OBERLIN HIGH SCHOOL

BUSINESS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Information Technology

Grade 11 Term 1 Course Outline

♦ SECTION 5: SPREADSHEETS

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

On completion of this Section, students should develop expertise in the use of a spreadsheet package in the development of computer applications.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

CONTENT

Students should be able to:

3.	use basic pre-defined systems functions;	Including sum, average, date, max, min, count, counta, countif, vlookup, pmt, if.
4.	create advanced arithmetic formulae;	Formulae including addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and use of brackets.
5.	replicate (copy) formulae into other cells;	Relative addressing, absolute addressing, naming of ranges.
		Effect of move, copy, delete operations on formulae.
6.	manipulate columns and rows;	Insert, delete and modify columns and rows.
7.	manipulate data in a spreadsheet;	Numeric Data formatting (currency, accounting, percentage, comma, decimal places).
		Sorting data (<i>primary field, secondary field</i> , ascending vs descending order).
		Filtering data (<i>multiple criteria</i> , complex criterion).
		Pivot Table (create one and two dimensional pivot tables, create frequency distribution from data and create pivot chart)
8.	perform charting operations; and,	Select appropriate chart <i>types</i> : Column charts, Bar charts, line graphs, pie charts.
		Labelling charts: graph titles, labels on axes, data labels.
9.	Manipulate one or more worksheets.	Use of <i>one or</i> more worksheets to solve problems involving some of <i>or</i> all of the functions and operations listed above.
		Linking of two or more worksheets to solve problems.

♦ SECTION 6: DATABASE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

On completion of this Section, students should develop expertise in the design of a database management system in the development of computer applications.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

CONTENT

Students should be able to:

explain the concept of a database;

Definition of database:

- (a) repository of information; and,
- (b) collection of tables that are related to each other.

Purpose of database.

 use terminology commonly associated with a database; Database terminology: table, row (record), column (field), primary key, secondary key, candidate key, foreign key.

Data types: numeric; text; logical; date /time; currency.

3. create a database; and,

Table structure with at least three data types and populated with at least 25 records.

Modify a table structure: adding new fields, deleting fields, changing field definitions.

Establish primary keys.

Establish relationships: show the joins between tables (one-to-one and one-to-many).

- 4. manipulate data in a database.
- (a) Forms:
 - Use of form wizard only;
 - (ii) select suitable fields; and,
 - (iii) use of sub-form.
- (b) Queries:
 - (i) more than one criterion;
 - (ii) use of select;
 - (iii) use of calculated field; and,
 - (iv) two or more fields involving the use of relational and logical operators.
- (c) Reports:
 - (i) use of report wizard;
 - (ii) use of sorting, grouping, statistical and summary features, for example, count, sum, and average;
 - (iii) report generated to screen, printer and file; and,
 - iv) renaming of report title.

WEB PAGE DESIGN

This section provides students with hands-on experience in the use of web design tools to create a simple website.

Students should be able to:

plan a website structure and organization of page;

Reasons for the website.

The intended audience.

Number of web pages desired (no more than 3

pages).

Content of each page.

Layout of the web page.

10. create simple web pages using a variety of design features;

Choosing an appropriate design for a page.

Inserting and deleting text and graphics.

(The use of HTML coding is not

required.)

Wrap text with image.

Create home page with hyperlinks.

11. insert hyperlinks within different locations of a typical web page; and,

Link to another web page.

Link to a location within the web

page.

Link to an email address.

Link to user-created files.

12. evaluate a website for accuracy, user friendliness and effective display.

Considerations for publishing a website:

Verify that all the hyperlinks work correctly.

Use a test audience.

Verify that all content is up-to-date.

SECTION 7: PROBLEM-SOLVING AND PROGRAM DESIGN

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

CONTENT

Students should be able to:

branching (if-then, if-then-else, nested

conditions); loops (for, while, repeat).

Use of relational operators: <, >, =, <=, >

=,< >.

Logical operators: AND, OR, NOT; use of

truth tables.

Arithmetic operators: +, -, *, /, MOD, DIV.

7. test algorithms for correctness.

Desk checks/dry run: construction and use of trace tables to verify results. Trace tables consist of variable names (identifiers) as column headings and values in the cells, one row for each pass.