

SUM(range)

Adds a range of numbers.

Example:

Suppose cells A1:A5 contain the numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.

Formula: =SUM(A1:A5)

Result: 30

Use Case:

SUM is ideal for quickly adding up totals in financial data, sales reports, or numerical datasets.

AVERAGE(range)

Calculates the average of numbers.

Example:

Suppose cells B1:B5 contain the numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25.

Formula: `=AVERAGE(B1:B5)`

Result: 15

Use Case:

AVERAGE is commonly used for finding the mean value in performance metrics or survey results.

MIN(range) / MAX(range)

Finds the smallest or largest value.

Example:

Suppose cells C1:C5 contain the numbers 3, 7, 2, 9, and 5.

Formula: =MIN(C1:C5)

Result: 2

Formula: =MAX(C1:C5)

Result: 9

Use Case:

MIN and MAX are useful for identifying limits in data ranges, such as minimum sales or maximum temperature.

COUNT(range)

Counts the number of numeric entries.

Example:

Suppose cells D1:D5 contain the values 5, 'text', 10, "", and 20.

Formula: =COUNT(D1:D5)

Result: 3

Use Case:

COUNT helps in tallying the number of valid numeric inputs, such as counting filled cells in a dataset.

IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)

Performs logical tests.

Example:

Suppose cell E1 contains the value 15.

Formula: =IF(E1>10, "High", "Low")

Result: High

Use Case:

IF statements are essential for decision-making processes, such as categorizing data based on thresholds.