

Day 13 - 90 days of Analytics: Intro to Excel Formulae

In today's video, we looked at some of the preliminary notions of formulae in Ms Excel and how to use them.

The following were mentioned

- Basic arithmetic operators include: addition (+), Subtraction (-), Multiplication (*) and Division (/)
- Basic logical operators include: Equal to (=), Not equal to (! = or <>), Greater than (>), Greater than or equal to (>=), Less than (<), Less than or equal to (<=)
- A formula in Ms Excel always starts with an equal to (=) sign
- Formulae are validated after typing with the **"Enter key"** on the keyboard or clicking out of the cell.
- The autofill option is a great way to copy data or formula from one cell to another. To do that, we click and drag from the bottom right edge of the cell to the desired cells (either downwards, upwards, to the left or to the right).
- By default, Ms Excel works with relative references. Example D5
- Fixed or absolute referencing is achieved using the dollar (\$) sign. The dollar signs can be introduced in a formula manually or by pressing the **F4** Function key on the keyboard. Example \$D\$5(Fixed on column and row)
- Relative and fixed referencing can be used in a formula depending on the situation at hand. Example \$D5(Fixed on the column, Relative on the row), D\$5(Relative on the column, Fixed on the row).
- Predefined formulae(Functions) can be gotten from the **"Formulas"** Menu. One of the functions is the **"SUM()"** function which can be used to calculate the sum of a range of values. Example SUM(H3:H5)

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fT5tG60u1FM>

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