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Formulas used in excel

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TODAY The TODAY function returns the current date. Syntax: SUBSTITUTE(text, old_text, new_text, [instance_num]) Formula: To DAY function returns the current date. Syntax: HYPGEOM.DIST(sample_s, number_sample, population_s, successes, cumulative) Formula: To
calculate the probability of getting 3 successes in a sample of 10 from a population of 20, the formula would be: HYPGEOM.DIST(10, 20, 3, FALSE). Syntax: LOOKUP(lookup value, lookup vector, [result vector]) Formula: LOOKUP(A2,B2:B6,C2:C6) MATCH MATCH 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 range. BIN2DEC BIN2DEC is an Excel function that converts a binary number to a decimal number. FORECAST.ETS.CONFINT function is an Excel function that returns a confidence interval for a forecast generated by the FORECAST.ETS function. Syntax: GESTEP(number, step)
Formula: GESTEP(7, 3)This will return TRUE as 7 is greater than or equal to 3. Syntax: HEX2BIN(number, [places]) Formula: HEX2BIN(number in cell A1 to a binary number with 8 places. MONTH The MONTH function in Microsoft Excel is used to return the month number
 from a given date. The result is $1,464. TRIM The TRIM function removes all spaces from a text string except for single spaces between words. EOMONTH The EOMONTH function returns the last day of the month that is a specified number of months before or after a given date. RRI RRI: The RRI function is used to calculate the rate of return on an
 investment over a period of time. Syntax: OFFSET(reference, rows, cols, [height], [width]) Formula: Let(A, 10+5)This assigns the value 15 to the name A. NORM.S.INV NORM.S.INV is an Excel
function that returns the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution. Syntax: GAMMA(number) Formula: GAMMA(5)This formula will return an array of column numbers from A1:F10 that contain values greater
 than 50. Syntax: SUMIF(range, criteria, [sum_range]) Formula: SUMIF(A2:A10,">20",B2:B10)This formula will sum all values in A2:A10. GETPIVOTDATA function in Excel is used to retrieve data stored in a PivotTable. Syntax: SECH(number) Formula:
SECH(1)The result of this formula is 0.85091812823932. TDIST The TDIST function returns the probability associated with a Student's t-distribution. Syntax: PHONETIC(text) Formula: PHONETIC(text) For
is capitalized and all other letters are lowercase. FACTDOUBLE function returns the double factorial of a given number. Function Description Syntax and Formula CUBEKPIMEMBER is an Excel function that returns a key performance indicator (KPI) value from an OLAP cube. Syntax: TBILLPRICE(settlement,
maturity, discount) Formula: TBILLPRICE(3/1/2020, 6/1/2020, 0.05)The result of this example would be 99.876. PERMUT function is used to calculate the number of objects. Syntax: SKEW.P(2,4,6,8,10)The result of this formula is 0, indicating that the data
set is perfectly symmetrical. Syntax: ROUNDDOWN(number, num digits) Formula: ROUNDDOWN(2.567,2)Result: 2.56 ROUNDUP The ROUNDUP The ROUNDUP The ROUNDUP function rounds a number of decimal places. Syntax: CHISQ.DIST.RT(3,4)This example returns the right-tailed probability of the chi-
squared distribution with 3 degrees of freedom. It can be used to determine the probability of a given range of values. Syntax: STEYX(known_y's, known_x's) Formula: STEYX(known_y's, known_x's) Formula: STEYX(A2:A6, B2:B6) T.DIST T.DIST is an Excel function that returns the
probability that a variable, which follows a beta distribution with alpha = 2 and beta = 3, is less than or equal to 2. MODE.SNGL is an Excel function that returns the most frequently occurring value in a set of numbers. Formula: TTEST(A2:A7, B2:B7, 2, 1)This example will calculate the probability associated with the Student's t-test for
the two arrays of data in A2:A7 and B2:B7, using two tails and type 1. DMIN The DMIN function returns the smallest number in a set of values from a database. It gives the probability that a random variable with a normal distribution will be less than or equal to a specified value. SORTBY function sorts a range of data based on one or
 more columns. For example, if A2 contains the date "2/14/2021", the WEEKDAY function will return 4, corresponding to Wednesday. Syntax: SORT(array, [sort_order], [by_col]) Formula: SORT(A2:D6, 2, 1, TRUE) This example will sort the range of data in A2:D6 by the second column in ascending order. PMT PMT is an Excel function used
to calculate the periodic payment for a loan. VAR.S VAR.S is an Excel function that calculates the sample variance of a population based on a sample of numbers. Syntax: SECOND(time value) Formula: SECOND(A1) where A1 contains the time value 09:15:30, the result would be 30. The result of this formula is 0.788. MINVERSE The MINVERSE
function returns the inverse matrix for a given matrix. Syntax: TDIST(x,deg_freedom,tails) Formula: TDIST(2,5,1)This example returns the probability associated with a Student's t-distribution for x=2, degrees of freedom=5, and 1 tail. And RIGHTB returns the rightmost characters based on the bytes. Syntax: EXPAND(reference, row_num,
column num) Formula: EXPAND(A1,2,2)This would expand the range of cells from A1 to C2. Function Description Syntax and Formula ABS The ABS function in Excel function that calculates the variance of a population based on a set of values. 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 and the columns and the columns are the range of cells from A1 to C3 and transpose them so that the rows become rows. Syntax: EOMONTH(A2, 3) where A2 contains a date value. Cater to specific engineering disciplines. FORECAST.ETS.STAT The
 FORECAST.ETS.STAT function in Microsoft Excel is used to calculate a future value based on existing values using the Exponential Triple Smoothing (ETS) algorithm. CHISQ.TEST is an Excel function used to perform a chi-square test of independence. Explore data relationships and interact with different dimensions. ROMAN ROMAN is
an Excel function that converts a number to a Roman numeral. The function will return the relative position of the value in A1 in the series.m: The power of the first term in the series.m: The power of the last term in the series.coefficients: The coefficients of the
terms in the series. DMAX DMAX is an Excel function that returns the maximum value from a specified database column that meets a given criteria. Syntax: MODE.MULT(array) Formula: MODE.MULT(array) Formula returns the maximum value from a specified database column that meets a given criteria.
Makes Perfect: Experiment with the functions covered in this guide. PERMUTATIONA The PERMUTATIONA function returns the number of objects that can be selected from number of permutations for a given number of permutations for a given number of objects that can be selected from number of successes given a
probability of 0.5 and 10 trials. Syntax: XOR(logical1, [logical2], ...) Formula: XOR(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)This example would return TRUE. T.TEST T.TEST is an Excel statistical function used to calculate the probability associated with the Student's t-test. Syntax: BETAINV(probability, alpha, beta, [A], [B]) Formula: BETAINV(0.5,2,4,0,1)This example
 returns 0.5, which is the inverse of the cumulative beta probability density function with a probability of 0.5, alpha of 2, beta of 4, and lower bound of 0 and upper bound of 1. EXPONDIST function returns the exponential distribution for a specified value, lambda, and cumulative. Syntax: DMIN(database, field, criteria) Formula:
DMIN(A2:C10,"Price", "Category=Clothing") DPRODUCT function multiplies the corresponding values in two or more arrays and returns the sum of the products. If set to TRUE, the function will return unique columns. Function Description Syntax and Formula DATE The DATE
 function is used to create a date value from individual year, month, and day components. Syntax: MATCH(lookup_value, lookup_array, [match_type])lookup_array: The range of cells being searched.match_type: [optional] The number -1, 0, or 1. Syntax: CHISQ.TEST(observed_range,
expected range) Formula: CHISQ.TEST(A1:B10, C1:D10) CONFIDENCE.NORM function returns the confidence interval for a population mean, using a normal distribution. Syntax: BITOR(number1, number2) Formula: BITOR(4, 5)This will return 5 as the result. Useful for building complex formulas with decision-making.
capabilities. QUARTILE.INC The QUARTILE.INC function returns the quartile of a given data set, where quartiles divide a ranked set of data into four equal parts. EDATE EDATE EDATE function returns a date that is a specified number of months before or after a given data. Syntax: DISC(settlement, maturity, pr, redemption, [basis]) Formula:
DISC(DATE(2020,6,15),DATE(2021,6,15),0.1,100,1)This example returns the discount rate for a security with a settlement date of June 15, 2021, a price of 0.1, and a redemption value of 100, using the US (NASD) 30/360 day count basis. Syntax: MINVERSE(array) Formula: MINVERSE({1,2;3,4})Result
 {-2,1;1.5,-0.5} MMULT The MMULT function returns the matrix product of two arrays. BETA.INV B
 function is a financial function that returns the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the fixed-declining balance method. SUMIFS The SUMIFS function is an Excel function used to sum values in a range that meet multiple criteria. Syntax: ISO.CEILING(number, significance) Formula: ISO.CEILING(3.14,0.1)Result: 3.2 LCM LCM stands
for Least Common Multiple. The result is 0.993790. Search for specific values and return corresponding information (VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP). Syntax: RANK.EQ (number, reference, [order]) Formula: FILTERXML("Dr. and return corresponding information (VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP). Syntax: RANK.EQ (number, reference, [order]) Formula: FILTERXML("Dr. and return corresponding information (VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP).
Seuss","/book/title")The result of this formula would be "The Cat in the Hat". VAR The VAR function in Excel is used to calculate the variance of a set of values. The result is 2.228. Syntax: PDURATION(present value, payment, future value) Formula: Suppose you have a loan of $10,000 with a periodic payment of $200 and a future value of $0. Syntax:
STDEVA(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: STDEVA(2,4,6,8,10)This example returns 2.58198889747161, which is the standard deviation of the given sample will return the sum of the values in the range A1:A10, starting with an initial value of 0. Syntax:
HYPGEOMDIST(sample s, number sample, population s, number successes) Formula: HYPGEOMDIST(10, 5, 20, 3) This example returns the probability of 3 successes in a sample of 5 taken from a population of 20 containing 3 successes. Syntax: IMPOWER(2,3) This example returns the probability of 3 successes in a sample of 5 taken from a population of 20 containing 3 successes.
CHOOSECOLS The CHOOSECOLS function allows you to select columns from a range of cells. SUMXMY2 function returns the sum of the difference of two arrays, or ranges, of numbers. Syntax: MIRR(values, finance_rate, reinvest_rate) Formula: MIRR(B2:B6, 10%, 20%)In this example, the MIRR function returns the modified internal
rate of return for the cash flows in the range B2:B6, with a 10% finance rate and a 20% reinvestment rate. Remember, this is just the beginning! As you delve deeper into Excel, you'll discover a treasure trove of even more specialized functions catering to specific needs. Syntax: LOGNORM.INV(probability, mean, standard dev) Formula:
LOGNORM.INV(0.5, 2, 0.5) This example returns the inverse of the lognormal cumulative distribution for a probability of 0.5, a mean of 2 and a standard deviation of 0.5. The result is 0.632120558828558. Lookup and Reference Functions Find What You Need Across Your Spreadsheets: Lost in a sea of data across different
worksheets? Syntax: VAR.P(value1, [value2], ...) Formula: VAR.P(1,2,3,4,5). This example would return 2.5, which is the population variance of the set of values (1,2,3,4,5). Syntax: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s, probability s) Formula: VAR.P(1,2,3,4,5). Syntax: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s, probability s) Formula: VAR.P(1,2,3,4,5). Syntax: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s, probability s) Formula: VAR.P(1,2,3,4,5). Syntax: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s, probability s) Formula: VAR.P(1,2,3,4,5). Syntax: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s, probability s) Formula: VAR.P(1,2,3,4,5). Syntax: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s, probability s) Formula: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s) Formula: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s) Formula: NEGBINOMDIST(number f, number s) Formula: NEGBINOMDIST
a success probability of 0.4, the formula would be:=NEGBINOMDIST(3, 5, 0.4) The result would be 0.09216. Syntax: COUNTBLANK(range) Formula: COUNTBLANK(range
 Formula: ODDFYIELD(DATE(2020,1,1), DATE(2020,1,1), DATE(2020,1
of 2 (semi-annually). BETAINV The BETAINV function returns the inverse of the cumulative beta probability density function (BETA.DIST). Syntax: MAXIFS(Max_range, criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range3, criteria_range4, criteria_range4, criteria_range5, criteria_range6, criteria_range
are greater than 5. The result is 0.97725. Syntax: REPT(text, number times) Formula: REPT("Hello", 3)Result: HelloHelloHello SUBSTITUTE function in Excel replaces existing text with new text in a provided 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("Hello World") Result: 11 RIGHT, RIGHTB The ACOSH function returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine of a number. Syntax: PERCENTILE(array,k) Formula: PERCENTILE(A1:A10,0.5) This
example returns the 50th percentile of the values in cells A1 through A10. Formula: LAMBDA(x, y, x+y)This function adds two arguments (x and y) and returns the sum of the two. INDEX function adds two arguments (x and y) and returns the sum of the two. INDEX functions Make Informed
Decisions Based on Conditions: Ever need your spreadsheet to make decisions based on certain conditions? Syntax: IMSINH(number) Formula: IMSINH(2) returns 1.919154444 IMSQRT is an Excel function that returns the imaginary component of the square root of a complex number. Syntax: MAKEARRAY(value1, [value2], [value3], ...)
Formula: MAKEARRAY(1,2,3,4)This will return an array of {1;2;3;4}. It assigns the same rank to numbers with the same value. Syntax: 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"
Syntax: DEC2HEX(number, [places]) Formula: DEC2HEX(255,2)Result: FF DEC2OCT The DEC2OCT function is a mathematical function in Microsoft Excel that converts a decimal number to an octal number. Cube Functions Unlock the Secrets of Multidimensional Data Analysis with Cube Functions, specifically designed for PivotTables. BESSELJ The
 BESSELJ function is an Excel function that returns the Bessel function of the first kind, Jn, of an order n and argument x. This can either be 1 (for one-tailed) or 2 (for two-tailed). • type - The type of t-test to be performed. FLOOR The FLOOR function in Excel rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of a specified value. Syntax:
 BITRSHIFT(number, shift amount) Formula: BITRSHIFT(10,2)This example shifts the bits of the number 10 two positions to the right, resulting in the value in the top row of the table and returns the corresponding value in the same column from another row
F.INV F.INV is an Excel function used to calculate the inverse of the F-distribution. MAP MAP is an Excel function that returns the hyperbolic cosecant of a given number. STDEVA STDEVA is an Excel function that returns the standard deviation of a population
 based on a sample of numeric values. Syntax: LOG10(number) Formula: LOG10(100)The result of this formula would be:=LN(10)The result would be:=LN(10)The result would be 2.302585092994046. 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. Syntax: IMEXP("C:\mydata.txt", "Sheet1", 1, 1, "Delimited", "FieldsPerRecord=4") IMLN IMLN: The IMLN
 function returns the inverse matrix logarithm of a matrix. Formula: EXPON.DIST(2,1,TRUE)This formula will return the probability that a random variable, which follows an exponential distribution with rate parameter 1, is less than or equal to 2. FVSCHEDULE is an Excel function that returns the future value of an investment based
on a series of periodic payments and a constant interest rate. Syntax: YEAR(serial number) Formula: NUMBERVALUE(text, [decimal separator], [group separator], [gro
 Syntax: INT(number) Formula: INT(3.14)Result: 3 ISO.CEILING ISO.CEILING is an Excel function that rounds a number to the mearest integer or multiple of significance. Formula: BESSELI(1,2)This formula will return the modified Bessel function of the first kind for x = 1 and order = 2. Syntax: SORTBY(array, sort_column1, [sort_order1],
[sort_column2], [sort_order2], ...) Formula: SORTBY(A2:F6, 2, 1, 5, -1)This example will sort the range A2:F6 based on the values in column 5 in descending order. SUBTOTAL function is used to calculate a subtotal in a list or database. IMCOSH function returns the
 hyperbolic cosine of a complex number in x + yi or x + yj text format. AGGREGATE The AGGREGATE function is a built-in function in Excel that performs calculations such as sum, count, average, max, min, product, etc. The result is 5.9915. IF The IF function in Excel is a logical function that allows you to make a logical comparison between two
 values and returns a value based on the result of that comparison. COVARIANCE.P The COVARIANCE.P function calculates the population covariance of two sets of values. NPV NPV is a financial function in Excel used to calculate the population covariance of two sets of values. NPV NPV is a financial function in Excel used to calculate the net present value of an investment. If no matches are found, it will return "No matches". Date and Time Functions are found in Excel used to calculate the net present value of an investment.
 Manage Dates and Times with Ease: Working with dates and times in Excel can be a breeze with the dedicated Date & Time Functions. Syntax: WRAPCOLS(cell reference, number of columns) Formula: WRAPCOLS(A1, 3)This will wrap the contents of cell A1 across 3 columns.
bill, given the discount rate, settlement date, and maturity date. Syntax: QUARTILE(array, quart) Formula: QUARTILE(array, quart) Formula: To a set in cells A2 to A10. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2. Syntax: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formula: To a set in cells A2 to A10. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2. Syntax: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formula: To a set in cells A2 to A10. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2. Syntax: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formula: To a set in cells A2 to A10. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2. Syntax: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formula: To a set in cells A2 to A10. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2. Syntax: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formula: To a set in cells A2 to A10. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2. Syntax: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formula: To a set in cells A2 to A10. This will return the last day of the month 3 months after the date in A2. Syntax: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formula: BINOMDIST(number s,trials,probability s,cumulative) Formulative s,cumulative s,cumula
calculate the probability of getting 3 successes in 5 trials, with a probability of success of 0.4, the formula would be:BINOMDIST(3,5,0.4,FALSE)The result would be 0.3456. MAXA The MAXA function is an Excel function that returns the maximum value in a range of values, including logical values and text. Syntax: TANH(number) Formula:
TANH(0.5)The result of this formula is 0.4621171572600098 TRUNC The TRUNC function truncates a number to an integer by removing the decimal values. Syntax: HARMEAN(2,4,6)Result: 3.6 HYPGEOM.DIST HYPGEOM.DIST is an Excel function that calculates the probability of a given number of
successes in a sample, without replacement, from a population of a given size. It takes three arguments: settlement, maturity, and rate. It would then extend line to the x value in cell B6. Syntax: NORM.INV(0.5, 0, 1) The above formula will return a value of 0, which is the inverse of the
standard normal cumulative distribution at the probability of 0.5. NORM.S.DIST NORM.S.DIST is an Excel statistical function that returns 1. LOOKUP The LOOKUP function is used to look up a value in a row or column of data. Syntax:
TREND(known y's, [known x's], [new x's], [ne
 calculate the number of working days between the dates in cells A2 and A3. The result is 1.81246. The Fisher transformation is a way to normalize data that may not be normally distributed. DEC2BIN DEC2BIN is an Excel function that converts a decimal (base 10) number to a binary (base 2) number. Syntax: ATAN(number) Formula: ATAN(1)
returns 0.785398163397448 ATAN2 The ATAN2 function returns the arctangent of two numbers, which is the angle between the x-axis and a line from the origin to a point in the Cartesian plane. It is used to calculate the rate of return for investments that don't have a fixed schedule of payments, such as investments in stocks or mutual funds. Syntax
EXPONDIST(x,lambda,cumulative) Formula: EXPONDIST(2,3,TRUE)This formula returns the cumulative exponential distribution for x=2 and lambda=3. Perform complex unit conversions and engineering calculations. COUNTBLANK The COUNTBLANK function counts the number of empty cells in a range of cells. GAUSS The GAUSS function
returns the cumulative distribution function (CDF) of a standard normal distribution. Math and Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excel's Math & Trigonometry Functions Unleash the Power of Mathematical Calculations with Excel's Math and Trigonometry Functions. Automate tasks based on current date and time (TODAY, NOW). PRODUCT The PRODUCT function multiplies all the numbers given as
arguments and returns the product. Syntax: TEXT(value, format_text) Formula: TEXT(A1,"$#,##0.00") TEXTAFTER function returns the characters after a given character or character or character or character or character or characters in a text string. Syntax: FORECAST.ETS.CONFINT(known_x's], [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 function in Excel returns the minute component of a
 given time. Syntax: NORM.S.DIST(x, cumulative)x: The value for which you want the distribution. Cumulative: A logical value that determines the form of the function mean, based on a sample mean and standard deviation. OCT2BIN OCT2BIN
is an Excel function that converts an octal number to a binary number. Syntax: ABS(number) Formula: ABS(-5)Result: 5 ACOS The ACOS function returns the arccosine (in radians) of a number to a binary number. Syntax: NORMDIST(x, mean, standard deviation of 2,
the formula would be =NORMDIST(10, 10, 2, TRUE). Syntax: HYPERLINK(link_location, [friendly_name]) Formula: HYPERLINK("www.google.com", "Google") Formula: HYPERLINK(link_location, [friendly_name]) Formula: HYPERLINK("www.google.com", "Google") Formula: HYPERLINK(link_location, [friendly_name]) Formula: HYPERLINK("www.google.com", "Google") Formula: HYP
A1=3, "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. It can be used to look up a value either vertically (in a column) or horizontally (in a row). DATEDIF function is a built-in function in Microsoft Excel that calculates the number of days,
months, or years between two dates. YEAR The YEAR function returns a four-digit year (a number from 1900 to 9999) given a date value. Syntax: DEGREES(3.14159265358979)Result: 180 EVEN The EVEN function rounds a number up to the nearest even integer. Syntax: IMCOT(inumber) Formula: IMCOT(2+3i)Result: -3
IMCSC The IMCSC function is used to calculate the complex conjugate of a complex number in Microsoft Excel. STANDARDIZE function returns a normalized value from a distribution characterized by a mean and standard deviation. It is used to convert a number from one number system to another, such as from binary to
 decimal or from hexadecimal to octal. Gamma is a mathematical function that is used to calculate the probability of a random variable taking on a value less than or equal to a certain number. The result is 6. Syntax: DSTDEVP(database, field, criteria) Formula: To find the standard deviation of the population of people living in a certain city, the
 following formula could be used: =DSTDEVP(A1:A100, "population", "city") DSUM DSUM is a function in Microsoft Excel that allows users to sum up values in a list that meet certain criteria. This would return 0.67448975019608. Syntax: MUNIT(number) Formula: MUNIT(10)This will return the unit of measure associated with 10, which is "none"
Syntax: AMORLINC(cost, date purchased, first period, salvage, period, [rate]) Formula: To calculate the depreciation of an asset that cost $1,000 after 5 years, the following formula can be used: AMORLINC(10000, "1/1/2020", "1/1/2020", 1000, 5) COUPDAYBS The COUPDAYBS
 function returns the number of days from the beginning of the coupon period to the settlement date. Syntax: BESSELJ(x,n) Formula: BESSELJ(1,2) returns 0.440050585744933 BESSELK The BESSELK function is an Excel function that returns the modified Bessel function K of the specified order and argument. Syntax: QUARTILE.INC(array,
quart)Array: The array or range of cells containing numerical data for which you want the quartile value. Quart: A number specifying which quartile value to return. Syntax: CONVERT(number, from unit, to unit) Formula: CONVERT(number, from unit, to unit) Formula: CONVERT(10, "mi", "km") This example would convert 10 miles to kilometers, and the result would be 16.09344 kilometers. It is
 used to calculate the critical value of the t-distribution, given a certain significance level. Syntax: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula: DAYS360(A2,B2)This formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula will calculate the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula will calculate the number of days between the number of days between the date, [method]) Formula will calculate the number of days between the numb
SUMXMY2(array1, array2) Formula: SUMXMY2(A1:A5,B1:B5) TAN The TAN 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
VAR.P VAR.P is a statistical function in Excel that calculates the population variance of a given set of values. Syntax: DPRODUCT(array1, array2, [array3], ...) Formula: DPRODUCT(array1, array2, [array3], ...) Formula: DPRODUCT(array1, array2, [array3], ...)
ACOSH(number) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, [guess]) Formula: ACOSH(3)The result of this formula is 1.762747174039086. Syntax: XIRR (values, dates, da
occur at the dates in B1:B4, with an initial guess of 0.1. XNPV The XNPV function calculates the net present value of an investment based on a discount rate and a series of cash flows. Compatibility functions are provided for functions a
or range of cells from which to extract unique values. By col: (optional) A logical value that specifies whether to return unique rows or columns. Syntax: RATE(nper, pmt, pv, [fv], [guess]) Formula: To calculate the interest rate per period for a loan of $2,000 to be paid back in 5 years with a payment of $400 per period, the formula would
 be:=RATE(5, -400, 2000)The result would be 0.05, indicating a 5% interest rate per period. It is used to calculate the point at which a line crosses the y-axis. PHONETIC The PHONETIC function in Excel is used to transpose a range of cells from vertical to
 horizontal or vice versa. DDB The DDB function is used to calculate the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the double-declining balance method. Syntax: SUMX2PY2(array1, array2) Formula: SUMX2PY2(array1, array2) Formula: 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. TINV TINV is an Excel
 function used to calculate the inverse of the t-distribution. Syntax: BITAND( number1, number2) Formula: BITAND(7, 11)This will return the result of 7 (111 in binary), which is 3 (11 in binary), which is 3 (11 in binary), which is 3 (11 in binary).
an asset with a cost of $10,000, a salvage value of $1,000, and a useful life of 5 years for the 3rd period. It tests a value for an error and returns a different excel Versions. The syntax is a value for an error and returns a different excel versions. The syntax is a value for an error and returns a different excel versions.
NORM.INV(probability, mean, standard_dev). Syntax: CHISQ.INV(probability, deg_freedom) Formula: CHISQ.INV(probability of the chi-squared distribution with a probability of the left-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution with a probability of the chi
a list or range. Syntax: STANDARDIZE(x, mean, standard dev) Formula: STANDARDIZE(3, 5, 2) This example returns -1, which is the normalized value from a distribution with a mean of 5 and a standard deviation of 2. ODDLPRICE is an Excel function that returns the price per unit of an odd lot, which is an order for a quantity of stock
that is less than the standard trading unit. Formula: DCOUNT(A1:D10,"Age",A1:C10)This example counts the number of cells in the Age column (column 4) of the database range A1:D10 that meet the criteria in the range A1:C10. Syntax: ATAN2(x num, y num) Formula: ATAN2(2, 3)This example returns the arctangent of 2 and 3, which is
0.982793723247329 radians or 56.3099324740202 degrees. Syntax: WEBSERVICE(url) Formula: WEBSERVI
returns a reference to a range. Syntax: T.TEST(array1,array2,tails,type) Formula: T.TEST(array1,array2,tails,type)
COSH function in Excel returns the hyperbolic cosine of a given number. The match_type specifies how Excel matches lookup_array. Syntax: BESSELI(x,n)x - The value for which to calculate the modified Bessel function.n - The order of the modified Bessel function. Perform financial calculations like loan payments (PMT)
and interest rates (IRR). It takes two arguments: the number of bits to shift it. QUARTILE function used to count the number of cells within a range that meet a specified criteria. Syntax:
 F.INV.RT(probability, deg freedom 1, deg freedom 2) Formula: 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 denominator. FDIST The FDIST function in Excel is a statistical function that returns the F probability
distribution. The syntax for the T.TEST function is:T.TEST function is
result will be 365. Retrieve, manipulate, and aggregate data directly from database tables. Syntax: NORMSDIST(x) Formula: To calculate the probability that a random variable will take a value less than or equal to 0.5, the formula would be: =NORMSDIST(0.5) NORMSINV NORMSINV is an Excel function that calculates the inverse of the standard
normal cumulative distribution. Syntax: ERF(lower limit, upper limit, upper limit, upper limit) Formula: ERF(-1,2)This example returns the value of 0.954499736103642, which is the area under a normal distribution curve between -1 and 2. IPMT IPMT: The IPMT function in Excel is used to calculate the interest payment for a given period of an investment or loan. Syntax:
PV(rate, nper, pmt, [fv], [type]) Formula: To calculate the present value of an investment that will pay $1000 at the end of each year for 10 years, with an interest rate of 5%, the formula would be:=PV(5%, 10, 1000)The result would be:=PV(5%, 1000)The result would be:=PV(5%, 1000)The result would be:=PV(5
NPER(rate, pmt, pv, [fv], [type]) Formula: To calculate the number of $500 and an interest rate of $5%, the formula would be:=NPER(0.05, -500, 10000)The result is 18. Syntax: CRITBINOM(trials, probability s, alpha) Formula: CRITBINOM(10, 0.5, 0.95)This example would return the smallest
 value for which the cumulative binomial distribution with 10 trials and a probability of success of 0.5 is greater than or equal to 0.95. Syntax: FORMULATEXT(reference) Formula: FORMULATEXT is a statistical function in Excel that calculates the probability associated with
a Student's t-test. Syntax: T.DIST.2T(x,deg_freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative) Formula: To calculate the probability of obtaining a value of 2 or less in a t-distribution with 20 degrees of freedom, cumulative).
function in Excel returns the variance of an array or range of numbers. Syntax: VARA(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: VARA(5, 10, 15, 20) This example will return the variance of the numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20, which is 25. Explained
 with Example ... Syntax: DAYS(end date, start date) Formula: DAYS(A2,A1) where A1 contains the end date. UNICODE function is a built-in function in Microsoft Excel that returns the numerical value of a character or the first character in a string. The result of this formula would be the inverse matrix
logarithm of the matrix. Explore data relationships, interact with different dimensions, and create dynamic reports to gain deeper insights from your complex datasets. Syntax: WEEKNUM(serial number, [return type]) Formula: WEEKNUM(serial number of the date in cell A1 using the return type of 1 (week starts on
 Sunday). Function Description Syntax and Formula DAVERAGE is an Excel function that calculates the average of selected database entries that meet certain criteria. Requires a basic understanding of database structures and functionalities. Lookup & Reference Functions come to the rescue! These champions help you retrieve specific
data from any location within your workbook. Syntax: AND(logical1, [logical2], ...) Formula: AND(A1>5,B120", B1:B10, ">30")This example will count the number of cells in the range B1:B10 that are greater than 30. The result would be 8 x 6 x 4 x 2 = 384. Syntax:
WEEKDAY(serial_number, [return_type]) Formula: WEEKDAY(A2, 1)Where A2 is a cell containing a date, the WEEKDAY function will return a number from 1-7 corresponding to the day of the week. LOG10 The LOG10 function is used to
extract a single value from a specified database record (row) that matches the given criteria. Analyze scientific data and create financial models. Syntax: PERMUT(number, number of permutations of 8 objects taken 3 at a time, the formula would be: =PERMUT(8,3)The result would be 336. PDURATION
PDURATION is a financial function in Excel that calculates the number of periods required to pay off a loan or make an investment given the present value, periodic payment, and future value. Syntax: WRAPROWS(cell reference) Formula: WRAPROWS(A1)
XLOOKUP XLOOKUP is an Excel function that looks for a value in the first column of a table array and returns the corresponding value from another column in the same row. Syntax: ERFC.PRECISE(lower limit, upper limit) Formula: To calculate the complementary error function integrated between 0 and 1, the formula would be:
 =ERFC.PRECISE(0,1) which returns 0.842700792949715. Syntax: DAVERAGE(database, field, criteria) Formula: To calculate the average of the prices of all products in the database with the category of "Fruit", the following formula can be used: DAVERAGE(A2:E7,5,"Fruit") DCOUNT DCOUNT: The DCOUNT function counts the cells that contain
numbers in a database. Syntax: LOG(number, [base]) Formula: LOG(8,2)This example returns the logarithm of 8 to the base of 2, which is 3. Syntax: FISHERINV(0.9) returns 0.47140452079103 FORECAST The FORECAST function is used to calculate a future value based on existing values provided. Calculate loan payments
and interest rates. SUM The SUM function is an Excel function used to add up a range of values. RAND The RAND function in Excel is used to select one of
a number of values based on an index number. IMSIN VThe IMSINV function returns the inverse of the matrix which is provided as an argument. COUPDAYSNC function returns the number of days in the coupon period that contains the settlement date for a security with a periodic interest payment. Syntax:
T.DIST.RT(x,deg freedom, cumulative) Formula: T.DIST.RT(2,5,TRUE)This example returns the cumulative probability of 2 for a t-distribution with 5 degrees of freedom. TRIMMEAN The TRIMMEAN function is an Excel function used to calculate the mean of a dataset after a certain percentage of the data points have been excluded from the
calculation. It is a useful tool for importing data from other sources into Excel. This can either be 1 (for two-sample equal variance). The error function is a mathematical function used to calculate the probability that a normally distributed random variable will be within a certain range. Syntax: CHISQ.INV.RT(probability, deg freedom
 Formula: CHISQ.INV.RT(0.95,2)This example returns the inverse of the right-tailed probability of 0.95 and a degree of freedom of 2. VLOOKUP and HLOOKUP are masters at searching for values and returning corresponding information, while INDEX and MATCH offer ultimate flexibility for customized
 lookups. Syntax: INTERCEPT(known y's, known x's) Formula: INTERCEPT(B2:B7,A2:A7) This formula returns the y-intercept of the linear regression line based on the data in cells A2:A7 and B2:B7. Syntax: DVAR(database, field, criteria) Formula: To calculate the variance of the amount column in the table below, where the date is greater than or
 equal to 1/1/2020:DVAR(A2:C10, "Amount", "Date>=1/1/2020") DVARP The DVARP function in Excel is used to calculate the variance of a population based on a sample of data. FORMULATEXT The FORMULATEXT function is used to return the formula in a cell as text. From basic arithmetic like SUM and AVERAGE to advanced calculations like
square roots (SQRT) and trigonometric functions (SIN, COS, TAN), these functions equip you to tackle any numerical analysis or scientific computation with ease. The formula would be:=BINOM.INV(0.5,10,0.5)The result would be:=BINOM.INV(0.5,10.5)The result would be:=BINOM.INV(0.5,10.5)The result would be:=BINOM.INV(0.5,10.5)
 returns the inverse hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. It is a powerful tool that can be used to create complex formulas. It is used to measure the t-value of the Student's t-distribution, given the probability and the degrees of freedom. Syntax:
 DOLLARFR(number decimals) Formula: DOLLARFR(123.45.2) Result: 123.45 € DURATION The DURATION function in Excel calculates the number of days between two given data and analysis for power users
 Syntax: CEILING(number, significance) Formula: CEILING.MATH function rounds a number up to the nearest multiple of 0.1. CEILING.MATH function rounds a number up to the nearest multiple of significance. Syntax: SQRTPI(number) Formula: SQRTPI(2)The result of this formula is
2.506628274631. Formula: IMSQRT(2+3i)This will return 1.5i, which is the imaginary component of the square root of 2+3i. Syntax: PRICE(DATE(2020,1,1), 0.05, 0.06, 100, 2, 0)This example returns the price per $100 face value of a security that pays
 semiannual interest at a rate of 5%, with a yield of 6%, and a redemption value of $100. Syntax: IMSEC(time) Formula: PRICEMAT(A1, A2, A3)where A1 = settlement date, A2 = maturity date, A3 = rate PV The PV function calculates the present value of an
investment, which is the total amount that a series of future payments is worth now. Syntax: CHOOSEROWS(list, criteria) Formula: To
calculate the series sum for x = 5, n = 0, m = 5 and coefficients = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, the formula would be:=SERIESSUM(5, 0, 5, 1,2,3,4,5,6)The result of this formula is 441. Syntax: PROPER(text) F
PRICEDISC(settlement, maturity, discount) Formula: PRICEDISC("2/2/2021", 0.05)This example would calculate the price of a security with a settlement date of 2/2/2021, and a discount rate of 0.05. LOGNORM.DIST The LOGNORM.DIST function returns the cumulative lognormal distribution of x, given
parameters for the distribution's mean and standard deviation. Syntax: PMT(rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]) Formula: PMT(0.06/12, 60, 1000, 0, 0)This example calculates the monthly payment for a loan of $1000 at 6% interest for 60 months. Formula: PMT(0.06/12, 60, 1000, 0, 0)This example calculates the monthly payment for a loan of $1000 at 6% interest for 60 months.
use the formula = NORM.S.DIST(2.5, TRUE). Analyze trends, central tendencies, and data dispersion. Syntax: CHIINV(probability of the chi-squared distribution with a probability of 0.95 and degrees of freedom of 5, use the following Formula: CHIINV(0.95,5)The result is
11.070. Syntax: IMCONJUGATE(inumber) Formula: IMCONJUGATE(2+4i)Result: 2-4i IMCOS function returns the cosine of an angle given in radians. Extract specific components from dates (YEAR, MONTH, DAY). Syntax: MIN(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: MIN(2,4,6,8)Result: 2 MINA The MINA function is used to find the minimum
value in a given array of values, including text and logical values. The default value is 1. RSQ RSQ is a statistical function in Microsoft Excel that returns the square of the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (R-squared) of two supplied sets of values. 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. FORECAST.ETS.SEASONALITY function in Microsoft Excel that returns
the number of columns in a given array or reference. SERIESSUM The SERIESSUM function is an Excel function that calculates the sum of a series of terms in a power series. Syntax: MDURATION(DATE(2018,1,1),DATE(2022,1,1),0.06,0.05,2,0)This example returns the
Macauley duration of a security with a settlement date of January 1, 2018, a maturity date of January 1, 2022, a coupon rate of 6%, and a frequency of semi-annual payments, using a US (NASD) 30/360 day count basis. Use a combination of INDEX and MATCH for flexible lookups. GAMMA.DIST The GAMMA.DIST function in
Excel returns the gamma distribution, which is a type of probability distribution. Syntax: ATANH(number) Formula: ATANH(0.5)This example would return 0.5493061443340548, which is the inverse hyperbolic tangent of 0.5. BASE BASE is an Excel function that converts a number from one number base to another. The negative binomial distribution
is a probability distribution that is used to represent the number of successes in a sequence of independent Bernoulli trials before a specified number of failures occur. NORMSDIST The NORMSDIST function returns the hyperbolic sine of a given number. This
function is used to calculate the probability of a value being greater than or less than a certain number. FILTER The FILTER function is used to filter a range of data based on supplied criteria. If cumulative is TRUE, WEIBULL.DIST returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability density function. Formula: The formula
 =OUARTILE.INC(A1:A10,2) returns the second quartile (median) of the data set in cells A1:A10. Syntax: MINUTE(serial number) Formula: MINUTE(serial number) Formula: MINUTE(serial number) Formula: IMPRODUCT(inumber1, inumber2,...) Formula: IMPRODUCT(2+3i,4+5i)This would
return 22+22i. TREND The TREND function is used to calculate linear trend line to a given set of data points. Syntax: 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. The result will be 0.440050585744933. Syntax: ARABIC(text) Formula: ARABIC
GETPIVOTDATA("Sales", A2, "Region", "West") HLOOKUP HLOOKUP is an Excel function used to look up and retrieve data from a row in a table. It takes three arguments: alpha, standard dev, and size. Alpha is the significance level used to compute the confidence level. Syntax: LINEST(known y's, [known x's], [const], [stats]) Formula:
LINEST(B2:B11,A2:A11,TRUE,TRUE) LOGEST The LOGEST function is used to calculate an exponential curve that best fits a set of data points. Syntax: AREAS(A1:B2)This formula: AREAS(A1:B2)This formula will return the value 2, since the range A1:B2 contains two areas. (Note: Requires knowledge of PivotTables) Specifically designed for
PivotTables. TTEST TTEST Function: The TTEST function calculates the probability associated with the Student's t-test. Syntax: PERCENTILE.EXC(array, k) Formula: PERCENTILE.EXC(A1:A10, 0.5) This example will return the 50th percentile of the values in the
range A1:A10. Syntax: LOWER(text) Formula: LOWER(text) Formula: LOWER(text) Formula: NOMINAL(effect rate, ppery) Formula: NOMINAL(0.1, 4)Result: 0.0943 NPER
The NPER function returns the number of periods for an investment based on periodic, constant payments and a constant interest rate. It is used to reference data stored in a PivotTable by using a standard cell reference. The double factorial is the product of all the integers from 1 up to the given number, but skipping every other number. TBILLEQ
The TBILLEQ function is used to calculate the bond-equivalent yield of a treasury bill. Syntax: FTEST(array1, array2) Formula: FTEST(A1:A10, B1:B10) GAMMADIST is an Excel function that calculates the Gamma probability density function or the cumulative Gamma distribution. Syntax: CORREL(array1, array2) Formula:
CORREL(A1:A10, B1:B10)This example returns the correlation coefficient of the values in cells A1 through B10. The result is $2,400. ATAN The 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. The complementary
error function is a special function used in statistics and probability theory. Syntax: RANDARRAY(2,3,1,10)This will generate a 2×3 array of random numbers between 1 and 10. ACOT The ACOT function returns the inverse cotangent (arccotangent) of a given number. Syntax: BINOM.DIST(number s,
trials, probability s, cumulative) Formula: BINOM.DIST.RANGE BINOM.DIST.RA
Bernoulli trials, given a probability of success in each trial. The default value is FALSE. Syntax: FINV(0.95, 10, 10) This example would return the inverse of the F-Distribution with a probability of 0.95, 10 degrees of freedom for the numerator, and 10 degrees of freedom for the
denominator. Syntax: QUOTIENT(numerator, denominator) Formula: QUOTIENT(10,3) returns 3 RADIANS The RADIANS function is used to convert angles from degrees to radians. The default value is 2.Type: The type of t-test. We have included Excel functions, Description, Syntax. Formula: AGGREGATE(3,6,A1:A10)This formula will calculate the
average of the values in the range A1:A10. Syntax: IMSUM(array, criteria) Formula: IMSUM(A1:A10, ">50")This 
PERCENTRANK.INC(array, x, [significance]) Formula: PERCENTRANK.INC (array, x, [significance]) Formula: PERCENTRANK.INC function would return the rank of the value in cell A4 as a percentage of the data set in cells A2 to A8, with 4 decimal places of significance. Syntax: ACOS(number) Formula: To find the arccosine of 0.5, the formula would
be:=ACOS(0.5)The result would be 1.0471975511966 radians. Syntax: PI() Formula: PI()Result: 3.14159265358979 POWER Description: The FV function in Excel is used to calculate the future value of an investment. COTH The
COTH function returns the hyperbolic cotangent of a given number. IMLOG10 The IMLOG10 function returns the logarithm of a number to the base 10. PHI PHI is a statistical function between two binary variables. Syntax: ASIN(number) Formula: ASIN(0.5)This returns the hyperbolic cotangent of a given number.
will return the arcsine of 0.5, which is equal to 0.5235987755982988. Syntax: INDIRECT(ref text, [a1]) Formula: INDIRECT(ref text, [a1]) Formu
based on a sample of numbers. GAMMALN GAMMALN: The GAMMALN function returns the natural logarithm of the gamma function, G(x). Syntax: STDEVPA(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) This will return 2.87228132326901. PERCENTRANK.INC The PERCENTRANK.INC function returns the rank of a value in a
data set as a percentage of the data set. Quartiles divide a set of data into four equal parts. Syntax: NOW() Formula: NOW() This formula will return the current date and time, for 2/26/2020 4:54:00 PM SECOND function returns the second part of a time value. Syntax: POISSON DIST(x,mean,cumulative) Formula:
POISSON.DIST(5,3,FALSE)This formula: 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 array is B2:E5, the return column number is 3, the not_found value is "Not Found", the match_mode is 0 and the search_mode is 1. Syntax: 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. PERCENTRANK.EXC The PERCENTRANK.EXC function returns the rank of a value in a data set as a percentage of the data set. Syntax: ODDLYIELD(DATE(2021,1,1), DATE(2024,1,1), DATE(2024,1,1), DATE(2021,7,1), DA
100, 2, 0) This example calculates the yield of a security with a settlement date of 1/1/2021, maturity date of 1/1/2021, issue date of 7/1/2020, first coupon date of 7/1/2021, rate of 0.05, price of 100, requency of 2, and basis of 0. Syntax: TINV(probability, degrees of freedom) Formula: TINV(0.05, 10) This example returns the
critical value of the t-distribution with 10 degrees of freedom and a significance level of 0.05. This function is useful in determining the number of successes given a probability and a number of trials. CEILING function rounds a number up to the nearest multiple of a specified number. Syntax: TIME(hour, minute, second)
Formula: TIME(14,30,45) returns the value 14:30:45. It calculates the probability of a certain number of independent trials, each with the same probability of successes in a given number of independent trials, each with the same probability of successes. Syntax: DMAX(database, field, criteria) Formula: DMAX(database, field
range A1:B10 where the product is equal to "Shoes". It is a number between 0 and 1.Standard deviation for the population. Size is the sample size. It takes three arguments: rate, nper, and pmt. Syntax: STDEV.S(0.4,6,8)This will return 2, the standard deviation of the sample set. 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\} HYPERLINK function in the current workbook, opens a document stored on a network server, or opens a web page on the Internet. MIRR MIRR: The MIRR function is an
Excel financial function that returns the modified internal rate of return for a series of periodic cash flows. It takes two arguments: the number to be shifted and the number of positions to shift. Syntax: TBILLEQ(settlement, maturity, discount) Formula: TBILLEQ(DATE(2020,2,1), 0.05)This example would calculate the bond-
equivalent yield of a treasury bill with a settlement date of January 1, 2020, a maturity date of February 1, 2020, and a discount rate of 0.05. Syntax: CSCH(number) Formula: C
IMABS(5+3i)Result: 5 IMAGINARY The IMAGINARY function returns the imaginary coefficient of a complex number in Excel. Syntax: CSC(number) Formula: CSC(PI()/4)This will return the value of 1.4142135623731, which is the complementary sine of PI/4.
Syntax: DURATION(settlement, maturity, frequency, [basis]) Formula: DURATION(DATE(2020,1,1), DATE(2021,1,1),2,0) This formula will return the number of days between January 1st, 2020 and January 1st, 2021, assuming a semi-annual frequency and a US (NASD) 30/360 day count basis. PERCENTILE The PERCENTILE function returns the k-th
percentile of values in a range. Syntax: TTEST(array1, array2, tails, type)Array1: The first array of data.Array2: The second array of data.Array2 is an Excel function that calculates the
price of a discounted security. ACCRINTM The ACCRINTM function returns the amount of interest that has been accrued on a security that pays periodic interest, such as a bond, between a start and end date. FTEST The FTEST function returns the result would be 15. Syntax: ACOT(number) Formula: ACOT(0.5)This formula
returns 1.10714871779409. LOG The LOG function in Microsoft Excel returns the logarithm of a number to a specified base. Syntax: DOLLARFR is an Excel function that converts a number to text in a currency format. Syntax: UNICHAR(number)
Formula: UNICHAR(65)This will return the character "A" in the cell. Syntax: BYROW(array, row num) Formula: If the range A1:C3 contains the following numbers:A1: 1A2: 2A3: 3B1: 4B2: 5B3: 6C1: 7C2: 8C3: 9Then the formula BYROW(A1:C3, 2) will return the array {2, 5, 8}. Syntax: DVARP(number1,[number2],...) Formula: DVARP(2,4,6,8,10)This
example would return 4. SYD The SYD function returns the sum-of-years' digits depreciation of an asset for a specified period. Formula: IF(A2>B2, "A is greater than B", "B is greater than A") IFERROR The
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IFERROR function is used to catch and handle errors in a formula. Syntax: VARPA(value1, [value2], ...) Formula: VARPA(2,4,6,8,10)Result: 8 WEIBULL.DIST WEIBULL.DIST is an Excel function used to calculate the probability that a value is less than or equal to a given value in a Weibull distribution. CHISQ.DIST The CHISQ.DIST function returns the
 cumulative probability of a chi-squared distribution. Syntax: DECIMAL(number, radix) Formula: DECIMAL(1011,2)This example would return the decimal value of 11. DISC The DISC function is used to calculate the
cotangent of an angle given in radians. Formula: NORM.DIST(2,1,1,TRUE)This formula returns the cumulative normal distribution for a mean of 1 and a standard deviation of 1, with a value of 2. This is useful when creating a hyperlink in a cell. Syntax: COUNTA(value1, [value2], ...) Formula: COUNTA(A1:A10)This example will count the number of
cells in the range A1:A10 that contain data. Syntax: NORMSINV(probability) Formula: To calculate the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution for a probability of 0.5, the formula would be:=NORMSINV(0.5)This would return a value of 0, as the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution for a probability of 0.5 is 0. Syntax:
ISOWEEKNUM(date) Formula: ISOWEEKNUM(A2) where A2 contains a date value. Identify minimum and maximum values (MIN, MAX). GROWTH function returns an array of y-values for a series of new x-values that are linearly interpolated from a given set of x-values and y-values. OFFSET function returns a reference to
a range that is a specified number of rows and columns from a given reference cell. Syntax: POISSON(x, mean, cumulative)x = The number of eventscumulative = A logical value that determines the form of the function (TRUE for cumulative, FALSE for probability) Formula: POISSON(4,6,FALSE)This
example would calculate the probability of 4 events occurring in a fixed period of time, given the average rate of occurrence is 6. It is used to determine whether there is a significant association between two categorical variables. HSTACK HSTACK is an Excel function that allows users to combine two or more arrays into one single array. CHIDIST
CHIDIST is an Excel function that returns the one-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution. Syntax: BITLSHIFT(number, shift amount) Formula: BITLSHIFT(10, 2)This example shifts the bits of the number 10 to the left by two bits. OR The OR function is a logical function in Excel that returns either TRUE or FALSE based on one or more
conditions. With dedication and practice, you'll transform from a spreadsheet novice to a data analysis guru. Syntax: CONFIDENCE.T(alpha, standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval for a sample mean of 10, with a standard dev, size) Formula: To calculate the 95% confidence interval fo
 would return a result of 8.8 to 11.2. CORREL CORREL is an Excel function that returns the correlation coefficient of two sets of values. FINV FINV is an Excel function in Excel function in Excel function in Excel function that returns the parameters of a linear trend. The basis and calculation
method are both set to 0. The syntax for the BITAND function is: BITAND(number1, number2). The result is 40. Syntax: F.TEST(a1:A10, B1:B10)This function returns the probability that the two sets of
data in cells A1:A10 and B1:B10 have the same variance. HEX2BIN The HEX2BIN function in Excel is used to convert a hexadecimal number to a binary number. The basis is set to 0. Syntax: AVERAGEIFS (average range, criteria range2, criteria?], ...) Formula: To calculate the average 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 used to calculate the greatest common divisor of two or more
integers. LAMBDA The LAMBDA function in Excel is used to create custom functions. TBILLPRICE is an Excel function that calculates the price of a Treasury bill based on the rate, issue date, and maturity date. Syntax: TOCOL(cell_reference) Formula: TOCOL("A1") returns 1 TOROW The TOROW function returns the row number of a
reference. IMREAL IMREAL is an Excel function that returns TRUE if a number and FALSE if it is not. Syntax: FLOOR.MATH function rounds a number down to the nearest multiple of a specified significance. Syntax:
 PEARSON(array1, array2) Formula: PEARSON(A1:A10,B1:B10) PERCENTILE.EXC The PERCENTILE.EXC function is an Excel function in Microsoft
 Excel that returns the standard deviation of a population based on a sample of data. Syntax: VALUE(text) Formula: VALUETOTEXT valueTOTEXT is an Excel function that converts a numerical value into a text string. Syntax: 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. LEN, LENB LEN:The LEN function is used to count the number of characters in a text string. 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. Syntax: MODE(number1, [number2], ...)
 Formula: MODE(1,2,3,3,3,4,5)Result: 3 NEGBINOMDIST The NEGBINOMDIST function returns the probability of a given number of failures occurring before a specified number of successes in a negative binomial experiment. IMSECH The IMSECH function returns the inverse hyperbolic secant of a given number. FISHER FISHER is an Excel
 function that returns the Fisher transformation at x-value. AVERAGEIFS The AVERAGEIFS function is an Excel function that calculates the average of a range of cells that meet multiple criteria. XOR The XOR function is an Excel function that calculates the average of a range of cells that meet multiple criteria.
 function that returns the modified Bessel function In(x). Syntax: COMBIN(number, number chosen) Formula: If you want to calculate the number of combinations of 5 objects taken 3 at a time, the formula would be COMBIN(5,3). The syntax for CHIDIST is:CHIDIST(x,deg freedom)Where x is the value at which to evaluate the distribution, and
deg freedom is the number of degrees of freedom. Syntax: GAMMA.DIST(2,2,2,TRUE) This example returns the cumulative gamma distribution for x=2, and beta=2. Syntax: EDATE(start date, months) Formula: EDATE(TODAY(), 3) This formula will return a date that is 3 months after the
current date. Control the flow of calculations based on specific criteria. LET The LET function in Excel that allows you to assign a name to a value or expression. AVERAGE function is a new function in Excel that allows you to assign a name to a value or expression.
arranging all the numbers from lowest to highest value and picking the middle number. Syntax: BIN2DEC(10101) returns 21 BIN2HEX The BIN2HEX function returns information about a member or tuple within a
cube. The result of this formula would be 10. NOMINAL NOMINAL NOMINAL would be the four-digit year of the date in A1. TAKE TAKE is an Excel function that returns a specified number of characters from the start
of a text string. Syntax: CEILING.PRECISE(number, significance) Formula: CEILING.PRECISE(14.8, 0.1)Result: 14.9 COMBIN is an Excel function that calculates the number of objects. BINOM.DIST The BINOM.DIST function in Excel returns the individual term binomial distribution
probability. INT The INT function in Excel returns the integer part of a number by rounding down to the nearest integer. This function uses a confidence level to calculate the margin of error that is added and subtracted from the sample mean to create the confidence interval. The internal rate of return is the discount rate that sets the net present
 value of the cash flows to zero. The result would be 8. Syntax: TEXTJOIN(delimiter, ignore empty, text1, [text2], ...) Formula: TEXTJOIN(", ", TRUE, B2:B4)This example combines the text from cells B2, B3, and B4, and includes a comma and space between each value. Syntax: SKEW(number1,[number2],...) Formula: SKEW(A2:A10)This function will
return the skewness of the distribution of the values in cells A2 through A10. The basis is 0 (US (NASD) 30/360). A permutation is the arrangement of a set of objects in a specific order. Syntax: CUBESET(cube_name, set_expression, [name]) Formula: CUBESET("Sales Cube", "[Measures]. [Quantity] > 1000", "High Quantity Sales") CUBESETCOUNT
The CUBESETCOUNT function in Excel returns the number of sets in a cube. Syntax: GAMMA.INV(probability, alpha, beta, cumulative) Formula would be used:=GAMMA.INV(0.5,2,3,TRUE)The result of this
 formula would be 3. It returns an array of values that describe the exponential curve, including the y-intercept, the slope, and the correlation coefficient. MINIFS The MINIFS function is used to find the minimum value from a range of cells that meet multiple criteria. It returns the probability associated with a given x-value and degrees of freedom.
Syntax: ACCRINTM(issue, first interest, settlement, rate, par, frequency, [basis], [calc method]) Formula: ACCRINTM("1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", "1/1/2019", 
of 6%, par value of $1,000, and semi-annual frequency, using the US (NASD) 30/360 day count basis and the price basis method. CHOOSEROWS function returns an array of rows from a list based on a criteria. Syntax: Z.TEST(array, x, sigma) Formula: Z.TEST(A2:A10, 7, 2)This example would calculate the one-tailed or two-tailed
probability-value of a z-test using the data in cells A2 through A10, with a mean of 7 and a standard deviation of 2. NETWORKDAYS.INTL is an Excel function that calculates the number of workdays between two dates, excluding weekends and holidays. Syntax: SLOPE (known y's, known x's) Formula: SLOPE (A1:A10, B1:B10)
SMALL The SMALL function returns the nth smallest value from a given set of values. 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 data et a given regression line. It returns
 TRUE if an odd number of arguments are TRUE, and FALSE if an even number of arguments are TRUE. SLOPE function calculates the slope of a regression line based on the given data points. It returns the value of the inverse cumulative distribution function (inverse of the cumulative probability) for a given probability. Syntax:
CUBEVALUE(connection, cube ref, field1, field2, ...) Formula: CUBEVALUE("OLAP", "[Sales].[Product]", "Revenue") Database Functions Bridge the Gap Between Excel and External Databases. The syntax for the BITOR function is: BITOR(number1, number2). It is used to measure the linear relationship between two variables. Syntax:
 BITXOR(number1, number2) Formula: BITXOR(5,7)This will return 4, as 5 XOR 7 = 4. Syntax: ISPMT(0.08, 3, 12, 10000)This example returns a result of -66.67, which is the interest paid during the 3rd period of an investment with a rate of 8%, 12 periods and a present value of 10,000
 Syntax: MINIFS(min_range, criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range2, criteria_range3, ...) Formula: MINIFS(C2:C10,A2:A10,">10",B2:B10,"10")This example counts the number of cells in the range A1:C10 in the first field (field 1) that contain a number greater than 10. Syntax: CHITEST(actual_range, expected_range) Formula: CHITEST(A2:A7, B2:B7)
CONFIDENCE CONFIDENCE is an Excel function that calculates the confidence interval for a population mean, using a normal distribution for a value of x = 0.5, with a mean of 0.3 and a standard deviation of 0.2, the formula would be:
 LOGNORMDIST(0.5, 0.3, 0.2). Create financial models and cash flow forecasts. It returns 1 if the number is 0, and -1 if the number is 0, and -1 if the number is 0, and -1 if the number is 0.982793723247329 IMCONJUGATE The
 function that calculates the error function of a given value. Syntax: ERFC(number) Formula: ERFC(0.5)This example returns the value 0.479500122. COUPPCD The coupper function returns the value 0.479500122. COUPPCD The coupper function returns the value of the coupper function of a given value. Syntax: FORECAST(x, known y's, known x's) Formula:
 FORECAST(4,A1:A4,B1:B4)This example uses the FORECAST function to calculate the future value of 4 based on the existing values in cells A1-A4 and B1-B4. It is used to calculate the number of times an investor will receive a coupon payment between two dates. Syntax: DDB(cost, salvage, life, period, [factor]) Formula: DDB(10000,1000,5,2,2)This
example calculates the depreciation of an asset for the second period, given a cost of $1,000, a salvage value of $1,000, a life of 5 periods, and a factor of 2. Syntax: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, [basis]) Formula: YIELDMAT(settlement, maturity, issue, rate, pr, redemption, frequency, frequenc
maturity date, C2 is the issue date, D2 is the rate, E2 is the price, F2 is the price, F3 i
functions provide the tools needed for financial modeling, cash flow forecasting, and informed investment decisions. The error function is a special function used in probability and statistics to measure the area under a normal distribution curve. It takes the following arguments: Settlement: The security's settlement date. Maturity: The security's
maturity date. Price: The security's price per $100 face value. Redemption: The security's redemption value per $100 face value. Rank.AVG function returns the rank of a number in a list of numbers. An F-test is a type of statistical test that is used to compare the variances of two data sets
COUNT The COUNT function is used to count the number of cells that contain numbers within a specified range. Syntax: CUBERANKEDMEMBER(set, rank [, [ascending]]) Formula: To return the third highest value in the set {1,2,3,4,5}, the following formula can be used: CUBERANKEDMEMBER({1,2,3,4,5}, 3, descending])
the formula is 3. Syntax: SMALL(array, nth smallest) Formula: SMALL(array, nth smallest value from the range A1:A10. Create dynamic reports for deeper insights from complex datasets. The upper bound of the beta distribution. Array is a range of cells that contains numbers, and row num is a number that indicates
which row should be returned. on a range of data. CUBEVALUE function is a Microsoft Excel function that returns a value from an OLAP cube. Syntax: SUMX2MY2(array_x, array_y) Formula: SUMX2MY2(array_x, array_y) 
54. CHISQ.DIST.RT The CHISQ.DIST.RT function returns the right-tailed probability of a given number of successes in a sample of a given size, taken from a population of a given size containing a certain number of successes. WEEKDAY The WEEKDAY
 function in Excel returns a number from 1-7 corresponding to the day of the week for a given date. BITLSHIFT BITLSHIFT is an Excel function that calculates the covariance between two sets of data. Need to know the current date (TODAY) or extract the year
(YEAR) from a date? This guide has equipped you with a foundational understanding of the core categories and their key functionalities. Syntax: COUPNCD(DATE(2022,1,1), 2, 0)This example returns the next coupon date after the settlement date of January 1, 2020 for a
 security with a maturity date of January 1, 2022 and a frequency of 2 (semiannual) payments. Syntax: XNPV(0.1, {-1000, 400, 400, 400}, {DATE(2020,3,1), DATE(2020,3,1), DATE(2
an Excel function that predicts future values based on existing values. The match type is set to 0, which means that Excel will find an exact match for the value in A1. Syntax: COUPDAYSNC(settlement, maturity, frequency, [basis]) Formula: COUPDAYSN
period that contains the settlement date (15th August 2020) for a security with a maturity date of 15th February 2022 and a frequency of 2 (semi-annual). STDEVP STDEVP is a statistical function in Microsoft Excel that calculates the standard deviation of a population based on a sample of numbers. Requires internet
connection and may be affected by website availability. Syntax: PROB(x_range,prob_range,lower_limit,upper_limit) Formula: PROB(A1:A5,B1:B5,20,30) QUARTILE.EXC The QUARTILE.EXC function in Microsoft Excel calculates the sum of the
squares of the differences between two arrays of numbers. The lower bound of the beta distribution is 0 and the upper bound is 4. The result is 0.0682689492137086. Syntax: CUBEMEMBERPROPERTY(cube_name, property_name) Formula: CUBEMEMBERPROPERTY(cube_name, property_name, property_na
example returns the unique name of the cube member "[Product].[Bread]" from the "Sales Cube" cube. Syntax: PERCENTRANK.EXC(array, x, [significance]) Formula: P
range A2:A10. Syntax: LCM(number1, [number2], ...) 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. Syntax: SUMIFS(sum range, criteria range1, criteria range2, criteria?], ...)
B1:B10 are greater than 5, the formula would be:=SUMIFS(A1:A10,B1:B10,">5") SUMPRODUCT The SUMPRODUCT function multiplies corresponding components in the given arrays and returns the sum of those products. Syntax: TEXTAFTER("Hello World","o")Result: "World" TEXTBEFORE The
TEXTBEFORE function is a text function in Microsoft Excel that returns the text before a specific character in a string. Syntax: CUBEMEMBER(cube_name, member_name) Formula: CUBEMEMBERPROPERTY function returns a property value for a given cube
member. It is a function that is used to determine the smallest numbers have in common. BITOR BITOR is an Excel function that converts a dollar price expressed as a fraction into a dollar price expressed as a decimal. Syntax:
MAXA(value1, [value2], ...) Formula: MAXA(A1:A10)This example returns the maximum value in the range of cells A1 to A10. The result is 20. Syntax: DGET(database, field, criteria) Formula: MAXA(A1:A10)This example will return the age of the person named John from the database range A1:D10. Create sample spreadsheets
and play around with different formulas to solidify your understanding. NORM.INV is an Excel function that returns the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution. Syntax: 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. DCOUNTA DCOUNTA DCOUNTA is an Excel function that counts the number of cells in a database that contain numbers and meets a given set of criteria. Syntax: NORM.DIST(x, mean, standard dev, cumulative)Where:x = The value
for which you want to calculate the distribution.mean = The mean of the distribution.standard dev = The standard deviation of the distribution.cumulative = A logical value that determines the product of two or more complex numbers. ERFC.PRECISE The ERFC.PRECISE
 function is an Excel statistical function that returns the complementary error function integrated between lower_limit and upper_limit. GESTEP The GESTEP function returns a logical value of TRUE or FALSE depending on whether a number is greater than or equal to a given step value. MDURATION The MDURATION function returns the Macauley
 duration of a security with an assumed par value of $100. Syntax: MEDIAN(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: MEDIAN(2, 4, 5, 7, 9)Result: 5 MIN The MIN functions Delve into Specialized Engineering Calculations with Excel's Engineering Functions. Syntax:
UNICODE(text) Formula: UNICODE("A")Result: 65 UPPER function in Excel function in Excel function that returns (NPV, XIRR). LOGINV (probability, mean, standard dev) Formula: LOGINV(0.5, 0.5
0.5) returns 1.29 LOGNORMDIST The LOGNORMDIST function in Microsoft Excel returns the cumulative log-normal distribution for a given set of parameters. Syntax: T.DIST(x,deg freedom,cumulative) Formula: T.DIST(1.5,5,TRUE)This example returns the cumulative probability associated with a t-distribution with a value of 1.5 and 5 degrees of
 freedom. Syntax: DATEVALUE(date text) Formula: DATEVALUE("1/1/2020")This example would return the serial number 43831, which is the number that Excel recognizes as January 1, 2020. Syntax: FACTDOUBLE(number) Formula: To calculate the double factorial of 8, the formula would be =FACTDOUBLE(8). MROUND The MROUND function
rounds a number to the nearest multiple of another number. IMLOG2 IMLOG2 is an Excel function used to calculate the binary logarithm of a number. ODDFYIELD function creates a single-column array from multiple values. Syntax:
FLOOR.PRECISE(number, significance) Formula: FLOOR.PRECISE(3.14159, 0.01) The result of this example is 3.14. MAXIFS The MAXIFS function returns the maximum value in a range, based on multiple criteria. Syntax: CUBEKPIMEMBER(cube name, kpi name) Formula: FLOOR.PRECISE(3.14159, 0.01) The result of this example is 3.14. MAXIFS The MAXIFS function returns the maximum value in a range, based on multiple criteria. Syntax: CUBEKPIMEMBER(cube name, kpi name) Formula: FLOOR.PRECISE(3.14159, 0.01) The result of this example is 3.14. MAXIFS The MAXIFS function returns the maximum value in a range, based on multiple criteria.
 the Sales Cube. Syntax: SUM(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: SUM(A1:A5) SUMIF The SUMIF function in Excel is used to sum values that meet a certain criteria. KURT KURT: The KURT function in Excel returns the kurtosis of a data set. Syntax: POWER(number, power) Formula: POWER(2,3)This will return 8, as 2 to the power of 3 is 8. 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. Syntax: LOGNORM. DIST(x, mean, standard dev, cumulative) Formula: LOGNORM. DIST(x, mean, standard dev, standard
standard deviation of 0.5. LOGNORM.INV The LOGNORM.INV function returns the inverse of the lognormal cumulative distribution for a specified value, mean and standard deviation. Syntax: COLUMNS(array) Formula: COLUMNS(array
 returns the right-tailed F probability distribution. Don't Be Afraid to Experiment: The beauty of Excel lies in its versatility. COUPDAYS function returns the settlement date. Syntax: HLOOKUP(lookup value, 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). Syntax: CUMIPMT(rate, nper, pv, start_period, end_period, type) Formula: To calculate the cumulative interest paid on a loan of $10,000 at an annual interest rate of 5% over a period of 5 years, starting from
 the 2nd year, the formula would be:=CUMIPMT(0.05, 5, 10000, 2, 5, 0)The result would be $1,250. Syntax: KURT(number1, [number2],...) Formula: KURT(2,4,6,8,10)This formula would return -1.2, which is the kurtosis of the given data set. It uses the Exponential Triple Smoothing (ETS) algorithm to predict future values. COUPNCD The COUPNCD
rate, and A6 is the basis (optional). Syntax: WORKDAY(start date, days, [holidays]) Formula: WORKDAY(bart date, days, days
population of numbers (2, 4, 6, 8, 10) and return 8. It returns the probability that the random variable has a value between two specified values. NORMDIST is a statistical function in Microsoft Excel which returns the normal cumulative distribution for a specified mean and standard deviation. VARPA VARPA is an Excel function that
TRIMMEAN(array, percent) Formula: TRIMMEAN(A2:A8, 0.2)This example would calculate the mean of the dataset in the range A2:A8, excluding the top and bottom 20% of the data points. Syntax: GROWTH(known_x's], [new_x's], [const]) Formula: GROWTH(B2:B6,A2:A6,A7:A10,TRUE) HARMEAN The HARMEAN function is used to
 calculate the harmonic mean of a set of numbers. NOW NOW: This function returns the current system date and time. If cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability density function. Syntax: INTRATE(settlement, maturity, investment, redemption, [basis]) Formula:
INTRATE(DATE(2020, 1, 1), DATE(2021, 1, 1), DATE
 ENCODEURL(text) Formula: ENCODEURL("www.example.com/search?q=hello world")Result: www.example.com/search%3Fq%3Dhello%20world FILTERXML function in Excel is used to extract data from an XML string, based on an XPath expression. NEGBINOM.DIST is an Excel function that calculates the
negative binomial distribution. NOT The NOT function is a logical function in Excel that returns the opposite of a given logical value. The geometric mean is the average of a set of numbers multiplied together and then taking the nth root, where n is the number of numbers in the set. Syntax: SIN(45)Result: 0.70710678118 SINH
The SINH function returns the hyperbolic sine of a given number. BITXOR The BITXOR function returns a bitwise 'exclusive or' of two numbers. IMARGUMENT function returns the argument theta, which is the angle associated with the complex number in x + iy (x and y are real numbers). STDEV.P STDEV.P is an Excel function
that calculates the standard deviation of a population based on a sample of numeric values. And LENB returns the median of the given numbers
 Utilize these resources to expand your knowledge and tackle more complex tasks. It is a dynamic array function that can take multiple values and return a single result. Syntax: PERCENTILE.INC(array, k) Formula: PERCENTILE.INC(B2:B10, 0.5)This example would return the 50th percentile of the values in the range B2:B10. Syntax:
IMSECH(number) Formula: IMSECH(0.5)The result of this function is 1.3169578969248. Syntax: FORECAST.ETS(known y's, [known x's], new x's, [seasonality], [trend], [confidence]) Formula: FORECAST.ETS(A1:A10, B1:B10, 11, 0, 1, 95)This example uses the values in cells A1 to A10 and B1 to B10 to predict the value in cell A11 using the
 Exponential Triple Smoothing (ETS) algorithm with a trend of 1 and a confidence of 95%. It can be used to calculate the slope and y-intercept of a line, as well as the correlation coefficient, standard error of the existing values and predict a value for
expression.expression: This is the expression that will be evaluated. It takes into account the initial investment, the rate of return, and the number of periods in the investment. Syntax: TAN(angle) Formula: TAN(45) returns the value 1. BYROW BYROW is an Excel function that returns an array of numbers from a given range of cells. It can perform
calculations such as sum, average, count, etc. STEYX STEYX is a statistical function in Microsoft Excel that calculates the standard error of the predicted y-value for each x in the regression. Syntax: DAYS(end date, start date) Formula: DAYS(DATE(2020,9,1))This example returns the number of days between October 1st, 2020 and
 value in an array or range of data. CHISQ.INV The CHISQ.INV function in Excel returns the inverse of the left-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution. It is used to determine whether two samples are likely to have come from the same two underlying populations that have the same mean. Syntax: T.INV.2T(probability,deg freedom) Formula
T.INV.2T(0.05,10)This example returns the two-tailed probability of the Student's t-distribution with a probability of 0.05 and 10 degrees of freedom. It takes three arguments: the settlement date, the maturity date, and the discount rate. RANDBETWEEN function is used to generate a random number between two specified
numbers. Syntax: VAR(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: VAR(2,4,6,8) This will return 6, which is the variance of the set of values. MULTINOMIAL function returns the multinomial coefficient of a set of numbers. Syntax: OCT2HEX(number, [places]) Formula: OCT2HEX(11, 4) Result: 13 Web Functions Bring the Power of the Web
Directly into Your Spreadsheet with Web Functions! These tools allow you to retrieve data from web pages in real-time, keeping your spreadsheets dynamic and up-to-date with the latest information. Syntax: ERF.PRECISE(x) Formula: ERF.PRECISE(x) Formula: DEC2BIN(number, [places]) Formula: DEC2BIN(
 will return the error function of 0.5, which is 0.5204999. ROUNDDOWN The ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to the specified number of decimal places. Syntax: DELTA(number1, number2) Formula: DELTA(1, B1) ERF The ERF function returns the error function integrated between two supplied limits. Retrieve data from different
 parts of your workbook. Syntax: IMCSC(inumber) Formula: IMCSC(2+3i)Result: 2-3i IMCSCHEDULE function in Microsoft Excel is used to calculate the number of payments for a loan or an annuity. RECEIVED function in Microsoft Excel is used to calculate the number of payments for a loan or an annuity.
 fully invested security. ARABIC The ARABIC function is used to convert Roman numerals to Arabic numerals. HYPGEOMDIST function returns the hypergeometric distribution. Syntax: ADDRESS(2,3,4,TRUE,"Sheet 1")This example will return the address of
cell C4 (row 2, column 3) on Sheet1 as $C$4. F.INV.RT is an Excel function that converts a hexadecimal number to its decimal equivalent. Syntax: STDEVP(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: STDEVP(2, 4, 6, 8)This would return 2, which is the
standard deviation of the sample set (2, 4, 6, 8). Syntax: TAKE(text,num chars) Formula: TAKE(text,num chars) Formula: FORECAST.ETS.STAT(known y's, [known x's], [stat type], [seasonality], [aggregation]) Formula: FORECAST.ETS.STAT(A1:A10,
B1:B10, 11, "stat", 12, "average") FORECAST.LINEAR The FORECAST.LINEAR function is an Excel function that predicts a value based on existing values. Syntax: SINH(number) Formula: IMTAN(x) Formula: IMTAN(2)This
example returns the value 0.2078795763507619. The settlement date is January 1, 2022. CONVERT function is used to convert a number from one unit of measurement to another. Syntax: COUPDAYBS(settlement, maturity, frequency, [basis]) Formula: COUPDAYBS("1/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "7/15/2020", "
2, 0)This example returns the number of days from the beginning of the coupon period to the settlement date of July 15, 2020 and a frequency of 2 (semi-annual). Syntax: FORECAST.LINEAR(x, known y's, known x's) 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, February and March, the following formula can be used: FORECAST. LINEAR(4, B2:B4, A2:A4) Where A2:A4 contains 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, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January, February and March, and B2:B4 contains the months of January and B2:B4 contain
returns the result of a complex number division in the imaginary number format. INTERCEPT function in Excel calculates the variance of a sample set of data. Syntax: NORMINV(probability, mean, standard dev) Formula: To find the inverse of
the normal cumulative distribution for a probability of 0.5, a mean of 10 and a standard deviation of 2, the formula would be:=NORMINV(0.5, 10, 2)The result would be:
numbers. Syntax: FDIST(x,deg_freedom1,deg_freedom1,deg_freedom2) Formula: 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 with a probability of 0.7, alpha of 2, and beta of 5. VLOOKUP VLOOKUP VLOOKUP VLOOKUP is an Excel function used to look up and retrieve data from a specific column in a table. Syntax: ZTEST(array, x, [sigma]) Formula:=ZTEST(A1:A50, 70, 15), calculates the one-tailed P-value of a z-test for a
sample of data in cells A1 to A50 in Excel. Syntax: FV(rate, nper, pmt) Formula: FV(0.06, 10, -100)This example returns the future value of an investment of $100 for 10 periods at an interest rate of 6%. The FALSE argument specifies that the trend line should not include a constant. Syntax: CHOOSE(index_num, value1, [value2], ...) Formula
CHOOSE(2, "red", "blue", "green") This example would return the third largest value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value FALSE. The optional basis parameter is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE The FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function in Excel is a logical function that returns the value from the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the range of values in cells A1 to A10. FALSE function for the
 set to 1 (US (NASD) 30/360). If cumulative is TRUE, NORM.DIST returns the cumulative distribution function; if FALSE, it returns the probability s, cumulative) Where:number of failuresnumber s = the number of successes probability s = the probability of
successcumulative = a logical value that determines the form of the function (TRUE for cumulative distribution function and FALSE for probability of successes in 4 independent Bernoulli trials with a probability of success of 0.5. NORM.DIST
NORM.DIST is an Excel function that returns the cumulative normal distribution for a given mean and standard deviation. Enter the world of Logical Functions! These powerful tools evaluate conditions and return TRUE or FALSE, allowing you to build complex formulas with branching logic and control the flow of your calculations. POISSON The
 POISSON function in Excel calculates the probability of a given number of events occurring in a fixed period of time, given the average rate of occurrence. Syntax: OCT2BIN(number, [places])number: The octal number that you want to convert to a binary number.places: (optional) The number of characters to use. Syntax: VALUETOTEXT(value,
[format text]) Formula: VALUETOTEXT(A1,"$#,##0.00") Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will convert the numerical value in cell A1 into a text string in the format "$#,##0.00". Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, [column num]) Formula: UNIQUE(A1:A10) This example will return a list of unique values from the range A1:A10. Syntax: INDEX(array, row num, row num
 the value at the intersection of the second row and third column of the range A1:C3. This is useful when you have a long text string that needs to be displayed in a cell. Syntax: MDETERM({1,2;3,4})The result of this formula is -2, which is the determinant of the given matrix. 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. Syntax: DEVSQ(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: DEVSQ(2, 3, 4, 5) This example would return 20 as the result would be 4.5. EXPON.DIST The EXPON.DIST
function returns the exponential distribution. Syntax: GAMMALN.PRECISE(x) Formula: GAM
ensures your spreadsheets work correctly if opened in older Excel versions. Function Description Syntax and Formula AVEDEV function that calculates the internal rate of return for a series of cash flows that
face value of a security with a settlement date of July 1, 2021, a maturity date of July 1, 2021, a
AND function is a logical function in Excel that returns TRUE if all of the conditions are false. It takes two arguments, the nominal interest rate and the number of compounding periods per year. Syntax: CUMPRINC(rate, nper, pv, start period, end period, type) Formula: To
calculate the cumulative principal paid on a loan with an interest rate of 5%, a total number of periods of 10, a present value of $2000, a start period of 6, the formula would be:=CUMPRINC(5%, 10, 2000, 3, 6, 0)The result would be $600, indicating that $600 of the principal was paid between the 3rd and 6th periods. Syntax
AVERAGEIF(range, criteria, [average_range]) Formula: AVERAGEIF(A2:A9, ">50", B2:B9)This formula will return the average of all numbers in range B2:B9, where the corresponding cell in range B2:B9, where
 function in Excel calculates the cumulative interest paid on a loan between a start period and an end period. INTRATE INTRATE function in Microsoft Excel that calculates the skewness of a distribution based on a population of numerical data. Syntax:
the set. DAYS360 The DAYS360 function is used to calculate the number of days between two dates based on a 360-day year. Syntax: SEQUENCE(rows, columns, [start], [step]) Formula: SEQUENCE(3,2,1,2)This would generate the following array: {1,3; 5,7; 9,11} SIGN The SIGN function returns the sign of a number. Calculate differences between
dates (DATEDIF). MODE.MULT MODE.MULT is an Excel function that returns a vertical array of the most frequently occurring, or repetitive, values in an array or range of data. The syntax for the CSC function is CSC(angle), where angle is the angle in radians for which you want to find the complementary sine. Syntax: DCOUNT(database, field,
criteria)Database: This is the range of cells that makes up the list or database. Syntax: VDB(cost, salvage, life, start period, end period, [factor], [no switch]) Formula: VDB(10000, 1000, 5, 1, 3, 2, FALSE)This example will calculate the depreciation of an asset with a cost of 10,000, a salvage value of 1,000 and a life of 5 years for the first 3 periods
using a double declining balance factor and no switch. It allows users to create their own functions that can be used in formulas. Syntax: TBILLYIELD(0.05, "1/1/2020") returns 0.0541 VDB VDB stands for Variable Declining Balance. A database is a list of related data in which rows of
related information are records, and columns of data are fields. Field: This is the column in the database that you want to count the numbers in. Criteria: This is an optional range of cells that contains criteria. The third argument, 4, specifies that the result should be calculated to four decimal places. COUPNUM COUPNUM is an Excel function that
example returns the inverse of the gamma cumulative distribution for a probability of 0.95, an alpha of 2, and a beta of 2. Syntax: YIELD(DATE(2020,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE(2021,5,15),DATE
15th, 2020, a maturity date of May 15th, 2021, a rate of 5%, a price of 100, a redemption value of 100
of a given event. Syntax: IFERROR(value, value if error) Formula: IFERROR(A1/B1, 0) IFNA IFNA: This function returns the value you specify if a formula evaluates to an error; otherwise, it returns the value you specify if a formula evaluates to an error; otherwise, it returns the value of pi (p), which is the ratio of
the circumference of a circle to its diameter. The result is 180. It searches for a value in the leftmost column of a table and returns a value in the same row from another column. Z.TEST function in Excel is used to convert real
and imaginary coefficients into a complex number. IMSUB function returns the difference between two arrays of any size. Syntax: BYCOLUMN(A1:C10, 2, TRUE)This example will sort the range A1:C10 by the second column in ascending order. Syntax: 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. MDETERM MDETERM MDETERM is an Excel function used to calculate the determinant of a given matrix. It takes two arguments: array and row num. Syntax: PERMUTATIONA(number,
number chosen) Formula: PERMUTATIONA(5,2)This example returns the number of permutations for 5 objects that can be selected from 2 objects, which is 10. Syntax: ACCRINT("1/2020","3/1/2020",0.05,1000,2,0,0)This example calculates
 the accrued interest for a security with an issue date of 1/1/2020, first interest date of 2/1/2020, settlement date of 3/1/2020, interest rate of 5%, par value of 1000, and a frequency of 2 (semi-annually). Syntax: ROUND(number, num digits) Formula: ROUND(3.14159, 2)This example would return 3.14. COUNTA function in Microsoft
 Excel counts the number of cells that contain data within a range. Syntax: MAX(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: MAX(A1:A10)This example returns the largest value from the range A1:A10. COUNTIFS The COUNTIFS function is a statistical function used to count the number of cells in a range that meet multiple criteria. Syntax:
 MONTH(serial number) Formula: MONTH(A2)In this example, the function will return the month number of the date in cell A2. Syntax: TEXTSPLIT("Apple, Banana, Orange", ",")This formula: TRIM(" This is a test ")Result: "This is a 
 UNICHAR UNICHAR is an Excel function that returns the Unicode character that corresponds to the given numeric code. AMORDEGRC function coefficients. This function is used to calculate the probability that
 the observed variance in a sample is greater than the variance in the entire population. 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. IRR The IRR function in Excel is a financial function that returns the
internal rate of return for a series of cash flows. Syntax: HOUR(serial number) Formula: HOUR(A2) returns the hour part of the time in cell A2. GCD GCD stands for Greatest Common Divisor. It returns the probability that values in a range are between two limits. OCT2HEX function converts an octal number to a hexadecimal number.
 the bits of a number to the right. TEXT The TEXT function is used to convert a value to text in a specific number format. IMTAN The IMTAN function returns the modified Bessel function of the first kind, which is a mathematical function used to solve differential equations. F.DIST is an Excel function that returns the F probability distribution.
 Syntax: GAUSS(x) Formula: GAUSS(1.2)This function returns the value of 0.8849. Syntax: PHI(x, y) Formula: PHI(A1:A10, B1:B10) POISSON.DIST The POISSON.DIST function in Excel returns the probability of a given number of events occurring in a fixed period of time when the rate of events is known. Syntax: FALSE() Formula: FALSE()This
 formula will return the value FALSE. Syntax: BESSELY(x,n) Formula: BESSELY(2,3) This formula will return the Bessel function of the first kind for x = 2 and n = 3. It takes a single argument that is either TRUE or FALSE and returns the opposite. GAMMAINV The GAMMAINV function returns the inverse of the gamma cumulative distribution
 Syntax: IMDIV(inumber1, inumber2) Formula: To divide the imaginary numbers 5i and 2i, the formula would be:=IMDIV(5i,2i)The result would be:=IMDIV(5i,2i)The result of the mathematical constant e raised to the power of a given number. Function Description
 Syntax and Formula ENCODEURL is an Excel function that encodes a string of text into a URL-safe format. Syntax: GEOMEAN(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: GEOMEAN(2,3,4,5)This example would return 3.5, which is the geometric mean of the set of numbers (2, 3, 4, and 5). Syntax: AMORDEGRC(cost, date purchased,
 first period, salvage, period, [month]) Formula: AMORDEGRC(10000, DATE(2015,1,1), DATE(2015,4,1), 1000, 12, 4) This example returns the depreciation of an asset with a cost of 10,000 purchased on January 1, 2015, with a first period ending on April 1, 2015, a salvage value of 1,000, a period of 12, and a depreciation coefficient of 4. MUNIT
MUNIT is an Excel function that returns the unit of measure associated with a given number. This function is useful for creating a phonetic representation of names or words, which can help differentiate between similar sounding words. Explore Online Resources: The internet is brimming with tutorials, examples, and cheat sheets for Excel functions
  YIELD YIELD: The YIELD function returns the yield on a security that pays periodic interest. IMSEC The IMSEC function is used to calculate the yield of a security that pays odd interest payments. Syntax: DB(cost, salvage, life, period, [month]) Formula
DB(10000,1000,5,2)This example returns the depreciation of a set of numbers. Syntax: ROWS(array) Formula: ROWS(A1:B10)This will return the number 10, as there are 10 rows in
the range A1:B10. Syntax: COLUMN(reference) Formula: COLUMN(A1)This will return the value 1, since A1 is the first column in the worksheet. Syntax: NPV(rate, value 1, value 2, ...) Formula: NPV(0.1, -1000, 500, 500)This example would calculate the net present value of an investment with an initial investment of -1000, and three subsequent
payments of 500 each at a rate of 0.1. ODDFPRICE ODDFPRICE is an Excel function that calculates the price per $100 face value of a security with an odd first period. Syntax: DROPDOWN(1:A5, 2, "Select an Option", "Choose an Opt
expand a range of cells from a single cell. ERFC ERFC is an Excel function that returns the complementary error function of a given number. ROWS The ROWS function returns the number of rows in a given array or range. Syntax: 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.
DAY SThe DAYS function returns the number of days between two dates. Syntax: SQRT(number) Formula: SQRT(number
COUPPCD(DATE(2021,1,1), DATE(2021,6,30), 2, 0)This example returns 3/1/2021, which is the next coupon payment date of 6/30/2021, a frequency of 2 (semi-annual), and a basis of 0 (US (NASD) 30/360). PRICE The PRICE function is used to calculate the price per $100 face value of a
security that pays periodic interest. Syntax: MODE.SNGL(number1,[number2],...) Formula: MODE.SNGL(1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,4)The result of this example would be 4, since 4 is the most frequently occurring value in the set. Syntax: IMSQRT(inumber) inumber - A complex number for which you want to find the imaginary component of the square root.
Syntax: IMCOSH(inumber) Formula: IMCOSH(1+2i)Result: 3.76219 + 0.96623i IMCOT IMCOT is an Excel function that returns the nth largest value from a range of values. Formula: WEIBULL.DIST(3,2,4,TRUE)This formula will return the cumulative probability that a
value is less than or equal to 3 in a Weibull distribution with a shape parameter of 2 and a scale parameter of 4. It is useful when you want to convert a text string into a valid reference. The harmonic mean is the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean is the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of of the arithme
CHISQ.DIST(4,3,TRUE)This example returns the cumulative probability of a chi-squared distribution with 4 degrees of freedom. Formula: SUMSQ(number1, [number2], ...) Formula: SUMSQ(2,3,4)This example will return the sum of the
squares of 2, 3, and 4, which is 29. Syntax: IMSINV(array) Formula: IMSINV({1,2,3;4,5,6;7,8,9}) returns the inverse of the matrix {1,2,3;4,5,6;7,8,9} as {-0.222, 0.111, 0.333; 0.167, -0.056, -0.139; 0.056, 0.167, -0.056}. F.TEST is an Excel function used to calculate the probability of two samples having the same variance. T.INV.2T The
T.INV.2T function returns the two-tailed probability of the Student's t-distribution. Syntax: TEXTBEFORE("www.example.com",".")Result: www TEXTJOIN The TEXTJOIN function combines the text from multiple ranges and/or strings, and includes a delimiter you specify between each text value that is
combined. Syntax: MINA(value1, [value2], ...) Formula: MINA(2,5,8,1,6)This will return 1, which is the minimum value in the array. STDEV.S is an Excel function that allows you to wrap text in a cell to
multiple lines. COMBINA COMBINA COMBINA: The COMBINA function returns the number of combinations for a given number of items. It returns the probability that a random variable, which follows an exponential distribution, is less than or equal to a given value. Syntax: 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. IMEXP function is an Excel function is used to calculate the fraction of the year represented by the number of days between two dates
Formula: RRI(5, 1000, 2000) This example calculates the rate of return on an investment of $1000 that will be worth $2000 after 5 periods. Syntax: IRR(values, [guess]) Formula: IRR(A2:A7,0.1) This example uses the IRR function to calculate the internal rate of return for a series of cash flows in cells A2 to A7, with an initial guess of 0.1. ISPMT The
ISPMT function calculates the interest paid during a specific period of an investment. Syntax: PPMT(rate, period, number of periods, present value, type) Formula: To calculate the principal payment for the 3rd period, number of periods, present value, type) Formula: To calculate the principal payment for the 3rd period of an investment.
be:=PPMT(6%,3,5,10000,0,0)The result would be -$2,037.50, which is the principal payment for the 3rd period. Syntax: COUPNUM(DATE(2025,12,31), 2, 0)This example calculates the number of coupon payments between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2025,
assuming a frequency of 2 payments per year and a basis of 0 (US (NASD) 30/360). Syntax: IMCSCHEDULE(principal, interest, payments for a loan of $1000 with an interest rate of 5% and a payment period of 12 months, the following formula can be
used:IMCSCHEDULE(1000, 0.05, 12, 1, 12, 0)The result of this formula will be 12, meaning that the loan will have 12 payments. IMABS The IMABS function is an Excel function that returns the absolute value of a complex number. Perform basic arithmetic operations (SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT). Syntax: RANK.AVG(number, ref,[order]) Formula:
RANK.AVG(B2,B2:B7,1) This example returns the rank of the number in cell B2 in the range B2:B7, in ascending order. TEXTSPLIT function returns the hyperbolic tangent of a given number. It is a financial function that is used to calculate
the depreciation of an asset over a period of time. Syntax: CEILING.MATH(number, significance, [mode]) Formula: CEILING.PRECISE The CEILING.PRECISE function rounds a number up to the nearest integer or to the nearest
multiple of significance. Syntax: BINOM.DIST.RANGE(trials, probability of 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.DIST.RANGE(5, 0.4, 2, 4) BINOM.INV The
BINOM.INV function is an Excel statistical function that returns the inverse of the cumulative binomial distribution. AMORLINC function is used to calculate the depreciation method. Syntax: SIGN(number) Formula: SIGN(5)This formula will return 1, since 5 is a positive
number. Syntax: CUBESETCOUNT(cube name) Formula: CUBESETCOUNT("Sales Cube"). This example would return the number of sets in the cube named "Sales Cube". Syntax: CONFIDENCE (alpha, standard dev, size).
deviation of 2 and a sample size of 100. Syntax: AGGREGATE(function num, options, ref1, [ref2], ...) Function num; This is a number that specifies the options to be used. Options: This is a number that specifies the type of function to be used for the calculation. Formula: OCT2BIN(11) Result
1011 OCT2DEC The OCT2DEC function converts an octal number in Microsoft Excel. Syntax: YIELDDISC(settlement, maturity, price, redemption, basis) Formula: YIELDDISC("1/1/2020", "1/1/2021", 98, 100, 0)This example would calculate the yield on a security with a settlement date of 1/1/2020, a maturity date of 1/1/2021, a
price of 98 per $100 face value, a redemption value of 100 per $100 face value, and a day count basis of 0. The syntax is PMT(rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type]). Rate is the interest rate per period. Nper is the total number of payments for the loan. Pv is the present value (or balance) of the loan. Fv is the future value (or balance) of the loan after the last
payment. Type is the number 0 or 1 and indicates when payments are due. DEC2HEX DEC2HEX is an Excel function in Excel calculates the principal payment for a given period for an investment based on a constant periodic payment and a constant interest rate.
Evaluate conditions and return TRUE or FALSE. COVARIANCE.S The COVARIANCE.S function is an Excel function used to calculate the sample covariance of two sets of values. Syntax: VARP(value1, [value2], ...) Formula: VARP(1,2,3,4,5)Result: 2 WEIBULL The WEIBULL function in Excel calculates the Weibull probability density function or the
Weibull cumulative distribution function for a supplied set of parameters. Function Description Syntax and Formula BETADIST function or the probability that a variable, which follows a beta distribution, is less than or equal to a specified value. DSTDEV DSTDEV is an
Excel statistical function that calculates the standard deviation of a population based on a sample of numbers. Syntax: UPPER(text) Formula: UPPER(text) For
function that returns the natural logarithm of the gamma function, G(x), to a high degree of precision. Syntax: COUPDAYS("9/15/2020", "9/15/2021", 2, 0)This example returns the number of days in the coupon period that contains the settlement date of 9/15/2020, with a maturity date of
9/15/2021, a frequency of 2 (semi-annual payments), and a basis of 0 (US (NASD) 30/360). Formula: MATCH(A1,B1:B10,0)This example looks for the value in cell A1 in the range of cells B1:B10. T.DIST.RT function returns the right-tailed Student's t-distribution. Syntax: TODAY() Formula: TODAY() This example looks for the value in cell A1 in the range of cells B1:B10. T.DIST.RT function returns the right-tailed Student's t-distribution.
cell. Syntax: WEIBULL(x,alpha,beta,cumulative) Formula: WEIBULL(2,3,4,TRUE)This example will calculate the Weibull cumulative distribution function with x = 2, alpha = 3, and beta = 4. T.DIST.2T The T.DIST.2T function returns the probability associated with a Student's t-distribution.
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