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SUM(range)            – Adds all numbers in the specified range.
AVERAGE(range)       – Calculates the arithmetic mean of the numbers in the range.
COUNT(range)         – Counts cells that contain numbers.
COUNTA(range)        – Counts non empty cells (including text).
MAX(range)           – Returns the largest value in the range.
MIN(range)           – Returns the smallest value in the range.
MEDIAN(range)        – Returns the median (middle) value.
MODE.SNGL(range)     – Returns the most frequently occurring value.
STDEV.P(range)       – Calculates the standard deviation for an entire population.
STDEV.S(range)       – Calculates the standard deviation for a sample.
VAR.P(range)         – Calculates the variance for an entire population.
VAR.S(range)         – Calculates the variance for a sample.
IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)      – Returns one value if a condition is true, another if false.
IFS(logical_test1, value1, [logical_test2, value2], …) – Evaluates multiple conditions and returns the first matching value.
AND(logical1, [logical2], …)            –
```

Returns TRUE if all arguments are TRUE.

OR(logical1, [logical2], …) – Returns TRUE if any argument is TRUE.

NOT(logical) – Reverses the logical value.

IFERROR(value, value_if_error) – Returns a custom result when a formula generates an error.

COUNTIF(range, criteria) – Counts cells that meet a single criterion.

COUNTIFS(range1, criteria1, [range2, criteria2], …) – Counts cells that meet multiple criteria.

SUMIF(range, criteria, [sum_range]) – Adds cells that meet a single criterion.

SUMIFS(sum_range, criteria_range1, criteria1, [criteria_range2, criteria2], …) – Adds cells that meet multiple criteria.

AVERAGEIF(range, criteria, [average_range]) – Averages cells that meet a single criterion.

AVERAGEIFS(average_range, criteria_range1, criteria1, [criteria_range2, criteria2], …) – Averages cells that meet multiple criteria.

VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup]) – Vertical lookup; approximate match if range_lookup is TRUE or omitted.

HLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, row_index_num, [range_lookup]) – Horizontal lookup; approximate match if range_lookup is TRUE or omitted.

XLOOKUP(lookup_value, lookup_array, return_array, [if_not_found], [match_mode], [search_mode]) – Flexible replacement for VLOOKUP/HLOOKUP.

INDEX(array, row_num, [column_num]) – Returns the value at a given position in a range.

MATCH(lookup_value, lookup_array, [match_type]) – Returns the relative position of a lookup value in a range.

OFFSET(reference, rows, cols, [height], [width]) – Returns a range offset from a starting cell.

INDIRECT(ref_text, [a1]) – Returns a reference specified by a text string.

CHOOSE(index_num, value1, [value2], …) – Returns a value from a list based on index number.

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

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

ADDRESS(row_num, column_num, [abs_num], [a1], [sheet_text]) – Returns a cell address as text.

CONCATENATE(text1, [text2], …) – Joins multiple text strings (deprecated; use CONCAT or TEXTJOIN).

CONCAT(text1, [text2], …) – Joins multiple text strings without delimiter.

TEXTJOIN(delimiter, ignore_empty, text1, [text2], …) – Joins strings with a delimiter, optionally skipping empty cells.

LEFT(text, [num_chars]) – Returns the leftmost characters from a text string.

RIGHT(text, [num_chars]) – Returns the rightmost characters from a text string.

MID(text, start_num, num_chars) – Returns a specific number of characters from the middle of a text string.

LEN(text) – Returns the length of a text string.

TRIM(text) – Removes extra spaces from text.

UPPER(text) – Converts text to uppercase.

LOWER(text) – Converts text to lowercase.

PROPER(text) – Capitalizes the first letter of each word.

VALUE(text) – Converts a text representation of a number to a numeric value.

TEXT(value, format_text) – Formats a number and returns it as text.

DATE(year, month, day) – Returns a serial number representing a date.

TIME(hour, minute, second) – Returns a serial number representing a time.

TODAY() – Returns the current date.

NOW() – Returns the current date and time.

YEAR(serial_number) – Extracts the year from a date.

MONTH(serial_number) – Extracts the month from a date.

DAY(serial_number) – Extracts the day from a date.

HOUR(serial_number) – Extracts the hour from a time.

MINUTE(serial_number) – Extracts the minute from a time.

SECOND(serial_number) – Extracts the second from a time.

NETWORKDAYS(start_date, end_date, [holidays]) – Counts workdays (Mon Fri) between two dates.

WORKDAY(start_date, days, [holidays]) – Returns the date after adding a number of workdays.

EDATE(start_date, months) – Returns a date offset by a number of months.

EOMONTH(start_date, months) – Returns the last day of the month, offset by a number of months.

DATEDIF(start_date, end_date, unit) – Returns the difference between two dates (units: "Y","M","D","MD","YM","YD").

WEEKDAY(serial_number, [return_type]) – Returns the day of the week as a number.

WEEKNUM(serial_number, [return_type]) – Returns the week number of a date.

YEARFRAC(start_date, end_date, [basis]) – Returns the fraction of the year between two dates.

FILTER(array, include, [if_empty]) – Returns a filtered array based on a Boolean condition.

SORT(array, [sort_index], [sort_order], [by_col]) – Sorts an array.

SORTBY(array, by_array1, [sort_order1], …) – Sorts an array based on one or more sort keys.

UNIQUE(array, [by_col], [exactly_once]) – Returns unique values from an array.

SEQUENCE(rows, [columns], [start], [step]) – Generates a sequence of numbers.

RAND() – Returns a random decimal between 0 and 1.

RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top) – Returns a random integer between two values.

TRANSPOSE(array) – Returns the transpose of a range or array.

MMULT(array1, array2) – Returns the matrix product of two arrays.

MINVERSE(array) – Returns the inverse matrix of an array.

SUMPRODUCT(array1, [array2], …) – Multiplies corresponding components and returns the sum.
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