

Worksheet functions listed by category

▼ Database

Microsoft Excel includes worksheet functions that analyze data stored in lists or databases. Each of these functions, referred to collectively as the Dfunctions, uses three arguments: database, field, and criteria. These arguments refer to the worksheet ranges that are used by the function.

[DAVERAGE](#) Returns the average of selected database entries

[DCOUNT](#) Counts the cells that contain numbers in a database

[DCOUNTA](#) Counts nonblank cells in a database

[DGET](#) Extracts from a database a single record that matches the specified criteria

[DMAX](#) Returns the maximum value from selected database entries

[DMIN](#) Returns the minimum value from selected database entries

[DPRODUCT](#) Multiplies the values in a particular field of records that match the criteria in a database

[DSTDEV](#) Estimates the standard deviation based on a sample of selected database entries

[DSTDEVP](#) Calculates the standard deviation based on the entire population of selected database entries

[DSUM](#) Adds the numbers in the field column of records in the database that match the criteria

[DVAR](#) Estimates variance based on a sample from selected database entries

[DVARP](#) Calculates variance based on the entire population of selected database entries

[GETPIVOTDATA](#) Returns data stored in a PivotTable

▼ Date and Time

[DATE](#) Returns the serial number of a particular date

[DATEVALUE](#) Converts a date in the form of text to a serial number

[DAY](#) Converts a serial number to a day of the month

[DAYS360](#) Calculates the number of days between two dates based on a 360-day year

[EDATE](#) Returns the serial number of the date that is the indicated number of months before or after the start date

[EOMONTH](#) Returns the serial number of the last day of the month before or after a specified number of months

[HOUR](#) Converts a serial number to an hour

[MINUTE](#) Converts a serial number to a minute

[MONTH](#) Converts a serial number to a month

[NETWORKDAYS](#) Returns the number of whole workdays between two dates

[NOW](#) Returns the serial number of the current date and time

[SECOND](#) Converts a serial number to a second

[TIME](#) Returns the serial number of a particular time

[TIMEVALUE](#) Converts a time in the form of text to a serial number

[TODAY](#) Returns the serial number of today's date

[WEEKDAY](#) Converts a serial number to a day of the week

[WEEKNUM](#) Converts a serial number to a number representing where the week falls numerically with a year

[WORKDAY](#) Returns the serial number of the date before or after a specified number of workdays

[YEAR](#) Converts a serial number to a year

[YEARFRAC](#) Returns the year fraction representing the number of whole days between start_date and end_date

▼ External

These functions are loaded with [add-in](#) programs

[EUROCONVERT](#) Converts a number to euros, converts a number from euros to a euro member currency, or converts a number from one euro member currency to another by using the euro as an intermediary (triangulation)

[SQL.REQUEST](#) Connects with an external data source and runs a query from a worksheet, then returns the result as an array without the need for macro programming

▼ Engineering

- [BESSELI](#) Returns the modified Bessel function $I_n(x)$
- [BESSELJ](#) Returns the Bessel function $J_n(x)$
- [BESSELK](#) Returns the modified Bessel function $K_n(x)$
- [BESSELY](#) Returns the Bessel function $Y_n(x)$
- [BIN2DEC](#) Converts a binary number to decimal
- [BIN2HEX](#) Converts a binary number to hexadecimal
- [BIN2OCT](#) Converts a binary number to octal
- [COMPLEX](#) Converts real and imaginary coefficients into a complex number
- [CONVERT](#) Converts a number from one measurement system to another
- [DEC2BIN](#) Converts a decimal number to binary
- [DEC2HEX](#) Converts a decimal number to hexadecimal
- [DEC2OCT](#) Converts a decimal number to octal
- [DELTA](#) Tests whether two values are equal
- [ERF](#) Returns the error function
- [ERFC](#) Returns the complementary error function
- [GESTEP](#) Tests whether a number is greater than a threshold value
- [HEX2BIN](#) Converts a hexadecimal number to binary
- [HEX2DEC](#) Converts a hexadecimal number to decimal
- [HEX2OCT](#) Converts a hexadecimal number to octal
- [IMABS](#) Returns the absolute value (modulus) of a complex number
- [IMAGINARY](#) Returns the imaginary coefficient of a complex number
- [IMARGUMENT](#) Returns the argument theta, an angle expressed in radians
- [IMCONJUGATE](#) Returns the complex conjugate of a complex number
- [IMCOS](#) Returns the cosine of a complex number
- [IMDIV](#) Returns the quotient of two complex numbers
- [IMEXP](#) Returns the exponential of a complex number
- [IMLN](#) Returns the natural logarithm of a complex number
- [IMLOG10](#) Returns the base-10 logarithm of a complex number
- [IMLOG2](#) Returns the base-2 logarithm of a complex number
- [IMPOWER](#) Returns a complex number raised to an integer power
- [IMPRODUCT](#) Returns the product of two complex numbers
- [IMREAL](#) Returns the real coefficient of a complex number
- [IMSIN](#) Returns the sine of a complex number
- [IMSQRT](#) Returns the square root of a complex number
- [IMSUB](#) Returns the difference between two complex numbers
- [IMSUM](#) Returns the sum of complex numbers
- [OCT2BIN](#) Converts an octal number to binary
- [OCT2DEC](#) Converts an octal number to decimal
- [OCT2HEX](#) Converts an octal number to hexadecimal

▼ Financial

- [ACCRINT](#) Returns the accrued interest for a security that pays periodic interest
- [ACCRINTM](#) Returns the accrued interest for a security that pays interest at maturity
- [AMORDEGRC](#) Returns the depreciation for each accounting period by using a depreciation coefficient

[AMORLINC](#) Returns the depreciation for each accounting period

[COUPDAYBS](#) Returns the number of days from the beginning of the coupon period to the settlement date

[COUPDAYS](#) Returns the number of days in the coupon period that contains the settlement date

[COUPDAYSNC](#) Returns the number of days from the settlement date to the next coupon date

[COUPNCD](#) Returns the next coupon date after the settlement date

[COUPNUM](#) Returns the number of coupons payable between the settlement date and maturity date

[COUPPCD](#) Returns the previous coupon date before the settlement date

[CUMIPMT](#) Returns the cumulative interest paid between two periods

[CUMPRINC](#) Returns the cumulative principal paid on a loan between two periods

[DB](#) Returns the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the fixed-declining balance method

[DDB](#) Returns the depreciation of an asset for a specified period using the double-declining balance method or some other method you specify

[DISC](#) Returns the discount rate for a security

[DOLLARDE](#) Converts a dollar price, expressed as a fraction, into a dollar price, expressed as a decimal number

[DOLLARFR](#) Converts a dollar price, expressed as a decimal number, into a dollar price, expressed as a fraction

[DURATION](#) Returns the annual duration of a security with periodic interest payments

[EFFECT](#) Returns the effective annual interest rate

[FV](#) Returns the future value of an investment

[FVSCHEDULE](#) Returns the future value of an initial principal after applying a series of compound interest rates

[INTRATE](#) Returns the interest rate for a fully invested security

[IPMT](#) Returns the interest payment for an investment for a given period

[IRR](#) Returns the internal rate of return for a series of cash flows

[ISPMT](#) Calculates the interest paid during a specific period of an investment

[MDURATION](#) Returns the Macauley modified duration for a security with an assumed par value of \$100

[MIRR](#) Returns the internal rate of return where positive and negative cash flows are financed at different rates

[NOMINAL](#) Returns the annual nominal interest rate

[NPER](#) Returns the number of periods for an investment

[NPV](#) Returns the net present value of an investment based on a series of periodic cash flows and a discount rate

[ODDFPRICE](#) Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security with an odd first period

[ODDFYIELD](#) Returns the yield of a security with an odd first period

[ODDLPRICE](#) Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security with an odd last period

[ODDLYIELD](#) Returns the yield of a security with an odd last period

[PMT](#) Returns the periodic payment for an annuity

[PPMT](#) Returns the payment on the principal for an investment for a given period

[PRICE](#) Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security that pays periodic interest

[PRICEDISC](#) Returns the price per \$100 face value of a discounted security

[PRICEMAT](#) Returns the price per \$100 face value of a security that pays interest at maturity

[PV](#) Returns the present value of an investment

[RATE](#) Returns the interest rate per period of an annuity

[RECEIVED](#) Returns the amount received at maturity for a fully invested security

[SLN](#) Returns the straight-line depreciation of an asset for one period

[SYD](#) Returns the sum-of-years' digits depreciation of an asset for a specified period

[TBILLEQ](#) Returns the bond-equivalent yield for a Treasury bill

[TBILLPRICE](#) Returns the price per \$100 face value for a Treasury bill

[TBILLYIELD](#) Returns the yield for a Treasury bill

[VDB](#) Returns the depreciation of an asset for a specified or partial period using a declining balance method

[XIRR](#) Returns the internal rate of return for a schedule of cash flows that is not necessarily periodic

[XNPV](#) Returns the net present value for a schedule of cash flows that is not necessarily periodic

[YIELD](#) Returns the yield on a security that pays periodic interest

[YIELDDISC](#) Returns the annual yield for a discounted security; for example, a Treasury bill

[YIELDMAT](#) Returns the annual yield of a security that pays interest at maturity

▼ Information

[CELL](#) Returns information about the formatting, location, or contents of a cell

[COUNTBLANK](#) Counts the number of blank cells within a range

[ERROR.TYPE](#) Returns a number corresponding to an error type

[INFO](#) Returns information about the current operating environment

[ISBLANK](#) Returns TRUE if the value is blank

[ISERR](#) Returns TRUE if the value is any error value except #N/A

[ISERROR](#) Returns TRUE if the value is any error value

[ISEVEN](#) Returns TRUE if the number is even

[ISLOGICAL](#) Returns TRUE if the value is a logical value

[ISNA](#) Returns TRUE if the value is the #N/A error value

[ISNONTEXT](#) Returns TRUE if the value is not text

[ISNUMBER](#) Returns TRUE if the value is a number

[ISODD](#) Returns TRUE if the number is odd

[ISREF](#) Returns TRUE if the value is a reference

[ISTEXT](#) Returns TRUE if the value is text

[N](#) Returns a value converted to a number

[NA](#) Returns the error value #N/A

[TYPE](#) Returns a number indicating the data type of a value

▼ Logical

[AND](#) Returns TRUE if all its arguments are TRUE

[FALSE](#) Returns the logical value FALSE

[IF](#) Specifies a logical test to perform

[NOT](#) Reverses the logic of its argument

[OR](#) Returns TRUE if any argument is TRUE

[TRUE](#) Returns the logical value TRUE

▼ Lookup and Reference

[ADDRESS](#) Returns a reference as text to a single cell in a worksheet

[AREAS](#) Returns the number of areas in a reference

[CHOOSE](#) Chooses a value from a list of values

[COLUMN](#) Returns the column number of a reference

[COLUMNS](#) Returns the number of columns in a reference

[HLOOKUP](#) Looks in the top row of an array and returns the value of the indicated cell

[HYPERLINK](#) Creates a shortcut or jump that opens a document stored on a network server, an intranet, or the Internet

[INDEX](#) Uses an index to choose a value from a reference or array

[INDIRECT](#) Returns a reference indicated by a text value

[LOOKUP](#) Looks up values in a vector or array

[MATCH](#) Looks up values in a reference or array

[OFFSET](#) Returns a reference offset from a given reference

[ROW](#) Returns the row number of a reference

[ROWS](#) Returns the number of rows in a reference

[RTD](#) Retrieves real-time data from a program that supports [COM automation](#)

[TRANSPOSE](#) Returns the transpose of an array

[VLOOKUP](#) Looks in the first column of an array and moves across the row to return the value of a cell

▼ [Math and Trigonometry](#)

[ABS](#) Returns the absolute value of a number

[ACOS](#) Returns the arccosine of a number

[ACOSH](#) Returns the inverse hyperbolic cosine of a number

[ASIN](#) Returns the arcsine of a number

[ASINH](#) Returns the inverse hyperbolic sine of a number

[ATAN](#) Returns the arctangent of a number

[ATAN2](#) Returns the arctangent from x- and y-coordinates

[ATANH](#) Returns the inverse hyperbolic tangent of a number

[CEILING](#) Rounds a number to the nearest integer or to the nearest multiple of significance

[COMBIN](#) Returns the number of combinations for a given number of objects

[COS](#) Returns the cosine of a number

[COSH](#) Returns the hyperbolic cosine of a number

[COUNTIF](#) Counts the number of nonblank cells within a range that meet the given criteria

[DEGREES](#) Converts radians to degrees

[EVEN](#) Rounds a number up to the nearest even integer

[EXP](#) Returns e raised to the power of a given number

[FACT](#) Returns the factorial of a number

[FACTDOUBLE](#) Returns the double factorial of a number

[FLOOR](#) Rounds a number down, toward zero

[GCD](#) Returns the greatest common divisor

[INT](#) Rounds a number down to the nearest integer

[LCM](#) Returns the least common multiple

[LN](#) Returns the natural logarithm of a number

[LOG](#) Returns the logarithm of a number to a specified base

[LOG10](#) Returns the base-10 logarithm of a number

[MDETERM](#) Returns the matrix determinant of an array

[MINVERSE](#) Returns the matrix inverse of an array

[MMULT](#) Returns the matrix product of two arrays

[MOD](#) Returns the remainder from division

[MROUND](#) Returns a number rounded to the desired multiple

[MULTINOMIAL](#) Returns the multinomial of a set of numbers

[ODD](#) Rounds a number up to the nearest odd integer

[PI](#) Returns the value of pi

[POWER](#) Returns the result of a number raised to a power

[PRODUCT](#) Multiplies its arguments

[QUOTIENT](#) Returns the integer portion of a division

[RADIANs](#) Converts degrees to radians

[RAND](#) Returns a random number between 0 and 1

[RANDBETWEEN](#) Returns a random number between the numbers you specify

[ROMAN](#) Converts an arabic numeral to roman, as text

[ROUND](#) Rounds a number to a specified number of digits

[ROUNDDOWN](#) Rounds a number down, toward zero

[ROUNDUP](#) Rounds a number up, away from zero

[SERIESSUM](#) Returns the sum of a power series based on the formula

[SIGN](#) Returns the sign of a number

[SIN](#) Returns the sine of the given angle

[SINH](#) Returns the hyperbolic sine of a number

[SQRT](#) Returns a positive square root

[SQRTPI](#) Returns the square root of (number * pi)

[SUBTOTAL](#) Returns a subtotal in a list or database

[SUM](#) Adds its arguments

[SUMIF](#) Adds the cells specified by a given criteria

[SUMPRODUCT](#) Returns the sum of the products of corresponding array components

[SUMSQ](#) Returns the sum of the squares of the arguments

[SUMX2MY2](#) Returns the sum of the difference of squares of corresponding values in two arrays

[SUMX2PY2](#) Returns the sum of the sum of squares of corresponding values in two arrays

[SUMXMY2](#) Returns the sum of squares of differences of corresponding values in two arrays

[TAN](#) Returns the tangent of a number

[TANH](#) Returns the hyperbolic tangent of a number

[TRUNC](#) Truncates a number to an integer

▼ Statistical

[AVEDEV](#) Returns the average of the absolute deviations of data points from their mean

[AVERAGE](#) Returns the average of its arguments

[AVERAGEA](#) Returns the average of its arguments, including numbers, text, and logical values

[BETADIST](#) Returns the cumulative beta probability density function

[BETAINV](#) Returns the inverse of the cumulative beta probability density function

[BINOMDIST](#) Returns the individual term binomial distribution probability

[CHIDIST](#) Returns the one-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution

[CHIINV](#) Returns the inverse of the one-tailed probability of the chi-squared distribution

[CHITEST](#) Returns the test for independence

[CONFIDENCE](#) Returns the confidence interval for a population mean

[CORREL](#) Returns the correlation coefficient between two data sets

[COUNT](#) Counts how many numbers are in the list of arguments

[COUNTA](#) Counts how many values are in the list of arguments

[COVAR](#) Returns covariance, the average of the products of paired deviations

[CRITBINOM](#) Returns the smallest value for which the cumulative binomial distribution is less than or equal to a criterion value

[DEVSQ](#) Returns the sum of squares of deviations

[EXPONDIST](#) Returns the exponential distribution

[FDIST](#) Returns the F probability distribution

[FINV](#) Returns the inverse of the F probability distribution

[FISHER](#) Returns the Fisher transformation

[FISHERINV](#) Returns the inverse of the Fisher transformation

[FORECAST](#) Returns a value along a linear trend

[FREQUENCY](#) Returns a frequency distribution as a vertical array

[FTEST](#) Returns the result of an F-test

[GAMMADIST](#) Returns the gamma distribution

[GAMMAINV](#) Returns the inverse of the gamma cumulative distribution

[GAMMALN](#) Returns the natural logarithm of the gamma function, $\Gamma(x)$

[GEOMEAN](#) Returns the geometric mean

[GROWTH](#) Returns values along an exponential trend

[HARMEAN](#) Returns the harmonic mean

[HYPGEOMDIST](#) Returns the hypergeometric distribution

[INTERCEPT](#) Returns the intercept of the linear regression line

[KURT](#) Returns the kurtosis of a data set

[LARGE](#) Returns the k-th largest value in a data set

[LINEST](#) Returns the parameters of a linear trend

[LOGEST](#) Returns the parameters of an exponential trend

[LOGINV](#) Returns the inverse of the lognormal distribution

[LOGNORMDIST](#) Returns the cumulative lognormal distribution

[MAX](#) Returns the maximum value in a list of arguments

[MAXA](#) Returns the maximum value in a list of arguments, including numbers, text, and logical values

[MEDIAN](#) Returns the median of the given numbers

[MIN](#) Returns the minimum value in a list of arguments

[MINA](#) Returns the smallest value in a list of arguments, including numbers, text, and logical values

[MODE](#) Returns the most common value in a data set

[NEGBINOMDIST](#) Returns the negative binomial distribution

[NORMDIST](#) Returns the normal cumulative distribution

[NORMINV](#) Returns the inverse of the normal cumulative distribution

[NORMSDIST](#) Returns the standard normal cumulative distribution

[NORMSINV](#) Returns the inverse of the standard normal cumulative distribution

[PEARSON](#) Returns the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient

[PERCENTILE](#) Returns the k-th percentile of values in a range

[PERCENTRANK](#) Returns the percentage rank of a value in a data set

[PERMUT](#) Returns the number of permutations for a given number of objects

[POISSON](#) Returns the Poisson distribution

[PROB](#) Returns the probability that values in a range are between two limits

[QUARTILE](#) Returns the quartile of a data set

[RANK](#) Returns the rank of a number in a list of numbers

[RSQ](#) Returns the square of the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient

[SKEW](#) Returns the skewness of a distribution

[SLOPE](#) Returns the slope of the linear regression line

[SMALL](#) Returns the k-th smallest value in a data set

[STANDARDIZE](#) Returns a normalized value

[STDEV](#) Estimates standard deviation based on a sample

[STDEVA](#) Estimates standard deviation based on a sample, including numbers, text, and logical values

[STDEVP](#) Calculates standard deviation based on the entire population

[STDEVPA](#) Calculates standard deviation based on the entire population, including numbers, text, and logical values

[STEYX](#) Returns the standard error of the predicted y-value for each x in the regression

[TDIST](#) Returns the Student's t-distribution

[TINV](#) Returns the inverse of the Student's t-distribution

[TREND](#) Returns values along a linear trend

[TRIMMEAN](#) Returns the mean of the interior of a data set

[TTEST](#) Returns the probability associated with a Student's t-test

[VAR](#) Estimates variance based on a sample

[VARA](#) Estimates variance based on a sample, including numbers, text, and logical values

[VARP](#) Calculates variance based on the entire population

[VARPA](#) Calculates variance based on the entire population, including numbers, text, and logical values

[WEIBULL](#) Returns the Weibull distribution

[ZTEST](#) Returns the two-tailed P-value of a z-test

▼ Text and Data

[ASC](#) Changes full-width (double-byte) English letters or katakana within a character string to half-width (single-byte) characters

[BAHTTEXT](#) Converts a number to text, using the β (baht) currency format

[CHAR](#) Returns the character specified by the code number

[CLEAN](#) Removes all nonprintable characters from text

[CODE](#) Returns a numeric code for the first character in a text string

[CONCATENATE](#) Joins several text items into one text item

[DOLLAR](#) Converts a number to text, using the \$ (dollar) currency format

[EXACT](#) Checks to see if two text values are identical

[FIND](#) Finds one text value within another (case-sensitive)

[FIXED](#) Formats a number as text with a fixed number of decimals

[JIS](#) Changes half-width (single-byte) English letters or katakana within a character string to full-width (double-byte) characters

[LEFT](#) Returns the leftmost characters from a text value

[LEN](#) Returns the number of characters in a text string

[LOWER](#) Converts text to lowercase

[MID](#) Returns a specific number of characters from a text string starting at the position you specify

[PHONETIC](#) Extracts the phonetic (furigana) characters from a text string

[PROPER](#) Capitalizes the first letter in each word of a text value

[REPLACE](#) Replaces characters within text

[REPT](#) Repeats text a given number of times

[RIGHT](#) Returns the rightmost characters from a text value

[SEARCH](#) Finds one text value within another (not case-sensitive)

[SUBSTITUTE](#) Substitutes new text for old text in a text string

[T](#) Converts its arguments to text

[TEXT](#) Formats a number and converts it to text

[TRIM](#) Removes spaces from text

[UPPER](#) Converts text to uppercase

[VALUE](#) Converts a text argument to a number