**EXCEL FULL COURSE**

**ATTRIBUTES USED**

* Last Name
* First Name
* Hourly wage
* Hours worked
* Overtime hours
* Pay
* Total pay

Minimum i.e=min (c4:c15)

Maximum i.e =max (c4:c15)

Average i.e =average (c4:c15)

Total i.e =sum (c4:c15)

**1. OVERTIME HOUR: If(hours worked>40,perform hours worked-40,otherwise print 0**

If(D4>40,D4-40,0)

**2. OVERTIME BONUS: half time the hourly wage(.5)\*hourly wage\*overtime hour**

=.5\*c4\*E4

**3. TOTAL PAY: Overtime Bonus + Pay**

=F4+G4

**4. ADDING NEW COLUMNS OF CELLS OF HOURS WORKED OF NEW WEEKS: Previous hours worked column + 7 days more then autofill the rest of the columns row of the dates in the hours worked**

=D3+7

**5. ADDING NEW COLUMNS OF CELLS OF OVERTIME HOURS: Previous hours worked column + 7 days more Then autofill the rest of the columns row of the dates in the Overtime hours**

=I3+7

**NB/ Highlight the different weeks of each column with different colors so as to distinguish them**

**6. PAY: Hour wage\*Hours worked**

=(C4\*D4)

$C4\*D4 : means every time you think about cell C/C4 you are going to always use column C while the other cell tells to move to the right one everytime

"$" is used in Excel to indicate an absolute reference. In this case, "$C4" means that the column reference (C) is fixed, but the row reference (4) can change as the formula is copied to other cells. This means that when you copy the formula to another cell, the reference to column C will remain constant, but the row reference will adjust based on the new location of the formula.

"I4" is a relative reference. When you copy the formula to other cells, this reference will adjust based on the relative position of the formula.

So, when you use the formula "$C4\*I4" in Excel and copy it to other cells, it will multiply the value in column C of the current row by the value in column I of the same row.

It's important to note that the "$" symbol can be applied to either the row reference (e.g., $C$4) or the column reference (e.g., C$4) or both (e.g., $C$4). This determines which part of the reference remains fixed when the formula is copied to other cells.

Additionally, Excel supports various mathematical operators like "+", "-", "\*", "/", etc., and functions that can be used within formulas to perform different calculations or manipulations on data.