

Excel Model Design Guidelines

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1. Purposes
 - a. User-friendly
 - b. Accuracy
 - c. Transparency
2. User-friendly – benefits ourselves
 - a. Add Table of Content tabs and add separate tabs for each topic
 - b. Separate input from output
 - c. Use color coding macro for easy audit
 - d. Avoid linking to two cells on other tabs
 - e. Add comment whenever necessary
 - f. Link to first hand source
3. Accuracy – faithfully reflect assumptions
 - a. Three types of errors
 - i. Internal consistency (detectable by outsiders)
 - ii. Compliance with external rules (detectable by knowledgeable outsiders)
 - iii. Reflecting proper assumptions (not easily detectable by anyone)
 - b. Internal consistency & compliance with external rules
 - i. Use consistent formula for all columns, and highlight any exception
 - ii. Set up QC tab as a quality check, linking to each tab
 - iii. Never use circular reference
 - iv. Search for “#REF!”, “N/A” and “ERROR” in value
 - c. Reflecting proper assumptions
 - i. Use audited financial statement or historical data to crosscheck
 - ii. Develop key assumption file
 - iii. Use scenario indicator to prevent delivering wrong set of files
4. Transparency – for all users to easily understand
 - a. Do not link to external files
 - b. Use simple formula for calculation (such as sum, if, sumif, index/match, sumproduct, offset, etc.), and use complicated formula when necessary (such as functionality tabs)
 - c. Show intermediate steps for logical flow
 - d. Do not hide assumptions; list assumption on Assmpt tab
 - e. Do not use range name
5. Others
 - a. Remove unnecessary details
 - b. Provide flexibility to extend the model
 - c. Provide flexibility to design scenario analysis