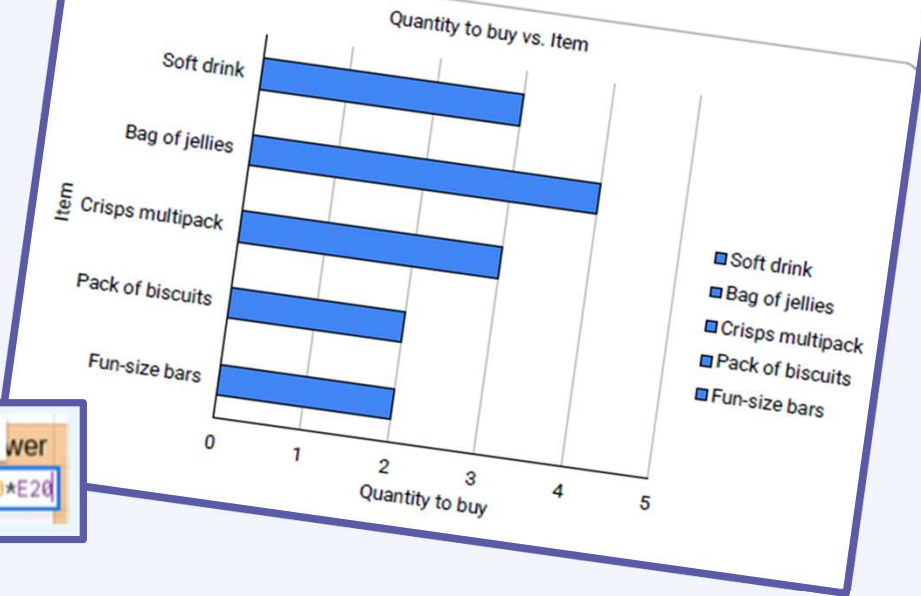
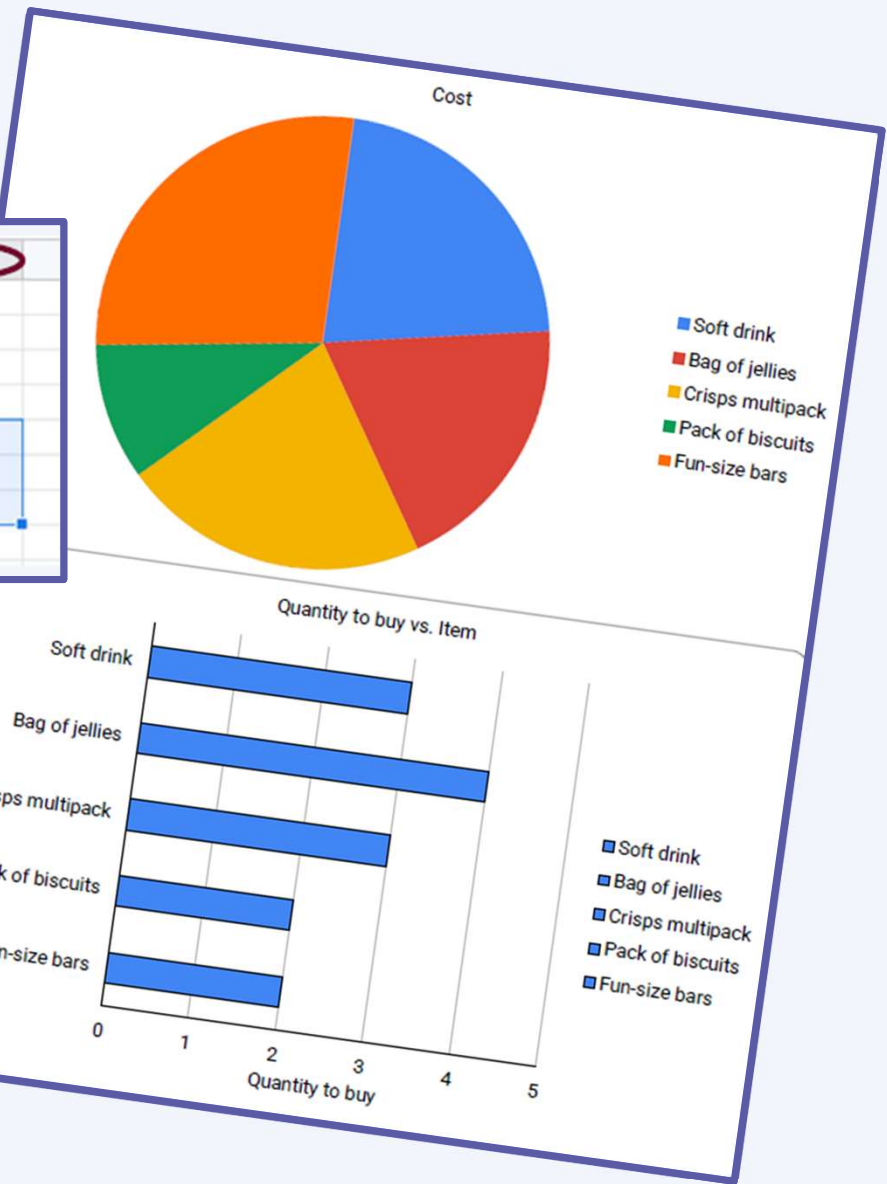
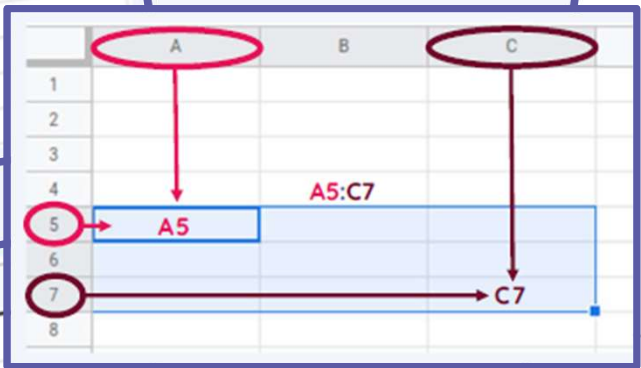
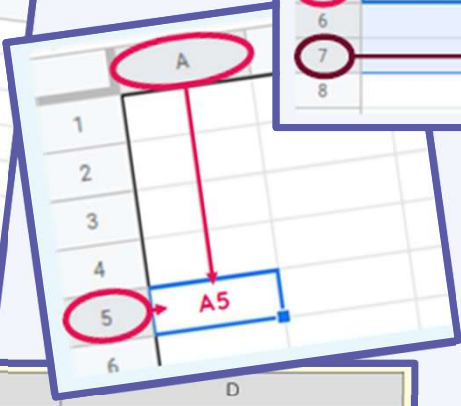
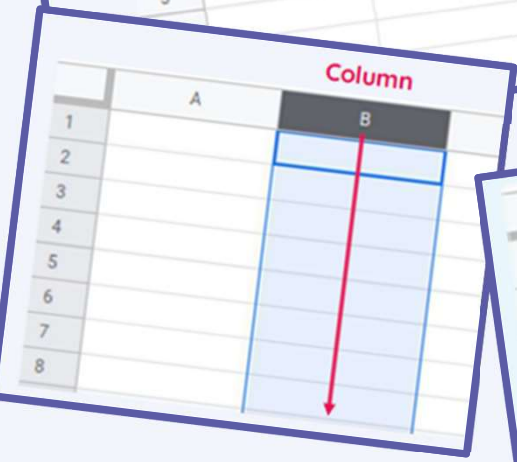
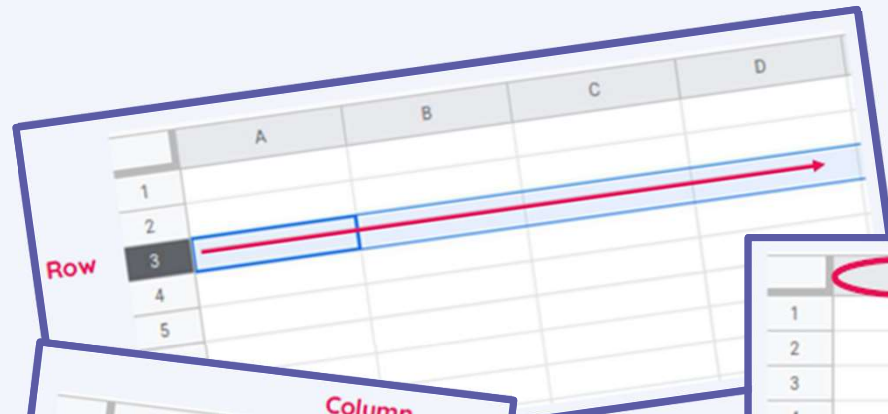


## Year 7 Computer Science Modelling Data Knowledge Organiser

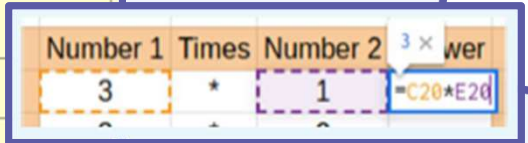
Key Word	Definition
Data	Information in an electronic form that can be stored and used by a computer.
Cell	The boxes in a spreadsheet that may contain data.
Cell Reference	A combination of a column letter and a row number that identifies a cell.
Row	A horizontal line of cells. Column: A vertical line of cells.
Range	A group of cells within a row or column or both
Formula	Equations that can perform calculations, return information, manipulate the contents of other cells, test conditions, and more.
Fill Handle	A feature to extend (and fill) several numbers, dates, or even text to other cells.
Autofill	A feature that allows the user to extend a series of numbers, dates, or even text to the necessary range of cells.
Data	Bare facts without any meaning.
Information	Data that has been organised so that it has some meaning.
Source	A place where data is obtained.
Primary Source	Where you have collected the data yourself.
Secondary Source	Where the data has been collected by somebody else.
Function	A predefined formula that performs calculations using specific values in a particular order.
Maximum	A function in a spreadsheet which will return the highest number in the selected cells.
Minimum	A function in a spreadsheet which will return the lowest number in the selected cells.

## Year 7 Computer Science Modelling Data Knowledge Organiser

Key Word	Definition
Chart	A visual representation of data from a worksheet that can bring more understanding to the data than just looking at the numbers.
Pie Chart	A type of graph constructed in a circle format and divided into different sections that represent separate parts of a whole.
Series	A row or column of numbers that are entered in a worksheet and plotted in your chart.
Bar Chart	A graph that displays different categories of data with rectangular bars, where the lengths of the bars are proportional to the size of the data category they represent.
Axis/Axes	The lines that are used to measure data on graphs and grids.
Headers	Text cells that are used as names for categories and series on the chart.
Labels	Make a chart easier to understand because they show details about a data series or its individual data points.
Filter	Used to temporarily hide some of the data in a table, so you can focus on the data you want to see.
Average	A calculated "central" value of a set of numbers. :
Criterion/Criteria	The pattern or test to apply to range.
Condition	When there is an operator (such as =, <, >=, etc.) that has a value on either side (like this: A2 <= 3).
Conditional Formatting	Changes the appearance of a cell range based on a condition.



	A	B	C	D
1	57	x	143	= A1 * C1
2	544	÷	34	= A2 / C2
3	229	+	798	= A3 + C3
4	941	-	475	= A4 - C4
5	99	x	3	= A5 * C5



## Effective Use of Tools

Identified columns, rows, cells, and cell references in a spreadsheet

Use formatting techniques in a spreadsheet

Used basic formulas with cell references for calculations

Use the autofill tool to replicate cell data

Analysed data using the functions SUM, COUNTA, MAX, MIN, AVERAGE, COUNTIF and IF

Created appropriate charts

Sorted and filtered data

Explained the difference between data and information

## Data and Information

Collected data

Explained the difference between primary and secondary sources of data

Analysed data

Created charts

Sorted and filtered data

Used conditional formatting

