

## Chapter 3 : Excel Basics = Cleaning & Combining Data

- Find and replace → CTRL + H
- Leading and trailing space → TRIM() function
- Check duplicates → Conditional Formatting
- Splitting Columns → text to column converter wizard
- Combing Data from two tables(Very Important in Interviews)
  - VLOOKUP() this function is used to look up a value in a table by searching for a corresponding value in the leftmost column of another table.
    - Syntax : = VLOOKUP(lookup\_value, table\_Array, col\_index\_num, [range\_lookup])
    - = =VLOOKUP([movie id],Financials[#All],2,FALSE)
    - ......=VLOOKUP(Movies[@[movie\_id]: [movie\_id]],Financials[#All],4,FALSE)
    - Movies[@[movie id]:[movie id]]—> this is to lock he lookup value
    - Limitation of VLOOKUP:
      - it searches only the first columns of a reference table for a matching value
      - Adding a new column to the reference table can cause errors by shifting column indexes and changing the referenced column.
  - food[#All], food[#Data], food[#Header] → to get the table information
  - o INDEX() -
    - Syntax : = INDEX(array, row num, [column num])
    - = index(food table to look, row num, col num)

- o MATCH() -
  - Syntax : =MATCH(lookup value, lookup array, [match type])
  - = match("item to find", food[item], 0)
  - = match("price", food[#Headers])
- **INDEX()\_MATCH()** are two powerful Excel functions that are often used together to search for & retrieve data from a table or range.
  - Attempts: for the budget column
    - =INDEX(Financials, 1, 2)
    - =INDEX(Financials, MATCH([@[movie\_id]], Financials[movie\_id], 0),
      2)
    - =INDEX(Financials, MATCH([@[movie\_id]], Financials[movie\_id], 0),
      MATCH("budget", Financials[#Headers],0))
    - =INDEX(Financials, MATCH(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], Financials[[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], 0), MATCH(Movies[[#Headers], [budget]], Financials[#Headers],0))
  - Financials[movie id]—the effect is the same as
  - Financials[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]—> but here we are doing lock when we drag the column to other
  - Attempts: For revenue column dynamically from revenue col
    - =INDEX(Financials, MATCH([@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], Financials[[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], 0), MATCH("revenue", Financials[#Headers],0))
    - =INDEX(Financials, MATCH(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],
      Financials[[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], 0), MATCH(Movies[[#Headers],
      [revenue]], Financials[#Headers],0))
  - Same as for Unit & Currency columns as :
    - =INDEX(Financials, MATCH(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],
      Financials[[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], 0), MATCH(Movies[[#Headers],
      [unit]], Financials[#Headers],0))
    - =INDEX(Financials, MATCH(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], Financials[[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]], 0), MATCH(Movies[[#Headers], [currency]], Financials[#Headers],0))

- XLOOKUP() Unlike VLOOKUP, which only searches in the leftmost column of a table, XLOOKUP is capable of searching any column.
  - Syntax : =XLOOKUP(lookup\_value, lookup\_array, return\_array, [if\_not\_found], [match\_mode]
  - Attempts for budget column:
    - =XLOOKUP([@[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All], [movie\_id]],Financials[[#All],[budget]],"Not Available",0)
    - =XLOOKUP(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All], [movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All],[budget]],"Not Available",0)
  - Same dynamic change for <u>revenue</u>, <u>Unit</u>, <u>currency</u> columns respectively as follows:
    - =XLOOKUP(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All], [movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All],[revenue]],"Not Available",0)
    - =XLOOKUP(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All], [movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All],[unit]],"Not Available",0)
    - =XLOOKUP(Movies[@[movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All], [movie\_id]:[movie\_id]],Financials[[#All],[currency]],"Not Available",0)
    - Look at @the reference:

