

[illegible]

MS Excel Formulas with Examples in

Telugu (తెలుగు భాషలో)

మైక్రోసాఫ్ట్ ఎక్సెల్: సూత్రాలు (Microsoft Excel: Formulas)

Microsoft Excel సూత్రాలు, ఫంక్షన్లు మరియు పేజీలు ఉపయోగించి డేటాను విశ్లేషించడానికి మరియు వివరాలను సృష్టించడానికి అనుమతిస్తాయి. సూత్రాలు, ఫంక్షన్లు మరియు పేజీలు ఉపయోగించి డేటాను విశ్లేషించడానికి మరియు వివరాలను సృష్టించడానికి అనుమతిస్తాయి. సూత్రాలు, ఫంక్షన్లు మరియు పేజీలు ఉపయోగించి డేటాను విశ్లేషించడానికి మరియు వివరాలను సృష్టించడానికి అనుమతిస్తాయి.

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MS Excel సూత్రం ఏమిటి? (What is a Formula in MS Excel?)

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సాధారణ గణిత సూత్రాలు (Basic Mathematical Formulas)

సూత్రాలు, ఫంక్షన్లు మరియు పేజీలు ఉపయోగించి డేటాను విశ్లేషించడానికి మరియు వివరాలను సృష్టించడానికి అనుమతిస్తాయి. సూత్రాలు, ఫంక్షన్లు మరియు పేజీలు ఉపయోగించి డేటాను విశ్లేషించడానికి మరియు వివరాలను సృష్టించడానికి అనుమతిస్తాయి.

????? (Addition) - SUM ????????

????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? SUM ???? ????
?????????????. **?????:** A1, A2, ???? A3 ???? ????
????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? B1 ????
????????????, B1 ???? ? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? :
=SUM(A1, A2, A3) ???? , ???? ? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? , ????
(range) ? ???? : =SUM(A1:A5) // A1 ???? A5 ???? ????
???? ? ???? ???? **?????:** A1, A2, A3 ????
???? ???? ???? =SUM(A1, A2, A3) ` ???? ???? . A1 ???? A5
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? =SUM(A1:A5) ` ???? ????.

????? (Subtraction)

????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? (-) ???? ??
?????????. **?????:** A1 ???? B1 ???? ????
C1 ???? ? ???? : =A1-B1 **?????:** A1
???? ???? B1 ???? ???? ???? =A1-B1` ??
????.

????? (Multiplication)

????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????
(*) ???? ? ???? ???? . **?????:** A1 ???? B1 ????
???? ???? , ???? C1 ???? ???? : =A1*B1
?????: A1 ???? B1 ???? ???? ???? ????
`=A1\*B1` ? ????.

????? (Division)

? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? (/) ???? ??
?????????. **?????:** A1 ???? B1 ???? ???? , ????
C1 ???? ???? : =A1/B1 **?????:** A1 ???? B1
???? ???? ???? ???? =A1/B1` ? ????.

???? (Percentage)

? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????
?????????. **?????:** A1 ???? ???? 10% ??
???? ???? B1 ???? ? ???? ???? : =A1*10% ???? ,
=A1*0.10 **?????:** A1 ???? ???? 10%
???? ???? =A1*10%` ? ????.

Logical Functions (Logical Functions)

Logical functions are used to perform logical operations on data. They return a logical value (TRUE or FALSE) based on the conditions specified in the formula.

IF Function

The IF function is used to perform a logical test. If the test is TRUE, it returns a value; if the test is FALSE, it returns another value. The syntax is: `=IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)`. For example, to check if a value in cell A1 is greater than or equal to 35, you can use the formula: `=IF(A1>=35, "Yes", "No")`. This formula will return "Yes" if the value in A1 is 35 or greater, and "No" otherwise.

AND Function

The AND function is used to check if multiple conditions are TRUE. It returns TRUE only if all conditions are TRUE; otherwise, it returns FALSE. The syntax is: `=AND(logical1, [logical2], ...)`. For example, to check if a value in cell A1 is greater than 90% and a value in cell B1 is greater than 100,000, you can use the formula: `=IF(AND(A1>90%, B1>100000), "Yes", "No")`. This formula will return "Yes" only if both conditions are met, and "No" otherwise.

OR Function

The OR function is used to check if at least one condition is TRUE. It returns TRUE if any of the conditions are TRUE; otherwise, it returns FALSE. The syntax is: `=OR(logical1, [logical2], ...)`. For example, to check if a value in cell A1 is greater than or equal to 35 or a value in cell B1 is greater than or equal to 35, you can use the formula: `=IF(OR(A1>=35, B1>=35), "Yes", "No")`. This formula will return "Yes" if either condition is met, and "No" otherwise.

??????, "??? ??????" ??? ??????????.

???????? ???? (Text Functions)

?????????? ???????????? ???????????? ?????????????????????? (text strings) ?????
 ?????????????? ???????? ?????????? ?????????????????????? ??????????????????????.

CONCATENATE [?] [?] [?] [?] CONCAT [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

1. 在 A1 单元格输入公式：=CONCATENATE(text1, [text2], ...) 或 =CONCAT(text1, [text2], ...) (在 Excel 2007 及以后版本中，CONCAT 函数已不再使用，建议使用 CONCATENATE 函数)。

LEFT, RIGHT, [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] MID [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200
 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300
 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400
 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500
 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600
 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700
 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800
 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900
 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000
 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 103

UPPER, LOWER, [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] PROPER [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

? ???? ?????? ???? ?????? (text case) ?????????????? ??????????????. *

UPPER(text): ?????? ?????????????? ?????? ?????????????? (uppercase)

??????????????. **LOWER(text):** ?????? ?????????????? ?????? ?????????????? (lowercase) ???????????????. **PROPER(text):** ??????? ??? ?????? ?????? (Proper case) ???????????????. **?????:** A1

???? "ms excel formulas" ?? ?: ???? ?????????????? ??????????????:

`=UPPER(A1)`-> "MS EXCEL FORMULAS" * ?????? ?????????????? ??????????????:

Excel Formulas and Functions: A Comprehensive Guide. This book provides a detailed overview of the most commonly used Excel formulas and functions, categorized into arithmetic, logical, text, date and time, and financial formulas. It includes step-by-step instructions and examples for each formula, making it an essential resource for anyone looking to master Excel. The book is organized into chapters, each focusing on a specific category of formulas. Chapter 1 covers basic arithmetic formulas like SUM, AVERAGE, and COUNT. Chapter 2 introduces logical formulas such as IF, AND, and OR. Chapter 3 explores text manipulation formulas like CONCATENATE and LEFT. Chapter 4 discusses date and time formulas, including NOW and TIME. Chapter 5 covers financial formulas like PV and FV. The book also includes a section on advanced formulas and functions, such as VLOOKUP and HLOOKUP. Each chapter is accompanied by a list of exercises to help readers practice and reinforce their understanding of the formulas. The book is written in a clear and concise style, with a focus on practical application. It is suitable for both beginners and intermediate users of Excel. The book is available in both print and digital formats. The print version is available in paperback and hardcover. The digital version is available as a PDF file. The book is a valuable resource for anyone looking to improve their Excel skills and productivity.

Excel Formulas and Functions: A Comprehensive Guide

Chapter 1: Basic Arithmetic Formulas

- SUM:** Adds the values of two or more cells. Syntax: `=SUM(cell1, cell2, ...)`. Example: `=SUM(A1, A2, A3)`.
- AVERAGE:** Calculates the average of the values in a range of cells. Syntax: `=AVERAGE(cell1:cell2)`. Example: `=AVERAGE(A1:A10)`.
- COUNT:** Counts the number of cells in a range that contain numbers. Syntax: `=COUNT(cell1:cell2)`. Example: `=COUNT(A1:A10)`.

Chapter 2: Logical Formulas

- IF:** Checks a condition and returns one value if the condition is true and another value if it is false. Syntax: `=IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)`. Example: `=IF(A1>10, "High", "Low")`.
- AND:** Checks if all conditions in a range are true. Syntax: `=AND(logical_test1, logical_test2, ...)`. Example: `=AND(A1>10, B1>20)`.
- OR:** Checks if any condition in a range is true. Syntax: `=OR(logical_test1, logical_test2, ...)`. Example: `=OR(A1>10, B1>20)`.

Chapter 3: Text Formulas

- CONCATENATE:** Joins two or more text strings into one. Syntax: `=CONCATENATE(text1, text2, ...)`. Example: `=CONCATENATE("Hello", "World")`.
- LEFT:** Extracts a specified number of characters from the left side of a text string. Syntax: `=LEFT(text, num_chars)`. Example: `=LEFT("Hello", 3)`.
- RIGHT:** Extracts a specified number of characters from the right side of a text string. Syntax: `=RIGHT(text, num_chars)`. Example: `=RIGHT("Hello", 3)`.

Chapter 4: Date and Time Formulas

- NOW:** Returns the current date and time. Syntax: `=NOW()`. Example: `=NOW()`.
- TIME:** Returns a time value. Syntax: `=TIME(hour, minute, second)`. Example: `=TIME(12, 30, 45)`.
- DATE:** Returns a date value. Syntax: `=DATE(year, month, day)`. Example: `=DATE(2023, 10, 27)`.

Chapter 5: Financial Formulas

- PV:** Calculates the present value of an investment. Syntax: `=PV(rate, nper, pmt, [fv], [type])`. Example: `=PV(0.1, 5, 1000)`.
- FV:** Calculates the future value of an investment. Syntax: `=FV(rate, nper, pmt, [pv], [type])`. Example: `=FV(0.1, 5, 1000)`.
- PMT:** Calculates the payment for an investment. Syntax: `=PMT(rate, nper, pv, [fv], [type])`. Example: `=PMT(0.1, 5, 1000)`.

Chapter 6: Advanced Formulas and Functions

- VLOOKUP:** Searches for a value in the first column of a table and returns a value in the same row from another column. Syntax: `=VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup])`. Example: `=VLOOKUP("Apple", A1:D10, 2, FALSE)`.
- HLOOKUP:** Searches for a value in the first row of a table and returns a value in the same column from another row. Syntax: `=HLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, row_index_num, [range_lookup])`. Example: `=HLOOKUP("Apple", A1:D10, 2, FALSE)`.
- COUNTIF:** Counts the number of cells in a range that meet a criteria. Syntax: `=COUNTIF(range, criteria)`. Example: `=COUNTIF(A1:A10, ">10")`.
- COUNTBLANK:** Counts the number of blank cells in a range. Syntax: `=COUNTBLANK(range)`. Example: `=COUNTBLANK(A1:A10)`.

Excel Formulas and Functions: A Comprehensive Guide (FAQs):

- What is the difference between SUM and SUMIF?** SUM adds all values in a range, while SUMIF adds only values that meet a specific criteria.
- How do I use the IF function?** The IF function checks a condition and returns one value if the condition is true and another value if it is false. The syntax is `=IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)`.
- What is the VLOOKUP function used for?** The VLOOKUP function searches for a value in the first column of a table and returns a value in the same row from another column.
- How do I use the COUNTIF function?** The COUNTIF function counts the number of cells in a range that meet a specific criteria. The syntax is `=COUNTIF(range, criteria)`.
- What is the difference between NOW and TIME?** NOW returns the current date and time, while TIME returns a time value.

MS Excel formulas are used to perform calculations and data analysis. They are written in a specific syntax and can be used to automate repetitive tasks. MS Excel formulas are used to perform calculations and data analysis. They are written in a specific syntax and can be used to automate repetitive tasks.

MS Excel Formulas: What are they?

Formulas are expressions that calculate values based on data in the worksheet. They are used to perform calculations and data analysis.

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- Constants:** These are values that are entered directly into the cell. Examples include numbers (e.g., 10, 3.14), text (e.g., "hello", "Revenue"), and logical values (e.g., TRUE, FALSE).
- Cell References:** These are references to the cells in the worksheet. They are used to refer to the data in the cells. Examples include A1, B2, C5, and ranges like A1:B2, B2:C5.
- Operators:** These are symbols used to perform calculations. Examples include addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), division (/), comparison (>, <, =), and concatenation (&).
- Functions:** These are pre-defined formulas that perform specific calculations. Examples include SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT, and many others.

Excel Formulas: What are they?

Excel is a spreadsheet program that allows users to enter data and formulas. Formulas are used to perform calculations and data analysis. They are written in a specific syntax and can be used to automate repetitive tasks.

- Formulas:** These are expressions that calculate values based on data in the worksheet. They are used to perform calculations and data analysis. They are written in a specific syntax and can be used to automate repetitive tasks.

2. **Excel 中的乘法公式**: 在 Excel 中, 使用 `=A1*B1` 来计算 A1 和 B1 单元格的乘积。例如, 如果 A1 包含数字 5, 而 B1 包含数字 10, 那么公式 `=A1*B1` 将返回 50。
3. **Excel 中的除法公式**: 在 Excel 中, 使用 `=A1/B1` 来计算 A1 除以 B1 的结果。例如, 如果 A1 包含数字 50, 而 B1 包含数字 10, 那么公式 `=A1/B1` 将返回 5。
4. **Excel 中的求幂公式**: 在 Excel 中, 使用 `=A1^B1` 来计算 A1 的 B1 次幂。例如, 如果 A1 包含数字 5, 而 B1 包含数字 2, 那么公式 `=A1^B1` 将返回 25。

Excel 公式 (Basic Excel Formulas)

Excel 公式用于执行各种计算和数据分析。它们以等号 (=) 开头, 后跟要执行的公式。公式可以包含数字、文本、运算符、函数和单元格引用。

1. 加法 (Addition) - SUM 函数

SUM 函数用于计算一系列数字的总和。其语法如下:

语法:

`=SUM(number1, [number2], ...)`

示例 1:

假设 A1 包含数字 100, A2 包含数字 200, A3 包含数字 300。要计算 A1、A2 和 A3 的总和, 可以使用以下公式:

`=SUM(A1, A2, A3)`

结果: 600

示例 2:

假设 A1 到 A5 包含数字 100, 200, 300, 400 和 500。要计算 A1 到 A5 的总和, 可以使用以下公式:

`=SUM(A1:A5)`

其中 'A1:A5' 表示要计算总和的单元格范围 (range)。

2. 减法 (Subtraction)

减法公式用于计算两个数字之间的差值。其语法如下:

语法:

`=A1-B1`

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

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

Example:

A1:A5 10, "Hello", 20, (), 30

=COUNT(A1:A5)

Result: 3 (10, 20, 30)

b) COUNTA (value1, [value2], ...):

Example: COUNTA(A1:A5) (10, "Hello", 20, (), 30) returns 4 because it counts the empty cell as well.

Example:

=COUNTA(value1, [value2], ...)

Example:

A1:A5 10, "Hello", 20, (), 30

=COUNTA(A1:A5)

Result: 4 (10, "Hello", 20, 30)

c) COUNTBLANK (range):

Example: COUNTBLANK(A1:A5) returns 1 because there is one empty cell.

Example:

=COUNTBLANK(range)

Example:

A1:A5 10, "Hello", 20, (), 30

=COUNTBLANK(A1:A5)

Result: 1 ()

Conditional Formulas

Conditional formulas are formulas that return one value if a condition is true and another value if the condition is false. For example, you can use a conditional formula to calculate a discount on a product based on the quantity purchased.

1. IF

IF tests a value or a logical expression against a criteria. If the criteria is true, it returns one value; if the criteria is false, it returns another value.

Syntax:

=IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)

Example:

Suppose you have a list of scores in column A (A1:A10). You want to check if each score is greater than 40. If it is, you want to return "Pass"; otherwise, you want to return "Fail".

=IF(A1>40, "Pass", "Fail")

2. SUMIF

SUMIF adds up the values in a range that meet a criteria. It is useful for summing values based on specific conditions.

Syntax:

=SUMIF(range, criteria, [sum_range])

Example:

Suppose you have a list of products in column A (A1:A5) and their quantities in column B (B1:B5). You want to sum the quantities for "Apple".

=SUMIF(A1:A5, "Apple", B1:B5)

Range: A1:A5, Criteria: "Apple", Sum Range: B1:B5

3. COUNTIF

COUNTIF counts the number of cells in a range that meet a criteria. It is useful for counting occurrences of specific values.

Syntax:

=COUNTIF(range, criteria)

Example:

Suppose you have a list of tasks in column A (A1:A10). You want to count how many tasks are "Completed".

=COUNTIF(A1:A10, "Completed")

4. AVERAGEIF

AVERAGEIF(range, criteria, [average_range])
Returns the average of cells that meet the criteria.

Example:

=AVERAGEIF(range, criteria, [average_range])

Example:

A1:A5 "Electronics" B1:B5
(B1:B5)

=AVERAGEIF(A1:A5, "Electronics", B1:B5)

Text Formulas

Concatenates the text in two cells, with a space character between them.

1. CONCATENATE

Concatenates the text in two cells, with a space character between them.

Example:

=CONCATENATE(text1, [text2], ...)

Example:

=text1 & text2 & ...

Example:

A1 "John" B1 "Doe" ,

=CONCATENATE(A1, " ", B1)

Example:

=A1 & " " & B1

Example: John Doe

2. LEFT, RIGHT, MID

Extracts a substring from a text string.

???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????.

LEFT ?????:

=LEFT(text, [num_chars])

LEFT ??:

A1 ?? "Excel Formulas" ???, ??? ???? 5 ????? ??:

=LEFT(A1, 5)

?: Excel

RIGHT ?????:

=RIGHT(text, [num_chars])

RIGHT ??:

A1 ?? "Excel Formulas" ???, ???? ???? 7 ????? ??:

=RIGHT(A1, 7)

?: Formulas

MID ?????:

=MID(text, start_num, num_chars)

MID ??:

A1 ?? "Excel Formulas" ???, 7? ???? ???? 8 ????? ??:

=MID(A1, 7, 8)

?: Formulas

3. LEN ??:

??? ?????? ???? ???? ???? ???? (????? ??)
?????.

LEN ??:

=LEN(text)

LEN ??:

A1 ?? "Hello World" ???, ???? ??:

=LEN(A1)

□□□□□: 11

4. UPPER, LOWER, PROPER ???? ???? ?

?? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????.

UPPER:

????? ??????????? ?????? ???????????????? ?????????????????.

```
=UPPER("telugu")
```

□□□□□: TELUGU

LOWER:

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

=LOWER("TELUGU")

?????: telugu

PROPER:

????? ???? ?????? ??????????????????????, ?????????????? ??????????????
 ?????????????????.

=PROPER("ms excel formulas")

🔍🔍🔍🔍🔍: Ms Excel Formulas

???? ???? ???? ?????????????? (Date and Time Formulas)

□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□

1. TODAY ???? ?

□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

??????:

=TODAY ()

??????:

=TODAY ()

📅📅📅📅: (📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅, 📅📅📅: 10/26/2023)

2. NOW 📅📅📅📅📅📅

📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅.

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3. DATEDIF 📅📅📅📅📅📅

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📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅:

=DATEDIF(start_date, end_date, unit)

unit: "Y" (📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅), "M" (📅📅📅📅), "D" (📅📅📅📅📅), "MD" (📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅), "YM"
(📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅), "YD" (📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅).

📅📅📅📅📅📅:

A1 📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅 (📅📅📅: 01/01/2020) 📅📅📅📅📅 B1 📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅 (📅📅📅:
26/10/2023) 📅📅📅📅:

📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅: =DATEDIF(A1, B1, "Y") (📅📅📅📅📅: 3)

📅📅📅📅📅: =DATEDIF(A1, B1, "M") (📅📅📅📅📅: 45)

📅📅📅📅📅📅: =DATEDIF(A1, B1, "D") (📅📅📅📅📅: 1394)

📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅 (VLOOKUP)

VLOOKUP 📅📅📅📅📅 Excel📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅.
📅📅📅 📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅 (table) 📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅 (first column) 📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅
📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅 (row) 📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅
📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅📅 📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅📅.

=====:

=VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup])

1. **lookup_value:** =====.
2. **table_array:** =====.
3. **col_index_num:** table_array =====
===== (===== 1).
4. **range_lookup:** TRUE (=====) FALSE (=====).
===== FALSE
=====.

=====:

===== A1:C5 ===== ID (A), ===== (B), ===== (C) =====
=====.

A1: "ID", B1: "Name", C1: "Salary"
A2: "101", B2: "Ravi", C2: "50000"
A3: "102", B3: "Sita", C3: "60000"
A4: "103", B4: "Kumar", C4: "70000"
A5: "104", B5: "Priya", C5: "55000"

===== ID 103 =====. ===== E1
===== 103 =====, F1 =====:

=VLOOKUP(E1, A2:C5, 3, FALSE)

===== E1 ===== (103) A2:A5 =====, =====
===== 3 ===== (Salary) ===== (70000) =====.

===== (Conclusion)

MS Excel =====
===== SUM, AVERAGE, IF, VLOOKUP =====
=====
=====
=====
=====
=====
===== Excel=====

===== (Keywords): MS Excel formulas in Telugu, Excel formulas with examples, Telugu
Excel guide, SUM function Telugu, AVERAGE function Telugu, IF statement Telugu, VLOOKUP Telugu,
Excel functions in Telugu, ===== Excel, Excel =====.

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Questions & Answers About ms excel formulas with examples in telugu

No	Question	Answer
1	MS Excel SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM	MS Excel SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM. A1 A5 SUM, A1 A5 SUM A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM A5 SUM, A1 A5 SUM =SUM(A1:A5) A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM A1 A5 SUM.
2	AVERAGE B1 B10 B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE.	AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE. B1 B1 B10 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE, B1 B10 AVERAGE =AVERAGE(B1:B10) B1 B10 B1 B10 AVERAGE B1 B10 AVERAGE.
3	Excel COUNT C1 C20 C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT.	COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT. C1 C20 COUNT, C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT C1 C20 COUNT, =COUNT(C1:C20) C1 C20 COUNT.

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Creating a focused reading environment

A distraction-free environment improves reading efficiency and enjoyment. When reading Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu, try to minimize notifications from messaging apps or social media. Many devices offer “focus mode” or “do not disturb” settings that help maintain concentration. Choosing a quiet, comfortable location with proper lighting also contributes to a better reading experience.

For study or professional reading, setting clear goals before starting can be beneficial. Decide whether you are reading for general understanding, detailed analysis, or quick reference. Clear objectives help guide how deeply you engage with the content and which sections deserve closer attention.

Access Formats

Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu is often available in multiple formats, each offering unique advantages. Understanding these formats helps you choose the one that best matches your preferences, devices, and reading habits.

PDF format:

PDF is one of the most common formats for Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu. It preserves the original layout, fonts, and images, ensuring consistency across devices. PDFs are ideal for documents with structured layouts, charts, or academic formatting. They work well on computers and tablets but may require zooming on smaller screens. Annotation and highlighting tools are widely

supported in PDF readers, making this format suitable for study and professional use.

ePub format:

ePub is a flexible and reflowable format designed for eReaders and mobile devices. Text automatically adjusts to different screen sizes, allowing comfortable reading on smartphones and dedicated eReaders. If you prioritize readability and customization, ePub is often the best choice for reading Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu on the go. However, complex layouts may not always appear exactly as intended.

Audiobook format:

Audiobooks offer an alternative way to experience Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu content. Instead of reading text, users listen to narrated versions. Audiobooks are ideal for multitasking, commuting, or users who prefer auditory learning. While they do not allow highlighting or visual reference, they provide accessibility and convenience for busy lifestyles.

Selecting the right format depends on your device, reading goals, and personal preferences. Many readers combine multiple formats—for example, reading the PDF for detailed study and listening to the audiobook for review or reinforcement.

Benefits of Digital Copies

Digital copies of Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu offer several advantages over traditional printed books, making them increasingly popular among modern readers. One of the most significant benefits is portability. Hundreds or even thousands of digital books can be stored on a single device, eliminating the need for physical storage space and making it easy to carry an entire library anywhere.

Searchable text is another major advantage. Instead of flipping through pages, digital readers can instantly search for keywords, phrases, or topics within Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu. This feature is invaluable for research, study, and professional reference, saving time and improving efficiency.

Offline access enhances flexibility. Once downloaded, digital copies of Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu can be accessed without an internet connection. This is especially useful for travel, remote study, or areas with limited connectivity. Offline access ensures uninterrupted reading regardless of location.

Annotation tools add further value. Highlights, notes, and bookmarks transform digital reading into an interactive experience. These tools help readers organize information, revisit important sections, and personalize their learning process. Notes can often be exported or synced across devices, providing continuity and convenience.

Cost and sustainability advantages

Digital copies are often more affordable than printed books. Many platforms offer discounts, subscription models, or free access to public domain works. Over time, digital reading can significantly reduce costs for students, professionals, and avid readers.

From an environmental perspective, digital books reduce paper consumption, printing, and transportation. Choosing digital versions of Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu contributes to more sustainable reading habits and a smaller environmental footprint.

Accessibility and inclusivity

Digital reading platforms often include accessibility features that benefit a wide range of users. Adjustable fonts, text-to-speech options, screen reader compatibility, and contrast settings make Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu more accessible to readers with visual impairments or learning differences. These features help ensure that knowledge is available to a broader audience.

Balancing digital and traditional reading

While digital copies offer many benefits, balancing them with healthy reading habits is important. Taking regular breaks, maintaining good posture, and limiting screen exposure before bedtime help prevent fatigue and eye strain. Some readers choose to alternate between digital and printed formats depending on the context and purpose of reading.

Building a long-term reading habit

Consistency is key to getting the most value from Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu. Setting a regular reading schedule, even for a short daily session, helps build a sustainable habit. Tracking progress using reading apps or journals can increase motivation and provide a sense of achievement.

Final thoughts on reading Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu

Reading Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu digitally offers flexibility, efficiency, and powerful tools that enhance understanding and engagement. By applying effective reading strategies, choosing the right format, and taking advantage of digital features, readers can create a comfortable and productive reading experience. Whether for learning, professional growth, or personal enjoyment, digital copies of Ms Excel Formulas With Examples In Telugu provide a modern and accessible way to consume structured knowledge anytime and anywhere.