

Scroll Bar- Scrolls through a range of values when you click the scroll arrows or when you drag the scroll box; use for setting or adjusting a large range of values (Developer tab)





Conditional formatting : Icon Percentiles



Summarizing Data

Descriptive Statistics (Data tab)

Data Analysis	? X
Analysis Tools	OK
Anova: Two-Factor Without Replication	
Correlation	Cancel
Covariance	
Descriptive Statistics	Hole
Exponential Smoothing	neip
F-Test Two-Sample for Variances	
Fourier Analysis	
Histogram	
Moving Average	
Random Number Generation	

Е

	В	
1	Test Scores	
2	75	M
3	52.5	S
	02.0	M
4	78.75	M
5	91.575	S
6	100	S
7	95.71428571	K
0	07.5	S
Ö	97.5	R
9	71.25	M
		IVI

Mean	79.23787594
Standard Error	2.556735866
Median	81.875
Mode	95
Standard Deviation	15.76077837
Sample Variance	248.402135
Kurtosis	-0.517890138
Skewness	-0.682953469
Range	57.5
Minimum	42.5
Maximum	100
Sum	3011.039286
Count	38

Column1

F

Descriptive Statistics		? ×
Input		
Input Range:	\$B\$2:\$B\$39	
Grouped By:	Olumns	Cancel
	© <u>R</u> ows	Help
Labels in first row		
Output options		
Output Range:	\$E\$1	
New Worksheet Ply:		
New Workbook		
Summary statistics		
Confidence Level for Mean	n: 95 %	
Kth Largest:	1	
Kth Smallest:	1	

Frequency Chart



=COUNTIF(\$B\$2:\$B\$39, ">= 89.5")

 $f_{\mathcal{X}}$

Creating **Rubrics** Wit Dropdowr Menus

	Researc	ch Paper	Rubric (T@	⊉ N)	😭 🖿	ll cho
ng	File Edit	100% -	\$ % .	Data	Sort sheet by column C, A \rightarrow Z Sort sheet by column C, A \rightarrow Z	
With	A ots earned	в grade X	Ex	7	Sort range Create a filter Filter views	Go
own IS	Message/ Purpose (10 pts)		Your ce or purp a	- -	Data validation Pivot table Randomize range Named ranges Protected sheets and ranges	e e ng gre
			Balance	Joy	Split text to columns	ICE
Data validation						
Cell range: Paper!	C6					
Criteria: List of i	tems 🌲 15,	14.5				
Sho	w dropdown li	st in cell				
On invalid data: Shows 	ow warning	Reject ir	nput			
Appearance: Show validation help text:						

Cell range:

Save

Remove validation

Cancel

Data valid

	T
a	
w	

Summing Points in Rubrics

=SUM(C4:F4,C6:F6,C8:F8,C10:F10,C12:F12,C14:F14,C16:F16,C18:F18,C20:F20,C22:F22)

pts earned 86	grade A-	Exemplary	Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Mess Purp (10	age/ oose pts)	Your central message or purpose is readily apparent.	Your paper has a clear message or purpose, but writing sometimes digresses.	The central message or purpose is stated, but is not consistently clear throughout your paper.	Your message or purpose is generally unclear.
		10 ~	~	~	~
Content/ Evidence (15 pts)		Balanced presentation of relevant and accurate evidence that clearly supports your central message or purpose. Amount and depth of information is optimal.	Evidence provides reasonable support for your central message or purpose. There is a good amount of information that is generally explored in appropriate depth.	Evidence provides some support for your central message or purpose. The amount and depth of information is generally acceptable.	Evidence does not clearly provide support for your central message or purpose. There is too much or too little information; depth of discussion is not appropriate.
	-	13 -	-	*	
Analysis (15 pts)		Information is thoughtfully synthesized and ideas are connected in such a way that the reader gains important new insights. Conclusion is insightful and clearly stated.	Information is synthesized and ideas are connected in such a way that the reader gains several insights. Conclusion is clearly stated.	Synthesis and connection of ideas is fairly basic/general, but reader gains some insights. Conclusion summarizes key points.	There is little evidence that ideas were synthesized and connected to help the reader gain new insights. Reader is confused or may be misinformed. Conclusion is missing or unclear.
			13.5 -	Ŧ	·

Protecting Sheets

Click on the tab menu.



Then, in the menu that pops up on the right:

Done



synthesized and