

# Excel Formulas

- You must have an equals sign ( = ) as the first character in a cell that contains a formula.
- The = sign tells excel that the contents of the cell is a formula
- Without the = sign, the formula will not calculate anything. It will simply display the text of the formula.

# Formulas - correct

formula with = sign

A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing a formula being entered. The formula bar at the top shows the formula `=b1+b2+b3`. The cell B4 contains the text "total:" followed by the formula `=b1+b2+b3`, which is circled in red. The rest of the sheet shows some numerical values.

	A	B	C	D
1		3		
2		2		
3		5		
4	total:	<code>=b1+b2+b3</code>		
5				

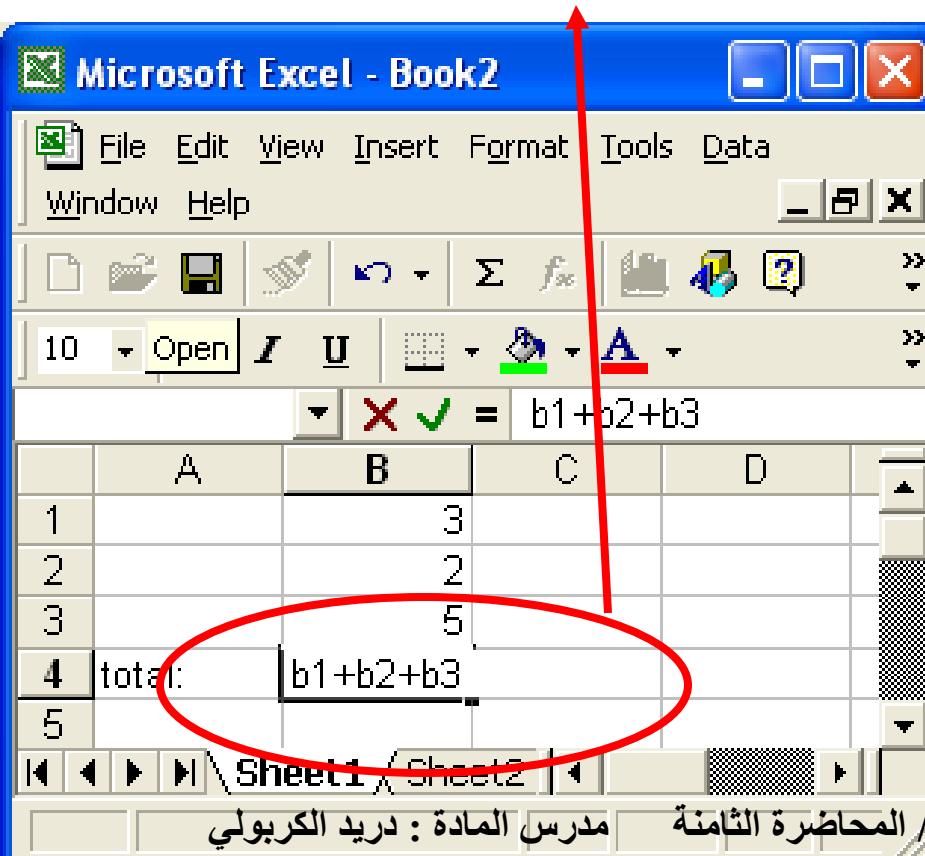
After pressing ENTER

A screenshot of Microsoft Excel showing the result after pressing Enter. The cell B4 now displays the value 10, which is circled in red. The formula bar still shows the formula `=b1+b2+b3`. The rest of the sheet remains the same.

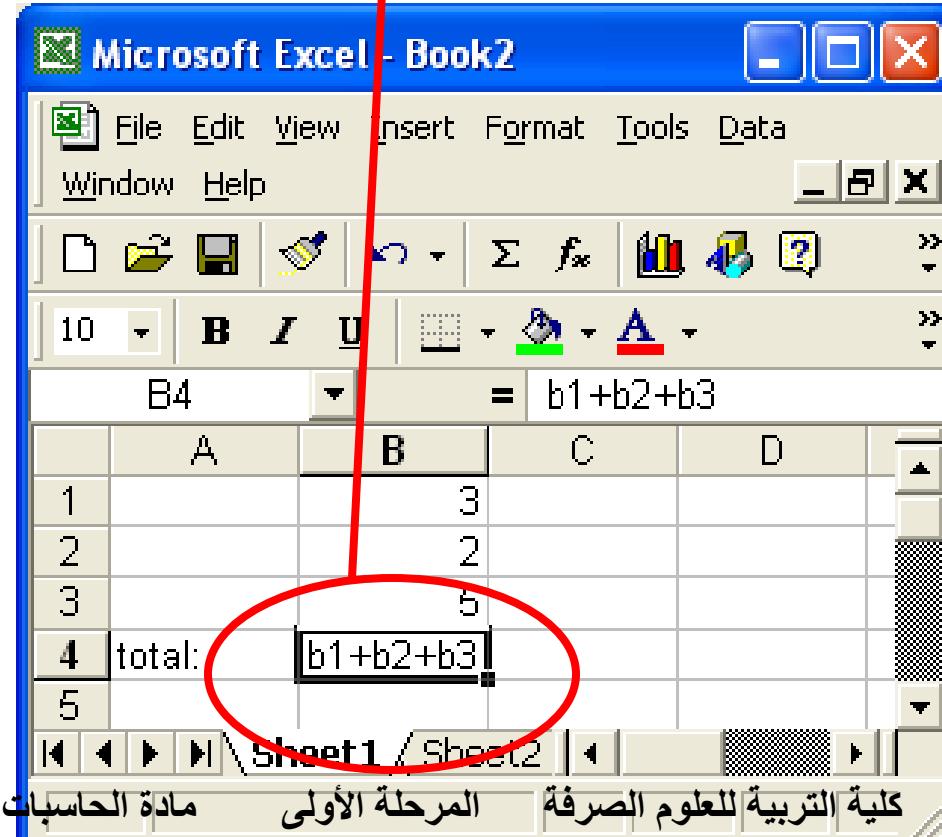
	A	B	C	D
1		3		
2		2		
3		5		
4	total:	10		
5				

# Missing = sign

Missing = sign!  
Before pressing enter



After pressing ENTER  
(no change - not a function)



# Types of operations

- You can use any of the following operations in a formula:

<u>operation</u>	<u>symbol</u>	<u>example</u>
addition:	+	=a1+3
subtraction:	-	=100-b3
multiplication:	*	=a1*b1
division:	/	=d1/100
exponentiation	^	=a2^2
negation	-	=-a2+3

(same symbol as subtraction)

# Explicit (literal) values and cell references

- You can use both explicit values and cell references in a formula
- An explicit value is also called a **literal value**
  - Formula with only cell references:  $=a1*b1$
  - Formula with only literal values:  $=100/27$
  - Formula with both cell references and literal values:  
 $=a1/100$

# Complex formulas

- You can use several operations in one function
- You can group those operations with parentheses
- Examples

=3\*2+1

=c1\*(a1+b1)

=(100\*a2-10)+(200\*b3-20)+30

=(3+2\*(50/b3+3)/7)\*(3+b7)

# Order of operations

- When using several operations in one formula, Excel follows the order of operations for math.
  - first: all parentheses - innermost first
  - second: exponents (^)
  - third: all multiplication (\*) and division (/). Do these starting with the leftmost \* or / and work to the right.
  - fourth: all addition (+) and subtraction (-). Do these starting with the leftmost + or - and work to the right.

# Order of operations

- The value of

$$3 + 2 * 5$$

is

13

NOT 25!

# Order of operations

$$3 + (100 - 20) / 10 - 6 * 2 / 4 + 9$$

$$3 + 80 / 10 - 6 * 2 / 4 + 9$$

$$3 + 8 - 6 * 2 / 4 + 9$$

$$3 + 8 - 12 / 4 + 9$$

$$3 + 8 - 3 + 9$$

$$11 - 3 + 9$$

$$8 + 9$$

**answer:**

**17**

# What is a function?

- A function is a "named operation"
- Functions have
  - a name
  - parentheses
  - parameters/arguments inside the parentheses
    - The words parameter and argument mean the same thing

# The SUM function

- Examples

<u>Function</u>	<u>Result</u>
=SUM(1;2;3;4;5)	15
=SUM(a1;b1;c1)	a1+b1+c1
=SUM(9;a1;b2;5;c1)	9+a1+b2+5+c1

# SUM(1;2;3;4;5)

- The **name** of the function is "SUM"
- The **parameters** or **arguments** to this function are 1,2,3,4 and 5
- The entire thing, i.e. SUM(1;2;3;4;5), is a **function call**
- The **value** of this function call is 15.  
Another way to say this is that this function call **returns** 15.

# Ranges

- A rectangular box of cells is called a “range”.
- The name of a range is
  - the name of the upper left cell of the range
  - Followed by a colon :
  - Followed by the lower right cell of the range
- Example: A1:B2 is shorthand for A1,A2,B1,B2
  - See next slide for more examples

A	B	C	D
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

# Examples of Range Names

- Examples

C3:E10



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

B2:B5



	A	B	C
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

B3:E3



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3						
4						

# Using a range as a parameter

- Ranges can be specified as parameters to a function call.
- Both of the following function calls produce the same result as  $=a1+b1+c1+a2+b2+c2+a3+b3+c3+a4+b4+c4$  however the 2<sup>nd</sup> version uses a range and is much shorter.

without a range

=SUM(a1;b1;c1;a2;b2;c2;a3;b3;c3;a4;b4;c4)

with a range

=SUM(a1:c4)

# Function calls with multiple parameters

- You can include multiple ranges and cells as parameters
- Example: the following function call has 3 parameters. There are two ranges (a1:b2 and c4:c7), one number (100) and one cell reference (d3)

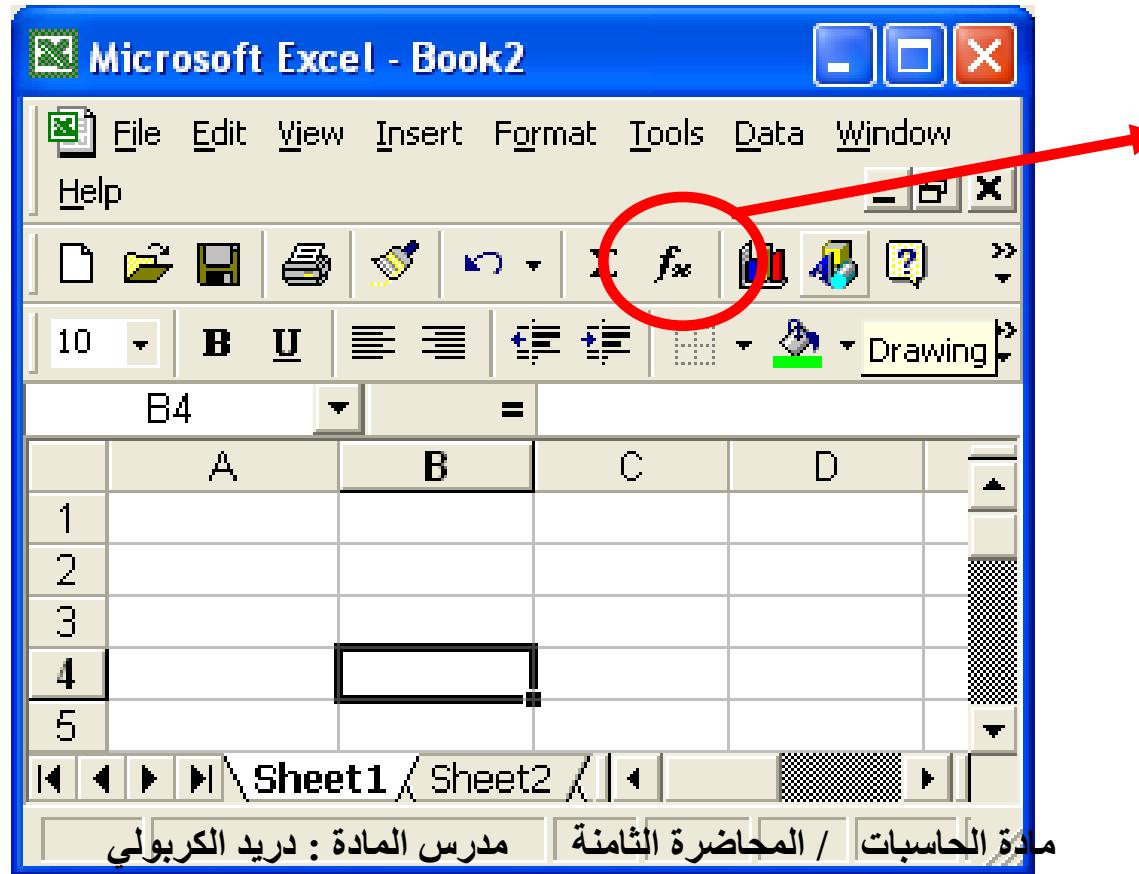
=SUM(a1:b2;100;c4:c7;d3)

Is the same as:

=SUM(a1;a2;b1;b2;100;c4;c5;c6;c7;d3)

# Other functions

- Click the function button to see the available functions:



## Function button

brings up the  
function dialog box  
(see next slide)

# Example

- AVERAGE

<u>formula that contains a function</u>	<u>value</u>
=AVERAGE(2;4;10;4)	5
=AVERAGE(a1;f32)	$(a1+f32) / 2$
=AVERAGE(a1:c1)	$(a1+b1+c1) / 3$
=AVERAGE(a1:c1;10)	$(a1+b1+c1+10) / 4$

# Functions and other values

- You can combine functions, cell references and literal values to make a complex Excel formula
- Examples

=3 + b23 \* SUM(d20:g20)

=SUM(a1;100) \* AVERAGE(d10:j10)

=100 / ( AVERAGE(b2;c2;d30) + AVERAGE(f1:f20) )

# Entire Rows (e.g. 2:2 or 2:4)

- A cell reference of the form <rowName>:<rowName> refers to the range of all the cells for those rows.
- Example:
  - The reference, 2:2, refers to all of the cells on the 2<sup>nd</sup> row.
  - The following formula adds up all of the values on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rows of the spreadsheet:
- Another Example:
  - The reference, 2:4, refers to all of the cells on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> rows,.
  - The following formula adds up all of the values on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> rows of the spreadsheet:

=sum(2:4;10:15)

# Entire Columns (e.g. B:B or B:D)

- A cell reference of the form `<colName>:<colName>` refers to the range of all the cells for those columns.
- Example:
  - The reference, `B:B`, refers to all of the cells in the 2<sup>nd</sup> column.
  - The following formula adds up all of the values in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> columns of the spreadsheet:
- Another Example:
  - The reference, `B:D`, refers to all of the cells in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> columns.
  - The following formula adds up all of the values in the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> columns of the spreadsheet:

=sum(B:B;D:D)

# LOWER ( <textValue> )

# UPPER ( <textValue> )

- LOWER converts text to lower case.
- UPPER converts text to upper case.
- Example:

## Formula View

	A	B	C
1	Hello There	=LOWER(A1)	=UPPER(A1)

## Values View

	A	B	C
1	Hello There	hello there	HELLO THERE

مادة الحاسوبات / المحاضرة الثامنة      مدرس المادة : دريد الكربيولي  
 كلية التربية للعلوم الصرفة      المرحلة الأولى

# LEN ( <textValue> )

- LEN returns a numeric value equal to the number of character in a text value (i.e. the “length” of the text value).
- Spaces ARE included in the length.
- Example

**Formula View**

	A	B
1	Hello There	=LEN(A1)
	A	B

**Values View**

	A	B
1	Hello There	11
	A	B

# TRUE

- The following statements are TRUE:

Fish live in water.

- The following statements are also TRUE:

3 is greater than 2

2 is less than 3

2 is less than or equal to 3

2 is less than or equal to 2

3 is greater than or equal to 2

3 is greater than or equal to 3

2 is equal to 2

2 is not equal to 3

# FALSE

- The following statements are FALSE:

Fish live on land.

- The following statements are also FALSE:

2 is greater than 3

3 is less than 2

3 is less than or equal to 2

2 is greater than or equal to 3

2 is equal to 3

2 is not equal to 2

# Logical operators

- In Excel the following "operators" are used

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
-----------------	----------------

>	greater than
---	--------------

<	less than
---	-----------

>=	greater than or equal to
----	--------------------------

<=	less than or equal to
----	-----------------------

=	equal to
---	----------

◊	not equal to
---	--------------

- Examples

$3 > 2$	true
---------	------

$3 < 2$	false
---------	-------

# Logical Formulas

Formula View

	A	B
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas
2	1	=A2<A3
3	2	=A2>A3
4		=A2<=A3
5		=A2>=A3
6		=A2=A3
7		=A2<>A3
8		
9		

Values View

	A	B
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas
2		1
3		2
4		TRUE
5		FALSE
6		TRUE
7		FALSE
8		TRUE
9		

# Same formulas, different values

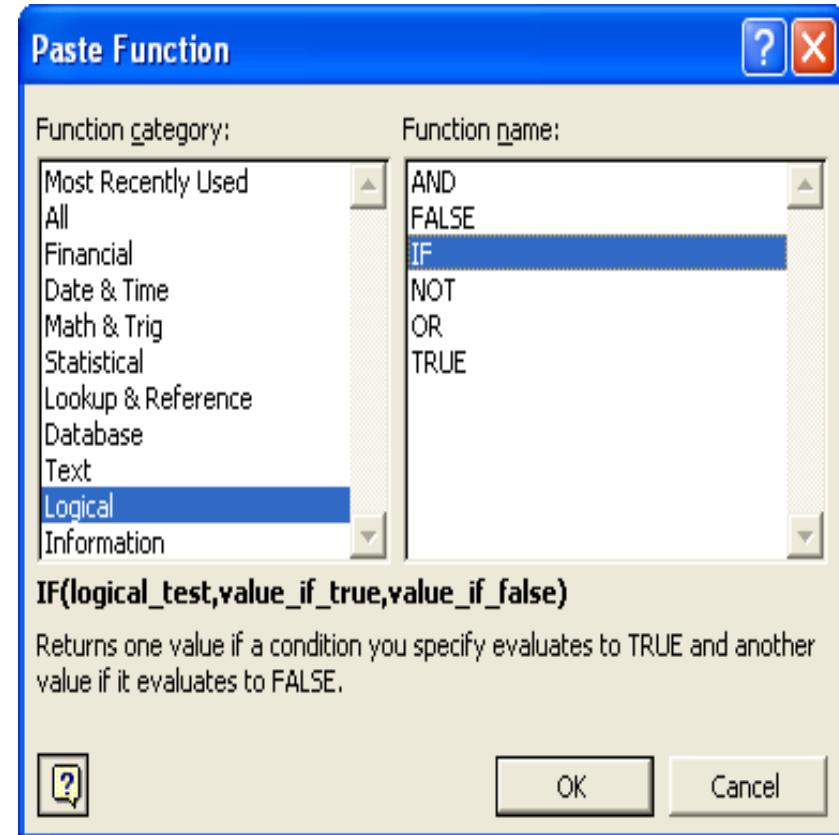
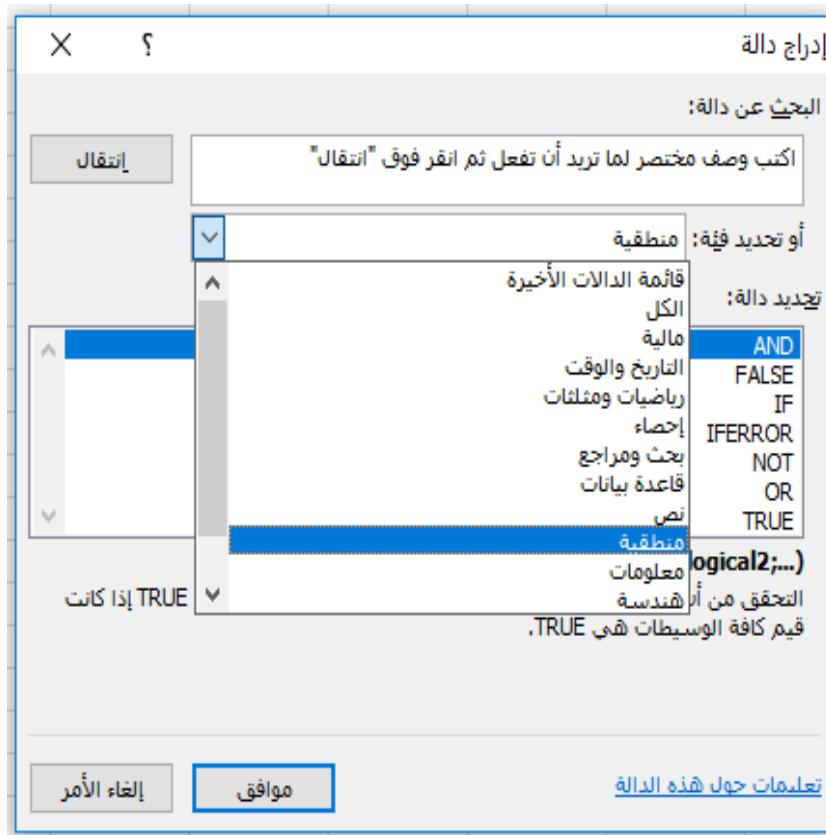
Formula View

	A	B
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas
2	3	=A2<A3
3	2	=A2>A3
4		=A2<=A3
5		=A2>=A3
6		=A2=A3
7		=A2<>A3
8		
9		

Values View

	A	B
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas
2	3	FALSE
3	2	TRUE
4		FALSE
5		TRUE
6		FALSE
7		TRUE
8		
9		

ملاحظه : تم استخدام واجهة أكسل ٢٠٠٠ بدل أكسل ٢٠١٠ في معظم الأشكال للتوضيح



# Excel 2010

# Excel 2000

البحث عن دالة:

انتقال

اكتب وصف مختصر لها تزيد أن تفعل ثم انقر فوق "انتقال"

أو تحديد فيه: منطقة

تحديد دالة:

AND

FALSE

IF

IFERROR

NOT

OR

TRUE

# Excel 2010

**AND(logical1;logical2;...)**

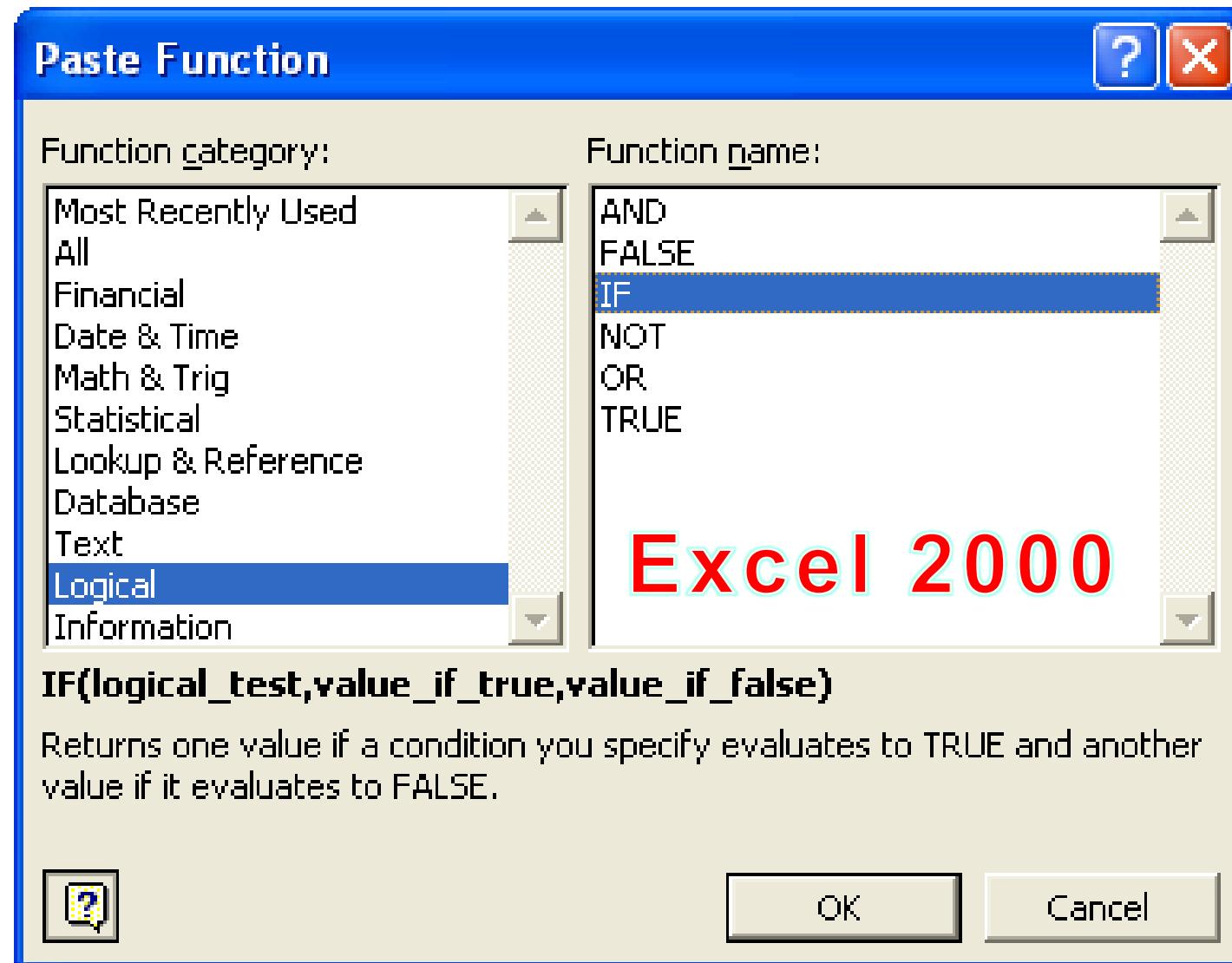
التحقق من أن قيمة كافة الوسيطات لها القيمة TRUE، ويتم إرجاع القيمة TRUE إذا كانت قيمة كافة الوسيطات هي TRUE.

إلغاء الأمر

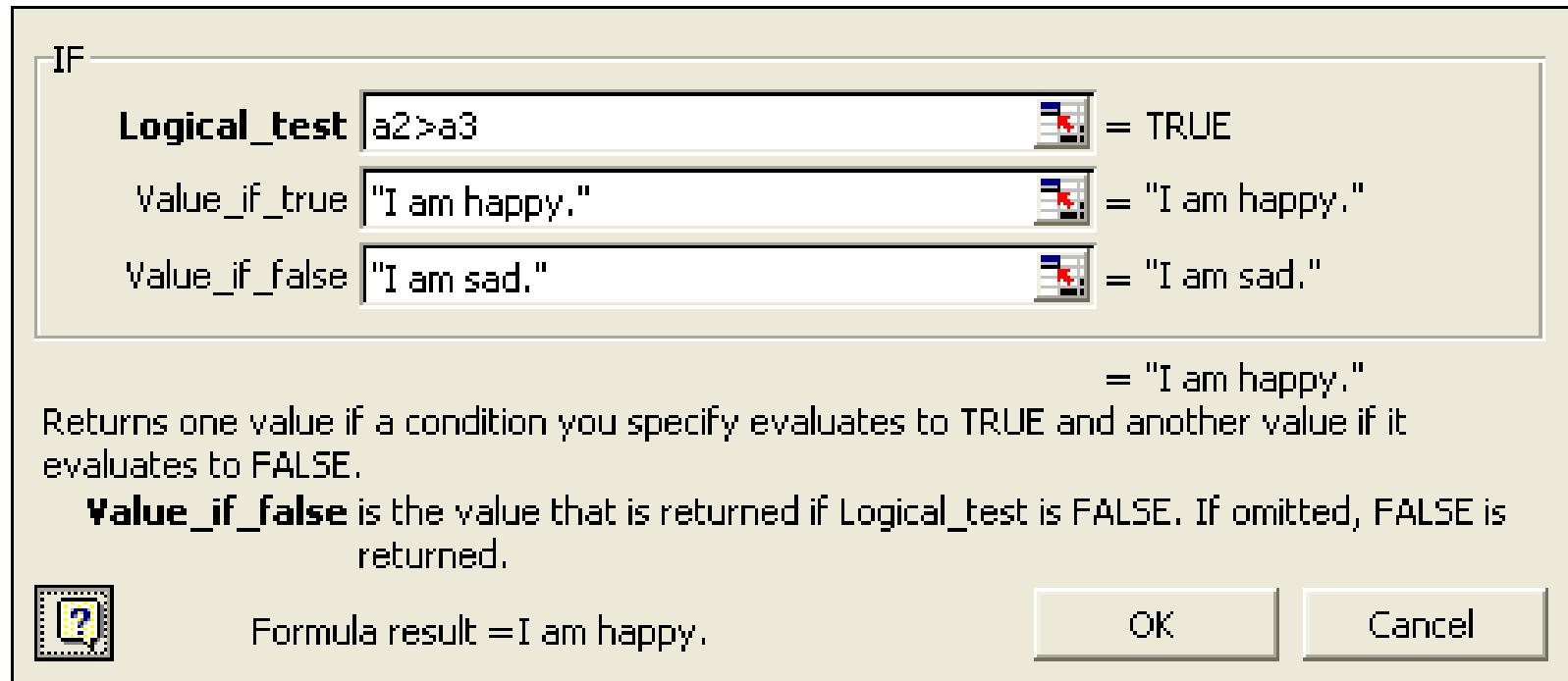
موافق

تعليمات حول هذه الدالة

# IF Function



# Parameters for IF function



# IF function

Formula View

This screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the title bar "Microsoft Excel - Book1". The formula bar displays the formula `=IF(A2>A3,"I am happy.","I am sad.")`. The spreadsheet area has two columns: A and B. Column A contains numerical values (1, 2, 3). Column B contains logical formulas. Row 1 is a header with "Numerical Values" and "Logical formulas". Row 2 contains the formula `=IF(A2>A3,"I am happy.","I am sad.")`. Row 3 contains the value 2. The formula bar also shows the same formula.

	A	B
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas
2	3	<code>=IF(A2&gt;A3,"I am happy.","I am sad.")</code>
3	2	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Sheet tabs at the bottom include Sheet1, Sheet2, and Sheet3. The status bar at the bottom shows the letter "R".

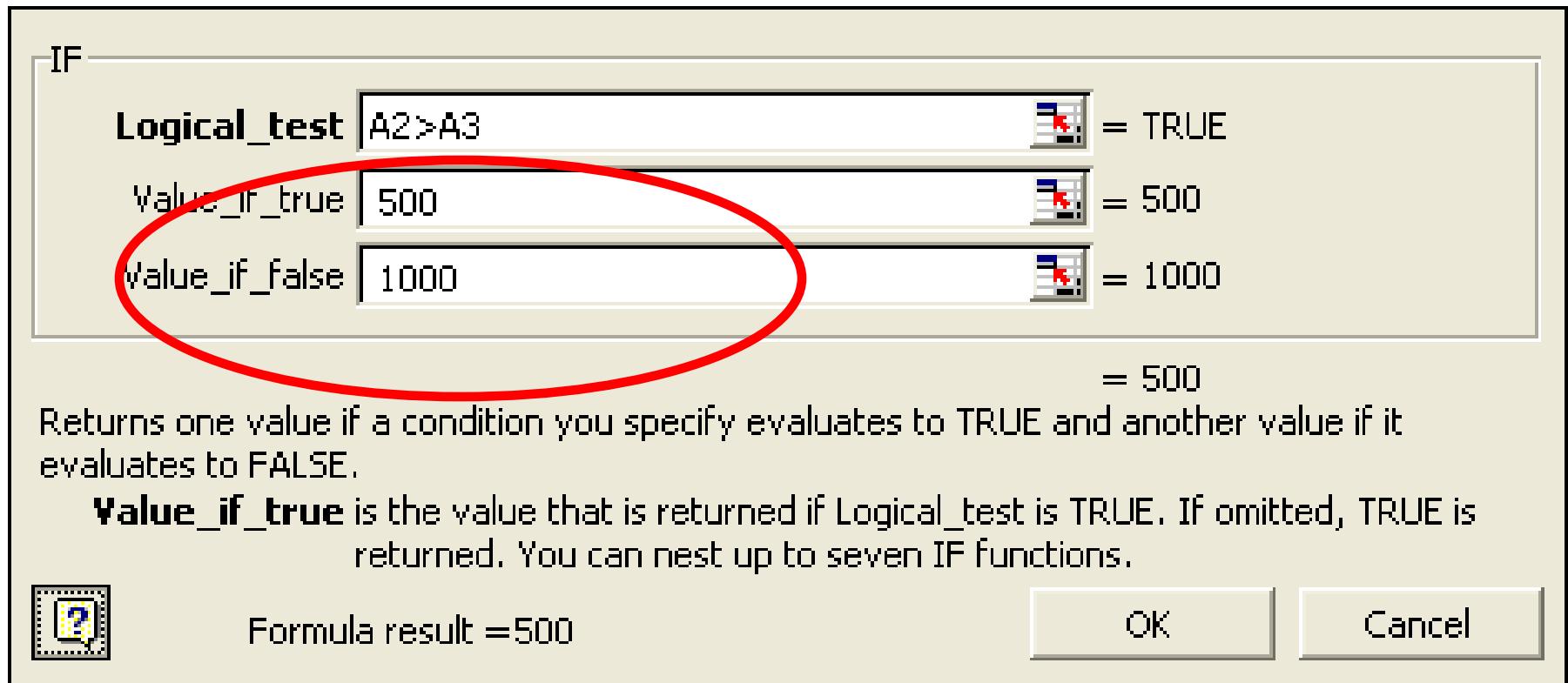
Values View

This screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the title bar "Microsoft Excel - Book1". The formula bar displays the formula `=IF(A2>A3,"I am happy.","I am sad.")`. The spreadsheet area has three columns: A, B, and C. Column A contains numerical values (1, 2, 3). Column B contains the results of the logical formulas. Column C is empty. Row 1 is a header with "Numerical Values" and "Logical formulas". Row 2 contains the result "I am happy.". Row 3 contains the value 2. The formula bar also shows the same formula.

	A	B	C
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas	
2	3	I am happy.	
3	2		
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Sheet tabs at the bottom include Sheet1, Sheet2, and Sheet3. The status bar at the bottom shows the letter "R".

# IF with a numeric result



# IF with a numerical result

Formula View

This screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface in 'Formula View'. The formula bar at the top displays the formula `=IF(A2>A3,500, 1000)`. The cell B5 contains the logical formula `=IF(A2>A3,500, 1000)`, which is highlighted with a red circle. The cell A2 contains the value 3, and the cell A3 contains the value 2.

	A	B
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas
2	3	=IF(A2>A3,500, 1000)
3	2	
4		

Values View

This screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface in 'Values View'. The cell B5 now displays the numerical value 500, which is highlighted with a red circle. The cell A2 still contains the value 3, and the cell A3 still contains the value 2.

	A	B
1	Numerical Values	Logical formulas
2		3
3		500
4		

AND

OR

NOT

# AND

- The following is TRUE

Fish live in water AND deer live on land.

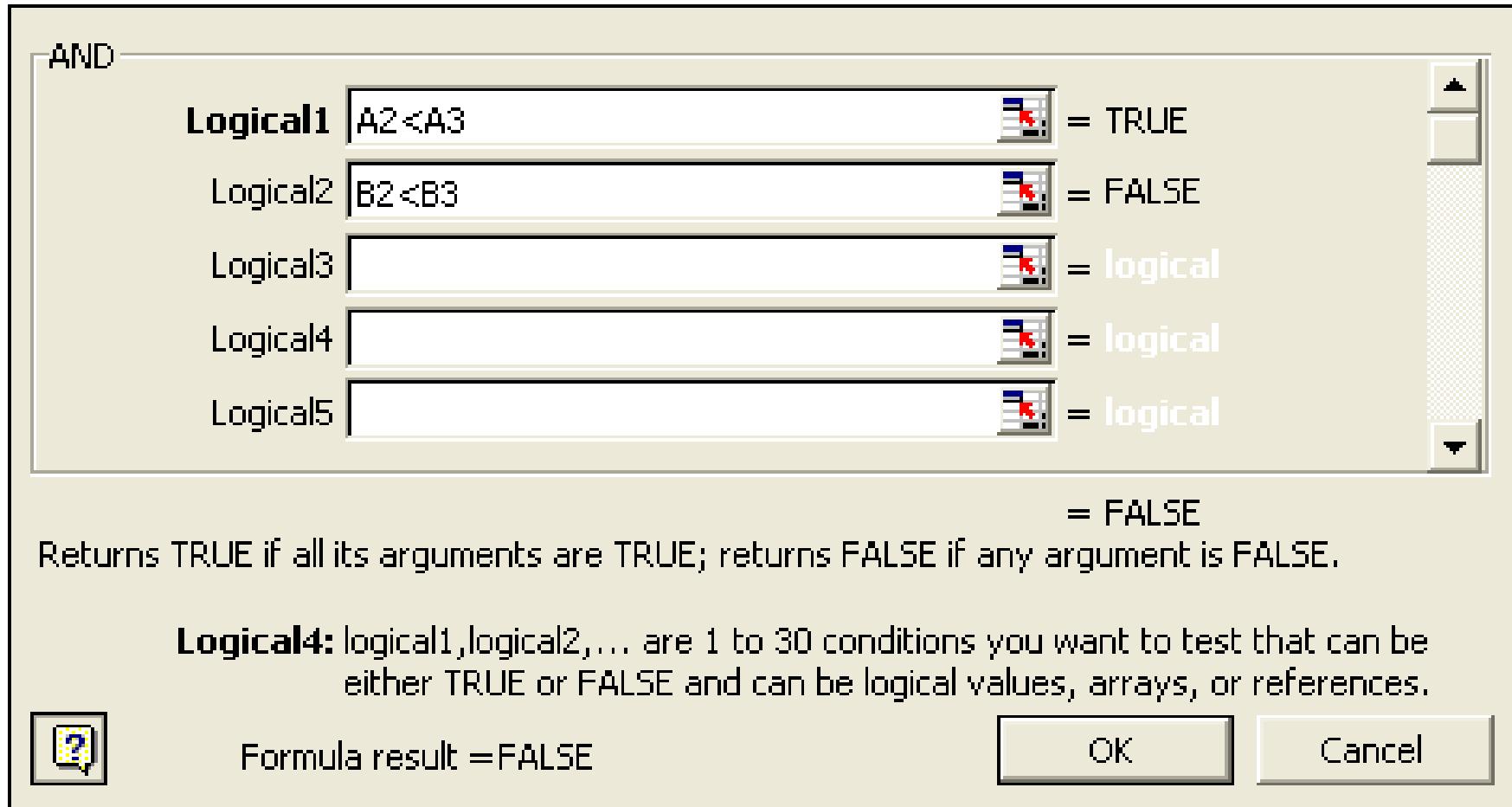
- The following are all FALSE

Fish live in water AND deer live in water.

Fish live on land AND deer live on land.

Fish live on land AND deer live in water.

# AND function



# AND

Formula View

This screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the title bar "Microsoft Excel - Book1". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Data, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, printing, and data manipulation. The formula bar shows the cell reference "B9" and the formula operator "=".

	A	B
1	<b>Numerical Values</b>	
2	2	100
3	3	50
4		
5	<b>Logical formulas</b>	
6	=AND(A2<A3,B2<B3)	
7		

A red circle highlights the formula in cell A6: =AND(A2<A3,B2<B3). The status bar at the bottom shows "Sheet1 / Sheet2".

Values View

This screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the title bar "Microsoft Excel - Book1". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Data, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, printing, and data manipulation. The formula bar shows the cell reference "B9" and the formula operator "=".

	A	B	C
1	<b>Numerical Values</b>		
2		2	100
3		3	50
4			
5	<b>Logical formulas</b>		
6		FALSE	
7			

A red circle highlights the result in cell B6: FALSE. The status bar at the bottom shows "Sheet1 / Sheet2".

# IF with AND - nested function calls

- You can use an AND inside of an IF.
- This is called a NESTED FUNCTION CALL
- Example

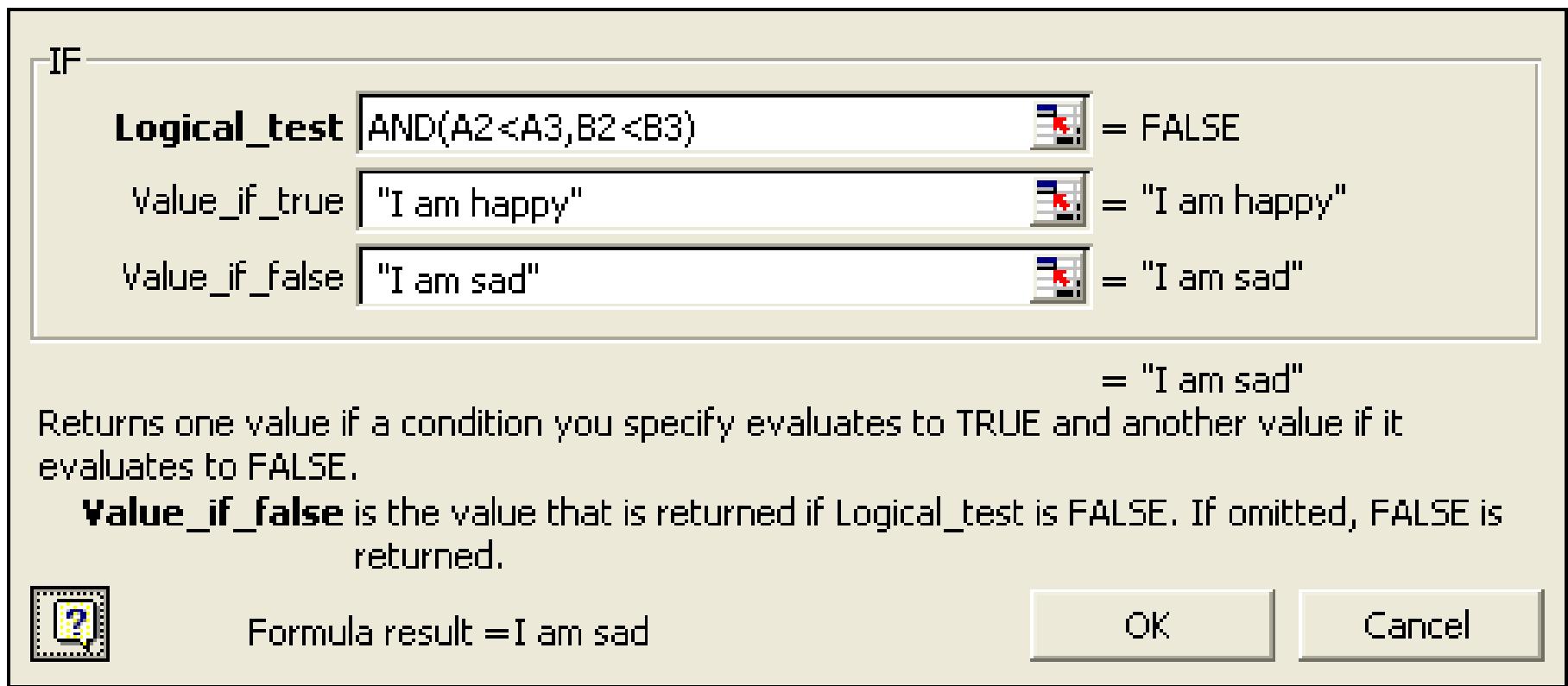
=IF( **AND (A2>A3;B2<>B3)** ; 500; 1000)

AND is "nested" inside of the IF

These parentheses "belong to" the if

# IF with AND - parameters

Parameters for IF function:



Returns one value if a condition you specify evaluates to TRUE and another value if it evaluates to FALSE.

**Value\_if\_false** is the value that is returned if Logical\_test is FALSE. If omitted, FALSE is returned.

# IF with AND - spreadsheet views

Formula View

	A	B	C
1	<b>Numerical Values</b>		
2	2		100
3	3		50
4			
5	<b>Logical formulas</b>		
6	=IF(AND(A2<A3,B2<B3), "I am happy", "I am sad")		
7			

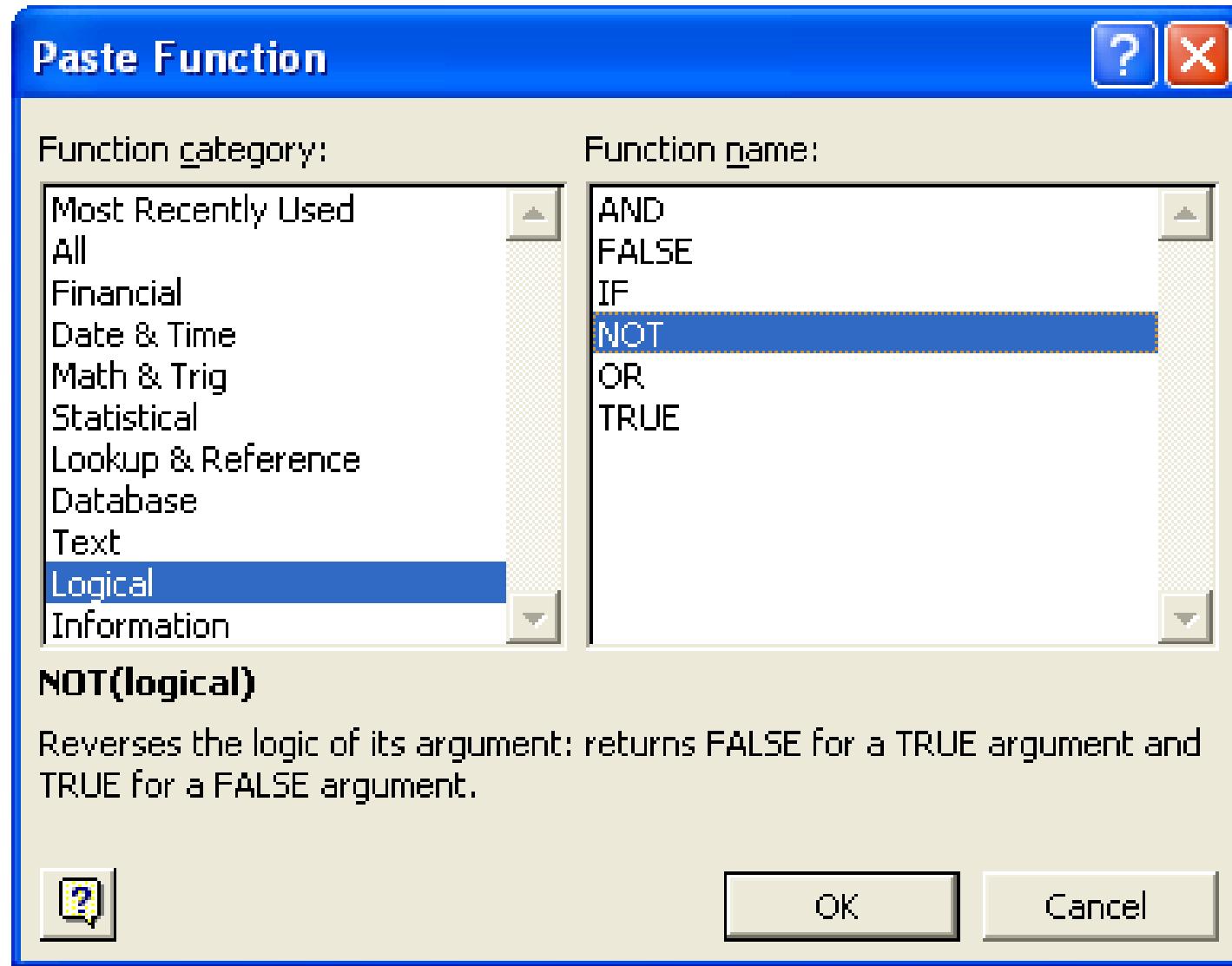
Values View

	A	B	C
1	<b>Numerical Values</b>		
2	2		100
3	3		50
4			
5	<b>Logical formulas</b>		
6	I am sad		
7			

# AND function

- Takes any number of parameters
- Returns TRUE if ALL of the parameters evaluate to TRUE otherwise returns FALSE.

# OR and NOT functions



# OR

- Takes any number of parameters
- Returns TRUE if ANY of the parameters evaluate to TRUE otherwise returns FALSE

# NOT

- Takes ONLY ONE parameter
- Returns the "opposite" of the value of the parameter
  - returns FALSE if the parameter value is TRUE
  - returns TRUE if the parameter value is FALSE

# Examples of Complex Nested Function Calls

- =IF(AND(A2>A3; OR(B2=B3;C2<C3)); 500; 1000)
- =IF(NOT(AND(A2>A3; OR(B2=B3;C2<C3))); 500; 1000)
- =IF(AND(A2>A3; NOT(OR(B2=B3;C2<C3))); 500; 1000)

# MAX

		A	
		البيانات	1
	10		2
	7		3
	9		4
	27		5
	2		6
الوصف (النتائج)		الصيغة	
أكبر رقم في الأرقام أعلاه (٢٧)		=MAX(A2:A6)	

**٣- الدالة COS:-**

تستخدم لإرجاع جيب تمام الزاوية المعطاة(جتا الزاوية).

\*بناء المعادلة:

=COS (NUMBER)

\*حيث أن NUMBER = الزاوية بالراديان التي تريده معرفة جيب تمامها.

\*أمثلة على الدالة

=COS(60) =-0.95

=COS(90) =0

=COS(60\*pi()/180) =0.5

التحويل من رadians إلى درجة

**٤- الدالة SIN:-**

تستخدم لإرجاع جيب الزاوية المعطاة (جا الزاوية).

\*بناء المعادلة:

=SIN(NUMBER)

\*حيث أن NUMBER = الزاوية بالراديان التي تريده معرفة جيبها .

\*أمثلة على الدالة

=SIN(30) =-0.99

=SIN(90) =1

=SIN(30\*pi()/180) =0.5

التحويل من رadians إلى درجة

**٥- الدالة TAN:-**

تستخدم لإرجاع ظل الزاوية المعطاة(ظا الزاوية).

\*بناء المعادلة:

=TAN(NUMBER)

\*أمثلة على الدالة

=TAN(30) =-6.41

=TAN(90) =-2

=TAN(30\*pi()/180) =0.58

**٦- الدالة EVEN :-**

تستخدم لإرجاع رقم مقارب لأقرب رقم صحيح زوجي .  
\* بناء المعادلة:

=EVEN(NUMBER)  
\* أمثلة على الدالة

=EVEN(3)	=4
=EVEN(0.3)	=2

**٧- الدالة FACT :-**

تستخدم في إرجاع مضروب الوسائط هو عبارة عن حاصل ضرب من العدد نفسه إلى الرقم واحد .  
\* بناء المعادلة:

=FACT(NUMBER)  
\* أمثلة على الدالة

= FACT(5)	$1*2*3*4*5$	=120
=FACT(8)	$1*2*3*4*5*6*7*8$	= 40320

**٨- الدالة INT :-**

تستخدم في تقرير رقم لأسفل إلى أقرب رقم صحيح (قطع الجزء الكسري وإعطاء العدد الصحيح).  
\* بناء المعادلة:

=FACT(NUMBER)  
\* أمثلة على الدالة

=INT(5.6)	=5
=INT(43.76)	=43

**٩- الدالة LOG :-**

تستخدم في إرجاع اللوغاريتم لرقم الأساس الذي تحدده .  
\* بناء المعادلة:

=LOG(BASE ; NUMBER)  
-- الأساس  
-- الـ NUMBER

\* أمثلة على الدالة

=LOG(8;2)	=3
=LOG(16;4)	=2

**١٠ - الدالة :-MOD**

تستخدم في إرجاع باقي قسمة رقم على المقسم عليه.  
\*بناء المعادلة:

=MOD(NUMBER ; DIVISOR )

-: DIVISOR -: الرقم الذي تريده القسمة.

\*أمثلة على الدالة

=MOD(24;5)

=4

=MOD(30;5)

=0

**١١ - الدالة :-POWER**

تستخدم في إرجاع النتيجة لرقم مرتفع إلى الأساس.  
\*بناء المعادلة:

= POWER (NUMBER ; POWER )

-: NUMBER -: هو الأساس الأساسي. أو رقم حقيقي. POWER -: هو الأساس الأساسي.

\*أمثلة على الدالة

=POWER(5,2)

= $5^{20}$  تربيع

=POWER(98.6,3.2)

= $98.6^{-46}$  مرتفعة إلى أس ٣

**١٢ - الدالة :-ROUND**

تقريب العدد إلى عدد معين من الخانات.  
\*بناء المعادلة:

= ROUND(number ; num\_digits)

-: NUMBER -: (العدد) العدد الذي تريده تقريره. Num\_digits -: يحدد عدد الخانات الذي تريده العدد إليها.

ملاحظات :-

إذا كانت num\_digits أكبر من ٠ (صفر)، يتم تقريب العدد إلى عدد معين من المنازل العشرية.

إذا كانت num\_digits صفرًا، يتم تقريب العدد إلى أقرب عدد صحيح.

إذا كانت num\_digits أصغر من صفر، يتم تقريب العدد إلى يسار النقطة العشرية.

\*أمثلة على الدالة

=ROUND(2.15; 1)

= $2.15$  إلى منزل عشرى واحد

=ROUND(2.149; 1)

= $2.149$  إلى منزل عشرى واحد

نَفْرِيْب

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{ROUND}(-1.475; 2) \quad \rightarrow \text{إلى منزلتين عشربيتين} \\ &= \text{ROUND}(21.5, -1) \quad \rightarrow \text{إلى منزل عشربي واحد إلى يسار النقطة العشرية} \\ &= (20) \end{aligned}$$

### -: PRODUCT -١٣

ضرب كافة الأرقام المعطاة كوسائل وإرجاع الإنتاج.

\* بناء المعادلة:

$=\text{PRODUCT}(\text{number1}; \text{number2}, \dots)$  هي الأرقام من ١ إلى ٣٠ التي تريد ضربها.

\* أمثلة على الدالة

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{PRODUCT}(A2:A4) \quad \rightarrow \text{ضرب الأرقام أعلاه (٢٢٥٠)} \\ &= \text{PRODUCT}(A2:A4, 2) \quad \rightarrow \text{ضرب الأرقام أعلاه و ٢ (٤٥٠٠)} \end{aligned}$$

### - LN - ٤ - الدالة

إرجاع اللوغاريتم الطبيعي لرقم. يستند اللوغاريتم الطبيعي إلى الثابت  $e$  ( $2.718281845904$ ).  
\* بناء المعادلة:

$=\text{LN}(\text{number})$  : - (رقم) هو رقم حقيقي موجب تزيد اللوغاريتم الطبيعي له.  
ملاحظة:

تعد  $\text{LN}$  معكوس دالة  $\text{EXP}$ .

\* أمثلة على الدالة

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{LN}(86) \quad \rightarrow \text{اللوغاريتم الطبيعي لـ ٨٦} \\ &= \text{LN}(2.7182818) \quad \rightarrow \text{اللوغاريتم الطبيعي لقيمة الثابت } e \\ &= \text{LN}(\text{EXP}(3)) \quad \rightarrow \text{اللوغاريتم الطبيعي لـ } e \text{ تم رفعه إلى أس ٣} \end{aligned}$$

# تنسيقات شرطية

المصنف ١ Microsoft Excel -

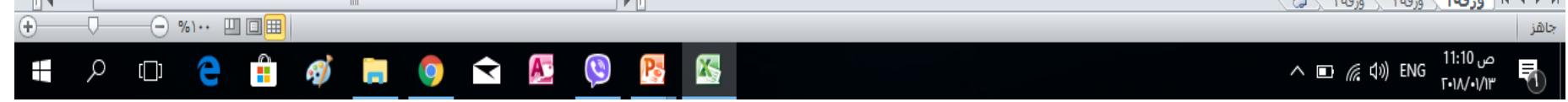


## تنسيق شرطى

تمييز الخلايا المطلوبة، وكذلك التركيز على القيم الفردية، وتمثيل البيانات باستخدام أشرطة البيانات ومقياس الألوان ومجموعات الأيقونات ومقياس المعايير.

لمزيد من التعليمات، اضغط على F1.

	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
1						54				
2						21				
3						54				
4						87				
5						23				
6						38				
7						87				
8						54				
9						13				
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window with Arabic localization. The ribbon tabs at the top include 'Team', 'Load Test', 'عرض' (View), 'مراجعة' (Review), 'بيانات' (Data), 'صيغ' (Styles), 'تخطيط الصفحة' (Page Layout), 'إدراج' (Insert), 'ملف' (File), and 'الصفحة الرئيسية' (Home). The Home tab is selected.

The main area displays a table with columns A through C and rows 1 through 13. Cell C5 contains the value '54'. A conditional formatting rule is applied to this cell, which is highlighted with a yellow background. The formula used is `=C5>50`.

A context menu is open over cell C5, showing the following options:

- أكبر من ...
- أصغر من ...
- بين ...
- يساوي ...
- ليس المقصود ...
- تاريخ منكرر ...
- قيمة منكردة ...
- قواعد إضافية ...

The 'قواعد تمثيل الخلايا' (Conditional Formatting Rules Manager) dialog box is displayed, listing the following rules:

- القواعد العليا/السفلى (Top/Bottom Rules): 10
- أشرطة البيانات (Data Bars)
- مقاييس الألوان (Color Scales)
- مجموعات الأيقونات (Icon Sets)
- قاعدة جديدة ... (New Rule ...)
- مسح القواعد (Clear Rules)
- إدارة القواعد ... (Manage Rules ...)

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel interface in Arabic. A dialog box titled "أصغر من" (Less Than) is open, prompting the user to apply conditional formatting to the selected range C5:C12. The condition is set to "less than or equal to" (≤) 50, with the font color set to dark red and the fill color to light blue. The formula bar shows the formula `=C5 ≤ 50`. The main worksheet displays a column of numerical values from 54 down to 54, with the first two cells (C5 and C6) highlighted according to the applied rule.

=COUNTIF(C5:C12;<50)

=COUNTIF(C5:C12;<50)

عدد الطلبة الراسبين

The screenshot shows the 'COUNTIF' dialog box in Excel. The 'Criteria' range is set to C5:C12, and the 'Criteria' value is set to <50. The formula bar at the top shows the formula =COUNTIF(C5:C12, <50). Below the dialog box, the text reads: 'حساب عدد الخلايا في نطاق والتي تحقق الشرط المعطى.' (Count the number of cells in the range that meet the specified criterion.)

3

عدد الطلبة الراسبين