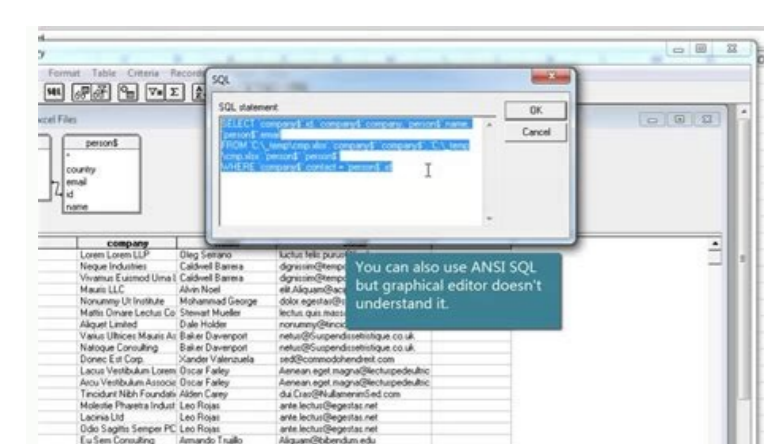


I'm not robot!



example.xlsx [Group] - Microsoft Excel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY
2	100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17.6.2003	AD_PRES	240
3	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHA	515.123.4567	21.9.2005	AD_VP	170
4	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4567	13.1.2001	AD_VP	170
5	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	3.1.2006	IT_PROG	90
6	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4567	21.5.2007	IT_PROG	60
7	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4567	25.6.2005	IT_PROG	48
8	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABA	590.423.4567	5.2.2006	IT_PROG	48
9	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5678	7.2.2007	IT_PROG	42
10	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENB	515.124.4567	17.8.2002	FI_MGR	120
11	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4567	16.8.2002	FI_ACCOUNT	90
12	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4567	28.9.2005	FI_ACCOUNT	82
13	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4567	30.9.2005	FI_ACCOUNT	77
14	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4567	7.3.2006	FI_ACCOUNT	78
15	113	Luis	Popp	LPOPP	515.124.4567	7.12.2007	FI_ACCOUNT	69
16	114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEA	515.127.4567	7.12.2002	PU_MAN	110
17	115	Alexander	Khoo	AKHOO	515.127.4567	18.5.2003	PU_CLERK	31
18	116	Shelli	Baida	SBAIDA	515.127.4567	24.12.2005	PU_CLERK	29
19	117	Sigal	Tobias	STOBIAS	515.127.4567	24.7.2005	PU_CLERK	28
20	118	Guy	Himuro	GHIMURO	515.127.4567	15.11.2006	PU_CLERK	26
21	119	Karen	Colmenar	KCOLMEN	515.127.4567	10.8.2007	PU_CLERK	25
22	120	Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	650.123.1234	18.7.2004	ST_MAN	80
23	121	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2345	10.4.2005	ST_MAN	82
24	122	Payam	Kauffling	PKAUFLIN	650.123.3456	1.5.2003	ST_MAN	79
25	123	Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMA	650.123.4567	10.10.2005	ST_MAN	65
26	124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURG	650.123.5678	16.11.2007	ST_MAN	58
27	125	Julia	Nayer	JNAYER	650.124.1234	16.7.2005	ST_CLERK	32

ID	PRO_ID	PRO_NAME	PRO_QTY	PRO_UNITPRICE
1	P001	Coca Cola	1200	0.5
2	P002	Pepey	3000	0.45
3	P003	ABC Beer	3500	2.5
4	P004	Heniken	145	1.5
5	P005	Fanta	805	0.65
6	P006	Milo	600	2.6
7	P006	Cambodia Beer	708	0.8
8	P007	Angkor Beer	505	0.85
9	P008	Anchor Beer	905	0.86
10	P009	Phnom Penh Beer	405	0.7
11	P010	Ashaly Beer	580	0.46

Server: Local Databases - Database: db_import - Table: tbl_product

ID	PRO_ID	PRO_NAME	PRO_QTY	PRO_UNITPRICE
1	P001	Coca Cola	1200	0.5
2	P002	Pepey	3000	0.45
3	P003	ABC Beer	3500	2.5
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8	P007	Angkor Beer	505	0.85
9	P008	Anchor Beer	905	0.86
10	P009	Phnom Penh Beer	405	0.7
11	P010	Ashaly Beer	580	0.46

Conditional Formatting - Cell Styles - Editing

Formula: =&C5&" "&D5&" "&E5&" "&F5&" "&G5&" "&H5&" "&I5&" "

user_phone	Sql String
855992233	insert into tbl_user values(null,'U001','Jonh','Smith','male','1980-02-25','jonh@gmail.com','855992233');
188554483	insert into tbl_user values(null,'U002','Arvin','Vender','male','1984-10-16','arvin@gmail.com','188554483');
877445533	insert into tbl_user values(null,'U003','David','Vann','male','1987-05-19','david@yahoo.com','877445533');
855667744	insert into tbl_user values(null,'U004','Chan','Samith','female','1984-09-20','chan@ymail.com','855667744');
988543322	insert into tbl_user values(null,'U005','Measa','Dararoth','female','1990-12-03','measa@hotmail.com','988543322');

Sql statements in excel. Excel to sql formula.

There are many fine ways to get this done, which others have already suggested. Following along the "get Excel data via SQL track", here are some pointers. Excel has the "Data Connection Wizard" which allows you to import or link from another data source or even within the very same Excel file. As part of Microsoft Office (and OS's) are two providers of interest: the old "Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB", and the latest "Microsoft.ACE.OLEDB". Look for them when setting up a connection (such as with the Data Connection Wizard). Once connected to an Excel workbook, a worksheet or range is the equivalent of a table or view. The table name of a worksheet is the name of the worksheet with a dollar sign (\$) appended to it, and surrounded with square brackets ("[" and "]"); of a range, it is simply the name of the range. To specify an unnamed range of cells as your recordsource, append standard Excel row/column notation to the end of the sheet name in the square brackets. The native SQL will (more or less be) the SQL of Microsoft Access. (In the past, it was called JET SQL; however Access SQL has evolved, and I believe JET is deprecated old tech.) Example, reading a worksheet: SELECT * FROM [Sheet1\$] Example, reading a range: SELECT * FROM [MyRange] Example, reading an unnamed range of cells: SELECT * FROM [Sheet1\$A1:B10] There are many many books and web sites available to help you work through the particulars. Further notes by default, it is assumed that the first row of your Excel data source contains column headings that can be used as field names. If this is not the case, you must turn this setting off, or your first row of data "disappears" to be used as field names. This is done by adding the optional HDR= setting to the Extended Properties of the connection string. The default, which does not need to be specified, is HDR=Yes. If you do not have column headings, you need to specify HDR=No; the provider names your fields F1, F2, etc. A caution about specifying worksheets: The provider assumes that your table of data begins with the upper-most, left-most, non-blank cell on the specified worksheet. In other words, your table of data can begin in Row 3, Column C without a problem. However, you cannot, for example, type a worksheet title above and to the left of the data in cell A1. A caution about specifying ranges: When you specify a worksheet as your recordsource, the provider adds new records below existing records in the worksheet as space allows. When you specify a range (named or unnamed), Jet also adds new records below the existing records in the range as space allows. However, if you query on the original range, the resulting recordset does not include the newly added records outside the range. Data types (worth trying) for CREATE TABLE: Short, Long, Single, Double, Currency, DateTime, Bit, Byte, GUID, BigBinary, LongBinary, VarBinary, LongText, VarChar, Decimal. Connecting to "old tech" Excel (files with the xls extension): Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=C:\MyFolder\MyWorkbook.xls;Extended Properties="Excel 8.0; Use the Excel 5.0 source database type for Microsoft Excel 5.0 and 7.0 (95) workbooks and use the Excel 8.0 source database type for Microsoft Excel 8.0 (97), 9.0 (2000) and 10.0 (2002) workbooks. Connecting to "latest" Excel (files with the xlsx file extension): Provider=Microsoft.ACE.OLEDB.12.0;Data Source=Excel2007file.xlsx;Extended Properties="Excel 12.0 Xml;HDR=YES; Treating data as text: IMEX setting treats all data as text. Provider=Microsoft.ACE.OLEDB.12.0;Data Source=Excel2007file.xlsx;Extended Properties="Excel 12.0 Xml;HDR=YES;IMEX=1"; (More details at More information at v=sql.90).aspx, and at Connecting to Excel via ODBC via VBA detailed at Microsoft JET 4 details at Visit Website View Our Posts Microsoft Excel can be a powerful tool to evaluate SQL data. In Excel, a connection can be created to directly link to a particular database filtered according to your requirements. This allows you to report SQL data, attach a table of data into Excel, create a pivot table and have better manipulation of your SQL data. This connection must be validated by a SQL login to ensure the contents of your databases remain secure. The connection can be refreshed to update the content from the SQL database. How to Create an Excel Connection Open Microsoft Excel Select the Data tab Click on Get Data Select From SQL Server database Enter the SQL Server Name Optionally you can enter the database name here if you know it. Otherwise, you will be able to select the database in a future step Determine the credential you are going to use. "Use my current credentials" is the default. This will use your windows login that you used to connect to windows. "Use Alternate Credentials" is using a different windows login than the current. Select Database on the left-hand side to use SQL Database Credentials. Select Microsoft Account on the left-hand side to use your Microsoft365 login Click Connect Select the database and the table that you want to use for the query you can use the search bar to search for a table you can check the box for "Select Multiple Items" to pull in more than one table. Now you can choose to load the data; either Load which puts the data into an Excel table or "Load To" which allows you to load the data as a query instead of a table. "Load To" is for more complex reporting. 2) You can "Transform Data"; this opens Microsoft Power Query Editor and allows you to add fields, remove fields, change data types, etc. After click on "Load" this loads the data into an Excel Table. How to Refresh an Excel Connection to a SQL Database To refresh the Excel Connection: Select the Data tab Select Refresh Refresh: Will refresh the current query that you are on. Refresh All: Will refresh all queries in the Workbook. Contact ArcherPoint with assistance with all your Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central and reporting needs. We're here to help! With most Excel spreadsheets, you enter data manually into cells and then use formulas or other functions to analyze it or perform calculations. If you have a large data source, such as an Access database, a SQL Server database or even a large text file, you can also retrieve data from it using Excel. Using SQL statements in Excel enables you to connect to an external data source, parse field or table contents and import data - all without having to input the data manually. Once you import external data with SQL statements, you can then sort it, analyze it or perform

any calculations that you might need. Open Microsoft Excel and then create a new workbook file or open an existing file to which you want to connect an external data source. Click "Data" on the Excel Ribbon. Click the "From Other Sources" icon in the Get External Data section. Click "From Microsoft Query" on the drop-down menu. Click the type of your data source in the Choose Data Source window. Click and enable the "Use the Query Wizard to create/edit queries" option, and then click "OK." The Connecting to Database window will appear first, and then a few seconds later the Select Database file browser window will appear. Browse to the folder and file for your database or data source file. Highlight the file name of the data source and click "OK." The Query Wizard box will appear on the screen. Click and select the table in the data source that contains the fields you want to query with SQL and import into your Excel spreadsheet. Click the ">" button in the middle of the Query Wizard window to populate the Columns in Your Query pane with field names from the selected table in your data source. Click the "Next" button to continue. Select filter options for the data to retrieve and display in the spreadsheet if you desire. By creating a filter for data in one or more fields, you instruct Excel to retrieve only data from the data source that meets certain conditions or criteria. For instance, if your data source contains a list of customers and their contact information, you might have a field in the table for telephone numbers. If you only wanted to retrieve customers from the data source that have a (919) area code, you can do so by applying a filter. Click the "Phone Number" or other similarly named field in the Column to Filter pane and select "contains" in the filter type list. Enter "919" in the next field and press "Next." Select an ascending or descending sort order for the records to retrieve from the data source. Click the "Next" button. Enable the "Return Data to Microsoft Excel" option and click the "Finish" button. Click and enable the "Table" option in the Import Data window. Enable the "Existing Worksheet" option and click the "red arrow" icon to the right of the cell field under the Existing Worksheet label. Click and select the cell where you want to position the top right corner of the data table containing records from the external data source. Click "OK." Excel displays a table with retrieved records that return as a result of the underlying SQL query of the data source by the Query Wizard. View the SQL query to see how the code retrieves data from the external data source. Click "Existing Connections" on the Data tab. Click the "Query from Type of Data Source" icon in the Connections in this Workbook section of the Existing Connections window. The Import Data window will appear on the screen. Click the "Properties" button. In the Connection Properties window, click the "Definition" tab. Locate the text in the Command Text box. The native SQL query code appears there. For a SQL query that retrieved records from an external table labeled "Personal Contacts," the code would appear similar to the following: `SELECT tbl_Personal_Contacts.ID, tbl_Personal_Contacts.Contact_Name, tbl_Personal_Contacts.Phone_Number, tbl_Personal_Contacts.Email_Address FROM C:\Users\NameOfUser\Documents\Database1.accdb.tbl_Personal_Contacts tbl_Personal_Contacts` Click the "OK" button to close the Connection Properties window. Edit other data in the spreadsheet and save the workbook as needed.

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