Collate data multiple excel sheets

I'm not robot!

I'm not robot!

How to consolidate data in excel from multiple sheets. How to collate data from different sheets in excel.

07-21-2015, 08:13 PM #1 Hi all, I'm very much learning how to use Excel at the moment. I work in a hospital and help to run a service that reviews patients and produces care plans to facilitate earlier discharge etc. Background: Our current excel workbook has individual worksheets for each employee in the service to record the data specific to the patients that are referred to them. I have created a simplified example (minus real patient information of course!) so that you all can see what I mean. The manager of the service requires various statistics to be collated. My thought so far is to have a separate worksheet within the workbook for the manager's stats but I don't know if this will work well or not. What I need: 1. Collated stats from Columns E, F and I from EACH of the worker's worksheets in the Statistics worksheet. Could a pivot table do this? That is, could I use multiple worksheets as source for the pivot table? If not a pivot table what do I need to do in order to collate these stats? 2. I also need to collate the total number of new referrals to our service (each month/year/etc.) Restrictions: This is a SHARED workbook so that means I cannot use tables (unless someone has a workaround for this). Attached Files Trial Worksheet.xlsx (12.5 KB, 2 views) Download 07-21-2015, 09:47 PM #2 That is, could I use multiple worksheets as source for the pivot table? Do not think you can use multiple sources but you can control multiple pivot tables with a single slicer not sure if its suitable for your environment but the way i would do it, is use a macro (which is on your computer rather than the file itself) that combines all the data from all the worksheets into one sheet If you are satisfied with the solution(s) provided, please mark your thread as Solved. Select Thread Tools-> Mark thread as Solved. To undo, select Thread Tools-> Mark thread as Unsolved. 07-21-2015, 09:58 PM #3 Sorry this is where my novice understanding comes in: I'm not sure what you mean by a single slicer. What I was wondering is if I can take data from multiple worksheets and have one pivot table that shows all that data. 07-21-2015, 10:55 PM #4 I stand corrected you can have multiple ranges in single pivot table youtube video step by step 07-21-2015, 11:04 PM #5 Thanks for the reply. I've attempted this but I think the fact that it is a shared workbook means I can't create a pivot. So I guess pivots are out, is there any other way to collate the data I need? (see start of thread) 07-21-2015, 11:50 PM #6 you can use pivot but you cant amend..which kind of defeats the purpose anyway my proposal was to use a macro to do the grunt work of taking data from each worksheet see attached click the button to make it run although my comment in post #2 is still valid...i know that hospitals are generally more strict with their security not sure if its suitable for your environment but the way i would do it, is use a macro (which is on your computer rather than the file itself) that combines all the data from all the worksheets into one sheet Attached Files Trial Worksheet v1.xlsm (24.7 KB, 7 views) Download 07-22-2015, 01:04 AM #7 Originally Posted by humdingaling you can use pivot but you cant amend..which kind of defeats the purpose Agreed! There's not much point to a pivot that you can't manipulate. Originally Posted by humdingaling anyway my proposal was to use a macro to do the grunt work of taking data from each worksheet see attached sheet click the button to make it run I tried this but maybe I'm doing something wrong - There was no button to push, just a "drawing" of a box that says "Combine". If I click on the box it just highlights the Drawing Tools function on the ribbon. I know next to nothing about macros but I get the feeling that I need to start learning quickly! In the meantime I have found a work around (of sorts) but simply getting the averages from the individual sheets and then adding them, its just a two-step process instead of a one step that's all. 07-22-2015, 01:09 AM #8 oops forgot to assign macro..attached fixed version In the meantime I have found a work around (of sorts) but simply getting the averages from the individual sheets and then adding them, its just a two-step process instead of a one step that's all. if you can work with this instead then you could probably get away with just formulas however i dont know what formula you actually wanting to analyse Attached Files Trial Worksheet v2.xlsm (25.1 KB, 5 views) Download 07-22-2015, 01:15 AM #9 Cool thanks. I can see that it works, but because I know nothing about macros I can't seehow it works. So, until I get the time to train myself up on macros I'll stick to formulas. Thanks for the help. 07-22-2015, 02:16 AM #10 not sure if this suits your needs for analysis but i put together indirect method ie you add the name of the worker (no spaces...as it kind of screws it up) and the formula will take from the sheet of the worker maybe something like this can work for you Attached Files Trial Worksheet v3.xlsx (14.5 KB, 6 views) Download Last edited by humdingaling; 07-22-2015 at 02:22 AM. In my starting days with Excel, I was really bad at consolidating data.If you asked me to capture sales data for four different zones, I would create four different worksheets for that.Yes, I was that bad.But you always learn from your mistakes.Am I right?And if you are doing the same mistakes like I did, I have an amazing tip for you.One of the best Excel options which I have learned about managing data is to "Consolidate Data From Multiple Worksheets in a Single Worksheet".Want to know the best part?You don't need any VBA/Macro code.In today's post, I'm going to show you exact simple steps to combine data from multiple sheets....here we go.... here are the steps you need to follow to consolidate data from multiple sheets into a single sheet but we have a lot of other things in this.Let me explain it one by one.Function: You can select a function from this drop down menu (sum, count, average, etc).Reference: Select data range from the worksheets you want to consolidate.Browse: If want to add a worksheet which is in another workbook, you can use this option.Add & Delete: Add or delete selected reference to the list of sheets to merge.Top Row: Use top row as a label.Create Links To Source Data: If you want to create links for your source data tick mark this option. This is useful if you want to make changes in your source data after creating your consolidate sheet.In the end, I just want to say, it's an awesome option to consolidate data within seconds. The best part is you can capture N number of worksheets with it.If you go with the manual method to consolidate data, it is a real pain. You know, doing one by one or using formula.I hope you will get better in your work with this tip now tell me one thing. Do you know another method for this? Please share your views with me in the comment section, I'd love to hear from you and don't forget to share this tip with your friends.Watch Window: Watch Window which was introduced by Microsoft in 2013 version and it can be your tool of the trace [...]Data Entry Form: While struggling with this problem, I have found that you can create a form in Excel for data entry just with [...] Puneet is using Excel since his college days. He helped thousands of people to understand the power of the spreadsheets and learn Microsoft Excel. You can find him online, tweeting about Excel, on a running track, or sometimes hiking up a mountain. Some of us may be familiar with the standard technique using INDEX, SMALL, etc. which, given a single-column or single-row array, we can use to return a list of only those values which satisfy one or more criteria of our choosing. In a previous post (see here) I outlined a method which, given a range consisting of more than one column, returned a single column consisting of all non-blank entries from that range. It can easily be verified that the single condition within this formula (i.e. that the entry be non-blank) can be extended to multiple criteria and so, effectively, we now have at our disposable the means with which to generate single-column lists from both one- and two-dimensional arrays. But can we go one further yet again? "Three-dimensional" is the collective term often applied to those formulas in Excel which are capable of operating over not just single columns or rows, nor yet ranges consisting of multiple columns or rows (two-dimensional), but which also function effectively over multiple worksheets. The set-up laid out here presents a means by which, given one or more worksheets of identical layout, we can create a further, "master" worksheet consisting of only those entries from across all worksheets which satisfy certain criteria. With VBA, this is a run-of-the-mill task, no more than have a handful of lines of code. But can we do it using worksheet formulas alone? The answer is yes, as follows: Assuming we have the following three sheets from which we wish to collate our data: Sheet1: Sheet3: we will create the following Master sheet, consisting only of entries from the other three sheets whose value in column D is "Y": (You can download the workbook here.) First we go to Name Manager and define the following: Name: Sheets Refers to: ={"Sheet1","Sheet2","Sheet3"} Name: Arry1 Refers to: =MMULT(0+ (ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&COUNTA(Sheets)))>=TRANSPOSE(ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&COUNTA(Sheets)))),TRANSPOSE(COUNTIF(INDIRECT(""&Sheets&"!D2:D10"),"Y"))) (Clearly we would amend both the worksheet list and range (D2:D10) appropriately if required.) The formula in G1, used to determine the number of expected returns for our Master sheet, is: =SUMPRODUCT(COUNTIF(INDIRECT(""&Sheets&"!D2:D10"),"Y")) The array formula in A2 is then (edit (23/11/2015): many thanks to Dave Dempsey who spotted an error in the previous formula given here): =IF(ROWS($1:1)>G$1,"",INDEX(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!A2:F10"),SMALL(IF(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!D2:D10")="Y",ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&G1))),IFERROR(1+ROWS($1:1)-LOOKUP(ROWS($1:1),1+Arry1),ROWS($1:1))),COLUMNS($A:A))) We can then copy this across and down as required. Note that, if the values in column A (Code) across all sheets were in fact unique (or else we had some other column which contained values which had that property), then we would not necessarily have to extend this set-up to every column in our Master sheet. We could use it exclusively to obtain the column A values and then employ a different, less resource-heavy method to obtain the entries in the other columns. Readers are advised - if they know of this alternative solution, that is – to use that where possible. I will nevertheless use the technique over all columns here as a means of demonstration. Besides, we may of course find ourselves in rare situations where we cannot guarantee the generation of unique identifiers across our worksheets, and so it may be necessary to employ this construction across all columns. How does it work? Let's deal with the relatively straightforward formula in G1 first, used to determine the number of expected returns, which I will give again here: =SUMPRODUCT(COUNTIF(INDIRECT(""&{"Sheet1","Sheet2","Sheet3"}&"!D2:D10"),"Y")) In case any readers are unfamiliar with formula techniques for working across multiple worksheets, they should make note of this construction using INDIRECT, as it offers practically the only means by which we can perform such calculations. Resolved, it becomes: =SUMPRODUCT(COUNTIF(INDIRECT(""&{"Sheet1","Sheet2","Sheet3"}&"!D2:D10"),"Y")) This array of text strings representing our sheet names is then concatenated at both ends, at the back with a syntactically-correct construction representing the range in question (D2:D10) and at the front with a single apostrophe. Although this latter is not strictly necessary should the names of the relevant worksheets contain no spaces, it is nevertheless good practice to form the construction so. Hence, after these concatenations, we will have: =SUMPRODUCT(COUNTIF(INDIRECT({"Sheet1'!D2:D10","Sheet2'!D2:D10","Sheet3'!D2:D10"}),"Y")) and, by virtue of the two facts that COUNTIF is able to operate over 3-D ranges and that SUMPRODUCT is providing the necessary coercion such that INDIRECT will return an array of range references, not just one, this resolves to: =SUMPRODUCT({3,2,1}) the elements of this array – 3, 2 and 1 – corresponding to the number of entries in D2:D10 containing a "Y" in Sheet1, Sheet2 and Sheet3 respectively. And so this finally resolves to 6, as required. So let's now look at the main formula in A2, i.e.: =IF(ROWS($1:1)>G$1,"",INDEX(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!A2:F10"),SMALL(IF(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!D2:D10")="Y",ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&G1))),IFERROR(1+ROWS($1:1)-LOOKUP(ROWS($1:1),1+Arry1),ROWS($1:1))),COLUMNS($A:A))) The first IF clause is relatively straightforward, and the reason we went to the effort of having that formula in G1: for formulas beyond the 6th row to which we copy this formula, the IF statement will return TRUE and so the FALSE clause, a rather large and resource-heavy construction, will not even be calculated. This set-up has obvious advantages over the alternative IFERROR approach, which is often seen, in which Excel is still forced to calculate the array formula even in rows beyond the expected number of returns. Without knowing it, people using this approach are forcing Excel to do a good deal more work than is necessary. The first part of the main clause that I would like to break down is Arry1, which recall was saved as a Defined Name and whose formula is: =MMULT(0+(ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&COUNTA(Sheets)))>=TRANSPOSE(ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&COUNTA(Sheets)))),TRANSPOSE(COUNTIF(INDIRECT(""&Sheets&"!D2:D10"),"Y"))) This is a construction I like to use which effectively generates running subtotals, and is an alternative to the more standard method which uses a combination of SUBTOTAL and OFFSET. Let's look at each of the arrays being passed to MMULT in turn. The first one: 0+(ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&COUNTA(Sheets)))>=TRANSPOSE(ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&COUNTA(Sheets)))) which is: 0+({1;2;3}>=TRANSPOSE({1;2;3})) i.e.: 0+({1;2;3}>={1,2,3})) Readers unfamiliar with the means by which Excel resolves cases in which the two arrays being processed are orthogonal – i.e. one is a single-column array, the other a single-row array - are advised to go through some of my previous posts, e.g. here, in which I give more detailed explanations on this subject. Suffice to say that the resolution of this construction, comprising a 3-row-by-1-column array and a 1-row-by-3-column array, will be a 3-row-by-3-column array the entries of which will consist of the 9 Boolean TRUE/FALSE responses to the equality query, i.e.: 0+({TRUE,FALSE,FALSE;TRUE,TRUE,FALSE;TRUE,TRUE,TRUE}) Adding the zero clarifies things somewhat: {1,0,0;1,1,0;1,1,1} So that represents the first array being passed to MMULT. What about the second? This is derived from: TRANSPOSE(COUNTIF(INDIRECT(""&Sheets&"!D2:D10"),"Y")) As we know from our earlier dissection, this will resolve to: TRANSPOSE({3,2,1} i.e. {3;2;1}. Hence, our MMULT construction now looks like: MMULT({1,0,0;1,1,0;1,1,1},{3;2;1}) which is (and here readers will see the reason for my reference to running subtotals) {3;5;6}. We can now substitute this value for Arry1 into the following clause, which appears twice within our main formula: INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!A2:F10") This will become (for the formula in A2, that is: bear in mind that the ROWS($1:1) part, which equals 1, will become, successively, 2, 3, 4, etc. as the formula is copied down to subsequent rows): INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE, {3;5;6}>=1,0))&"!A2:F10") and, resolving the MATCH function: INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,1)&"!A2:F10") i.e.: INDIRECT(""&"Sheet1"&"!A2:F10") which is of course: INDIRECT(""&"Sheet1'!A2:F10") And so you can see, for the formula in A2, we know that we will be indexing Sheet1 for our first return. If we were in fact deconstructing, for example, the formula in A5, not A2, then our MATCH construction would look like: MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:4),0) the only thing having changed being that we are now referencing ROWS($1:4), not ROWS($1:1). Of course, this would now resolve to: MATCH(TRUE,{3;5;6}>=4,0) and, since this is clearly 2, our above construction would this time resolve to an indirect reference to Sheet2, not Sheet1. This is in essence the crux of this technique: by forming an array of running subtotals consisting of the number of rows which match our criteria (i.e. have values of "Y" in column D) from each of the sheets in question, we then compare the relative row number of the cell in which our formula resides to this array so that, effectively, we determine which sheet we are going to be indexing for the formula in any given row. Let's now put those parts we have thus far calculated back into the main clause of the formula, so that: INDEX(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!A2:F10"),SMALL(IF(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!D2:D10")="Y",ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&G1))),IFERROR(1+ROWS($1:1)-LOOKUP(ROWS($1:1),1+Arry1),ROWS($1:1))),COLUMNS($A:A)) now looks like: INDEX(Sheet1!A2:F10,SMALL(IF(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!D2:D10")="Y",ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&G1))),IFERROR(1+ROWS($1:1)-LOOKUP(ROWS($1:1),1+Arry1),ROWS($1:1))),COLUMNS($A:A)) where I have "resolved" the INDIRECT references here for the purpose of clarity. Technically-speaking, and due to Excel's peculiarities with regards to this function, if you were to actually follow the steps of this construction using Evaluate Formula, you would notice that e.g.: INDIRECT("Sheet1'!D2:D10") is not actually resolved to the equivalent range reference, i.e. Sheet1!D2:D10, but instead resolves to an array consisting of the individual elements within that range, i.e. {"Y";0;"Y";"Y";0;0;0;0;0} (where the zeroes here could be either genuine zeroes in that range or blanks - this in itself could pose problems in other situations). This rather idiosyncratic behaviour of INDIRECT is something which readers may wish to investigate further, though I will not dwell on it too much here, suffice to say that it should be borne in mind that my above "resolution" of the INDIRECT constructions to pure range references is not strictly correct. Looking at the clause which generates the array to be passed to SMALL, i.e.: IF(Sheet1!D2:D10="Y",ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&G$1))) we see that this resolves to: IF({"Y";0;"Y";"Y";0;0;0;0;0}="Y",ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&6))) which is: IF({TRUE;FALSE;TRUE;TRUE;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE},{1;2;3;4;5;6}) i.e.: {1;FALSE;3;4;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE} And here we can see that the non-FALSE entries of 1, 3 and 4 correspond to the relative row numbers from Sheet1 for which the entry in column D is "Y". All that is now left to do is to pass this array to SMALL and determine the necessary k parameter, that is actually the most difficult part of the whole set-up, since, unlike when we employ this set-up to an array consisting of a single column, for example, in which case we are able to simply increment the k parameter by 1 for successive rows, here we have to take account of the fact that this parameter will be "reset" to 1 when we get to the Sheet2 returns, and also again when we get to the Sheet3 returns. The construction which I used for this purpose is the rather non-standard-looking: IFERROR(1+ROWS($1:1)-LOOKUP(ROWS($1:1),1+Arry1),ROWS($1:1)) To see how this part functions, let's temporarily fashion an array version of this construction by generating the array resulting from: IFERROR(1+{1,2,3,4,5,6}-LOOKUP({1,2,3,4,5,6},1+Arry1),{1,2,3,4,5,6}) which resolves to: IFERROR(1+{1,2,3,4,5,6}-{#N/A,#N/A,#N/A,3,3,5},{1,2,3,4,5,6}) which, as you can see, is precisely the set of values for the k parameter which we require, i.e. the 1st, 2nd and 3rd "smallest" rows which match our criteria from Sheet1, the 1st and 2nd "smallest" rows which match our criteria from Sheet2 and finally the 1st "smallest" row which matches our criteria from Sheet3, We are now in a position to put all the parts back together so that the main clause of our formula in A2: INDEX(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!A2:F10"),SMALL(IF(INDIRECT(""&INDEX(Sheets,MATCH(TRUE,Arry1>=ROWS($1:1),0))&"!D2:D10")="Y",ROW(INDIRECT("1:"&G1))),IFERROR(1+ROWS($1:1)-LOOKUP(ROWS($1:1),1+Arry1),ROWS($1:1))),COLUMNS($A:A)) becomes: INDEX(Sheet1!A2:F10,SMALL({1;FALSE;3;4;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE;FALSE},1),COLUMNS($A:A)) which is: INDEX(Sheet1!A2:F10,1,COLUMNS($A:A)) which is simply there so that, as the formula is dragged across to successive columns, creates the appropriate column_num value for the INDEX function. Here INDIRECT constructions to pure range references is not strictly correct. Here INDEX(Sheet1!A2:F10,1) and so we have, finally: INDEX(Sheet1!A2:F10,1,1)) i.e. Sheet1!A2, as required.

22/07/2015 · 5,637. Re: Collating data from multiple sheets. not sure if this suits your needs for analysis but i put together indirect method. ie you add the name of the worker (no spaces...as it kind of screws it up) and the formula will take from the sheet of the worker. maybe something like this can work for you. Now, go to Data Tab Data Tools Consolidate. Once you click on consolidate, you will get a window like this (Just follow the steps, for now, I will explain about this window in second part of this post). Now, by using "Reference" input box, ... Here are the steps to consolidate multiple worksheets with Excel Tables using Power Query. Go to the Data tab. In the Get & Transform Data group, click on the 'Get Data' option. Go the 'From Other Sources' option. Click the 'Blank Query' option. This will open the Power Query editor. Open each source sheet and make sure that the data is in an Excel Table by clicking on the upper-left cell of the area where you want the consolidated data to ... Collect data from multiple sheets into one with Consolidate function 1. In a new sheet of the workbook which you want to collect data from sheets, click Data > Consolidate. 2. In the Consolidate dialog, do as these: (1 Select one operation ... 08/11/2017 · Tips: To select all sheets in a certain workbook, just put a tick in the box next to the workbook name, all the sheets within that Excel file will be selected automatically.; 16/10/2014 · Assuming we have the following three sheets from which we wish to collate our data: Sheet1: Sheet2: Sheet3: we will create the following Master sheet, consisting only of entries from the other three sheets whose value in column D is "Y": (You can download the workbook here.) 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