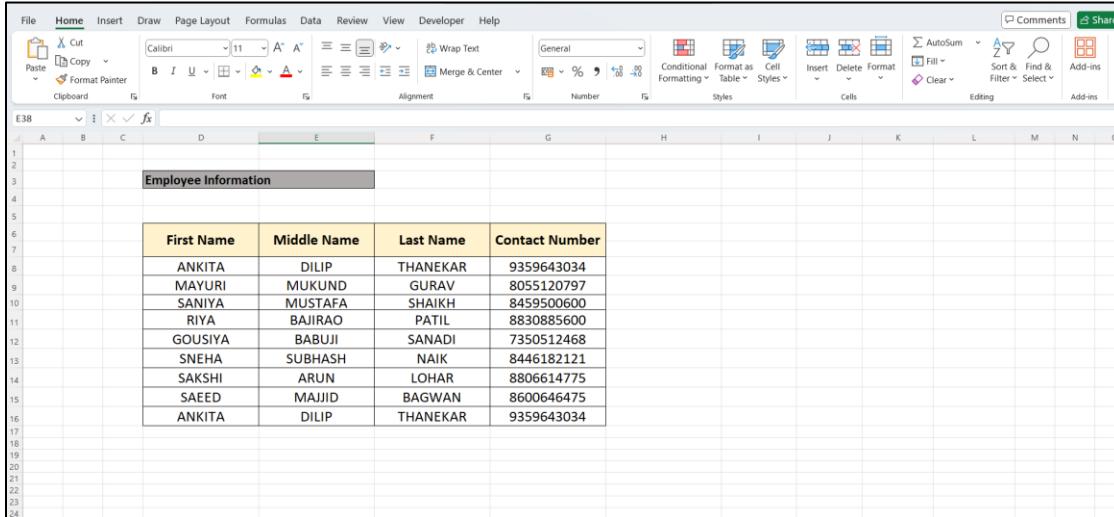


Journal Practical Questions

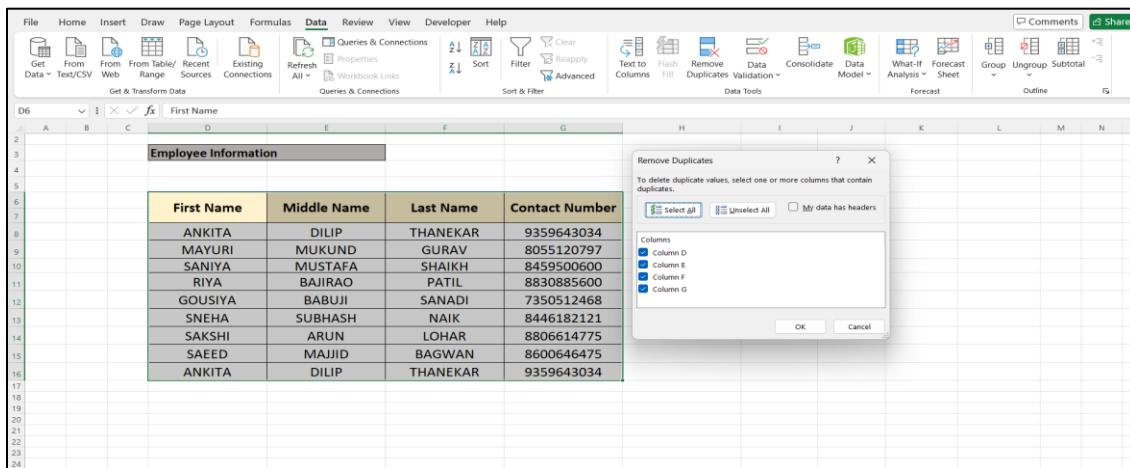
Subject : Data Analysis & Visualization (UNIT- I)

Q 1. Find and remove duplicate records from a student marks list .

Input Data:

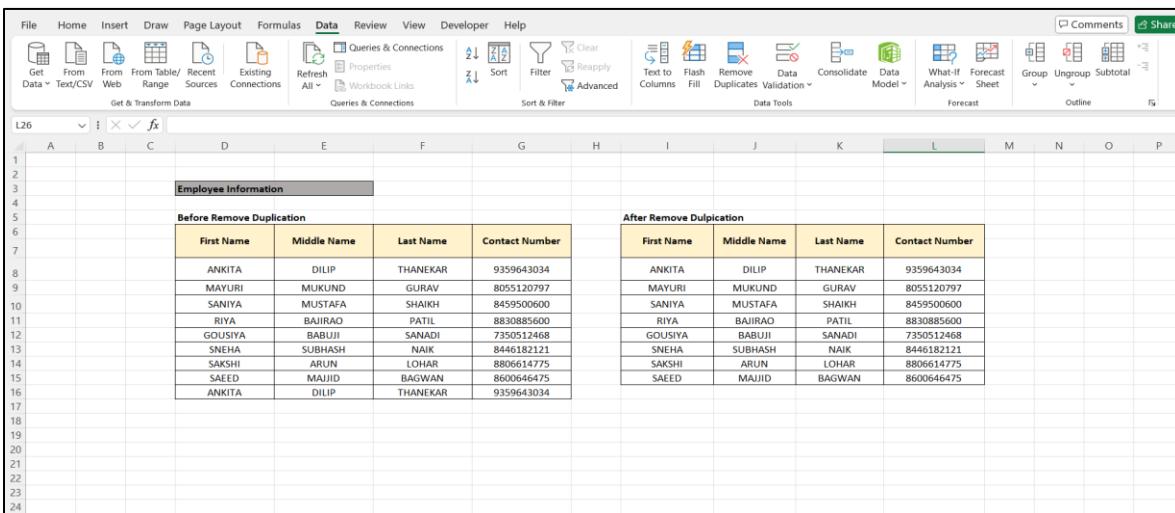


Employee Information			
First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Contact Number
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR	9359643034
MAYURI	MUKUND	GURAV	8055120797
SANIYA	MUSTAFA	SHAIKH	8459500600
RIYA	BAJIRAO	PATIL	8830885600
GOUSIYA	BABUJI	SANADI	7350512468
SNEHA	SUBHASH	NAIK	8446182121
SAKSHI	ARUN	LOHAR	8806614775
SAEED	MAJID	BAGWAN	8600646475
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR	9359643034



Employee Information			
First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Contact Number
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR	9359643034
MAYURI	MUKUND	GURAV	8055120797
SANIYA	MUSTAFA	SHAIKH	8459500600
RIYA	BAJIRAO	PATIL	8830885600
GOUSIYA	BABUJI	SANADI	7350512468
SNEHA	SUBHASH	NAIK	8446182121
SAKSHI	ARUN	LOHAR	8806614775
SAEED	MAJID	BAGWAN	8600646475
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR	9359643034

Output:



Before Remove Duplication			
First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Contact Number
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR	9359643034
MAYURI	MUKUND	GURAV	8055120797
SANIYA	MUSTAFA	SHAIKH	8459500600
RIYA	BAJIRAO	PATIL	8830885600
GOUSIYA	BABUJI	SANADI	7350512468
SNEHA	SUBHASH	NAIK	8446182121
SAKSHI	ARUN	LOHAR	8806614775
SAEED	MAJID	BAGWAN	8600646475
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR	9359643034

After Remove Duplication			
First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Contact Number
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR	9359643034

Q 2. Use the TRIM () function to clean extra spaces in an employee dataset.

Input Data:

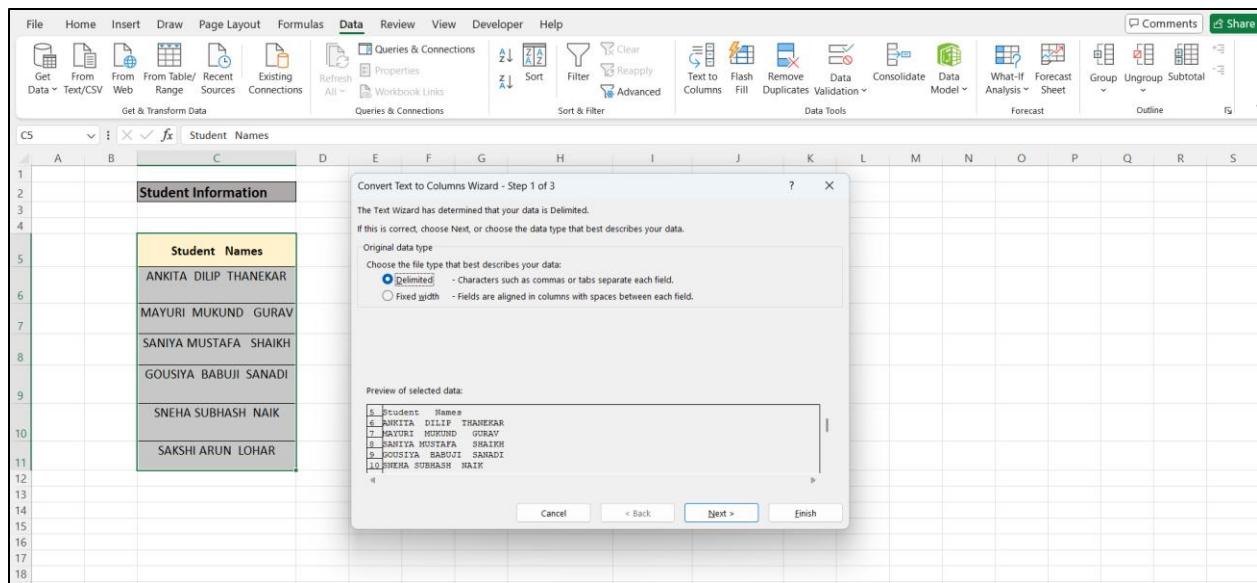
Output:

Q 3. Split a column containing "FirstName LastName" into two columns using Text-to-Column.

Input Data:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Student Information". The data is listed in column C, starting from row 5. The names are separated by a space, such as ANKITA DILIP THANEKAR, MAYURI MUKUND GURAV, etc. The first row contains the header "Student Names".

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
1																			
2			Student Information																
3																			
4																			
5			Student Names																
6			ANKITA DILIP THANEKAR																
7			MAYURI MUKUND GURAV																
8			SANIYA MUSTAFA SHAIKH																
9			GOUSIYA BABUJI SANADI																
10			SNEHA SUBHASH NAIK																
11			SAKSHI ARUN LOHAR																
12																			
13																			
14																			
15																			
16																			
17																			
18																			
19																			



Convert Text to Column Wizard - Step 2 of 3

This screen lets you set the delimiters your data contains. You can see how your text is affected in the preview below.

Delimiters

- Tab
- Semicolon
- Comma
- Space
- Other:

Treat consecutive delimiters as one

Text qualifier:

Data preview

Student	Names
ANKITA DILIP THANEKAR	
MAYURI MUKUND GURAV	
SANIYA MUSTAFA SHAIKH	
GOUSIYA BABUJI SANADI	
SNEHA SUBHASH NAIK	
SAKSHI ARUN LOHAR	

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Convert Text to Columns Wizard - Step 3 of 3

This screen lets you select each column and set the Data Format.

Column data format

- General
- Text
- Date: DMV
- Do not import column (skip)

'General' converts numeric values to numbers, date values to dates, and all remaining values to text.

Advanced...

Destination: \$C\$5

Data preview

Student	Names
ANKITA DILIP THANEKAR	
MAYURI MUKUND GURAV	
SANIYA MUSTAFA SHAIKH	
GOUSIYA BABUJI SANADI	
SNEHA SUBHASH NAIK	
SAKSHI ARUN LOHAR	

Cancel < Back Next > Finish

Output :

Student information

Student Name	Middle Name	Last Name
ANKITA	DILIP	THANEKAR
MAYURI	MUKUND	GURAV
SANIYA	MUSTAFA	SHAIKH
GOUSIYA	BABUJI	SANADI
SNEHA	SUBHASH	NAIK
SAKSHI	ARUN	LOHAR

Q 4. Create a salary sheet and use VLOOKUP to fetch employee department details.

Input Data:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Employee Information". The table has four columns: Emp ID, Employee Name, Salary (₹), and Department. The data includes ten rows of employees from EMP001 to EMP010, each with their name, salary, and department. The "Department" column contains values like HR Executive, IT, Marketing, Sales, Finance, etc.

Employee Information			
Emp ID	Employee Name	Salary (₹)	Department
EMP001	Rahul Sharma	45,000	HR Executive
EMP002	Priya Singh	55,000	IT
EMP003	Amit Verma	38,000	Marketing
EMP004	Sneha Patil	50,000	Sales
EMP005	Ankit Gupta	42,000	Finance
EMP006	Neha Reddy	47,000	Marketing
EMP007	Karan Mehta	60,000	IT
EMP008	Pooja Deshmukh	35,000	HR Executive
EMP009	Rohan Joshi	40,000	Finance
EMP010	Meena Iyer	52,000	Marketing

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the same "Employee Information" table. A "VLOOKUP FUNCTION" dialog box is open over the spreadsheet. The dialog box is titled "Data Validation" and shows the following settings:

- Allow: List
- Data: between
- Source: =\$B\$5:\$B\$14
- Ignore blank
- In-cell dropdown

The "OK" button is highlighted at the bottom right of the dialog box.

Output:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Employee Information". The spreadsheet contains two tables: "Employee Information" and "VLOOKUP FUNCTION".

Employee Information Table:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
1	Employee Information				VLOOKUP FUNCTION													
2	Emp ID	Employee Name	Salary (₹)	Department														
3	EMP001	Rahul Sharma	45,000	HR Executive														
4	EMP002	Priya Singh	55,000	IT														
5	EMP003	Amit Verma	38,000	Marketing														
6	EMP004	Sneha Patil	50,000	Sales														
7	EMP005	Ankit Gupta	42,000	Finance														
8	EMP006	Neha Reddy	47,000	Marketing														
9	EMP007	Karan Mehta	60,000	IT														
10	EMP008	Pooja Deshmukh	35,000	HR Executive														
11	EMP009	Rohan Joshi	40,000	Finance														
12	EMP010	Meena Iyer	52,000	Marketing														
13																		
14																		
15																		

VLOOKUP FUNCTION Table:

	Emp ID	Employee Name	Salary (₹)	Department
	EMP003	Amit Verma	38000	Marketing

Output generated by QnA Model. To see how this was generated, go to View → Developer → Show Backstage API Callouts.

Q 5. Prepare a product price list and use XLOOKUP to search the price of a given product.

Input Data:

A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a table titled "Product Information". The table has three columns: "Product ID", "Product Name", and "Price". The data consists of 10 rows, each containing a unique product ID, name, and price. The table is located on a sheet named "D20".

Product Information		
Product ID	Product Name	Price
P001	Laptop	55,000
P002	Mouse	500
P003	Keyboard	1,200
P004	Monitor	9,500
P005	Pen Drive (32GB)	700
P006	External HDD	4,800
P007	Smartphone	18,000
P008	Headphones	1,500
P009	Printer	7,200
P010	Web Camera	2,300

A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the "XLOOKUP FUNCTION" dialog box. The dialog box is open over a table titled "Product Information" which contains the same data as the previous screenshot. The "Data Validation" tab is selected in the dialog box, showing settings for a dropdown list that references the "Price" column of the table.

The "XLOOKUP FUNCTION" dialog box shows the following settings:

- Source: =B\$5:\$B\$14
- Allow: List
- Ignore blank: checked
- In-cell dropdown: checked

Output:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Student Information". The data is organized into two tables: "Student Information" and "INDEX MATCH FUNCTION".

Student Information Table:

	Student ID	Student Name	Student Marks
5	1	Rahul Sharma	45
6	2	Priya Singh	55
7	3	Amit Verma	38
8	4	Sneha Patil	50
9	5	Ankit Gupta	42
10	6	Neha Reddy	47
11	7	Karan Mehta	60
12	8	Pooja Deshmukh	35
13	9	Rohan Joshi	40

INDEX MATCH FUNCTION Table:

	Student ID	Student Name	Student Marks
2	Ankit Gupta		42

The formula in cell J5 is `=INDEX(D5:D13,MATCH(I5,C5:C13,0))`, which uses the INDEX and MATCH functions to find the student marks for the student ID specified in cell I5.

Q.6 Use INDEX-MATCH to find the marks of a student from a result sheet.

Input Data:

Student Information			
	Student ID	Student Name	Student Marks
5	1	Rahul Sharma	45
6	2	Priya Singh	55
7	3	Amit Verma	38
8	4	Sneha Patil	50
9	5	Ankit Gupta	42
10	6	Neha Reddy	47
11	7	Karan Mehta	60
12	8	Pooja Deshmukh	35
13	9	Rohan Joshi	40

Output:

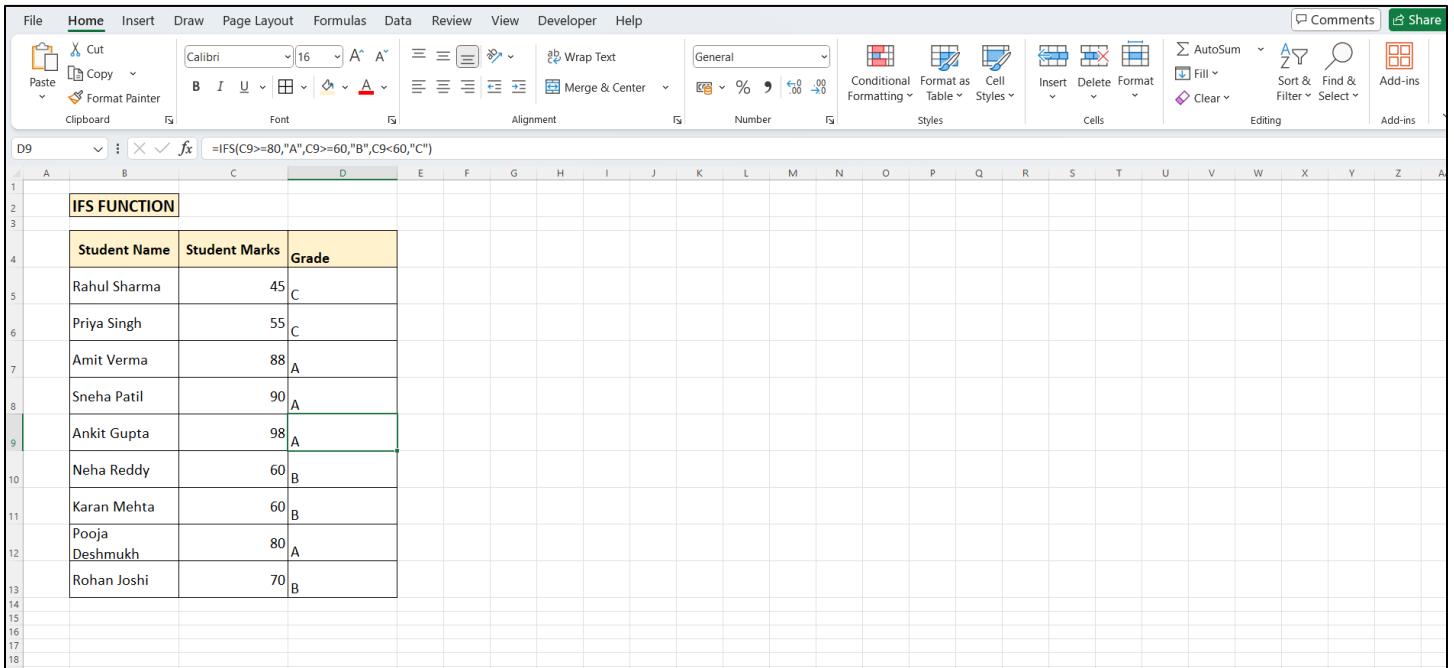
Student Information			
	Student ID	Student Name	Student Marks
5	1	Rahul Sharma	45
6	2	Priya Singh	55
7	3	Amit Verma	38
8	4	Sneha Patil	50
9	5	Ankit Gupta	42
10	6	Neha Reddy	47
11	7	Karan Mehta	60
12	8	Pooja Deshmukh	35
13	9	Rohan Joshi	40

INDEX MATCH FUNCTION			
	Student ID	Student Name	Student Marks
	2	Ankit Gupta	42

Q.7 Apply the IFS function to grade students as A, B, C based on marks.

Input Data:

Output:



A screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "IFS FUNCTION". The table has three columns: "Student Name", "Student Marks", and "Grade". The "Grade" column uses an IFS function to determine the grade based on marks. The formula in cell D9 is =IFS(C9>=80,"A",C9>=60,"B",C9<60,"C"). The table data is as follows:

Student Name	Student Marks	Grade
Rahul Sharma	45	C
Priya Singh	55	C
Amit Verma	88	A
Sneha Patil	90	A
Ankit Gupta	98	A
Neha Reddy	60	B
Karan Mehta	60	B
Pooja Deshmukh	80	A
Rohan Joshi	70	B

Q.8 Use SUMIFS to calculate total sales of a product in a specific region.

Input Data:

A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a table of sales data. The table has columns for Product, Region, and Sales. The data shows two products (Apple and Banana) across three regions (East, West). The total sales for Apple in the East is 100, for Banana in the West is 200, for Apple in the West is 150, for Banana in the East is 120, for Apple in the East is 130, and for Banana in the West is 180.

Sum If Function		
Product	Region	Sales
Apple	East	100
Banana	West	200
Apple	West	150
Banana	East	120
Apple	East	130
Banana	West	180

A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the formula =SUMIFS(D5:D10,B5:B10,"Apple") entered into cell E5. The formula calculates the sum of sales for the product "Apple" across all regions. The table includes a new column "Sum Ifs" which contains the formula for each row. The formula is highlighted in blue.

Sum If Function			
Product	Region	Sales	Sum Ifs
Apple	East	100	=SUMIFS(D5:D10,B5:B10,"Apple")
Banana	West	200	
Apple	West	150	
Banana	East	120	
Apple	East	130	
Banana	West	180	

Output:

Q.9 Use DATEDIF to calculate the age of employees from their Date of Birth.

Input Data:

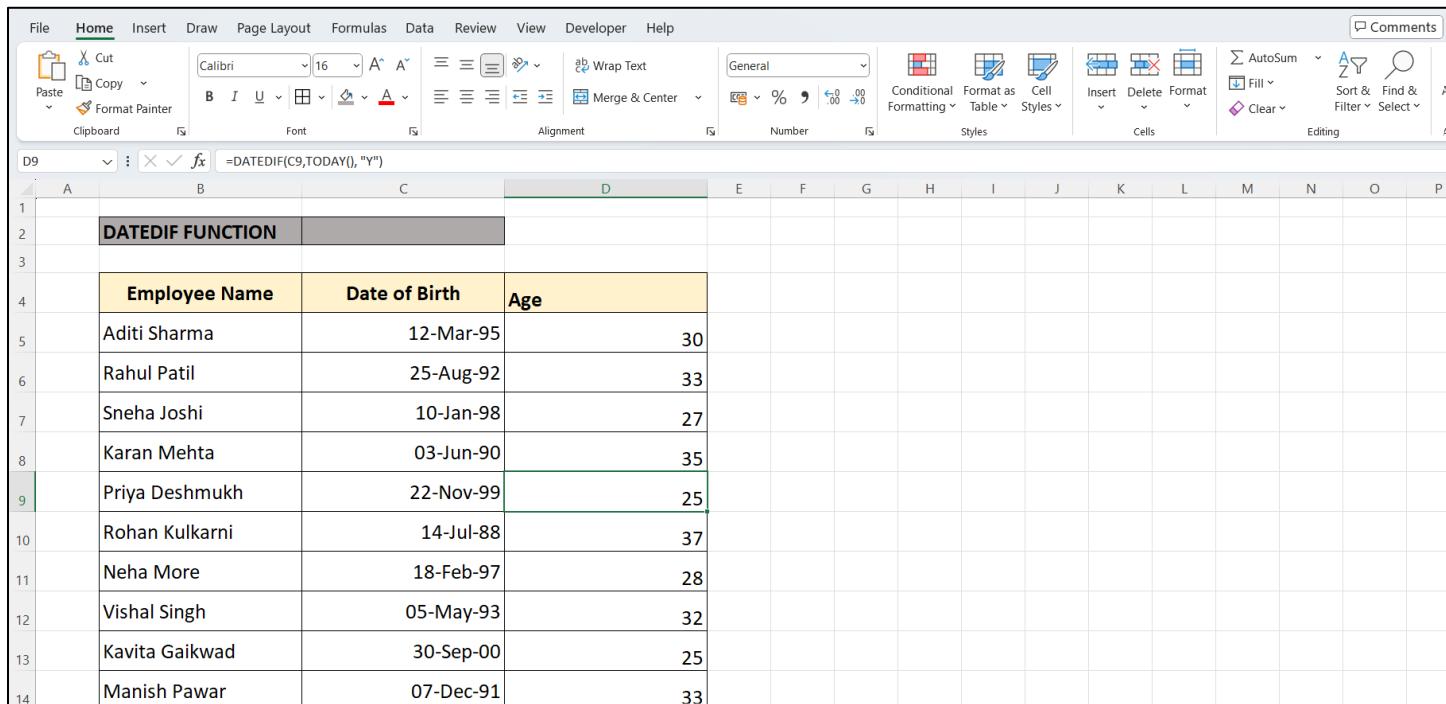
The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "DATEDIF FUNCTION". The table has two columns: "Employee Name" and "Date of Birth". The data includes ten entries: Aditi Sharma (12-Mar-95), Rahul Patil (25-Aug-92), Sneha Joshi (10-Jan-98), Karan Mehta (03-Jun-90), Priya Deshmukh (22-Nov-99), Rohan Kulkarni (14-Jul-88), Neha More (18-Feb-97), Vishal Singh (05-May-93), Kavita Gaikwad (30-Sep-00), and Manish Pawar (07-Dec-91). The table is styled with alternating row colors and bold headers.

DATEDIF FUNCTION	
Employee Name	Date of Birth
Aditi Sharma	12-Mar-95
Rahul Patil	25-Aug-92
Sneha Joshi	10-Jan-98
Karan Mehta	03-Jun-90
Priya Deshmukh	22-Nov-99
Rohan Kulkarni	14-Jul-88
Neha More	18-Feb-97
Vishal Singh	05-May-93
Kavita Gaikwad	30-Sep-00
Manish Pawar	07-Dec-91

The screenshot shows the same Microsoft Excel spreadsheet after applying the DATEDIF formula. The table now includes a third column, "Age", which is calculated using the formula =DATEDIF(C5,TODAY(),"Y"). The formula is visible in the formula bar above the table. The data remains the same as in the previous screenshot.

DATEDIF FUNCTION		
Employee Name	Date of Birth	Age
Aditi Sharma	12-Mar-95	=DATEDIF(C5,TODAY(),"Y")
Rahul Patil	25-Aug-92	
Sneha Joshi	10-Jan-98	
Karan Mehta	03-Jun-90	
Priya Deshmukh	22-Nov-99	
Rohan Kulkarni	14-Jul-88	
Neha More	18-Feb-97	
Vishal Singh	05-May-93	
Kavita Gaikwad	30-Sep-00	
Manish Pawar	07-Dec-91	

Output:



DATEDIF FUNCTION		
Employee Name	Date of Birth	Age
Aditi Sharma	12-Mar-95	30
Rahul Patil	25-Aug-92	33
Sneha Joshi	10-Jan-98	27
Karan Mehta	03-Jun-90	35
Priya Deshmukh	22-Nov-99	25
Rohan Kulkarni	14-Jul-88	37
Neha More	18-Feb-97	28
Vishal Singh	05-May-93	32
Kavita Gaikwad	30-Sep-00	25
Manish Pawar	07-Dec-91	33

Q.10 Apply conditional formatting to highlight students who scored less than 40.

Input Data:

Student Information

Student Name	Student Marks
Rahul Sharma	30
Priya Singh	55
Amit Verma	12
Sneha Patil	30
Ankit Gupta	52
Neha Reddy	60
Karan Mehta	16
Pooja Deshmukh	40
Rohan Joshi	40

Output:

CONDITIONAL FORMATTING

Student Name	Student Marks	Student Name	Student Marks
Rahul Sharma	30	Rahul Sharma	30
Priya Singh	55	Priya Singh	55
Amit Verma	12	Amit Verma	12
Sneha Patil	30	Sneha Patil	30
Ankit Gupta	52	Ankit Gupta	52
Neha Reddy	60	Neha Reddy	60
Karan Mehta	16	Karan Mehta	16
Pooja Deshmukh	40	Pooja Deshmukh	40
Rohan Joshi	40	Rohan Joshi	40

Q.11 Create a pivot table to group sales data by month and summarize total sales.

Input Data:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Product & Sales Information". The table has three columns: Date, Product, and Sales Amount. The data includes various dates from January 2025 to May 2025, and products like Laptop, Mouse, and Keyboard, with corresponding sales amounts.

	Date	Product	Sales Amount
5	01-Jan-25	Laptop	55,000
6	05-Jan-25	Mouse	800
7	10-Jan-25	Keyboard	1,200
8	15-Feb-25	Laptop	52,000
9	20-Feb-25	Monitor	9,000
10	25-Feb-25	Mouse	850
11	02-Mar-25	Keyboard	1,100
12	08-Mar-25	Laptop	58,000
13	12-Mar-25	Monitor	10,500
14	18-Apr-25	Mouse	900
15	22-Apr-25	Laptop	60,000
16	27-Apr-25	Keyboard	1,300
17	03-May-25	Monitor	9,500
18	10-May-25	Mouse	750
19	15-May-25	Laptop	57,000
20			
21			

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel ribbon with the "Insert" tab selected. A dropdown menu is open under the "Tables" button, showing options like "From Table/Range", "From External Data Source", and "From Data Model". The main area of the screen shows the same "Product & Sales Information" table as the previous screenshot.

	Date	Product	Sales Amount
5	01-Jan-25	Laptop	55,000
6	05-Jan-25	Mouse	800
7	10-Jan-25	Keyboard	1,200
8	15-Feb-25	Laptop	52,000
9	20-Feb-25	Monitor	9,000
10	25-Feb-25	Mouse	850
11	02-Mar-25	Keyboard	1,100
12	08-Mar-25	Laptop	58,000
13	12-Mar-25	Monitor	10,500
14	18-Apr-25	Mouse	900
15	22-Apr-25	Laptop	60,000
16	27-Apr-25	Keyboard	1,300
17	03-May-25	Monitor	9,500
18	10-May-25	Mouse	750
19	15-May-25	Laptop	57,000
20			
21			

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the creation of a PivotTable from a range of data.

The data range selected is Sheet1!\$B\$5:\$D\$20.

Options chosen:

- New Worksheet
- Add this data to the Data Model

OK button is highlighted.

Date	Product	Sales Amount
01-Jan-25	Laptop	55,000
05-Jan-25	Mouse	800
10-Jan-25	Keyboard	1,200
15-Feb-25	Laptop	52,000
20-Feb-25	Monitor	9,000
25-Feb-25	Mouse	850
02-Mar-25	Keyboard	1,100
08-Mar-25	Laptop	58,000
12-Mar-25	Monitor	10,500
18-Apr-25	Mouse	900
22-Apr-25	Laptop	60,000
27-Apr-25	Keyboard	1,300
03-May-25	Monitor	9,500
10-May-25	Mouse	750
15-May-25	Laptop	57,000

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the PivotTable Fields ribbon tab selected.

Fields chosen for the PivotTable:

- Sales Amount
- Months (Date)

Drag fields between areas below:

- Filters: Months (Date)
- Rows: Months (Date)
- Values: Sum of Sales Amount

Date	Product	Sales Amount
01-Jan-25	Laptop	55,000
05-Jan-25	Mouse	800
10-Jan-25	Keyboard	1,200
15-Feb-25	Laptop	52,000
20-Feb-25	Monitor	9,000
25-Feb-25	Mouse	850
02-Mar-25	Keyboard	1,100
08-Mar-25	Laptop	58,000
12-Mar-25	Monitor	10,500
18-Apr-25	Mouse	900
22-Apr-25	Laptop	60,000
27-Apr-25	Keyboard	1,300
03-May-25	Monitor	9,500
10-May-25	Mouse	750
15-May-25	Laptop	57,000

Output:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Product & Sales Information". The data consists of two tables: a raw data table and a Pivot Table.

Raw Data Table:

Date	Product	Sales Amount
01-Jan-25	Laptop	55,000
05-Jan-25	Mouse	800
10-Jan-25	Keyboard	1,200
15-Feb-25	Laptop	52,000
20-Feb-25	Monitor	9,000
25-Feb-25	Mouse	850
02-Mar-25	Keyboard	1,100
08-Mar-25	Laptop	58,000
12-Mar-25	Monitor	10,500
18-Apr-25	Mouse	900
22-Apr-25	Laptop	60,000
27-Apr-25	Keyboard	1,300
03-May-25	Monitor	9,500
10-May-25	Mouse	750
15-May-25	Laptop	57,000

Pivot Table:

Row Labels	Sum of Sales Amount
Jan	57000
Feb	61850
Mar	69600
Apr	62200
May	67250
Grand Total	317900

Q12. Add a calculated field in a pivot table to show profit percentage.

Input Data:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

Product Name	Sales Amount	Cost Amount
Laptop	55,000	45,000
Mouse	800	500
Keyboard	1,200	850
Monitor	10,000	8,000
Printer	7,500	6,000
Laptop	60,000	49,000
Mouse	900	600
Keyboard	1,100	850
Monitor	9,500	7,200
Printer	8,000	6,200
Laptop	58,000	47,000
Mouse	850	550
Keyboard	1,300	950
Monitor	10,200	8,100
Printer	7,800	6,100

The screenshot shows the 'Insert' tab selected in the ribbon. A 'PivotTable' icon is highlighted. A 'PivotTable from table or range' dialog box is open, prompting the user to select a table or range. The range 'Sheet1!\$B\$5:\$D\$20' is selected in the 'Table/Range' field. The 'New Worksheet' radio button is selected under 'Choose where you want the PivotTable to be placed'. The 'OK' button is visible at the bottom right of the dialog box.

PivotTable Fields

Choose fields to add to report:

Search

Product
 Sales Amount
 Cost Amount
 Profit%

More Tables...

Drag fields between areas below:

Filters

Columns

Values

Rows

Product

Values

Sum of Sales Amount
Sum of Cost Amount
Sum of Profit%

Product Name	Sales Amount	Cost Amount
Laptop	55,000	45,000
Mouse	800	500
Keyboard	1,200	850
Monitor	10,000	8,000
Printer	7,500	6,000
Laptop	60,000	49,000
Mouse	900	600
Keyboard	1,100	850
Monitor	9,500	7,200
Printer	8,000	6,200
Laptop	58,000	47,000
Mouse	850	550
Keyboard	1,300	950
Monitor	10,200	8,100
Printer	7,800	6,100

Output:

PivotTable Fields

Choose fields to add to report:

Search

Product
 Sales Amount
 Cost Amount
 Profit%

More Tables...

Drag fields between areas below:

Filters

Columns

Values

Rows

Product

Values

Sum of Sales Amount
Sum of Cost Amount
Sum of Profit%

Product Name	Sales Amount	Cost Amount	Row Labels	Sum of Sales Amount	Sum of Cost Amount	Sum of Profit%
Laptop	55,000	45,000	Keyboard	3600	2650	26.388888889
Mouse	800	500	Laptop	173000	141000	18.49710983
Keyboard	1,200	850	Monitor	29700	23300	21.54882155
Monitor	10,000	8,000	Mouse	2550	1650	35.29411765
Printer	7,500	6,000	Printer	23300	18300	21.45922747
Laptop	60,000	49,000	Grand Total	232150	186900	19.49170795
Mouse	900	600				
Keyboard	1,100	850				
Monitor	9,500	7,200				
Printer	8,000	6,200				
Laptop	58,000	47,000				
Mouse	850	550				
Keyboard	1,300	950				
Monitor	10,200	8,100				
Printer	7,800	6,100				

Q13. Summarize student marks by subject and calculate average marks using Pivot Table.

Input Data:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Student Information". The data is presented in a table with three columns: "Student Name", "Subject Name", and "Marks". The table has 15 rows of data, starting from row 6 to row 20. The "Marks" column contains numerical values ranging from 76 to 92. The "Subject Name" column lists Math, Science, and English. The "Student Name" column lists Aditi, Rohan, Priya, Aarav, Sneha, Karan, and Aditi again. The table is styled with a yellow header row and black text for the data rows.

	Student Name	Subject Name	Marks
6	Aditi	Math	85
7	Rohan	Science	78
8	Priya	English	90
9	Aarav	Math	88
10	Sneha	Science	82
11	Karan	English	76
12	Aditi	Science	80
13	Rohan	Math	92
14	Priya	Science	85
15	Aarav	English	89

The screenshot shows the same Microsoft Excel spreadsheet as above, but with the "Insert" tab selected in the ribbon. A dropdown menu under the "PivotTable" icon is open, showing options: "From Table/Range", "From External Data Source", and "From Data Model". The "From Table/Range" option is highlighted. The rest of the interface is identical to the first screenshot, showing the "Student Information" table with 15 rows of data.

	Student Name	Subject Name	Marks
6	Aditi	Math	85
7	Rohan	Science	78
8	Priya	English	90
9	Aarav	Math	88
10	Sneha	Science	82
11	Karan	English	76
12	Aditi	Science	80
13	Rohan	Math	92
14	Priya	Science	85
15	Aarav	English	89

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the 'Insert' tab selected. A PivotTable is being created from the range D19:D15. A dialog box titled 'PivotTable from table or range' is open, showing options for placing the PivotTable on a new worksheet (selected) or an existing worksheet, and for adding data to the Data Model.

Student Name	Subject Name	Marks
Aditi	Math	85
Rohan	Science	78
Priya	English	90
Aarav	Math	88
Sneha	Science	82
Karan	English	76
Aditi	Science	80
Rohan	Math	92
Priya	Science	85
Aarav	English	89

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the 'PivotTable Analyze' tab selected. A PivotTable is being created from the range D19:D15. The 'PivotTable Fields' pane is open, showing fields for Student Name, Subject Name, and Marks. The 'Rows' section shows 'Subject Name' and the 'Values' section shows 'Average of Marks'.

Student Name	Subject Name	Marks
Aditi	Math	85
Rohan	Science	78
Priya	English	90
Aarav	Math	88
Sneha	Science	82
Karan	English	76
Aditi	Science	80
Rohan	Math	92
Priya	Science	85
Aarav	English	89

Output:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Student Information". The data is organized into two main sections: a table of student marks and a summary table for average marks.

Student Information Table:

	Student Name	Subject Name	Marks
5	Aditi	Math	85
6	Rohan	Science	78
7	Priya	English	90
8	Aarav	Math	88
9	Sneha	Science	82
10	Karan	English	76
11	Aditi	Science	80
12	Rohan	Math	92
13	Priya	Science	85
14	Aarav	English	89
15			
16			

Average Marks Summary:

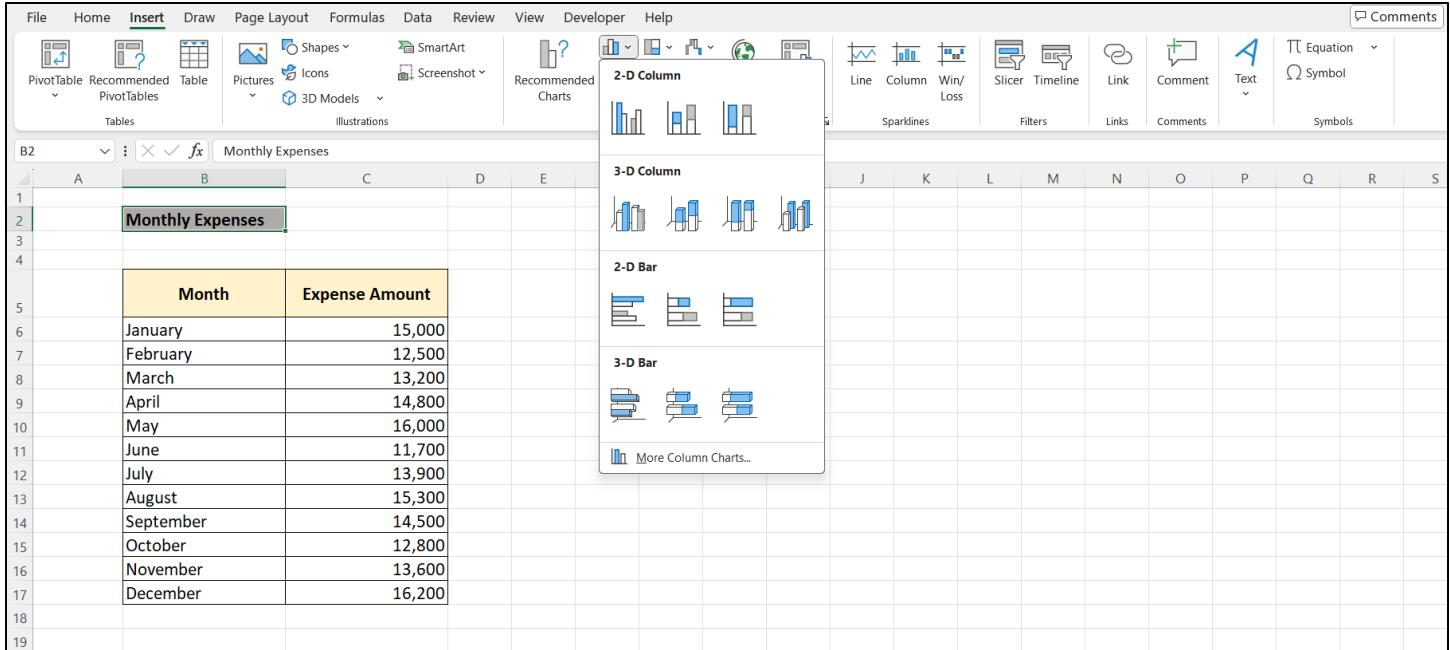
Row Labels	Average of Marks
English	85
Math	88.333333333
Science	81.25
Grand Total	84.5

Q14.Create a Bar Chart for showing monthly expenses.

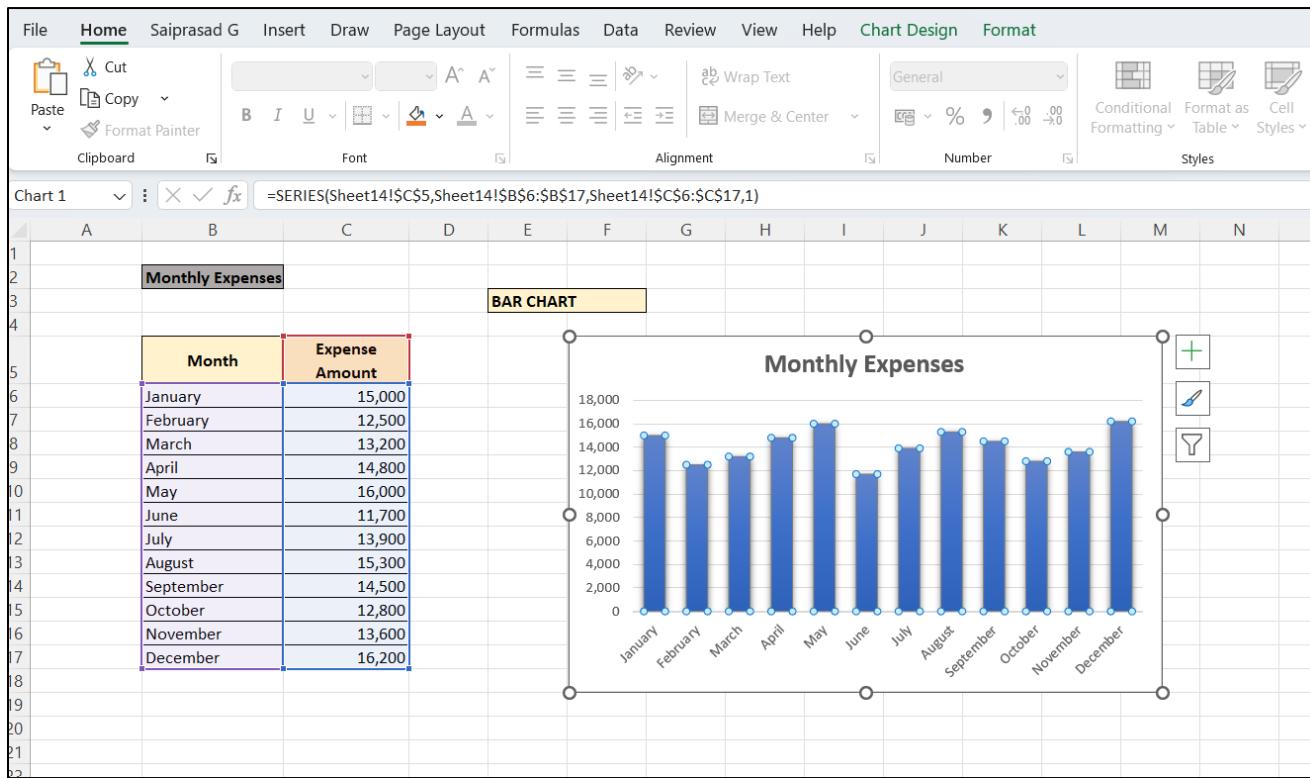
Input Data:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the 'Home' tab selected in the ribbon. A table titled 'Monthly Expenses' is displayed in the worksheet area. The table has two columns: 'Month' and 'Expense Amount'. The data includes months from January to December and their corresponding expense amounts. The first row ('Monthly Expenses') is highlighted in green.

	Month	Expense Amount
1	January	15,000
2	February	12,500
3	March	13,200
4	April	14,800
5	May	16,000
6	June	11,700
7	July	13,900
8	August	15,300
9	September	14,500
10	October	12,800
11	November	13,600
12	December	16,200



Output:

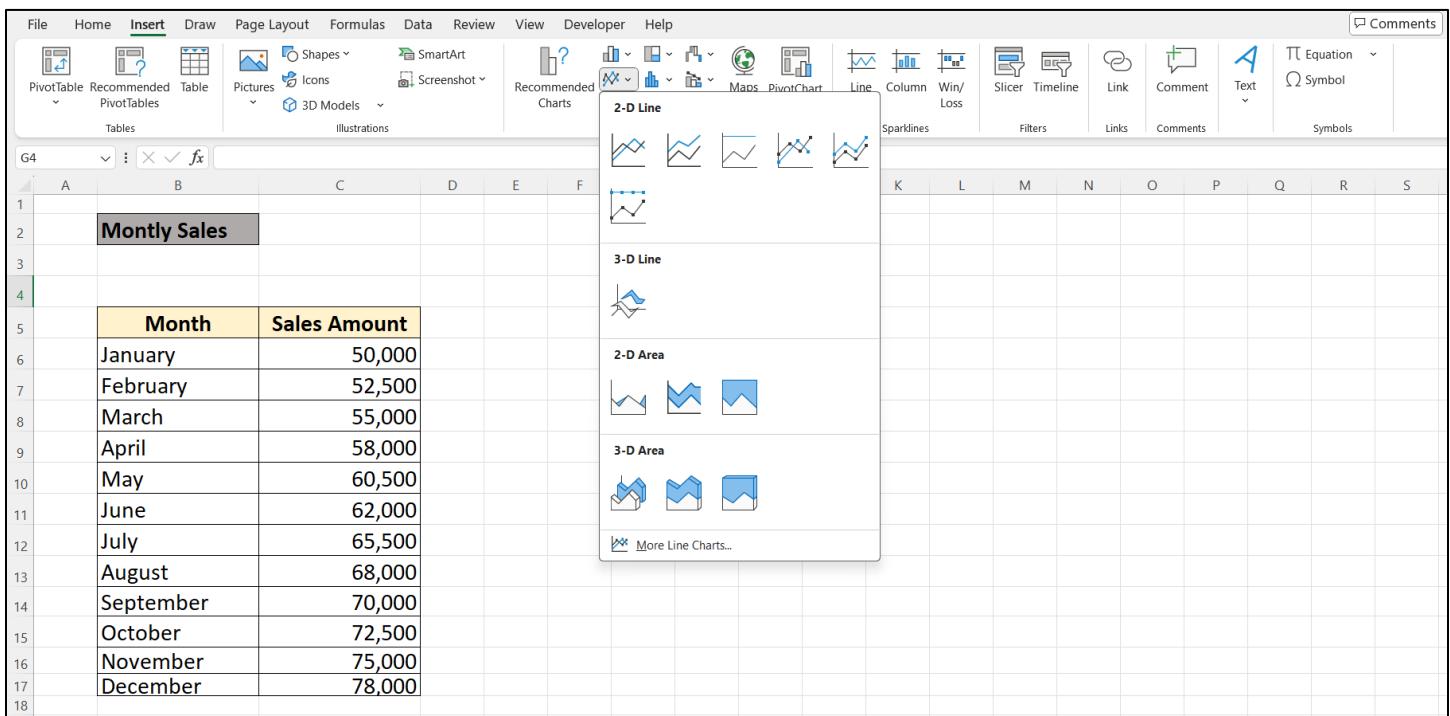


Q15.Create a Line Chart for sales growth over a year.

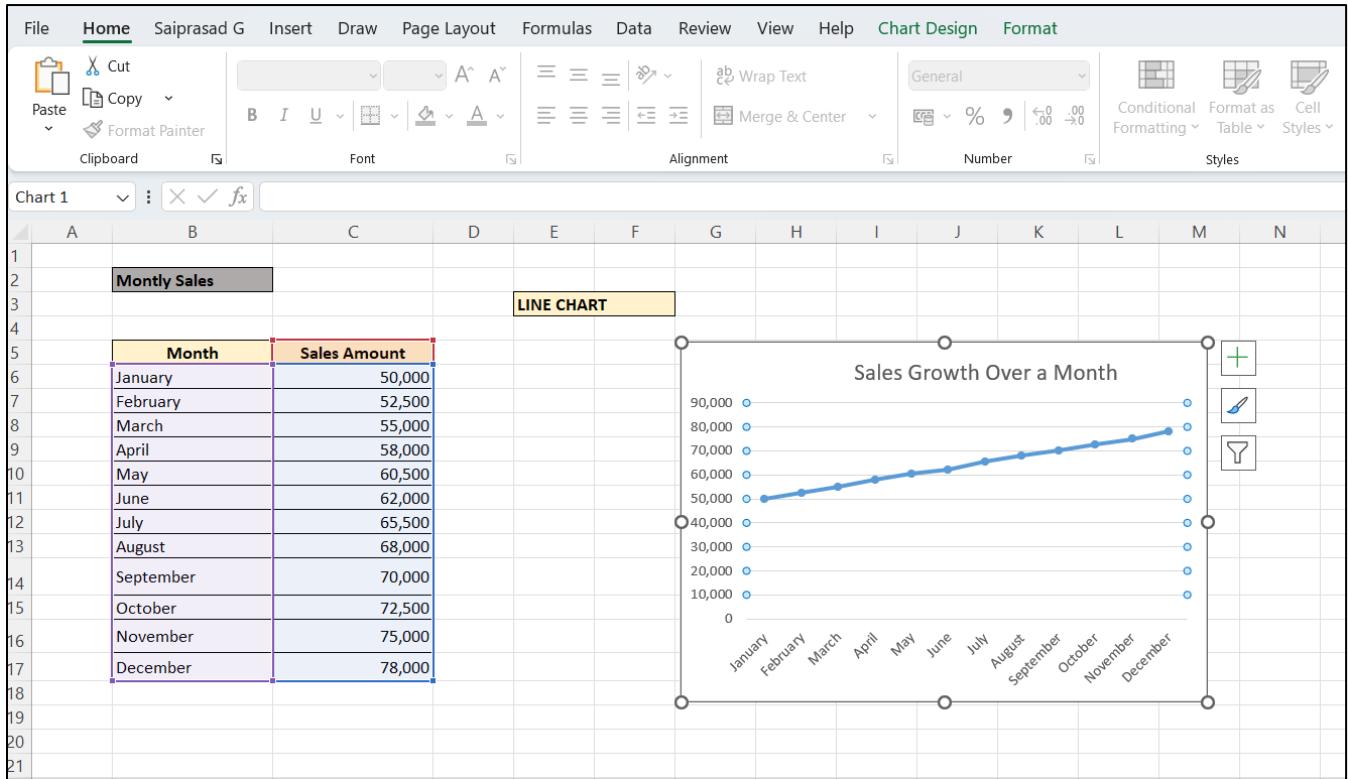
Input Data:

A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a table titled "Monthly Sales". The table has two columns: "Month" and "Sales Amount". The data shows monthly sales from January to December, starting at 50,000 and ending at 78,000. The table is selected, and the "Home" tab is active in the ribbon.

						G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	
1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
2	Monthly Sales																		
4																			
5	Month		Sales Amount																
6	January		50,000																
7	February		52,500																
8	March		55,000																
9	April		58,000																
10	May		60,500																
11	June		62,000																
12	July		65,500																
13	August		68,000																
14	September		70,000																
15	October		72,500																
16	November		75,000																
17	December		78,000																
18																			



Output:

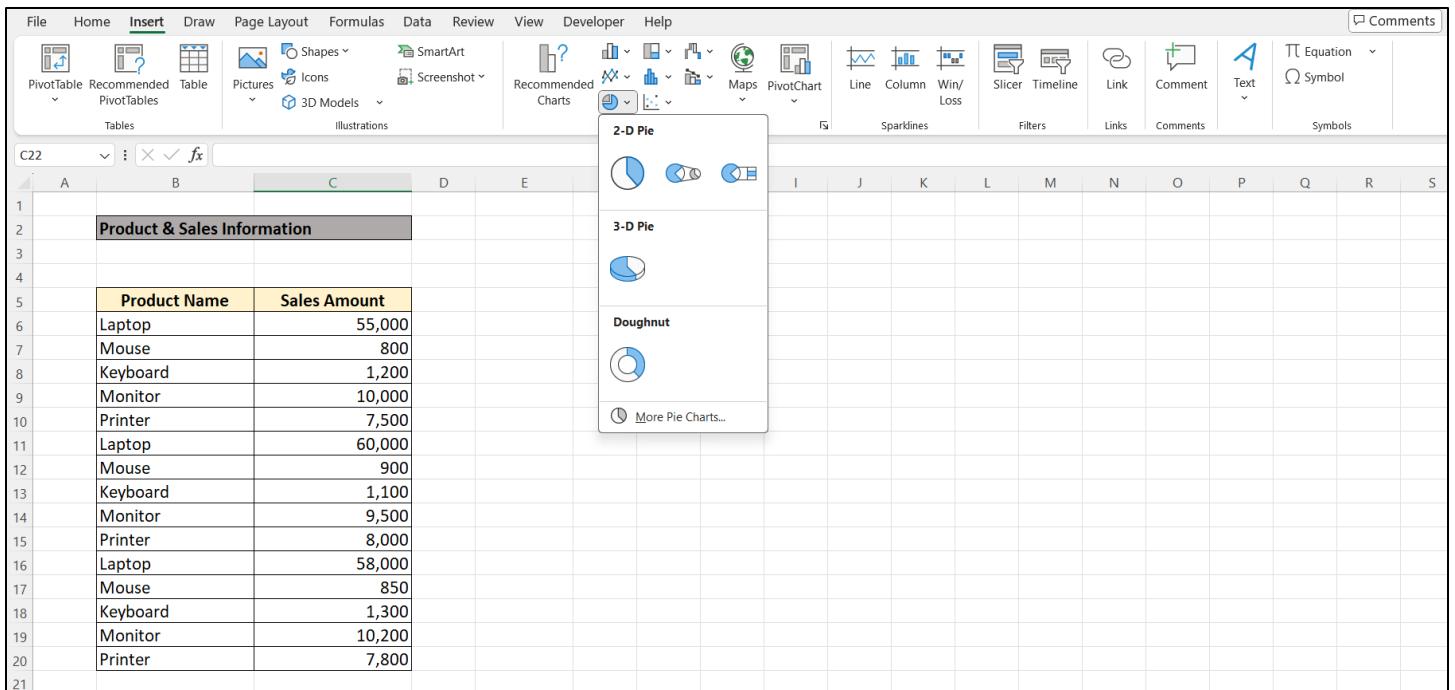


16.Create a Pie Chart to show percentage contribution of different products.

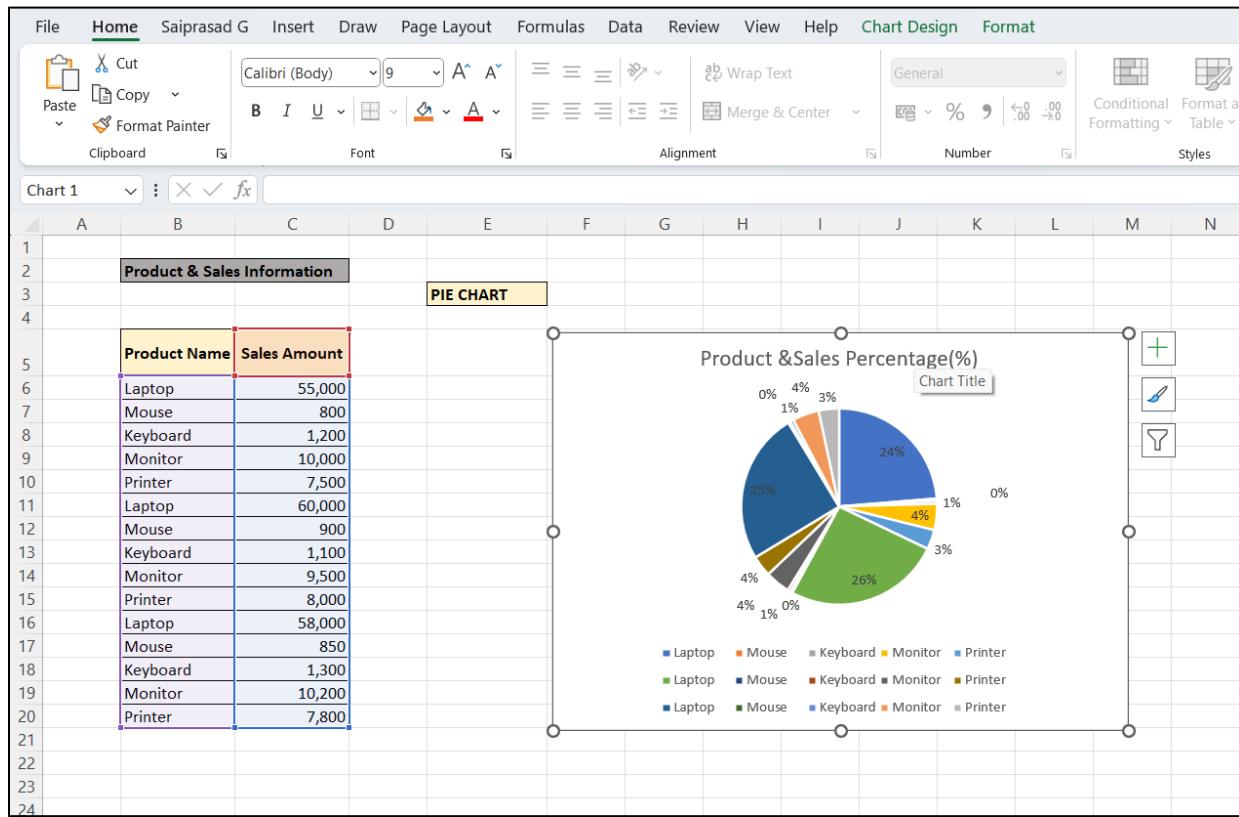
Input Data:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "Product & Sales Information". The table has two columns: "Product Name" and "Sales Amount". The data includes various products like Laptop, Mouse, Keyboard, Monitor, and Printer, along with their respective sales amounts.

Product & Sales Information	
Product Name	Sales Amount
Laptop	55,000
Mouse	800
Keyboard	1,200
Monitor	10,000
Printer	7,500
Laptop	60,000
Mouse	900
Keyboard	1,100
Monitor	9,500
Printer	8,000
Laptop	58,000
Mouse	850
Keyboard	1,300
Monitor	10,200
Printer	7,800



Output:



17. Demonstrate Dynamic Charting by creating a chart that changes based on dropdown selection.

Input Data:

Month & Product Sale Information		
Product	Month	Sales Amount
Laptop	Jan	55,000
Mouse	Jan	2,800
Keyboard	Jan	3,500
Monitor	Feb	10,000
Printer	Feb	8,200
Laptop	Feb	52,000
Mouse	Mar	3,000
Keyboard	Mar	3,800
Monitor	Mar	9,500
Printer	Apr	8,000
Laptop	Apr	58,000
Mouse	Apr	3,200
Laptop	May	15,670
Mouse	May	15,298
Keyboard	May	14,927
Monitor	Jun	14,556
Printer	Jun	14,184
Laptop	Jun	13,813

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel ribbon with the 'Data' tab selected. A 'Data Validation' dialog box is open over the worksheet. The 'Settings' tab is active. Under 'Allow:', 'List' is selected. 'Ignore blank' and 'In-cell dropdown' checkboxes are checked. The 'Source:' field contains the formula '=B\$6:\$B\$23'. At the bottom of the dialog box, there is a checkbox for 'Apply these changes to all other cells with the same settings', which is unchecked. There are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom right of the dialog.

Month & Product Sale Information		
Product	Month	Sales Amount
Laptop	Jan	55,000
Mouse	Jan	2,800
Keyboard	Jan	3,500
Monitor	Feb	10,000
Printer	Feb	8,200
Laptop	Feb	52,000
Mouse	Mar	3,000
Keyboard	Mar	3,800
Monitor	Mar	9,500
Printer	Apr	8,000
Laptop	Apr	58,000
Mouse	Apr	3,200
Laptop	May	15,670
Mouse	May	15,298
Keyboard	May	14,927
Monitor	Jun	14,556
Printer	Jun	14,184
Laptop	Jun	13,813

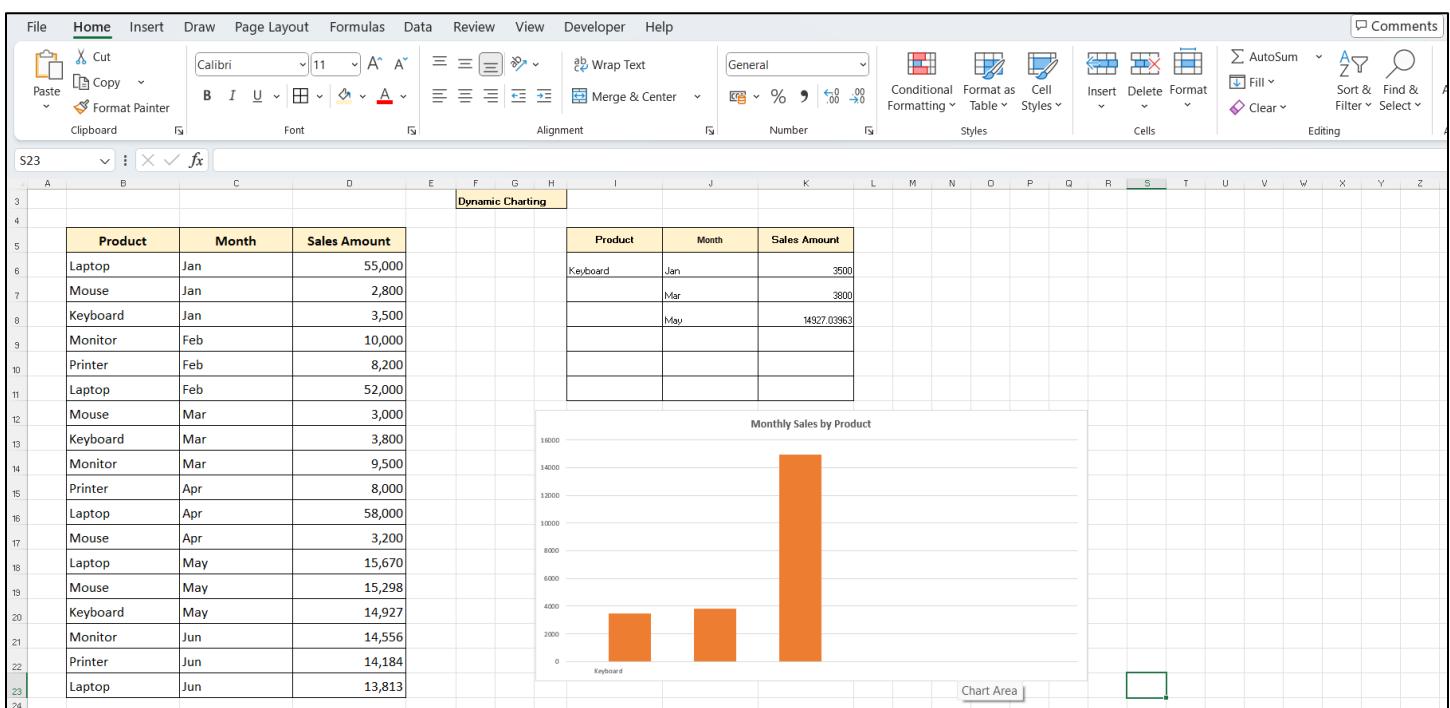
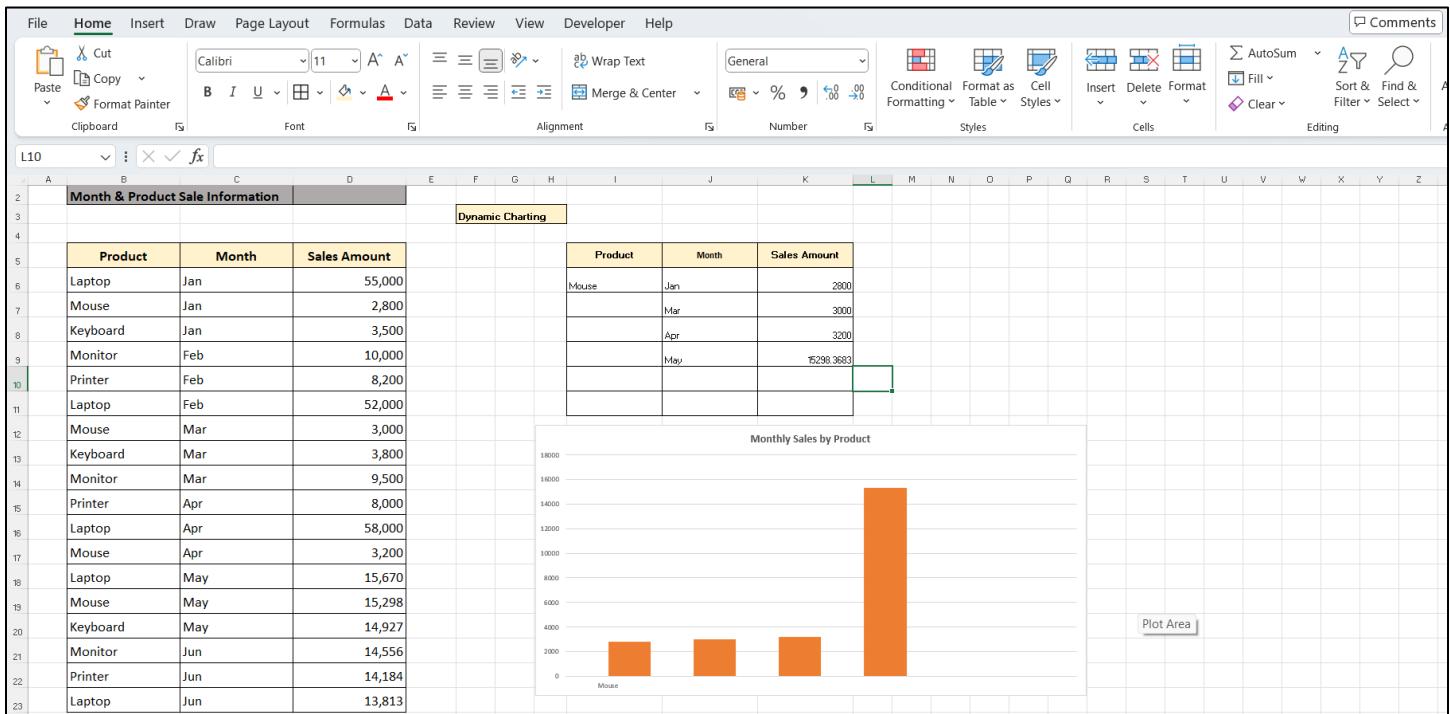
Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the 'Insert' tab selected. A table titled 'Month & Product Sale Information' is displayed in the worksheet. The 'Insert Chart' dialog box is open, showing the 'Recommended Charts' section with 'Column' selected. A preview of a clustered column chart titled 'Sales Amount' is shown, with data points for Feb, Mar, Apr, and Jun.

Product	Month	Sales Amount
Laptop	Jan	55,000
Mouse	Jan	2,800
Keyboard	Jan	3,500
Monitor	Feb	10,000
Printer	Feb	8,200
Laptop	Feb	52,000
Mouse	Mar	3,000
Keyboard	Mar	3,800
Monitor	Mar	9,500
Printer	Apr	8,000
Laptop	Apr	58,000
Mouse	Apr	3,200
Laptop	May	15,670
Mouse	May	15,298
Keyboard	May	14,927
Monitor	Jun	14,556
Printer	Jun	14,184
Laptop	Jun	13,813

Output:

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the 'Home' tab selected. The same table and chart are displayed. The chart is now a clustered bar chart titled 'Monthly Sales by Product' with data points for Laptop, Mouse, Keyboard, Monitor, Printer, and another Laptop entry.

Product	Month	Sales Amount
Laptop	Jan	55,000
Mouse	Jan	2,800
Keyboard	Jan	3,500
Monitor	Feb	10,000
Printer	Feb	8,200
Laptop	Feb	52,000
Mouse	Mar	3,000
Keyboard	Mar	3,800
Monitor	Mar	9,500
Printer	Apr	8,000
Laptop	Apr	58,000
Mouse	Apr	3,200
Laptop	May	15,670
Mouse	May	15,298
Keyboard	May	14,927
Monitor	Jun	14,556
Printer	Jun	14,184
Laptop	Jun	13,813



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I6 Monitor

Dynamic Charting

Product	Month	Sales Amount
Laptop	Jan	55,000
Mouse	Jan	2,800
Keyboard	Jan	3,500
Monitor	Feb	10,000
Printer	Feb	8,200
Laptop	Feb	52,000
Mouse	Mar	3,000
Keyboard	Mar	3,800
Monitor	Mar	9,500
Printer	Apr	8,000
Laptop	Apr	58,000
Mouse	Apr	3,200
Laptop	May	15,670
Mouse	May	15,298
Keyboard	May	14,927
Monitor	Jun	14,556
Printer	Jun	14,184
Laptop	Jun	13,813

Product	Month	Sales Amount
Monitor	Mar	10000
	Jun	9500
		14555.71096

Monthly Sales by Product

Month	Sales Amount
Mar	10000
Jun	9500

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Font Alignment Number Styles Cells Editing

I6 Printer

Dynamic Charting

Product	Month	Sales Amount
Laptop	Jan	55,000
Mouse	Jan	2,800
Keyboard	Jan	3,500
Monitor	Feb	10,000
Printer	Feb	8,200
Laptop	Feb	52,000
Mouse	Mar	3,000
Keyboard	Mar	3,800
Monitor	Mar	9,500
Printer	Apr	8,000
Laptop	Apr	58,000
Mouse	Apr	3,200
Laptop	May	15,670
Mouse	May	15,298
Keyboard	May	14,927
Monitor	Jun	14,556
Printer	Jun	14,184
Laptop	Jun	13,813

Product	Month	Sales Amount
Printer	Mar	8200
	Apr	8000
	Jun	14184.38228

Monthly Sales by Product

Month	Sales Amount
Mar	8200
Apr	8000
Jun	14184.38228

18. Use Goal Seek to find the required marks in final exam to achieve 70% overall.

Input Data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Final Exam Marks		GOAL SEEK				
2							
3							
4							
5	Exam Title	Maximum Marks	Obtained Marks	Weightage (%)	Percentage		
6	Assignment	100	80	20	80		
7	Midterm Exam	100	65	30	65		
8	Final Exam	100			50	0	
9	Overall						
10							

The screenshot shows the 'Data' tab selected in the ribbon. In the 'What-If Analysis' group, the 'Goal Seek...' option is highlighted with a yellow box. The main area of the screen displays the same 'Final Exam Marks' table as the previous screenshot.

The screenshot shows the 'Data' tab selected in the ribbon. The 'Goal Seek' dialog box is open in the foreground, with the following settings: 'Set cell' is \$F\$8, 'To value' is 70, and 'By changing cell' is \$D\$8. The main area of the screen displays the 'Final Exam Marks' table. The 'GOAL SEEK' button from the previous screenshots is now highlighted in the table header.

File Home Saiprasad G Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas **Data** Review View Help

Get Data From Text/CSV From Web From Table/ Range Recent Sources Existing Connections Refresh All Workbook Links Queries & Connections Properties Workbook Links

A Z Z A Z Sort Filter Clear Reapply Advanced Sort & Filter

D8 : X ✓ fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Final Exam Marks										
2	GOAL SEEK										
3											
4											
5		Exam Title	Maximum Marks	Obtained Marks	Weightage (%)	Percentage					
6		Assignment	100	80	20	80					
7		Midterm Exam	100	65	30	65					
8		Final Exam	100	70	50	70					
9		Overall									
10											
11											

Goal Seek Status ? X
Goal Seeking with Cell F8 found a solution.
Step
Target value: 70
Current value: 70
Pause
OK Cancel

Output:

File Home Saiprasad G Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas **Data** Review View

Get Data From Text/CSV From Web From Table/ Range Recent Sources Existing Connections Refresh All Workbook Links Queries & Connections Properties Workbook Links

A Z Z A Z Sort

F9 : X ✓ fx =AVERAGE(\$F\$6:\$F\$8)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Final Exam Marks						
2	GOAL SEEK						
3							
4		Exam Title	Maximum Marks	Obtained Marks	Weightage (%)	Percentage	
5		Assignment	100	80	20	80	
6		Midterm Exam	100	65	30	65	
7		Final Exam	100	70	50	70	
8		Overall					
9						71.6666667	
10							
11							

19. Use a Data Table to analyze monthly EMI payments for different loan interest rates.

Input Data:

Final Exam Marks			
GOAL SEEK			
Exam Title	Maximum Marks	Obtained Marks	Weightage (%)
Assignment	100	80	20
Midterm Exam	100	65	30
Final Exam	100	69	50
Overall			

Output:

Loan amount and Rate Information			
Monthly EMI Payments			
Loan Amount	Loan Period (in Years)	Interest Rate	EMI (Result)
5,00,000	5	8%	₹ 10,138.20
5,00,000	4	7%	₹ 12,206.46
5,00,000	2	6%	₹ 22,613.65

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E8 =PMT(\$D\$7/12,C8*12,-B8)

A B C D E F G H

1

2 **Loan amount and Rate Information**

3

4 **Monthly EMI Payments**

5

6 **Loan Amount** **Loan Period (in Years)** **Interest Rate** **EMI (Result)**

7 5,00,000 5 8% ₹ 10,138.20

8 5,00,000 4 7% ₹ 12,206.46

9 5,00,000 2 6% ₹ 22,613.65

10

11

12

13

14

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Font: B I U

Font: Alignment: Wrap Text

Font: Alignment: Merge & Center

E9 =PMT(\$D\$7/12,C9*12,-B9)

A B C D E F G

1

2 **Loan amount and Rate Information**

3

4 **Monthly EMI Payments**

5

6 **Loan Amount** **Loan Period (in Years)** **Interest Rate** **EMI (Result)**

7 5,00,000 5 8% ₹ 10,138.20

8 5,00,000 4 7% ₹ 12,206.46

9 5,00,000 2 6% ₹ 22,613.65

10

11

12

13

14

20. Use Scenario Manager to compare profit under Best Case, Worst Case, and Normal Case scenarios.

Input Data:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

Month	Product Category	Units Sold	Revenue (₹)	Adjusted Revenue	Multiplier
January	Electronics	120	4,80,000	480000	1
January	Clothing	250	1,87,500	187500	
January	Furniture	80	2,40,000	240000	
February	Electronics	130	5,20,000	520000	
February	Clothing	270	2,02,500	202500	
February	Furniture	90	2,70,000	270000	
March	Electronics	150	6,00,000	600000	
March	Clothing	300	2,25,000	225000	
March	Furniture	100	3,00,000	300000	

The screenshot shows the same Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data, where the Multiplier column now contains the value 0.85:

Month	Product Category	Units Sold	Revenue (₹)	Adjusted Revenue	Multiplier
January	Electronics	120	4,80,000	408000	0.85
January	Clothing	250	1,87,500	163375	
January	Furniture	80	2,40,000	204000	
February	Electronics	130	5,20,000	442000	
February	Clothing	270	2,02,500	172125	
February	Furniture	90	2,70,000	229500	
March	Electronics	150	6,00,000	510000	
March	Clothing	300	2,25,000	191250	
March	Furniture	100	3,00,000	255000	
April	Electronics	160	6,40,000	544000	
April	Clothing	310	2,32,500	197625	
April	Furniture	110	3,30,000	286500	
May	Electronics	170	6,80,000	578000	
May	Clothing	320	2,40,000	204000	
May	Furniture	115	3,45,000	293250	
June	Electronics	180	7,20,000	612000	
June	Clothing	340	2,55,000	216750	
June	Furniture	120	3,60,000	306000	

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a data table and the Scenario Manager dialog box.

Data Table:

	Month	Product Category	Units Sold	Revenue (₹)	Adjusted Revenue	Multiplier
1	January	Electronics	120	4,80,000	408000	
2	January	Clothing	250	187,500	159375	
3	January	Furniture	80	2,40,000	204000	
4	February	Electronics	130	5,20,000	442000	
5	February	Clothing	270	2,02,500	172125	
6	February	Furniture				
7	March	Electronics				
8	March	Clothing				
9	March	Furniture				
10	April	Electronics				
11	April	Clothing				
12	April	Furniture				
13	May	Electronics				
14	May	Clothing				
15	May	Furniture				
16	June	Electronics				
17	June	Clothing				
18	June	Furniture				
19	July	Electronics				
20	July	Clothing				
21	July	Furniture				
22	August	Electronics				
23	August	Clothing				
24	August	Furniture				
25	September	Electronics				
26	September	Clothing				
27	September	Furniture				
28	October	Electronics				
29	October	Clothing				
30	October	Furniture				
31	November	Electronics				
32	November	Clothing				
33	November	Furniture				
34	December	Electronics				
35	December	Clothing				
36	December	Furniture				
37						
38						

Scenario Manager Dialog Box:

- Scenarios: Best Case (selected), Worst Case, Most Likely Case
- Changing cells: \$G\$3
- Comment: Created by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025
Modified by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a data table and the Scenario Manager dialog box.

Data Table:

	Month	Product Category	Units Sold	Revenue (₹)	Adjusted Revenue	Multiplier
1	January	Electronics	120	4,80,000	576000	1.2
2	January	Clothing	250	187,500	225000	
3	January	Furniture	80	2,40,000	288000	
4	February	Electronics	130	5,20,000	624000	
5	February	Clothing	270	2,02,500	243000	
6	February	Furniture	90	2,70,000	324000	
7	March	Electronics	150	6,00,000	720000	
8	March	Clothing	300	2,25,000	270000	
9	March	Furniture	100	3,00,000	360000	
10	April	Electronics	160	6,40,000	768000	
11	April	Clothing	310	2,32,500	279000	
12	April	Furniture	110	3,30,000	396000	
13	May	Electronics	170	6,80,000	816000	
14	May	Clothing	320	2,40,000	288000	
15	May	Furniture	115	7,20,000	840000	
16	June	Electronics	180	7,60,000	888000	
17	June	Clothing	340	2,55,000	305000	
18	June	Furniture	120	3,60,000	432000	
19	July	Electronics	190	7,60,000	912000	
20	July	Clothing	355	2,66,250	319500	
21	July	Furniture	125	3,75,000	450000	
22	August	Electronics	200	8,00,000	960000	
23	August	Clothing	370	2,77,500	333000	
24	August	Furniture	130	3,90,000	468000	
25	September	Electronics	210	8,40,000	1008000	
26	September	Clothing	380	2,85,000	342000	
27	September	Furniture	135	4,05,000	486000	
28	October	Electronics	220	8,80,000	1056000	
29	October	Clothing	390	2,92,500	354000	
30	October	Furniture	140	4,20,000	504000	
31	November	Electronics	230	9,20,000	1104000	
32	November	Clothing	400	3,00,000	360000	
33	November	Furniture	145	4,35,000	522000	
34	December	Electronics	250	10,00,000	1200000	
35	December	Clothing	420	3,15,000	378000	
36	December	Furniture	150	4,50,000	540000	
37						
38						

Scenario Manager Dialog Box:

- Scenarios: Best Case (selected), Worst Case, Most Likely Case
- Changing cells: \$G\$3
- Comment: Created by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025
Modified by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the Data tab selected. A scenario manager dialog box is open over the spreadsheet. The spreadsheet contains monthly sales data from January to December for three product categories: Electronics, Clothing, and Furniture.

Scenario Manager Dialog Box:

- Scenarios:** Best Case, Worst Case, Most Likely Case
- Changing cells:** \$G\$3
- Comment:** Created by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025
Modified by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025
- Buttons:** Show, Close

Spreadsheets Data:

Month	Product Category	Units Sold	Revenue (₹)	Adjusted Revenue	Multiplier
January	Electronics	120	4,80,000	408000	
January	Clothing	250	1,87,500	153375	
January	Furniture	80	2,40,000	204000	
February	Electronics	130	5,20,000	442000	
February	Clothing	270	2,02,500	172125	
February	Furniture	90	2,70,000	229500	
March	Electronics	150	6,00,000	510000	
March	Clothing	300	2,25,000	191250	
March	Furniture	100	3,00,000	255000	
April	Electronics	160	6,40,000	544000	
April	Clothing	310	2,32,500	197625	
April	Furniture	110	3,30,000	280500	
May	Electronics	170	6,80,000	578000	
May	Clothing	320	2,40,000	204000	
May	Furniture	115	3,45,000	293250	
June	Electronics	180	7,20,000	612000	
June	Clothing	340	2,55,000	216750	
June	Furniture	120	3,60,000	306000	
July	Electronics	190	7,60,000	646000	
July	Clothing	355	2,66,250	226325	
July	Furniture	125	3,75,000	318750	
August	Electronics	200	8,00,000	680000	
August	Clothing	370	2,77,500	235875	
August	Furniture	130	3,90,000	331500	
September	Electronics	210	8,40,000	714000	
September	Clothing	380	2,85,000	242250	
September	Furniture	135	4,05,000	344250	
October	Electronics	220	8,80,000	748000	
October	Clothing	390	2,92,500	248625	
October	Furniture	140	4,20,000	357000	
November	Electronics	230	9,20,000	782000	
November	Clothing	400	3,00,000	255000	
November	Furniture	145	4,35,000	369750	
December	Electronics	250	10,00,000	850000	
December	Clothing	420	3,15,000	267750	
December	Furniture	150	4,50,000	382500	

Screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the Data tab selected. A scenario manager dialog box is open over the spreadsheet. The spreadsheet contains monthly sales data from January to December for three product categories: Electronics, Clothing, and Furniture.

Scenario Manager Dialog Box:

- Scenarios:** Best Case, Worst Case, Most Likely Case
- Changing cells:** \$G\$3
- Comment:** Created by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025
Modified by Sai Ganbavale on 13-10-2025
- Buttons:** Show, Close

Spreadsheets Data:

Month	Product Category	Units Sold	Revenue (₹)	Adjusted Revenue	Multiplier
January	Electronics	120	4,80,000	480000	
January	Clothing	250	1,87,500	187500	
January	Furniture	80	2,40,000	240000	
February	Electronics	130	5,20,000	520000	
February	Clothing	270	2,02,500	202500	
February	Furniture	90	2,70,000	270000	
March	Electronics	150	6,00,000	600000	
March	Clothing	300	2,25,000	225000	
March	Furniture	100	3,00,000	300000	
April	Electronics	160	6,40,000	640000	
April	Clothing	310	2,32,500	232500	
April	Furniture	110	3,30,000	330000	
May	Electronics	170	6,80,000	680000	
May	Clothing	320	2,40,000	240000	
May	Furniture	115	3,45,000	345000	
June	Electronics	180	7,20,000	720000	
June	Clothing	340	2,55,000	255000	
June	Furniture	120	3,60,000	360000	
July	Electronics	190	7,60,000	760000	
July	Clothing	355	2,66,250	266250	
July	Furniture	125	3,75,000	375000	
August	Electronics	200	8,00,000	800000	
August	Clothing	370	2,77,500	277500	
August	Furniture	130	3,90,000	390000	
September	Electronics	210	8,40,000	840000	
September	Clothing	380	2,85,000	285000	
September	Furniture	135	4,05,000	405000	
October	Electronics	220	8,80,000	880000	
October	Clothing	390	2,92,500	292500	
October	Furniture	140	4,20,000	420000	
November	Electronics	230	9,20,000	920000	
November	Clothing	400	3,00,000	300000	
November	Furniture	145	4,35,000	435000	
December	Electronics	250	10,00,000	1000000	
December	Clothing	420	3,15,000	315000	
December	Furniture	150	4,50,000	450000	

Output:

File Home Saiprasad G Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas Data Review

Get Data From Text/CSV From Web From Table/Range Recent Sources Existing Connections Refresh All Queries & Connections Properties Workbook Links

15 : fx

1 2 A B C D E F G H

Scenario Summary

		Current Values:	Best Case	Worst Case	Most Likely Case
Changing Cells:		\$G\$3	1	1.2	0.85
Result Cells:		\$E\$3	480000	576000	408000
.	\$E\$4	187500	225000	159375	187500
.	\$E\$5	240000	288000	204000	240000
.	\$E\$6	520000	624000	442000	520000
.	\$E\$7	202500	243000	172125	202500
.	\$E\$8	270000	324000	229500	270000
.	\$E\$9	600000	720000	510000	600000
.	\$E\$10	225000	270000	191250	225000
.	\$E\$11	300000	360000	255000	300000
.	\$E\$12	640000	768000	544000	640000
.	\$E\$13	232500	279000	197625	232500
.	\$E\$14	330000	396000	280500	330000
.	\$E\$15	680000	816000	578000	680000
.	\$E\$16	240000	288000	204000	240000
.	\$E\$17	345000	414000	293250	345000
.	\$E\$18	720000	864000	612000	720000
.	\$E\$19	255000	306000	216750	255000
.	\$E\$20	360000	432000	306000	360000
26	Notes: Current Values column represents values of changing cells at time Scenario Summary Report was created. Changing cells for each scenario are highlighted in gray.				
27					
28					
29					

File Home Saiprasad G Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas Data Review

Get Data From Text/CSV From Web From Table/Range Recent Sources Existing Connections Refresh All Queries & Connections Properties Workbook Links

J23 : fx

1 2 A B C D E F G H

Scenario Summary

		Current Values:	Best Case	Worst Case	Most Likely Case
Changing Cells:		\$G\$3	1	1.2	0.85
Result Cells:		\$E\$21	760000	912000	646000
.	\$E\$22	266250	319500	226312.5	266250
.	\$E\$23	375000	450000	318750	375000
.	\$E\$24	800000	960000	680000	800000
.	\$E\$25	277500	333000	235875	277500
.	\$E\$26	390000	468000	331500	390000
.	\$E\$27	840000	1008000	714000	840000
.	\$E\$28	285000	342000	242250	285000
.	\$E\$29	405000	486000	344250	405000
.	\$E\$30	880000	1056000	748000	880000
.	\$E\$31	292500	351000	248625	292500
.	\$E\$32	420000	504000	357000	420000
.	\$E\$33	920000	1104000	782000	920000
.	\$E\$34	300000	360000	255000	300000
.	\$E\$35	435000	522000	369750	435000
.	\$E\$36	1000000	1200000	850000	1000000
.	\$E\$37	315000	378000	267750	315000
.	\$E\$38	450000	540000	382500	450000
26	Notes: Current Values column represents values of changing cells at time Scenario Summary Report was created. Changing cells for each scenario are highlighted in gray.				
27					
28					

