# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 1: Registered features, p-t - Typography | Microsoft Docs

*A few other examples of table lookups appear in other sections of the book. They're used in the course of discussing other techniques, and the contexts don't emphasize the table lookups per se. Here's where you'll find them.*

Look up by partial match Vertical lookup in columns A vertical lookup or Vlookup is the process of finding a lookup value in one column and returning a value in the same row from another column. Vlookup in Excel can be done in a variety of ways, including: VLOOKUP function If your lookup values reside in the left hand column of the table, and you do not plan to do any structural changes to your dataset neither add nor delete columns , you can safely use a regular Vlookup formula: E6 in the lookup table, and E is the return column. VLOOKUP MATCH If you are working with a "variable" Excel lookup table where columns can be inserted and deleted at any time, make your Vlookup formula immune to those changes by embedding the Match function that creates a dynamic column reference instead of a "hard-coded" index number: For example, to search column B for the value in H2 and return a match from column F, use this formula: Horizontal lookup in rows A horizontal lookup is a "transposed" version of vertical lookup that searches in a horizontally arranged dataset. In other words, it searches for the lookup value in one row, and returns a value in the same position from another row. Assuming your lookup value is in B9, lookup table is B1: F5, and you want to return a matching value from row 5, use one of the following formulas: A5 are row headers and A9 is the name of the row from which you want to return matches. In other words, a 2-dimensional lookup formula searches for a value at the intersection of a specified row and column. Assuming your lookup table is A1: E6, cell H2 contains the value to match on the rows and H3 holds the value to match on the columns, the following formulas will work a treat: Three-dimensional lookup Three-dimensional lookup means searching by 3 different lookup values. In a data set below, supposing you want to search for a specific year H2 , then for a specific name within that year data H3 , and then return a value for a specific month H4. To get all found matches, you would have to employ 6 different functions combined in an array formula: With the lookup value located in cell E2, lookup range in A2: A11, return range in B2: B11, and the first formula cell in row 2, your lookup formula takes the following shape: For the detailed explanation of the above formula and other ways to return multiple values, please see How to Vlookup to return multiple results. Nested lookup from 2 lookup tables In situations when your main table and the lookup table from which you want to pull data do not have a common column, you can use an additional lookup table to establish matches, like this: H9,2,0 , "Not found" The result will look something similar to this: Case-sensitive lookup As you probably know, all Excel Lookup functions are case-insensitive by their nature. Lookup partial string match Looking up by partial match is one of the most challenging tasks in Excel for which there exists no universal solution. Which formula to use depends on what kind of differences there are between your lookup values and values in the column to search in. B6 is the lookup table and 2 in the index number of the column to return the matches from. For other ways to perform a partial match lookup in Excel, please see How to merge two worksheets by partial match. This is how you use the Lookup functions in Excel. To have a closer look at the formulas discussed in this tutorial, you are welcome to download our Excel Lookup formula examples. Formula-free way to do lookup in Excel It goes without saying that Excel lookup is not a trivial task. If you are taking your first steps in learning the realm of Excel, lookup formulas may seem quite confusing and difficult to understand. To make things easier for novices, we created a special tool, Merge Tables Wizard , that can look up, match and merge tables without a single formula. In addition, it provides a number of really unique options that even advanced Excel users can benefit from: Lookup by multiple criteria, i. Update values in existing columns and add new columns from the lookup table. Return multiple matches in separate rows. When used in combination with the Combine Rows Wizard , it can even return multiple results in a single cell, comma or otherwise separated an example can be found here. Working with the Merge Tables Wizard is easy and intuitive. All you have to do is: Select your main table where you want to pull matching values. Select the lookup table to pull the matches from. Define one or more common columns. Optionally, select one or more additional merge options. Click Finish and you will have a result in a moment! If you are curious to try the

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

add-in on your own worksheets, you are welcome to download a trial version. I thank you for reading and hope to see you on our blog next week! You may also be interested in:

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 2: Other Examples of Table Lookups - Code Complete, Second Edition [Book]

*lookup_value-The value that you want to search for, in the first row of the supplied data array. table_array-The data array or table, containing the data to be searched in the top row, and the return values in any other row.*

Advanced Search Abstract Objective Concept extraction is a process to identify phrases referring to concepts of interests in unstructured text. It is a critical component in automated text processing. We investigate the performance of machine learning taggers for clinical concept extraction, particularly the portability of taggers across documents from multiple data sources. Results As expected, performance of a tagger trained on one data source degraded when evaluated on another source, but the degradation of the performance varied depending on data sources. A tagger trained on multiple data sources was robust, and it achieved an F score as high as 0. The results also suggest that performance of machine learning taggers is likely to improve if more annotated documents are available for training. Conclusion Our study shows how the performance of machine learning taggers is degraded when they are ported across clinical documents from different sources. The portability of taggers can be enhanced by training on datasets from multiple sources. The study also shows that BioTagger-GM can be easily extended to detect clinical concept mentions with good performance. Natural language processing , medical informatics , medical records systems , computerized Introduction Concept extraction is a process to identify phrases referring to concepts of interests in unstructured text. Concept extraction is a subtask of information extraction IE that facilitates automated acquisition of structured information from text, and it has been studied across multiple domains, including news articles and biological research literature. Meanwhile, we also believe the deferred application could be due, at least in part, to the difficulty in making clinical text available to the research community because of the privacy and confidentiality issues with clinical data. Over the last several years, annotated de-identified clinical text has become available to the research community through the i2b2 shared-task workshops on clinical natural language processing NLP. The corpus consists of four document sets: This corpus is of great interest not only for the rare availability of annotated clinical text, but also for the multiple data sources. Generally, machine learning models improve as the training data size increases, and there can be advantages in gathering data from multiple sources. However, machine learning is sensitive to heterogeneity in the data, such as different vocabularies and writing styles, and there may be disadvantages in combining data from different sources. We also examined how the performance of taggers improves as the size of the training data set increases to determine if additional annotated documents made available in the future would improve system performance further. Background Concept extraction as sequence labeling Concept extraction based on machine learning is usually formulated as a sequence labeling problem, that is, labeling of tokens words and punctuations in an order, where assigned labels indicate demarcation of target concepts. In this labeling problem, labels of adjacent tokens are dependent on each other. A machine learning tagger trained with the aforementioned algorithms tries to find the most likely sequence of labels, given a sequence of tokens. A tagger exploiting generic features can yield good performance, 30 yet customized tokenization, features based on domain knowledge, hand-coded post-processing rules, and other fine-tuning can help improve performance. A corpus of admission summaries from an intensive care unit was annotated with these concepts. Initially, concept phrases in text were detected using a CRF tagger, and extracted phrases were re-classified into the 10 concept types using SVM and MaxEnt classifiers. Final concept types of phrases were voted among the three systems. The reported F scores of the CRF tagger range from 0. The overall F score of the CRF tagger was 0. They used different types of annotated clinical documents outpatient notes, discharge summaries, and inpatient service notes , 3 which they partitioned into a training set and a test set containing, respectively, and disorder names. They reported the best F scores of 0. The SVM classifier they used did not consider the sequence and dependency of token labels, which may explain its significantly low performance compared to the CRF tagger. These fields were medication m , dosage do , mode mo , frequency f , duration du , and reason r. A set of discharge summaries provided by Partners HealthCare was released to the participants of the shared-task challenge, of which 17 had been annotated by the organizer as examples. The best performing system by

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

Patrick et al 32 used a CRF tagger to extract concept names and an SVM classifier to identify fields of the extracted names table 1. To train these systems, this team annotated longest summaries among the provided data set, assuming that the longer summaries contained more medication information than shorter ones. The workshop organizer used this same annotated corpus to train MaxEnt taggers and reported competitive extraction performance 34 table 1. A system by Li et al that participated in the challenge workshop employed a CRF tagger for name recognition and AdaBoost with decision stumps for field identification. After the workshop, Doan et al 35 used annotated discharge summaries 17 summaries initially provided as examples and summaries provided as the test set and evaluated SVM taggers 12 table 1. Table 1 Performance F scores of machine learning taggers on the i2b2 Challenge corpus Authors.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 3: Tutorial: How to Decide Which Excel Lookup Formula to Use

*SSC Pub.# 1 Using SAS to Perform a Table Lookup Last revised: 05/22/96 Table lookup is the technique you use to acquire additional information from an auxiliary source to supplement or replace information being processed in your SAS data set.*

Proportional Alternate Widths Registered by: Respaces glyphs designed to be set on full-em widths, fitting them onto individual more or less proportional horizontal widths. The user may prefer the monospaced form, or may simply want to ensure that the glyph is well-fit and not rotated in vertical setting Latin forms designed for proportional spacing would be rotated. The user may invoke this feature in a Japanese font to get Latin, Kanji, Kana or Symbol glyphs with the full-width design but individual metrics. The font specifies alternate metrics for the full-width glyphs GPOS lookup type 1. This feature would be off by default. Used mostly in CJKV fonts. This feature is mutually exclusive with all other glyph-width features e. Petite Capitals Registered by: Some fonts contain an additional size of capital letters, shorter than the regular smallcaps and whimsically referred to as petite caps. Such forms are most likely to be found in designs with a small lowercase x-height, where they better harmonise with lowercase text than the taller smallcaps for examples of petite caps, see the Emigre type families Mrs Eaves and Filosofia. This feature turns lowercase characters into petite capitals. Forms related to petite capitals, such as specially designed figures, may be included. The user enters text as lowercase or mixed case, and gets petite cap text or text with regular uppercase and petite caps. Note that some designers, might extend the petite cap lookups to include uppercase-to-smallcap substitutions, creating a shifting hierarchy of uppercase forms. This feature should be off by default. Applies only to scripts with both upper- and lowercase forms e. This feature may be used in combination with other substitution GSUB features, whose results it may override. Proportional Kana Registered by: Replaces glyphs, kana and kana-related, set on uniform widths half or full-width with proportional glyphs. The user may invoke this feature in a Japanese font to get a proportional glyph instead of a corresponding half- or full-width kana glyph. The font contains alternate kana and kana-related glyphs designed to be set on proportional widths GSUB lookup type 1. This feature would normally be off by default. Generally used only in Japanese fonts. Proportional Figures Registered by: Replaces figure glyphs set on uniform tabular widths with corresponding glyphs set on glyph-specific proportional widths. Tabular widths will generally be the default, but this cannot be safely assumed. Of course this feature would not be present in monospaced designs. The user may apply this feature to get even spacing for lining figures used as dates in an all-cap headline. In order to simplify associated kerning and get the best glyph design for a given width, this feature should use new glyphs for the figures, rather than only adjusting the fit of the tabular glyphs although some may be simple copies ; i. Substitutes the pre-base form of a consonant. In some scripts of south or southeast Asia, such as Khmer, the conjoined form of certain consonants is always denoted as a pre-base form. In the case of some scripts of south India, variations in writing conventions exist such that a conjoined Ra consonant may be written as a pre-base form, or a below-base or post-base form. Fonts may be designed to support one or another convention. If a font is designed to support a writing convention in which conjoined Ra is a pre-base form, the Pre-Base Forms feature would be used. In the Khmer script, the consonant Ra has a pre-base subscript form called Coeng Ra. When the sequence of Coeng followed by Ra occurs, its pre-base form is substituted. When shaping scripts of south India, the application may examine the results of processing this feature to determine if the conjoining consonant form needs to be re-ordered. In recommended usage, this feature triggers substitutions that are required for correct display of the given script. It should be applied in the appropriate contexts, as determined by script-specific processing. Control of the feature should not generally be exposed to the user. Required in Khmer and Myanmar Burmese scripts that have pre-base forms for consonants. It is also required for southern Indic scripts that may display a pre-base form of Ra, such as Malayalam or Telugu. This feature is used in conjunction with certain other features to derive required forms of certain Indic and southeast Asian scripts. The application is expected to process this feature and certain other features in an appropriate order to obtain the correct set of basic forms for the given script. For Indic scripts, the following

features should be applied in order: Other discretionary features for optional typographic effects may also be applied. Lookups for such discretionary features should be processed after lookups for this feature have been processed. Pre-base Substitutions Registered by: Produces the pre-base forms of conjuncts in Indic scripts. It can also be used to substitute the appropriate glyph variant for pre-base vowel signs. In the Gujarati Indic script, the doubling of consonant Ka requires the first Ka to be substituted by its pre-base form. This in turn ligates with the second Ka. Applying this feature would result in the ligaturised version of the doubled Ka. In the case of pre-base matra substitution, the appropriate matra can be substituted using contextual substitution GSUB lookup type 5. This feature should be on by default. Required in Indic scripts. This feature overrides the results of all other features. Substitutes the post-base form of a consonant. In the Gurmukhi Indic script, the consonant Ya has a post base form. When the Ya is used as the second consonant in conjunct formation, its post-base form is substituted. Required in scripts of south and southeast Asia that have post-base forms for consonants eg: This feature is used in conjunction with certain other features to derive required forms of Indic and other related scripts. Substitutes a sequence of a base glyph and post-base glyph, with its ligaturised form. In the Malayalam Indic script, the consonant Va has a post base form. When the Va is doubled to form a conjunct- VVa; the first Va [base] and the post base form that follows it, is substituted with a ligature. Can be used in any alphabetic script. Proportional Widths Registered by: Replaces glyphs set on uniform widths typically full or half-em with proportionally spaced glyphs. The user may invoke this feature in a Japanese font to get a proportionally-spaced glyph instead of a corresponding half-width Roman glyph or a full-width Kana glyph. The font contains alternate glyphs designed to be set on proportional widths GSUB lookup type 1. Applications may want to have this feature active or inactive by default depending on their markets. Quarter Widths Registered by: Replaces glyphs on other widths with glyphs set on widths of one quarter of an em half an en. The characters involved are normally figures and some forms of punctuation. The font may contain alternate glyphs designed to be set on quarter-em widths GSUB lookup type 1 , or it may specify alternate metrics for the original glyphs GPOS lookup type 1 which adjust their spacing to fit in quarter-em widths. Generally used only in CJKV fonts. In order to emulate the irregularity and variety of handwritten text, this feature allows multiple alternate forms to be used. The user applies this feature in FF Kosmic to get three forms of f in one word. The application selects one of these either by a pseudo-random algorithm, or by noting the sequence of IDs returned, storing that sequence, and stepping through that set as the corresponding character code is invoked. Required Contextual Alternates Registered by: In specified situations, replaces default glyphs with alternate forms which provide for better joining behavior or other glyph relationships. Especially important in script typefaces which are designed to have some or all of their glyphs join, but applicable also to e. Note that full sequences must be passed. This feature should be active by default. It is recommended that this feature not be turned off, to avoid breaking obligatory shaping. May apply to any script, but is especially important for many styles of Arabic. For complex scripts, lookups for this feature should be ordered and processed after basic script and language shaping features. Required Ligatures Registered by: Replaces a sequence of glyphs with a single glyph which is preferred for typographic purposes. This feature covers those ligatures, which the script determines as required to be used in normal conditions. This feature is important for some scripts to insure correct glyph formation. The Arabic character lam followed by alef will always form a ligated lamalef form. The same happens with the Syriac script. Ligatures with more components must be stored ahead of those with fewer components in order to be found. The set of standard ligatures will normally remain constant by script. It is recommended that this feature not be turned off to avoid breaking obligatory script shaping. Applies to Arabic and Syriac. May apply to some other scripts.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 4: Identifying Key and RID Lookup Issues and How to Resolve

*The three table sections, 4A, 4B, and 4C, show F scores (precisions/recalls) for concept extraction using dictionary lookup for the three target concept types, where the dictionaries are compiled from concepts annotated in the training document sets.*

Commonwealth games have ended in the weekend. Here is my viz online or you can see a snapshot below, click on it to expand. Well, read on to know how it is put together. This is a high-level tutorial, aimed at Power BI users than newbies. Define goals for your visualization Whenever you are making anything more than a bar chart come to think of it, even bar charts need a bit of noodling before hand , it is prudent to spend time thinking what you want to accomplish with the visual. For me the goals are: Understand how various countries have performed in , compare that to previous editions of games say , and See which countries have improved their medal performance from last games Understand how top 10 countries performed â€" which events they excel in Prepare everything in less than 2 hours I made a rough sketch of the visualization too. Gather the data The data for this visualization came from 2 sources: I brought below tables: Create measures Since one of the goals for this visual is to keep everything under 2 hours, I created only basic measures. Create visuals Visual for exploring medal performance by country I started with a simple slicer on games year and a matrix visual by country in rows, medal type in columns and medal count in values. Then I added data bars to the medal count. Visual for exploring change over time: Visual for seeing which countries improved in  Viola, we can see which countries did well or worse in this round compared to  Setting up tooltips is still painful, but this is a new feature, so I am sure MS will add more teeth to this power. Linking scatter chart and tooltip Select the scatter chart and from Format pane, set up tooltip to a report page and select Country Medals page. Formatting the visuals The default colors for visuals use Power BI color scheme. I changed the colors to match medals â€" Gold, Silver and Bronze so that they are easy to spot. Unfortunately, this would not sync across all visuals, so we have to format each of the visuals well, only two â€" ribbon chart and bar chart on the tooltip page Download Commonwealth games Power BI Viz Click here to download the workbook. Examine the query definitions especially top 10 countries to learn some quirky ways to work with Power Query. Play with it and mash up your own data to create something equally awesome. If you end up making another viz from this data, feel free to post it in the comments section so we all can see and learn from you. Want to learn Power BI? We are opening next batch very soon. My name is Chandoo. Thanks for dropping by. I live in Wellington, New Zealand. When I am not F9ing my formulas, I cycle, cook or play lego with my kids. Know more about me. I hope you enjoyed this article. Visit Excel for Beginner or Advanced Excel pages to learn more or join my online video class to master Excel. Thank you and see you around. Share this tip with your friends.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 5: Lookup a value on another row of the same table - Microsoft Power BI Community

*For example, we may run a merge to bring the Price of a Product from a Product Table into a Sales Table based on the Related Column, Product, which exists in both tables. 4) To create a Merge in Power Query, the two Related Columns are selected and matching values (or non-.*

Of course, they behave nothing like a table because they are essentially an array structure, certainly in terms of how we interact with them. This rename was probably because Oracle added "collections", which referred to the then-new nested table and varray SQL types. With the release of 9. The following example performs a simple timing comparison of loading and accessing two arrays: Since then, we have become far more comfortable with using these structures, both for array processing and for small sets of program or reference data. Before we see some examples of their flexibility, we will see how to assign and use these structures. In the following example, we will assign a small associative array with some hard-coded literal index values. We will also see how we define the type in our declaration. The CHAR type cannot be used. Note that the array will be organised according to the alphabetical order of the index values, although the array is not contiguous as such. We can see that the elements are returned in index-order, rather than the order in which we assigned them. We cannot change this behaviour without intervening ourselves for example, we could prepend each month with its month number from 01 to 12 or we could maintain a separate ordering "index". But generally we do not require string-indexed associative arrays to maintain any specific order. This has been a common application for the older index-by tables, but these had the limitation of requiring integer-based keys to the lookups though there were some complicated "solutions" to this using hashing of strings to get a numeric index for string keys. We will look at how we can use string-indexed associative arrays to cache reference data and compare the lookups for performance against direct table access. Of course, it should be noted at this stage that if the reference table can be joined to the source query, then this will be preferable. Cached lookups, using associative arrays, tend to be a useful tuning technique when the original table lookup is encapsulated in a shared function or when the reference table cannot be joined directly to the driving query. This will have approximately rows. We will then create a small package with two functions to lookup this reference table and use these to run some time comparisons. First we can create the "reference table" as follows.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 6: LOOKUP function - Office Support

*The tutorial explains the basics of Lookup in Excel, shows the strengths and weaknesses of each Excel Lookup function and provides a number of examples to help you decide which lookup formula is best to be used in a particular situation. Looking up a specific value within a dataset is one of the.*

Below is a table comparing the capabilities and benefits of each lookup method. The first step in deciding which lookup formula to use is to determine what kind of lookup you need to perform. There are essentially three lookup types: Vertical Lookup A vertical lookup is the process of defining a lookup value, finding that lookup value vertically on the left hand column of your data set, and then returning the value in the column related to your lookup value. Horizontal Lookup A horizontal lookup is very similar to a vertical lookup, except that after you define the lookup value, you must find your lookup value horizontally across the top row of your data set, and then return the value in the row related to your lookup value. Two things to note about horizontal lookups: As you can see in the table above, Index Match covers both vertical and horizontal lookups. You can utilize Index Match as an Hlookup formula simply by referencing ranges that are horizontal rather than vertical. However, you will likely run into situations where you have to deal with horizontally arranged data, especially in situations involving date keys. Unless you are unable to manipulate the data, one of the best practices in Excel is to copy horizontally arranged data and transpose it. That way you can use a vertical lookup formula rather than a horizontal one. Matrix Lookup As mentioned before, a matrix lookup implies that you are looking up both a vertical and horizontal value to pinpoint the return value you want to pull. This is essentially the process of establishing coordinates on a grid to locate a value, except in this case the coordinates are lookup values. Once you understand the type of lookup you need to perform, there are a number of factors you should to consider to determine which formula works best in your situation. Simplicity While definitely not the most important issue, the simplicity of your formula is something you should consider when writing a lookup. While it may be easy for you to memorize and write a complex lookup formula by yourself, the next person who inherits your work may have more difficulty. For the uninitiated, these formulas are much more intuitive and easier to learn. Because these formulas are built into Excel, when you begin typing a Vlookup or Hlookup formula, the program prompts you with the required syntax for each input you need to make. Every other formula on the list is a combination of formulas; therefore you have to make custom adjustments to your inputs without Excel to guide you along the way. Your work is rarely done the minute you finish writing your lookup. This becomes a complication because not all Excel lookup formulas are immune to changes made in your data set. The most common issue that occurs is when you insert a column or in the case of Hlookup a row into your data set. Because the column reference in the basic Vlookup formula is fixed, inserting a column changes your return value. The same issue occurs when you delete a column in your data set. The basic way to solve this problem is with the Match formula. As you can see in the table above, most formulas that are insertion immune have this component as part of the lookup. Within these lookup formulas, the Match formula acts as a column reference. Because the Match formula returns a value based on the relative position of your lookup, the Match formula makes your column reference dynamic. Therefore, even if you insert a column into your data set, your column reference will automatically update so your return the value stays the same. Right to Left Lookup The Vlookup formula requires that your lookup key be on the left hand side of your data set. Because the lookup key is on the far left hand side, you can only look up values that are to the right of that lookup key. The key problem with this limitation occurs when you are trying to create lookup keys for your data set. You decide that you want to create a new lookup key by concatenating these two fields. To utilize this new key with Vlookup, you must insert the concatenated field to the left hand side of your data set. This process shifts your entire data set to the right and can become problematic if you have other formulas that are referencing this data. Processing Need Processing need is something people rarely consider when writing lookup formulas. Whenever you write a Vlookup formula that references a large data set, it requires processing power from Excel to calculate the formula. However, if you happen to be building a huge Excel file with thousands of lookup values, processing need becomes a factor.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

This is one area where the Index Match and Offset formulas have an advantage. The Verdict As you may have already figured out from the highlighting in the matrix, the Index Match formulas are the best formulas you can use to perform Excel lookups. Though initially difficult to learn, these formulas provide you optimal lookup functionality while preventing you from making errors in your spreadsheet.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 7: Configure external lookups - Splunk Documentation

*Use LOOKUP, one of the lookup and reference functions, when you need to look in a single row or column and find a value from the same position in a second row or column. For example, let's say you know the part number for an auto part, but you don't know the price. You can use the LOOKUP function to.*

Specific results were better known by medical and paramedical managers who received the report of satisfaction surveys directly. In most departments, managers participated in little communication on specific results. Most of them judged quantitative satisfaction scores and qualitative information comments as essential and complementary. Complaints about interpersonal skills and knowing what patients thought of them were considered as helpful, and such feedback prompted them to consider areas where they could improve their communication with and behaviour towards patients. Problems involving the physical environment cleanliness of the room, quality of the food, and so on were well known by care providers who were frustrated because they could not plan actions because of a lack of resources in the hospital or an inadequate quality policy at the institution level. The data presented in Table 2 compare the responses related to the use of patient satisfaction surveys according to physicians, nurses and administrative, housekeeping, or food service employees. The main improvement projects were related to reception skills, the development of an information sheet for patients, and an arrival procedure, the organization of hospital discharge. For example, one department drew up a complementary questionnaire survey to clarify problems brought up by the satisfaction survey. Another intensive care organized reception of families and friends: Discussion This study showed that care providers had a favourable opinion of the patient satisfaction surveys and expressed a real interest in the results of these surveys. However, they were not convinced that patients could judge their skills or the technical quality of care. Despite a declared interest, the study showed that patient-based surveys were not systematically taken into account within routine practice by care providers. Results were insufficiently disseminated by ward managers and insufficiently discussed within the teams to develop an improvement programme. Only a few department teams have planned limited actions to improve the quality of care. Although there has been increasing emphasis on the use of patient satisfactions surveys to assess elements of health care quality, studies on the impact of satisfaction surveys on professional practice and quality of care have received less attention. The results of these surveys are often contradictory. In the field of family practice, a review of 13 studies published between and showed that most general practitioners had positive attitudes to the feasibility, acceptability, and utility of using patient satisfaction measures in routine practice [ 22 ]. A survey conducted in England investigated the use of a patient satisfaction survey in general practice. More recently, Greco et al. Compared with the control group, general practitioners in the intervention groups improved the quality of the patientâ€”doctor relationship and considered that feedback from patients can help identify areas requiring improvement [ 24 ]. However, these results were not confirmed by a Dutch study comparing two randomly selected groups of practitioners: Results are also contradictory for hospitals. A programme in Massachusetts measured and disseminated results of satisfaction surveys in 50 hospitals, which resulted in a broad range of successful improvement activities [ 27 ]. Contrary to these results, Draper et al. Results were similar in a Norwegian teaching hospital [ 29 ]. The declarative design of this study and the low response rate must be considered in the interpretation of these results. There is probably a gap between what responders declared and what they actually did. However, respondents and non-respondents were comparable for age, sex, job, and medical or surgical specialty. The comparability of these factors limits the non-response bias even if it cannot be excluded that other factors may have influenced the non-response. However, the findings of this study are important because, to our knowledge, such specific ward feedback is rarely undertaken in the hospital setting. Satisfaction surveys are mainly used by hospital managers who act for the most part on the physical environment. The other dimensions of satisfaction, especially interpersonal skills and organization of care, are underused by care providers. Specific ward feedback could lead to developing improvement actions. Nevertheless, it appeared that satisfaction measures did not fully play their theoretical role of passing information feedback from consumers to providers, as suggested by the results of this study: This study

resulted in identifying factors that may contribute to the effectiveness of this feedback. There are many possible explanations for the insufficient use of patient satisfaction survey by care providers that need to be taken into account to optimize this type of feedback. Firstly, this study highlighted that a lack of quality management culture in the hospital setting was a barrier preventing department managers from considering the patient satisfaction surveys as relevant data for management. Secondly, a high level of patient satisfaction ratings is frequent, which may lessen the involvement of professionals because consumers already seem satisfied. Thirdly, this study suggests that a participative department organization discussion of results within the department was significantly related to better dissemination and the use of satisfaction surveys. This result is coherent with the continuous improvement quality theory and with studies that have shown that quality improvement is more often associated with a participative organization than bureaucratic and hierarchical culture [ 31 ]. In conclusion, satisfaction surveys are generally considered useful by care providers in hospitals. Even if they still do not use this information systematically to improve care delivery and services, this type of feedback triggers a real interest that can lead to a change in their culture and in their perception of patients. The first effects of this feedback, which need to be confirmed by other evaluations in the coming years, seem to announce profound modifications in the hospital setting: I have been informed of the overall hospital results Q2. I have been informed of the specific results of my ward Q3â€”Q7. I have been informed of the specific results During staff meetings During continuous quality improvement meetings On posters During informal conversation with colleagues Q8. Some facts related to my ward interested me in the specific results Q9. If yes, which one? In my ward, satisfaction results were formally discussed Q I was more interested in the specific results of my ward than the overall hospital results Q I was more interested by open-ended comments than satisfaction scores Q In my ward, we have developed actions to solve problems identified by patient satisfaction surveys Q In my ward, the results of patient satisfaction surveys led to modifications in the behaviour of professionals with patients Q I think that patient satisfaction surveys are useful Q I think that patient satisfaction surveys are able to improve the organization of care in my ward Q I think that patient satisfaction surveys are able to improve medical care Q I think that patients are able to judge quality of care Q According to you, which kind of services are patients able to judge? Give one pleasant and one unpleasant judgement on the patient satisfaction survey open-ended question Q1. I have been informed of the specific results During staff meetings.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 8: How to use the Excel VLOOKUP function | Exceljet

*A Key lookup occurs when the table has a clustered index and a RID lookup occurs when the table does not have a clustered index, otherwise known as a heap. They can, of course, be a warning sign of underlying issues that may not really have an impact until your data grows.*

Steps Add the script for the lookup to your Splunk deployment. The script must be located in one of two places: If you want the lookup to be available globally, add its lookup stanza to the version of transforms. If you want the lookup to be specific to a particular app, add its stanza to the version of transforms. The external lookup stanza names the lookup table, provides the lookup script and argument, identifies the script type, and supplies a list of fields that are supported by the script. It uses the following required attributes. The name of the lookup. The command and arguments issued to perform the lookup. The arguments are the names of the fields that you want to pass to the script, separated by spaces, like this: The type of script being used for the lookup. The kvstore and geo values are reserved for KV store lookups and geospatial lookups, respectively. This is a list of all fields that are supported by the external lookup. The fields must be delimited by a comma followed by a space. Optional If the data source for the external lookup contains time fields, make the external lookup time-bounded. Optional Make the external lookup automatic by adding a configuration to props. If you want the automatic lookup to be available globally, add its lookup stanza to the version of props. If you want the lookup to be specific to a particular app, add its stanza to the version of props. Restart Splunk Enterprise to implement your changes. If you have set up an automatic lookup, after restart you should see the output fields from your lookup table listed in the fields sidebar. From there, you can select the fields to display in each of the matching search results. It matches with information from a DNS server. It does not have a props. You access it by running a search with the lookup command. This search does not add fields to your events. You can also design a search that performs a reverse lookup, which in this case returns a host value for each IP address it receives. This is because Splunk automatically extracts IP addresses as clientip. The script must take in data formatted as a partially empty CSV table and output data formatted as a filled-in CSV table. The arguments that you pass to the script are the headers for these input and output CSV tables. The fields that you pass to this script are the ones you specify in transforms. If you do not pass these arguments, the script returns an error. Use the lookup table that you defined in transforms. The CSV table looks like this: The script then outputs the following CSV table, which is used to populate the clientip field in your results: But if it does refer to external CSV files, the filepath references must be relative to the directory where the scripts are located. See also In addition to using external lookups to add fields from external sources to events, you might use a scripted input to send data from non-standard sources for indexing or to prepare this data for parsing.

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

## 9: How to do Lookup in Excel: functions and formula examples

*â€Ž am Hi MFelix - I want to search both of the team name columns and both of the assignment columns, and if any of those four columns contain the home team name then the new manager column should return the owner name from the other table.*

Contact Us Table Lookup Excel provides a number of functions which are useful in performing table lookup: We give four examples. Please consult the Real Statistics Worksheet Examples for more details about how to implement the solutions for each example. Create a way of finding the value in the following table for any row and column heading. Figure 1 â€" Table lookup for equally spaced headings For any row heading r and column heading c, the table value is INDEX R1, r â€" 1, c â€" 3 where R1 is the array where the table is stored i. F9 in Figure 1. This approach only works where headings are equally spaced i. Create a way of finding the value in the following table for any row and column heading Figure 2 â€" Table lookup for any type of headings This time we will look for an exact match of the row or column heading. For a given row value r and column value c, we first find the row and column index to the table. The 3rd argument of 0 indicates that only an exact match is acceptable. The row index of a is 1 since the heading of the first row is a. Similarly the column index of 6 is 2 since the heading of the second column is 6. Unless there is an exact match an error is returned. Figure 3 â€" Table lookup for headings in intervals The row headings define four ranges: The column index is simply the column heading. This is similar to the approach used in Example 2, except that this time we are not looking for an exact match. We now look up the table entry corresponding to r and c i. The result we are looking for is an interpolation between these two values. In order to carry out this interpolation we calculate a weight, which is a value between 0 and 1. Weights close to 0 favor the lower value and weights close to 1 favor the upper value. This is accomplished using the following formulas: Figure 4 â€" Some formulas from Figure 3 Example 4: Figure 5 â€" Table lookup with multiple tables Here we have three tables like those in Example 1. The approach is the same as in Example 1, except that we need to account for all three tables. The number 6 is simply the number of rows in the Excel worksheet between any cell in the second table and the corresponding cell in the first or third table. Real Statistics Excel Functions: Since some of the table lookup approaches described above can be somewhat complex, the Real Statistics Pack provides the following useful table lookup functions: If r or c can refer to some value that must be interpolated between row or column headings, provided those headings are numbers. MLookup match table lookup implements the method in Example 2. ILookup interval table lookup implements the method in Example 3. Related to ILookup is the interpolation function:

# 18.5 OTHER EXAMPLES OF TABLE LOOKUPS P. 429 pdf

The Welfare State: Privatization, Deregulation, Commercialization of Public Services Remembering Armageddon Look at the sea animals There is always time to die Foreign competition and U.S. trade policies John H. Shugart and Robert F. Shugart. New Swedish books 1975-1978 War and the mores. Fine-Grained Sediments National insurance exam papers Lethal imagination Upon a Mystic Tide (Seascape (St. Martins)) American Indians in a White world National geographic traveller india Failures in the financial services industry Java servlet programming book Fundamentals of building energy dynamics Fearne cotton cook eat love Principles and Practice of Aviation Psychology (Volume in the Human Factors in Transportation Series) The way to cook Abdc and abs journal list Getting Started in Mutual Funds (Getting Started In.) The Centaur types The nature of things lucretius Washington Conference, 1921-22 MSM Shell mounds, cairns, earthen mounds Helen Keller (On My Own Biographies) The daughter of St. Francis Meaning making about violence The Case of the Half-Wakened Wife (A Perry Mason Mystery) The orchard book of roman myths Units, symbols, and terminology for plant physiology Meta analysis research design Cambridge Flyers 4 Cassette (Cambridge Young Learners English Tests) Music Therapy with Premature Infants The History of Hatred Book of Questions Screen Saver Architecture 1970-1980 Country Congregations (Dakotas) Celebrate feelings