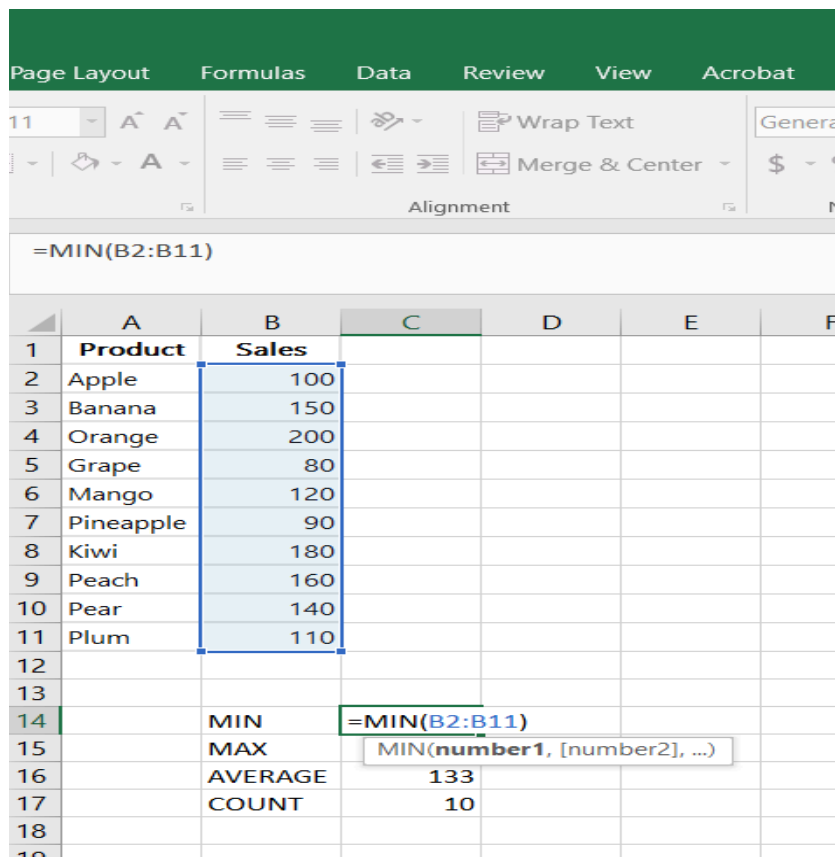# Week 1

Excel Functions for Data Analysis1. MIN Function:

- Definition: The MIN function in Excel is used to find the minimum value among a set of numeric values.
- Syntax: `=MIN(number1, [number2], ...)`
- `number1, number2, ...`: Numeric values or cell references representing the range of values to evaluate.
- Example:

=MIN(A1:A10)   // Returns the minimum value from cells A1 to A10.
=MIN(5, 3, 8) // Returns the minimum value from the given set: 5, 3, and 8.

2. MAX Function:

- Definition: The MAX function in Excel is used to find the maximum value among a set of numeric values.
- Syntax: `=MAX(number1, [number2], ...)`

- number1, number2, ...: Numeric values or cell references representing the range of values to evaluate.
- Example:

  =MAX(A1:A10)   // Returns the maximum value from cells A1 to A10.
  =MAX(5, 3, 8) // Returns the maximum value from the given set: 5, 3, and 8.

3. AVERAGE Function:

- Definition: The AVERAGE function in Excel calculates the arithmetic mean (average) of a range of values.
- Syntax: =AVERAGE(number1, [number2], ...)

  number1, number2, ...: **Numeric values or cell references representing the range of values to evaluate.**

- **Example:**

  =AVERAGE(A1:A10)   // Returns the average value from cells A1 to A10.
  =AVERAGE(5, 3, 8) // Returns the average value from the given set: 5, 3, and 8.

4. COUNT Function:

Definition: The COUNT function in Excel counts the number of cells that contain numeric values within a range.

Syntax: =COUNT(value1, [value2], ...)

value1, value2, ...: Numeric values, cell references, or ranges to count.

Example:
- =COUNT(A1:A10)   // Returns the count of numeric values in cells A1 to A10.
- =COUNT(5, 3, 8) // Returns the count of numeric values in the given set: 5, 3, and 8.