Excel ⇒

Formulas ⇒

① min(hr[salary]) = 900000
max(hr[salary]) = 1800000
len(hr[f-name]) = 8
right(f-name, 3]) ⇒ Van
left(f-name, 3]) ⇒ ika
dateto text text(date, "dd/mm/yyyy") → now we can apply text fn on it

Trim(hr[f-name]) ⇒ removes trailing spaces

Concatenate(hr[f-name], " ", hr[l-name])

Substitute(hr[address], "/", "_"), ③ → 3rd instance pe hi swap chahiye bass
old new

② If(student[marks] > 70, "Pass"; "Fail")
Ifs[student[marks] > 95, "A"; student[marks] > 90, "B"; student[marks] > 85, "C"; student[marks] > 80, "D"]
→ if marks is less than 80 it will end up giving NA
→ IfNA(Ifs, "failed") to mitigate it

count(student[department]) => 10

counta(student[department]) => 0

↳ counts the numbers present only

count(student[marks]) => 10

countif(student[subject], "english")

countifs(student[subject], "english", student[gender], "female")

sum(student[marks])

sumif(student[marks], student[gender], "male")]

sumif(student[marks], ">85")

sumifs(student[marks], student[subject], "english", student[gender], "female")

③ Today()

Days(today(), start_date) => gives the no. of dates btw the two dates

networkdays(start_date, end_date, [holidays])

month(date) year(date) day(date)

④ mid (text, start, end)

mid(f_name, 3, 2)
3se start kare 2 char nikalo

istext()
isnumber()
find("hi", student[f_name]) ⇒ 3
character value where this
is starting from

↓
case sensitive

Search ("hi", student[f_name]) -> 3

↓
not case sensitive

Replace :- replace (f_name, 4, 1, "R") ← isse replace karna ka
Aman → Amar
4th pe jo 1 char ko replace karna

Proper (student[f_name]) ⇒ camel case
REPTC * student[dept], 4) ⇒ science science scien scia
upper (hr[f_name])
lower (hr[f_name])
= f_name + " " + l_name
exact (f_name, f_name2) ⇒ case sensitive

=average(hr[salary])

=averageif(hr[gender], "female", hr[salary])

=averageifs(hr[salary], hr[gender], "male",

RAND() → generate random value btw 0 & 1

Round(234.53246, 3) ≈ 234532

large(hr[salary], 5)

small(hr[salary], 2)

median(hr[salary])

mode(hr[salary])

percentile(hr[salary], 0.8)

- exc → excluded
- inc → included

percent_rank(hr[salary], 1100000)
↳ yeh 25% hai

quartile[hr[salary], 3]

vlookup → vertically look → column manner

the column we want to lookup needs to be the first column in the lookup table

index(table, row, col)

(1) Remove duplicates
data → remove duplicated

(2) difference btw dates
datedif (start_date, end_date, "y") – year
datedif (star-date, end_date, "M") – month
"D") → days

yearfrac(date1, date2) * 365
* 12 = months

(3) diff btw two timestamp
[(higher time) – (lower time)] * 24 = hour
(higher – lower) * 1440 = minutes
(highs – lower) * 86400 = seconds

(4) TEXT (higher – lower, "H:MM:SS")
"H:MM"
"H"
in case dates are in text

(5) Joining Table = vlookup

inp 1

name	science
Alex	20
Bob	30
Charles	40

inp 2

name	maths
Alex	40
Eliza	30
Charles	80

⇒ output

name	science	math
Alex	20	40
Bob	30	
Charles	40	30
eliza		80

data ⇒ consolidate ⇒ reference ⇒ add → ok

(6) Rank students based on marks

=rank(ref, range)

1238, total marks)

$ sign to make it permanent

(7) Character before dash

	Character between dash	Character after dash
12-qa-78	12	qa

Home → fill → flash fill

(8) Student marks

list fnx

= sum(len(cell.value))

Range	Bin
0-30	30
31-40	40
41-50	50
11-70	60

Count using freq

=frequency(data, bin)

=frequency (marks, bin)

f2 + ctrl+shift++ enter

(9) Sum product fnx

=sumproduct((ram=6) * quantity / price)

fixed ⇒ select + F4

(10) Transpose

Month	Sales		Jn	Feb
Jn	32	Sales	51	74
Feb	74			

= transpose(table) ctrl+shift+enter

(11) Text to column

Product Code Char before dash btw dash after dash

12-OA → 78

23-ed → 765

data → text to column → delimited → "-"

(12) Insert series in row/column.

fill → step → stop

(series in (type)

(13) Orderid Status Amount date-time

Total no. of successful orders recieved btw 8-10 am & 7-9 pm

timestamp => text

status = S, H(time) = 8 | 10 | 19 | 21

countifs (orderid, status, "S", timestamp, >8, timestamp, <10,

id	SQL	Python	excel
1	R	T	
2		R	
3	T		T
4			

R = Registered (not done)

T = Trained

Blank = neither

Q) How many have neither registered nor completed

countif(B2:D2, "") = 3

Q) How many have registered or trained in atleast 2 of the 3 courses?

countif(B2:D2, "T") + countif(B2:D2, "R")

countif(,)

Q) How many haven't been trained in any of 3 yet?

any of col shouldn't have T = countif(B2:D2, "T")

countif(, 0) = ans

Q) emp_name, dept, joining_date, prior exp

No. of emp sales dept before 2006 joining total exp > 10

yearfrac(joining date, today-date)

countifs(table[total_exp] >10", table[dept], "Sales",

table[joining_date], "<01/06/2006")

Q) id city state population

① total no of cities in rajasthan

countif(table[city], "rajasthan")

② sum of popn of all cities in AP

sumif(table[state], "AP", table[pop])

③ no. of cities & sum of popn of cities where total popn of a city > 10,00,000

countif(population, ">1000000")

sumif(population, ">1000000", population)

④ no of cities in maharashtra & madhya pradesh where population < 100000

countifs(table[city], "maharashtra", table[state], "madhya pradesh", table[population], "<100000")

Q) dept-name candidate_name rank

Q) Rank each student in dept based on marks they got

sumproduct((dept_name = biotech) * (jiswalaka marks <= all marks), 1, 0)

1

+1

Q] employeeno joining date date of birth annual salary

lower total payout ⇒ give 1 month salary to emp for each year left till retirement (age=60)

give 1 month salary for each year completed in the company

[60 - datediff(today, DOB, 'y')] * annual salary/12

datediff(doj, today, 'y') * annual/12

Paretto Analysis ⇒

Q] date part-no commodity production - (units) shortage group

Q] find out the set of the part no that are contributing to 80% of the prod shortage

part Sum(units short) desc cumulative Sum percentage

80%

Q] Builder Units Average

Doug	8	389	3112
dave	10	385	110°
dave	3	271	1231
Brian	10	315	5672
Larry	2	570	8971
	4	730	5432
Rob		471	3463
dave	1	548	5432
doug	3		
	2		

commision rates

doug	dave	Brian	Larry	Rob
6	5	4	4	5

vlookup(doug, ↙, 2, 0)

Q] find name using vlookup without changing order of table?

② name	dept	id	age	salary
Ram	ece	123	22	11000
Raj	cse	456	43	52000
Robert	eee	765	28	43216
Bobby	cse	122	33	53200

① id

123
122
456
765

= Vlookup(B1, choose({1,2}, R1, R2), 2, 0)

Q) Find employee salary using vlookup

name	month	salary
doug	01-Jan	389
doug	01-jan	385
dave		313
Brian	01-jan	574
doug	01-feb	730
dave	01-feb	471
morgan		

name	month	salary
doug	01-jan	
dave	01-mar	
Morgan	01-Apr	

vlookup bass salye pehla occurence ja jaha doug /name aya vaha lauta dega but mujhe toh next wala chaahiye

→ needs one unique column
concat (name, month) in both, apply vlookup

Q) draw a combo chart with 2y-axis
data series → secondary access

Q) Paretto Analysis
row, products) sum(sum (desc) percentage → insert chart
increase, one very high
↓
Edit format data pt
↓
secondary axis
↓
fix it (value)

percentage → line

Q) date Builder Unit Amount

(name doug dave larry rob brian

amount

(find total amt spend by all builders mentioned, exclude saturday & sunday

or sum - amount on sat & sun → subtract from total sum

text (date, "dddd") ⇒ weekday

Q How to join multiple datasets?

make table → name it → data, → from table → close & loaded

data ← do same for other one

↓

newquery

↓

combine query → mark common column → options are available