## MIST 2610 • Management Information Systems

## Excel Expected Competencies

By the end of this course, students should be able to use the following Excel features - moreover, students should know when it is appropriate to use which feature (e.g., when to use a PivotTable vs $=$ COUNTIF ( ) say). Thanks to Prof. Andrew Idzikowski for this initial compilation of skills.
A. Follow the MIST 2610 Excel standards as listed on the next page of this document and general good practices of using "spreadsheet engineering" to design / develop spreadsheets.
B. Create formulas using relative, mixed, and absolute reference to make the formulas portable (being able to create a formula in one cell and copy it across the range as needed).
C. Use appropriate "Lookup \& Reference" functions such as VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP, LOOKUP, CHOOSE, MATCH, INDEX in a particular problem-solving scenario.
D. Use appropriate "Logical" functions such as IF, IFS, AND, OR, NOT in a particular problemsolving scenario.
E. Use appropriate "Information" functions such as ISBLANK, ISERROR in a particular problemsolving scenario.
F. Use appropriate "Text" functions such as LEFT, RIGHT, MID, LEN, CHAR, LOWER, UPPER, PROPER, TRIM, SEARCH, FIND, EXACT, CLEAN, CONCAT in a particular problem-solving scenario.
G. Use appropriate "Date \& Time" functions such as YEARFRAC, TODAY, NOW, WEEKDAY, DAYS in a particular problem-solving scenario.
H. Calculate payment for a loan using an appropriate financial function.
I. Use appropriate conditional functions SUMIF, SUMIFS, COUNTIF, COUNTIFS, COUNTA, COUNT in a particular problem-solving scenario.
J. Use appropriate math and statistical functions such as SUM, AVERAGE, MEDIAN, MIN, MAX.
K. Create up to three-levels nested functions (when a function's attribute includes another function).
L. Select appropriate data for creation of charts such as Pie, Column/Bar, Stacked Column/Bar, Line, Combo, Histogram, Scatter, Sparklines. Label and format charts properly as required.
M. Create and format simple pivot table reports (using up to five variables). Apply variety of filters including a time slice (a.k.a. timeline slicer).
N. Use What-If-Analysis tools such as Goal Seek, Data Tables (one and two variable), Scenario Manager and Solver in simple scenarios.
O. Design and implement a small complexity worksheet. Examples: Grade Calculation, Home Budget, etc.
P. Format numeric, numeric with text, and date values. Numeric values must have commas separating thousands. Dollar values must be formatted with commas and either 2 decimals or no decimal places. Use custom formats for text, dates, and numeric values. Dates must be formatted using ISO standard [YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]. Even better is YYYY-MMM-DD.
Q. Create a simple macro. $\leftarrow$ we'll see if we have time for this.

MIST 2610 Excel Standards: (referred to in point " $A$ ") above:

| Excel Standards: Common Issues | Correct Solution | Incorrect Solution |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hardcoding values in formulas <br> Acceptable values: 0, 1, 12 <br> (months), 24 (hours), ""’ (null <br> value) | $=$ COUNTIF(A5:A50,\$B\$2) <br> Cell B2 contains the value of "CA" | =COUNTIF(A5:A50,"CA") |
| Double summing up. | =SUM(A5,A6) | =SUM (A5+A6) |
| Using the SUM function for serialized values. $=\sum_{i=1}^{12} \text { Expenses }_{i}$ | $=$ SUM (A1:A12) | $\begin{aligned} & =\mathrm{A} 1+\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{A} 3+\mathrm{A} 4+\mathrm{A} 5+\mathrm{A} 6+\mathrm{A} 7+\mathrm{A} 8+\mathrm{A} 9 \\ & +\mathrm{A} 10+\mathrm{A} 11+\mathrm{A} 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| Using the SUM function for nonserialized values. Salary = Total Wages + Bonus - Income Tax | $=\mathrm{A} 10+\mathrm{B} 10-\mathrm{C} 10$ | $=S U M(A 10, B 10,-C 10)$ |
| Not implementing a formula correctly. $\begin{array}{r} \text { Profit }=(\text { Product Price }- \text { Product } \\ \text { Cost }) \text { Q Qnty } \\ \text { Discount }=\text { Rate * Invoice Total } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =(\mathrm{A} 2-\mathrm{B} 2) * \mathrm{C} 2 \\ & =\mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{~B} 10>\$ \mathrm{~A} \$ 5, \$ \mathrm{~A} \$ 6,0) * \mathrm{C} 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =\text { SUM }(\mathrm{A} 2,-\mathrm{B} 2) * \mathrm{C} 2 \\ & =\mathrm{IF}(\mathrm{~B} 10>\$ \mathrm{~A} \$ 5, \$ \mathrm{~A} \$ 6 * \mathrm{C} 10,0) \end{aligned}$ |
| Using unnecessary parenthesis. | $\begin{aligned} & =\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{B} 2 \\ & =(\mathrm{A} 2-\mathrm{B} 2) * \mathrm{C} 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =(\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{B} 2) \\ & =((\mathrm{A} 2-\mathrm{B} 2) * \mathrm{C} 2) \end{aligned}$ |
| Using unnecessary spaces in formulas. | $=A 2+B 2$ | $=\mathrm{A} 2+\mathrm{B} 2$ |


| Excel Standards: Common Issues | Correct Solution | Incorrect Solution |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $=\mathrm{VLOOKUP}(\mathrm{A} 2, \mathrm{~B} 20: \mathrm{B} 30,2, \mathrm{FALSE})$ | $=\mathrm{VLOOKUP}(\mathrm{A} 2, \mathrm{~B} 20: \mathrm{B} 30,2, \mathrm{FALSE})$ |
| Using O or 1 instead of False or <br> True as identified in function's <br> syntax. E.g. VLOOKUP | =VLOOKUP(A2,B20:B30,2,FALSE) | =VLOOKUP(A2,B20:B30,2,0) |
| Using other than ISO date format. <br> Unless specifically requested <br> otherwise! | yyyy-mm-dd (e.g. 2007-12-11) | $07-12-11$ |

