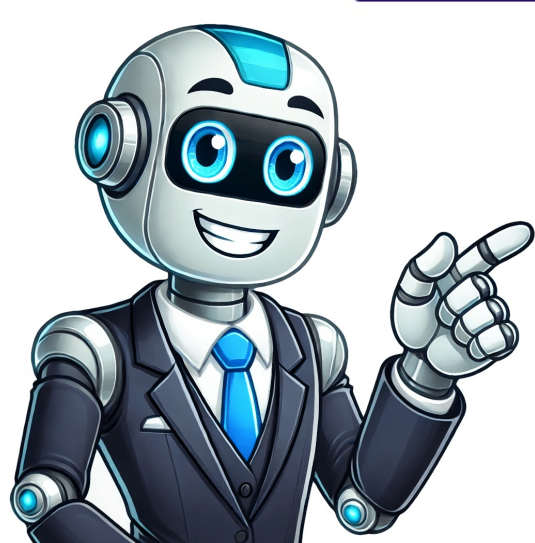


[Click to verify](#)



LENBLENThe LEN function is used to count the number of characters in a text string. And LENB returns the number of bytes used to represent the characters in a text string. LEN(text):Formula: LEN(Hello World)Result: 11LENB:Description: The LENB function is used to count the number of bytes in a text string. Syntax: LENB(text)LENB(Hello World)Result: 18RIGHT, RIGHTBThe Right function in Excel returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters based on the bytes. Syntax: RIGHT(text, [num_chars])Formula: RIGHT(Excel Sheet, 5)Result: SheetLOWERThe LOWER function in Excel converts all letters in a text string to lowercase. Syntax: LOWER(text)Formula: LOWER(EXCEL FUNCTION)Result: excelFUNCTIONVALUEThe NUMBVALUE function converts a text string that represents a number to a number. Syntax: NUMBVALUE(text)Formula: NUMBVALUE(\$1.234.56)This would return 1234.56PHONETICThe PHONETIC function is used to convert text into phonetic pronunciation. This function is useful for creating a phonetic representation of names or words, which can help differentiate between similar sounding words. Syntax: PHONETIC(text)Formula: PHONETIC(Excel)Result: ECKSEL134567The PROPER function is used to convert a text string to proper case, which means that the first letter of each word is capitalized and all other letters are lowercase. Syntax: PROPER(text)Formula: PROPER(Excel)Result: ExcelREPTThe REPT function in Excel is used to repeat a text string a specified number of times. Syntax: REPT(text, number)Formula: REPT(Hello World, 3)Result: Hello World Hello World Hello WorldTESTThe TEST function in Excel is a logical function that tests whether a value is greater than, less than, or equal to a specified value. It is used to perform logical tests between two values. Syntax: TEST(logical_test, [value_if_true], [value_if_false])Formula: TEST(A1>B1, "Yes", "No")Result: Yes (if A1 is greater than B1) or No (if A1 is not greater than B1)TEXTThe number of tails in the test, either 1 or 2Type: The type of t-test to be used, either 1 for a paired two-sample t-test or 2 for a two-sample t-testTextFormula: T.TEST(A1:A10, B1:B10, 2, 1)This example would calculate the probability associated with a two-sample t-test with unequal variances using the data in range A1:A10 and B1:B10.TEXTThe TEXT function is used to convert a value to text in a specific number format. Syntax: TEXT(value, format)Formula: TEXT(A1, "\$#,##0.00")TEXTAFter the TEXTAFter function returns the characters after a given character or characters in a text string. Syntax: TEXTAFter(text, character)Formula: TEXTAFter(Hello World, "o")Result: WorldTEXTBEFOREThe TEXTBEFORE function is a text function in Microsoft Excel that returns the text before a specific character in a string. Syntax: TEXTBEFORE(text, delimiter)Formula: TEXTBEFORE(Www.example.com, ".")Result: www.TEXTJOINThe TEXTJOIN function combines the text from multiple ranges and/or strings, and uses a delimiter you specify between each text value that is combined. Syntax: TEXTJOIN(delimiter, ignore_empty, text1, [text2], ...)Formula: TEXTJOIN(", TRUE, B2:B4")This example combines the text from cells B2, B3, and B4, and includes a comma and space between each value. The TRUE argument ignores any empty cells in the range B2:B4.TEXTThe TEXT function is used to convert a value to text in a specific number format. Syntax: TEXT(value, format)Formula: TEXT(A1, "\$#,##0.00")TEXTAFter the TEXTAFter function returns the characters after a given character or characters in a text string. Syntax: TEXTAFter(text, character)Formula: TEXTAFter(Hello World, "o")Result: WorldTEXTBEFOREThe TEXTBEFORE function is a text function in Microsoft Excel that returns the text before a specific character in a string. 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Formula: GAMMA(x) This formula will return the gamma value for 5.GAMMA.DIST The GAMMA.DIST function in Excel returns the gamma distribution, which is a type of probability distribution. It is used to calculate the probability that a random variable is less than or equal to a given value. Syntax: GAMMA.DIST(x,alpha,beta,cumulative)Formula: GAMMA.DIST(2,2,TRUE)This example returns the cumulative gamma distribution for x=2, alpha=2, and beta=2. The result is 0.632120558928558.GAMMA.INVThe GAMMA.INV function returns the inverse of the gamma distribution.Syntax: GAMMA.INV(probability,alpha,beta,cumulative)Formula: To calculate the inverse of the gamma cumulative distribution with a probability of 0.5, an alpha of 2, and a beta of 3, the following formula would be used: =GAMMA.INV(0.5,2,3,TRUE)The result of this formula would be 3.GAMMALNThe GAMMALN function returns the natural logarithm of the gamma function, G(x).Syntax: GAMMALN(x)Formula: GAMMALN(7)The result of this example would be 1.94591.GAMMALN.PRECISEThe GAMMALN.PRECISE function is an Excel function that returns the natural logarithm of the gamma function, G(x), to a high degree of precision.Syntax: GAMMALN.PRECISE(x)Formula: GAMMALN.PRECISE(5)The result of this function would be the natural logarithm of the gamma function, G(5), to a high degree of precision.GAUSSThe GAUSS function returns the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of a standard normal distribution.Syntax: GAUSS(x)Formula: GAUSS(1.2)This function returns the value of 0.8849.GEOMEANThe GEOMEAN function calculates the geometric mean of a set of numbers. The geometric mean is the average of a set of numbers multiplied together and then taking the nth root, where n is the number of numbers in the set.Syntax: GEOMEAN(number1, [number2], ...)Formula: GEOMEAN(2,3,4,5)This example would return 3.5, which is the geometric mean of the set of numbers (2, 3, 4, and 5).GROWTHThe GROWTH function returns an array of y-values for a series of new x-values that are linearly interpolated from a given set of x-values and y-values.Syntax: GROWTH(known_ys, [known_xs], [new_xs], [const])Formula: GROWTH(B2:B6,A2:A6,A7:A10,TRUE)HARMEANThe HARMEAN function is used to calculate the harmonic mean of a set of numbers. The harmonic mean is the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of the given numbers.Syntax: HARMEAN(number1, [number2], ...)Formula: HARMEAN(2,4,6)Result: 3.6HYPGEOM.DISTHYPGEOM.DIST is an Excel function that calculates the probability of a given number of successes in a sample, without replacement, from a population of a given size.Syntax: HYPGEOM.DIST(sample_s, number_sample, population_s, successes, cumulative)Formula: To calculate the probability of getting 3 successes in a sample of 10 from a population of 20, the formula would be: HYPGEOM.DIST(10, 20, 3, FALSE).INTERCEPTThe INTERCEPT function in Excel returns the y-intercept of a given linear regression line. It is used to calculate the point at which a line crosses the y-axis.Syntax: INTERCEPT(known_ys, known_xs)Formula: INTERCEPT(B2:B7,A2:A7)This formula returns the y-intercept of the linear regression line based on the data in cells A2:A7 and B2:B7.KURTKURT: The KURT function in Excel returns the kurtosis of a data set. Kurtosis is a measure of the peakedness of a distribution.Syntax: KURT(number1, [number2],...)Formula: KURT(2,4,6,8,10)This formula would return -1.2, which is the kurtosis of the given data set.LARGEThe LARGE function returns the nth largest value from a range of values.Syntax: LARGE(array, nth)Formula: LARGE(A1:A10, 3)This example would return the third largest value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10.LINESTThe LINEST function is a statistical function in Excel that returns the parameters of a linear trend. It can be used to calculate the slope and y-intercept of a line, as well as the correlation coefficient, standard error of the estimate, and other statistics.Syntax: LINEST(known_ys, [known_xs], [const], [stats])Formula: LINEST(B2:B11,A2:A11,TRUE,TRUE)LOGESTThe LOGEST function is used to calculate an exponential curve that best fits a set of data points. It returns an array of values that describe the exponential curve, including the y-intercept, the slope, and the correlation coefficient.Syntax: LOGEST(known_ys, [known_xs], [const], [stats])Formula: LOGEST(A2:A10, B2:B10, TRUE, TRUE)This example will calculate an exponential curve that best fits the data points in cells A2:A10 and B2:B10, and return an array of values that describe the exponential curve, including the y-intercept, the slope, and the correlation coefficient.LOGNORM.DISTThe LOGNORM.DIST function returns the cumulative lognormal distribution of x, given parameters for the distributions mean and standard deviation.Syntax: LOGNORM.DIST(x, mean, standard_dev, cumulative)Formula: LOGNORM.DIST(2, 3, 0.5, TRUE)This example returns the cumulative lognormal distribution of 2, given a mean of 3 and a standard deviation of 0.5.LOGNORM.INVThe LOGNORM.INV function returns the inverse of the lognormal cumulative distribution for a specified value, mean and standard deviation.Syntax: LOGNORM.INV(probability, mean, standard_dev)Formula: LOGNORM.INV(0.5, 2, 0.5)This example returns the inverse of the lognormal cumulative distribution for a probability of 0.5, a mean of 2 and a standard deviation of 0.5. The result is 1.897.MAXThe MAX function in Excel returns the largest value from a range of values.Syntax: MAX(number1, [number2], ...)Formula: MAX(A1:A10)This example returns the largest value from the range A1:A10.MAXAThe MAXA function is an Excel function that returns the maximum value in a range of values, including logical values and text.Syntax: MAXA(value1, [value2], ...)Formula: MAXA(A1:A10)This example returns the maximum value in the range of cells A1 to A10.MAXIFSThe MAXIFS function returns the maximum value in a range, based on multiple criteria.Syntax: MAXIFS(max_range, criteria_range1, criteria1, [criteria_range2, criteria2], ...)Formula: MAXIFS(A1:A10, B1:B10, >=10, C1:C10, 10,B2:B10, 1000, High Quantity Sales)CUBESETCOUNTThe CUBESETCOUNT function in Excel returns the number of sets in a cube.Syntax: CUBESETCOUNT(cube_name)Formula: CUBESETCOUNT(Sales Cube)This example would return the number of sets in the cube named Sales Cube.CUBEVALUEThe CUBEVALUE function is a Microsoft Excel function that returns a value from an OLAP cube.Syntax: CUBEVALUE(connection, cube_ref, field1, field2, ...)Formula: CUBEVALUE(OLAP, [Sales].[Product].[Product], Revenue)Database FunctionsBridge the Gap Between Excel and External Databases. These advanced tools allow you to retrieve, manipulate, and aggregate data directly from database tables, streamlining data integration and analysis for power users.Retrieve, manipulate, and aggregate data directly from database tables.Requires a basic understanding of database structures and functionalities.FunctionDescriptionSyntax and FormulaDAVERAGEDAVERAGE is an Excel function that calculates the average of selected database entries that meet certain criteria.Syntax: DAVERAGE(database, field, criteria)Formula: To calculate the average of the prices of all products in the database with the category of Fruit, the following formula can be used: DAVERAGE(A2:E7,5)Formula: DAVERAGE(database, field, criteria)Database: This is the range of cells that makes up the list of related data in which rows of related information are records, and columns of data are fields.Field: This is the column in the database that you want to count the numbers in.Criteria: This is an optional range of cells that contains criteria.Formula: DCOUNT(A1:D10,Age,A1:C10)This example counts the number of cells in the Age column (column 4) of the database range A1:D10 that meet the criteria in the range A1:C10.DCOUNTACOUNTA is an Excel function that counts the number of cells in a database that contain numbers and meets a given set of criteria.Syntax: DCOUNTA(database, field, criteria)Formula: DCOUNTA(A1:C10, 1, >10)This example counts the number of cells in the range A1:C10 in the first field (field 1) that contain a number greater than 10.DGETThe DGET function is used to extract a single value from a specified database record (row) that matches the given criteria.Syntax: DGET(database, field, criteria)Formula: DGET(A1:D10, Age, Name=John)This example will return the age of the person named John from the database range A1:D10.DMAXDMAX is an Excel function that returns the maximum value from a specified database column that meets a given criteria.Syntax: DMAX(database, field, criteria)Formula: DMAX(A1:B10, Price, Product = Shoes)This example would return the maximum price from the range A1:B10 where the product is equal to Shoes.DMINThe DMIN function returns the smallest number in a set of values from a database.Syntax: DMIN(database, field, criteria)Formula: DMIN(A2:C10,Price, Category=Clothing)DPRODUCTThe DPRODUCT function multiplies the corresponding values in two or more arrays and returns the sum of the products.Syntax: DPRODUCT(array1, array2, [array3], ...)Formula: DPRODUCT(A1:A3,B1:B3)This example multiplies the values in cells A1, A2 and A3 with the corresponding values in cells B1, B2 and B3, and returns the sum of the products.DSTDEVDSTDEV is an Excel statistical function that calculates the standard deviation of a population based on a sample of numbers.Syntax: DSTDEV(number1, [number2], ...)Formula: DSTDEV(2, 4, 6, 8, 10)Result: 2.82842712474619DSTDEVPDSTDEVP is a statistical function in Microsoft Excel that returns the standard deviation of a population based on a sample of data.Syntax: DSTDEVP(database, field, criteria)Formula: To find the standard deviation of the population of people living in a certain city, the following formula could be used: =DSTDEVP(A1:A100, population, city)DSUMDSUM is a function in Microsoft Excel that allows users to sum up values in a list that meet certain criteria.Syntax: DSUM(database, field, criteria)Formula: DSUM(A1:C10, Price, Category=Clothing)This example will sum up all of the values in the Price column of the range A1:C10 that have the category Clothing.DVARThe DVAR function in Excel calculates the variance of a sample set of data.Syntax: DVAR(database, field, criteria)Formula: To calculate the variance of the amount column in the table below, where the date is greater than or equal to 1/1/2020:DVAR(D2:C10, Amount, Date>=1/1/2020)DVARPThe DVARP function in Excel is used to calculate the variance of a population based on a sample of data.Syntax: DVARP(number1,[number2],...)Formula: DVARP(2,4,6,8,10)This example would return 4. Engineering FunctionsDelve into Specialized Engineering Calculationswith Excels Engineering Functions. From converting between degrees and radians (DEGREES, RADIANS) to complex unit conversions (CONVERT), these functions cater to specific engineering disciplines and provide solutions for advanced technical calculations.Cater to specific engineering disciplines.Perform complex unit conversions and engineering calculations.FunctionDescriptionSyntax and FormulaBESSELBESSELI is an Excel function that returns the modified Bessel function In(x). It is used to calculate the modified Bessel function of the first kind.Syntax: BESSELi(x,n) The value for which to calculate the modified Bessel function.n The order of the modified Bessel function.Formula: BESSELI(1,2)This formula will return the modified Bessel function of the first kind for x = 1 and order = 2. The result will be 0.440050585744933.BESSELJThe BESSELJ function is an Excel function that returns the Bessel function of the first kind, Jn, of an order n and argument x.Syntax: BESSELJ(x,n)Formula: BESSELJ(1,2) returns 0.440050585744933BESSELYThe BESSELK function is an Excel function that returns the modified Bessel function K of the specified order and argument.Syntax: BESSELK(x,n)Formula: BESSELK(2,3) returns 0.068998951The BESSELY function is an Excel function that calculates the Bessel function of the first kind, which is a mathematical function used to solve a variety of problems in physics, engineering, and mathematics.Syntax: BESSELY(x,n)Formula: BESSELY(2,3)This formula will return the Bessel function of the first kind for x = 2 and n = 3.BIN2DECBIN2DEC is an Excel function that converts a binary number to a decimal number.Syntax: BIN2DEC(number)Formula: BIN2DEC(10101) returns 21BIN2HEXBIN2HEX is used to convert a binary number to a hexadecimal number.Syntax: BIN2HEX(number, [places])Formula: BIN2HEX(10101010, 8)Result: AABIN2OCTBIN2OCT is an Excel function that converts a binary number to an octal number.Syntax: BIN2OCT(number)Formula: BIN2OCT(1010101010) returns 252BITANDBITAND is a logical function in Excel that performs a bitwise AND operation on two numbers. The syntax for the BITAND function is: BITAND(number1, number2).Syntax: BITAND(number1, number2)Formula: BITAND(7, 11)This will return the result of 7 (111 in binary) AND 11 (1011 in binary), which is 3 (11 in binary).BITLSHIFTBITLSHIFT is an Excel function that shifts the bits of a number to the left or right. It takes two arguments: the number to be shifted, and the number of bits to shift it.Syntax: BITLSHIFT(number, shift, amount)Formula: BITLSHIFT(10, 2)This example shifts the bits of the number 10 to the left by two bits. The result is 40.BITORBITOR is an Excel logical function that returns a bitwise OR of two numbers. The syntax for the BITOR function is: BITOR(number1, number2).Syntax: BITOR(number1, number2)Formula: BITOR(4, 5)This will return 5 as the result.BITRSHIFTBITRSHIFT is an Excel function that shifts the bits of a number to the right. It takes two arguments: the number to be shifted and the number of positions to shift.Syntax: BITRSHIFT(number, shift, amount)Formula: BITRSHIFT(10,2)This example shifts the bits of the number 10 two positions to the right, resulting in the value 2.BITXORThe BITXOR function returns a bitwise exclusive or of two numbers.Syntax: BITXOR(number1, number2)Formula: BITXOR(5,7)This will return 4, as 5 XOR 7 = 4.COMPLEXThe COMPLEX function is used to convert real and imaginary coefficients into a complex number.Syntax: COMPLEX(real_num, i_num, [suffix])Formula: COMPLEX(5,3)This will return the complex number 5+3i.CONVERTThe CONVERT function is used to convert a number from one unit of measurement to another.Syntax: CONVERT(number, from_unit, to_unit)Formula: CONVERT(10, m, km)This example would convert 10 miles to kilometers, and the result would be 16.09344 kilometers.DEC2BINDEC2BIN is an Excel function that converts a decimal (base 10) number to a binary (base 2) number.Syntax: DEC2BIN(number, [places])Formula: DEC2BIN(10, 8) returns 00001010.DEC2HEXDEC2HEX is an Excel function that converts a decimal number to a hexadecimal number.Syntax: DEC2HEX(number, [places])Formula: DEC2HEX(255,2)Result: FFDEC2OCTThe DEC2OCT function is a mathematical function in Microsoft Excel that converts a decimal number to an octal number.Syntax: DEC2OCT(number, places)Formula: DEC2OCT(20,2)Result: 24DELTAThe DELTA function in Excel returns 1 if two values are equal and 0 if they are not equal.Syntax: DELTA(number1, number2)Formula: DELTA(A1, B1)ERFThe ERF function returns the error function integrated between two supplied limits. The error function is a special function used in probability and statistics to measure the area under a normal distribution curve.Syntax: ERF(lower_limit, upper_limit)Formula: ERF(-1,2)This example returns the value of 0.954499736103642, which is the area under a normal distribution curve between -1 and 2.ERF.PRECISEThe ERF.PRECISE function is an Excel function that calculates the error function of a given value. The error function is a mathematical function used to calculate the probability that a normally distributed random variable will be within a certain range.ERF.PRECISE(x)Formula: ERF.PRECISE(0.5)This formula will return the error function of 0.5, which is 0.5204999.ERCRCERFC is an Excel function that returns the complementary error function of a given number.Syntax: ERFC(number)Formula: ERFC(0.5)This example returns the value 0.479500122.ERFC.PRECISEThe ERFC.PRECISE function is an Excel statistical function that returns the complementary error function integrated between lower limit and upper limit. The complementary error function is a special function used in statistics and probability theory.Syntax: ERFC.PRECISE(lower_limit, upper_limit)Formula: To calculate the complementary error function integrated between 0 and 1, the formula would be: =ERFC.PRECISE(0,1) which returns 0.842700792949715.GESTEPThe GESTEP function returns a logical value of TRUE or FALSE depending on whether a number is greater than or equal to a given step value.Syntax: GESTEP(number, step)Formula: GESTEP(7, 3)This will return TRUE as 7 is greater than or equal to 3.HEX2BINThe HEX2BIN function in Excel is used to convert a hexadecimal number to a binary number.Syntax: HEX2BIN(number, [places])Formula: HEX2BIN(A1, 8)In this example, the HEX2BIN function will convert the hexadecimal number in cell A1 to a binary number with 8 places.HEX2DECHEX2DEC is an Excel function that converts a hexadecimal number to its decimal equivalent.Syntax: HEX2DEC(number)Formula: HEX2DEC(FF) returns 255HEX2OCTThe HEX2OCT function in Excel is used to convert a hexadecimal number to an octal number.Syntax: HEX2OCT(number)Formula: HEX2OCT(A1) where A1 contains the hexadecimal number F1 will return the octal number 361.IMABSThe IMABS function is an Excel function that returns the absolute value of a complex number.Syntax: IMABS(number)Formula: IMABS(5+3i)Result: 5IMAGINARYThe IMAGINARY function returns the imaginary coefficient of a complex number in Excel.Syntax: IMAGINARY(number)Formula: IMAGINARY(2+3i)This formula will return 3, which is the imaginary coefficient of the complex number 2+3i.IMARGUMENTThe IMARGUMENT function returns the argument theta, which is the angle associated with the complex number in x + iy (x and y are real numbers).Syntax: IMARGUMENT(number)Formula: IMARGUMENT(2+3i) returns 0.982793723247329IMCONJUGATEThe IMCONJUGATE function returns the complex conjugate of a complex number.Syntax: IMCONJUGATE(number)Formula: IMCONJUGATE(2+4i)Result: 2-4iIMCOSThe IMCOS function returns the cosine of an angle given in radians.Syntax: IMCOS(number)Formula: To calculate the cosine of 2 radians, use the following Formula: =IMCOS(2)The result would be -0.41614683654714.IMCOSHThe IMCOSH function returns the hyperbolic cosine of a complex number in x + yi or x + yj text format.Syntax: IMCOSH(inumber)Formula: IMCOSH(1+2i)Result: 3.76219 + 0.966231iIMCOTIMCOT is an Excel function that returns the imaginary part of a complex number.Syntax: IMCOT(2+3i)Result: -3iMCSCTThe IMCSC function is used to calculate the complex conjugate of a complex number in Microsoft Excel.Syntax: IMCSC(number)Formula: IMCSC(2+3i)Result: 2-3iMCSCHEDULEThe IMCSCHEDULE function in Microsoft Excel is used to calculate the number of payments for a loan or an annuity. Syntax: IMCSCHEDULE(principal, interest, payments, start_period, end_period, type)Formula: To calculate the number of payments for a loan of \$1000 with an interest rate of 5% and a payment period of 12 months, the following formula can be used:IMCSCHEDULE(1000, 0.05, 12, 1, 0)The result of this formula will be 12, meaning that the loan will have 12 payments.IMDIVThe IMDIV function returns the result of a complex number division in the imaginary number format.Syntax: IMDIV(number1, inumber2)Formula: To divide the imaginary numbers 5i and 2i, the formula would be: =IMDIV(5i,2i)The result would be 2.5i.IMEXPThe IMEXP function is an Excel function that imports data from a text file into a worksheet. It is a useful tool for importing data from other sources into Excel.Syntax: IMEXP(filename, [worksheet], [start_row], [start_column], [import_type], [import_options])Formula: IMEXP(C:\mydata.txt, Sheet1, 1, 1, Delimited, FieldsPerRecord=4)IMLNIMLN: The IMLN function returns the inverse matrix logarithm of a matrix.Syntax: IMLN(matrix)Formula: IMLN(A1:B2)Where A1:B2 is a 2x2 matrix containing the values 1, 2, 3 and 4. The result of this formula would be the inverse matrix logarithm of the matrix.IMLOG10The IMLOG10 function returns the logarithm of a number to the base 10.Syntax: IMLOG10(number)Formula: IMLOG10(100)The result of this formula is 2, as the logarithm of 100 to the base 10 is 2.IMLOG2IMLOG2 is an Excel function used to calculate the binary logarithm of a number. The function takes a single argument, which is the number for which the binary logarithm is to be calculated.Syntax: IMLOG2(number)Formula: IMLOG2(8)This formula will return 3, as the binary logarithm of 8 is 3.IMPOWERThe IMPOWER function is an Excel function that returns the given number raised to the power of another number.Syntax: IMPOWER(number, power)Formula: IMPOWER(2,3)This will return 8, as 2 to the power of 3 is 8.IMPRODUCTThe IMPRODUCT function returns the product of two or more complex numbers.Syntax: IMPRODUCT(number1, inumber2, ...)Formula: IMPRODUCT(2+3i,4+5i)This would return 22+22i.IMREALIMREAL is an Excel function that returns TRUE if a number is a real number and FALSE if it is not.Syntax: IMREAL(number)Formula: IMREAL(3.14)This example would return TRUE as 3.14 is a real number.IMSECThe IMSEC function returns the number of seconds in a given time.Syntax: IMSEC(time)Formula: IMSEC(12:30:15) returns 45015.IMSECHThe IMSECH function returns the inverse hyperbolic secant of a given number. Syntax: IMSECH(number)Formula: IMSECH(0.5)The result of this function is 1.3169578969248.IMSINVThe IMSINV function returns the inverse of the matrix which is provided as an argument.Syntax: IMSINV(array)Formula: IMSINV(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9) returns the inverse of the matrix {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9} as {-0.222, 0.1, 0.333, 0.167, -0.056, -0.139, 0.056, 0.167, -0.056}.IMSNHThe IMSINH function returns the hyperbolic sine of a given number.Syntax: IMSINH(number)Formula: IMSINH(2) returns 1.919154444iIMSQRTIMSQRT is an Excel function that returns the imaginary component of the square root of a complex number.Syntax: IMSQRT(number)number A complex number for which you want to find the imaginary component of the square root.Formula: IMSQRT(2+3i)This will return 1.5i, which is the imaginary component of the square root of 2+3i.IMSUBThe IMSUB function returns the difference between two arrays of any size.Syntax: IMSUB(array1, array2)Formula: IMSUB(A1:A5, B1:B5)This formula will return the difference between the two arrays A1:A5 and B1:B5.IMSUMThe IMSUM function calculates the sum of an array of numbers based on a given set of conditions.Syntax: IMSUM(array, criteria)Formula: IMSUM(A1:A10, >50)This formula will sum all the numbers in the range A1:A10 that are greater than 50.IMTANTThe IMTAN function returns the modified Bessel function of the first kind, which is a mathematical function used to solve differential equations.Syntax: IMTAN(x)Formula: IMTAN(2)This example returns the value 0.2078795763507619.OCT2BINOCT2BIN is an Excel function that converts an octal number to a binary number.Syntax: OCT2BIN(number, [places])number The octal number that you want to convert to a binary number.places(optional) The number of characters to use.Formula: OCT2BIN(11)Result: 1011OCT2DECThe OCT2DEC function converts an octal number to a decimal number in Microsoft Excel.Syntax: OCT2DEC(number)Formula: OCT2DEC(777)This example would return the decimal number 63.OCT2HEXThe OCT2HEX function converts an octal number to a hexadecimal number.Syntax: OCT2HEX(number, [places])Formula: OCT2HEX(11, 4)Result: 13 Web FunctionsBring the Power of the Web Directly into Your Spreadsheet with Web Functions! These tools allow you to retrieve data from web pages in real-time, keeping your spreadsheets dynamic and up-to-date with the latest information. (Requires internet connection and may be affected by website availability)Retrieve data from web pages in real-time.Requires internet connection and may be affected by website availability.FunctionDescriptionSyntax and FormulaENCODEURLENCODEURL is an Excel function that encodes a string of text into a URL-safe format. This is useful when creating a hyperlink in a cell.Syntax: ENCODEURL(text)Formula: ENCODEURL(www.example.com/search?=hello world)Result: www.example.com/search%3Fq%3Dhello%20worldFILTERXMLThe FILTERXML function in Excel is used to extract data from an XML string, based on an XPath expression.Syntax: FILTERXML(xml, xpath)Formula: FILTERXML(dr_Seuss/book/title)The result of this formula would be The Cat in the Hat.WEBSERVICEThe WEBSERVICE function is used to retrieve data from a web service in an Excel worksheet.Syntax: WEBSERVICE(url)Formula: WEBSERVICE(Congratulations! Youve embarked on a journey to conquer the vast landscape of Excel functions. This guide has equipped you with a foundational understanding of the core categories and their key functionalities.Remember, this is just the beginning! As you delve deeper into Excel, youll discover a treasure trove of even more specialized functions catering to specific needs. Here are some tips to solidify your Excel mastery:Practice Makes Perfect:Experiment with the functions covered in this guide. Create sample spreadsheets and play around with different formulas to solidify your understanding.Explore Online Resources:The internet is brimming with tutorials, examples, and cheat sheets for Excel functions. Utilize these resources to expand your knowledge and tackle more complex tasks.Dont Be Afraid to Experiment:The beauty of Excel lies in its versatility. Dont be afraid to combine functions and explore creative solutions to your data analysis challenges.With dedication and practice, youll transform from a spreadsheet novice to a data analysis guru. So, fire up Excel, unleash the power of functions, and unlock the hidden insights within your data!

What are some basic excel formulas. What are some advanced excel formulas. What are some common formulas used in ms excel. What are the formulas in spreadsheet. What are the best excel formulas. Examples of basic excel formulas. What are some examples of formulas in excel.