

**Human bingo excel template**

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HR Department 2020 SCORECARD									
OBJECTIVE	SCORING			2020 TARGETS				2020 ACTUALS	
	Actual	Target	Score	Actual	Target	Score	Actual	Target	Score
1. Quality	85	90	88	85	90	88	85	90	88
2. Quantity	90	95	90	90	95	90	90	95	90
3. Cost	80	85	80	80	85	80	80	85	80
4. Delivery	95	100	95	95	100	95	95	100	95
5. Innovation	75	80	75	75	80	75	75	80	75
6. Total Score	80	85	80	80	85	80	80	85	80
Overall Score	80	85	80	80	85	80	80	85	80

1	B	I	N	G	O	1
12	26	47	59	88		
13	29	40	65	89		
7	20	48	68	83		
16	22	50	63	86		
15	30	44	70	78		

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2	B	I	N	G	O	2
6	31	41	72	76		
5	22	40	62	77		
15	24	44	69	88		
3	34	49	63	73		
11	25	51	71	79		

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3	B	I	N	G	O	3
14	28	42	58	86		
1	19	52	62	77		
9	30	48	71	79		
7	33	41	68	83		
17	26	44	70	90		

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4	B	I	N	G	O	4
1	22	40	72	80		
11	23	43	73	83		

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Inventory Worksheet - Annual - Excel														
Item Description		Category		Vendor		Original Receipts		Beginning Inventory		Ending Inventory Calculations				
Item Description	Category	Vendor	Year Purchased	Size	Buy?	Quantity	Price per Unit	Price per Case	Quantity Beginning Year	Cost of Beginning Inventory	Old Quantity Change	Quantity Year End	Cost of Ending Inventory	Comments

## CLERGY DEDUCTIONS

Client:	ID#	Tax Year	2012
<b>Parsonage Allowance</b>			
Interest - home			
Allowance received			
Taxes - home			
Rent - home			
Repairs - home			
Insurance - home			
Utilities - home			
Other			
Total			
<b>Professional</b>			
Professional dues			
Religious subscriptions			
<b>Business Associations</b>			
Subscription			
Bookkeeper			
Other			
Other			
Total			
<b>Continuing Education</b>			
Correspondence Course			
Course Registration			
Materials & supplies			
Photocopy			
Reference material			
Seminar fees			
Textbooks			
Other			
Other			
Total			
<b>Insurance</b>			
Equipment			
Other			
Total			
<b>Vehicle &amp; Travel</b>			
See Vehicle, Travel & Entertainment Worksheet			
<b>Supplies/Equipment</b>			
Music books			
Theology books			
Business cards			
Cards - office			
Greeting cards			
Insurance			
Legal & professional fees			
Map book			
Pager			
Photocopy			
Postage			
Software			
Office equipment			
Office supplies			
Computer			
Vestments			
Vestments - cleaning			
Vestments - repair			
Other			
Total			
<b>Telephone</b>			
Answering machine			
Answering Service			
Cellular			
Pay Phone			
Toll Calls			
Fax line			
Other			
Total			
<b>Other Information</b>			

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Free human bingo template. How to make bingo cards with words in excel. Human bingo template word doc.

Transforming multiple columns at once can save you a lot of manual work. This is particularly useful when you want to apply the same transformation on each column or when you have a large number of columns to rename. This post shows different approaches to renaming columns in bulk in Power Query. The easiest way to transform column names is by using the Table.TransformColumnNames function. This function is useful when applying a similar transformation to each of your columns. Examples are adding a prefix, capitalizing the first letters of a word, replacing underscores etc. Let's look at a few examples. The syntax for this function is: Table.TransformColumnNames(table as table, nameGenerator as function, optional options as nullable record) 1.1. Replacing Characters Sometimes column names come with characters you want to remove. For example underscores or full stops in between words. To replace a character in all your column names at once you can provide the following code: = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each Text.Replace(" ", " ")) // Replaces all underscores with a space = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each Text.Replace(" ", " ")) // Replaces all full stops with a space 1.2. Adding a Prefix or Suffix In some cases it is useful to differentiate columns that come from different tables. Let's say you have multiple calendars in your data model. To make it clear columns come from a specific calendar, you add a prefix or suffix to the column names with the following code: = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each "Prefix." & \_) // Adds the text "Prefix." in front of each column name = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each \_ & "Suffix") // Adds the text "Suffix" after each column name 1.3. Changing Capitalization In a similar fashion you can perform other transformations on your column names. Here are a few examples that work on the capitalization of letters: = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each Text.Upper(\_)) // Transforms column names to uppercase = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each Text.Proper(\_)) // Capitalizes each word in the column names 1.4. Clean or Trim Strings When your data has unnecessary characters or spacing, Text.Trim or Text.Clean can help. = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each Text.Trim(\_)) // Removes leading and trailing whitespaces in column names = Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each Text.Clean(\_)) // Removes non printable characters in column names These are just a few examples to give you an idea. For more specific requirements, you can apply other text functions to your columns. Check out this article that shows countless examples of text functions in power query. 2. Advanced Transformations This chapter deals with the more advanced transformations. The code may be a bit more complex, but can really benefit your Power Query solution. 2.1. Conditionally Rename Columns So far we applied the transformations on each of the columns. Yet you may find it useful to restrict the transformation to only columns that meet a certain condition. Let's say you have a calendar table that has some columns that contain the word "date". And you decide you want to mark all the columns that contain the word "date" with a prefix "Bingo.". You can add your condition in your code by writing: Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each if Text.Contains(\_, "date") then "Bingo." & else \_) // Adds a prefix to each column name that contains the text "date" The function first tests the condition and only prefixes any value where the condition is true. In all other cases the original values is returned, represented by the underscore. 2.2. Split by Capital Letter / Uppercase You may have columns with names like "ProductType", "DueDate", "ProductColor". To make these more readable you can split column names at each transition from lowercase to uppercase. This is a more advanced transformation and the easiest way to do that is the following. Select a text column in your model, go to Transform, select Split Column and select By Uppercase to Uppercase. This generates a formula like: Table.SplitColumn(#"Split Column by Character Transition", "Product Color", Splitter.SplitTextByCharacterTransition("a" .. "z"), {"A" .. "Z"}) // From here you only need to copy the following part: = Splitter.SplitTextByCharacterTransition("a" .. "z"), {"A" .. "Z"}) This gives you a template for the function that splits your column names. You can use this template and combine it with the Table.TransformColumnNames function. The Splitter.SplitTextByCharacterTransition function returns a function that splits text into a list of text values. Notice in the below example how I included "(" behind the splitter function. This instructs Power Query to perform the function on each of the current elements. Also, since Splitter.SplitTextByCharacterTransition returns a list of strings you can wrap the results in a Text.Combine function that concatenates the values into a single text value. Table.TransformColumnNames(Source, each Text.Combine(Splitter.SplitTextByCharacterTransition("a" .. "z"), {"A" .. "Z"})) 2.3. Rename with Translation Table In some case no general transformation will suffice. In a scenario like that you can use a translation table to indicate rename your columns. This is not as dynamic but can prove useful if you work with multiple languages or just very specific needs. How does this work? The solution makes use of the Table.RenameColumns function. The syntax for this function is: = Table.RenameColumns(table as table, // the table to rename columns on renames as list, // pairs of old and new column names as list optional missingField ) For your translation table you can create a separate query called Rename that contains a column with the Old column names (OldName) and column with the new column names (NewName). The Table.RenameColumns function needs these values in the format of: { { OldName1, NewName1 }, { OldName2, NewName2 }, { OldName3, NewName3 }, { OldName4, NewName4 }, { OldName5, NewName5 } } Since the Rename table contains two columns you first need to transform these columns into the right format. You can do that either with List.Zip or with Table.ToRows. In your main query, where you want to rename your columns, you can add one of the following two formulas. = Table.RenameColumns(Source, List.Zip({ Rename(OldName), Rename(NewName) })) , MissingField.Ignore ) = Table.RenameColumns(Source, Table.ToRows(Rename[[OldName][NewName]]), MissingField.Ignore ) In case you try to rename a column that does not exist in your table, or when you make a spelling error, MissingField.Ignore makes sure this step does not throw an error. And when you need any changes to column names in the future, you can simply adjust the Replace table. Enjoy Power Query! Recommend Reading >>> Power Query - Foundations > Power Query - Advanced Topics

