* Splitting a cell using a function
  + Category
    - FIND returns the place of a sub-string (in this case a character/our chosen delimiter) in a text-string
    - LEFT returns a sub-string from the left up to the specified character number
      * Using FIND as the second argument, as it returns the index of our delimiter, "/", we can get a variable text-string (which cuts off after the "/")
        + We get something like "[CATEGORY]/" assuming our delimiter is accurate
      * To clean up our output, we can just subtract 1 from the second argument in LEFT (FIND returns a number) to lower the number of characters being returned by 1, shaving off the delimiter
  + Sub-Category
    - RIGHT can be used to find the remaining characters
      * Similar to the method used above, we can use subtraction to return only the characters after the delimiter
      * Taking the total length of the text-string, using LEN, and subtracting by the index of "/" as defined by FIND, we can return the number of characters after "/"
        + LEN(CELL)-FIND(CELL,"/")
      * Using that as the second argument in the RIGHT function gives us the desired results
  + Limitations
    - This only allows you delimit once which can very quickly become frustrating
      * If we were committed to using the above functions, we could run the LEFT function (get our first output), right the RIGHT to get a dummy output, and then run the LEFT function again (get our second output) and so on
    - In most cases, it'll be simpler to use Text to Columns located in Data > Data Tools
      * **Source: Referenced** [**Use Excel Text Functions**](https://helpdeskgeek.com/office-tips/3-ways-to-split-a-cell-in-excel/) **section**
* Unix Timestamp
  + What is a Unix timestamp?
    - It appears to be a standardized time format starting from 1970 where positive numbers are after and negative numbers are before
    - 32-bit number counting whole seconds from the epoch/0 seconds at 1 January 1970 00:00:00 UTC
    - As it is a 32-bit number, it has a total range of ~ 136 years, with half before and half after
      * **Source: Stackoverflow** [**Top comment**](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/31708622/how-to-represent-dates-before-epoch-as-a-unix-timestamp)
  + Looks like we're taking the Unix timestamp (which is in seconds) and converting that to days, then adding that to the Excel epoch which appears to be January 1st, 1900
    - This gives us a number of days in reference to the Excel epoch
      * **Source:** [**Conversion**](https://www.extendoffice.com/documents/excel/2473-excel-timestamp-to-date.html) **provided by instructor**
      * **Source: Referenced** [**How Excel tracks dates time**](https://exceljet.net/formula/convert-unix-time-stamp-to-excel-date) **section**