## Excel Formulas

## Basic math

| Function | Formula | Example |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| To add up the total | =SUM(cell range) | =SUM(B2:B9) |
| To add individual items | =Value1 + Value 2 | =B2+C2 |
| Subtract | =Value1 - Value 2 | =B2-C2 |
| Multiply | =Value1 ${ }^{*}$ Value2 | =B2*C2 |
| Divide | =Value1 / Value2 | =B2/C2 |
| Exponents | =Value1 ^ Value2 | =B2^C2 |
| Average | =AVERAGE(cell range) | =AVERAGE(B2:B9) |
| Median | =MEDIAN(cell range) | =MEDIAN(B2:B9) |
| Max | =MAX(cell range) | =MAX(B2:B9) |
| Min | =MIN(cell range) | =MIN(B2:B9) |

## Absolute cell references

When a formula contains an absolute reference, no matter which cell the formula occupies the cell reference does not change: if you copy or move the formula, it refers to the same cell as it did in its original location. In an absolute reference, each part of the reference (the letter that refers to the row and the number that refers to the column) is preceded by a " $\$$ " - for example, \$A\$1 is an absolute reference to cell A1. Wherever the formula is copied or moved, it always refers to cell A1.

## Conditional statements

| Function | Formula | Example |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| If statement | =IF(logical test, "result if <br> the test answer is true", <br> "result if the test answer is <br> false") | $=$ IF(B2>69,"Pass","Fail") |
| Exact | =EXACT(Value1, value2) | =EXACT(B2, C2) |

## Lookup Within a Range

| Function | Formula | Example |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Looks up a value in the leftmost column and returns a value in the same row of the column you specify. | =VLOOKUP(value, table, output column, find closest match?) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { =VLOOKUP(A2, } \\ & \text { \$C\$2:\$D\$6, } \\ & 2, T R U E) \end{aligned}$ |

Values must be listed in ascending order, as displayed in the table:

| Percent | Grade |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0 | F |
| 60 | D |
| 70 | C |
| 80 | B |
| 90 | A |

## Pulling things apart

| Function | Formula | Example |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| To select a certain number <br> of characters from the left | =LEFT(cellwithtext, <br> number of characters to be <br> returned) | =LEFT(A2, 6) |
| To select a certain number <br> of characters from the right | =RIGHT(cellwithtext, <br> number of characters to be <br> returned) | =RIGHT(A2, 6) |
| Extract information from <br> the middle | =MID(cellwithtext, start <br> position, number of <br> characters you want <br> returned) | =MID(A2, 9, 4) |
| Find text in a field | =SEARCH("text you want <br> to find", where you want to <br> find it) | =SEARCH(",", A2) |
| Separate a last name <br> (Example: Smith, Jane) | LEFT and SEARCH <br> functions | =LEFT(A2, SEARCH(",", <br> Separate a first name <br> (Example: Smith, Jane) |
| MID and SEARCH <br> functions | =MID(A2, SEARCH(",",, <br> A2)+2, 20) |  |

## Putting things together

| Function | Formula | Example |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| To combine cells with a <br> space in-between | =CONCATENATE(text, " ", <br> text) | =CONCATENATE(A2, " ", <br> B2) |
| To combine cells with a <br> space in-between (second <br> option) | =text \& " \& text | =A2 \& " \& B2 |

## Dealing with dates

| Function | Formula | Example |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Return the year | =YEAR(datefield) | $=$ YEAR(A2) |
| Return the month | =MONTH(datefield) | =MONTH(A2) |
| Return the day | =DAY(datefield) | =DAY(A2) |
| Return the day of the week <br> 1 = Sunday, $2=$ Monday, <br> $3=$ Tuesday, etc. $)$ | =WEEKDAY(datefield) | =WEEKDAY(A2) |
| To create a date from year, <br> month, and day | =DATE(year, month, day) | =DATE(B2, C2, D2) |

