

## Screenshots for applied example using Power Query

### Deleting the Changed Type step

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor with a query named 'Table2'. The formula bar contains the M code: `= Table.TransformColumnTypes(Source,{{"Column1", type any}})`. The data table has 8 rows and 1 column, 'Column1', with values: 01/01/2023 00:00:00, Candlelit Supper, Hyacinth Bucket, 45.6, null, 02/01/2023 00:00:00, Service Station Sandwich, and Mo Toway. The 'Query Settings' pane on the right shows the 'APPLIED STEPS' list with 'Source' and 'Changed Type'. The 'Changed Type' step is highlighted with a red box, indicating it is the step to be deleted.

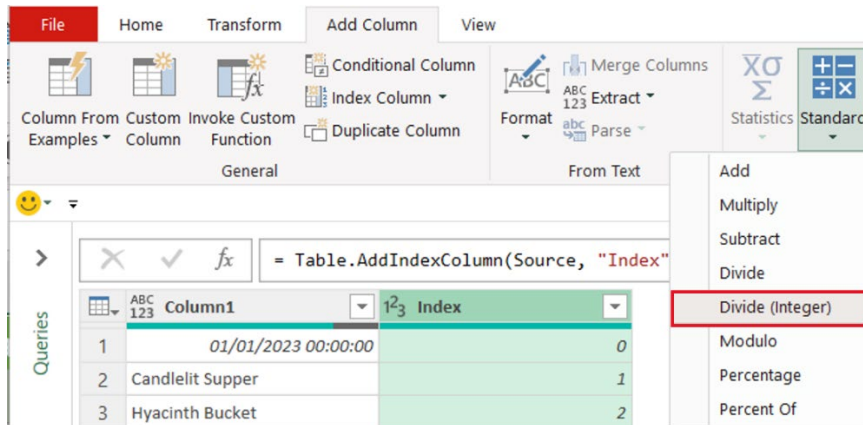
### Adding Column From 0

The screenshot shows the 'Add Column' ribbon in the Power Query Editor. The 'Index Column' dropdown menu is open, and the 'From 0' option is selected. The formula bar contains the M code: `= Excel.CurrentWorkbook(){[Name="Table2"]}[Content]`. The data table has 6 rows and 1 column, 'Column1', with values: 01/01/2023 00:00:00, Candlelit Supper, Hyacinth Bucket, 45.6, null, and 02/01/2023 00:00:00.

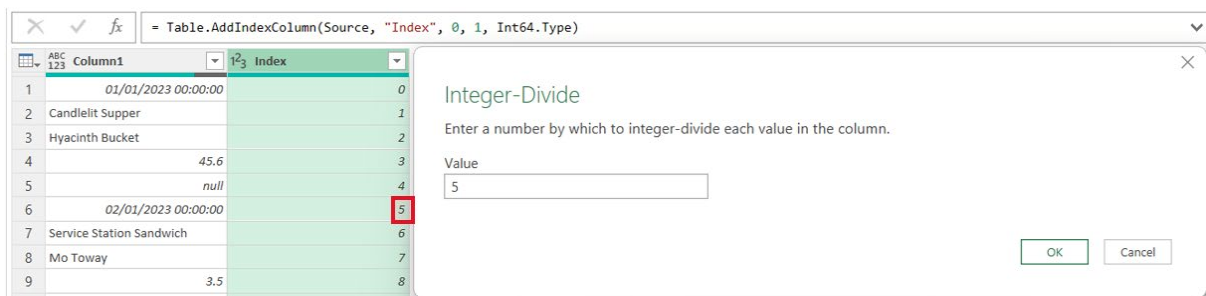
### Creating a sequential counter

The screenshot shows the Power Query Editor with a query named 'Table2'. The formula bar contains the M code: `= Table.AddIndexColumn(Source, "Index", 0, 1, Int64.Type)`. The data table has 8 rows and 2 columns: 'Column1' and 'Index'. The 'Index' column contains sequential values from 0 to 7. The 'Query Settings' pane on the right shows the 'APPLIED STEPS' list with 'Source' and 'Added Index'. The 'Added Index' step is highlighted with a red box, indicating it is the step to be added.

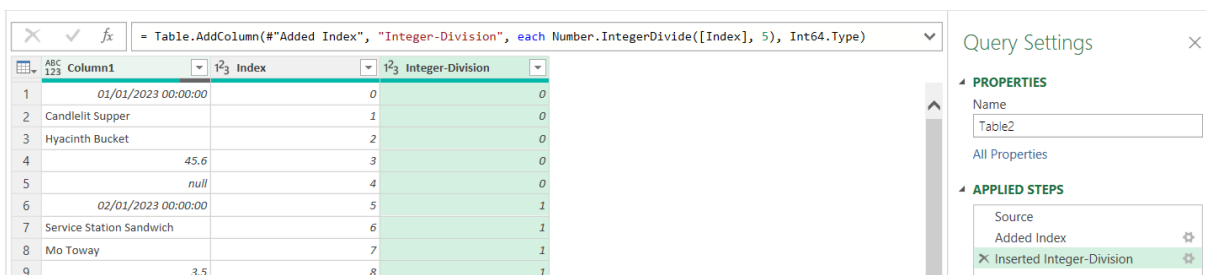
## Selecting Divide (Integer)



## Entering a number in the Integer-Divide dialog box



## Inserting the Integer-Division column



## Selecting Modulo from the Standard drop-down box

The screenshot shows the Power Query ribbon with the 'Transform' tab selected. The 'Standard' drop-down menu is open, and 'Modulo' is highlighted. The formula bar shows the following code:

```
Table.AddColumn(#"Added Index", "Integer-Division", each Number.IntegerDivide([Index
```

The data table below shows the following columns: Column1, Index, and Integer-Division.

Column1	Index	Integer-Division
01/01/2023 00:00:00	0	0
Candlelit Supper	1	0
Hyacinth Bucket	2	0

## Creating recurring sequence in the Index Field

The screenshot shows the Power Query ribbon with the 'Transform' tab selected. The formula bar shows the following code:

```
Table.TransformColumns(#"Inserted Integer-Division", {{"Index", each Number.Mod(_, 5), type number}})
```

The data table below shows the following columns: Column1, Index, and Integer-Division.

Column1	Index	Integer-Division
01/01/2023 00:00:00	0	0
Candlelit Supper	1	0
Hyacinth Bucket	2	0
45.6	3	0
null	4	0
02/01/2023 00:00:00	0	1
Service Station Sandwich	1	1
Mo Toway	2	1
3.5	3	1
null	4	1

The Query Settings pane on the right shows the following steps:

- Source
- Added Index
- Inserted Integer-Division
- Calculated Modulo

## Selecting Index column and clicking on Pivot Column

The screenshot shows the Power Query ribbon with the 'Transform' tab selected. The 'Pivot Column' button is highlighted. A tooltip is displayed over the button, stating:

**Pivot Column**  
Use names in the currently selected column to create new columns. Tables with nested columns are not supported.

The data table below shows the following columns: Column1, Index, and Integer-Division.

Column1	Index	Integer-Division
01/01/2023 00:00:00	0	0
Candlelit Supper	1	0

## Selecting Column1 and Don't Aggregate

✕ ✓ *fx* = Table.TransformColumns("#Inserted Integer-Division", {"Index", each Number.Mod(\_, 5), type number}))

	Column1	1.2 Index	1 <sup>2</sup> 3 Integer-Division
1	01/01/2023 00:00:00		0
2	Candlelit Supper		0
3	Hyacinth Bucket		0
4	45.6		0
5	null		0

**Pivot Column**

Use the names in column "Index" to create new columns.

Values Column ⓘ

Column1

Advanced options

Aggregate Value Function

Count (All)

Count (All)

Count (Not Blank)

Don't Aggregate

OK Cancel