Marking Time

Format
The FORMAT command has been used to set the width of column D, left-justify all text cells, and display all numbers to two decimal places

Copy
Any block of cells can be copied to any part of the sheet by the COPY command

Scaling Factor
Multiplied by an actual mark to produce a corresponding scaled mark

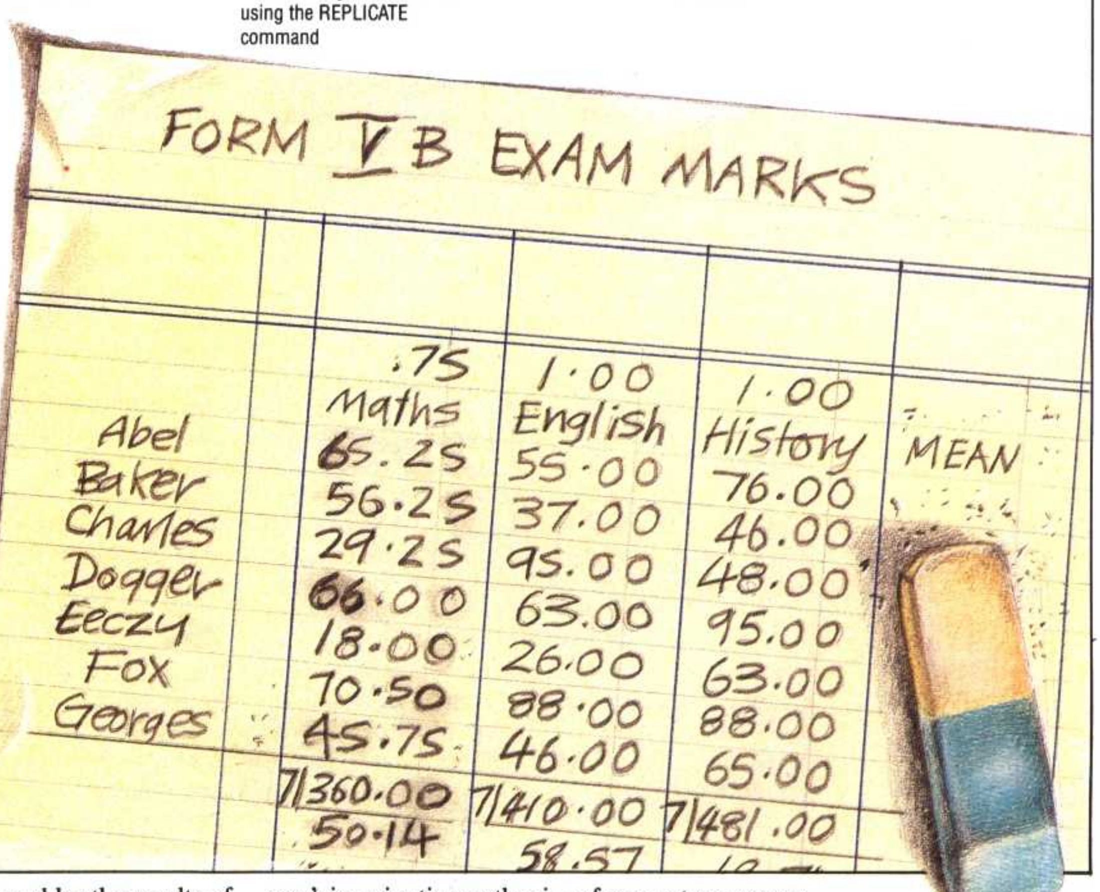
```
   |  C  |D|  E  ||  F  ||  G  ||  H  |  |  J  ||  K  ||  L  ||  M  |
 1 | MARKS ADJUSTMENT EXAMPLE
 2 |*****************************************************************
 3 |          ACTUAL    MARKS             *        SCALED    MARKS
 4 |*****************************************************************
 5 |                                       *   .75     .86     .73
 6 |          Maths    Eng    Hist   MEAN  *  Maths    Eng    Hist   MEAN
 7 |Abel    : 87.00  55.00  76.00  72.67  *  65.25  47.30  55.48  56.01
 8 |Baker   : 75.00  37.00  46.00  52.67  *  56.25  31.82  33.58  40.55
 9 |Charles: 39.00  95.00  48.00  60.67  *  29.25  81.70  35.04  48.66
10 |Dogger  : 88.00  63.00  95.00  82.00  *  66.00  54.18  69.35  63.18
11 |Eezy    : 24.00  26.00  63.00  37.67  *  18.00  22.36  45.99  28.78
12 |Fox     : 94.00  88.00  88.00  90.00  *  70.50  75.68  64.24  70.14
13 |George  : 61.00  46.00  65.00  57.33  *  45.75  39.56  47.45  44.25
14 |        ============================  *  ============================
15 |  MEAN  : 66.86  58.57  68.71  64.71  *  50.14  50.37  50.16  50.23
16 |                                       *
17 |*****************************************************************
18 |
```

Repeating Text
A single star typed into this cell fills the whole row through the REPEAT TEXT feature

Autocalc
Once the formula for one cell is entered, it can be copied automatically to other cells using the REPLICATE command

Mean
Calculated by the AVERAGE(cell#1:cell#2) command

To compare the performance of his pupils in different subjects, the teacher wants to scale all the exam results so that the mean mark in each subject is the same. He has to experiment with different scaling factors for each subject, calçulating and recalculating the marks, which is tedious error-prone work that a spreadsheet could do in minutes. On the computer spreadsheet everything except the actual marks is calculated automatically; changing the scaling factor, for example, produces a complete new column of scaled results for that subject in seconds



and database software. This enables the results of calculations and projections to be incorporated *en bloc* into a text or data file, and is a valuable step towards integrated software. This usually applies only to the more expensive packages.

Given a reasonable set of commands, a spreadsheet program is limited mainly by the user's imagination or the size of computer memory available. The programs themselves are usually extensive, and applications with large tables and sophisticated data processing facilities can quickly fill the rest of memory. Complicated calculations, moreover, can appreciably slow the program's calculating response.