且 XL ?		ameter	Above() as p	set insid	Jse of Off	₽ XL	Simple application of Above()						
(Sum(Sales),2)	Above(Sum(Sales),1) Above(	e(Sum(Sales)) /	Sum(Sales) Ab	Month	ear 🛆	Above(Sum(Sales))	Sum(Sales)	ar ∆ Month	Year				
	-	-	690 -			-	690 -						
	-	-	70 -	January	2013	-	70 -	2013 January					
	70 -	70	80	February	2013	70	80	2013 February					
70	80	80	90	March	2013	80	90	2013 March					
80	90	90	60	Apr	2013	90	60	2013 Apr					
90	60	60	50	May	2013	60	50	2013 May					
	-	-	40 -	January	2014	-	40 -	2014 January					
	40 -	40	50	February	2014	40	50	2014 February					
40	50	50	60	March	2014	50	60	2014 March					
50	60	60	40	Apr	2014	60	40	2014 Apr					
60	40	40	30	May	2014	40	30	2014 May					
	-	-	10 -	January	2015	-	10 -	2015 January					
	10 -	10	20	February	2015	10	20	2015 February					
10	20	20	30	March	2015	20	30	2015 March					
20	30	30	20	Apr	2015	30	20	2015 Apr					
30	20	20	40	May	2015	20	40	2015 May					
囯 XL	Use of Offset inside Below() as parameter						elow()	mple application of Bo	Simple				
(Sum(Sales),2)	Below(Sum(Sales),1) Below(	(Sum(Sales)) I	Sum(Sales) Be	Month	ear 🛆	Below(Sum(Sales))	Sum(Sales) E	ar ∆ Month	Year				
	-	-	690 -			-	690 -						
90	80	80	70	January	2013	80	70	2013 January					
60	90	90	80	February	2013	90	80	2013 February					
50	60	60	90	March	2013	60	90	2013 March					
	50 -	50	60	Apr	2013	50	60	2013 Apr					
	-	-	50 -	May	2013	-	50 -	2013 May					
60	50	50	40	January	2014	50	40	2014 January					
40	60	60	50	February	2014	60	50	2014 February					
30	40	40	60	March	2014	40	60	2014 March					
	30 -	30	40	Apr	2014	30	40	2014 Apr					
	-	-	30 -	May	2014	-	30 -	2014 May					
30	20	20	10	January	2015	20	10	2015 January					
20	30	30	20	February	2015	30	20	2015 February					
40	20	20	30	March	2015	20	30	2015 March					
	40 -	40	20	Apr	2015	40	20	2015 Apr					
	-	-	40 -	May	2015	-	40 -	2015 May					

Using 1 as offset or using nothing is same. For this reason, "Above(Sum (Sales))" and "Above(Sum(Sales),1)", both the expressions are giving the same output. This is true for Below() function as well.

Simple	applicatio	n of Above	() 🗏 XL
Year 🛆	Month	Sum(Sales)	Above(Sum(Sal
		690	-
2013	January	70	-
2013	February	80	70
2013	March	90	80
2013	Apr	60	90
2013	May	50	60
2014	January	40	-
2014	February	50	40
2014	March	60	50
2014	Apr	40	60
2014	May	30	40
2015	January	10	-
2015	February	20	10
2015	March	30	20
2015	Apr	20	30
2015	Мау	40	20

Use of	TOTAL qu	ıalifier inside	of Above() 용제
Year _	Month	Sum(Sales)	Above(TOTAL Sum(Sal
		690	-
2013	3 January	70	-
2013	3 February	80	70
2013	3 March	90	80
2013	3 Apr	60	90
2013	3 May	50	60
201	4 January	40	50
201	4 February	50	40
201	4 March	60	50
201	4 Apr	40	60
201	4 May	30	40
201	5 January	10	30
201	5 February	20	10
201	5 March	30	20
2019	5 Apr	20	30
201	May	40	20
6	TOTAL -		-f p-l() 🗏 🗸

Simple	application	on of Below	() E XL
Year 🛆	Month	Sum(Sales)	Below(Sum(Sales))
		690	-
2013	January	70	80
2013	February	80	90
2013	March	90	60
2013	Apr	60	50
2013	May	50	-
2014	January	40	50
2014	February	50	60
2014	March	60	40
2014	Apr	40	30
2014	May	30	-
2015	January	10	20
2015	February	20	30
2015	March	30	20
2015	Apr	20	40
2015	May	40	-

Use of	TOTAL qu	ialifier inside	e of Below() 🗏 🗓
Year 🔝	Month	Sum(Sales)	Below(TOTAL Sum(Sales))
		690	-
2013	January	70	80
2013	February	80	90
2013	March	90	60
2013	Apr	60	50
2013	May	50	40
2014	January	40	50
2014	February	50	60
2014	March	60	40
2014	Apr	40	30
2014	May	30	10
2015	January	10	20
2015	February	20	30
2015	March	30	20
2015	Apr	20	40
2015	May	40	-

When we are using TOTAL qualifier inside the Above() or Below() function then the expression is working only on that particular expression column as TOTAL qualifier doesn't allow any dimension. As a result, adding TOTAL before Sum will omit first (for Above) or last(for Below) value and the calculation to be shifted one row down (for Above) or up (for Below). Here one thing must be noted that dimension grouping with TOTAL qualifier doesn't work inside above function.

Year 🔝	Month	Sum(Sales)	Above(Sum(Sales))
		690	-
2013	January	70	-
2013	February	80	70
2013	March	90	80
2013	Apr	60	90
2013	May	50	60
2014	January	40	-
2014	February	50	40
2014	March	60	50
2014	Apr	40	60
2014	May	30	40
2015	January	10	-
2015	February	20	10
2015	March	30	20
2015	Apr	20	30
2015	May	40	20

Year	Δ	Month	Sum(Sales)	Below(Sum(Sales))
			690	-
20	13	January	70	80
20	13	February	80	90
20	13	March	90	60
20	13	Apr	60	50
20	13	May	50	-
20	14	January	40	50
20	14	February	50	60
20	14	March	60	40
20	14	Apr	40	30
20	14	May	30	-
20	15	January	10	20
20	15	February	20	30
20	15	March	30	20
20	15	Apr	20	40
20	15	May	40	-

Year △	Month	Sum(Sales)	Above(Sum(Sales),1,2)	RangeSum(Above (Sum(Sales),1,2))	RangeAvg(Above (Sum(Sales),1,2))	RangeSum (Above(Sum (Sales),2,2))	RangeAvg(Above (Sum(Sales),2,2))
		690	-	0	-	0	-
2013	January	70	-	0	-	0	-
2013	February	80	70	70	70	0	-
2013	March	90	80	150	75	70	70
2013	Apr	60	90	170	85	150	75
2013	May	50	60	150	75	170	85
2014	January	40	-	0	-	0	-
2014	February	50	40	40	40	0	-
2014	March	60	50	90	45	40	40
2014	Apr	40	60	110	55	90	45
2014	May	30	40	100	50	110	55
2015	January	10	-	0	-	0	-
2015	February	20	10	10	10	0	-
2015	March	30	20	30	15	10	10
2015	Apr	20	30	50	25	30	15
2015	May	40	20	50	25	50	25
				n (n - l		RangeSum	n t(n-l

Year 🛆	Month	Sum(Sales)	Below(Sum(Sales),1,2)		RangeAvg(Below (Sum(Sales),1,2))		RangeAvg(Below (Sum(Sales),2,2))
		690	-	0	-	0	-
2013	January	70	80	170	85	150	75
2013	February	80	90	150	75	110	55
2013	March	90	60	110	55	50	50
2013	Apr	60	50	50	50	0	-
2013	May	50	-	0	-	0	-
2014	January	40	50	110	55	100	50
2014	February	50	60	100	50	70	35
2014	March	60	40	70	35	30	30
2014	Apr	40	30	30	30	0	-
2014	May	30	-	0	-	0	-
2015	January	10	20	50	25	50	25
2015	February	20	30	50	25	60	30
2015	March	30	20	60	30	40	40
2015	Apr	20	40	40	40	0	-
2015	May	40	-	0	-	0	-

Third parameter (i.e. Count) have no impact on output when used with Above() only. Its useful when used with chart range functions (e.g. RangeSum(), RangeAvg() etc.). It provides "Full Accumulation value" when RowNo() is used as the third parameter.

Simple application of Above()								cumulati	on using Ra	ngeSum(), Above()	and RowNo()		₽ XL
Year _	Month	Sum(Sales)	Above(Sum (Sales),1,2)			Above(Sum (Sales),1,4)	Year 🛆	Month	Sum(Sales)	Above(Sum(Sales),1,2)	RangeSum(Above (Sum(Sales),1,2))	RangeSum(Above(Sum (Sales),1,RowNo()))	RangeSum(Above(Sum (Sales),2,RowNo()))
		690	-	-		-			690	-	0	0	0
2013	3 January	70	-	-		-	2013	January	70	-	0	0	0
2013	February	80	7	70	70	70	2013	February	80	70	70	70	0
2013	March	90	8	30	80	80	2013	March	90	80	150	150	70
2013	Apr	60	9	90	90	90	2013	Apr	60	90	170	240	150
2013	May	50	6	50	60	60	2013	May	50	60	150	300	240
2014	January	40	-	-		-	2014	January	40	-	0	0	0
2014	February	50	4	10	40	40	2014	February	50	40	40	40	0
2014	March	60	5	50	50	50	2014	March	60	50	90	90	40
2014	Apr	40	6	50	60	60	2014	Apr	40	60	110	150	90
2014	May	30	4	10	40	40	2014	May	30	40	100	190	150
2015	January	10	-	-		-	2015	January	10	-	0	0	0
2015	February	20	1	10	10	10	2015	February	20	10	10	10	0
2015	March	30	2	20	20	20	2015	March	30	20	30	30	10
2015	Apr	20	3	30	30	30	2015	Apr	20	30	50	60	30
2015	May	40	2	20	20	20	2015	May	40	20	50	80	60

						4- 4-							
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr May	Jun Jul	Aug Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			Things to remember :		
Sum(Sale	esValue	e)								₽ XL	1) RangeCount() function can count both Numeric and String		
FinYe 😛 🛆 ar	Month	Sum (SalesValue)	RangeSum (Above(Sum (SalesValue),1,5 ))	RangeAvg (Above(Sum (SalesValue),1,5 ))	RangeCount (Above(Sum (SalesValue),1,5 ))	RangeAvg (Above(Sur (SalesValue -1,5))	m (Below	/(Sum	RangeMin (Above(Sum (SalesValue),1,5 ))	RangeMax (Above(Sum (SalesValue),1,5 ))	values but not Null values  2) RangeNumericCount() function can count only valid Numeric values but not String values or Null() values		
		3912812.83	0.00	-	(	) -	-		-	-	3) RangeTextCount() function can count only String values but		
2009-2010	Jan	348355.49	0.00	-	(	284,256.	.35	284,256.35	5-	-	not Numeric values or Null() values		
2009-2010			/			307,711.		307,711.72			4) RangeNullCount() function can count only NULL values but		
2009-2010						,		332,508.11			_		
2009-2010				,		,		318,676.71			not Numeric values or String values		
2009-2010			- / /	,				344,784.64			5) RangeMissingCount() function can count Non-Numeric		
2009-2010						,		342,965.26			values (i.e. both String and NULL values) but not Numeric values		
2009-2010						,		349,298.99			6) RangeMinString() function returns the first value in text sort		
2009-2010	_			-				349,365.23			order found among 1 to N arguments		
2009-2010						/		352,677.05			7) RangeMaxString() function returns the last value in text sort		
2009-2010						,		343,634.68			order found among 1 to N arguments		
2009-2010			-,,			5 428,349. 5 -	.20	428,349.28	3 268016.95 258920.07				
2009-2010	Dec	420349.20	1,714,826.32	342,965.26	9	0 -	-		250920.07	390000,04	8) RangeOnly(): If exactly one non-NULL value exists among the range of N expressions, that value will be returned. In all other		
											cases, NULL is returned.		
The input	String is:	: 100,'ABC',N	Null(),250,'DEF','GI	uM,QlluM,QlluM,ʻlH	II(),'ABC1234','EM	P1988','100/	ABC',999				9) RangeMin() function returns the lowest numeric value found		
RangeCo	unt: 9	Rang	eNumericCount: 3	RangeTextCo	unt: 6 Rar	ngeNullCoun	it: 4	RangeMi	issingCount: 10		within a range 1 to N arguments. If no numeric value is found, NULL is returned.		
											10) RangeMax() function returns the highest numeric value		
	0	Rang	eMinString: 100	RangeMaxString	j: GHI99 F	RangeMode:		RangeO	nly: 5		found within a range 1 to N arguments. If no numeric value is		
	0	Rang	eMin: 100	RangeMax: 999	F	RangeMode: I	DEF	RangeO	nly:		found, NULL is returned.		
					F	RangeMode:		RangeO	nly: abc				

RangeOnly:

Q3

Q4

2012-2013 Q1

2008-2009 2009-2010

2010-2011

2011-2012

