

Microsoft Excel 2013 Functions & Formulas Quick Reference Card (4-page Cheat Sheet Focusing On Examples And Context For Intermediate-to-advanced Functions And Formulas- Laminated Guide)

Excel® 2013 Functions & Formulas

Glossary

- Formula:** An equation in which the result is calculated.
- Function:** Pre-built formula that performs an operation on values in a cell or range of cells.
- Argument:** The values used by a function. Multiple arguments separate by commas. Can be another function that returns a value.
- Operand:** An exchange value.
- Operator:** Symbol preceding calculations or operations on values.
- Precedence:** See Controlling Order of Precedence.
- Reference:** A cell, range of cells, or a name that represents a value or values. The order of precedence for references is:
 - Direct reference
 - Indirect reference
 - Named ranges
- Value or logical value, TRUE or FALSE:** The result of a calculation or comparison.

Controlling Order of Precedence

The order of operations for calculations is: Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication and Division, Addition and Subtraction. To change the order of precedence, use parentheses. Example: $(100/5) + 10$ results in 30.

Conditionally Summing/Counting Data

The functions SUMIF and COUNTIF are used to sum or count cells that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SUMIF}(A1:A10, >100, B1:B10)$ sums the values in B1:B10 where A1:A10 is greater than 100.

Using Array Formulas

Some formulas return multiple results. To enter an array formula, press **Ctrl+Shift+Enter**. Example: $\text{SUM}(A1:A10, B1:B10)$ results in 100.

Using Named Ranges

Named ranges make formulas easier to read and maintain. Example: $\text{SUM}(MyRange)$ where MyRange is a named range for A1:A10.

Using the IF Function

The IF function tests a condition and returns one value if true and another if false. Example: $\text{IF}(A1 > 10, "Yes", "No")$.

Using the VLOOKUP Function

The VLOOKUP function searches for a value in the first column of a table and returns a value in the same row from another column. Example: $\text{VLOOKUP}(10, A1:D10, 2, \text{FALSE})$.

Using the INDEX and MATCH Functions

The INDEX and MATCH functions are used together to return a value from a table. Example: $\text{INDEX}(A1:D10, \text{MATCH}(10, A1:A10, 0), \text{MATCH}(2, B1:D10, 0))$.

Using the SUMPRODUCT Function

The SUMPRODUCT function multiplies the values in corresponding cells and returns the sum of the products. Example: $\text{SUMPRODUCT}(A1:A10, B1:B10)$.

Using the SUMIFS Function

The SUMIFS function sums the values in a range that meet multiple criteria. Example: $\text{SUMIFS}(B1:B10, A1:A10, >10, C1:C10, <50)$.

Using the COUNTIFS Function

The COUNTIFS function counts the number of cells that meet multiple criteria. Example: $\text{COUNTIFS}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, <50)$.

Using the AVERAGE Function

The AVERAGE function returns the average of the values in a range. Example: $\text{AVERAGE}(A1:A10)$.

Using the MAX Function

The MAX function returns the maximum value in a range. Example: $\text{MAX}(A1:A10)$.

Using the MIN Function

The MIN function returns the minimum value in a range. Example: $\text{MIN}(A1:A10)$.

Using the STDEV Function

The STDEV function returns the standard deviation of the values in a range. Example: $\text{STDEV}(A1:A10)$.

Using the VAR Function

The VAR function returns the variance of the values in a range. Example: $\text{VAR}(A1:A10)$.

Using the CORREL Function

The CORREL function returns the correlation coefficient of two ranges. Example: $\text{CORREL}(A1:A10, B1:B10)$.

Using the TREND Function

The TREND function returns a linear trendline for a set of data. Example: $\text{TREND}(A1:A10, B1:B10)$.

Using the FORECAST Function

The FORECAST function returns a forecast of a value based on a set of data. Example: $\text{FORECAST}(A1, B1:B10, C1:C10)$.

Using the LOG Function

The LOG function returns the logarithm of a value. Example: $\text{LOG}(100, 10)$.

Using the EXP Function

The EXP function returns the exponential of a value. Example: $\text{EXP}(1)$.

Using the LN Function

The LN function returns the natural logarithm of a value. Example: $\text{LN}(100)$.

Using the LOG10 Function

The LOG10 function returns the base-10 logarithm of a value. Example: $\text{LOG10}(100)$.

Using the POWER Function

The POWER function returns a value raised to a power. Example: $\text{POWER}(10, 2)$.

Using the SQRT Function

The SQRT function returns the square root of a value. Example: $\text{SQRT}(100)$.

Using the ABS Function

The ABS function returns the absolute value of a number. Example: $\text{ABS}(-10)$.

Using the ROUND Function

The ROUND function rounds a number to a specified number of digits. Example: $\text{ROUND}(1.2345, 2)$.

Using the TRUNC Function

The TRUNC function truncates a number to a specified number of digits. Example: $\text{TRUNC}(1.2345, 2)$.

Using the INT Function

The INT function returns the integer part of a number. Example: $\text{INT}(1.2345)$.

Using the CEILING Function

The CEILING function rounds a number up to the nearest integer. Example: $\text{CEILING}(1.2345, 1)$.

Using the FLOOR Function

The FLOOR function rounds a number down to the nearest integer. Example: $\text{FLOOR}(1.2345, 1)$.

Using the MROUND Function

The MROUND function rounds a number to the nearest multiple of a specified value. Example: $\text{MROUND}(1.2345, 0.5)$.

Using the DROUND Function

The DROUND function rounds a number to the nearest decimal place. Example: $\text{DROUND}(1.2345, 2)$.

Using the ROUNDDOWN Function

The ROUNDDOWN function rounds a number down to a specified number of digits. Example: $\text{ROUNDDOWN}(1.2345, 2)$.

Using the ROUNDUP Function

The ROUNDUP function rounds a number up to a specified number of digits. Example: $\text{ROUNDUP}(1.2345, 2)$.

Using the MOD Function

The MOD function returns the remainder of a division. Example: $\text{MOD}(10, 3)$.

Using the QUOTIENT Function

The QUOTIENT function returns the integer part of a division. Example: $\text{QUOTIENT}(10, 3)$.

Using the REMAINDER Function

The REMAINDER function returns the remainder of a division. Example: $\text{REMAINDER}(10, 3)$.

Using the GCD Function

The GCD function returns the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers. Example: $\text{GCD}(10, 20, 30)$.

Using the LCM Function

The LCM function returns the least common multiple of two or more numbers. Example: $\text{LCM}(10, 20, 30)$.

Using the RAND Function

The RAND function returns a random number between 0 and 1. Example: $\text{RAND}()$.

Using the RANDARRAY Function

The RANDARRAY function returns an array of random numbers. Example: $\text{RANDARRAY}(10, 5)$.

Using the RANDBETWEEN Function

The RANDBETWEEN function returns a random number between two specified values. Example: $\text{RANDBETWEEN}(1, 100)$.

Using the SEQUENCE Function

The SEQUENCE function returns an array of sequential numbers. Example: $\text{SEQUENCE}(10, 5)$.

Using the SORT Function

The SORT function sorts the values in a range. Example: $\text{SORT}(A1:A10)$.

Using the SORTBY Function

The SORTBY function sorts the values in a range by another range. Example: $\text{SORTBY}(A1:A10, B1:B10)$.

Using the FILTER Function

The FILTER function filters the values in a range based on a condition. Example: $\text{FILTER}(A1:A10, B1:B10 > 10)$.

Using the UNIQUE Function

The UNIQUE function returns the unique values in a range. Example: $\text{UNIQUE}(A1:A10)$.

Using the COUNTA Function

The COUNTA function counts the number of non-empty cells in a range. Example: $\text{COUNTA}(A1:A10)$.

Using the COUNTBLANK Function

The COUNTBLANK function counts the number of blank cells in a range. Example: $\text{COUNTBLANK}(A1:A10)$.

Using the COUNTIF Function

The COUNTIF function counts the number of cells that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTIF}(A1:A10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTIFS Function

The COUNTIFS function counts the number of cells that meet multiple conditions. Example: $\text{COUNTIFS}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, <50)$.

Using the SUMIF Function

The SUMIF function sums the values in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SUMIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10)$.

Using the SUMIFS Function

The SUMIFS function sums the values in a range that meet multiple conditions. Example: $\text{SUMIFS}(B1:B10, A1:A10, >10, C1:C10, <50)$.

Using the AVERAGEIF Function

The AVERAGEIF function averages the values in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{AVERAGEIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10)$.

Using the AVERAGEIFS Function

The AVERAGEIFS function averages the values in a range that meet multiple conditions. Example: $\text{AVERAGEIFS}(B1:B10, A1:A10, >10, C1:C10, <50)$.

Using the MAXIF Function

The MAXIF function returns the maximum value in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MAXIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10)$.

Using the MINIF Function

The MINIF function returns the minimum value in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MINIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10)$.

Using the STDEVIF Function

The STDEVIF function returns the standard deviation of the values in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{STDEVIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10)$.

Using the VARIF Function

The VARIF function returns the variance of the values in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{VARIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10)$.

Using the CORRELIF Function

The CORRELIF function returns the correlation coefficient of two ranges that meet a condition. Example: $\text{CORRELIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the TRENDIF Function

The TRENDIF function returns a linear trendline for a set of data that meet a condition. Example: $\text{TRENDIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the FORECASTIF Function

The FORECASTIF function returns a forecast of a value based on a set of data that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FORECASTIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, C1:C10)$.

Using the LOGIF Function

The LOGIF function returns the logarithm of a value that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LOGIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10)$.

Using the EXPIF Function

The EXPIF function returns the exponential of a value that meet a condition. Example: $\text{EXPIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1)$.

Using the LNIF Function

The LNIF function returns the natural logarithm of a value that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LNIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100)$.

Using the LOG10IF Function

The LOG10IF function returns the base-10 logarithm of a value that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LOG10IF}(A1:A10, >10, 100)$.

Using the POWERIF Function

The POWERIF function returns a value raised to a power that meet a condition. Example: $\text{POWERIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2)$.

Using the SQRTIF Function

The SQRTIF function returns the square root of a value that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SQRTIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100)$.

Using the ABSIF Function

The ABSIF function returns the absolute value of a number that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ABSIF}(A1:A10, >10, -10)$.

Using the ROUNDIF Function

The ROUNDIF function rounds a number to a specified number of digits that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2)$.

Using the TRUNCIF Function

The TRUNCIF function truncates a number to a specified number of digits that meet a condition. Example: $\text{TRUNCIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2)$.

Using the INTIF Function

The INTIF function returns the integer part of a number that meet a condition. Example: $\text{INTIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345)$.

Using the CEILINGIF Function

The CEILINGIF function rounds a number up to the nearest integer that meet a condition. Example: $\text{CEILINGIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, 1)$.

Using the FLOORIF Function

The FLOORIF function rounds a number down to the nearest integer that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FLOORIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, 1)$.

Using the MROUNDIF Function

The MROUNDIF function rounds a number to the nearest multiple of a specified value that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MROUNDIF}(A1:A10, >10, 0.5, 1.2345)$.

Using the DROUNDIF Function

The DROUNDIF function rounds a number to the nearest decimal place that meet a condition. Example: $\text{DROUNDIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345)$.

Using the ROUNDDOWNIF Function

The ROUNDDOWNIF function rounds a number down to a specified number of digits that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDDOWNIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345)$.

Using the ROUNDUPIF Function

The ROUNDUPIF function rounds a number up to a specified number of digits that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDUPIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345)$.

Using the MODIF Function

The MODIF function returns the remainder of a division that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MODIF}(A1:A10, >10, 3, 10)$.

Using the QUOTIENTIF Function

The QUOTIENTIF function returns the integer part of a division that meet a condition. Example: $\text{QUOTIENTIF}(A1:A10, >10, 3, 10)$.

Using the REMAINDERIF Function

The REMAINDERIF function returns the remainder of a division that meet a condition. Example: $\text{REMAINDERIF}(A1:A10, >10, 3, 10)$.

Using the GCDIF Function

The GCDIF function returns the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers that meet a condition. Example: $\text{GCDIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 20, 30)$.

Using the LCMIF Function

The LCMIF function returns the least common multiple of two or more numbers that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LCMIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 20, 30)$.

Using the RANDIF Function

The RANDIF function returns a random number between 0 and 1 that meet a condition. Example: $\text{RANDIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1)$.

Using the RANDARRAYIF Function

The RANDARRAYIF function returns an array of random numbers that meet a condition. Example: $\text{RANDARRAYIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 5)$.

Using the RANDBETWEENIF Function

The RANDBETWEENIF function returns a random number between two specified values that meet a condition. Example: $\text{RANDBETWEENIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1, 100)$.

Using the SEQUENCEIF Function

The SEQUENCEIF function returns an array of sequential numbers that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SEQUENCEIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 5)$.

Using the SORTIF Function

The SORTIF function sorts the values in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SORTIF}(A1:A10, >10)$.

Using the SORTBYIF Function

The SORTBYIF function sorts the values in a range by another range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SORTBYIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the FILTERIF Function

The FILTERIF function filters the values in a range based on a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FILTERIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10 > 10, >10)$.

Using the UNIQUEIF Function

The UNIQUEIF function returns the unique values in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{UNIQUEIF}(A1:A10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTAIF Function

The COUNTAIF function counts the number of non-empty cells in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTAIF}(A1:A10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTBLANKIF Function

The COUNTBLANKIF function counts the number of blank cells in a range that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTBLANKIF}(A1:A10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTIFIF Function

The COUNTIFIF function counts the number of cells that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTIFSIF Function

The COUNTIFSIF function counts the number of cells that meet multiple conditions that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTIFSIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, <50, >10)$.

Using the SUMIFIF Function

The SUMIFIF function sums the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SUMIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the SUMIFSIF Function

The SUMIFSIF function sums the values in a range that meet multiple conditions that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SUMIFSIF}(B1:B10, A1:A10, >10, C1:C10, <50, >10)$.

Using the AVERAGEIFIF Function

The AVERAGEIFIF function averages the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{AVERAGEIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the AVERAGEIFSIF Function

The AVERAGEIFSIF function averages the values in a range that meet multiple conditions that meet a condition. Example: $\text{AVERAGEIFSIF}(B1:B10, A1:A10, >10, C1:C10, <50, >10)$.

Using the MAXIFIF Function

The MAXIFIF function returns the maximum value in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MAXIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the MINIFIF Function

The MINIFIF function returns the minimum value in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MINIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the STDEVIFIF Function

The STDEVIFIF function returns the standard deviation of the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{STDEVIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the VARIFIF Function

The VARIFIF function returns the variance of the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{VARIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10)$.

Using the CORRELIFIF Function

The CORRELIFIF function returns the correlation coefficient of two ranges that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{CORRELIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the TRENDIFIF Function

The TRENDIFIF function returns a linear trendline for a set of data that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{TRENDIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the FORECASTIFIF Function

The FORECASTIFIF function returns a forecast of a value based on a set of data that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FORECASTIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, C1:C10, >10)$.

Using the LOGIFIF Function

The LOGIFIF function returns the logarithm of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LOGIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, >10)$.

Using the EXPIFIF Function

The EXPIFIF function returns the exponential of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{EXPIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1, >10)$.

Using the LNIFIF Function

The LNIFIF function returns the natural logarithm of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LNIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100, >10)$.

Using the LOG10IFIF Function

The LOG10IFIF function returns the base-10 logarithm of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LOG10IFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100, >10)$.

Using the POWERIFIF Function

The POWERIFIF function returns a value raised to a power that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{POWERIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, >10)$.

Using the SQRTIFIF Function

The SQRTIFIF function returns the square root of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SQRTIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100, >10)$.

Using the ABSIFIF Function

The ABSIFIF function returns the absolute value of a number that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ABSIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, -10, >10)$.

Using the ROUNDIFIF Function

The ROUNDIFIF function rounds a number to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, >10)$.

Using the TRUNCIFIF Function

The TRUNCIFIF function truncates a number to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{TRUNCIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, >10)$.

Using the INTIFIF Function

The INTIFIF function returns the integer part of a number that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{INTIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, >10)$.

Using the CEILINGIFIF Function

The CEILINGIFIF function rounds a number up to the nearest integer that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{CEILINGIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, 1, >10)$.

Using the FLOORIFIF Function

The FLOORIFIF function rounds a number down to the nearest integer that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FLOORIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, 1, >10)$.

Using the MROUNDIFIF Function

The MROUNDIFIF function rounds a number to the nearest multiple of a specified value that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MROUNDIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 0.5, 1.2345, >10)$.

Using the DROUNDIFIF Function

The DROUNDIFIF function rounds a number to the nearest decimal place that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{DROUNDIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345, >10)$.

Using the ROUNDDOWNIFIF Function

The ROUNDDOWNIFIF function rounds a number down to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDDOWNIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345, >10)$.

Using the ROUNDUPIFIF Function

The ROUNDUPIFIF function rounds a number up to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDUPIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345, >10)$.

Using the MODIFIF Function

The MODIFIF function returns the remainder of a division that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MODIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 3, 10, >10)$.

Using the QUOTIENTIFIF Function

The QUOTIENTIFIF function returns the integer part of a division that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{QUOTIENTIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 3, 10, >10)$.

Using the REMAINDERIFIF Function

The REMAINDERIFIF function returns the remainder of a division that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{REMAINDERIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 3, 10, >10)$.

Using the GCDIFIF Function

The GCDIFIF function returns the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{GCDIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 20, 30, >10)$.

Using the LCMIFIF Function

The LCMIFIF function returns the least common multiple of two or more numbers that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LCMIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 20, 30, >10)$.

Using the RANDIFIF Function

The RANDIFIF function returns a random number between 0 and 1 that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{RANDIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1, >10)$.

Using the RANDARRAYIFIF Function

The RANDARRAYIFIF function returns an array of random numbers that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{RANDARRAYIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 5, >10)$.

Using the RANDBETWEENIFIF Function

The RANDBETWEENIFIF function returns a random number between two specified values that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{RANDBETWEENIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1, 100, >10)$.

Using the SEQUENCEIFIF Function

The SEQUENCEIFIF function returns an array of sequential numbers that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SEQUENCEIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, 5, >10)$.

Using the SORTIFIF Function

The SORTIFIF function sorts the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SORTIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, >10)$.

Using the SORTBYIFIF Function

The SORTBYIFIF function sorts the values in a range by another range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SORTBYIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the FILTERIFIF Function

The FILTERIFIF function filters the values in a range based on a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FILTERIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10 > 10, >10, >10)$.

Using the UNIQUEIFIF Function

The UNIQUEIFIF function returns the unique values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{UNIQUEIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTAIFIF Function

The COUNTAIFIF function counts the number of non-empty cells in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTAIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTBLANKIFIF Function

The COUNTBLANKIFIF function counts the number of blank cells in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTBLANKIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTIFIFIF Function

The COUNTIFIFIF function counts the number of cells that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, >10, >10)$.

Using the COUNTIFSIFIF Function

The COUNTIFSIFIF function counts the number of cells that meet multiple conditions that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{COUNTIFSIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, <50, >10, >10)$.

Using the SUMIFIFIF Function

The SUMIFIFIF function sums the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SUMIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the SUMIFSIFIF Function

The SUMIFSIFIF function sums the values in a range that meet multiple conditions that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SUMIFSIFIF}(B1:B10, A1:A10, >10, C1:C10, <50, >10, >10)$.

Using the AVERAGEIFIFIF Function

The AVERAGEIFIFIF function averages the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{AVERAGEIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the AVERAGEIFSIFIF Function

The AVERAGEIFSIFIF function averages the values in a range that meet multiple conditions that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{AVERAGEIFSIFIF}(B1:B10, A1:A10, >10, C1:C10, <50, >10, >10)$.

Using the MAXIFIFIF Function

The MAXIFIFIF function returns the maximum value in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MAXIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the MINIFIFIF Function

The MINIFIFIF function returns the minimum value in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MINIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the STDEVIFIFIF Function

The STDEVIFIFIF function returns the standard deviation of the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{STDEVIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the VARIFIFIF Function

The VARIFIFIF function returns the variance of the values in a range that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{VARIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, B1:B10, >10, >10)$.

Using the CORRELIFIFIF Function

The CORRELIFIFIF function returns the correlation coefficient of two ranges that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{CORRELIFIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, >10, >10)$.

Using the TRENDIFIFIF Function

The TRENDIFIFIF function returns a linear trendline for a set of data that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{TRENDIFIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, >10, >10)$.

Using the FORECASTIFIFIF Function

The FORECASTIFIFIF function returns a forecast of a value based on a set of data that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FORECASTIFIFIF}(A1:A10, B1:B10, >10, C1:C10, >10, >10)$.

Using the LOGIFIFIF Function

The LOGIFIFIF function returns the logarithm of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LOGIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 10, >10, >10)$.

Using the EXPIFIFIF Function

The EXPIFIFIF function returns the exponential of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{EXPIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1, >10, >10)$.

Using the LNIFIFIF Function

The LNIFIFIF function returns the natural logarithm of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LNIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100, >10, >10)$.

Using the LOG10IFIFIF Function

The LOG10IFIFIF function returns the base-10 logarithm of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{LOG10IFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100, >10, >10)$.

Using the POWERIFIFIF Function

The POWERIFIFIF function returns a value raised to a power that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{POWERIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, >10, >10)$.

Using the SQRTIFIFIF Function

The SQRTIFIFIF function returns the square root of a value that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{SQRTIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 100, >10, >10)$.

Using the ABSIFIFIF Function

The ABSIFIFIF function returns the absolute value of a number that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ABSIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, -10, >10, >10)$.

Using the ROUNDIFIFIF Function

The ROUNDIFIFIF function rounds a number to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, >10, >10)$.

Using the TRUNCIFIFIF Function

The TRUNCIFIFIF function truncates a number to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{TRUNCIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, >10, >10)$.

Using the INTIFIFIF Function

The INTIFIFIF function returns the integer part of a number that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{INTIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, >10, >10)$.

Using the CEILINGIFIFIF Function

The CEILINGIFIFIF function rounds a number up to the nearest integer that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{CEILINGIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, 1, >10, >10)$.

Using the FLOORIFIFIF Function

The FLOORIFIFIF function rounds a number down to the nearest integer that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{FLOORIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 1.2345, 1, >10, >10)$.

Using the MROUNDIFIFIF Function

The MROUNDIFIFIF function rounds a number to the nearest multiple of a specified value that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MROUNDIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 0.5, 1.2345, >10, >10)$.

Using the DROUNDIFIFIF Function

The DROUNDIFIFIF function rounds a number to the nearest decimal place that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{DROUNDIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345, >10, >10)$.

Using the ROUNDDOWNIFIFIF Function

The ROUNDDOWNIFIFIF function rounds a number down to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDDOWNIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345, >10, >10)$.

Using the ROUNDUPIFIFIF Function

The ROUNDUPIFIFIF function rounds a number up to a specified number of digits that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{ROUNDUPIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 2, 1.2345, >10, >10)$.

Using the MODIFIFIF Function

The MODIFIFIF function returns the remainder of a division that meet a condition that meet a condition that meet a condition. Example: $\text{MODIFIFIF}(A1:A10, >10, 3, 10, >10, >10)</$



Synopsis

Geared toward the intermediate to advanced Microsoft Excel 2013 user, this example-rich 4-page laminated quick reference card/guide provides explanations and context for many powerful Excel 2013 spreadsheet formulas and functions. Step-by-step instructions for many formula/function-related features such as using range names, and Excel's troubleshooting features. This guide is suitable as a training handout, or simply an easy to use reference guide. Topics include: Controlling Order of Precedence Conditionally Summing/Counting Data (SUMIF, COUNTIF) Being Precise (Rounding functions) Improving Clarity with Range Names: Creating Names, Limiting Scope, Defining a Constant or Formula for a Name, Managing Names, Indirectly Referring to a Named Range (INDIRECT) Merging Text and Numbers (CONCATENATE, TEXT, LEFT, RIGHT, MID, LEN, FIND, VALUE, TRIM, SUBSTITUTE) Changing Results: IF, AND, OR, NOT Table Lookups (VLOOKUP, HLOOKUP, INDEX, MATCH) Error Recovery (ISNA, ISERROR) Array Formulas (Single Cell & Multi-Cell Arrays) Dates and Times (DATE, YEAR, MONTH, DAY, TODAY, WEEKDAY, NETWORKDAYS, EDATE) Using a Formula for Data Validation Troubleshooting: Types of Errors, Automatic Error Checking, Using the Error Checker, Showing/Hiding Formulas, Watching Cells, Evaluating Nested Formulas, Selecting Related Cells, Displaying Cell Relationships, Removing Relationship Arrows. This guide is one of multiple titles available for Excel 2013: Excel 2013 Introduction (ISBN 978-1936220762); Excel 2013 Functions & Formulas; Excel 2013 Data Analysis with Tables (978-1936220786).

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Customer Reviews

The reference card is full page size, one signature (4 pages). There are explanations on how to do vlookup, name manager, a brief section on IF statements (that could have been longer) and more. I liked that they broke down the formulas and gave brief examples, also showing how formulas could be combined. I gave this four stars because the back page and part of the third page seemed like "fluff", but I suppose that error checking and some other items might be helpful to others. I'd add more time to IF statements and conditional formatting, but that's me.

This is a review of the Quick sheets available for various Microsoft programs. I purchased 7 of them for the following: Powerpoint 2013, Excel 2013, Windows 8, Office 365, Word 2013, Outlook 2013, IE 10. They all come laminated. Some are dual sided and a few are multiple pages. The same company makes all 7. Now on to the usefulness of them. They are great cheat sheets. The information is on the basic side....but sometimes that is what you need. These can be useful to a user of any skill set. I have years of experience with all of the above products. However, I retired young at 55 a few years back and have only used my iOS and OX. I have spent the last four years totally away from the Microsoft family of products. Sure most of what is in these can be found in the help menu etc..... but if you want to use all 27 inches of your screen real estate to view the program and do not have a secondary monitor these are well worth the cheap price. All 7 of these cost me around \$20. I am sure within a few months they will not be needed but for now Thank you very much.

Great for beginners and intermediate users. Some new stuff I learned and for the items that I already knew about it is great practice to learn where everything is at on my Surface Pro 2, using Microsoft Office 365. Going from Office 2003 and 2007 to 2013 Office 365 can be a shock for some. Because it doesn't cost that much I felt it was worth it for me. Obviously for those of you who have more experience you shouldn't even be looking at this page.

Great for a handy desk cheat sheet! Has many of those once in a while used items that you don't always remember. It is also a great tool when upgrading to the 2013 software as the layout has changed slightly.

I love these little reference sheets. It has great input, quick references and I can just keep it at arms reach on my bulletin board....this is not the first reference sheet I have bought. I had one, loaned to a coworker which she LOVED, so I gave it to her and bought me another one. Definitely a must. Microsoft Excel 2013 Functions & Formulas Quick Reference Card (4-page Cheat Sheet

focusing on examples and context for intermediate-to-advanced functions and formulas- Laminated Guide)

Easy to use and excellent information. Saves alot of time having this quick reference. Very user friendly. When I've mastered this level I'll reorder the advanced sheet.

The best ever. Great for home, school, and the office. Would recommend to everyone. Great time saver. You learn a lot from them.Helen

a little complicated for me that is not too familier with all the names mentioned. example scope.

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