I have 4 columns: Date Company Name Close Price Total Volume

But company data for these columns are stacked verticlally Company A's data followed by rows of company B's data. I want company wise horizontally stacked data:

Company A's Data: Date Company Name Close Price Total Volume Company B's Data: Date Company Name Close Price Total Volume

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

To transform your vertically stacked company data into a horizontally stacked format (i.e., each company's data in its own set of columns), we can pivot the data so that each company's **Close Price** and **Total Volume** appear side by side for the same dates.

Here’s what the transformation would look like conceptually:

**Original Format (Vertically Stacked)**

| **Date** | **Company Name** | **Close Price** | **Total Volume** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2025-01-01 | Company A | 100 | 1000 |
| 2025-01-02 | Company A | 102 | 1100 |
| 2025-01-01 | Company B | 200 | 1500 |
| 2025-01-02 | Company B | 202 | 1600 |

**Desired Format (Horizontally Stacked)**

| **Date** | **A\_Close** | **A\_Volume** | **B\_Close** | **B\_Volume** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2025-01-01 | 100 | 1000 | 200 | 1500 |
| 2025-01-02 | 102 | 1100 | 202 | 1600 |

To do this, I can process your data and generate the transformed format. Please upload the file (CSV, Excel, etc.) containing your data, and I’ll take care of the rest.

You said:

No I want you to give me command / formula not direct output: I want like this:

Date Company Name Close Price Total Volume Date2 Company Name2 Close Price2 Volume

01-01-2020 Adani Enterp. 207.85 1553127 02-01-2020 Adani Ports 383.15 5919760

02-01-2020 Adani Enterp. 211.2 2991937 03-01-2020 Adani Ports 382.5 3684824

03-01-2020 Adani Enterp. 208.3 2512421 06-01-2020 Adani Ports 380.2 12482680

06-01-2020 Adani Enterp. 199.55 4353179 07-01-2020 Adani Ports 384.8 8091465

07-01-2020 Adani Enterp. 204.05 2966120 08-01-2020 Adani Ports 385.65 4620991

08-01-2020 Adani Enterp. 201.5 5762654 09-01-2020 Adani Ports 391.8 4186783

09-01-2020 Adani Enterp. 208 3496063 10-01-2020 Adani Ports 392.05 2405154

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

Thanks for the clarification! You're looking to **combine two vertically stacked company datasets into a single horizontally aligned format**, where each row contains data from two companies side by side.

Assuming you're using **Excel**, here's how you can do it:

**✅ Step-by-Step Excel Formula-Based Method**

Let’s say your original data is in **Sheet1**, and it looks like this:

| **A (Date)** | **B (Company Name)** | **C (Close Price)** | **D (Total Volume)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 01-01-2020 | Adani Enterp. | 207.85 | 1553127 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 02-01-2020 | Adani Ports | 383.15 | 5919760 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... |

Assuming:

* **Company A** has data in rows 2 to 8
* **Company B** has data in rows 9 to 15

You can create a new sheet and use the following formulas:

**🧮 In the new sheet (starting from row 2):**

| **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** | **H** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Date | Company Name | Close Price | Volume | Date2 | Company Name2 | Close Price2 | Volume2 |

**In A2:**

**In B2:**

**In C2:**

**In D2:**

**In E2:**

**In F2:**

**In G2:**

**In H2:**

Then **drag down** the formulas for as many rows as needed.

**🧠 Tip:**

If the number of rows per company is consistent, you can automate the row indexing using INDEX() and ROW() functions. Let me know if you'd like a dynamic version using those!

Would you like a version that works even if the number of rows per company changes or is unknown?

You said:

But rows count are not consistent for all companies.Then what to do?

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

Thanks for the clarification! Since the number of rows per company is **not consistent**, we need a **dynamic solution** that automatically aligns the data from each company side by side, regardless of how many rows each company has.

**✅ Best Approach: Use Power Query or Python**

**Option 1: Power Query in Excel**

Power Query can dynamically reshape your data. Here's how:

1. **Load your data into Power Query**:
   * Select your data → go to **Data** tab → click **From Table/Range**.
2. **Split the data by company**:
   * Filter for each company and create a **reference query** for each.
3. **Rename columns** in each query to avoid name clashes (e.g., Date\_A, Close\_A, etc.).
4. **Merge queries** side by side using the **Index column**:
   * Add an Index column to each query.
   * Merge them on the Index column.
5. **Load the final merged table** back to Excel.

**Option 2: Use Python (Pandas)**

If you're comfortable with Python or want me to generate a script for you, I can create a Python script that:

* Reads your data
* Splits it by company
* Aligns the data side by side
* Outputs a new Excel or CSV file

Would you like me to generate that Python script for you? If yes, you can also upload your file so I can tailor it exactly to your structure.

You said:

Give me full power query M code which I can copy paste into advance editor

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

Here’s a complete **Power Query M code** snippet that you can paste into the **Advanced Editor** in Excel Power Query. This code will:

* Load your original table
* Dynamically split the data by company
* Add index columns to align rows
* Merge the company tables side by side

**✅ Power Query M Code**

**📝 Instructions:**

1. Replace "YourTableName" with the actual name of your table in Excel (e.g., "Table1").
2. Go to **Data → Get Data → Launch Power Query Editor**.
3. Click **Home → Advanced Editor**.
4. Paste the code above and click **Done**.

This will give you a new table where each company's data is aligned horizontally, even if the number of rows per company is different.

Would you like me to help you modify this for a CSV or external Excel file instead of a table in the current workbook?

You said:

Issue of duplicate column names which power query does not allow for each company start column headers with number suffixed to them like 1,2,3,4,5....

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

Great! To avoid **duplicate column names** in Power Query (which it doesn't allow), we can dynamically **prefix each company's columns with a unique number** like 1\_Date, 1\_Close, 2\_Date, 2\_Close, etc.

Here’s the **updated Power Query M code** that does exactly that:

**✅ Updated Power Query M Code with Numbered Prefixes**

**📝 What You Need to Do:**

* Replace "YourTableName" with the actual name of your table in Excel (e.g., "Table1").
* Paste this into **Advanced Editor** in Power Query.

This will give you a clean, horizontally stacked table with **numbered prefixes** for each company's data, avoiding any column name conflicts.

Would you like me to help you turn this into a reusable function or apply it to a CSV file instead?

You said:

Expression.Error: A join operation cannot result in a table with duplicate column names ("Index").

Details:

[Type]

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

Thanks for pointing that out! The error occurs because **Power Query doesn't allow duplicate column names**, and in our case, the column "Index" from the original table is being duplicated during the join.

To fix this, we need to **remove or rename the "Index" column** before merging the tables. Here's the corrected version of the Power Query M code:

**✅ Fixed Power Query M Code (No Duplicate "Index" Columns)**

**📝 What Changed:**

* Renamed the original "Index" column to "OriginalIndex" to avoid conflicts.
* Removed "OriginalIndex" before renaming and merging.
* Ensured each company’s columns are uniquely prefixed with numbers.

Let me know if you'd like to sort the final output by date or export it to a new Excel sheet!

You said:

Just one change, Since dates are common in all companies, do not stack date column in second company onwards.

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

Perfect! To avoid repeating the **Date** column for every company after the first one, we’ll only keep the Date column from the **first company**, and exclude it from the rest.

Here’s the **final Power Query M code** with that adjustment:

**✅ Power Query M Code (Date only once, numbered prefixes)**

**✅ Output Example (for 2 companies):**

| **Date** | **1\_Company** | **1\_Close** | **1\_Volume** | **2\_Company** | **2\_Close** | **2\_Volume** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 01-01-2020 | Adani Enterp. | 207.85 | 1553127 | Adani Ports | 383.15 | 5919760 |
| 02-01-2020 | Adani Enterp. | 211.20 | 2991937 | Adani Ports | 382.50 | 3684824 |

Let me know if you'd like to sort the final result by date or export it to a new sheet!

You said:

Why this error now? We have only one date column:

Expression.Error: A join operation cannot result in a table with duplicate column names ("Date").

Details:

[Type]

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

Great catch — the error is happening because even though we **renamed** the "Date" column for the **first company only**, Power Query still sees "Date" in both tables during the join process. This happens because the "Date" column is still present in the **second and subsequent company tables**, even if not renamed — and Power Query doesn't allow duplicate column names after a join.

**✅ Fix: Explicitly remove the "Date" column from all companies except the first one before joining.**

Here’s the **corrected and final version** of the Power Query M code:

**✅ Power Query M Code (One Date Column, No Join Errors)**

**✅ Summary of Fixes:**

* Only the **first company** keeps the "Date" column.
* All other companies have "Date" **removed before merging**.
* This avoids any duplicate column name errors during the join.

Let me know if you'd like to sort the final table by date or export it to a new sheet!

You said:

How to count all types of cells - which formula: COUNT only counts numbers.

**Copilot said:**

**Copilot**

You're right — the COUNT function in Excel only counts **numeric** cells. If you want to count **all non-empty cells**, regardless of whether they contain numbers, text, or other data types, use:

**✅ Formula to Count All Non-Empty Cells**

* COUNTA counts **all non-blank cells**, including numbers, text, logical values, errors, and formulas that return a value.
* Example:

**🧠 Bonus: If you want to count truly blank cells, use:**

Let me know if you want to count specific types (e.g., only text, only formulas, only errors, etc.) — I can help with that too!