WJEC 2014 Online Exam Review

GCE ICT IT1 1241-01

All Candidates' performance across questions

Question Title	N	Mean	S D	Max Mark	F F	Attempt %
1	7352	4.7	2.6	10	46.9	99.9
2	7340	1.5	1.1	3	51.2	99.8
3	7160	2.2	1.9	6	37.4	97.3
4	7275	3.6	1.4	6	60	98.9
5	7251	1.7	1.6	6	28.6	98.6
6	7207	3.2	1.7	6	52.9	98
7	6910	2	1.3	5	40.2	93.9
8	7242	8.9	5.2	18	49.4	98.4
9	7279	2.1	1.3	4	53.2	98.9
10	7286	5.7	3.2	16	35.7	99

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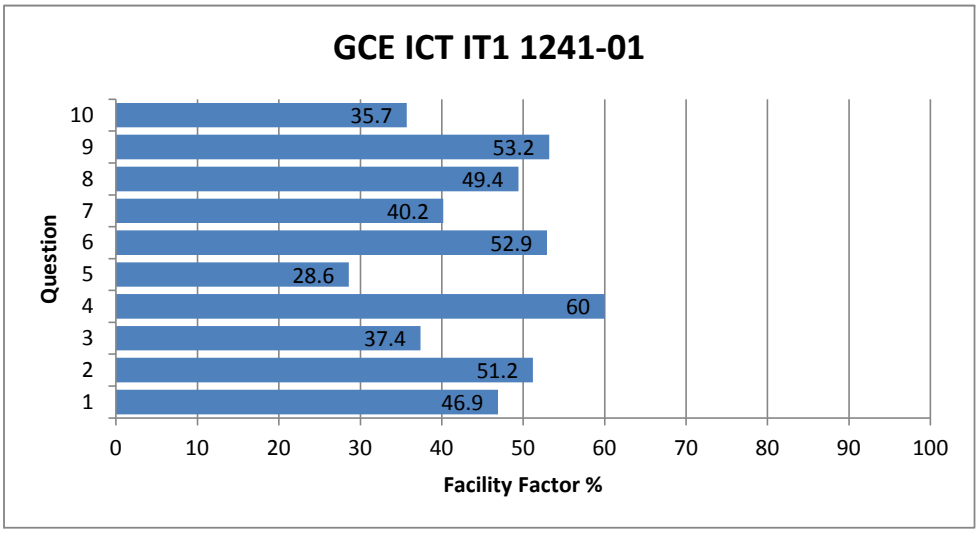

Examiner only

SECTION A

Answer **all** *questions.*

1. *(a)* Define the terms *information* and *knowledge* and then give **two** different examples to illustrate the relationship between information and knowledge. [6]

(b) Other than by *aiding the decision making process*, describe using appropriate examples, **two** ways in which good quality information can add value to an organisation. [4]

10

Question 1

a)

Information is data which has been processed by a computer. Knowledge is derived from information by applying rules to it. First example, Information could be Bus No.6, Arrival times 7:01, 7:11, 7:58, the knowledge of this would be that either of the first buses should be caught because second is too late and cause delays if your going to school. Second example, Car 1 – 1.03 secs, CAR 2 - 1.07 secs and Car 3 – 1.01 secs, this is information and if we apply our knowledge we know that car 3 has the fastest time and therefore wins the race, car 1 comes second and car 2 comes third.

b)

(b) Other than by *aiding the decision making process*, describe using appropriate examples, **two** ways in which good quality information can add value to an organisation. [4]

It adds value because it allows you to monitor progress, for example a Sales manager may want to see sales figures and charts from previous years to compare to how they are doing this year, are they getting better or worse. It also allows you to target resources to gain a competitive advantage, for example targeting a list of pregnant customers with promotion of baby products rather than sending the general public letters and promotions.

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Information is data that has been processed through a computer.
Knowledge is derived information by adding rules.

Information

Name	Maths Score
Matt Thorn	81
Amy Spoon	62
Katie Born	60
Tony Warner	75

Knowledge

From the information provided we know that Katie Born recieved the lowest maths score with 60 and that Matt Thorn got the highest maths score with 81.

b)

(b) Other than by *aiding the decision making process*, describe using appropriate examples, **two** ways in which good quality information can add value to an organisation. [4]

good quality information can help monitor progress and also target human resources.
An example of it monitoring progress is in a supermarket you can monitor sales to see how they increasing.
An example of how to target human resources is if in a supermarket if one area is busier than another you can send more staff onto the busier section.

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(a) Define the terms *information* and *knowledge* and then give **two** different examples to illustrate the relationship between information and knowledge. [6]

information is processed data, which is raw facts and figures, information is data that has been made sense of and put into context. knowledge is information that has been understood. for example the information may be given a collection of weights. The knowledge would be understanding what weight is average, below average, or high for a person.

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It can help gain more customers and keep track of them as the information will be clear and up to date. Also,

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Examiner only

7. State what is meant by the term *EPOS*, describe the process that takes place at the *EPOS* and give **two** benefits of *EPOS* for the **customer**. [5]

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Question 7

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State what is meant by the term *EPOS*, describe the process that takes place at the *EPOS* and give **two** benefits of *EPOS* for the **customer**. [5]

EPOS is the Electronic point of Sale. An EPOS is connected to a Stock control database, when a product is Scanned through its barcode, it is matched by a product in the Stock database, information is sent to the Epos and a stock is decluected from the database, an invoice is then created by the Epos and printed out. The first benefit of an EPOS is that its faster because it processes the products quickly which means ~~they~~ Customers dont have to wait for too long.

The second benefit would be that you can use your credit card to pay for the shopping if you have forgotten your cash or vice versa, its more flexible to use.

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EPOS is an electronic point of sale When a barcode is scanned at an EPOS it sends that information to the stock which then finds out the price which is then sent back to the EPOS. Then one item is reduced from the cost. A benefit is it is quicker than ringing it down and it is more efficient in that way Also the customers time isn't wasted as it's quick.

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YOU MUST REFER TO YOUR OWN SPREADSHEET TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

IF NO SPREADSHEET EVIDENCE IS SUBMITTED THEN NO MARKS CAN BE AWARDED.

MAKE SURE THAT YOU SHOW IN YOUR ANSWER WHERE THE PROCESSES, FUNCTIONS/FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN YOUR SPREADSHEET. FOR EXAMPLE PAGE 6 CELL D4.

10. *(a)* Describe the purpose or function of **one** formula from list **A** and **two** *different* formulas from list **B**, which you have used in your spreadsheet. [6]

A: SUM, COUNT, MAX, MIN, AVERAGE, RAND
B: Single IF, Multiple IF, DATE, ROUND

Examiner only

(b) Describe **two** methods you used in your spreadsheet to try and ensure that incorrect data was not entered in your spreadsheet. [6]

(c) Describe a **SORT** used in your spreadsheet and state why you required the data to be sorted. [2]

(d) Describe an example of **absolute addressing** you used in your spreadsheet and give the reason you used it. [2]

ENSURE YOU ATTACH THE PRINTOUTS OF YOUR SPREADSHEET TO YOUR EXAMINATION ANSWER PAPER.

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Question 10

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On page 7 (F25) I used a SUM formula, I did this to give me a net total of my total prices from (F19:F24), this made it easier to add up all my prices as it is faster than manual entering and has less human error counting. On page 6 (G8) I used a single if formula if G8 the stock number was smaller than F8 the re order level the the re-order collumn would say "Re-order" but if it wasn't it would say "Stocked" as it would be in stock. I used this so that I could see which products are in stock and which need re-ordering so financial plans could be made. On page 7. (F28) I used a multiple IF to calculate the invoice total. I used this as the table on invoice page 11 (H23:L28) has different prices for each area so multiple if had to be used to add on the correct delivery charge.

(b) Describe **two** methods you used in your spreadsheet to try and ensure that incorrect data was not entered in your spreadsheet. [6]

On page 11 I used a range check on E19:E24 to ensure prices were more than the cheapest product of £1.20 but less than the most expensive of £36, I did this to ensure incorrect prices weren't entered, less mistakes means less errors are inputted causing more problems later on when totalling up.

(c) Describe a **SORT** used in your spreadsheet and state why you required the data to be sorted. [2]

page 9 I used a sort to arrange my table into surname alphabetical order, I did this to make customer details quicker and easier to find in case of an emergency.

(d) Describe an example of **absolute addressing** you used in your spreadsheet and give the reason you used it. [2]

page 8 I used absolute adressing to only show all the products that are below £10, I used this to access the 710 to make another document that consisted of the companys cheapest products.

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I used a SUM function on Page 4 on cell G16 (Sheet 2) which was to find the total of the products without a discount or bread type cost. It works by finding the sum of cells G12:G13 which are the 2 different order prices, so I used sum to find the total.

I used the Round formula on page 4 cell G17 (Sheet 2) which I used to find the 5% of the cell G16 so I could take away this 5% as a discount.

I also used the Single IF formula on page 4 cell G18 (Sheet 2), which was used to find the bread type cost by linking it to cell D16 so if this was A or B it would change the other cost on cell G18.

(b) Describe **two** methods you used in your spreadsheet to try and ensure that incorrect data was not entered in your spreadsheet. Spinners, Combo box [6]

I used a combo box to ensure there was no incorrect data. I did this like worked as there was only a specific selection of stock codes I could use, so I couldn't have chosen an incorrect one.

Another method was using a spinner to change the quantity of the product, so with this spinner I could select a range of quantities without any other formats like letters.

(c) Describe a **SORT** used in your spreadsheet and state why you required the data to be sorted. [2]

I used a sort on cell B6:B11 to sheet "Sales analysis" at cell B6:B11 to D6:D11. I did this so that I could find the highest selling product as it was sorted by the amount of sales on C6:C11.

(d) Describe an example of **absolute addressing** you used in your spreadsheet and give the reason you used it. [2]

I used absolute addressing to present the data in a graph to identify trends...

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On page 11, in my Summary worksheet, in cell D14, I have used the sum function. This formula adds up the values in cell D4:D13 and displays the total.

On page 11, in my Summary worksheet, in cell D17, I have used a ROUND function. This function ensure that the average number from cell D4:D13 ~~the~~ displayed is rounded to the nearest whole integer.

On page 12, in my summary worksheet, in cells G13:I17, I have used a multiple IF function. This function tests if the value in cell E14 is greater than 250, then tests if it is greater than 0, then tests if the value is equal to 0, and if none of them are true it displays a speafic message. However it also displays other messages dependent on the value in cell E14.

PWC

(b) Describe **two** methods you used in your spreadsheet to try and ensure that incorrect data was not entered in your spreadsheet. [6]

On page 6, in my profit loss worksheet, ~~I have used data validation to ensure that the values in~~ in cells G4:G12, I have used data validation to ensure the values in cell G4:G12 are less than or equal to the cells E4:E12. If this is not true then an error message will appear.

(c) Describe a **SORT** used in your spreadsheet and state why you required the data to be sorted. [2]

On page 15, in my summary worksheet, I have used a sort for cells B4: E13 to organise them into Most sold in a descending order. This makes it easier to see which product sold the most at a quick glance.

(d) Describe an example of **absolute addressing** you used in your spreadsheet and give the reason you used it. [2]

On page 11, in my summary worksheet, in cell D4 I have used an absolute cell address/reference. This ensures the VLOOKUP formula keeps it's search within A3:H13 and this does not change when applying the formula to different cells.

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