

 <b>Computer Science</b>	<h1 style="margin: 0;">COMPSCI 111/111G — Mastering Cyberspace</h1>
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## Spreadsheet 01

### Exercise Sheet

*Exercise 1: Is the reference to cell D6 in the formula =D\$6\*2 a relative or absolute reference ?*

It is a absolute reference because of the dollar symbols in front of the D and in front of the 6

Imagine that you are keeping track of the sales for tickets at the Commonwealth games. A number of different sports are located in different venues. Each venue has a number of seats available. Your spreadsheet will keep track of the number of tickets available, the number actually sold, the number remaining, the amount of money made from ticket sales, whether the venue was too small, and if the venue needs changing next time.

*Exercise 2: Given the following spreadsheet, what formula would you use in cell D6?*

	A	B	C	D
1	<b>Tickets sales</b>			
2				
3	Price	\$10.00		
4				
5	Event	Tickets Available	Tickets Sold	Remaining
6	Cycling	4000	2000	2000
7	Weightlifting	2000	750	1250
8	Triathlon	1000	100	900
9	Soccer	3000	3000	0
10	Badminton	5000	4500	500
11		15000	10350	4650

=B6-C6

*Exercise 3: Given the following spreadsheet, what formula would you use in cell E8?*

	A	B	C	D	E
1	<b>Tickets sales</b>				
2					
3	Price	\$10.00			
4					
5	Event	Tickets Available	Tickets Sold	Remaining	Sales
6	Cycling	4000	2000	2000	\$20,000.00
7	Weightlifting	2000	750	1250	\$7,500.00
8	Triathlon	1000	100	900	\$1,000.00
9	Soccer	3000	3000	0	\$30,000.00
10	Badminton	5000	4500	500	\$45,000.00

=C8\*\$B\$3

Exercise 4: Given the following spreadsheet, what formula would you use in cell B11?

	A	B	C	D	E
1	<b>Tickets sales</b>				
2					
3	Price	\$10.00			
4					
5	Event	Tickets Available	Tickets Sold	Remaining	Sales
6	Cycling	4000	2000	2000	\$20,000.00
7	Weightlifting	2000	750	1250	\$7,500.00
8	Triathlon	1000	100	900	\$1,000.00
9	Soccer	3000	3000	0	\$30,000.00
10	Badminton	5000	4500	500	\$45,000.00
11		15000	10350	4650	\$103,500.00

=SUM(B6:B10)  
 Note: other answers could include:  
 =B6 + B7 + B8 + B9 + B10  
 =SUM(B6, B7, B\*, B9, B10)

Exercise 5: If less than 50% of the tickets available at a given venue were sold, then the venue is too large. Given the following spreadsheet, what formula would you use in cell F7?

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	<b>Tickets sales</b>					
2						
3	Price	\$10.00				
4						
5	Event	Tickets Available	Tickets Sold	Remaining	Sales	Venue too large?
6	Cycling	4000	2000	2000	\$20,000.00	No
7	Weightlifting	2000	750	1250	\$7,500.00	Yes
8	Triathlon	1000	100	900	\$1,000.00	Yes
9	Soccer	3000	3000	0	\$30,000.00	No
10	Badminton	5000	4500	500	\$45,000.00	No
11		15000	10350	4650	\$103,500.00	

=IF(C6<(B6\*0.5), "Yes", "No")

Exercise 6: If the event is almost sold out (i.e. more than 90% of the tickets were sold), or if the event was poorly attended (less than 50% of the tickets were sold), then the event should be located at a new venue next time it is held. Given the following spreadsheet, what formula would you use in cell G9?

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	<b>Tickets sales</b>							
2								
3	Price	\$10.00						
4								
5	Event	Tickets Available	Tickets Sold	Remaining	Sales		Different venue required	
6	Cycling	4000	2000	2000	\$20,000.00		No	
7	Weightlifting	2000	750	1250	\$7,500.00		Yes	
8	Triathlon	1000	100	900	\$1,000.00		Yes	
9	Soccer	3000	3000	0	\$30,000.00		Yes	
10	Badminton	5000	4500	500	\$45,000.00		No	
11		15000	10350	4650	\$103,500.00			

IF(OR(C9>(B9\*0.9),C9<(B9\*0.5), "Yes", "No")