Click to verify



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LEN, LENBLEN:The 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. Syntax: LEN(text)Formula: LEN(Hello World)Result: 11LENBs:Description: The LENBs function is used to count the number of bytes in a text string. Syntax:
LENBs(text)LENBs(Hello World)Result: 11RIGHT, RIGHTBThe Right function in Excel returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters from a text string.
string to lowercase.Syntax: LOWER(text)Formula: LOWER(EXCEL FUNCTION)Result: excel functionNUMBERVALUE(text, [decimal separator], [group separator
1234.56.PHONETICThe 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(Excel)Result: ECKS-ELLPROPERThe 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(te
REPT(Hello, 3)Result: HelloHelloHelloSUBSTITUTE function in Excel replaces existing text with new text in a provided text string. Syntax: SUBSTITUTE(A2, red, blue)This example would replace all instances of red with blue in the text string in cell A2.T.TESTT.TEST is a
statistical function in Excel that calculates the probability associated with a Students t-test. It is used to determine whether two samples are likely to have come from the same mean. Syntax: T.TEST(array1, array2, tails, type)Array1:The first array or range of dataArray2:The second array or range of dataArray2:The second array or range of dataArray2.
dataTails:The 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 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(A1,$#,##0.00)TEXTAFTER(text, character)Formula: TEXT(Hello
World,o)Result: WorldTEXTBEFORE function is a text function in Microsoft Excel that returns the text before a specific character in a string. Syntax: TEXTBEFORE (text, delimiter)Formula: TEXTBEFOR
includes a delimiter you specify between each text value that is combined. Syntax: TEXTJOIN(delimiter, ignore_empty, text1, [text2], ) Formula: TEXTJOIN(delimiter, ignore_empty, text2, [text2], ) Formula: TEXTJOIN(delimiter, ignore_empty, ignore_empty, ignore_empty, ignore_emp
range.TEXTSPLITThe TEXTSPLIT function splits a text string into multiple parts based on a specified delimiter.Syntax: TEXTSPLIT(text, delimiter)Formula: TEX
words.Syntax: TRIM(text)Formula: TRIM(text)Formula: TRIM(text)Formula: UNICHAR(number)Formula: UNICHAR
Microsoft Excel that returns the numerical value of a character or the first character in a string. Syntax: UNICODE(A)Result: 65UPPERThe UPPER function in Excel converts all text in a cell to uppercase. Syntax: UPPER(text)Formula: UPPER(Hello World)Result: HELLO WORLDVALUEThe VALUE function converts a text
string that represents a number to a number to a number to a number. Syntax: VALUE(text)Formula: VALUETOTEXT(value, [format text])Formula: VALUETOTEXT(value
string in the format $#,##0.00.Date and Time Functions Manage Dates and times with the dedicated Date & Time Functions Manage Dates and times with the dedicated Date & Time Functions Manage Dates and Times with the dedicated Date & Time Functions. Need to know the current date (TODAY) or extract the year (YEAR) from a date? Perhaps you want to calculate the difference between two dates (DATEDIF)?
These functions streamline date and time manipulation for efficient calculate differences between dates (DATEDIF). Extract specific components from dates (YEAR, MONTH, DAY). Automate tasks based on current date and time (TODAY,
NOW). Function Description Syntax and Formula DATE function is used to create a date value from individual year, month, day) Formula: DATE(2021,5,1) will return the date 5/1/2021. DATEDIF function is a built-in function in Microsoft Excel that calculates the number of days,
months, or years between two dates. Syntax: DATEDIF(start_date, end_date, unit) Formula: To calculate the number of days between two dates, the syntax would be: DATEDIF(A1,B1,d) DATEVALUE function in Microsoft Excel converts a date that is stored as text to a serial number that Excel recognizes as a date. Syntax:
DATEVALUE(date_text)Formula: DAYS(end_date, start_date)Formula: DAYS(DATE(2020,10,1), DATE(2020,9,1))This example returns the number of days between two dates. Syntax: DAYS(end_date, start_date)Formula: DAYS(DATE(2020,10,1), DATE(2020,9,1))This example returns
the number of days between October 1st, 2020 and September 1st, 2020, which is 30 days.DAYSThe DAYS function returns the number of days between two date.DAYS360The DAYS360The DAYS360 function is used to calculate the number of
days between two dates based on a 360-day year. Syntax: DAYS360(start_date, end_date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2) This formula will calculate the number of days between the dates in cells A2 and B2. EDATEEDATE: The EDATE function returns a date that is a specified number of months before or after a given date. Syntax:
EDATE(start_date, months) Formula: EDATE(TODAY(), 3) This formula will return a date that is 3 months after the current date. EOMONTH(start_date, months) Formula: EOMONTH(A2, 3) where A2 contains a
date value. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2.HOUR(he month 3 months after the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(he month 3 months after the date in A2.HOURThe HOUR function returns the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(he month 3 months after the date in A2.HOURThe HOUR function returns the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(he month 3 months after the date in A2.HOURThe HOUR function returns the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(he month 3 months after the date in A2.HOURThe HOUR function returns the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(he months after the date in A2.HOURThe HOUR function returns the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(he months after the date in A2.HOURThe HOUR function returns the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(he months after the date in A2.HOURThe HOUR function returns the hour part of a given time, as a number between 0 and 23.Syntax function returns the hour part of a given time after the hour part of a given time afte
given date.Syntax: ISOWEEKNUM(date)Formula: ISOWEEKNUM(A2)where A2 contains a date value.MINUTE function in Excel returns the minute component of a given time.Syntax: MINUTE(serial number)Formula: MINUTE(A2) where A2 contains the time 10:15 AM. The result would be 15.MONTHThe MONTH function in Microsoft
 Excel is used to return the month number from a given date. Syntax: MONTH(serial_number) Formula: MONTH(A2) In this example, the function will return the month number of the date in cell A2. NETWORKDAYS Function: The NETWORKDAYS function calculates the number of whole working days between two dates. It excludes
 weekends and holidays from the calculation. Syntax: NETWORKDAYS (start date, end date, [holidays]) Formula: NETWORKDAYS (1NTL is an Excel function that calculates the number of workdays between two
dates, excluding weekends and holidays. Syntax: NETWORKDAYS. INTL(start_date, end_date, [weekend], [holidays]) Formula: NETWORKDAYS. INTL(A1,B1,11,C1:C5) This example calculates the number of workdays between the dates in A1 and B1, with weekends set to Saturday and Sunday (11), and holidays in the range C1:C5. NOWNOW: This
 function returns the current system date and time. Syntax: NOW()Formula: NOW()Formula:
30.TIMEThe TIME function is used to construct a time value from hour, minute, and second values. Syntax: TIME(hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second) Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value from hour, minute, second from hour, minute
TIMEVALUE(time_text)Formula: TIMEVALUE(10:30 AM) will return 0.4375.TODAYThe TODAY()Formula: TODAY()Formula: TODAY()Formula: TIMEVALUE(10:30 AM) will return the current date in the cell.WEEKDAYThe WEEKDAYThe W
WEEKDAY(serial number, [return type]) Formula: WEEKDAY function will return 4, corresponding to the day of the week. For example, if A2 contains the date 2/14/2021, the WEEKDAY function will return 4, corresponding to Wednesday. WEEKNUM The WEEKNUM function
returns the week number of a given date in the year. Syntax: WEEKNUM(serial number, [return type]) Formula: WEEKNUM(A1,1) This example will return type of 1 (week starts on Sunday). WORKDAY function returns a date that is a given number of workdays away from a
start date. Syntax: WORKDAY(start_date, days, [holidays]) Formula: WORKDAY.INTL function calculates the date 10 workdays after January 1, 2020. WORKDAY.INTL function calculates the date 10 workdays, taking into account weekends and holidays. Syntax: WORKDAY.INTL function calculates the date 10 workdays after January 1, 2020. WORKDAY.INTL function calculates the date 10 workdays.
days, [weekend], [holidays]) Formula: WORKDAY.INTL(DATE(2020, 1, 1), 10, 11, A2:A10) This example returns the date 10 workdays after January 1, 2020, taking into account weekends 11 (Saturday and Sunday) and holidays specified in cells A2:A10.YEARThe YEAR function returns a four-digit year (a number from 1900 to 9999) given a date
value. Syntax: YEAR(serial_number) Formula: YEAR(A1) where A1 is a cell containing a date value. The result would be the four-digit year of the date in A1. YEARFRAC function of the year represented by the number of days between two dates. Syntax: YEARFRAC function is used to calculate the fraction of the year represented by the number of days between two dates. Syntax: YEARFRAC (start_date, end_date, [basis]) Formula
YEARFRAC(B2,C2,1)This example will calculate the fraction of the year between the dates in cells B2 and C2, using the US (NASD) 30/360 day count basis. Logical Functions Based on Conditions: Ever need your spreadsheet to make decisions based on certain conditions? Enter the world of Logical Functions! These powerful
tools evaluate conditions and return TRUE or FALSE, allowing you to build complex formulas with decision-making capabilities. Control the flow of calculations based on specific criteria. Examples: IF, AND,
OR, NOT, XORFunctionDescriptionSyntax and FormulaANDThe AND function is a logical function in Excel that returns TRUE if all of the conditions are false. Syntax: AND(logical1, [logical2], )Formula: AND(A1>5,B1B2, A is greater than B, B is greater than A)IFERRORThe
IFERROR function is used to catch and handle errors in a formula. It tests a value for an error and returns the result of the
formula. Syntax: IFNA(value if error, value if no error) Formula: IFNA(0,A1/A2) IFSIFS is an Excel function that allows you to test multiple conditions at the same time and returns a value if true2], ) Formula: IFS(A1=1, Yes, A1=2, No, A1=3, No, 
Maybe) This formula will check the value in cell A1 and return Yes if it is equal to 1, No if it is equal to 2, and Maybe if it is equal to 3. LAMBDAThe LAMBDA functions. It allows users to create their own functions that can be used in formulas. It is a powerful tool that can be used to create complex
formulas.Syntax: LAMBDA(argument1, argument2, , argument_n, expression)Arguments: argument1, argument2, argument3, argument2, argument3, argument4, argument5, argument5, argument5, argument6, argument6, argument7, argument7, argument7, argument8, argume
two.MAKEARRAY function creates a single-column array from multiple values. Syntax: MAKEARRAY function that allows you to map one set of values to another set of values. It takes three arguments: lookup value,
from_array, and to_array. Syntax: MAP(lookup_value, from_array, to_array) Formula: MAP(2, {1,2,3}, {10,20,30}) This example would return 20 as the result. NOTThe NOT function in Excel that returns the opposite. Syntax:
NOT(logical)Formula: NOT(TRUE) returns FALSE.ORThe OR function is a logical function in Excel that returns either TRUE or FALSE based on one or more conditions. Syntax: OR(logical1, [logical2], )Formula: OR(A1=Yes, B1=Yes)REDUCEThe REDUCE function is an Excel function that reduces a range of values by applying a given function. It is a
dynamic array function that can take multiple values and return a single result. Syntax: REDUCE(function, range, initial)) Formula: REDUCE(SUM, A1:A10, 0) This example will return the sum of the values in the range A1:A10, starting with an initial value of 0.SCANThe SCAN function searches for specific characters within a text string and returns
the text string from the start position to the character found. Syntax: SCAN(text, character_set, [start_num], [num_chars]) Formula: SCAN(Hello World, , 1, 4) The example above will return Hello as the text string from the start position of 1 to the character found, which is a space. SWITCHThe SWITCH function is a logical function in Microsoft Excel
that evaluates an expression against multiple conditions and returns a result corresponding to the first matching condition. Syntax: SWITCH (expression, value_1, result_1, [value_2, result_2], [default]) Formula: SWITCH (a1,A,1,B,2,C,3,D,4,0) In this example, the SWITCH function will evaluate the value in cell A1 and return a result based on the
following conditions:If A1 = A, the result is 1If A1 = B, the result is 2If A1 = D, the result is 3If A1 = D, the result is 0TRUEThe TRUE ()Formula: TRUE()Formula: TRUE()F
exclusive OR of all arguments. It returns TRUE if an odd number of arguments are TRUE, and FALSE if an even number of arguments are TRUE, and FALSE if an even number of arguments are TRUE. Syntax: XOR(logical1, [logical2], )Formula: XOR(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)This example would return TRUE. Lookup and Reference Functions Find What You Need Across Your Spreadsheets: Lost in a sea of data
 across different worksheets? Lookup & Reference Functions come to the rescue! These champions help you retrieve specific data from any location within your workbook. VLOOKUP and HLOOKUP are masters at searching for values and returning corresponding information, while INDEX and MATCH offer ultimate flexibility for customized
lookups.Retrieve data from different parts of your workbook.Search for specific values and return corresponding information (VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP).Use a combination of INDEX and MATCH for flexible lookups.Reference cells across worksheets for consolidated reports.FunctionDescriptionSyntax and FormulaADDRESSThe ADDRESS function
returns a cell address as text, based on a given row and column number. Syntax: ADDRESS(row_num, column_num, [a1], [sheet_text]) Formula: ADDRESS(row_num, column_num, [a1], [sheet_text]) Formula: ADDRESS(2,3,4,TRUE,Sheet1) This example will return the address of cell C4 (row 2, column 3) on Sheet1 as $C$4.AREASThe AREAS function in Microsoft Excel returns the number of areas in a
reference.Syntax: AREAS(reference)Formula: AREAS(A1:B2)This formula will return the value 2, since the range A1:B2 contains two areas.CHOOSE(index num, value1, [value2], )Formula: CHOOSE(2, red, blue, green)This example
than 50.CHOOSEROWSThe CHOOSEROWS function returns an array of rows from a list based on a criteria. Syntax: CHOOSEROWS (list, criteria) Formula: CHOOSEROWS function is an Excel function that returns the column number of
a given cell reference. Syntax: COLUMN(reference) Formula: COLUMNS(array) Formula: COLUMNS(A1:B2) This example would return 2,
 since the range A1:B2 contains two columns.DROPDOWNThe DROPDOWN function creates a dropdown list in a cell.Syntax: DROPDOWN(list, [selected], [input_title], [input_title], [input_message]) Formula: DROPDOWN(list, [selected], [input_title], [input_title], [input_title], [input_message]) Formula: DROPDOWN(list, [selected], [input_title], [input_title]
 EXPAND(reference, row_num, column_num)Formula: EXPAND(A1,2,2)This would expand the range of cells from A1 to C2.FILTERThe FILTER function is used to filter a range of data based on supplied criteria. It returns a subset of data that meets the criteria. Syntax: FILTER(array, include, [if_empty])Formula: FILTER(A2:C10, B2:B10=Yes, No
 matches) This example will return the values in column A that correspond to the rows in column B that contain the value Yes. If no matches are found, it will return No matches are found, it will return No matches are found, it will return No matches are found.
GETPIVOTDATA(Sales, A2, Region, West) HLOOKUP (lookup value in the top row of the table array, row index num, [range lookup]) Formula:
HLOOKUP(B2,A2:D7,3,FALSE)In this example, the HLOOKUP function searches for the value in cell B2 in the first row of the table (A2:D7). It then returns the corresponding value in the third row of the same column. The range
to combine two or more arrays into one single array. Syntax: HSTACK(array1, array2, array3, )Formula: HSTACK({1,2,3}, {4,5,6}, {7,8,9}) returns {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9} HYPERLINKThe HYPERLINKT
on the Internet.Syntax: HYPERLINK(link location, [friendly name]) Formula: HYPERLINK(www.google.com, Google) This will create a link to Google website with the friendly name Google.INDEX function returns a value or reference of the cell at the intersection of a particular row and column within a range.Syntax: INDEX(array,
row num, [column num]) Formula: INDEX(A1:C3, 2, 3) This formula will return the value at the intersection of the second row and third column of the range A1:C3.INDIRECT function returns a reference to a range. It is useful when you want to convert a text string into a valid reference. Syntax: INDIRECT (ref text, [a1]) Formula:
INDIRECT(A1) returns the value of cell A1.LOOKUPThe LOOKUP function is used to look up a value in a row or column of data. It can be used to look up a value either vertically (in a column) or horizontally (in a row). Syntax: LOOKUP(lookup_value, lookup_vector, [result_vector]) Formula: LOOKUP(A2,B2:B6,C2:C6)MATCHMATCH is a function in
 Excel that looks for a specified item in a range of cells and returns the relative position of that item in the lookup array. [match type:[optional] The number -1, 0, or 1. The match type specifies how
Excel matches lookup value with value in lookup array. Formula: MATCH(A1,B1:B10,0) This example looks for the value in A1 in the range of cells B1:B10. The match type is set to 0, which means that Excel will find an exact match for the value in A1 in the range B1:B10. OFFSETThe
OFFSET function returns a reference to a range that is a specified number of rows and columns from a given reference cell. Syntax: OFFSET(reference, rows, cols, [height], [width]) Formula: OFFSET(B2, 2, 3, 2, 1) This will return the range C4:C5, which is two rows and three columns away from cell B2. ROWThe ROW function returns the row number
of a cell reference. Syntax: ROW([reference]) Formula: ROWS(A1:B10) This will return the number of rows in a given array or range. Syntax: ROWS(array) Formula: ROWS(A1:B10) This will return the number 10, as there are 10 rows in the range A1:B10.RTDThe RTD function in Excel is used to retrieve real-time data from a
program that supports COM automation. Syntax: RTD(progID, server, topic1, [topic2], )Formula: RTD(MSFTQuote.RTD,,MSFT)SORTThe SORT function in Excel allows users to sort a range of data by one or more columns or rows in either ascending or descending or 
  1, TRUE)This example will sort the range of data in A2:D6 by the second column in ascending order. SORTBY(array, sort column1, [sort order1], [sort order2], ) Formula: SORTBY(A2:F6, 2, 1, 5, -1) This example will sort the range A2:F6 based
on the values in column 2 in ascending order and the values in column 5 in descending order. TAKETAKE is an Excel function that returns a specified number of a given cell
reference.Syntax: TOCOL(cell reference)Formula: TOROW(network to transpose a range of cell A1, which is 1.TRANSPOSEThe TRANSPOSE function in Excel is used to transpose a range of cells from vertical to
horizontal or vice versa. Syntax: TRANSPOSE(array) Formula: TRANSPOSE(A1:C3) This example would take the range of cells from A1 to C3 and transpose them so that the rows become columns and the columns become rows. UNIQUE function in Excel is used to return a list of unique values from a list or range. Syntax: UNIQUE (array,
[by col], [exactly once])Array: The array or range of cells from which to extract unique values. By col: (optional) A logical value that specifies whether to return unique rows; if set to FALSE, the function will return unique rows or columns. The default value is FALSE. Exactly once: (optional) A
 logical value that specifies whether to return only values that appear exactly once in the list or range. The default value is FALSE. Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This will return a list of unique values from a specific column in a table. It searches for a value
in the leftmost column of a table and returns a value in the same row from another column. Syntax: VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup]) Formula: VLOOKUP(A2, C2:E5, 3, FALSE) This example looks up the value in cell A2 in the leftmost column of the table in cells C2 to E5 and returns the value in the same row from
 the third column of the table. VSTACKThe VSTACK function in Excel is used to stack two or more vertical ranges of data on top of each other. Syntax: VSTACK(array1, array2, [array3], ) Formula: VSTACK(array1, array2, [array3], ) Formula: VSTACK(array1, array2, [array3], ) Formula: VSTACK function in Microsoft Excel is used to wrap the contents of a cell across multiple columns. Syntax
WRAPCOLS(cell_reference, number_of_columns)Formula: WRAPCOUS(A1, 3)This will wrap the contents of cell A1 across 3 columns.WRAPROWS is a Microsoft Excel function that allows you to wrap text in a cell. Syntax:
WRAPROWS(cell_reference)Formula: WRAPROWS(A1)XLOOKUPXLOOKUP is an Excel function that looks for a value in the first column in the same row.Syntax: XLOOKUP(lookup_value, lookup_array, return_column_number, [not_found], [match_mode],
 [search mode]) Formula: XLOOKUP(A2, B2:E5, 3, Not Found, 0, 1) In this example, the lookup value is A2, the lookup value is B2:E5, the return column number is 3, the not found value in a given array that matches a
 specified value in a specified order. Syntax: XMATCH(lookup value, lookup array, [match type]) Formula: XMATCH(Apple, {Orange, Banana, Apple, Grape}, 0) This example will return 3, since Apple is the third item in the array. Math and Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excels Math & Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excels Math & Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excels Math & Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excels Math & Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excels Math & Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excels Math & Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excels Mathematical Calcu
 Functions. From basic arithmetic like SUM and AVERAGE to advanced calculations like square roots (SQRT) and trigonometric functions (SIN, COS, TAN), these functions (SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT). Tackle advanced calculations (SQRT)
 SIN, COS, TAN). Analyze scientific data and create financial models. Calculate loan payments and interest rates. Function Description Syntax: ABS (number) Formula: ABS(-5) Result: 5ACOSThe ACOS function returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number. Syntax: ABS (number) Formula: ABS(-5) Result: 5ACOSThe ACOS function returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number. Syntax: ABS (number) Formula: ABS(-5) Result: 5ACOSThe ACOS function returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number. Syntax: ABS(-5) Result: 5ACOSThe ACOS function returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number. Syntax: ABS(-5) Result: 5ACOSThe ACOS function returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number. Syntax: ABS(-5) Result: 5ACOSThe ACOS function returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number. Syntax: ABS(-5) Result: 5ACOSThe ACOSThe ACO
ACOS(number)Formula: To find the arccosine of 0.5, the formula would be:=ACOS(0.5)The result would be 1.0471975511966 radians. ACOSH(number)Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. ACOTThe ACOT function returns the
inverse cotangent (arccotangent) of a given number. Syntax: ACOT(number) Formula: ACOT(0.5) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(number) Formula: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. Syntax: ACOTH(2) This formula returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a g
0.5493061443340548.AGGREGATE function in Excel that performs calculations such as sum, count, average, max, min, product, etc. on a range of data.Syntax: AGGREGATE function num: This is a number that specifies the type of function to be used.Options: This is a number that specifies the type of function in Excel that performs calculations such as sum, count, average, max, min, product, etc. on a range of data.Syntax: AGGREGATE function num: This is a number that specifies the type of function in Excel that performs calculations such as sum, count, average, max, min, product, etc. on a range of data.Syntax: AGGREGATE function num: This is a number that specifies the type of function in Excel that performs calculations such as sum, count, average, max, min, product, etc. on a range of data.Syntax: AGGREGATE function num: This is a number that specifies the type of function in Excel that performs calculations such as sum, count, average, max, min, product, etc. on a range of data.Syntax: AGGREGATE function num: This is a number that specifies the type of function in Excel that performs calculations are not at a sum of the county of the 
that specifies the options to be used.Ref1, [ref2], :This is the range of cells that will be used for the calculation.Formula: ARABIC(text)Formula: ARABIC(XVII)
returns 17ASINThe ASIN function returns the arcsine of a given number. Syntax: ASIN(number) Formula: ASINH(number) Formula: ASINH(number)
 1.4436354751788.ATANThe ATAN function in Excel returns the arctangent of a given number, which is the angle in radians between the x-axis and a line from the origin to the given number. Syntax: ATAN(number). Formula: ATAN(1) returns 0.785398163397448ATAN2The ATAN2 function returns the arctangent of two numbers, which is the angle in radians between the x-axis and a line from the origin to the given number.
 between the x-axis and a line from the origin to a point in the Cartesian plane. Syntax: ATAN2(x_num, y_num) Formula: ATAN2(x_num, y_num, y_num) Formula: ATAN2(x_num, y_num, y_num, y_num) Formula: ATAN2(x_num, y_num, y_
number.Syntax: ATANH(number)Formula: ATANH(0.5)This example would return 0.5493061443340548, which is the inverse hyperbolic tangent of 0.5.BASEBASE is an Excel function that converts a number from one number from one number and the inverse hyperbolic tangent of 0.5.BASEBASE is an Excel function that converts a number from one numbe
hexadecimal to octal.Syntax: BASE(number, radix, min_length)Formula: BASE(10101, 2, 8)This example would convert the binary number 10101 to its decimal equivalent, 21. The min_length argument is optional and is used to pad the result with zeros to the specified length.CEILINGCEILING function rounds a number up to the nearest
multiple of a specified number. Syntax: CEILING(A2,0.1) This formula will round the value in cell A2 up to the nearest multiple of 0.1. CEILING. MATH (number, significance) Formula: CEILING. MATH (number) For
 [mode]) Formula: CEILING.MATH(4.2, 0.5, 1) This example returns 4.5, as it rounds 4.2 up to the nearest multiple of 0.5, which is 4.5. CEILING.PRECISE function rounds a number up to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: CEILING.PRECISE (number, significance) Formula
CEILING.PRECISE(14.8, 0.1)Result: 14.9COMBIN(number, number of objects from a set of objects taken 3 at a time, the formula would be COMBIN(5,3). The
result of this formula would be 10.COMBINACOMBINA: The COMBINA function returns the number of combinations for a given number_chosen) Formula: COMBINA(6,3) This example returns the number of combinations possible when selecting 3 items from a set of 6 items. The result is 20.COSThe COS
 function returns the cosine of an angle given in radians. Syntax: COS(PI()) returns -1, which is the cosine of PI radians. COSH(number) Formula: COSH(2) returns 3.7621956910836COTThe COT function is used to calculate the cotangent
of an angle given in radians. Syntax: COT(number) Formula: COT(PI()/4) This example would return the cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of pi/4, which is equal to 1.COTHThe COTHThe CO
complementary sine of a given number. The syntax for the CSC function is CSC(angle), where angle in radians for which you want to find the complementary sine of PI/4.CSCHThe CSCH function returns the
 hyperbolic cosecant of a given number. Syntax: CSCH(number) Formula: CSCH(2) Result: 0.275720564771759 DECIMAL (number, radix) Formula: DECIMAL (number, radix) Formu
converts an angle in radians to degrees. Syntax: DEGREES(angle) Formula: EVEN(number) Formula: EVEN(number) Formula: EVEN(1.2) Result: 4EXPThe EXP function in Excel returns the result of the mathematical constant e raised to the power of a
given number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: FACT(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: FACT(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula: FACT(5)This formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)Formula will return 120, which is the factorial of a number.Syntax: EXP(number)F
multiple of a specified value. Syntax: FLOOR (number, significance) Formula: FLOOR (4.7, 0.5) The result of this formula is 4.5. FLOOR MATH function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of a specified significance. Syntax: FLOOR MATH function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of a specified significance.
12FLOOR.PRECISEThe FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE (number, significance) Formula: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: FLOOR.PRECISE function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of significance.
integers. Syntax: GCD(number1, [number2], )Formula: GCD(12, 18)The result of this formula is 6, as 6 is the greatest common divisor of 12 and 18.INTThe INT function in Excel returns the integer part of a number by rounding down to the nearest integer. Syntax: INT(number)Formula: INT(3.14)Result: 3ISO.CEILING is an Excel function
that rounds a number to the nearest integer or multiple of significance. Syntax: ISO.CEILING(number, significance) Formula: ISO.CEILING(number that is used to determine the smallest number that two or more numbers have in common. Syntax: LCM(number1, [number2], [number2], [number2], [number3], [number3], [number3], [number4], [number5], [number5], [number6], [number6], [number6], [number6], [number6], [number8], [n
) Formula: LCM(2,3,4) This example would return 12, as 12 is the smallest number that 2, 3, and 4 all have in common.LETThe LET function is a new function in Excel that allows you to assign a name to a value or expression. It is useful for making formulas easier to read and understand. Syntax: LET(name, expression) Formula: Let(A, 10+5) This
 assigns the value 15 to the name A.LNThe LN function returns the natural logarithm of a number. The natural logarithm to the base e.Syntax: LN(number)Formula: To calculate the natural logarithm of 10, the formula would be:=LN(10)The result would be:=LN(10)The resu
 logarithm of a number to a specified base. Syntax: LOG(number, [base]) Formula: LOG(8,2) This example returns the logarithm of a number to the base 10. Syntax: LOG10(number) Formula: LOG10(100) The result of this formula is 2, as 100 is equal to
  10^2.MDETERMMDETERM is an Excel function used to calculate the determinant of a given matrix. Syntax: MDETERM(array) Formula: MDETERM(array) Formula: MDETERM(array) Formula: MDETERM(1,2;3,4)) The result of this formula is -2, which is the determinant of the given matrix. MINVERSE function returns the inverse matrix for a given matrix. Syntax:
MINVERSE(array)Formula: MINVERSE({1,2;3,4})Result: {-2,1;1.5,-0.5}MMULTThe MMULT function returns the matrix product of two arrays.Syntax: MMULT(array1, array2)Formula: MOD(number, divisor)Formula: MOD(15,4)This
will return a result of 3, as 15 divided by 4 is 3 with a remainder of 3.MROUNDThe MROUND function rounds a number to the nearest multiple) Formula: MROUND(7,2) The result of this formula is 8.MULTINOMIALThe MULTINOMIAL function returns the multinomial coefficient of a set of
numbers.Syntax: MULTINOMIAL(number1, number2, )Formula: MULTINOMIAL(2,3,4)This example returns the unit of measure associated with a given number.Syntax: MUNIT(number)Formula: MUNIT(10)This will return the unit of measure associated with a given number.
 associated with 10, which is none.ODDThe ODD function is used to round a number up to the nearest odd integer. Syntax: ODD(number) Formula: ODD(8.2) Result: 9PIThe PI function in Excel returns the value of pi (p), which is the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. Syntax: PI() Formula: PI() Result
3.14159265358979POWERDescription: The POWER function is a mathematical function that returns the result of a number raised to a specified power. Syntax: POWER(number, power) Formula: POW
 product.Syntax: PRODUCT(number1, [number2], )Formula: PRODUCT(2,3,4,5)Result: 120QUOTIENT(numerator, denominator)Formula: QUOTIENT(10,3) returns 3RADIANSThe RADIANS function is used to convert angles from degrees to radians.Syntax:
RADIANS(angle)Formula: RADIANS(45)This function in Excel is used to generate a random number between 0 and 1.Syntax: RAND()Formula: RAND()For
between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDARRAY(rows, columns, min, max) Formula: RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top) Formula: between two specified numbers between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top) Formula: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top) Formula: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top) Formula: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top) Formula: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top) Formula: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers. Syntax: RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified numbers.
 RANDBETWEEN(1,10)This will generate a random number to a Roman num
 ROMAN(10)Result: XROUNDThe ROUND function rounds a number to a specified number of digits. Syntax: ROUND(0.14159, 2)This example would return 3.14. ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number of decimal places. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number of dec
num digits)Formula: ROUNDDOWN(2.567,2)Result: 2.56ROUNDUP(number, num digits)Formula: ROUNDUP(number, 
SEC(angle)Formula: SEC(45)This will return the secant of 45 degrees, which is 1.4142135623731.SECHThe SECH function that calculates the sum of a
series of terms in a power series. Syntax: SERIESSUM(x, n, m, coefficients)x: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. Syntax: SERIESSUM(x, n, m, coefficients)x: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series. m: The power of the first term in the series
formula would be:=SERIESSUM(5, 0, 5, 1,2,3,4,5,6)The result of this formula is 441.SEQUENCE(rows, columns, [start], [step])Formula: SEQUENCE(3,2,1,2)This would generate the following array: {1,3; 5,7;
0.70710678118SINHThe SINH function returns the hyperbolic sine of a given number. Syntax: SINH(number)Formula: SQRT(number)Formula: SQR
multiplied by pi.Syntax: SQRTPI(number)Formula: SQRTPI(2)The result of this formula is 2.506628274631.SUBTOTAL function such as sum, average, count, etc.Syntax: SUBTOTAL function num, range1, range2, Function num: This is a number that
specifies the type of calculation to perform.Range1, Range2,:This is a range of cells or array of values to perform the calculation on.Formula: SUBTOTAL(9,A2:A10)This example would calculate the sum of the range A2:A10.SUMThe SUM function is an Excel function used to add up a range of values.Syntax: SUM(number1, [number2], )Formula
SUM(A1:A5)SUMIFThe SUMIF function in Excel is used to sum values that meet a certain criteria. Syntax: SUMIF(A2:A10,>20,B2:B10)This formula will sum all values in B2:B10 that are greater than 20, based on the corresponding values in A2:A10.SUMIFSThe SUMIFS function is an Excel function used
to sum values in a range that meet multiple criteria. Syntax: SUMIFS(sum range, criteria range2, criteria range2, criteria range a1:A10, if the corresponding values in cell range B1:B10 are greater than 5, the formula would be:=SUMIFS(A1:A10,B1:B10,>5)SUMPRODUCTThe SUMPRODUCT function
multiplies corresponding components in the given arrays and returns the sum of those products. Syntax: SUMPRODUCT(array1, [array2], [arr
SUMSQ(2,3,4)This example will return the sum of the squares of 2, 3, and 4, which is 29.SUMX2MY2(array x, array y)Formula: SUMX2MY2(array x, array x, array y)Formula: SUMX2MY2(array x, array x, ar
        lares of the differences between the two arrays, which is equal to 54.SUMX2PY2(array1, array2)Formula: SUMX2PY2(A1:A5,B1:B5)This will return the square root of the squares of the values in A1:A5 and
B1:B5.SUMXMY2The SUMXMY2 function returns the sum of the difference of two arrays, or ranges, of numbers. Syntax: TAN(45) returns the tangent of a given angle. Syntax: TAN(45) returns the value 1. TANHThe TANH function returns the hyperbolic
tangent of a given number.Syntax: TANH(number)Formula: TANH(0.5)The result of this formula is 0.4621171572600098TRUNCThe TRUNC(number, [num digits])Formula:=TRUNC(3.14159,2)Result: 3.14 Statistical FunctionsDive Deep into Your Data: Get
into the heart of your data with Statistical Functions! Analyze trends, central tendencies, and data dispersion with functions like AVERAGE, MEDIAN, and STDEV. Explore the distribution of your data with COUNTIF and SUMIF, or identify the minimum and maximum values (MIN, MAX) to gain valuable insights from your datasets. Analyze trends,
central tendencies, and data dispersion. Calculate common statistics like average (AVERAGE), median (MEDIAN), and standard deviation (STDEV). Identify minimum and maximum values (MIN, MAX). Count data meeting specific criteria (COUNTIF, SUMIF). Function Description Syntax and Formula AVEDEV and the average (AVERAGE), median (MEDIAN), and standard deviation (STDEV). Identify minimum and maximum values (MIN, MAX). Count data meeting specific criteria (COUNTIF, SUMIF). Function Description Syntax and Formula AVEDEV function in Excel
returns the average of the absolute deviations of data points from their mean. Syntax: AVEDEV(number1, [number2], )Formula: AVEDEV(2,4,6,8)The result of this function is 2, which is the average of the absolute deviations of 2, 4, 6, and 8 from their mean of 5.AVERAGE function in Excel calculates the arithmetic mean of a given set of
values.Syntax: AVERAGE(number1, [number2], )Formula: AVERAGEA(1,2,3,4,5)Result: 25AVERAGEA(1,2,3,4,5)Result: 3AVERAGEIF function returns
the average (arithmetic mean) of all numbers in a range of cells, based on a given criteria. Syntax: AVERAGEIF(range, criteria, [average_range]) Formula: AVERAGEIF(A2:A9, >50, B2:B9) This formula will return the average of all numbers in range A2:A9 is greater than 50.AVERAGEIFSThe AVERAGEIFS
function is an Excel function that calculates the average of a range of cells that meet multiple criteria a range of the numbers in the range A1:A10, if the corresponding cells in the range B1:B10 contain the value apple, the formula
would be: AVERAGEIFS(A1:A10, B1:B10, apple)BETA.DIST is an Excel function (PDF) for a given set of parameters. Syntax: BETA.DIST(x, alpha, beta, cumulative beta probability density function for a given set of parameters x =
0.5, alpha = 2, beta = 3, and cumulative = TRUE, the following formula is used:=BETA.DIST(0.5, 2, 3, TRUE)The result of this formula is 0.7421875.BETA.INVBETA.INV is an Excel function that returns the inverse of the cumulative distribution function for a specified beta distribution. Syntax: BETA.INV(probability, alpha, beta, [A], [B])Formula:
BETA.INV(0.7, 2, 5, 0, 1) This example returns the value 0.837, which is the inverse of the cumulative distribution function for the specified beta distribution function in Excel returns the individual term binomial distribution probability. It calculates the probability of a
certain number of successes in a given number of independent trials, each with the same probability of success. Syntax: BINOM. DIST(number s, trials, probability of successes in 10 independent trials, each with a probability of success of
0.5.BINOM.DIST.RANGEBINOM.DIST.RANGE is an Excel function that calculates the probability of a certain number of successes in each trial. Syntax: BINOM.DIST.RANGE (trials, probability_s, number_s2) Formula: To calculate the probability of getting between 2
and 4 successes in a sequence of 5 independent Bernoulli trials, with a probability of success of 0.4 in each trial, the formula would be: BINOM.INVThe BINOM.INV
of successes given a probability and a number of trials. Syntax: BINOM.INV(probability, number_trials, alpha) Formula: Suppose you want to find the number of successes given a probability and a number of trials. Syntax: BINOM.INV(0.5,10,0.5) The result would be:=BINOM.INV(0.5,10,0.5) The result would be 5, meaning that there is a 50% chance of 5 successes in 10
trials.CHISQ.DISTThe CHISQ.DISTThe CHISQ.DIST function returns the cumulative probability of a chi-squared distribution.Syntax: CHISQ.DIST(x,deq freedom, cumulative) formula: CHISQ.DIST(x,deq freedom, cumulative) 
function returns the right-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution. Syntax: CHISO.DIST.RT(x,deg freedom) Formula: CHISO.DIST.RT(x,deg f
inverse of the left-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution. Syntax: CHISQ.INV(probability, deg freedom) Formula: CHISQ.INV.RTThe chi-squared distribution with a probability of the left-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution with a probability of the chi-squared distribution.
returns the inverse of the right-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution. Syntax: CHISQ.INV.RT(probability of the chi-squared distribution with a probability of 0.95 and a degree of freedom of 2. The result is
5.991464547.CHISQ.TEST(a1:B10, C1:D10)CONFIDENCE.NORMThe
CONFIDENCE.NORM function returns the confidence interval for a population mean, using a normal distribution. This function uses a confidence interval. Syntax: CONFIDENCE.NORM(alpha, standard dev, size) alpha: The significance
level used to compute the confidence level.standard deviation for the data range. Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample of 100 observations with a standard deviation of 10, the formula would be: 1.95996398454005The result would be a margin of error of
2.262.CONFIDENCE.TThe CONFIDENCE.T function is used to calculate the confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard deviation of 4, and a sample size of 25,
the formula would be: CONFIDENCE.T(0.05, 4, 25) which would return a result of 8.8 to 11.2.CORREL(A1:A10, B1:B10)This example returns
the correlation coefficient of the values in cells A1 through A10 and B1 through B10.COUNT(value1, [value2], )Formula: COUNT(value1, [value2],
to C3 also contain numbers. COUNTA(value1, [value2], )Formula: COUNTA(A1:A10)This example will count the number of cells in the range A1:A10 that contain data. COUNTBLANKThe COUNTBLANK function counts the number of cells in the range.
>5)This example will count the number of cells in range A1:A10 that are greater than 5.COUNTIFS (and the number of cells in a statistical function used to count the number of cells in range A1:A10, >20, B1:B10, >30)This
example will count the number of cells in the range A1:A10 that are greater than 20, and the number of cells in the range B1:B10 that are greater than 30.COVARIANCE.P(array1, array2)Formula: COVARIANCE.P(A2:A7,B2:B7)This
example returns the population covariance of the values in cells A2 through A7 and the values in cells B2 through B7.COVARIANCE.S(array1,array2)Formula: COVARIANCE.S(a1:A5,B1:B5)This example will calculate
the sample covariance of the two sets of values in the range A1:A5 and B1:B5.DEVSQDEVSQ is an Excel function that calculates the sum of squares of deviations of data points from their sample mean. Syntax: DEVSQ(number1, [number2], )Formula: DEVSQ(2, 3, 4, 5)This example would return the sum of squares of deviations of the data points 2, 3, 4,
and 5 from their sample mean, which is 3.5. The result would be 4.5.EXPON.DISTThe EXPON.DIST(x,lambda,cumulative)x: The value at which you want to
evaluate the distribution.lambda:The rate parameter of the distribution with rate parameter of the distribution with rate parameter 1, is less than or equal to 2.F.DISTF.DIST is an
Excel function that returns the F probability of a value occurring given a certain number of degrees of freedom. F.DIST.RTThe F.DIST.RT
function returns the right-tailed F probability distribution. This function is used to calculate the probability that the observed variance in a sample is greater than the variance in the entire population. Syntax: F.DIST.RT(x,deg freedom1,deg freedom2).
sample is greater than 4, when the degrees of freedom for the sample and the population are 5 and 6, respectively. F.INVF.INV is an Excel function used to calculate the inverse of freedom. Syntax: F.INV(probability, degrees freedom.)
degrees freedom2)Formula: F.INV(0.05, 5, 10)This example returns the x-value associated with a probability of 0.05, with 5 degrees of freedom in the numerator and 10 degrees of freedom in the numerator and 10 degrees of freedom in the numerator.
distribution function (inverse of the cumulative probability, Syntax: F.INV.RT(0.95,2,3)This example returns the inverse cumulative distribution for a probability of 0.95 with two degrees of freedom in the numerator and three degrees of freedom in the denominator.
The result is 6.867.F.TESTF.TEST is an Excel function used to calculate the probability value. Syntax: F.TEST(array1, array2) Formula: F.TEST(array2, array2) Formula: F.TEST(array2, array2) Formula: F.TEST(array2, array2) 
B1:B10 have the same variance.FISHERFISHER is an Excel function that returns the Fisher transformation at x-value. The Fisher transformation at x-value. The Fisher transformation is a way to normally distributed. Syntax: FISHER(x)Formula: FISHER(
transformation at a specified value. Syntax: FISHERINV(x) Formula: FISHERINV(x) Formula: FORECAST function is used to calculate a future value based on existing values provided. It uses linear regression to calculate the value. Syntax: FORECAST(x, known ys, known ys
example uses the FORECAST function to calculate the future value of 4 based on the existing values in cells A1-A4 and B1-B4.FORECAST.ETS function to calculate the future values based on existing values. It uses the Exponential Triple Smoothing (ETS) algorithm to predict future values. Syntax:
FORECAST.ETS(known ys, [known ys,
95%.FORECAST.ETS.CONFINT(known vs, [known xs], [confidence level], [forecast type], [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation])Formula:
FORECAST.ETS.CONFINT(B2:B13,C2:C13,90%)This example will return a 90% confidence interval for the forecast generated by the FORECAST.ETS.SEASONALITYThe FORECAST.ETS.SEASONALITY function in Microsoft Excel is
used to predict future values based on existing values that have a seasonal pattern. Syntax: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST. ETS. SEASONALITY (x, known ys, [seasonality], [data completion], [aggregation], 
[known xs], [new xs], [stat type], [seasonality], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST.LINEAR function is an Excel function that predicts a value based on existing values. It uses a linear regression algorithm to calculate the best fit line for the existing values and
predict a value for the specified x value. Syntax: FORECAST.LINEAR(x, known ys, known xs) Formula: To predict the sales for the month of April based on the existing sales data for the months of January, February and March, the following formula can be used: FORECAST.LINEAR(4, B2:B4, A2:A4) Where A2:A4 contains the months of January,
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February and March, and B2:B4 contains the sales figures for those months.FREQUENCY(data array, bins array)Formula: FREQUENCY(A2:A8,B2:B4)This example will return a

frequency distribution of the values in range A2:A8, using the range B2:B4 as the bins. GAMMAThe GAMMA function that is used to calculate the probability of a random variable taking on a value less than or equal to a certain number. Syntax:

The state of the s	
sights 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.