# Spreadsheets

If Statements

100

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## **Task Overview**

### **Objectives**

Understand the use of absolute cell referencing.

Understand the use of simple functions (sum,max,min and average in a spreadsheet.

Understand the use of If statements including the logical, true and false statements.

Understand the need the need to present data in a graph format.

Outcomes Time

Complete the If Statement worksheets.

## If Statements

If the units sold is more than or equal to the targets sales than the target has been met.

											1) Apply Fo	
4	Tv Shows	Season	Units Sold	Target Sales	Price VAT		Final Price	Total Sum		on target	2) Work ou	
5	Once Upon A Time	2	23	15	£12.50	£ 2.1	19	£ 14.69	£	337.81	=IF(C5>=D	5,"on target","off target")
6	The Walking Dead	2	45	20	£13.50	£ 2:	36	£ 15.86	£	713 21	γ,	4) Mork ou

1. Logical Test

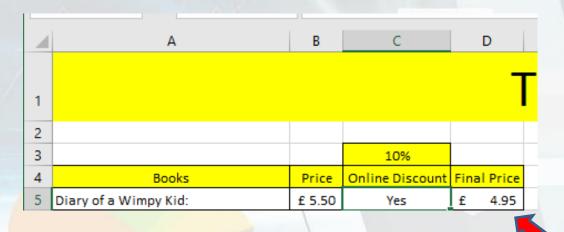
Is units sold more than or equal to the target sales.

- 2. If the statement is true then the "true statement" will be printed in the cell.
- 3. If the statement is false then the "false statement" will be printed in the cell.



## **If Statements**

If the Online Discount is Yes then 10% needs to be subtracted from the price.



100 \* 1 = 100 100 \* 1.1 = 110 100 \* 0.1 = 10 100 \* 0.9 = 90

- 1. Logical Test C5="Yes"
- 2. True **B5\*0.9**

(Take away 10% of the Price)

3. False B5 (Return the original price)



1. Logical Test

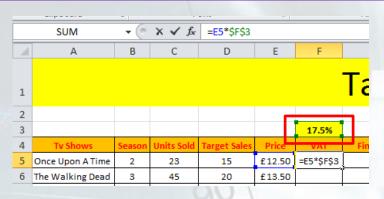


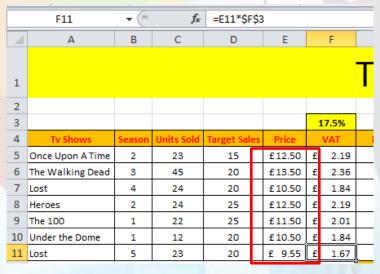
2. True



3. False

## **Absolute Cell Referencing**







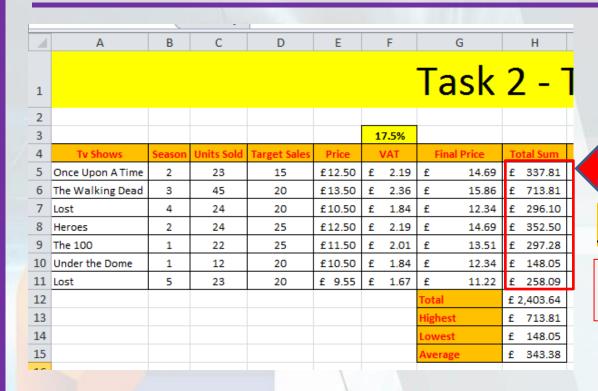
When you use **AutoFill** to **duplicate a formula** into the cells **below** then you must use **absolute cell referencing** if you want the cells to be **referencing** to **one particular cell**.

Absolute cell referencing will lock in a particular cell. To absolute cell reference you must insert a dollar sign before Letter and number of the cell.



All the **price cells** have been **multiplied** by the **percentage** to work out the tax.

## **Functions**



Range

=SUM(H5:H11)

**=Sum(Range)** will add up all the numbers in the range

=MAX(H5:H11)

=MIN(H5:H11)

=AVERAGE(H5:H11)

**=Max(Range)** will find the highest number in the range.

**=Min(Range)** will find the lowest number in the range.

=average(Range) will find the average number in the range.

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### Plenary – Refer to the Lesson Objectives

#### **Objectives**

Understand the use of absolute cell referencing.

Understand the use of simple functions (sum,max,min and average in a spreadsheet.

Understand the use of If statements including the logical, true and false statements.

Understand the need the need to present data in a graph format.

### Plenary Task (Q&A)

Discuss the advantages of using absolute cell referencing and If Statements.

Discuss the levels pupils have achieved for this task.