Twitter Thread by Kenny | Accent Investing

Kenny | Accent Investing
@AccentInvesting

11 Excel Formulas To Increase Your Productivity:

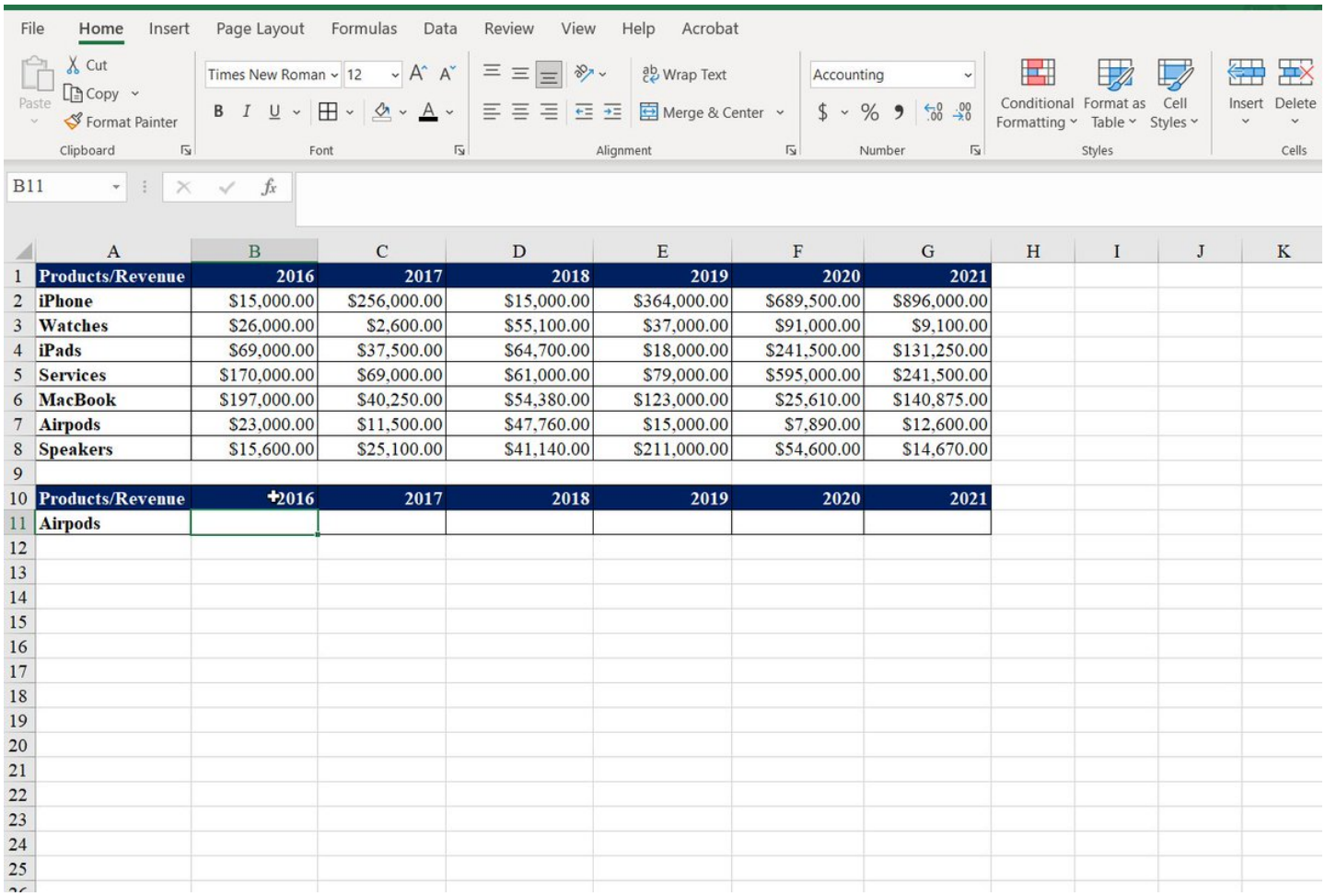
1. XLOOKUP

Use the XLOOKUP function to find things in a table or range by row.

This is an upgrade compare to VLOOKUP.

I'm looking for revenue of a given product for multiple years. Unlike VLOOKUP, adding a column won't break the formula.

The formula: =XLOOKUP(A11,A2:A8,B2:H8)



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Products/Revenue	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
2	iPhone	$15,000.00	$256,000.00	$15,000.00	$364,000.00	$689,500.00	$896,000.00				
3	Watches	$26,000.00	$2,600.00	$55,100.00	$37,000.00	$91,000.00	$9,100.00				
4	iPads	$69,000.00	$37,500.00	$64,700.00	$18,000.00	$241,500.00	$131,250.00				
5	Services	$170,000.00	$69,000.00	$61,000.00	$79,000.00	$595,000.00	$241,500.00				
6	MacBook	$197,000.00	$40,250.00	$54,380.00	$123,000.00	$25,610.00	$140,875.00				
7	Airpods	$23,000.00	$11,500.00	$47,760.00	$15,000.00	$7,890.00	$12,600.00				
8	Speakers	$15,600.00	$25,100.00	$41,140.00	$211,000.00	$54,600.00	$14,670.00				
9											
10	Products/Revenue	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
11	Airpods										
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											

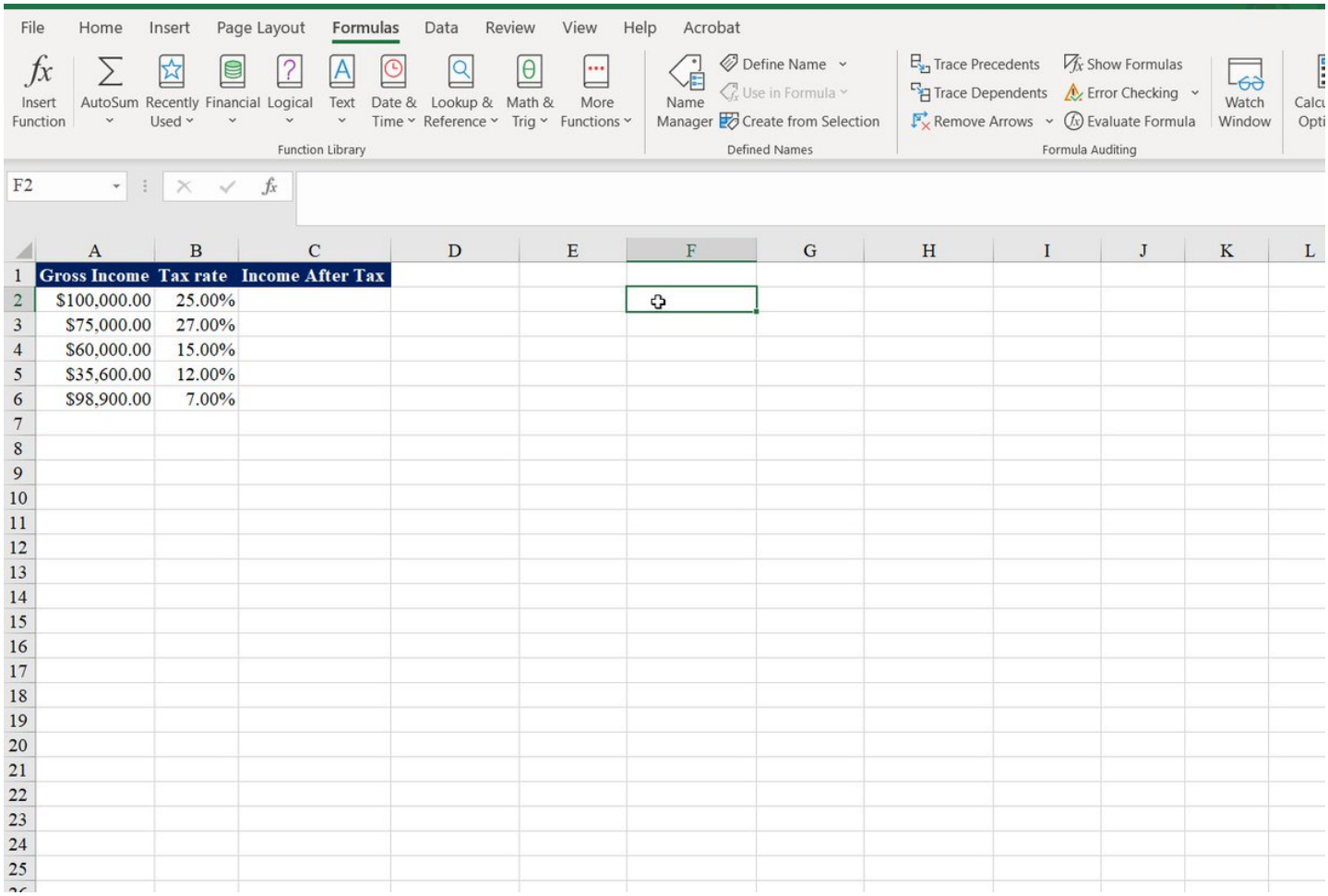
2.LAMBDA

Use a LAMBDA function to create custom, reusable functions and call them by a friendly name.

This is a powerful function to create your own calculations.

In our case, we wanted to calculate the income after deducting tax.

The formula: = LAMBDA(x,y,x*(1-y))



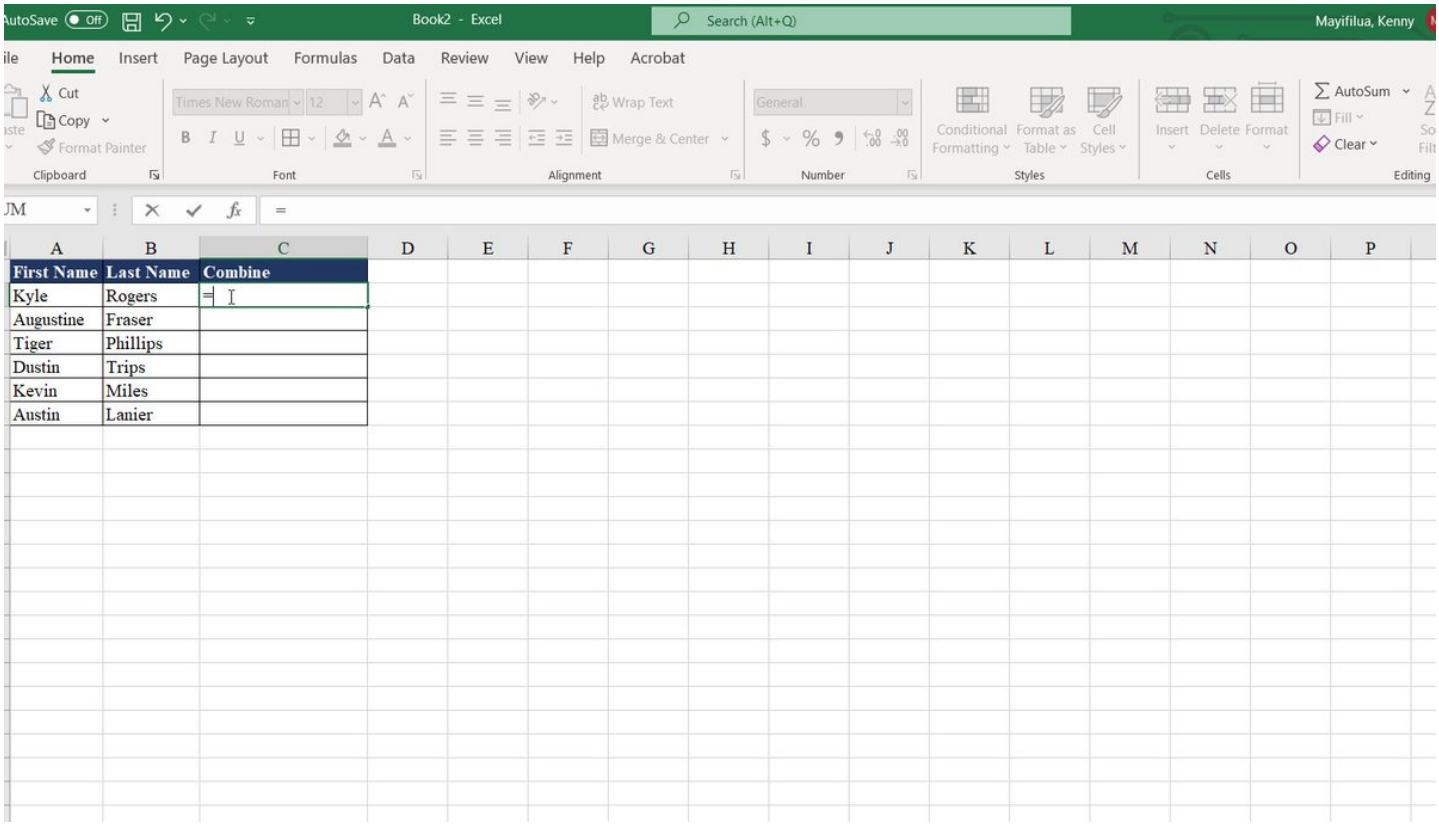
3. CONCATENATE

Use this function to join two or more text strings into one string.

I'm trying to combine the first name and last name in one cell.

Don't forget the “ ” and the space in the middle if it to separate the two texts.

The formula: =CONCATENATE (A2,“ ”,B2)

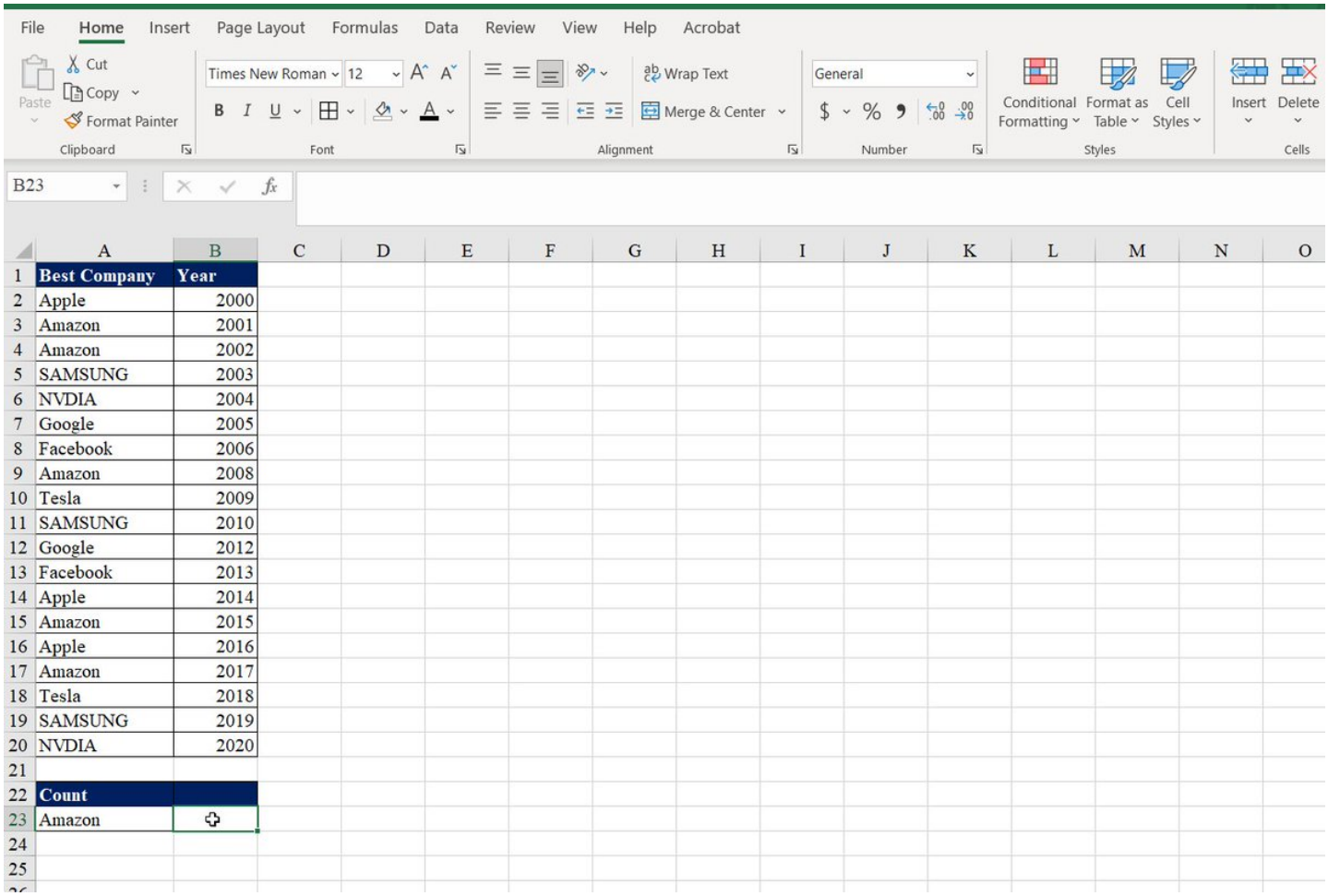


4. COUNTIF

Use COUNTIF to count the number of cells that meet a criterion.

I'm counting the numbers of times these companies have been the best companies in different years.

The formula:=COUNTIF(A2:B22,A25)



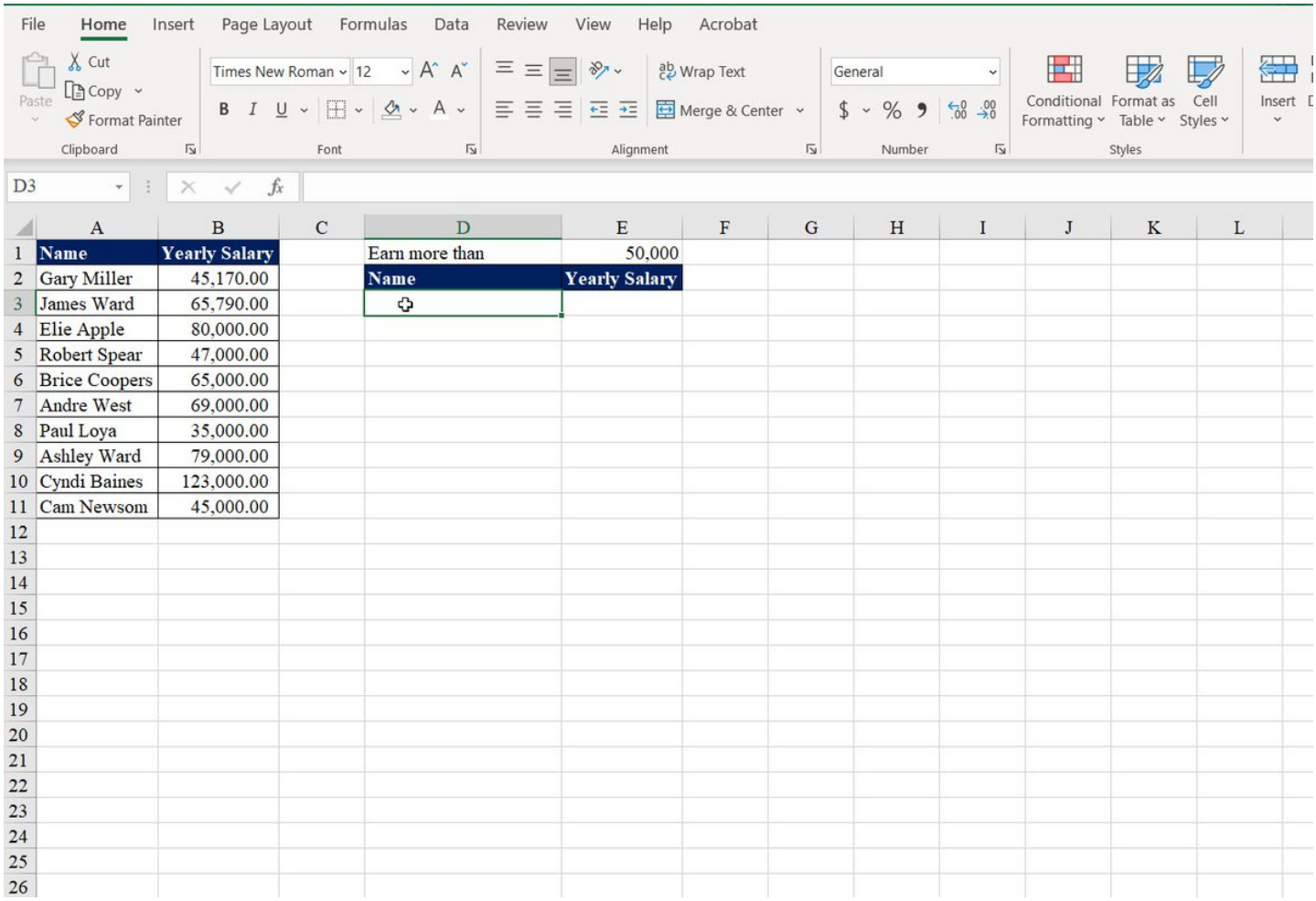
	A	B
1	**Best Company**	**Year**
2	Apple	2000
3	Amazon	2001
4	Amazon	2002
5	SAMSUNG	2003
6	NVDIA	2004
7	Google	2005
8	Facebook	2006
9	Amazon	2008
10	Tesla	2009
11	SAMSUNG	2010
12	Google	2012
13	Facebook	2013
14	Apple	2014
15	Amazon	2015
16	Apple	2016
17	Amazon	2017
18	Tesla	2018
19	SAMSUNG	2019
20	NVDIA	2020
21		
22	**Count**	
23	Amazon	
24		
25		

5.FILTER

The FILTER function allows you to filter a range of data based on a defined criterion.

We filtered to return only people who made more than $50,000. After we sorted the yearly salary in descending order.

The formula =SORT(FILTER(A2:B11,B2:B11>E1),2,-1)



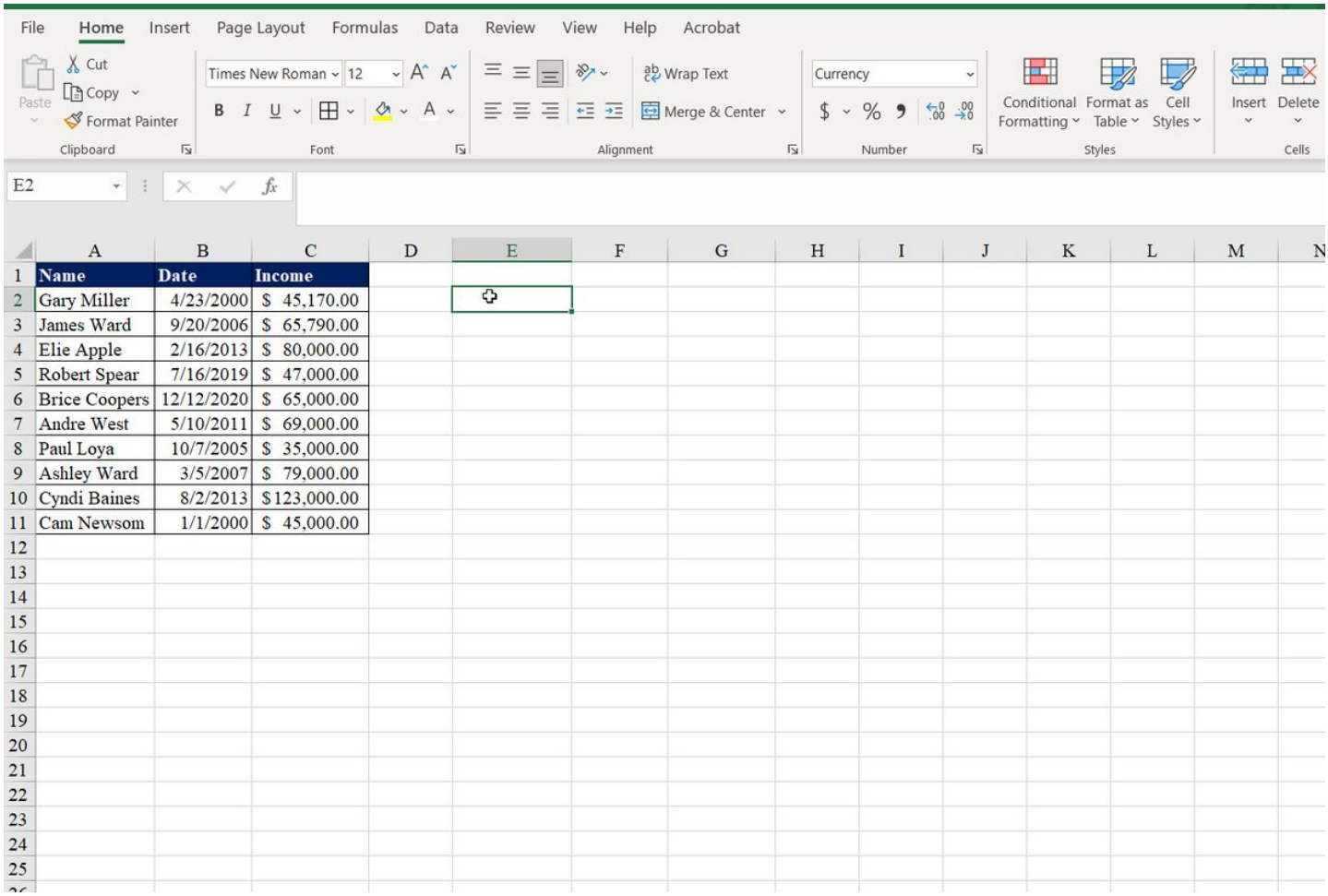
6. SORT

The SORT function sorts the contents of a range or array of data.

We first sorted our table by name, which is the first column.

Then, we sorted by date and income respectively by adding the 2 and 3.

The formula=SORT(A2:C11,3)



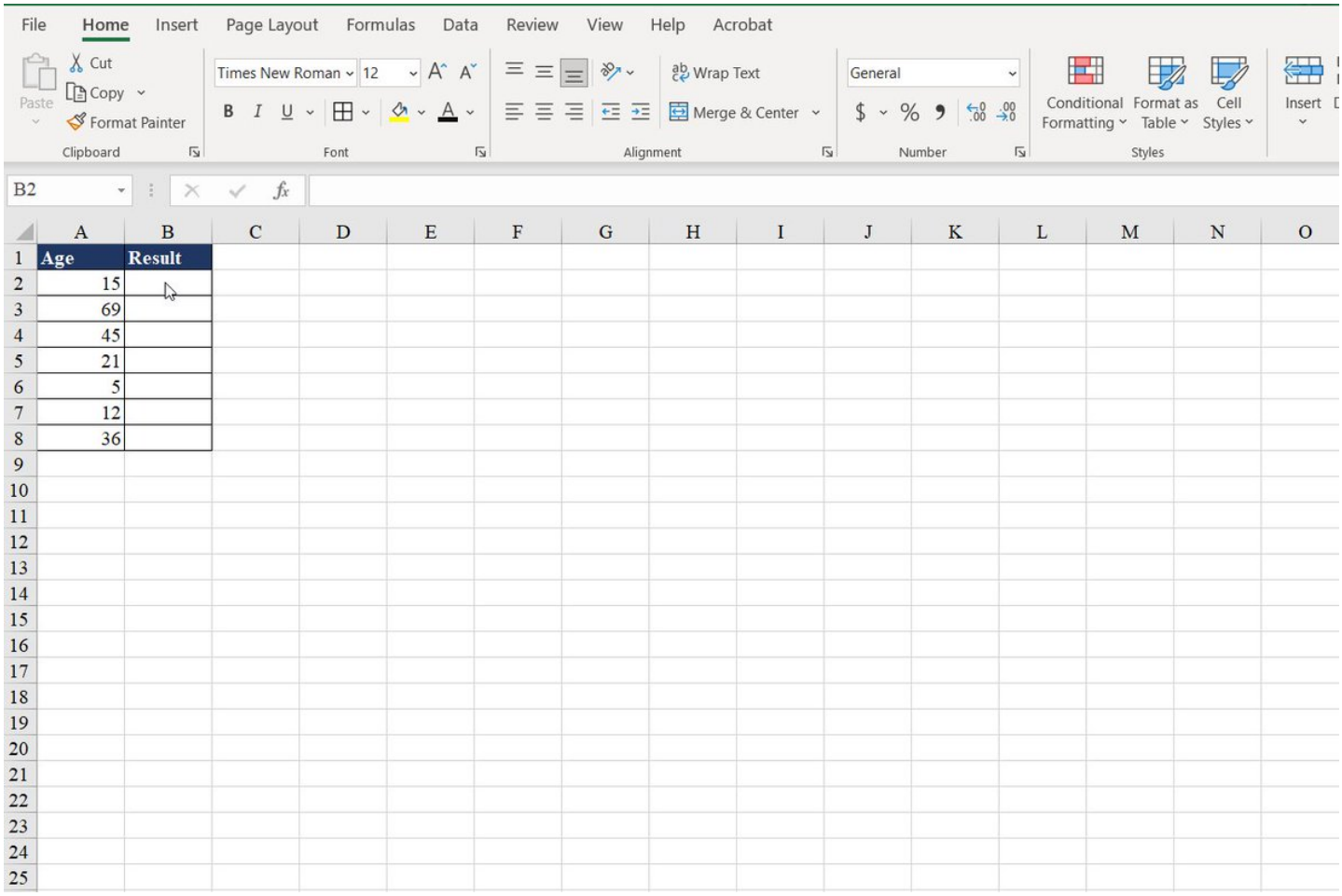
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	**Name**	**Date**	**Income**											
2	Gary Miller	4/23/2000	$ 45,170.00											
3	James Ward	9/20/2006	$ 65,790.00											
4	Elie Apple	2/16/2013	$ 80,000.00											
5	Robert Spear	7/16/2019	$ 47,000.00											
6	Brice Coopers	12/12/2020	$ 65,000.00											
7	Andre West	5/10/2011	$ 69,000.00											
8	Paul Loya	10/7/2005	$ 35,000.00											
9	Ashley Ward	3/5/2007	$ 79,000.00											
10	Cyndi Baines	8/2/2013	$123,000.00											
11	Cam Newsom	1/1/2000	$ 45,000.00											
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
25														

7.IF

Use the IF function to make logical comparisons.

In our case, the logical comparison is to return the word adult if the age is higher than 18. If it is not, it will say child.

The formula=IF(A2<18,"Adult","Child")

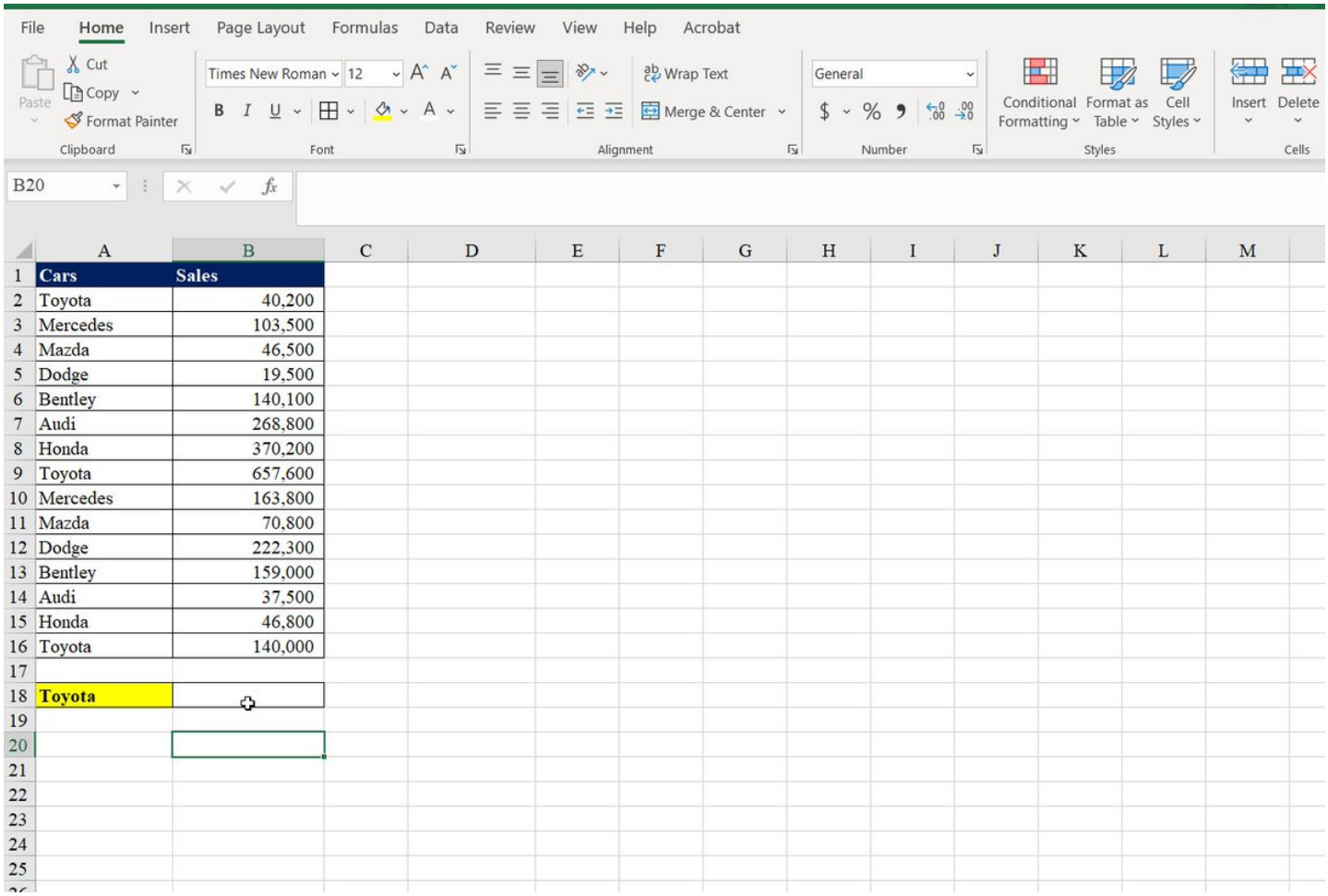


8. SUMIF

Use the SUMIF function to sum the values in a range that meets the criteria that you specify.

In this case, I'm trying to figure out the number of sales for a given car.

The formula: =SUMIF(A2:A16,A18,B2:B16)

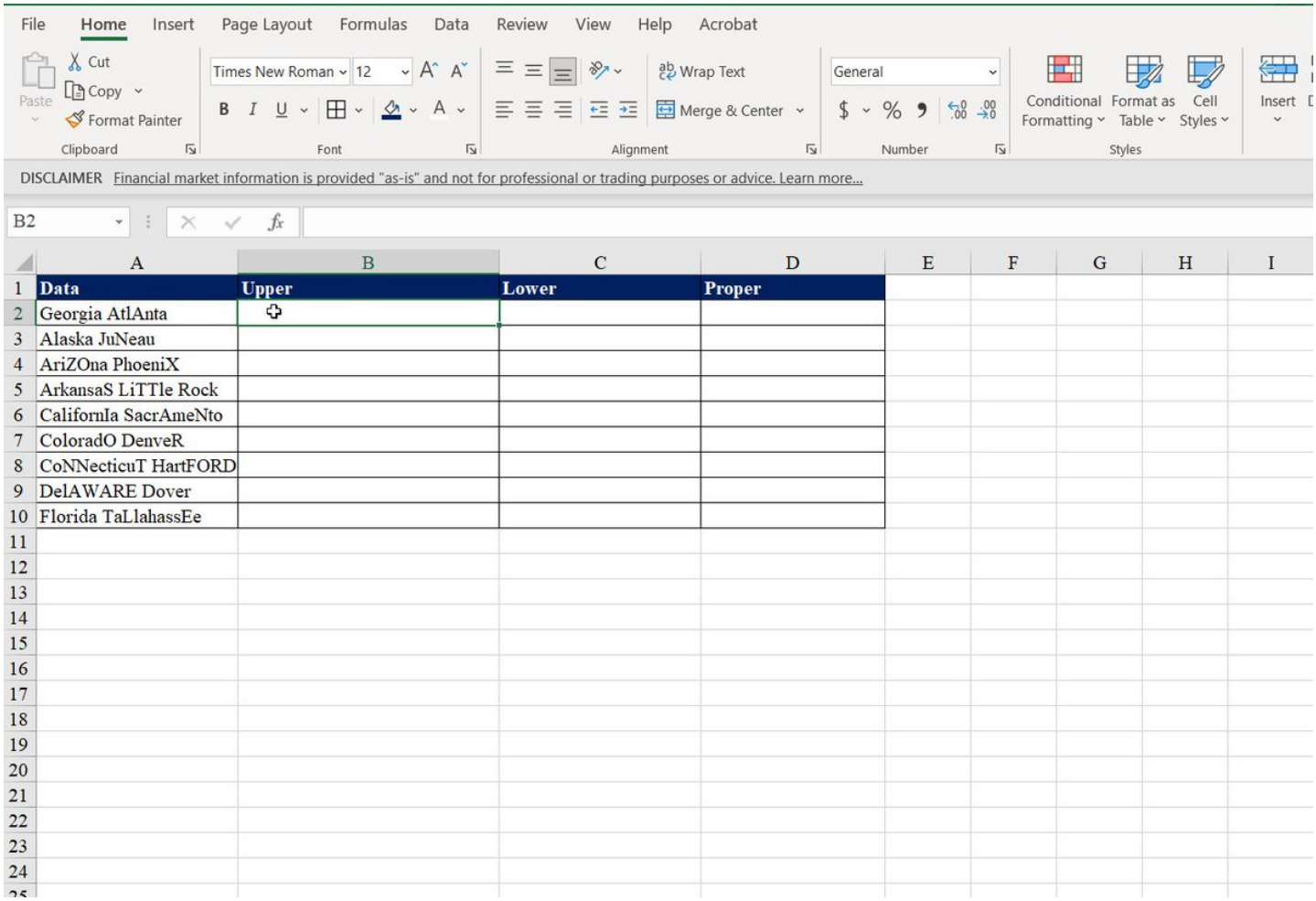


	A	B
1	**Cars**	**Sales**
2	Toyota	40,200
3	Mercedes	103,500
4	Mazda	46,500
5	Dodge	19,500
6	Bentley	140,100
7	Audi	268,800
8	Honda	370,200
9	Toyota	657,600
10	Mercedes	163,800
11	Mazda	70,800
12	Dodge	222,300
13	Bentley	159,000
14	Audi	37,500
15	Honda	46,800
16	Toyota	140,000
17		
18	**Toyota**	
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

9.UPPER, LOWER, PROPER

=UPPER Converts a text string to all uppercase
=LOWER Converts a text string to all lowercase
=PROPER Converts a text string to the proper case

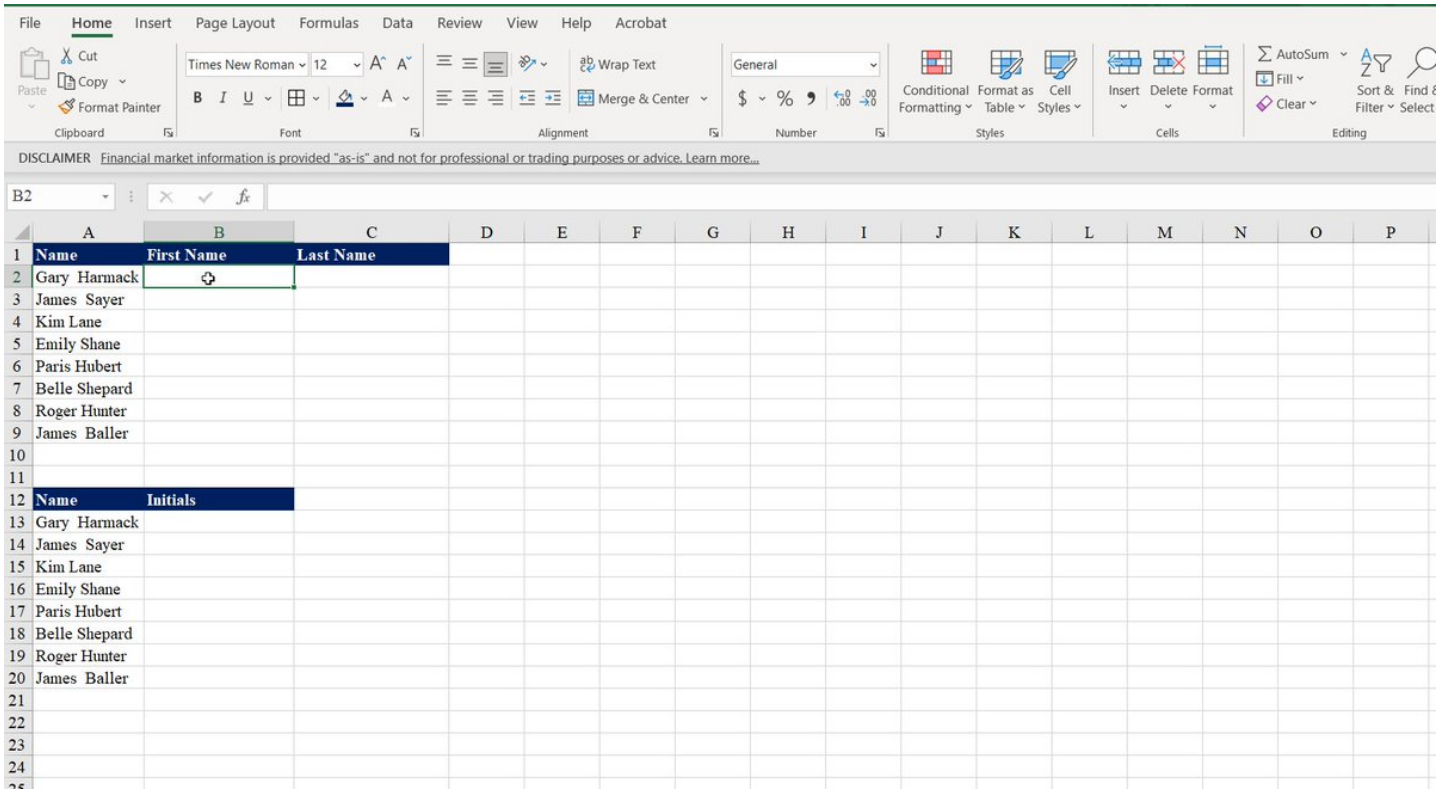
For each of the formulas, we use the information from (A2:A10)



10.FLASH FILL

Flash Fill automatically fills your data when it senses a pattern.

We typed the first name, the last name, and the initials and excel recognized the pattern and reproduced the desired result.

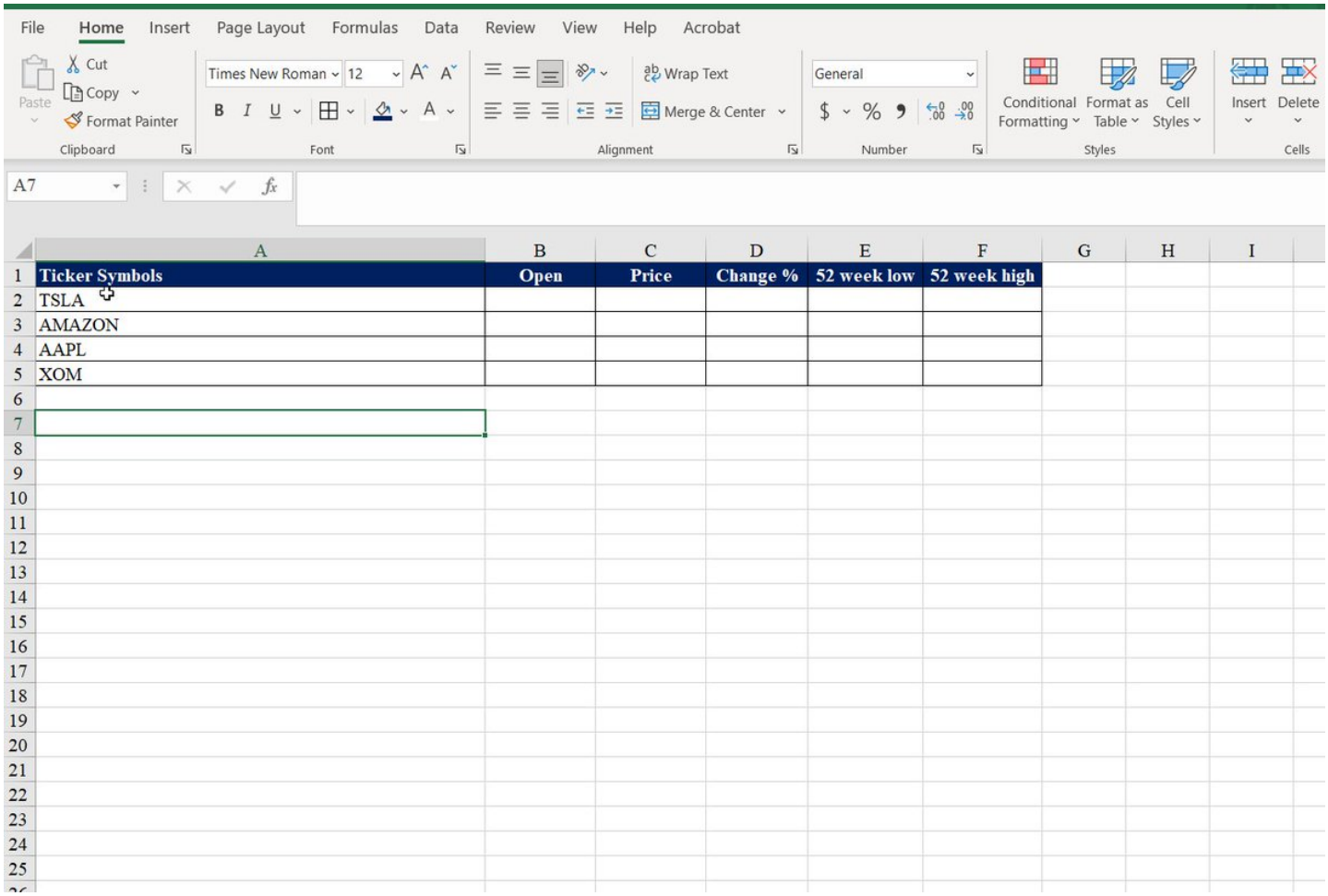


	A	B	C
1	Name	First Name	Last Name
2	Gary Harmack		
3	James Sayer		
4	Kim Lane		
5	Emily Shane		
6	Paris Hubert		
7	Belle Shepard		
8	Roger Hunter		
9	James Baller		
10			
11			
12	Name	Initials	
13	Gary Harmack		
14	James Sayer		
15	Kim Lane		
16	Emily Shane		
17	Paris Hubert		
18	Belle Shepard		
19	Roger Hunter		
20	James Baller		

11. Convert to Stocks

Convert company names or ticker symbols to get current stock information.

This provides financial metrics for companies of your choice.



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Ticker Symbols	Open	Price	Change %	52 week low	52 week high
2	TSLA					
3	AMAZON					
4	AAPL					
5	XOM					

If you enjoyed this thread, please like, comment, and retweet the first tweet.

I write about:

- Personal Finance
- Investing
- Wealth

Follow me @AccentInvesting to get more tips.

Subscribe and get a Free guide on 5 ETFs to hold for life: https://t.co/Id5i5yGsNE

https://t.co/eYvL1GJe9s

> 11 Excel Formulas To Increase Your Productivity:
>
> — Kenny | Accent Investing (@AccentInvesting) June 15, 2022