

Excel: Average Function

In Excel, the **Average** function returns the average (arithmetic mean) of the numbers provided.

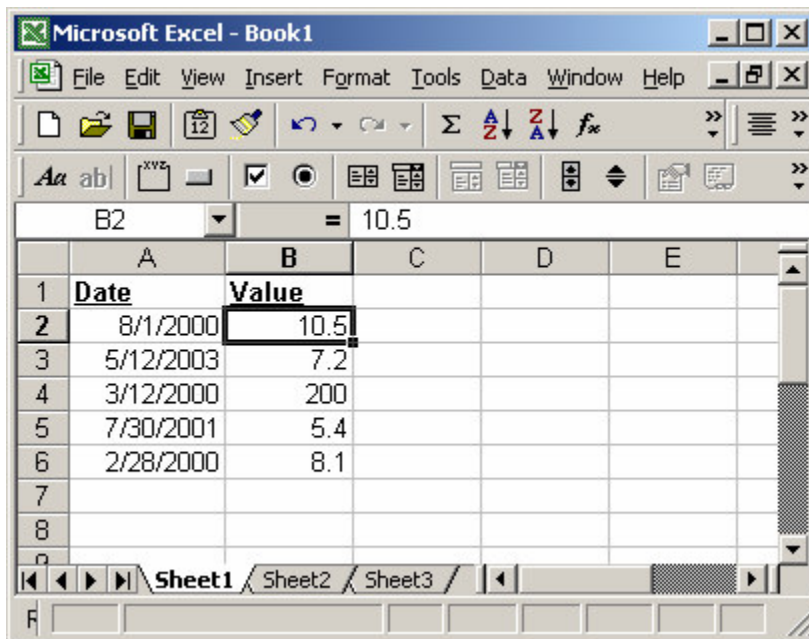
The syntax for the **Average** function is:

Average(number1, number2, ... number_n)

number1, number2, ... number_n are numeric values - they can be numbers, named ranges, arrays, or references to numbers. There can be up to 30 values entered.

For example:

Let's take a look at an example:



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Date	Value			
2	8/1/2000	10.5			
3	5/12/2003	7.2			
4	3/12/2000	200			
5	7/30/2001	5.4			
6	2/28/2000	8.1			
7					
8					
9					

The formula bar shows the formula `=10.5` for cell B2.

Based on the Excel spreadsheet above:

- `=Average(B2, B3)` would return 8.85
- `=Average(B3, B5, 45)` would return 19.2
- `=Average(B2:B6)` would return 46.24

Excel: Median Function

In Excel, the **Median** function returns the median of the numbers provided.

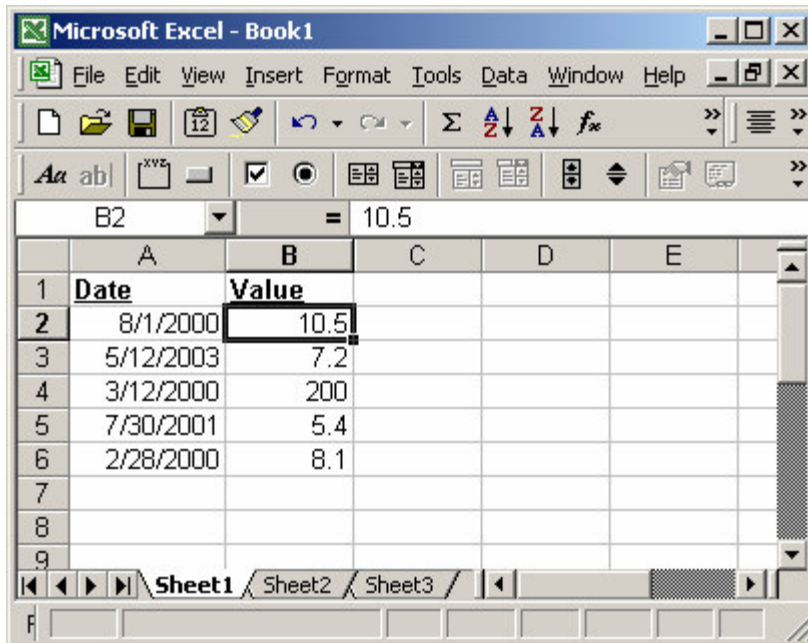
The syntax for the **Median** function is:

Median(number1, number2, ... number_n)

number1, number2, ... number_n are numeric values - they can be numbers, named ranges, arrays, or references to numbers. There can be up to 30 values entered.

For example:

Let's take a look at an example:



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled "Microsoft Excel - Book1". The spreadsheet has columns A through E and rows 1 through 9. The data is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Date	Value			
2	8/1/2000	10.5			
3	5/12/2003	7.2			
4	3/12/2000	200			
5	7/30/2001	5.4			
6	2/28/2000	8.1			
7					
8					
9					

The formula bar shows the formula `=10.5` in cell B2. The spreadsheet tabs at the bottom are labeled "Sheet1", "Sheet2", and "Sheet3".

Based on the Excel spreadsheet above:

=Median(B2, B3)

would
return
8.85

=Median(B3, B5, 45)

would
return
7.2

=Median(B2:B6)

would
return
8.1

=Median(1, 3, 13, 14, 15)

would
return
13

Excel: Rand Function

In Excel, the **Rand** function returns a random number that is greater than or equal to 0 and less than 1. The **Rand** function returns a new random number each time your spreadsheet recalculates.

The syntax for the **Rand** function is:

Rand()

Note:

To create a random number between two numbers, you can use the following formula:

=Rand()*(b-a)+a

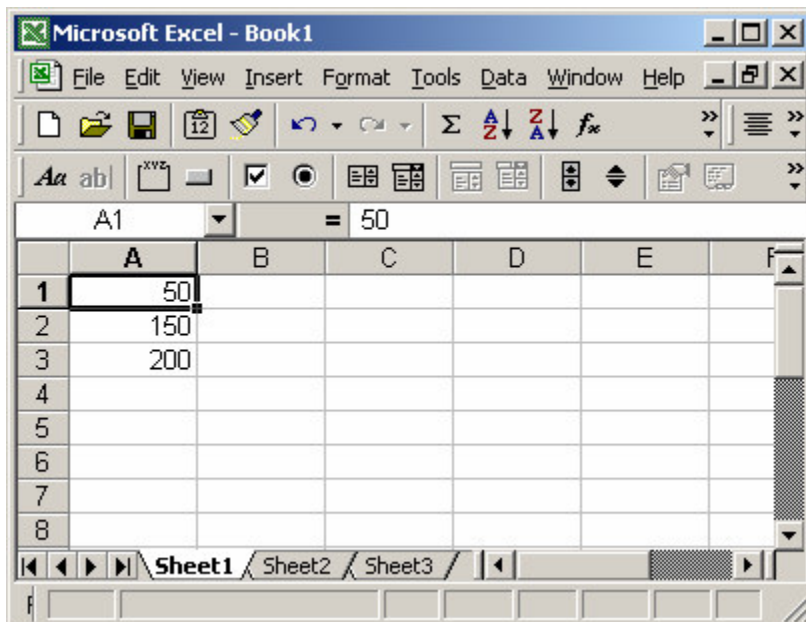
Where *a* is the smallest number and *b* is the largest number that you want to generate a random number for. Please note, that this formula will never generate a number at the highest end of the range.

=Rand()*(25-10)+10

The formula above would generate a random number between 10 and 24.9999999.

For example:

Let's take a look at an examples:



Based on the Excel spreadsheet above:

=Rand()*(A2-A1)+A1 would return a random number between 50 and 149.9999999

=Rand()*(A3-A1)+A1 would return a random number between 50 and 199.9999999

=Rand()*(200-100)+100 would return generate a random number between 100 and 199.9999999

Excel: Count Function

In Excel, the **Count** function counts the number of cells that contain numbers as well as the number of arguments that contain numbers.

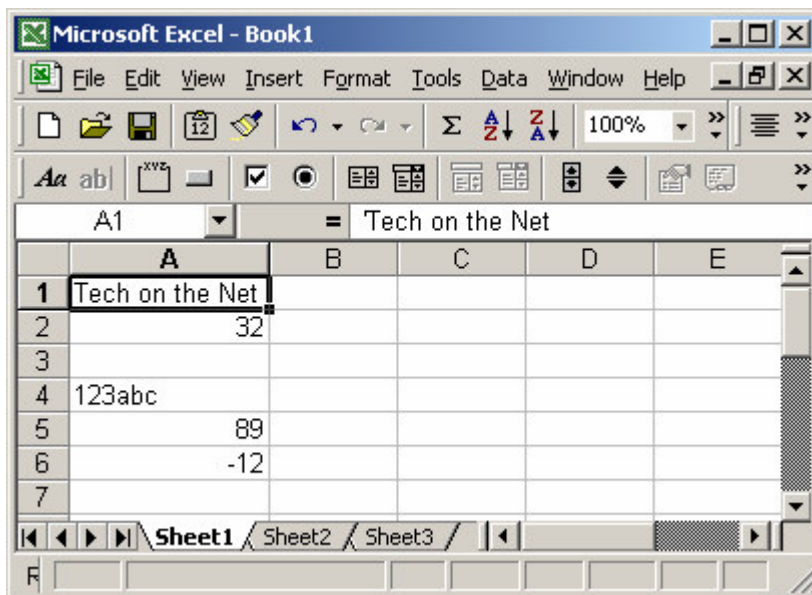
The syntax for the **Count** function is:

Count(argument1, argument2, ... argument_n)

argument1, argument2, ... argument_n are either ranges of cells or values. There can be up to 30 arguments.

For example:

Let's take a look at an example:



Based on the Excel spreadsheet above:

=Count(A1:A6)

would
return
3

=Count(A1:A6, 129)

would
return
4

=Count(A1:A6, 129, "techonthenet")

would
return
4

=Count(A1:A6, 129, "techonthenet", -2)

would
return
5

Excel: Min Function

In Excel, the **Min** function returns the smallest value from the numbers provided.

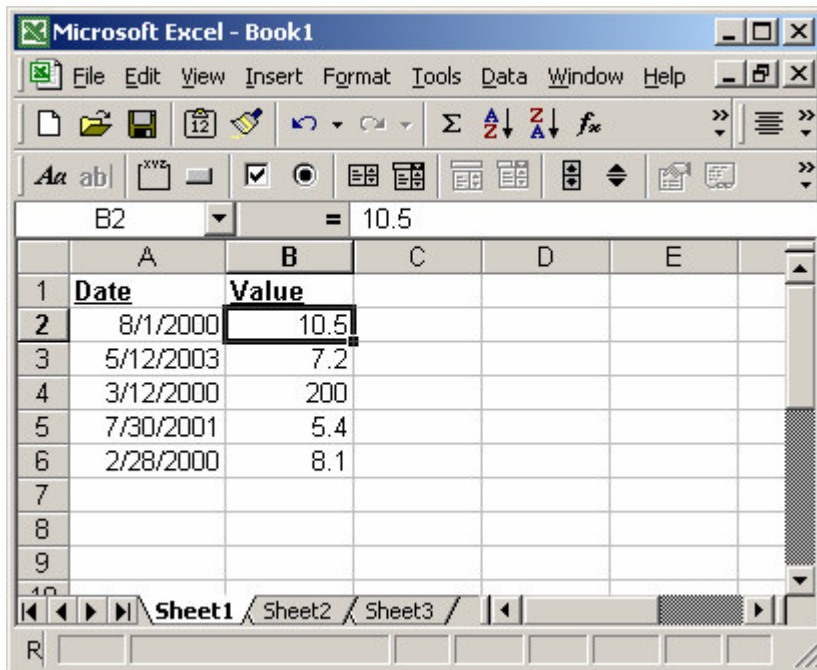
The syntax for the **Min** function is:

Min(number1, number2, ... number_n)

number1, number2, ... number_n are numeric values - they can be numbers, named ranges, arrays, or references to numbers. There can be up to 30 values entered.

For example:

Let's take a look at an example:



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with a spreadsheet. The formula bar at the top displays the value 10.5. The spreadsheet has two columns: 'Date' and 'Value'. The data is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Date	Value			
2	8/1/2000	10.5			
3	5/12/2003	7.2			
4	3/12/2000	200			
5	7/30/2001	5.4			
6	2/28/2000	8.1			
7					
8					
9					
10					

Based on the Excel spreadsheet above:

=Min(B2, B3) would return 7.2

=Min(B3, B5, -3) would return -3

=Min(B2:B6) would return 5.4

Excel: Max Function

In Excel, the **Max** function returns the largest value from the numbers provided.

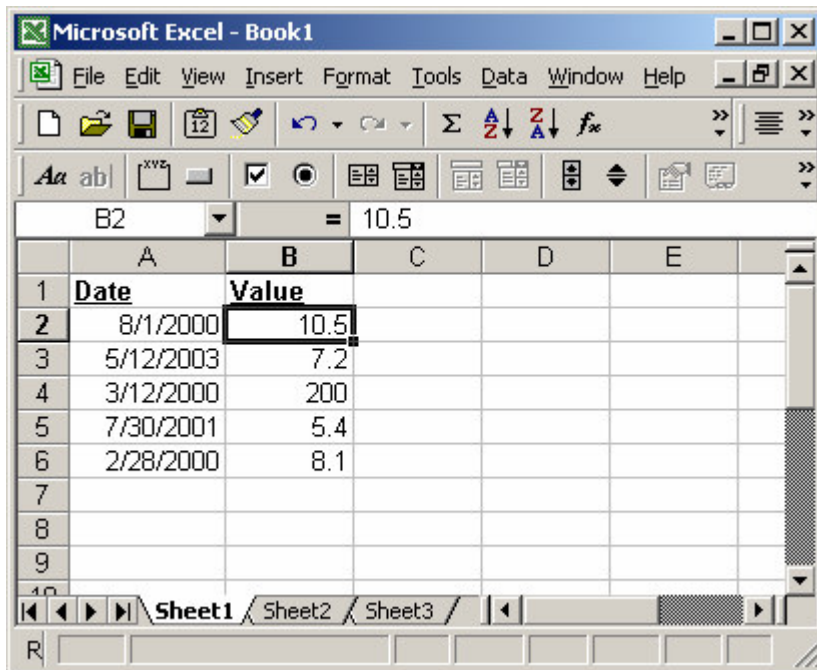
The syntax for the **Max** function is:

Max(number1, number2, ... number_n)

number1, number2, ... number_n are numeric values - they can be numbers, named ranges, arrays, or references to numbers. There can be up to 30 values entered.

For example:

Let's take a look at an example:



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled "Microsoft Excel - Book1". The spreadsheet has columns A through E and rows 1 through 10. Column A is labeled "Date" and column B is labeled "Value". The data in column B is as follows:

Date	Value
8/1/2000	10.5
5/12/2003	7.2
3/12/2000	200
7/30/2001	5.4
2/28/2000	8.1

The formula bar shows the formula in cell B2 is `=10.5`. The status bar at the bottom shows "R1" and "C1".

Based on the Excel spreadsheet above:

=Max(B2, B3)

would
return
10.5

=Max(B3, B5, 45)

would
return
45

=Max(B2:B6)

would
return
200

Excel: Today Function

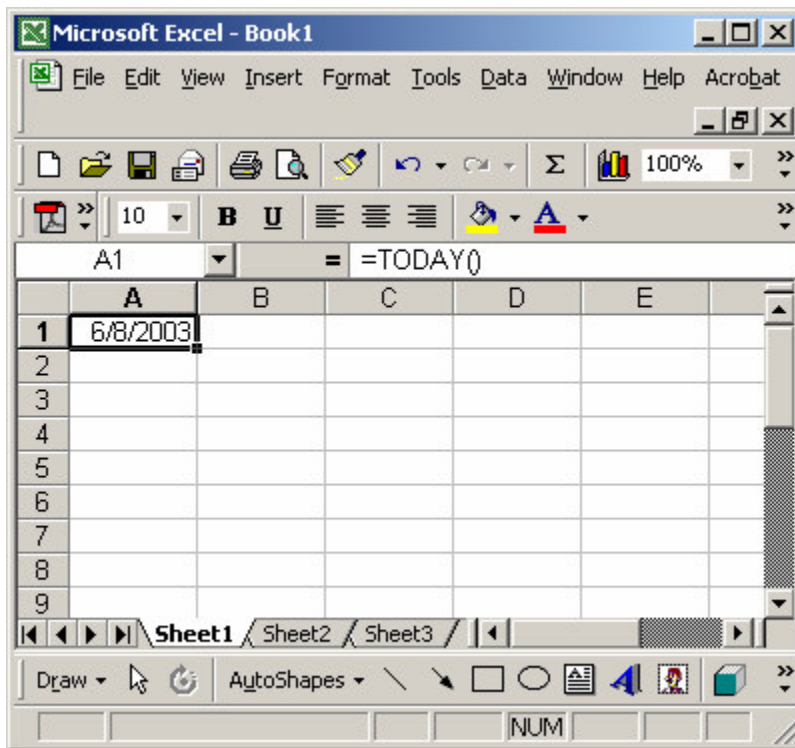
In Excel, the **Today** function returns the current system date. This function will refresh the date whenever the worksheet recalculates.

The syntax for the **Today** function is:

Today()

For example:

Let's take a look at an example:



The spreadsheet will continue to display this value, until the worksheet recalculates. By pressing the **F9** key, you can force the worksheet to recalculate and the TODAY function will update its value.

Excel: Time Function

In Excel, the **Time** function returns the decimal number for a particular time.

The syntax for the **Time** function is:

Time(hour, minute, second)

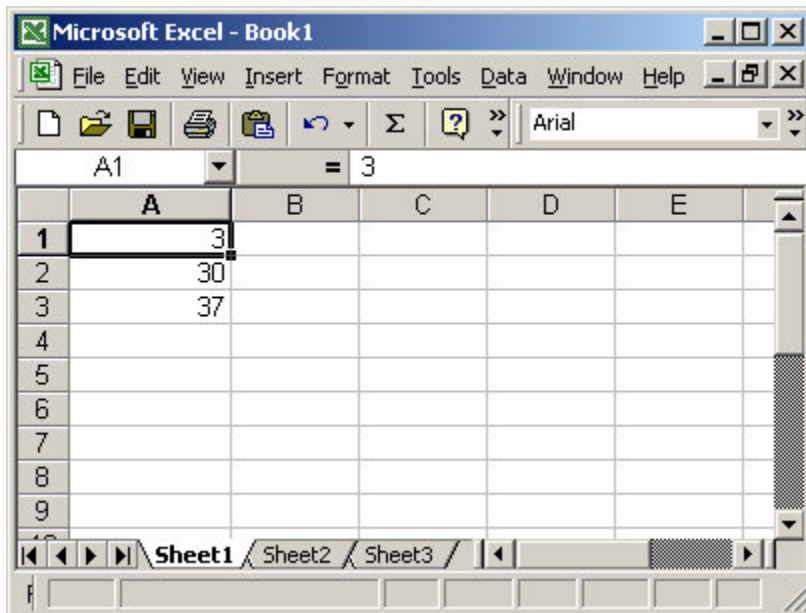
hour is a number from 0 to 23, representing the hour.

minute is a number from 0 to 59, representing the minute.

second is a number from 0 to 59, representing the second.

For example:

Let's take a look at an example:



Based on the spreadsheet above, the function would return the following values:

=Time(A1, A2, A3) would return "3:30:37 AM"
=Time(12, 59, 17) would return "12:59:17 PM"
=Time(14, 2, 1) would return "2:02:01 PM"