

Mr. Prakhar Mody

Class: MSc

Subject: Application of IT- Basics and Advance Excel

Chapter: Unit 1 Chapter 6

Chapter Name: Writing Formula



To enter formulas manually ☐ start with "=" sign ☐ enter function name ☐ open parenthesis ☐ enter all arguments (optional arguments may be skipped) ☐ close parenthesi ☐ hit enter

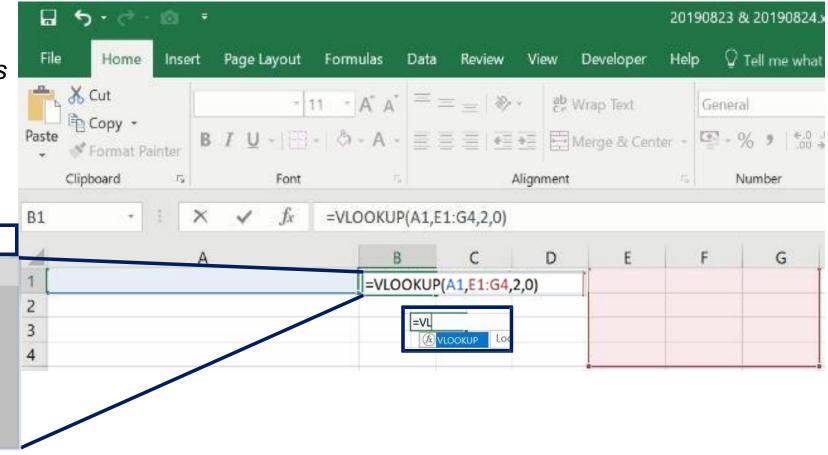
Formula in B1

=VLOOKUP(A1,E1:G4,2,0)

A1 = Lookup Value / Criteria

0 = Type of Match

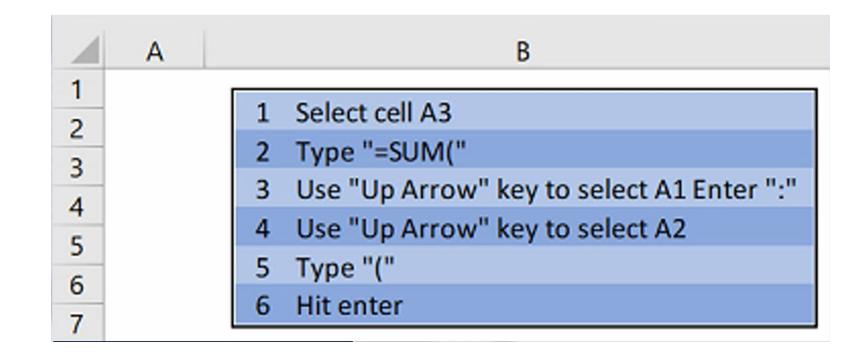
E1:G4 = Table Array or Range 2 = Column Reference Number from where the Data needs to be extracted





To enter using the arrow keys

- 1. Select cell A3
- 2. Type "=SUM("
- 3. Use "Up Arrow" key to select A1 Enter ":"
- 4. Use "Up Arrow" key to select A2
- 5. Type "("
- 6. Hit enter



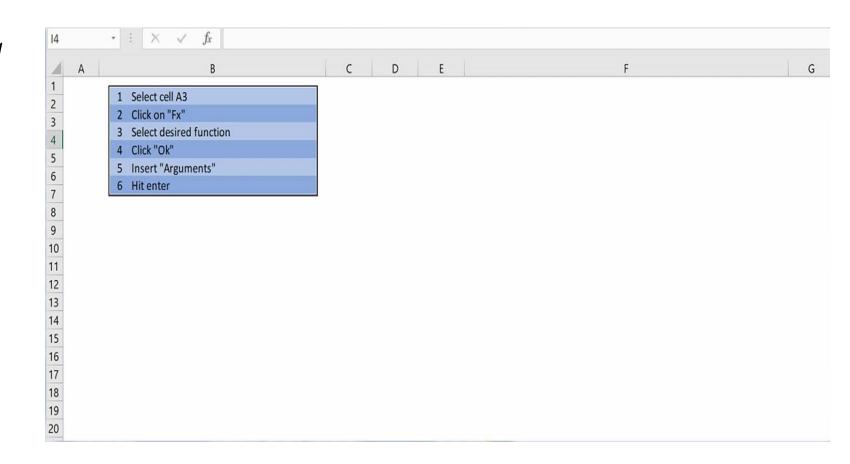
You can also point to the data cells by using your mouse

Excel 2013 color-codes the range addresses and ranges when you're entering or editing a formula



Using the "Fx" button to insert a formula

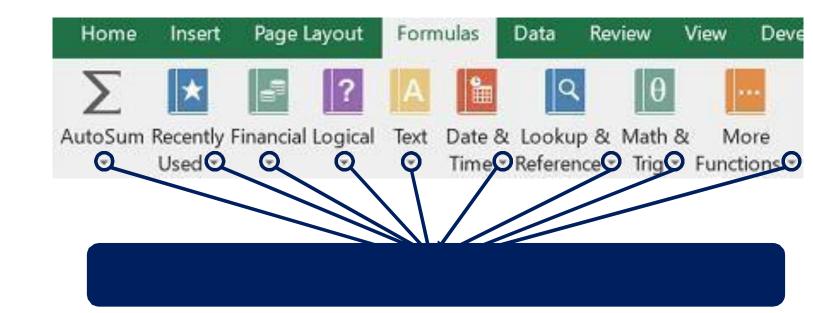
- 1. Select cell A3
- 2. Click on "Fx" (or Shift + F3)
- 3. Select desired function
- 4. Click "Ok"
- 5. Insert "Arguments"
- 6. Hit enter





Using the "Formulas Tab"

- 1. Select cell A3
- 2. Click on "Formulas"
- 3. Select desired function by clicking on the "Expand" of required group and clicking on the function
- 4. Insert "Arguments"
- 5. Hit enter



Relative v/s Absolute Reference

Excel lets you enter two different types of references (other than Named references), they are

"Relative" & "Absolute" references,

While a relative reference will change when copied and pasted into another cell, the absolute reference will remain the same immaterial where it's pasted

Reference	Meaning
= <u>\$</u> A1	Column Reference Locked
=A \$ 1	Row Reference Locked
= \$ A \$ 1	Column & Row Reference Locked
=A1	Relative Reference

□ Select entire reference you want to change and hit F4, excel will keep changing the type of reference Relative □ Absolute □ Column Relative, Row Absolute □ Column Absolute, Row Relative

□ A dollar "\$" sign converts a reference from "Relative" to "Absolute"

Reference	Meaning
= <u>\$</u> A1	Column Reference Locked
=A \$ 1	Row Reference Locked
= <mark>\$</mark> A <mark>\$</mark> 1	Column & Row Reference Locked
=A1	Relative Reference



Drag & Drop References

To change a reference in a cell, either select the reference, click on the cell that you need to refer to and click enter

Or

Select cell, click inside the formula bar, drag the reference cell from current to the required one

G6		- : >	< ~	fx								
4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	1	J	K	L
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												



Referencing a cell

- 1. Same worksheet
- 2. Same workbook
- 3. Different workbook (=[WorkbookName]SheetName! CellAd dress)

To create formulas that refer to cells in a different worksheet, point to the cells rather than enter their references manually. Excel takes care of the details regarding the workbook and worksheet references. The workbook you're referencing in your formula must be open if you're going to use the pointing method.

Formula

)=A2

=Sheet2!A1

='my new sheet'!A1

3)='https://d.docs.live.net/ef3b4ae71bb46bc3/[OAT Business Appointments (Calendar).xlsx]Sheet1'!A7

=A2

Only reference

Reference with "Sheet Name"

='my new sheet'!A1

Reference with "Sheet Name" between single quotes because "Sheet Name" contains a space

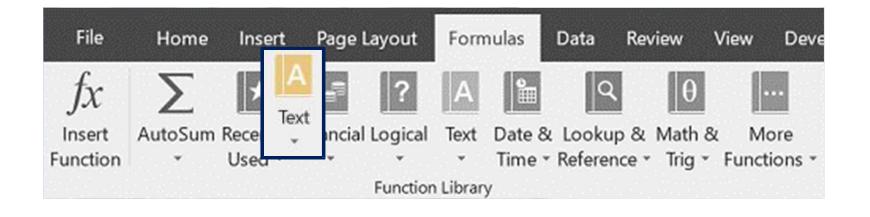
='https://d.docs.live.net/ef3b4ae71bb46bc3/[OAT Business Appointments (Calendar).xlsx]Sheet1'!A7

Path with Drive & Folder Name | File name & type | Sheet name | Cell reference

Parameter	Entire reference from Path until sheet name inserted between single quote				
Path with Drive & Folder	Name https://d.docs.live.net/ef3b4ae71bb46bc3/				
File name & type	[OAT Business Appointments (Calendar).xlsx]				
Sheet name	Sheet1				
Cell reference	!A7				



- 1. TRIM
- 2. LOWER
- 3. PROPER
- 4. UPPER
- 5. TEXT
- 6. VALUE
- 7. LEFT
- 8. MID
- 9. RIGHT
- 10. LEN
- 11. FIND
- 12. SEARCH
- 13. REPLACE
- 14. SUBSTITUTE

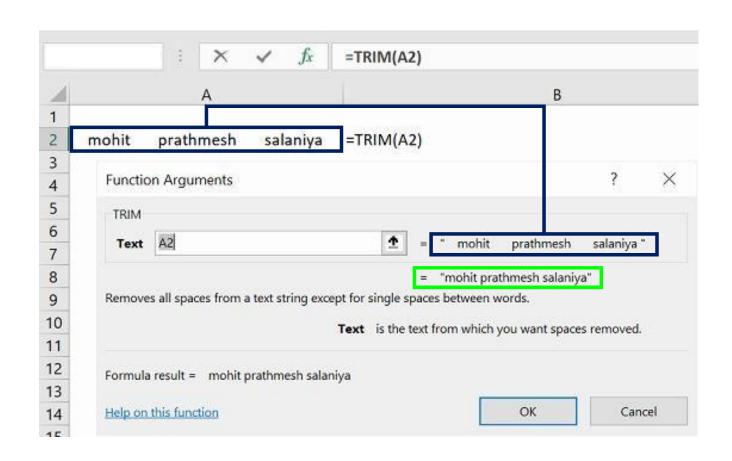




TRIM

Removes duplicate spaces, and spaces at the start and end of a text string

Argument/s:

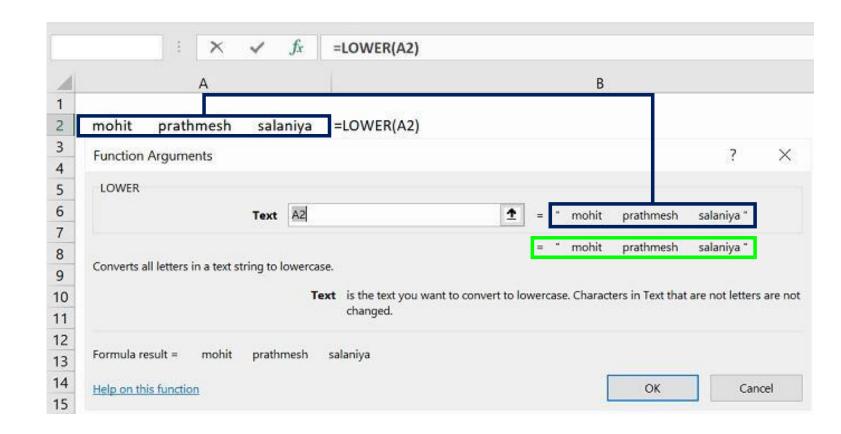




LOWER

Converts all characters in a supplied text string to lower case

Argument/s:

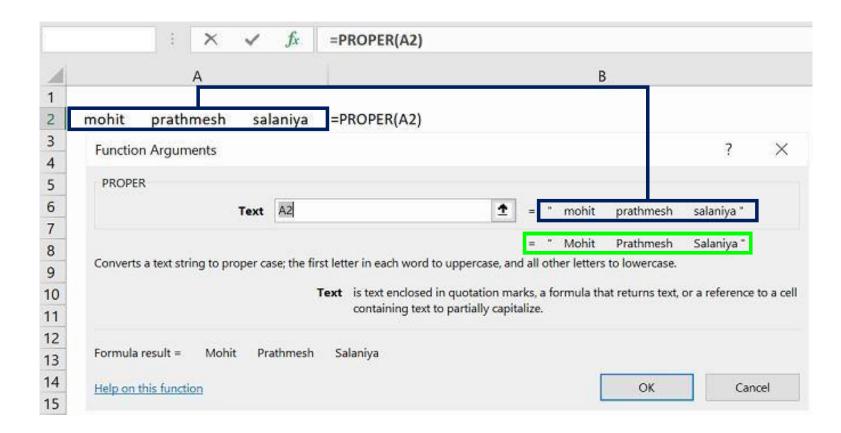




PROPER

Converts all characters in a supplied text string to proper case (First letter of each word in the string will convert to upper case)

Argument/s:

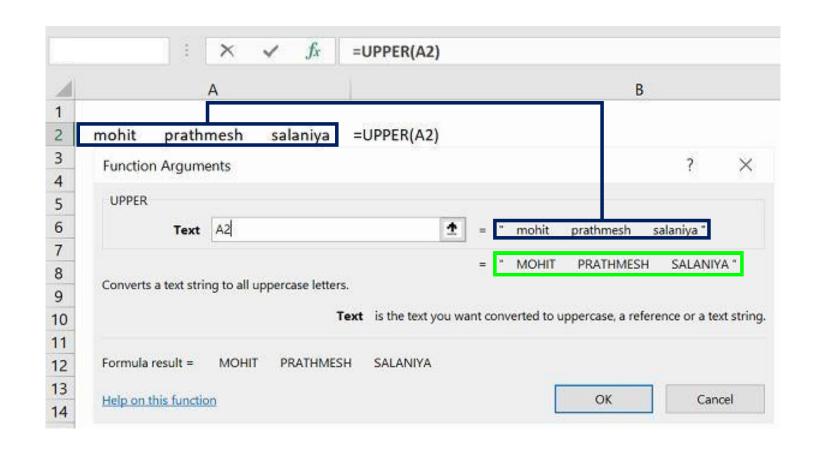




UPPER

Converts all characters in a supplied text string to upper case

Argument/s:

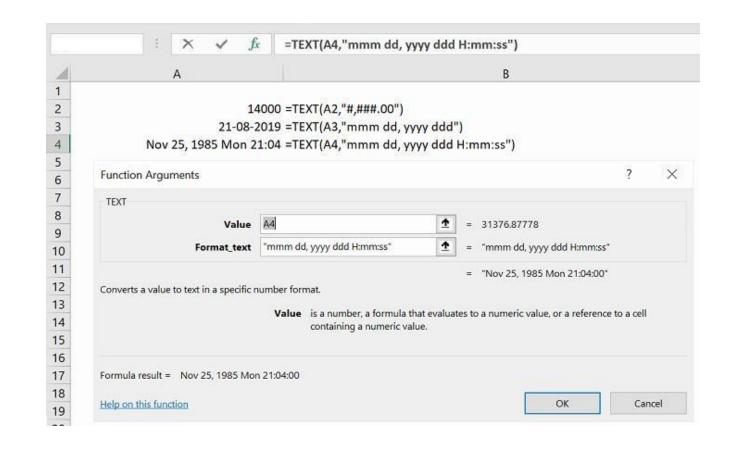




TEXT

Converts a supplied value into text, using a user-specified format

- 1. Value or Number
- 2. Desired format



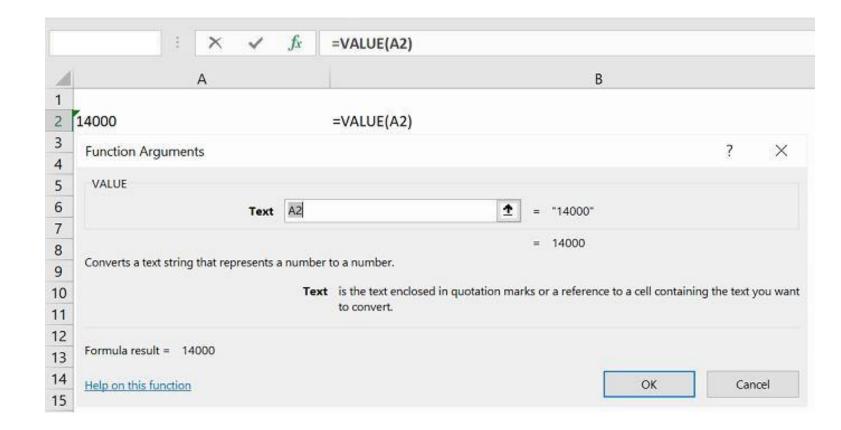


VALUE

Convert a text string into numerical value

Argument/s:

1. Value or Number

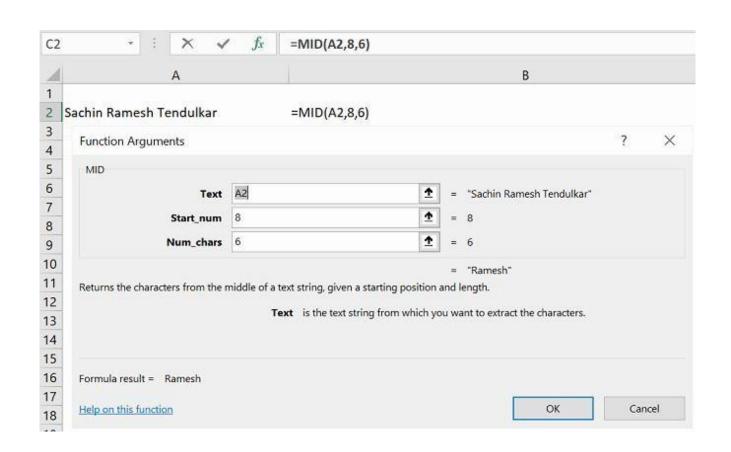




MID

Returns a specified number of characters from the middle of a supplied text string

- 1. Cell Reference or Text
- 2. Number, Cell, Reference or Formula
- 3. Number, Cell, Reference or Formula

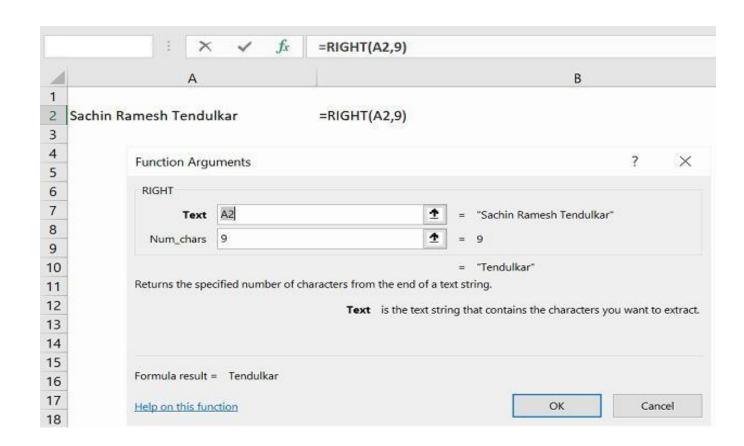




RIGHT

Returns a specific character from the end of supplied text string

- 1. Cell Reference or Text
- 2. Number, Cell Reference or Formula



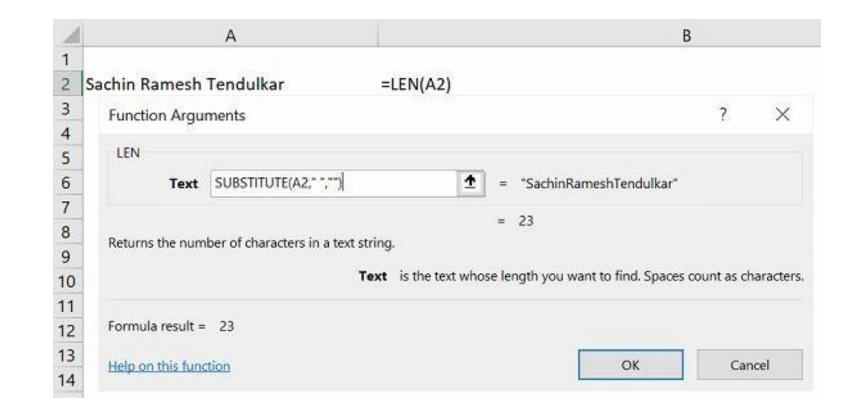


LEN

Returns the length of a supplied text string

Argument/s:

1. Cell Reference or Text or Formula

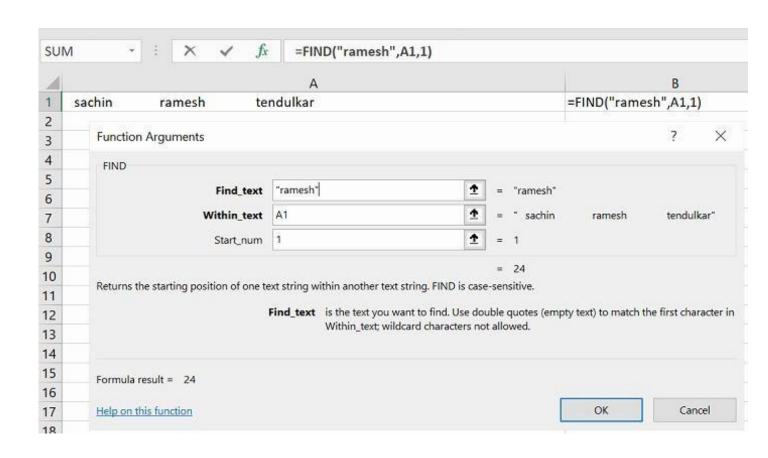




FIND

Returns the position of a supplied character or text string from within a supplied text string (case- sensitive)

- 1. Find Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 2. Within Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 3. Start Number (Cell

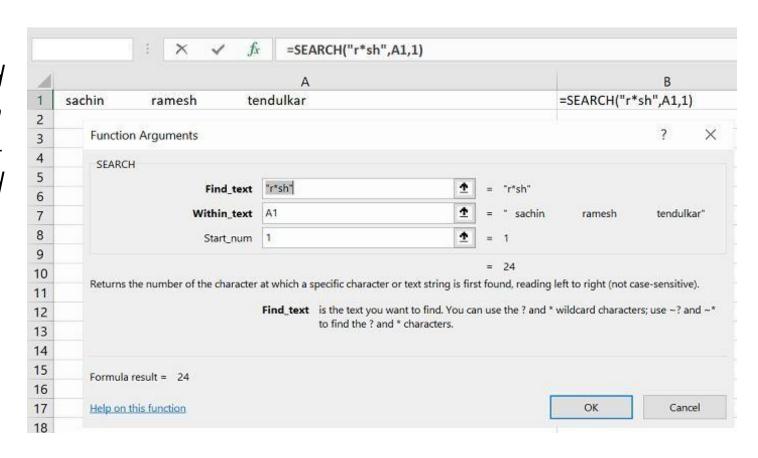




SEARCH

Returns the position of a supplied character or text string from within a supplied text string (not-case-sensitive and accepts wildcard characters)

- 1. Find Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 2. Within Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 3. Start Number (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)

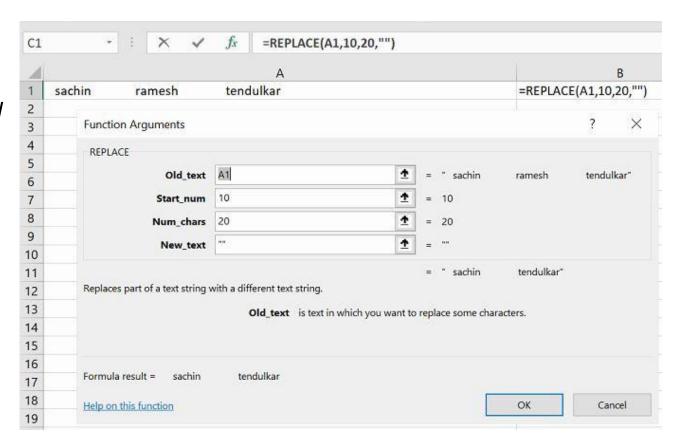




REPLACE

Replaces all or part of a text string with another string (from a user supplied position)

- 1. Old Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 2. Start Number (Cell Reference, Value or Formula)
- 3. Number of Characters (Cell Reference, Value or Formula)
- 4. New Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)





SUBSTITUTE

Substitutes all occurrences of a search text string, within an original text string, with the supplied replacement text

- 1. Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 2. Old Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 3. New Text (Cell Reference, Text or Formula)
- 4. Instance Number (Cell reference, Value or formula)

