

# *Excel Formula 1*

The *fastest* way to learn excel formulas

*by*

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<http://chandoo.org/wp/>

## How to read this book?

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This book explains 75 very commonly used Microsoft excel formulas in plain English. The best way to read this book is to read few formulas at a time and then practice them on using excel.

Each formula is explained with description, syntax and 2 examples. I suggest you to give these formulas a try by typing them in excel.

For more information on excel formulas, do visit the following links:

<http://chandoo.org/wp/tag/formulas>

<http://chandoo.org/excel-formulas>

<http://chandoo.org/wp/category/excel>

**All the best**

# List of Formulas Covered in This Book

Math Formulas		Logical	Text	Lookup	Statistical	Date & Time	Financial
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Count	Randbetween	And	Left	Hlookup	Max	Now	Fv
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# *Mathematical Formulas*

## *Excel Formula 1*

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# Sum

What it does?

Adds a bunch of numbers

Syntax

`sum(add this, [and this ..])`

Example

**`sum(1,2,3,4) = 10`**

`sum(5.6,2.3) = 7.9`

# Count

What it does?

Counts the number of cells in a range (only numbers will be counted)

Syntax

**count(range of cells)**

Example

**count(1,2,3,4,5,6,"hello",7,8) = 8 (ignores the text value hello)**

Note: if you want to count only blank cells, use countblank() instead

# Average

What it does?

Average of given numbers

Syntax

average(of this number, [and this number too..])

Example

**average(2,4,6) = 4**

average(A1:A5) = average of numbers in A1:A5

# Countif

What it does?

Counts of items in a list matching a condition

Syntax

**countif(in this range, values meeting this criteria)**

Example

**countif(A1:A20, 1) = counts how many cells have "1"**

countif(A1:A20, "<3") = counts how many cells have less than 3

# Sumif

What it does?

Sums items in a list matching a condition

Syntax

sumif(in this range, values meeting this criteria,  
[sum-this-range])

Example

**sumif(A1:A20, 3) = sums the cells with a value of "3"**

sumif(A1:A20, 3, b1:b20) = same as above but adds values  
in B1:B20

# Averageif

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only

What it does?

Gets the average of values in a list that match a condition

Syntax

averageif(in this range, values meeting this criteria, [use this range for average])

Example

**averageif(A1:A20, ">5") = average of all the values above 5 in A1:A20**

averageif(A1:A20, "Bob", B1:B20) = Average of all values in B1:B20 where the corresponding row in A has "Bob"

# Countblank

What it does?

Counts blank cells in a given list

Syntax

countblank(in this list)

Example

**countblank(list) = number of blank cells in the list**

# Round

What it does?

Rounds a number to nearest decimal you specify

Syntax

`round(this number, to this many digits after decimal)`

Example

**`round(1.2365,0) = 1`**

`round(1.2365,2) = 1.24`



What it does?

Converts a decimal number to integer lower than it

Syntax

`int(this number)`

Example

`int(1.2365) = 1`

# Mod

## What it does?

Tells you what is the reminder after dividing one number with another

## Syntax

mod(of this number, divided by this number)

## Example

**mod(5,3) = 2**

mod(3,5) = 3

# Rand

What it does?

Gives you a random number to play with

Syntax

rand()

Example

**rand() = who knows**

# Randbetween

What it does?

Gets you a random integer between 2 given numbers (including both)

Syntax

**randbetween(lower limit, higher limit)**

Example

**randbetween(0,100) = returns a random number between 0 and 100**

Note: if you are using excel 2003 or earlier, you need to enable this function by adding analysis toolpak add-in.

# Subtotal

## What it does?

tells you the sum, average, count, standard deviation etc. of a list of numbers. If you apply data filters, the subtotal value changes based on the filtered values.

## Syntax

**subtotal(<function number>,list-of-values)**

## Example

**subtotal(1,scores\_list) = average of the scores\_list**

Note: function number 1 - Average, 2 - Count, 3 - Counta, 4 - Max, 5 - Min, 6 - Product, 7 - Standard Deviation, 8 - STDEVP, 9 - Sum

# Sign

What it does?

tells you the sign of a number, 1 for positive, 0 for zero and -1 for negative values

Syntax

**sign(of this number)**

Example

**sign(15) = 1**

sign(0) = 0, sign(-15) = -1

# Product

What it does?

multiplies a bunch of numbers

Syntax

`product(list of numbers)`

Example

**`product(1,2,3,4,5) = 120`**

`product(400,40%,50%) = 80 (50% of 40% of 400)`

# Abs

What it does?

tells you the absolute value of a given number

Syntax

**abs(some number)**

Example

**abs(-5) = 5**

abs(1) = 1, abs(0) = 0

# Floor

What it does?

Rounds a number down, towards zero

Syntax

**floor(this number, to the nearest multiple of this number)**

Example

**floor(3.678,1) = 1 (since 3 is the nearest multiple of 1)**

floor(89,2) = 88, floor(-89,-2) = -88

# Ceiling

What it does?

Rounds a number up, away from zero

Syntax

**ceiling(this number, to the nearest multiple of this number)**

Example

**ceiling(3.678,1) = 4 (since 4 is the nearest multiple of 1 away from zero)**

ceiling(89,2) = 90, ceiling(-89,-2) = -90

# Roman

What it does?

converts a number to roman number format

Syntax

**roman(number)**

Example

**roman(4) = IV**

roman(2009) = MMIX, roman(1999,4) = MIM

# *Logical Formulas*

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What it does?

Fetches one of the two values based on a condition

Syntax

**if(is-this-true?, do this, or this)**

Example

**if(5<10,"hello","world") = hello**

if(5>10,"hello","world") = world

# And

What it does?

Checks whether all conditions are passed or not

Syntax

**and(list of conditions)**

Example

**and(true, false) = false**

and(true, true) = true



What it does?

Checks whether any condition is met

Syntax

**or(list of conditions)**

Example

**or(true, false) = true**

or(false, false) = false

# Not

What it does?

Negates a logical value

Syntax

`not(this logical value)`

Example

**`not(false) = true`**

`not(not(false)) = false`

# Choose

What it does?

selects one of the parameters based on first parameter. Works like a really big nested IF()

Syntax

**choose(this value, from this list of values...)**

Example

**choose(3,"value 1", "value2", "another value") = another value**

choose(int(test\_score/20),"F","D","C","B","A") = tells you the letter grade for the given score

# Iserror

What it does?

Checks if the input has error or not

Syntax

**iserror(this value)**

Example

**iserror(1/0) = true**

iserror(0/1) = false

# Isblank

What it does?

Checks if the input is blank or not

Syntax

**isblank(this value)**

Example

**isblank(A1) = true if A1 is blank**

isblank("") = false

# Isnumber

What it does?

Checks if the input is number or not

Syntax

**isnumber(this value)**

Example

**isnumber(123) = true**

isnumber("chandoo") = false

# Istext

What it does?

Checks if the input is text or not

Syntax

**istext(this value)**

Example

**istext(123) = false**

istext("chandoo") = true

# Iferror

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## What it does?

An easy way to handle errors in formulas.

IFERROR returns the value you want incase of an error with the formula

## Syntax

**iferror(some formula, value to return incase of error)**

## Example

**iferror(1/0,"cant divide by zero") = cant divide by zero**

**iferror(0/1,"cant divide by zero") = 0**

# *Text Formulas*

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# Concatenate

What it does?

Adds a bunch of text values to one another

Syntax

`concatenate(this, [to this..])`

Example

`concatenate("one ", "big ", "text") = one big text`

`concatenate(A1,A2,A3) = adds the text values in A1,A2 and A3`

## Interesting Tip



You can use & operator instead of concatenate(). For eg.  
`=“one”&“big”&“text”` works the same way as example 1

the same way as example 1  
= "one" & "big" & "text" works

# Left

What it does?

Cuts a text from left

Syntax

left(from this text, this many letters)

Example

**left("Pointy Haired Dilbert rocks", 6) = Pointy**

left(A1,5) = first five characters in the cell A1

# Mid

What it does?

Gets a portion of text

Syntax

mid(from this text, start here, this many letters)

Example

**mid("hello",2,3) = ell**

mid("hello",2,99) = ello

# Lower

What it does?

Converts a text to lower case

Syntax

`lower(this text)`

Example

`lower("Hello") = hello`

`lower("hELLo") = hello`

# Upper

What it does?

Gets you upper case text from given one

Syntax

`upper(this text)`

Example

`upper("hello") = HELLO`

`upper("hELLo") = HELLO`

# Proper

What it does?

Convert text to proper case

Syntax

`proper(this text)`

Example

**`proper("hello world") = Hello World`**

`proper("Hello world") = Hello World`

# Len

What it does?

Tells you the length of a given text

Syntax

len(of this text)

Example

**len("hello") = 5**

len(A1) = length of the value in cell A1

# Find

What it does?

Finds the position of a text in another text

Syntax

**find(this, in this text, [start here])**

Example

**find("e","hello") = 2**

find("m","hello") = ERROR

# Trim

What it does?

Removes un-necessary spaces in a given text

Syntax

`trim(this text)`

Example

`trim(" unusually spaced text ") = unusually spaced text`

# Dollar

What it does?

converts a number to \$ currency format. Uses your local currency settings

Syntax

**dollar(value, [number digits of decimal point])**

Example

**dollar(2300,2) = \$ 2,300.00**

Note: Dollar() uses your excel installation currency settings. So if you use someother currency like SEK, Rs. Euro, those symbols will appear

# Value

What it does?

Converts text to numbers

Syntax

value(from this text)

Example

**value("1.2365") = 1.2365**

value("hello") = ERROR

# Substitute

What it does?

Substitutes one text with another in the given text

Syntax

substitute(in this text, this text, with this text,  
[at this occurrence])

Example

**substitute("Pointy Haired Dilbert", "Pointy", "Curly") =  
Curly Haired Dilbert**

substitute("123-123-1234","-","") = 1231231234

# Rept

What it does?

Repeats a particular text n number of times

Syntax

**rept(this text, this many number of times)**

Example

**rept("|",5) = |||||**

rept("And", 2) = AndAnd

# Text

## What it does?

Converts something in text to a number format  
(works for dates and times too)

## Syntax

**text(text value, format you want)**

## Example

**text("2300", "\$0,00.00") = \$2,300.00**

Note: you can format the text value using any formatting code. Learn more about excel cell formatting codes from below links

# Type

What it does?

tells you the type of value in a cell

Syntax

**type(of this value)**

Example

**type("chandoo") = 2**

Type returns 1 if the input is number, 2 for text, 4 for logical values, 16 for error values and 64 for arrays

# *Lookup & Reference Formulas*

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# Vlookup

## What it does?

Searches where a value is in a list, and then returns another value from the same row. Use when you need phone number based on name etc.

## Syntax

vlookup(this value, in this list, and get me value in this column, [is-my-list-sorted?])

## Example

**vlookup("John", list, 2, false)** = finds where John is in the list and returns the value in the 2nd column

Note: Use vlookup if your list is in rows and hlookup if your list is in columns

# Hlookup

## What it does?

Searches where a value is in a list, and then returns another value from the same column. Use when you need phone number based on name etc.

## Syntax

**hlookup(this value, in this list, and get me value in this row, [is-my-list-sorted?])**

## Example

**hlookup("John", list, 2, false) = finds where John is in the list and returns the value in the 2nd row**

Note: Use vlookup if your list is in rows and hlookup if your list is in columns

# Match

What it does?

finds the location of a value in a range of cells

Syntax

**match(what to find, in this list,type of match)**

Example

**match("bill gates", customer\_list,0) = tells you position of customer named "bill gates" in the customer\_list**

match(23, scores\_list,1) = gets the position of first score greater than 23 in the scores\_list (this should be sorted from low to high)

# Index

What it does?

gets you the value in a particular row (and column) of a given range of cells

Syntax

**INDEX(range of cells, from this row, [and this column])**

Example

**INDEX(A1:C10,3,2) = gets you the value in cell B3 (which is 3rd and 2nd column in the range A1:C10)**

INDEX(A1:A10,15) = returns a #REF! error since there are only 10 values in the range A1:A10

# Row

What it does?

Tells you the current row number

Syntax

`row([of this cell])`

Example

**row()** = row number where you wrote this formula

row(C4) = 4

# Column

What it does?

Tells you the current column number

Syntax

`column([of this cell])`

Example

**column()** = column number where you wrote this formula

`column(C4) = 3`

# *Statistical Formulas*

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What it does?

Finds the minimum of a given list of numbers

Syntax

**min(of this list of numbers)**

Example

**min(1,2,3) = 1**

min(A1:A20) = minimum value in the range A1:A20

# Max

What it does?

Finds the maximum of a given list of numbers

Syntax

**max(of this list of numbers)**

Example

**max(1,2,3) = 3**

max(A1:A20) = maximum value in the range A1:A20

# Small

What it does?

Finds the nth smallest number in a list

Syntax

`small(from this list, nth smallest number)`

Example

`small(list, 2) = 2nd smallest number in the list`

# Large

What it does?

Finds the nth largest number in a list

Syntax

large(from this list, nth largest number)

Example

**large(list, 2) = 2nd largest number in the list**

# Mode

What it does?

finds out the **MODE** of a list of values. Mode is a value with highest frequency in the list

Syntax

**mode(list of values)**

Example

**mode(1,2,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,5,5,6,7) = 4**

mode(1,2,3,4,5) = returns #N/A error since no value has highest frequency

# Median

What it does?

finds the statistical median of a list of values

Syntax

**median(list of values)**

Example

**median(3,4,5,1,2) = 3**

median(1,1,2,2) = 1.5

# Rank

What it does?

tells you the rank of a number in a list of values

Syntax

**rank(of this number, in this numbers, [order])**

Example

**rank(20,list of numbers) = rank of 20 in "list of numbers" (in descending order)**

rank(20,list of numbers, 1) = rank of 20, but in ascending order

# Percentile

What it does?

Gets the kth percentile value from a range of values

Syntax

`percentile(range of values, percentile)`

Example

`percentile(scores_list, 0.83)` = gets the 83rd percentile value from `scores_list`

# *Date & Time Formulas*

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# Today

What it does?

Today's date

Syntax

today()

Example

**today() = today's date**

# Now

What it does?

Today's date along with current time

Syntax

**now()**

Example

**now() = today's date along with current time**

# Year

What it does?

Tells you the year from a given date

Syntax

**year(of this date)**

Example

**year("12/31/1981") = 1981**

year(today()) = current year

# Month

What it does?

Tells you the month from a given date

Syntax

**month(of this date)**

Example

**month("12/31/1981") = 12**

month(today()) = current month

# Day

What it does?

Tells you the day of month from a given date

Syntax

**day(of this date)**

Example

**day("12/31/1981") = 31**

day(today()) = current day

# Weekday

What it does?

Tells you the day of week from a given date

Syntax

**weekday(of this date)**

Example

**weekday("12/12/1981") = 7**

weekday(today()) = current day of week

# Hour

What it does?

Tells you the hour from a given time

Syntax

**hour(at this time)**

Example

**hour("11:30") = 11**

hour(now()) = current hour

# Minute

What it does?

Tells you the minutes from a given time

Syntax

**minute(at this time)**

Example

**minute("11:30") = 30**

minute(now()) = current minutes

# Second

What it does?

Tells you the seconds from a given time

Syntax

**second(at this time)**

Example

**second("11:30:45") = 45**

second(now()) = current seconds

# Datevalue

What it does?

Converts a date in the text format to excel date format (remember, you still need to format it)

Syntax

datevalue(from this text)

Example

**DATEVALUE("31/12/2001") = 37256 (which is the excel's way of saying it is 31st December 2001)**

Note: Date value depends on your computer's settings. So if you use MM/DD/YYYY dates in your country, they work in the datevalue

# Timevalue

What it does?

Converts a time in text format to excel time value

Syntax

timevalue(from this text)

Example

**timevalue("12:30 am") = 0.020833333 (which is excel's way of saying it is almost beyond bed time)**

timevalue("22:00") = 0.916666667 (it works with 24H format too)

# Networkdays

What it does?

Tells you how many working days are there  
between 2 given dates

Syntax

**networkdays(from this date, to this date, [add this  
holidays as well])**

Example

**networkdays("12/1/2008","12/31/2008") = 23**

networkdays(TODAY(),TODAY()+30) =  
total working days in next 30 days

# *Financial Formulas*

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# NPV

What it does?

Calculates net present value from a series of future payments

Syntax

`npv(at this rate, list of payments)`

Example

`npv(10%,100,100,100,100,100) = 379.07`



What it does?

Finds out how much a series of payments is worth in future

Syntax

**fv(at this rate, this many payments, of each)**

Example

**fv(10%,12,-1000) = 21,384.28**

# Pmt

What it does?

Tells you how much you should pay on your mortgage (every month ..)

Syntax

pmt(at this rate, this many payments, for this much amount)

Example

**pmt(10%,12,-100000) = 14676.33**

# Ipmt

What it does?

Tells you how much of your mortgage goes towards interest in specified month

Syntax

ipmt(at this rate, on this payment, out of this many payments, for this much amount)

Example

**ipmt(10%,3,12,-100000) = 9017.97**

# Ppmt

What it does?

Tells you how much of your mortgage goes towards principle in specified month

Syntax

ppmt(at this rate, on this payment, out of this many payments, for this much amount)

Example

**ppmt(10%,3,12,-100000) = 5658.36**

# List of Formulas Covered in This Book

<u>Math Formulas</u>	<u>Logical</u>	<u>Text</u>	<u>Lookup</u>	<u>Statistical</u>	<u>Date &amp; Time</u>	<u>Financial</u>
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<a href="#"><u>Count</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Randbetween</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>And</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Left</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Hlookup</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Max</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Fv</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Average</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Subtotal</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Or</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Mid</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Match</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Small</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Pmt</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Countif</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Sign</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Not</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Lower</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Index</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Large</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Ipmt</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Sumif</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Product</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Choose</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Upper</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Row</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Mode</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Ppmt</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Averageif</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Abs</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Ierror</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Proper</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Column</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Median</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Weekday</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Countblank</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Floor</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Isblank</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Len</u></a>		<a href="#"><u>Rank</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Hour</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Round</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Ceiling</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Istnumber</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Find</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Percentile</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Minute</u></a>	
<a href="#"><u>Int</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Roman</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Istext</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Trim</u></a>		<a href="#"><u>Second</u></a>	
<a href="#"><u>Mod</u></a>		<a href="#"><u>Iferror</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Dollar</u></a>		<a href="#"><u>Datevalue</u></a>	
			<a href="#"><u>Value</u></a>		<a href="#"><u>Timevalue</u></a>	
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## Looking for More Material on Excel Formulas ?

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