

Excel: Updates to the Advanced Formula Environment Nov 22

The Grid tab can be used to directly edit cell formulas

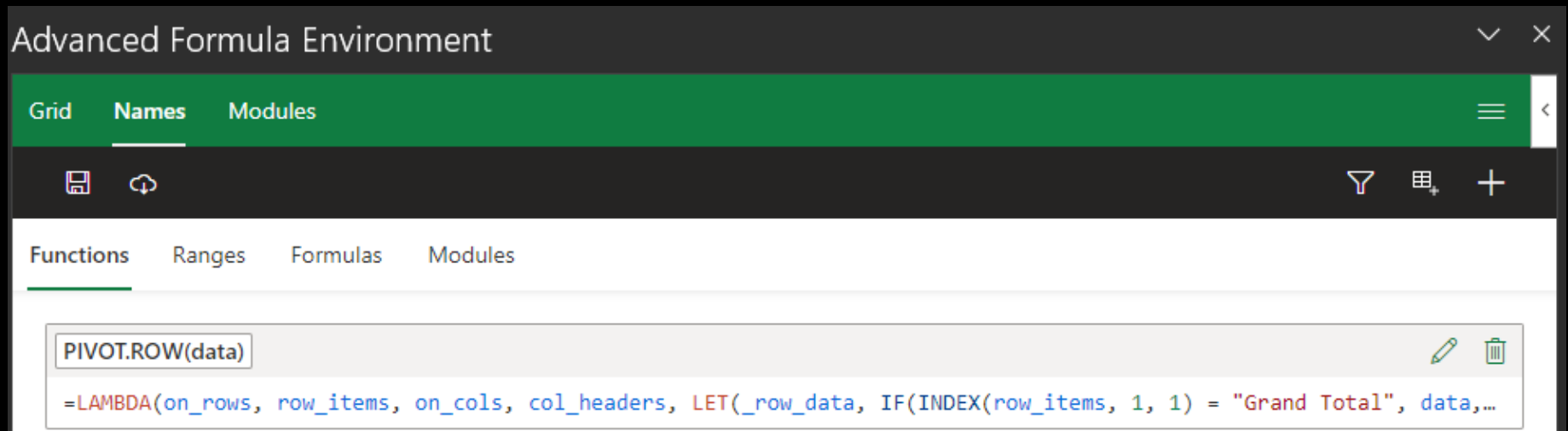
The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Formula Environment' window in Power BI. The 'Grid' tab is selected, displaying a list of fields on the left and a formula bar at the top. The formula bar contains the formula: `=PIVOT.TEST(InternetSales[#All],E7:I8,E2:E5)`. Below the formula bar, the 'Grid' tab shows a table with columns E, F, G, and H. The formula is being edited in cell E11, which is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the text 'The address of the selected cell is shown here as "sheet name > cell reference"' to the 'scratch > E11' label in the Grid tab.

OrderDate.CalendarYear	Category.EnglishProductCategoryName	Product.EnglishProductName	OrderDate.MonthNumberOfYear	OrderDate.CalendarQuarter	SalesAmount	SalesAmount	SalesAmount	SalesAmount	Total
sum	average	min	max	average					
Accessories	2012	12	Road Bottle Cage						
Accessories	2012	12	Sport-100 Helmet						
Accessories	2012	12	Mountain Bottle						

The address of the selected cell is shown here as "sheet name > cell reference"

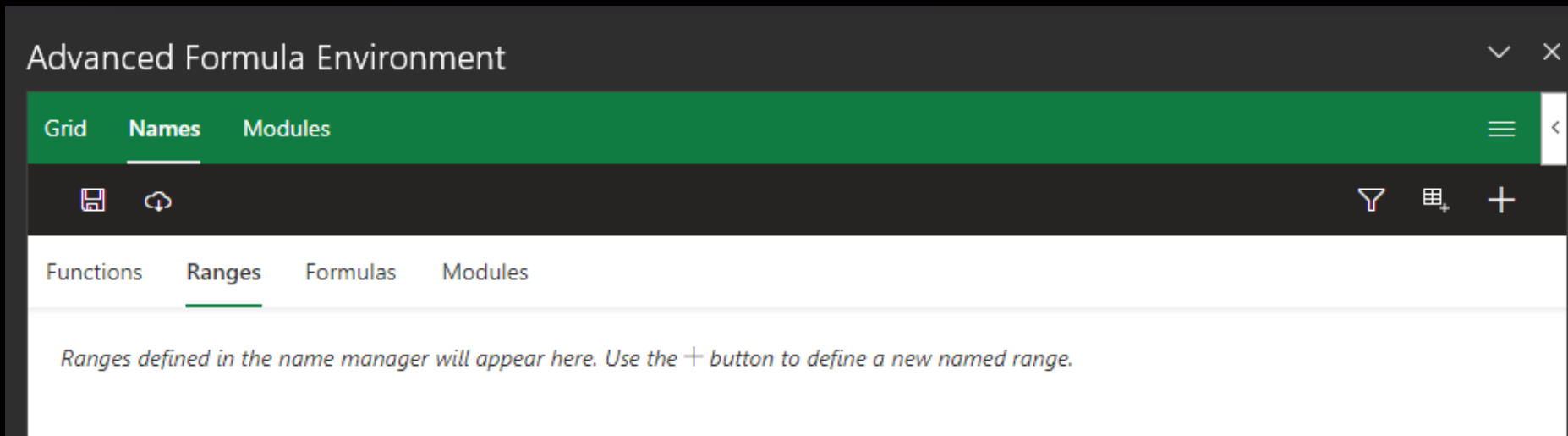
The Names tab organizes Functions, Ranges, Formulas and Modules

1. Functions



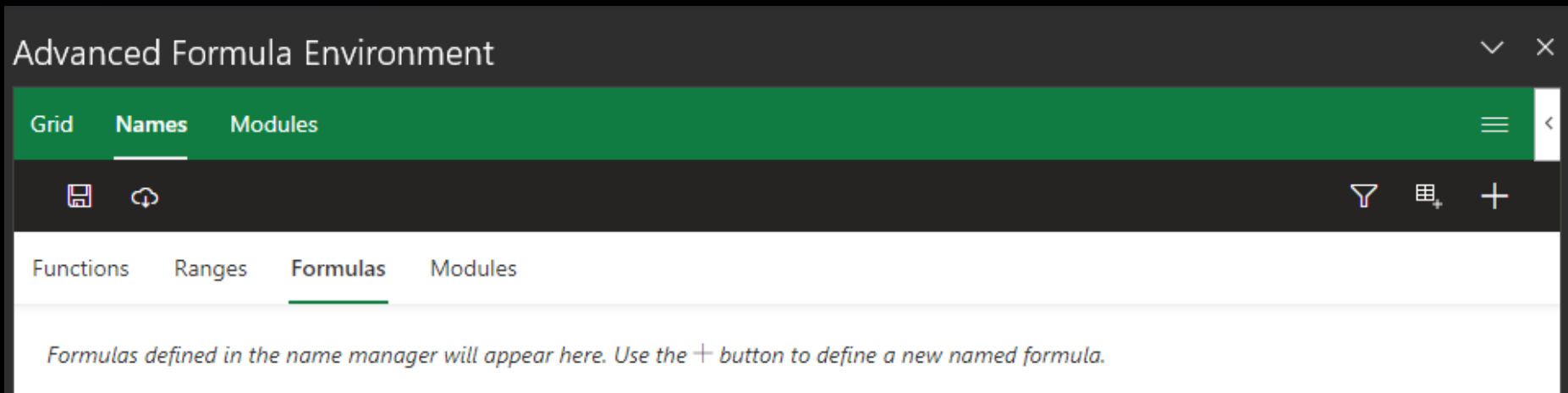
The Names tab organizes Functions, Ranges, Formulas and Modules

2. Ranges



The Names tab organizes Functions, Ranges, Formulas and Modules

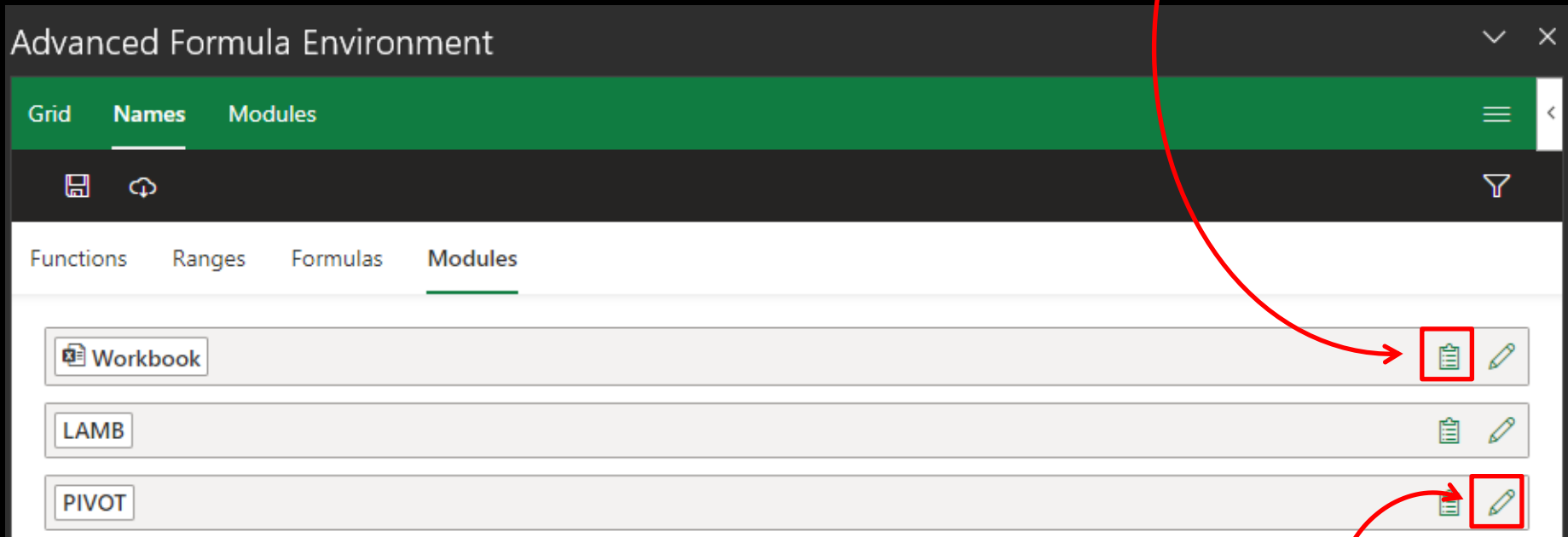
3. Formulas



The Names tab organizes Functions, Ranges, Formulas and Modules

4. Modules (previously called Namespaces)

Copies the entire module to the clipboard



Opens the main “Modules” tab to edit this module

We can import formulas directly from a worksheet

Advanced Formula Environment

Grid Names Modules



Functions Ranges Formulas Modules

Formulas defined in the name manager will appear here. Use the + button to define a new named formula.

Advanced Formula Environment

Grid Names Modules



Extract formulas from the grid into a function, by pulling out a calculation split into steps across several cells into a reusable function. The input cells will become parameters to the function.

Range containing the calculation

E11

Cells to treat as parameters

(Optional cells or ranges)

Output cell

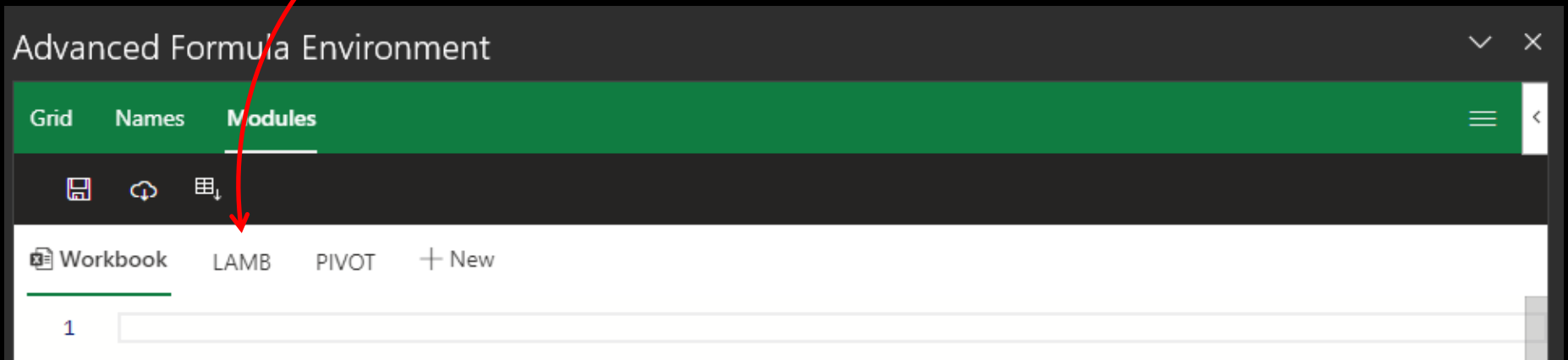
A single cell

Preview

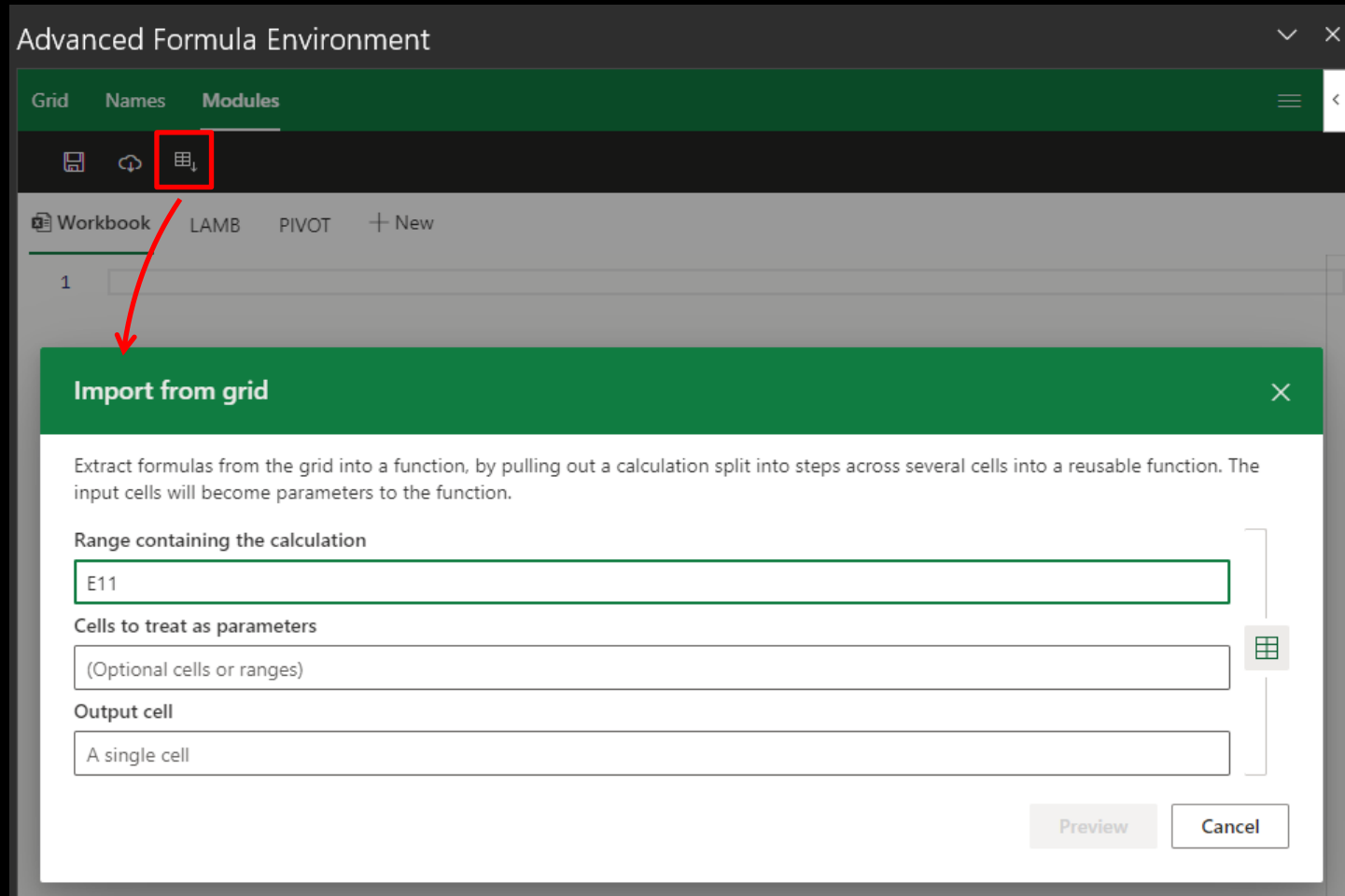
Cancel

“Namespaces” are now renamed to “Modules”

Names saved in modules are accessed here
(your module names will be different to mine)



Modules also has an “Import from grid” button



Excel:

More on Add

Function from Grid

Create a ModelNumber LAMBDA

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2		Year	Quarter	Category	SalesAmount
3		2010	Q4	Bikes	\$ 43,421
4		2011	Q1	Bikes	\$ 1,421,357
5		2011	Q2	Bikes	\$ 1,801,595
6		2011	Q3	Bikes	\$ 1,814,388
7		2011	Q4	Bikes	\$ 2,038,185

Some sales data by quarter

Name for the new LAMBDA goes over the final step

Names to use in LET within LAMBDA

A four-step process to calculate a model number

	H	I	J	K
	YearQuarter	CategoryStart	CategoryStartUpper	ModelNumber
	2010-Q4	Bike	BIKE	BIKE-2010-Q4
Step by step formulas				
H3	=B3&"-"&C3			
I3	=LEFT(D3,4)			
J3	=UPPER(I3)			
K3	=J3&"-"&H3			

Select the calculation and headers

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet on the left and the Advanced Formula Environment (AFE) window on the right. In the spreadsheet, a range of cells (H2:K3) is selected, containing a table with headers 'YearQuarter', 'CategoryStart', 'CategoryStartUpper', and 'ModelNumber'. A red arrow points from the text 'Select the calculation and headers' to this range. In the AFE window, the 'Grid' tab is active, and a red arrow points from the text 'Click "Add function from grid" in AFE' to the 'Add function from grid' button in the bottom right corner.

YearQuarter	CategoryStart	CategoryStartUpper	ModelNumber
2010-Q4	Bike	BIKE	BIKE-2010-Q4

Click "Add function from grid" in AFE

"Range" box is populated with selected range

Type the parameter range here

Extract formulas from the grid into a function, by pulling out a calculation split into steps across several cells into a reusable function. The input cells will become parameters to the function.

Range containing the calculation

Cells to treat as parameters

Output cell

[Preview](#) [Cancel](#)

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with columns G through K. Row 2 contains headers: YearQuarter, CategoryStart, CategoryStartUpper, and ModelNumber. Row 3 contains data: 2010-Q4, Bike, BIKE, and BIKE-2010-Q4. To the right, the 'Advanced Formula Environment' window is open, showing tabs for Grid, Names, and Modules. A red arrow points to the 'Add function from grid' button in the bottom right corner of the window.

YearQuarter	CategoryStart	CategoryStartUpper	ModelNumber
2010-Q4	Bike	BIKE	BIKE-2010-Q4

Function name
is populated
automatically
from header
over final step

LET variables
take names
from row 2

Function name

ModelNumber

Refers to

```
=LAMBDA(_C3, _B3, _D3,  
  LET(  
    YearQuarter, _B3 & "-" & _C3,  
    CategoryStart, LEFT(_D3, 4),  
    CategoryStartUpper, UPPER(CategoryStart),  
    CategoryStartUpper & "-" & YearQuarter  
  )  
)
```

Create Back

For a walkthrough on this feature and more videos on LAMBDA...



<https://www.youtube.com/@flexyourdata>