Power Query Notes

Nower Query Basics

X Remove Rows

- Remove Top Rows: Remove the first N rows from the table
- Remove Errors: Remove rows containing errors in the selected columns.
- Remove Blank Rows: Remove rows with blank values.
- Remove Duplicates: Remove duplicate rows based on selected columns.
- Remove Empty: Remove rows with empty values in any column.

📏 Renamed Columns and Table/Query Name

Rename columns or the table/query for better clarity.

🕃 Changing Data Types

• Change the data type of columns (e.g., text to number, or date).

Remove Columns

- Remove Selected Columns: Remove unwanted columns.
- Remove Other Columns: Keep only selected columns and remove the rest.

To Select Multiple Columns

• Use Ctrl to select multiple columns.

Replace Values

Replace existing values in columns with new values.

🔽 Close and Apply

Close the Query Editor and apply all pending changes.

🔁 Duplicate Column

Create an exact copy of a selected column.

Extract Text

- Extract specific parts of text from a column using various methods:
 - Length: Get the length of text.
 - First/Last Characters: Extract specified characters from the start or end.
 - Range: Extract text from a specific index.
 - Text Before/After/Between Delimiters: Extract text based on delimiter positions.

Split and Merge Columns

🔪 Split Column

- Split a column based on different methods:
 - **By Delimiter**: Split by a specific delimiter (e.g., comma, space).
 - By Number of Characters: Split text into parts based on character length.

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- By Positions: Split text at specified positions.
- By Case (Lowercase to Uppercase / Uppercase to Lowercase): Split based on letter case changes.
- By Digit/Non-Digit Transition: Split based on digit and non-digit changes.

+ Merge Columns

Combine multiple columns into one single column.



Nadding and Manipulating Columns

+ Add Column

- Conditional Column: Create a new column with values based on conditions (e.g., if-else).
- Creating Columns from Examples: Automatically generate a new column using examples (Ctrl + E).

🔗 Merge Queries

- Merge multiple tables based on a matching column. Supports different join types:
 - Left Join: Includes all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table. Non-matching rows in the right table will be null.
 - Right Join: Includes all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table. Non-matching rows in the left table will be null.
 - Inner Join: Includes only rows that have matching values in both tables.
 - Full Join: Includes all rows from both tables. Non-matching rows will be null in the columns of the table with no match.
 - Left Anti Join: Includes rows from the left table that do not have a match in the right table.
 - Right Anti Join: Includes rows from the right table that do not have a match in the left table

+ Append Queries

Combine multiple tables by appending rows from one table to another.

💽 Unpivot Columns

- Unpivot Other Columns: Convert columns into rows except for selected ones.
- Unpivot Selected Columns: Convert only selected columns into rows.

🕃 Pivot Column

Transform a column of attributes into multiple columns based on distinct values.

Organizing and Creating Queries

Organizing Queries in Groups

Group queries for better organization and easier management.

Enter Data

Manually create and enter data to form a table.

Create Index Column

• Add a unique index to each row for identification.

■ Grouping and Mathematical Operations

Group By

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- Basic Grouping: Aggregate data based on simple groupings.
- Advanced Grouping: Perform custom aggregation based on multiple criteria.

Mathematical Operations

- Statistics:
 - Minimum
 - Maximum
 - Median
 - Average
 - Standard Deviation
 - Count Values
 - Count Distinct Values

Mathematical Functions

- Add, Subtract, Multiply, Divide: Basic arithmetic operations.
- Integer-Divide, Modulo: Integer division and remainder.
- Percentage, Percent Of: Calculate percentages and relative percentages.
- Scientific: Convert numbers to scientific notation.
- Absolute Value: Return the absolute value of a number.
- Power (Square, Cube, Custom): Calculate square, cube, or custom powers.
- Square Root, Exponent, Logarithm: Perform square root, exponentiation, or logarithmic operations.
- Factorial: Calculate the factorial of a number.
- Rounding: Round values (Round Up, Round Down, or Custom).

Information Functions

132 Information Functions

- IsEven: Check if a number is even.
- IsOdd: Check if a number is odd.
- Sign: Determine the sign of a number (positive, negative, or zero).

Enjoy using Power Query to simplify your data transformation process!

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