

Excel

Power Pivot, Solver

Q1) What is Power pivot, and how does it extend the capabilities of Excel?

A) Power Pivot and its Capabilities

Power Pivot is an Excel add-in that allows you to perform powerful data analysis and create

sophisticated data models. It extends Excel by

* Handling Large Datasets: It can manage millions of rows of data (far beyond the standard 1,048,576 row limit)

* Data Modeling: It lets you connect multiple tables from different sources into a single model

* Advanced Calculations: It uses DAX (Data Analysis Expressions) for complex formulas and measures.

Q2) How do you import data into Power Pivot from multiple sources?

Importing Data from Multiple Sources:

Open the Power Pivot tab and click Manage. In the Power Pivot window, go to Home > Get External Data. You can import from SQL Databases, Access, Excel files, text files, or even web feeds. Each source is brought in as a separate tab within the power pivot environment.

Q3) Explain the process of creating relationships between tables in power pivot to merge after total (20)

A) Creating Relationships

In the power pivot window, switch to Diagram View (found on the Home tab). You will see your tables as boxes. Click on a column (the "Foreign key") in one table and drag and drop it onto the related column (the "Primary key") in another table to create a relationship.

Q4) How would you create calculated columns and measures in power pivot?

A) Calculated Columns vs Measures:

Calculated columns: Created by typing a formula directly into a new column in the Power Pivot

data view. It calculates a value for every row in the table (e.g., $=[\text{price}] * [\text{quantity}]$)

* Measures (Calculated fields) :- created in the "calculation Area" below the data. These are used for aggregations (like sum or average) that respond to filters in a pivot table (e.g., Total sales: $=\text{sum}([\text{Sales Amount}])$)

Q5) What is the purpose of the Solver add-in in Excel?

A) Purpose of the Solver Add-in:
Solver is a "what-if" analysis tool used for optimization. It finds the best (maximum, minimum, or specific) value for a formula in one cell - called the objective cell - subject to constraints or limits on the values of other formula cells in the sheet.

Q6) How do you set up constraints in Solver to optimize a solution?

A) Setting up Constraints in Solver:

Go to Data > Solver. In the Solver Parameters dialog:

- 1) Set objective: Select the cell you want to optimize
- 2) By changing Variable cells: select the cells solver can adjust
- 3) subject to the Constraints: click Add. Define your rules
(e.g., cell A1 <= 100 or cell B2 = Integer)
- 4) click solve to find the optimal result within those boundaries.