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The Ultimate EXCEL Handbook



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#1

Functions

i. Top 10 Functions

=LET()

=LAMBDA()

=MAX()

=TRIM()



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Financial Modeling in Excel

10 Excel functions you should know

=SUMIFS()

SUMIFS function adds all of its arguments that meet multiple criteria. For example, you would use SUMIFS in your financial model to sum up the sales of (1) a specific employee (2) for a specific product.

=SUMIFS
(sum range (e.g. sales),
criteria range 1 (e.g.
employee),
criteria 1 (e.g. Tim),
criteria range 2 (e.g.
Product),
criteria 2, (e.g. Chairs))

Employee	Product	Sales
Laura	Tables	\$3,441
Mike	Chairs	\$5,110
Tim	Pillows	\$5,643
Phoebe	Tables	\$4,921
Tim	Chairs	\$4,839
Phoebe	Chairs	\$3,768
Mike	Chairs	\$4,707
Laura	Beds	\$5,361
Tim	Chairs	\$3,304
Phoebe	Tables	\$4,744

Employee	Product	Sales
Tim	=SUMIFS(F8:F17,D8:D17,D21,E8:E17,E21)	
	SUMIFS(sum_range, criteria_range1, criteria1, [criteria_range2, criteria2], [criteria_range3, criteria3], ...)	
	Chairs	\$8,143

Know your IFs, COUNTIFs, AVERAGEIFs and all other IFs too - after all, financial modeling is just a series of IFs that could happen in this world.

=IFERROR()

Use IFERROR function to format your financial models. The function checks for errors and returns the value specified by the user if found. The function checks for the following errors: #N/A, #VALUE!, #REF!, #DIV/0!, #NUM!, #NAME? or #NULL!.

=IFERROR(value, value_if_error)

Month	Total Wages Allocated	Employees	Wage
Jan	\$3,200	2	\$1,600
Feb	\$1,600	1	\$1,600
Mar (shop closed)	\$0	0	=IFERROR(D10/E10,0)
			IFERROR(value, value_if_error)
		No IFFERROR	#DIV/0!
		IFFERROR	\$0



Financial Modeling in Excel

10 Excel functions you should know

=XIRR()

Internal rate of return metric is needed to find out the annual growth rate of an investment. The higher the IRR, the better the investment (keeping all other factors the same, of course). IRR is good for comparing different investment opportunities.

=XIRR(cash flow values, dates of cash flows)

	1	2	3	4	5
Date	7/12/2021	8/11/2021	9/10/2021	10/10/2021	11/9/2021
Cash Flow	-1000	-550	750	1000	1250

IRR

`=XIRR(E6:I6,E5:I5)`

XIRR(values, dates, [guess])

=XNPV()

Finance is money and we all know that money today is worth more than tomorrow. Financial analysts oftentimes have to calculate the value of an investment/company/project in today's terms.

=XNPV(discount rate, cash flow values, dates of cash flow)

	1	2	3	4	5
Date	7/12/2021	8/11/2021	9/10/2021	10/10/2021	11/9/2021
Cash Flow	-1000	-550	750	1000	1250

Discount Rate

9%

NPV

`=XNPV(E8,E6:I6,E5:I5)`

XNPV(rate, values, dates)

Unlike IRR and NPV, XIRR and XNPV functions allow for payments at irregular intervals



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Financial Modeling in Excel

10 Excel functions you should know

=PMT()

PMT function calculates the payment for a loan based on constant payments and a constant interest rate. You have to know the present loan value, number of periods and the interest rate. PMT, PPMT and IPMT functions are needed to figure out annuity loan repayments (e.g. mortgage)

=PMT (interest rate, number of periods, present value)

Present Value	\$ 2,000
Number of periods	10
Interest Rate	5%
PMT	=PMT(E8,E7,E6)
	PMT(rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type])
Monthly PMT	(\$21.58)

=PMT()
calculates periodic payment for a loan in total

=PPMT()
calculates the payment on the principal for a loan

=IPMT()
calculates the interest payment on the loan

=SLOPE()

If you're into investment banking, at some point you'll have to calculate the Beta of a stock, which means volatility. By using the SLOPE function in Excel, you'll find it easily by using the returns of the stock and the comparative benchmark index.

=SLOPE

(% of equity change range,
% range of change of index)

BETA	=SLOPE(B2:B12,C2:C12)	SLOPE([B2:B12],[C2:C12])					
STOCK	Date	Close	Change	INDEX	Date	Close	Change
	11.10.2021	\$ 294.23	-0.4609		11.10.2021	\$ 14,445.00	0.550775
	12.10.2021	\$ 292.88	1.1576		12.10.2021	\$ 14,525.00	1.858108
	13.10.2021	\$ 296.31	2.1222		13.10.2021	\$ 14,800.00	0.903917
	14.10.2021	\$ 302.75	0.4799		14.10.2021	\$ 14,935.00	0.16767
	15.10.2021	\$ 304.21	1.0023		15.10.2021	\$ 14,910.00	0.099301
	18.10.2021	\$ 307.29	0.305		18.10.2021	\$ 15,015.00	0.858369
	19.10.2021	\$ 308.23	-0.2667		19.10.2021	\$ 15,145.00	0.296248
	20.10.2021	\$ 307.41	1.078		20.10.2021	\$ 15,190.00	0.621524
	21.10.2021	\$ 310.76	-0.5175		21.10.2021	\$ 15,285.00	1.035934
	22.10.2021	\$ 309.16	-0.3343		22.10.2021	\$ 15,445.00	0.129324
	25.10.2021	\$ 308.13	0.6385		25.10.2021	\$ 15,465.00	0.06462
	26.10.2021	\$ 310.11	4.0412		26.10.2021	\$ 15,475.00	0.096837
	27.10.2021	\$ 323.17	0.3638		27.10.2021	\$ 15,490.00	0.577864
	28.10.2021	\$ 324.35	2.1923		28.10.2021	\$ 15,580.00	0.160205
	29.10.2021	\$ 331.62	-0.6831		29.10.2021	\$ 15,605.00	0.699968
	01.11.2021	\$ 329.37			01.11.2021	\$ 15,715.00	



Financial Modeling in Excel

10 Excel functions you should know

=XLOOKUP

Lookup functions are a must to know for any modeler. They are used to quickly and easily find data in a table, for example, to find the amount sold by an employee, ID number, and thousands of other things.

=XLOOKUP(what do you want to look up, where can it be found, what do you want to return)

Employee	Sold
Laura	\$5,000
Mike	\$4,000
Tim	\$2,900
Phoebe	\$5,120

Laura =XLOOKUP(C14,C9:C12,D9:D12)

XLOOKUP(lookup_value, lookup_array, return_array,

=INDEX() & MATCH()

Sometimes, XLOOKUP won't do the job, as it can only compare one array with another one. Index and Match function combination can look up values in the whole table - it's 2 Dimensional.

=INDEX

(what you want to return,

=MATCH

(what are you looking for, where can it be found)

Select: Player Stage Points

=INDEX(\$B\$7:\$G\$10,MATCH(\$B\$3,\$B\$7:\$B\$10,0),MATCH(\$C\$3,\$B\$7:\$G\$7,0))

MATCH(lookup_value, lookup_array, [match_type])

Diarmuid Early Stage 3 830

Player	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Total
Laurence Lau	1000	957	1000	959	3916
Diarmuid Early	821	1000	830	1000	3651
Andrew Ngai	847	899	815	838	3399



Financial Modeling in Excel

10 Excel functions you should know

=EOMONTH()

EOMONTH function finds the last day of the month after you add a specific number of months to a date. It's useful for calculating maturity dates or due dates that fall on the last day of the month. It also aids in setting up your financial model.

=EOMONTH
(**start_date**,
months you want
to add/subtract)

=EDATE() will aid in
adding months to a
specified start date

Today	Date of the last day of the month, 12 months after today
7/12/2022	=EOMONTH(E7,12)

EOMONTH(**start_date**, months)
7/31/2023

Jan Feb Mar =EOMONTH(H13,1) Jul

EOMONTH(**start_date**, months)

=SEQUENCE

The SEQUENCE function allows you to generate a list of sequential numbers in an array. SEQUENCE function works great if you need to generate a list of 10,000 numbers in a column.

=SEQUENCE (**number of rows you want to generate, number of columns you want to generate, starting point, step**)

=SEQUENCE(5,5)	3	4	5
SEQUENCE(rows, [columns], [start], [step])	9	10	
11	12	13	14
16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24

25





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#1

Functions

ii. Text Splitting Functions

=LET()

=LAMBDA()

=MAX()

=TRIM()



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TEXT TO COLUMNS

Allows to split text in Excel based on delimiters like commas or spaces.

Simply select the cell or range of cells, go to "Data => Text to Columns", and insert the required settings.

Alternatively, use the shortcut "Alt + A + E".

Remember, that this function replaces the text in the cell you chose to operate with.

Alt + A + E

Alt + A + E

Alt + A + E

LEFT/RIGHT/MID

These functions are a simple yet effective way to extract a specific number of characters from a cell, starting from either the left, right, or middle side.

It's useful for shortening text, such as creating a country code or taking the first letter of a name.

The syntax is as follows: "=LEFT (cell to extract from, number of characters to extract)".

For MID need to mention from which character to start and how many to retrieve.

=LEFT(D2,2)	
D	E
FMWC	FM

=MID(D2,2,2)	
D	E
FMWC	MW

RIGHT(text, [num_chars])

RIGHT(text, [num_chars])

TEXTAFTER/TEXTBEFORE

A function is a useful tool for retrieving text that comes after or before a specific delimiter, such as a space, comma, symbol, word, or phrase.

The syntax is "=TEXTAFTER (cell to extract from, "delimiter", serial number of delimiters to start with)".

Function TEXTBEFORE works in a similar but opposite way.

=TEXTBEFORE(D2,"W")	
D	E
FMWC	FM

=TEXTAFTER(text,delimiter,[instance_num],
[match_mode], [match_end], [if_not_found])

=TEXTAFTER(text,delimiter,[instance_num],
[match_mode], [match_end], [if_not_found])

TEXTSPLIT

A function that returns text divided into rows or columns based on some specific delimiters.

Syntax is “=TEXTSPLIT (cell you are working with, “delimiter to divide into columns”, “delimiter to divide into rows”).

=TEXTSPLIT(D2,"W")		
D	E	F
FMWC	FM	C

=TEXTSPLIT(text,col_delimiter,[row delimiter],
[ignore_empty], [match_mode], [pad_with])

=TEXTSPLIT(text,col_delimiter,[row delimiter],
[ignore_empty], [match_mode], [pad_with])

FLASH FILL

A function that retrieves information from nearby cells based on your example.

It uses some sort of AI to understand which pattern you follow and will fill other required cells in a similar way.

Use the shortcut “Ctrl + E”!

Ctrl + E

Ctrl + E

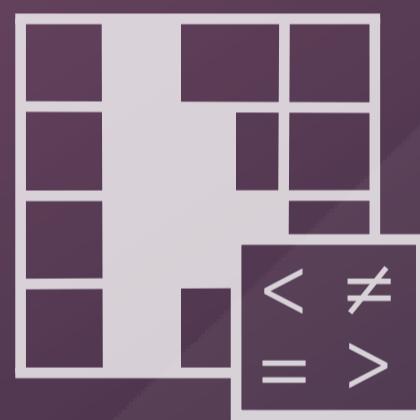
Ctrl + E			



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#2

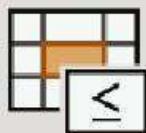
Conditional Formatting



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Conditional Formatting

What type should you use?



Highlight Cells Rules



General Usage

Use this feature to highlight values in specific cells

Examples

- Highlight all numbers that are higher than 70\$ (e.g. average sales value)
- Highlight duplicate values in a table if you don't want to remove them
- Highlight text that contains necessary information (e.g. all cells that contain "sold")
- Highlight all number values that are equal to a specific number (e.g. product ID number)

Sales Value by Employee by Date							
Date	Jim	Kanye	Laura	Tim	Simon	Elsa	
8/22/2022	\$ 90.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 85.00	\$ 64.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 59.00	
8/23/2022	\$ 47.00	\$ 89.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 117.00	\$ 110.00	
8/24/2022	\$ 106.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 59.00	\$ 79.00	\$ 68.00	\$ 103.00	
8/25/2022	\$ 68.00	\$ 87.00	\$ 103.00	\$ 34.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 93.00	
8/26/2022	\$ 41.00	\$ 72.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 92.00	\$ 107.00	\$ 109.00	

Conditional Formatting

What type should you use?



Top/Bottom Rules

General Usage

Use this feature to highlight values in specific cells.

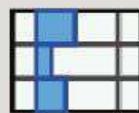
Examples

- Highlight top 10 sales in a week
- Highlight top 10 stores generating the most sales
- Highlight all employee KPI values that are above average
- Highlight top 20% products bringing in the most sales

Sales Value by Employee by Date							
Date	Jim	Kanye	Laura	Tim	Simon	Elsa	
8/22/2022	\$ 82.00	\$ 44.00	\$ 67.00	\$ 74.00	\$ 67.00	\$ 46.00	
8/23/2022	\$ 115.00	\$ 97.00	\$ 62.00	\$ 91.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 96.00	
8/24/2022	\$ 63.00	\$ 65.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 87.00	\$ 55.00	\$ 113.00	
8/25/2022	\$ 87.00	\$ 43.00	\$ 81.00	\$ 109.00	\$ 111.00	\$ 89.00	
8/26/2022	\$ 99.00	\$ 42.00	\$ 58.00	\$ 111.00	\$ 119.00	\$ 71.00	

Conditional Formatting

What type should you use?



Data Bars

General Usage

Use this feature to highlight the relationship of values in a cell range. Extends a band of color across the cell.

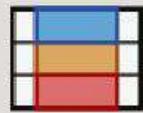
Examples

- Compare prices between different stores
- Compare total points scored
- Compare user count

	Points Scored
Gavin	61
Nate	88
Laura	90
Simon	87
Linda	38

Conditional Formatting

What type should you use?



Color Scales

General Usage

The relationship of values in a cell range. Applies a color scale where the intensity of the cell's color reflects the value's placement toward the top or bottom of the range.

Examples

- Compare sales across regions
- use in your what if analysis (compare project IRR at different discount rates and future cashflows)
- Compare profits between different months

	Sales
New York	\$ 65,785
Detroit	\$ 40,989
Washington D.C.	\$ 39,089
New Mexico	\$ 72,909
Los Angeles	\$ 77,454

Conditional Formatting

What type should you use?



General Usage

A cell range that contains three to five groups of values, where each group has its own threshold.

Examples

- Visualize product ratings (star icons)
- Highlight sales data that are above and below a certain number (up and down icons)
- Highlight changes in data from previous periods
- Show levels cleared in Excel Esports battles!

EDUARDO
GONZÁLEZ



HARRY GROSS



Sales	2021	2022	
Jan	\$ 6,718	\$ 6,686	-\$ (33)
Feb	\$ 7,038	\$ 7,004	-\$ (34)
Mar	\$ 7,358	\$ 7,430	+\$ 72
Apr	\$ 7,678	\$ 7,754	+\$ 75
May	\$ 7,998	\$ 8,077	+\$ 79

Conditional Formatting

What type should you use?

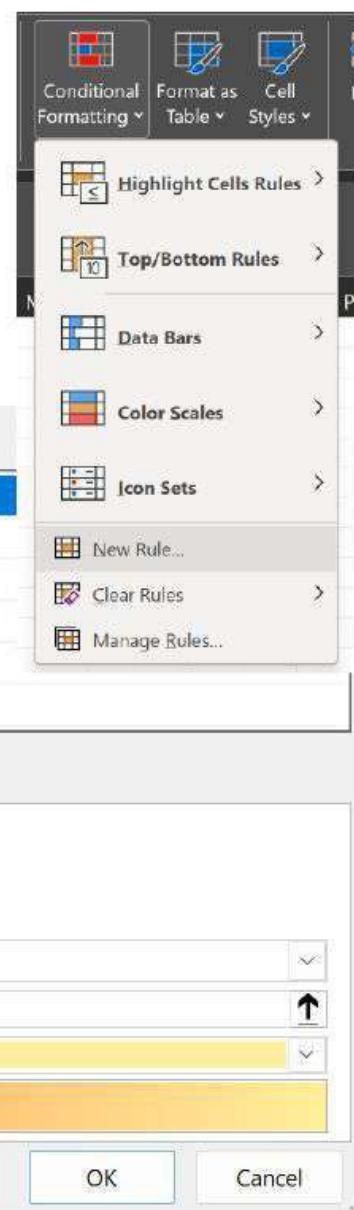
Or...

Create your own rules!

New Formatting Rule

Select a Rule Type:

- Format all cells based on their values**
- Format only cells that contain
- Format only top or bottom ranked values
- Format only values that are above or below average
- Format only unique or duplicate values
- Use a formula to determine which cells to format



Edit the Rule Description:

Format all cells based on their values:

Format Style: 2-Color Scale

Minimum

Type: Lowest Value

Value: (Lowest value)

Color:

Maximum

Highest Value

(Highest value)

Color:

Preview:

OK

Cancel



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#3 Data Table



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Financial Modeling in Excel

5 Excel features you should know

Data Table

A great tool for your what-if analysis. A range of cells in which you can change values in some of the cells and come up with different answers to a problem.

How to create it?

Instructions

1. Write down input data

2. Calculate the value you want to find out

3. Write down additional input data you want to test

4. Go to Data -> What-If Analysis -> Data Table

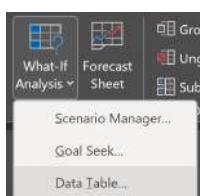
5. Put in row and column input cell that corresponds to the layout you have created in step #3 and press OK

Example

Interest rate, number of periods and starting amount if you want to see how your savings amount would differ under different scenarios

Savings amount from the initial input data

Changes in interest rate, starting amount



Row input cell - interest rate from initial input data;

Column input cell - starting amount from initial input data

Interest Rate	7%
Number of Periods	3
Starting Amount	\$ 2,000

	\$6,430	5.50%	6.00%	6.50%	7.00%	7.50%	8.00%	8.50%
\$ 1,500	\$ 4,752	\$ 4,775	\$ 4,799	\$ 4,822	\$ 4,846	\$ 4,870	\$ 4,893	
\$ 1,600	\$ 5,069	\$ 5,094	\$ 5,119	\$ 5,144	\$ 5,169	\$ 5,194	\$ 5,220	
\$ 1,700	\$ 5,386	\$ 5,412	\$ 5,439	\$ 5,465	\$ 5,492	\$ 5,519	\$ 5,546	
\$ 1,800	\$ 5,702	\$ 5,730	\$ 5,759	\$ 5,787	\$ 5,815	\$ 5,844	\$ 5,872	
\$ 1,900	\$ 6,019	\$ 6,049	\$ 6,079	\$ 6,108	\$ 6,138	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,198	
\$ 2,000	\$ 6,336	\$ 6,367	\$ 6,398	\$ 6,430	\$ 6,461	\$ 6,493	\$ 6,524	
\$ 2,100	\$ 6,653	\$ 6,686	\$ 6,718	\$ 6,751	\$ 6,784	\$ 6,817	\$ 6,851	
\$ 2,200	\$ 6,970	\$ 7,004	\$ 7,038	\$ 7,073	\$ 7,107	\$ 7,142	\$ 7,177	
\$ 2,300	\$ 7,286	\$ 7,322	\$ 7,358	\$ 7,394	\$ 7,430	\$ 7,467	\$ 7,503	
\$ 2,400	\$ 7,603	\$ 7,641	\$ 7,678	\$ 7,716	\$ 7,754	\$ 7,791	\$ 7,829	
\$ 2,500	\$ 7,920	\$ 7,959	\$ 7,998	\$ 8,037	\$ 8,077	\$ 8,116	\$ 8,156	

By changing the initial input data, your data table will update too!



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#4 Pivot Table



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Financial Modeling in Excel

5 Excel features you should know

Pivot Table

A PivotTable is a powerful tool to calculate, summarize, and analyze data that lets you see comparisons, patterns, and trends in your data.

How to create it?

Instructions

1. Have an Excel table with data
2. Go to Insert -> PivotTable and choose a table or a range you want to analyze
3. Choose fields to summarize the data by
4. Go to PivotTable Analyze or Design tabs to customize the Pivot Table

Example

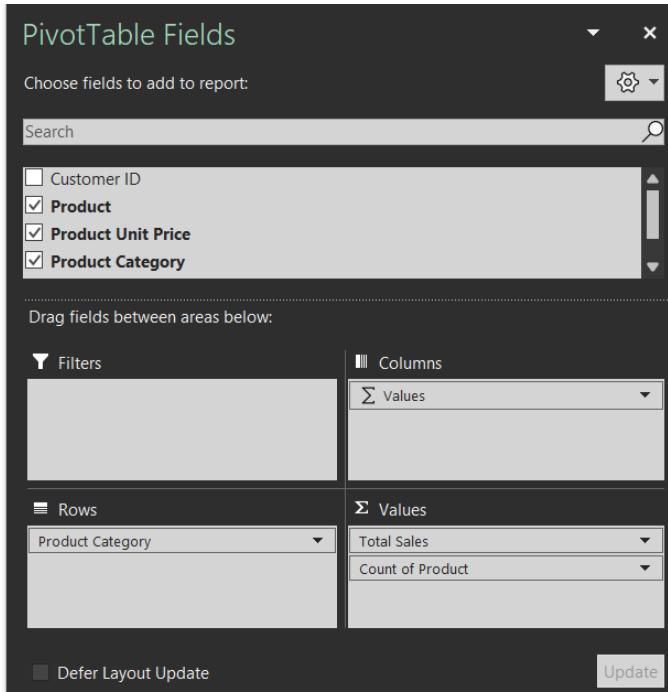
Store order history with customer ID, product ID, product price and product category

Choose the table from step 1

Look at the total sales and count of products bought by product categories. Choose columns, Rows, Filters, Values – everything is customizable and you can play with the report!

Add a slicer, insert timeline, add subtotals and other things

Summarized Data			
Product Category	Total Sales	Count of Product	
Clothing	\$ 687	3	
Furniture	\$ 845	6	
Home & Garden	\$ 319	4	
Pet Supplies	\$ 174	2	
Grand Total	\$ 2,025	15	



The screenshot shows the 'PivotTable Fields' dialog box. At the top, it says 'Choose fields to add to report:' with a search bar and a settings icon. Below is a list of fields: Customer ID (unchecked), Product (checked), Product Unit Price (checked), and Product Category (checked). The bottom section, 'Drag fields between areas below:', includes four sections: 'Filters' (empty), 'Columns' (with a dropdown showing 'Σ Values'), 'Rows' (with a dropdown showing 'Product Category'), and 'Values' (with dropdowns for 'Total Sales' and 'Count of Product'). At the bottom right are 'Update' and 'Defer Layout Update' buttons.



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#5 Data Validation



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Financial Modeling in Excel

5 Excel features you should know

Data Validation

Use data validation to restrict the type of data or the values that users enter into a cell. One of the most common data validation uses is to create a drop-down list.

How to create it?

Instructions

1. Select the cell you want to create a drop-down list in

2. Select Data -> Data Validation

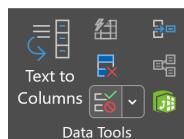
3. Choose what will the users be able to choose (numbers, dates, time, custom text, etc.)

4. Create Input Message so that users know what they are choosing

5. Link other data in your model to this dropdown list, so that values update automatically

Example

On your input data Excel sheet, create a cell where users will be able to choose between different store locations



Offer to choose from a list of store locations such as "USA, Spain, UK, Australia, Japan, Germany"

"Select Store Location"

Link profit and loss statements to geographical location of the stores from the dropdown by using "IF" statements

Store	USA	Year	2021
P&L Projections			
Sales	[\$] 78,000,000	88,627,500	93,783,659
Domestic Sales	[\$] 70,000,000	72,467,500	75,021,979
Foreign Sales	[\$] 8,000,000	16,160,000	18,761,679
Manufacturing Costs	[\$] 56,500,000	63,240,000	66,585,600
Materials	[\$] 20,900,000	23,449,800	24,709,500
Direct Labor	[\$] 25,300,000	28,386,600	29,911,500
Other Direct Costs	[\$] 8,800,000	9,873,600	10,404,000
Indirect Manufacturing Costs	[\$] 1,500,000	1,530,000	1,560,600
Gross Profit	[\$] 21,500,000	25,387,500	27,198,059
SG&A Costs	[\$] 7,560,000	7,892,550	8,118,073
Marketing Costs	[\$] 1,560,000	1,772,550	1,875,673
			1,915,500
			2,047,035
			2,196,777



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#6 Group Data



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Financial Modeling in Excel

5 Excel features you should know

Group Data

If you have a list of data you want to group and summarize, you can create an outline of up to eight levels. Very important for financial models to switch between different levels of data complexity. Group data instead of hiding rows/columns!

How to do it (right)?

Instructions

1. Select rows/columns to group

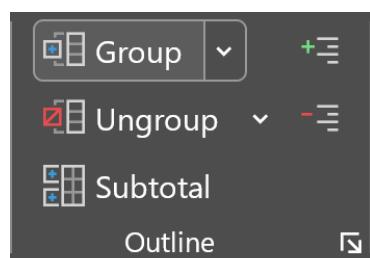
2. Go to Data -> Group -> Group

3. Group again, if you want to go into more detail

4. Press “-” to collapse the groups

Example

Level 1 – for top level management, Level 3 or 4 – for accountant in-depth data review



	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3					
4		Period Start			
5		Period End			
6		Period #			
7					
8		1 P&L Projections			
46		2 Balance Sheet Projections			
74		3 Cashflow Projections			
101		4 Healthy Foods Inc. Valuation			
135					
136		5 Support Schedules and Tables			
330					
331					



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#7

Power Query



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Financial Modeling in Excel



5 Excel features you should know

Power Query

Power Query (known as Get & Transform in Excel) is a great tool for minimizing repetitive daily tasks. You can import or connect to external data and then shape this data. For example, remove a column, change a data type, or merge tables in ways that meet your needs. Then, you can load your query into Excel to create charts and reports.

How to create it?

Instructions

1. Connect to Data

Go to Data -> Get Data

2. Transform Data

Do all kinds of changes to your data while the original dataset stays the same

3. Combine Data

Add other datasets and make connections between them to get more insights

4. Load Data

Load the transformed and combined data to your worksheet and enjoy the clean dataset

Example

Pull in data from a different Excel file that contains participant names and stage points

Clean Data - remove unneeded columns, assign data types, rename columns for better understanding, etc.

Pull in another data source on the background of the participants - country, company, age group, etc. Append Queries.

Load the appended query into the Excel file. After each stage, add information on the points and refresh dataset.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Power Query Editor interface. The main area displays a table with columns labeled Stage 1 Rank, Stage 2 Rank, Stage 3 Rank, Stage 4 Rank, Stage 5 Rank, Age Group, Country, and Region. The table contains 40 rows of data. On the left, the 'Applied Steps' pane shows a sequence of transformations: 'Removed Other Columns' (highlighted), 'Replaced Value', 'Stage 1 Rank', 'Stage 2 Rank', 'Stage 3 Rank', 'Stage 4 Rank', 'Stage 5 Rank', 'Age Group', 'Country', and 'Region'. The 'Properties' pane on the right shows the table is named 'Table1'. The 'Query Settings' pane at the bottom right shows the table is set to 'Navigation' mode.



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#8 Excel Shortcuts



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USEFUL EXCEL SHORTCUTS

GENERAL

Create embedded chart	Alt F1
Create chart in new worksheet	F11
Find previous match	Ctrl Shift F4
Find next match	Shift F4
Display the Paste Special dialog box	Ctrl Alt V
Repeat last action	F4
Close current workbook	Ctrl W
Close Excel	Alt F4
Create new workbook	Ctrl N
Open workbook	Ctrl O

NAVIGATION

Move one screen right	Alt PgDn
Move one screen left	Alt PgUp
Move one screen up	PgUp
Move one screen down	PgDn
Move to right edge of data region	Ctrl →
Move to left edge of data region	Ctrl ←
Move to beginning of row	Home
Move to last cell in worksheet	Ctrl End
Move to first cell in worksheet	Ctrl Home

FORMATTING

Align center	Alt H A C
Align left	Alt H A L
Align right	Alt H A R
Increase font size one step	Alt H F G
Decrease font size one step	Alt H F K
Currency Format	Ctrl Shift \$
Percentage Format	Ctrl Shift %
Scientific Number Format	Ctrl Shift ^
Date Format	Ctrl Shift #
Time Format	Ctrl Shift @
Number Format	Ctrl Shift !
Remove borders	Ctrl Shift -
Enter Current Date	Ctrl ;
Enter Current Time	Ctrl :

WORKBOOK

Insert new worksheet	Shift F11
Go to next worksheet	Ctrl PgDn
Go to previous worksheet	Ctrl PgUp
Move to next pane	F6
Move to previous pane	Shift F6
Go to next workbook	Ctrl Tab
Go to previous workbook	Ctrl Shift Tab
Minimize current workbook window	Ctrl F9
Maximize current workbook window	Ctrl F10



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#9



How ChatGPT Can Simplify Excel Workflow?



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HOW CHATGPT CAN SIMPLIFY OUR EXCEL WORKFLOW



Let's analyze how ChatGPT can create an Excel macro

Here is an example of an Excel macro that can send emails with the specified subject and message, pulling the information from columns A and B:

```
Sub SendEmails()
    Dim OutApp As Object
    Dim OutMail As Object
    Dim cell As Range
    Dim subjectLine As String
    Dim messageBody As String

    subjectLine = "Kevin Cookie Company Invoice"
    Set OutApp = CreateObject("Outlook.Application")

    For Each cell In Columns("A").Cells.SpecialCells(xlCellTypeConstants)
        If cell.Value Like "?*@?*.?*" Then
            Set OutMail = OutApp.CreateItem(0)
            messageBody = "You " & Regenerate response & " company " & cell.Offset(0, 1).Value
            OutMail.Subject = subjectLine
            OutMail.Body = messageBody
            OutMail.Send
        End If
    Next cell
End Sub
```

This macro will loop through each cell in column A, checking if the value in the cell is in the form of an email address (i.e. if it contains the "@" symbol). If it is an email address, it will use the value in the corresponding cell in column B as the "X" in the message, and send the email to the address in column A.

You will need to make sure that the Outlook object library is referenced in the VBE, you can do that from Tools -> references, select Microsoft Outlook library.

Note that this is a simple example that might need some adaptions to fit your actual use case.

In a recent video, Excel MVP Kevin Stratvert uses ChatGPT to create an Excel macro that functions as an invoicing app, using customer email addresses and the amount they owe (with all the data found on an Excel sheet). Not only does ChatGPT create an Excel macro, it also gives a detailed explanation for how this macro works.

HOW CHATGPT CAN SIMPLIFY OUR EXCEL WORKFLOW



Simplify nested IF formulas with ChatGPT

MA

=IF(G7>0,G7,0) make a simpler formula in Microsoft Excel



The formula you provided is already quite simple, but you can simplify it further by using the MAX function:

=MAX(G7, 0)

You can also simplify work with nested IF formulas by using ChatGPT with Excel. Simply by typing in the description of the problem, ChatGPT will break it down into steps and provide the Excel formula necessary.

HOW CHATGPT CAN SIMPLIFY OUR EXCEL WORKFLOW



Can ChatGPT write Excel Power Query codes?



Here is the Power Query M code that appends Sheet1 from Workbook1 and Sheet2 from Workbook2 and removes duplicates from Column B:

Copy code

```
less

let
    Source1 = Excel.Workbook(File.Contents("C:\Workbook1.xlsx"), null, true),
    Sheet1_Table = Source1{[Item="Sheet1",Kind="Sheet"]}[Data],
    Source2 = Excel.Workbook(File.Contents("C:\Workbook2.xlsx"), null, true),
    Sheet2_Table = Source2{[Item="Sheet2",Kind="Sheet"]}[Data],
    AppendedData = Table.Combine({Sheet1_Table, Sheet2_Table}),
    RemovedDuplicates = Table.Distinct(AppendedData, {"Column B"})
in
    RemovedDuplicates
```

Note: Please replace the file path ` "c:\Workbook1.xlsx" ` and ` "c:\Workbook2.xlsx" ` with the actual file paths of your workbooks. Also, make sure to replace ` "Column B" ` with the actual column name that you want to remove duplicates from.

Yes, it can. All you need to do is type in a command, for example: “Write an Excel Power Query M code to append sheet1 from workbook1 and sheet2 from workbook2 and remove duplicates from column B and ChatGPT will come back with an example of a Power Query M code that can be used. Also, ChatGPT gives a detailed explanation about the Power Query M code. Then, just copy and paste the code and you’re good to go.

HOW CHATGPT CAN SIMPLIFY OUR EXCEL WORKFLOW



Analyzing .csv with ChatGPT

E can you understand this .csv data?

```
Identifier;Access code;Recovery code;First name;Last name;Department;Location  
9012;12se74;rb9012;Rachel;Booker;Sales;Manchester  
2070;04ap67;lg2070;Laura;Grey;Depot;London  
4081;30no86;cj4081;Craig;Johnson;Depot;London  
9346;14ju73;mj9346;Mary;Jenkins;Engineering;Manchester  
5079;09ja61;js5079;Jamie;Smith;Engineering;Manchester
```

E ok, please show me all people who work in sales department

G To show all people who work in the Sales department, you could filter the data based on the value in the Department column. Here is the filtered data for people who work in the Sales department:

```
Identifier;Access code;Recovery code;First name;Last name;Department;Location  
9012;12se74;rb9012;Rachel;Booker;Sales;Manchester
```

G Yes, I can understand this .csv data. It appears to be a table with 7 columns: Identifier, Access code, Recovery code, First name, Last name, Department, and Location. Each row represents information about an individual, with columns for their identifier number, access code, recovery code, first name, last name, department, and location.

In this case, only one person, "Rachel Booker," works in the Sales department, as indicated by the value "Sales" in the Department column.

Let's say you need to find some very specific information that's located in an Excel sheet. This is another case when using ChatGPT could save you some time. Export your Excel sheet as a CSV file. Copy and paste some of the data into ChatGPT (unfortunately it's not possible to copy and paste the whole thing as there's still some content limitations to what ChatGPT can digest).

ChatGPT will explain the data and now you can start asking questions to help locate specific information that you need. ChatGPT can successfully locate and show you the information you are looking for, possibly saving you time and a headache doing the same with Excel.

Even though ChatGPT is super powerful and useful – the data or solutions it provides can sometimes be inaccurate. We advise you to always double-check and see if the answers provided are correct (and don't rely on ChatGPT for everything just yet!)



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#10



History of Microsoft Excel



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HISTORY OF MICROSOFT EXCEL

1982

Microsoft launched Multiplan, a spreadsheet program, a competitor to Lotus 1-2-3.

1985

Birthday of Microsoft Excel on Mac

1987

Excel 2.0: Birthday of Microsoft Excel on Windows

1990

Excel 3.0 Included toolbars, drawing capabilities, outlining, add-in support, 3D charts, and many more new features

1992

Excel 4.0 Introduced auto-fill. Also, an easter egg in Excel 4.0 reveals a hidden animation of a dancing set of numbers 1 through 3, representing Lotus 1-2-3, which is then crushed by an Excel logo.

1993

Excel 5.0: Introduction of Visual Basic for Applications (VBA), taking Excel to unprecedented levels of functionality

1997

Excel 97: Introduced the Office Assistant (Clippy) and included improvements to VBA.

HISTORY OF MICROSOFT EXCEL

1999

Excel 2000: Introduced the Clipboard feature, allowing users to interact with and use multiple objects simultaneously.

2002

Excel XP (Part of office XP): Featured a new task pane, improved data validation, and added the AutoRecover function for better data protection.

2003

Excel 2003: Introduction of the List feature (precursor to Tables), which enabled easier data management, and improvements to data analysis tools.

2007

Excel 2007: Introduced the Ribbon interface, named variables, and Open Office XML file formats.

2010

Excel 2010: Introduced Power Query (add-in), enabling users to work with larger datasets, as well as Excel Web App and mobile version for Windows 7.

2013

Excel 2013: New start screen, 50 new functions, Flash Fill tool, recommended charts, and three new chart tools; design, layout, and format.

HISTORY OF MICROSOFT EXCEL

2016

Excel 2016: Added the Ink Replay button, Shared with Me feature, and integration with Power BI for advanced analytics.

2017

Office 365 including Excel 365 version introduced which had all updates automatically incorporated once they are released.

2018

The release of Excel 2019 introduced new functions like CONCAT and TEXTJOIN, improved the Power Query Editor with M Intellisense, and added new data visualization options such as funnel charts and map charts. Introduction of the Dynamic Arrays for Office 365 users.

2021

Excel 2021, new functions introduced: LAMBDA & LET to define your own formulas.

2022

Release of additional dynamic array function kit (MAP, LAMBDA, SCAN, etc.)

2023

IMAGE function released, waiting: Microsoft Copilot for Excel (aka Clippy AI?)

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