

# Re: Lookup function/sum function

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*Source:* <http://www.tech-archive.net/Archive/Excel/microsoft.public.excel.misc/2006-11/msg00702.html>

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- *From:* Secret Squirrel <[secretsquirrel@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx](mailto:secretsquirrel@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* Sun, 5 Nov 2006 13:29:01 -0800
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I believe your first formula will work but what about the orders that are in the list multiple times and don't have multiple releases? If they have more than one line item on the order it will also have a 0 in column D.

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
11/01/06	217646	\$100.00	0 (master release of this order) Item 1
11/01/06	217646	\$50.00	1 (first release) Item 1
11/01/06	217646	\$50.00	2 (second release) Item 1
11/01/06	217646	\$200.00	0 (single release) Item 2
11/01/06	216554	\$100.00	0 (single release)
12/01/06	321222	\$200.00	0 (single release) Item 1
12/01/06	321222	\$400.00	0 (single release) Item 2

For order 217646 I want it to only add the 1 & 2 releases for Item 1 and also add Item 2 for order 217646 since it is a single release. For all the others I want it to add everything since they have no multiple release line items.

"JMB" wrote:

Assuming your date 11/06 is in cell F1 and the subsequent releases could be in a different month from the master release (if the order number appears once, look for a 0 in column D and if the order number appears more than once, look for a number greater than 0 in column D), this appeared to work  
`=SUMPRODUCT(--(MONTH(A1:A5)=MONTH(F1)),--(YEAR(A1:A5)=YEAR(F1)),--(D1:D5>=(--(CO`

array entered w/Cntrl+Shift+Enter

If the master release and the later releases are all in the same month you could just test column D for 0 (just add the master releases – which would work for the sample data you've given):  
`=SUMPRODUCT(--(MONTH(A1:A5)=MONTH(F1)),--(YEAR(A1:A5)=YEAR(F1)),--(D1:D5=0),C1:C5`

entered normally

Re: Lookup function/sum function

"Secret Squirrel" wrote:

That worked great! Thank you!

Next question. lol

This might be a bit more trickier.

In column A I have the order date, in column B the order number, in column D

I have the release number. There is a row for each line item of the sales order. If the line item has multiple releases it will also list those as well. It also lists the master release which is the entire quantity ordered but then below that line it will list each release with the individual quantities for those releases. So if I add up all the line items for a specific order then it will actually be double the amount since the master list is the total quantity. What I want to do is use the same formula you gave me before but have it look if an order has multiple releases. If it does then have it add up only the release numbers greater than 0 but also add up the orders that do not have multiple releases. These would only have a 0 in the column d. Example:

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
11/01/06	217646	\$100.00	0 (master release of this order)
11/01/06	217646	\$50.00	1 (first release)
11/01/06	217646	\$50.00	2 (second release)
11/01/06	216554	\$100.00	0 (single release)
12/01/06	321222	\$200.00	0 (single release)

So what I want to do is look up all the sales for each month like I did from your last formula but only add up the sales that have 1 release (column d is 0), and add only the sales that have multiple releases but not use the main release of 0 for that order.

I hope this makes sense to you.

I greatly appreciate all your help with this.

SS

"Domenic" wrote:

Try...

```
=SUMPRODUCT(--(MONTH(SalesOrders!A1:A100)=MONTH(B1)),  
--(YEAR(SalesOrders!A1:A100)=YEAR(B1)),--(SalesOrders!E1:E100=1),SalesOrd  
ers!B1:B100)
```

Hope this helps!

Re: Lookup function/sum function

In article

<E726E76E-DCBD-4B79-A145-6EA3E8AD4F21@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>,  
Secret Squirrel

<secretsquirrel@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

That worked perfectly! Thank you!

One follow-up question... Say I want to also have it check another column to see if there is a certain value in it. For example after it checks the date have it verify if there is a "1" in column E and then sum just those sales order totals in column B. How would I add that to the code you wrote?

"JMB" wrote:

Suppose A1 = 11/06 (Date formatted as mm/yy), Sales data is on a tab called SalesOrders with the dates in A1:A100 and sales in B1:B100:

Try:

```
=SUMPRODUCT(--(MONTH(SalesOrders!A1:A100)=MONTH(B1)),  
--(YEAR(SalesOrders!A1:A100)=YEAR(B1)),  
SalesOrders!B1:B100)
```

"Secret Squirrel" wrote:

I have a worksheet (sales orders) that has a list of sales orders that I need to total up on a different summary worksheet by month.

Re: Lookup function/sum function

On the sales order worksheet I have one column that has the sales order date and another that has the total price. What I want to do is have all the sales added up for each month on another worksheet. The headers I have on the summary worksheet are "11/06", "12/06", etc. I want it to just put the summary for each month it finds on the sales order worksheet under the correct month.