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Exal sheet formulas

The Motorsport Images Collection showcases events from 1895 to present day coverage. Explore their curated collection of Editors' Picks, featuring compelling images worth your time. Browse through their latest gallery of top picks, showcasing the best moments from motorsports history. In this image, you see some students with their marks in English. To calculate their total marks, average marks, and other statistics, Excel formulas can be used. An Excel formula is an expression that acts on a cell or range of cells to produce results in another cell or multiple cells. To apply a formula in Excel, type an equal sign (=) followed by the desired formula, then press Enter. To calculate total marks for each student, select cell F6 and type "sum" after the equal sign. Double-click on the SUM function and click and drag over the cells from C6 to E6. Press Enter to get the output, then use the Fill Handle icon to automatically fill in the results for all students. The following section, Part 1 – How to Add and Subtract in Excel, discusses using formulas to perform basic arithmetic operations such as addition and subtraction within a dataset. Some students' grades are broken down into three parts: theory, practical, and negative marks. To calculate their overall score, we need to add up the theory and practical scores and then subtract the negative marks. Here's how to do it: 1. Put the following formula in cell F6 and press Enter to get the total mark for the first student: =Theory Mark + Practical Mark - Negative Mark 2. Double-click the Fill Handle icon or drag it down with a mouse to apply the formula to all students. We also have a dataset containing product information, including unit prices and quantity sold. To calculate the sales of each product, we need to multiply the unit price by the quantity sold. Here's how: 1. Apply the following formula in cell E6: =Unit Price x Quantity Sold 2. Use the Fill Handle icon to copy the formula to all remaining cells. Additionally, we can use Excel formulas to perform various calculations, such as dividing sales by unit price to get the quantity sold or summing up a range of values. Given article text here A running average is a type of average that continually updates as new data points become available. We want to calculate the running average of the number of visitors in each month starting from the second month. We can use the following formula in cell D7 and press Enter to get the running average for all months: Double-click the Fill Handle icon or drag it down with a mouse to get the result for all months. A moving average is a type of average that continually updates as new data points are added or old data points are removed. We can calculate the 3-points moving average using the following formula in cell D8: In Excel, the percentage of a part can be calculated by dividing it by the total value and then multiplying the result by 100 or formatting the result with the Percent Style command. We can calculate percentages in Excel using various formulas and functions. To find the individual category expense as a percentage of the total expense, we insert the following formula in cell D8: Drag the Fill Handle icon down to obtain percentages for all the category expenses. For example, let's say we have a dataset with some products and their old and new prices. We want to calculate the percentage change of the old prices using the following formula: Use the following formula in cell E6 to get the male-female ratio in the Executive department: Drag the Fill Handle icon down to obtain the male-female ratios for all the departments. We can round numbers up to 3, 2, and 1 decimal places using the ROUND function. Use the following formula in cell C7 and press Enter to get the first number rounded up to 3 decimal places: Double-click the Fill Handle icon or drag it down to round up all numbers to 3 decimal places. To find the root of a number, we can use the SQRT function. The formula to put in cell C6 is: We can multiply matrices (arrays) using the following formula: To check if a number is even or odd, we can use the combination of IF and ISEVEN functions. Use the following formula in cell C6 to check if the number is even: Drag the Fill Handle icon down to check all the numbers. We can find text in a cell using the SEARCH function. The position value can be determined by using a formula that checks if a number exists in cell B6 and is equal to cell C5: =IF(ISNUMBER(SEARCH($C$5,B6)),"Yes","No"). For changing the text case, there are several options. To convert text to upper case, use the following formula in cell C6: This can be done by using the PROPER function, which changes the first letter of each word to uppercase and the rest to lowercase. To change the case to title case, insert the following formula in cell D6: The LOWER function is used to convert text to lower case. Removing spaces from names can be achieved by using the TRIM function in cell C6: This removes any unnecessary spaces before and after the name. Extracting specific parts of a product code separated by hyphens can be done using the MID and FIND functions. To extract four characters from the left side, use this formula: For extracting four characters from the middle part of the code starting at position 6, use the following formula: To extract three characters from the right side, use the following formula: Truncating unique IDs can be done by replacing them with employee names using a formula that combines the LEFT and RIGHT functions. The following formula will replace the unique IDs with the employee's names: Part 15 deals with date and time formulas in Excel. To get today's date only, use one of these formulas: =DATE(YEAR(TODAY()),MONTH(TODAY()),DAY(TODAY())) You can also put the date of your choice using this formula: To get today's date and time together, use the following formula: Calculating age is done by subtracting the birthday from today's date. Steps include inserting the following formula in cell D6: =DATEDIF(C6,TODAY(),"Y")&" Years, "&DATEDIF(C6,TODAY(),"YM")&" Months, "&DATEDIF(C6,TODAY(),"MD")&" Days" The result for all people can be obtained by double-clicking the Fill Handle icon or dragging it down. Getting the first day of a month is achieved using the EOMONTH function to get the serial number for the last day of the previous month before the joining date. Steps include using the following formula in cell D6: The result can be obtained by double-clicking the Fill Handle icon or dragging it down and selecting all cells D6:D15, right-clicking, opening the Context menu, choosing Format Cells, and going to the Number tab. Finally, calculating the days between two dates is done using the DAYS360 function. Have Employees' Joining and Resigning Dates to Calculate Working Days We want to calculate working days of each employee given their joining date and resigning date. Steps: 1. Use the formula `=working_days(E6)` to calculate the working days for the first employee. 2. Drag the Fill Handle icon down to calculate the working days for all employees. The Department and Designation Formula Steps: Use the following formula in cell C23 to get the department based on the name: =INDEX($B$6:$D$20,MATCH($B$23,$B$6:$B$20,0),MATCH(C22,$B$5:$D$5,0)) Drag the Fill Handle icon to the right side for designation. Randomizing in Excel Case 20 – Randomize Part 20.1 – Generate Random Numbers We can generate random numbers between lower and upper limits using these formulas: To generate random numbers between 0 to 1, use this formula: =RAND() To generate random numbers between lower and upper limits, use these formulas: =RANDARRAY(B6,C6,D6,E6,TRUE) =RANDARRAY(B6,C6,D6,E6,FALSE) Case 20.2 – Generate a Random Value from a Selection We can generate a random selection of IDs using the following formula in cell B23 to generate a random ID: =INDEX($B$6:$B$20,RANDBETWEEN(1,ROWS($B$6:$B$20)),1) Drag the Fill Handle icon down to generate more random IDs. Unit Conversion Formula Part 21 – Unit Conversion Example 1 – Convert Inches to Feet We can convert inches to feet using this formula in cell D6: =D6/12 Drag the Fill Handle icon down to convert all remaining values. Example 2 – Convert kg to lbs We can convert kilograms to pounds using this formula in cell D6: =(D6*2.20462) To convert all remaining values, use the Fill Handle icon. Serial Number Formula Part 22 – Serial Number We can put serial numbers in column B using this formula in cell B6: =ROW() Double-click the Fill Handle icon or drag it down to get all serial numbers. To perform a case-sensitive count, you can use the COUNTIF function, which counts cells in a range that meet specific criteria. For instance, to count cells containing "apple", you would use =COUNTIF(range,"apple"). However, this is an exact match and only counts cells with "apple" and no other characters. To count cells containing specific text anywhere, you can use the asterisk (*) wildcard, such as =COUNTIF(range,"*apple*"), which matches zero or more characters of any kind. This formula will count cells with "apple" anywhere in the cell. You can adjust this formula to reference a cell by using =COUNTIF(range,"*"&A1&"*") if A1 contains the text you want to match. The COUNTIF function supports three wildcards, but it's not case-sensitive and won't work for numbers if cells contain numeric data. Alternatively, you can use the SUMPRODUCT function with Boolean algebra, which is case-sensitive and can find a number inside another number. To count cells containing specific text with SUMPRODUCT, you can use the SEARCH function, such as =SUMPRODUCT(--ISNUMBER(SEARCH("a",B5:B15))), where SEARCH returns the position of text in a string and ISNUMBER converts the results into an array of TRUE and FALSE values. This approach allows for more flexibility and case-sensitivity compared to COUNTIF. Given text here ISNUMBER returns true for any number and false for errors when it receives the search array from SEARCH function. In return, ISNUMBER converts the array to a new one containing only true and false values, like this {true;true;true;true;true;true;false;false;false;false;false}. The true value corresponds to cell content "a" while the false value corresponds to non-"a" cells. We want to count these results but need to change true and false to their numeric equivalents, 1 and 0. To do this, we use a double negative (--): --ISNUMBER(SEARCH("a",B5:B15)) The result inside of sumproduct looks like this: =SUMPRODUCT({1;1;1;1;1;1;0;0;0;0;0}). // returns 6 With single array to process, sumproduct sums the array and return 6 as final result. One benefit of formula is it will find a number inside numeric value. Additionally, there is no need to use wildcards to indicate position, because search function automatically look through all text in cell. Case-sensitive option For case-sensitive count, you can replace search function with find function like this: =SUMPRODUCT(--(ISNUMBER(FIND(text,range))). FIND function works just like search function but is case-sensitive. You can use formula like this to count cells that contain "APPLE" and not "apple".

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