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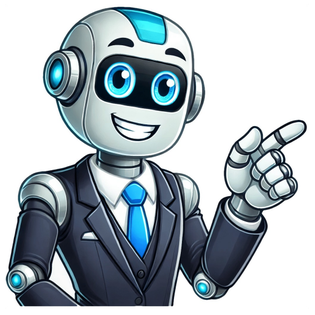

Microsoft excel formulas tutorial free download

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Our collection includes titles like "Excel Fundamentals", "Advanced spreadsheets – Microsoft Excel 2010", and "Microsoft Excel 2016 Step-by-Step Guide". These instructional manuals provide in-depth guidance on various aspects of Excel, including navigation, formulas, charting, and data analysis. In addition to these comprehensive guides, we also offer more specialized resources like "Excel Tips & Tricks" and "MS-Excel Lecture Notes". These detailed guides cover advanced features like VLOOKUP, COUNTIFS, PivotTables, and provide valuable shortcuts, formulas, and techniques for mastering Excel. Whether you're looking to enhance your digital literacy or simply boost your productivity, our free PDF books are the perfect place to start. So why wait? Download your free Excel PDF books now and start transforming your mastery of this essential tool. With our comprehensive collection, you'll be well on your way to becoming an Excel expert in no time! The provided text seems to be a compilation of various Microsoft Excel guides and tutorials, covering both basic and advanced topics. The collection includes resources on data manipulation, pivot tables, chart creation, formulas, functions, and cell references. These materials are essential for users seeking to enhance their Excel skills. One extension titled "Formulas & Functions in Microsoft Excel" delves into the essentials of Excel formulas, functions, and cell references. This is vital for data analysis and calculation in Excel. Another resource, "Creating Basic Excel Formulas," provides a detailed guide on constructing Excel formulas, covering functions, operators, references, and calculation order. The text also includes introductory guides such as "Introduction to Excel" and "Excel: Introduction to Formulas." These resources cover fundamental concepts, from navigation to entering formulas, crucial for beginners in Excel. For those aiming to enhance their formula-building skills or tackle more complex tasks, there are resources on advanced formulas and functions, including the use of VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP, and the PMT function. In addition to these guides, a tutorial is provided on how to use the AND Function in Excel and Google Sheets. This function checks whether all conditions are met, returning TRUE or FALSE, and can evaluate up to 255 expressions. The tutorial demonstrates its usage with various examples, including comparing text values, numerical values, and using comparison operators. Lastly, the text encourages sharing the compiled list of free Excel books on social networks, promoting a culture of knowledge sharing under the slogan "Sharing is Caring." The AND function in Excel is used to combine multiple conditions. It returns TRUE if all conditions are met, otherwise FALSE. For example: =AND(D3>=300, D31985,OR(D3="Steven Spielberg",D3="Tim Burton")) This formula identifies movies released after 1985 that were directed by either Steven Spielberg or Tim Burton. The AND function is also commonly used in IF statements to apply different actions based on multiple conditions. For instance: =IF(AND(C4="CA", D4>300),"Yes", "No") This formula checks if the order is from California and has a value of $300 or more, returning "Yes" if true and "No" otherwise. The AND function works similarly in Google Sheets as it does in Excel. In VBA, you can use the AND function with Application.WorksheetFunction.And(logical1, logical2) to combine conditions for your application's logic. The XLOOKUP Function is a new addition to Microsoft's Excel, announced in August 2019, meant to replace VLOOKUP and HLOOKUP Functions. It offers several advantages over its predecessor, including flexibility in searches, reduced cell references, and improved performance. ###XLOOKUP Syntax:** The syntax for XLOOKUP is: XLOOKUP(lookup_value, lookup_array, return_array,[match_mode],[search_mode]) Where: - lookup_value is the value to search for - lookup_array is where to look - return_array is what to output - [match_mode] specifies the type of match (optional) - [search_mode] specifies the direction and type of search (optional) ###XLOOKUP Match Modes:** There are three options: 0 - Exact match will only find exact matches 1 (-1) - Will perform an exact match or find the next largest (smallest) item 2 - Wildcard character match allows you to use ? or * wildcards for inexact matches ###XLOOKUP Search Modes:** There are four options: 1 - Search top to bottom (or left to right for horizontal lookup) -1 - Search bottom to top (or right to left for horizontal lookup) 2 (-2) - Binary search on sorted data ###Why is XLOOKUP Better Than VLOOKUP?** XLOOKUP has several advantages over VLOOKUP, including: - No limitation on which column is the left-most - Defaults to exact match, reducing errors - Can handle column insertions or deletions without adjustment - Smarter approximate matches - Searches in both directions - Requires fewer cell references, increasing calculation speed and reducing circular reference errors UNIQUE Function in Excel: A Guide to Extracting Unique Values The UNIQUE function is a powerful tool in Excel that allows you to extract unique items from a list or range. To use the UNIQUE function, simply enter the formula =UNIQUE(A2:A7) into your desired cell, where A2:A7 is the range of cells containing the values you want to extract. You can also use the UNIQUE function to extract items that only appear once in a list by adding the arguments FALSE and TRUE. For example: =UNIQUE(A2:A7,FALSE,TRUE) To extract unique items from a list of employees, enter the formula =UNIQUE(A2:A7) into your desired cell. If you want to extract items from a range across columns, use the formula =UNIQUE(C2:H2,TRUE), where C2:H2 is the range of cells containing the values you want to extract. This will enable the formula to compare the columns against each other. To return items that only appear once, enter the formula =UNIQUE(A2:A7,FALSE,TRUE). You can also use the UNIQUE function in combination with the SORT function to sort the unique items in alphabetical order. For example: =SORT(UNIQUE(A2:A7)) If you want to ignore blanks in a list, use the UNIQUE function together with the FILTER function. For example: =UNIQUE(FILTER(A2:A7,A2:A7"")) You can also use the UNIQUE function to create a dynamic data validation drop-down list. To do this, enter the formula =UNIQUE(A2:A7) into your desired cell. Finally, be aware of potential issues with the UNIQUE function, such as the #SPILL! error that occurs when there is a value in the spill range, or the #CALC! error that occurs when the UNIQUE function is unable to extract a list of unique items. To correct these errors, clear the highlighted range or adjust your formula. Given text: The formula examples page contains numerous examples for specific use-cases, including a count function to find all cells with positive numbers. FunctionDescriptionSyntax New Functions UNIQUEReturns a list of unique values in a list or rangeUNIQUE(array, [by_col], [exactly_once]) XLOOKUPReplaces VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP, and INDEX / MATCHXLOOKUP(lookup_value,lookup_array,return_array,[match_mode],[search_mode]) Logicalyes ANDChecks whether all conditions are met. TRUE/FALSEAND(logical1,logical2) IFIf condition is met, do something, if not, do something else.IF(logical_test,value_if_true,value_if_false) IFERRORIf result is an error then do something else.IFERROR(VALUE,value_if_error) NOTChanges TRUE to FALSE and FALSE to TRUE.NOT(logical) ORChecks whether any conditions are met. TRUE/FALSEOR(logical1,logical2) XORChecks whether one and only condition is met. TRUE/FALSEXOR(logical1,logical2) Lookup & Referenceyes FALSEThe logical value: FALSE/false TRUEThe logical value: TRUE Truethis function returns the truth value of a given conditionTRUEFALSE OR NOT. The article lists various Excel functions organized by category: Date & Time, Engineering, Financial, Information, and Math. These functions can be used for calculations, data analysis, and formatting. Date & Time functions include: - Returning the current date and time with `NOW()` - Converting text to a valid time with `TIMEVALUE(time_text)` - Calculating working days between two dates with `NETWORKDAYS()` and custom weekends with `NETWORKDAYS.INTL()` Engineering functions, categorized under "yes", include converting numbers from one unit to another with `CONVERT(number,from_unit,to_unit)`. Financial functions include: - Calculating future value with `FV(rate,nper,pmt,pv,type)` - Present value calculation with `PV(rate,nper,pmt,fv,type)` - Total number of payment periods with `NPER(rate,pmt,pv,fv,type)` - Payment amount with `PMT(rate,nper,pv,fv,type)` - Interest Rate with `RATE(nper,pmt,pv,fv,type,guess)` Information functions include: - Cell information with `CELL(info_type,reference)` - Error type with `ERROR.TYPE(error_val)` - Tests for blank cells with `ISBLANK(VALUE)` - Error tests with `ISERR(VALUE)` and `ISERROR(VALUE)` Math functions include absolute value calculation with `ABS(number)` and aggregated calculations. A list of mathematical functions includes AGGREGATE, which applies a specified function to a database or array, and CEILING, which rounds up to the nearest multiple. COS calculates the cosine of an angle, while DEGREES converts radians to degrees. DSUM sums records in a database that meet certain criteria, and EVEN rounds to the nearest even integer. EXP calculates exponential values, FACT returns factorials, and FLOOR rounds down to the nearest multiple. GCD finds greatest common divisors, INT rounds down to integers, and LCM finds least common multiples. LN returns natural logarithms, LOG returns logarithms with a specified base, and LOG10 returns base-10 logarithms. MOD returns remainders after division, MROUND rounds to multiples, ODD rounds to odd integers, and PI returns the value of pi. POWER raises numbers to powers, PRODUCT multiplies arrays of numbers, QUOTIENT returns integer division results, RADIANS converts angles to radians, RAND generates random numbers between 0 and 1, RANDBETWEEN generates random numbers within a range, ROUND rounds to specified digits, ROUNDDOWN rounds down towards zero, ROUNDUP rounds up away from zero, SIGN returns number signs, SIN returns sines of angles, SQRT calculates square roots, SUBTOTAL returns summary statistics, SUM adds numbers together, SUMIF sums numbers meeting criteria, SUMIFS sums numbers meeting multiple criteria, and SUMPRODUCT multiplies and sums arrays. Statistical functions include AVERAGE for averaging numbers, AVERAGEA for including text and logical values, AVERAGEIF for averaging based on criteria, AVERAGEIFS for averaging based on multiple criteria, CORREL for correlation between series, COUNT for counting cells with numbers, COUNTA for counting non-blank cells, COUNTBLANK for counting blank cells, COUNTIF for counting based on criteria, COUNTIFS for counting based on multiple criteria, FORECAST for predicting future values from linear trends, and FREQUENCY for counting values within ranges. Fonctions de calcul dans Excel : FREQUENCY calcule les valeurs de fréquence pour un tableau de données, GROWTH évalue les valeurs Y en fonction d'une croissance exponentielle, INTERCEPT détermine l'ordonnée à l'origine pour une droite de régression linéaire. LARGE renvoie la k-ième valeur la plus grande dans un tableau, LINEST retourne des statistiques sur une tendance linéaire. MAX et MIN retournent respectivement la valeur maximale et minimale, MEDIAN donne la médiane, MODE donne le nombre le plus fréquent, PERCENTILE et ses variantes INC et EXC calculent les percentiles avec des paramètres d'inclusion ou d'exclusion. QUARTILE calcule les valeurs de quartile spécifiées, RANK évalue le rang d'un nombre dans une série, SLOPE calcule la pente à partir d'une régression linéaire, SMALL donne la k-ième plus petite valeur. STDEV et ses variantes calculent l'écart-type d'un échantillon ou d'une population entière. TREND prédit les valeurs Y en fonction d'une tendance. Les fonctions de texte incluent CHAR qui renvoie un caractère à partir d'un code, CLEAN qui supprime les caractères non imprimables, CODE qui donne le code numérique d'un caractère, CONCATENATE pour combiner du texte, DOLLAR qui convertit un nombre en texte au format monétaire. EXACT vérifie l'égalité exacte de deux chaînes de caractères, FIND et SEARCH localisent une chaîne dans une cellule avec ou sans sensibilité à la casse, LEFT, MID et RIGHT tronquent ou extraient du texte d'une cellule. LOWER, PROPER et UPPER convertissent le texte en minuscules, majuscules ou respectent la casse, REPLACE remplace des caractères dans une chaîne, REPT répète une chaîne de caractères, SUBSTITUTE remplace du texte dans une chaîne avec sensibilité à la casse. TEXT convertit une valeur en texte avec un format spécifique, TRIM supprime les espaces supplémentaires, UPPER met le texte en majuscules et VALUE convertit une chaîne numérique en nombre. Les fonctions dans Excel sont utilisées pour effectuer divers calculs et manipulations de données, que ce soit pour l'analyse statistique, la gestion de texte ou les opérations financières. Elles peuvent être saisies manuellement dans les cellules en utilisant le signe égal (=) suivi du nom de la fonction et des arguments requis entre parenthèses. L'utilisation efficace des fonctions nécessite une compréhension de leur syntaxe, de leurs paramètres et de leur application appropriée aux différents types de données et aux problèmes à résoudre dans les feuilles de calcul Excel. Looking for a comprehensive guide on MS Excel formulas? This downloadable PDF provides you with 150 essential formulas to streamline your data tasks and enhance your proficiency in spreadsheet management. The guide is categorized by function, offering quick access to formulas that can significantly expedite your workflow. With clear examples, practical applications, and visual aids, this resource empowers you to master data management and analysis with Excel. Whether you're a student, data analyst, or seasoned professional, this PDF offers unparalleled convenience, compatibility, and offline access. You can download it once and use it on various devices and operating systems. The guide covers a wide range of formulas, from basic arithmetic operations to complex statistical analysis, ensuring that all your data manipulation needs are met. By downloading this Excel Formulas PDF, you'll enjoy enhanced productivity, improved accuracy, and reduced time spent on manual calculations. Click the download button below to secure your copy and start leveraging Excel to its fullest potential. The PDF cheat sheet for Excel contains a range of functions such as basic math operations, logical reasoning, data lookup, text editing, and complex time calculations along with statistical analysis. To locate specific formulas within the PDF, users can utilize the table of contents or employ the built-in search function in their PDF viewer to quickly find what they need. Each formula comes with clear examples and explanations for easy comprehension and implementation. Should you have any questions or require further clarification on the provided formulas, online resources, community forums, or technical support from Excel or related software platforms can be consulted for assistance.