# User

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# User

Please convert following python script to xlwings udf - Please remember input as list of list and output as list of list. Input will be list of days and output will be string of aging bucket. Decorate with @xw.func and @xw.args:

import pandas as pd
pd.set\_option('display.max\_rows', None)
import sys

def aging\_buckets(x):
aging\_dict = {
range(-sys.maxsize, 0): "Advance",
range(0, 31): "Not Due",
range(31, 61): "31-60 Days",
range(61, 91): "61-90 Days",
range(91, 181): "91-180 Days",
range(181, 366): "6 Months to 1 year",
range(366, sys.maxsize): "More than 1 year"
}
for r, value in aging\_dict.items():
if x in r:
return value

df = pd.read\_csv('d:\dev\days.txt', header=None, names=['Days'])
df['Aging Buckets'] = df['Days'].apply(aging\_buckets)
print(df)

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Sure, I can help you convert your Python script to an xlwings UDF. Here's how you can do it:

import xlwings as xw

import sys

@xw.func

@xw.arg('x', ndim=2)

def aging\_buckets(x):

aging\_dict = {

range(-sys.maxsize, 0): "Advance",

range(0, 31): "Not Due",

range(31, 61): "31-60 Days",

range(61, 91): "61-90 Days",

range(91, 181): "91-180 Days",

range(181, 366): "6 Months to 1 year",

range(366, sys.maxsize): "More than 1 year"

}

result = []

for row in x:

temp = []

for item in row:

for r, value in aging\_dict.items():

if item in r:

temp.append(value)

result.append(temp)

return result

This function will take a list of lists as input (where each inner list represents a row of data), and it will return a list of lists as output. Each inner list in the output will contain the aging bucket corresponding to each day in the input.

Please note that this function is meant to be used within Excel via xlwings. It won't work if you try to run it in a standalone Python script. Also, you need to have the xlwings add-in installed and activated in Excel. If you haven't done so already, you can follow the instructions in the [xlwings documentation](https://docs.xlwings.org/en/stable/addin.html) to set it up. Once you've done that, you can call this function directly from your Excel workbook. For example, if you have a range of cells in Excel with days, you can use =aging\_buckets(A1:B10) to get the aging buckets for those days. The range A1:B10 is just an example, you should replace it with the actual range of cells that contain your data.

I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any other questions. 😊

# User

Function just hanged. Python was running in the background so some processing was going on. Why this is too slow? My excel range has 10000 datapoints. Please check, if there is any method to speed up the code execution.

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The function might be slow due to the nested loops and the in operator used in the function. The in operator in Python has a time complexity of O(n) and when used inside a loop, it can lead to a time complexity of O(n^2), which can be quite slow for large datasets.

To speed up the function, we can change the data structure used for aging\_dict. Instead of using range objects as keys, which requires the in operator to iterate over each element in the range, we can use a list of tuples, where each tuple represents an interval. Then, we can use a binary search to find the interval that contains item, which is much faster. Here's how you can modify the function:

import xlwings as xw

import sys

import bisect

@xw.func

@xw.arg('x', ndim=2)

def aging\_buckets(x):

aging\_list = [

(-sys.maxsize, 0, "Advance"),

(0, 31, "Not Due"),

(31, 61, "31-60 Days"),

(61, 91, "61-90 Days"),

(91, 181, "91-180 Days"),

(181, 366, "6 Months to 1 year"),

(366, sys.maxsize, "More than 1 year")

]

result = []

for row in x:

temp = []

for item in row:

index = bisect.bisect(aging\_list, (item,))

if index:

\_, \_, value = aging\_list[index - 1]

temp.append(value)

result.append(temp)

return result

This function should be significantly faster for large datasets. Please give it a try and let me know if it helps! 😊

# User

That did the trick! I think that bisect option! Seems to be a built in library of python.

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Yes, you're correct! The bisect module is a built-in library in Python. It provides support for maintaining a list in sorted order without having to sort the list after each insertion. For certain kinds of computations, this can be much more efficient than sorting at each insertion. I'm glad to hear that the solution worked for you! If you have any more questions or need further assistance, feel free to ask. 😊

# User

Releated question After these changes I wanted to use git push, I saw following errors:

$ git push origin
fatal: The current branch main has no upstream branch.
To push the current branch and set the remote as upstream, use

git push --set-upstream origin main

To have this happen automatically for branches without a tracking
upstream, see 'push.autoSetupRemote' in 'git help config'.

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The error message you're seeing is because Git doesn't know where to push your changes when you run git push origin. This usually happens when you've created a new branch locally and it doesn't have a corresponding branch on the remote repository.

The solution is to tell Git where to push your changes by setting the upstream branch. You can do this with the command that Git suggests:

git push --set-upstream origin main

This command tells Git to push the changes from your local main branch to the main branch on the origin remote repository, and to remember this association for future pushes (that's what --set-upstream does).

After running this command, you should be able to just use git push in the future, and Git will know that you want to push your changes to the main branch on the origin remote repository.

If you want this to happen automatically for all new branches, you can configure Git to always set the upstream branch when you push a new branch. You can do this with the following command:

git config --global push.default current

This command changes the global Git configuration (that's what --global does) so that the default behavior of git push (that's what push.default is for) is to push the current branch to a branch of the same name on the remote repository (that's what current means).

I hope this helps! Let me know if you have any other questions. 😊