

[illegible]

2.LAMBDA

Use a LAMBDA function to create custom, reusable functions and call them by a friendly name.

This is a powerful function to create your own calculations.

In our case, we wanted to calculate the income after deducting tax.

The formula: = LAMBDA(x,y,x*(1-y))

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the 'Formulas' tab selected. The ribbon includes options like 'Function Library', 'Defined Names', and 'Formula Auditing'. The formula bar shows 'F2'. The spreadsheet has columns A through L and rows 1 through 25. Column A is labeled 'Gross Income', column B is 'Tax rate', and column C is 'Income After Tax'. The data for the first six rows is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Gross Income	Tax rate	Income After Tax									
2	\$100,000.00	25.00%										
3	\$75,000.00	27.00%										
4	\$60,000.00	15.00%										
5	\$35,600.00	12.00%										
6	\$98,900.00	7.00%										
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3. CONCATENATE

Use this function to join two or more text strings into one string.

I'm trying to combine the first name and last name in one cell.

Don't forget the " " and the space in the middle if it to separate the two texts.

The formula: =CONCATENATE (A2," ",B2)

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Mayifilua, Kenny

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Best Company	Year													
2	Apple	2000													
3	Amazon	2001													
4	Amazon	2002													
5	SAMSUNG	2003													
6	NVIDIA	2004													
7	Google	2005													
8	Facebook	2006													
9	Amazon	2008													
10	Tesla	2009													
11	SAMSUNG	2010													
12	Google	2012													
13	Facebook	2013													
14	Apple	2014													
15	Amazon	2015													
16	Apple	2016													
17	Amazon	2017													
18	Tesla	2018													
19	SAMSUNG	2019													
20	NVIDIA	2020													
21															
22	Count														
23	Amazon														
24															
25															

5.FILTER

The FILTER function allows you to filter a range of data based on a defined criterion.

We filtered to return only people who made more than \$50,000. After we sorted the yearly salary in descending order.

The formula =SORT(FILTER(A2:B11,B2:B11>E1),2,-1)

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D3													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
1	Name	Yearly Salary		Earn more than	50,000								
2	Gary Miller	45,170.00		Name	Yearly Salary								
3	James Ward	65,790.00											
4	Elie Apple	80,000.00											
5	Robert Spear	47,000.00											
6	Brice Coopers	65,000.00											
7	Andre West	69,000.00											
8	Paul Loya	35,000.00											
9	Ashley Ward	79,000.00											
10	Cyndi Baines	123,000.00											
11	Cam Newsom	45,000.00											
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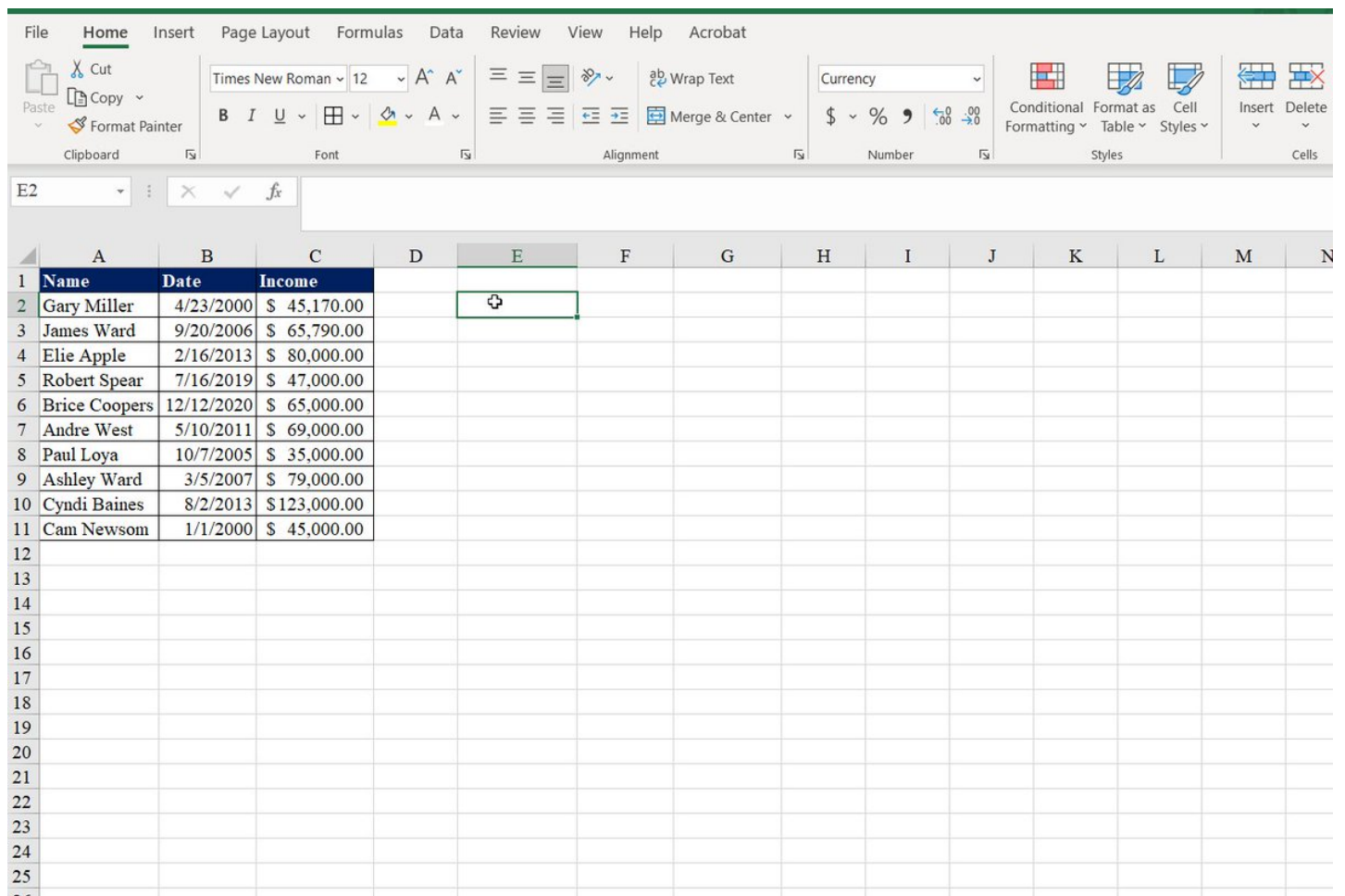
6. SORT

The SORT function sorts the contents of a range or array of data.

We first sorted our table by name, which is the first column.

Then, we sorted by date and income respectively by adding the 2 and 3.

The formula=



7.IF

Use the IF function to make logical comparisons.

In our case, the logical comparison is to return the word `adult` if the `age` is higher than 18. If it is not, it will say `child`.

The formula=IF(A2<18,"Adult","Child")

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B2 ✕ ✓ fx															
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Age	Result													
2		15													
3		69													
4		45													
5		21													
6		5													
7		12													
8		36													
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8. SUMIF

Use the SUMIF function to sum the values in a range that meets the criteria that you specify.

In this case, I'm trying to figure out the number of sales for a given car.

The formula: =SUMIF(A2:A16,A18,B2:B16)

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Cars	Sales											
2	Toyota	40,200											
3	Mercedes	103,500											
4	Mazda	46,500											
5	Dodge	19,500											
6	Bentley	140,100											
7	Audi	268,800											
8	Honda	370,200											
9	Toyota	657,600											
10	Mercedes	163,800											
11	Mazda	70,800											
12	Dodge	222,300											
13	Bentley	159,000											
14	Audi	37,500											
15	Honda	46,800											
16	Toyota	140,000											
17													
18	Toyota												
19													
20													
21													
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25													

9.UPPER, LOWER, PROPER

=UPPER Converts a text string to all uppercase

=LOWER Converts a text string to all lowercase

=PROPER Converts a text string to the proper case

For each of the formulas, we use the information from (A2:A10)

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