Package ‘ExcelFunctionsR’

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Description
Implements 'Excel' functions in 'R' for your calculation simplicity. You can use most of the aggregate functions, addressing functions, logical functions and text functions. Helps you a ton in learning how 'R' works as some 'Excel' users might be struggling with the program.
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**AND**  

*Basic AND function from excel*

---

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s AND function. You give the function logical arguments and it either returns true or false.

**Usage**

```plaintext
AND(
    logical1,
    logical2 = TRUE,
    logical3 = TRUE,
    logical4 = TRUE,
    logical5 = TRUE,
    logical6 = TRUE,
    logical7 = TRUE,
    logical8 = TRUE,
    logical9 = TRUE,
    logical10 = TRUE,
    logical11 = TRUE,
    logical12 = TRUE,
    logical13 = TRUE,
    logical14 = TRUE,
    logical15 = TRUE,
    logical16 = TRUE,
    logical17 = TRUE,
    logical18 = TRUE,
    logical19 = TRUE,
    logical20 = TRUE,
    logical21 = TRUE,
    logical22 = TRUE,
    logical23 = TRUE,
    logical24 = TRUE,
    logical25 = TRUE,
    logical26 = TRUE,
    logical27 = TRUE,
    logical28 = TRUE,
    logical29 = TRUE,
    logical30 = TRUE,
    logical31 = TRUE,
    logical32 = TRUE
)
```
Arguments

logical1, logical2, logical3, logical4, logical5, logical6, logical7, logical8, logical9, logical10, logical11, ...

Specify logicals as arguments. The function follows OR logic.

Value

In the example we take a built-in dataset called iris and see which species are called setosa and which one has a petal length of 1.4. If both of these conditions return true then the final answer will also be true. Function will always return a logical class.

Examples

AND(iris$Species == "setosa", iris$Petal.Length == 1.4)

---

**AVERAGE**  
*Basic AVERAGE function from excel*

---

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s AVERAGE function. It simply calculates average of the given numbers.

Usage

```
AVERAGE(
    number1,
    number2 = NA,
    number3 = NA,
    number4 = NA,
    number5 = NA,
    number6 = NA,
    number7 = NA,
    number8 = NA,
    number9 = NA,
    number10 = NA,
    number11 = NA,
    number12 = NA,
    number13 = NA,
    number14 = NA,
    number15 = NA,
    number16 = NA,
    number17 = NA,
    number18 = NA,
    number19 = NA,
    number20 = NA,
    number21 = NA,
    number22 = NA,
    number23 = NA,
)```
number24 = NA

Arguments

number1, number2, number3, number4, number5, number6, number7, number8, number9, number10, number11, number12, number13, number14, number15, number16, number17, number18, number19, number20, number21, number22, number23, number24

Give this function number, same goes for other number arguments as well, but they are optional.

Value

As you can see in the example below, the average of numbers 10,20,30,40 is 25. By default excel removes NA values, by NA values I mean Excel’s blank cells. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

AVERAGE(10,20,30,40)

AVERAGEIF

Basic AVERAGEIF function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s AVERAGEIF function. It calculates the average of the values where certain criterias are met.

Usage

AVERAGEIF(range, criteria, average_range)

Arguments

range Give this function argument range for it to evaluate your criteria.
criteria Give this function a criteria so it can check the range for this criteria.
average_range Give this function a range for it to average on. So first it evaluates range argument based on criteria and it averages the numbers that meet the criteria.

Value

It takes the average of the column data where there are certain conditions met. In the example you can see we are testing if Species equal setosa and wherever this holds true we average the numbers. Example’s result show the average of the Petal width of setosa Species. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

AVERAGEIF(iris$Species,"setosa",iris$Petal.Width)
Basic AVERAGEIFS function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s AVERAGEIFS function. It calculates the average of the values where several criteria are met (it mimics an expression for criteria).

Usage

```java
AVERAGEIFS(
    average_range,  // Give this function a range for it to average on. So first it evaluates range argument based on criteria and it averages the numbers that meet the criteria.
    criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range3, criteria_range4, criteria_range5, criteria_range6, criteria_range7, criteria_range8, criteria_range9, criteria_range10,  // Give this function a criteria range/ranges so it can check the range for the appropriate criteria. criteria_range1 is checked against criteria1
    criteria1, criteria2, criteria3, criteria4, criteria5, criteria6, criteria7, criteria8, criteria9, criteria10  // Give this function a criteria so it can check the appropriate criteria_range for it.
)
```

Arguments

- `average_range`: Give this function a range for it to average on. So first it evaluates range argument based on criteria and it averages the numbers that meet the criteria.
- `criteria_range1`, `criteria_range2`, `criteria_range3`, `criteria_range4`, `criteria_range5`, `criteria_range6`, `criteria_range7`, `criteria_range8`, `criteria_range9`, `criteria_range10`: Give this function a criteria_range/ranges so it can check the range for the appropriate criteria. `criteria_range1` is checked against `criteria1`.
- `criteria1`, `criteria2`, `criteria3`, `criteria4`, `criteria5`, `criteria6`, `criteria7`, `criteria8`, `criteria9`, `criteria10`: Give this function a criteria so it can check the appropriate criteria_range for it.
Value

In this example we average Sepal Width of virginica species who have petal width less than 2. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

AVERAGEIFS(iris$Sepal.Width,iris$Species,"virginica",iris$Petal.Width,"<2")

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s CONCAT function. It concatenates given strings together, it can concatenate maximum 32 values.

Usage

CONCAT(text1,
text2,
text3 = "",
text4 = "",
text5 = "",
text6 = "",
text7 = "",
text8 = "",
text9 = "",
text10 = "",
text11 = "",
text12 = "",
text13 = "",
text14 = "",
text15 = "",
text16 = "",
text17 = "",
text18 = "",
text19 = "",
text20 = "",
text21 = "",
text22 = "",
text23 = "",
text24 = "",
text25 = "",
text26 = "",
text27 = "",
text28 = ")
text29 = "", text30 = "", text31 = "", text32 = ""

Arguments
text1, text2, text3, text4, text5, text6, text7, text8, text9, text10, text11, text12, text13, text14, text15, text16, text17, text18, text19, text20, text21, text22, text23, text24, text25, text26, text27, text28, text29, text30, text31, text32

Give this function the text to concatenate. text1 and text2 arguments are mandatory, while others are optional.

Value
In the example we can see the string. We had two different strings and after concatenating we get them together. This function will always return string class (Character in Excel language).

Examples
CONCAT("Concatenate this ", "to this")

CONCATENATE

Basic Concatenate function from excel

Description
It acts similarly to Excel’s CONCATENATE function. Same as the CONCAT function but for users of old Excel the version to concatenate strings is CONCATENATE so I include it in this package.

Usage
CONCATENATE(
text1,
text2,
text3 = "",
text4 = "",
text5 = "",
text6 = "",
text7 = "",
text8 = "",
text9 = "",
text10 = "",
text11 = "",
text12 = "",
text13 = "",
text14 = "",
text15 = "",
text16 = "",
)
Arguments

text1, text2, text3, text4, text5, text6, text7, text8, text9, text10, text11, text12, text13, text14, text15, text16, text17, text18, text19, text20, text21, text22, text23, text24, text25, text26, text27, text28, text29, text30, text31, text32

Give this function the text to concatenate. text1 and text2 arguments are mandatory, while others are optional.

Value

In the example we can see the string. We had two different strings and after concatenating we get them together. This function will always return string class (Character in Excel language).

Examples

CONCATENATE("Thanks to GM"," for datacamp")
**Value**

In this example we count the amount of species in the built-in iris dataset. Function will always return numeric class.

**Examples**

```r
COUNT(iris$Species)
```

---

| COUNTIF | *Basic COUNTIF function from excel* |

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s COUNTIF function. It counts the amount of cells that comply with the given criteria.

**Usage**

```r
COUNTIF(range, criteria)
```

**Arguments**

- `range` Specify range for COUNTIF
- `criteria` Give the criteria to check the range for.

**Value**

In this example we count the amount of setosa in iris dataset. Function will always return numeric class.

**Examples**

```r
COUNTIF(iris$Species,"setosa")
```
COUNTIFS

Basic COUNTIFS function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s COUNTIFS function. Counts values in a range which comply with given criteria.

Usage

COUNTIFS(
    criteria_range1,
    criteria1,
    criteria_range2 = TRUE,
    criteria2 = TRUE,
    criteria_range3 = TRUE,
    criteria3 = TRUE,
    criteria_range4 = TRUE,
    criteria4 = TRUE,
    criteria_range5 = TRUE,
    criteria5 = TRUE,
    criteria_range6 = TRUE,
    criteria6 = TRUE,
    criteria_range7 = TRUE,
    criteria7 = TRUE,
    criteria_range8 = TRUE,
    criteria8 = TRUE,
    criteria_range9 = TRUE,
    criteria9 = TRUE,
    criteria_range10 = TRUE,
    criteria10 = TRUE
)

Arguments

criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range3, criteria_range4, criteria_range5, criteria_range6, criteria_range7, criteria_range8, criteria_range9, criteria_range10

Specify range for Countifs, only criteria_range1 is mandatory.

criteria1, criteria2, criteria3, criteria4, criteria5, criteria6, criteria7, criteria8, criteria9, criteria10

Give the criteria to check the range for. Only criteria1 is necessary, others are optional.

Value

In this example we count the amount of cells where Species are setosa and has a Petal Width of 0.2. Function will always return numeric class.
Examples

COUNTIFS(iris$Species,"setosa",iris$Petal.Width,0.2)

---

**DATE**  
*Basic DATE function from excel*

---

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s DATE function. You give 3 arguments which are year, month and day and it will give you the date in a date format.

**Usage**

DATE(year, month, day)

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>Give year argument to the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>Give month argument to the function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>Give day argument to the function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

This example returns 23rd June of 2020. Function will always return Date class.

**Examples**

DATE(2020,23,06)

---

**DATEDIF**  
*Basic DATEDIF function from excel*

---

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s DATEDIF function. It returns difference between two dates, either day, month or year, it’s up to the user to specify which type of difference user wants.

**Usage**

DATEDIF(start_date, end_date, difference = "d")
**Arguments**

- **start_date**: Start date to evaluate the difference
- **end_date**: End date to evaluate the difference
- **difference**: What type of difference do you want? Year, Month or Day? Specify "m" for example for month/months, "d" for day/days and "y" for year/years.

**Value**

In these examples we have all 3 types of returns, first is difference between specified two dates in days, second one is difference in months and third one is difference in years. Function will always return numeric class.

**Examples**

```
DATEDIF(DATE(2020,1,1),DATE(2020,2,1),"d")
DATEDIF(DATE(2020,1,1),DATE(2020,2,1),"m")
DATEDIF(DATE(2020,1,1),DATE(2020,2,1),"y")
```

---

**DATETOEXCELSERIES**

*Date to excel date series function*

**Description**

Functions converts dates to Excel General date series which might be useful when writing Excel files.

**Usage**

```
DATETOEXCELSERIES(date)
```

**Arguments**

- **date**: Convert R date type to Excel general date series, this might be helpful for Excel users.

**Value**

In this example it returns the Excel’s general date series equivalent of date 1st January of 2020. Function will always return numeric class.

**Examples**

```
DATETOEXCELSERIES(DATE(2020,1,1))
```
DAY

Basic DAY function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s DAY function. It gives you the day from specified date.

Usage

```
DAY(date)
```

Arguments

date Give the date argument so it can extract day from the date.

Value

In this example we have 13th of January. Function will return 13 as it is the day from the date. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

```
DAY(DATE(2020,1,13))
```

DAYS

Basic DAYS function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s DAYS function. It calculates the difference between two dates in days.

Usage

```
DAYS(start_date, end_date)
```

Arguments

- start_date Give the start_date argument so it can calculate days.
- end_date Give the end_date argument so it can calculate days.

Value

In this example we are interested how many days there are between 1st February 2020 and 15th February 2020 which is 14. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

```
DAYS(DATE(2020,2,1),DATE(2020,2,15))
```
**EOMONTH**

*Basic EOMONTH function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s EOMONTH function. It returns the end of month date for the specified date.

**Usage**

\[ \text{EOMONTH(date, months = 0)} \]

**Arguments**

- **date**: Give the date argument so it can give you the end of the month.
- **months**: The number of months before or after start_date. A positive value for months yields a future date; a negative value yields a past date.

**Value**

In this case we specify 2nd June 2008. Function returns end of the month which is 30th June 2008. Function will always return Date class.

**Examples**

\[ \text{EOMONTH(DATE(2008,6,2))} \]

---

**FIND**

*Basic FIND function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s FIND function. It finds the starting point of the string where it matches your find_text value.

**Usage**

\[ \text{FIND(find_text, within_text)} \]

**Arguments**

- **find_text**: Find the text in the text.
- **within_text**: Where should the function find the text.
Value

in this example we try to find on which place does CRAN start. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

FIND("CRAN","I LOVE CRAN")

---

IF

*Basic If function from excel*

Description

It acts similarly to Excel's If function. Works on vectors as well. IF function is one of the first logical functions which has 3 arguments, logical test, value if true and value if false. If logical test passes (meaning it returns true) then function goes to value if true, otherwise it goes to value if false argument.

Usage

IF(logical_test, valueifTrue = 0, valueifFalse = 0)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logical_test</td>
<td>This is the usual test we run in excel which returns either TRUE or FALSE value. Use double equal signs for logical test if you want to equal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valueifTrue</td>
<td>If the logical_test evaluates to TRUE then function will return the value you input here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>valueifFalse</td>
<td>If the logical_test evaluates to FALSE then function will return the value you input here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

In this example we test if Species equal virginica and if it does we get a return Yes, otherwise it returns No. Function can return different classes, it depends on what you specify in value if true and what you specify in value if false.

Examples

IF(iris$Species == "virginica","Yes","No")
IFNA

Basic IFNA function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s IFNA function. If value is NA (or blank in Excel terms) then the function will return the second argument, if not then it will return the non-NA value which is the first argument.

Usage

IFNA(value, value_if_na)

Arguments

value Evaluate if it is NA.
value_if_na What should the function do if the value is NA.

Value

In this case the function returns "It is NA" as we specify the first value NA. Function can return different classes because first argument can be either character, numeric, logical or anything else.

Examples

IFNA(NA,"It is NA")

INDEX

Basic INDEX function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s INDEX function. It gives you the value from dataframe when you specify the array indices (row and column).

Usage

INDEX(array, row_num, column_num = 1)

Arguments

array Which array/table should it use?
row_num Which row should it return the value from?
column_num Which column should it return the value from?
Value

In this example we get 3rd row and 2nd column from the dataframe. This function can return different classes numeric, character, logical etc. It depends on what is in array/dataframe.

Examples

INDEX(iris,3,2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISBLANK</th>
<th>Basic ISBLANK function from excel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s ISBLANK function. If the value you give is blank (NA in R terms) then it returns true, in other cases it returns false.

Usage

ISBLANK(value)

Arguments

value  Give the function the value for it to evaluate if it is blank? In R words if it is NA. NA is blank in R.

Value

Function returns logical class. If the value specified is blank then it returns true, in all other cases it returns false. Function will always return logical class.

Examples

ISBLANK(NA)
ISBLANK(212)
ISBLANK("asdasd")
ISBLANK(iris$Species)
**ISEVEN**

*Basic ISEVEN function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s ISEVEN function. If the specified number is even then it returns true, if not then false.

**Usage**

`ISEVEN(number)`

**Arguments**

- `number`: Input the number for it to evaluate if it is even?

**Value**

First example returns true as it is an even number 2, second example returns false as it isn’t an even number. Function will always return logical class.

**Examples**

- `ISEVEN(2)`
- `ISEVEN(1)`

---

**ISLOGICAL**

*Basic ISLOGICAL function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s ISLOGICAL function. If specified value is true or false then it returns true, if not then it returns false.

**Usage**

`ISLOGICAL(value)`

**Arguments**

- `value`: Input the number for it to evaluate if it is logical? Works on vectors/arrays as well.

**Value**

We have 3 cases in the examples. First one is logical therefore function returns true, second one is also logical and it returns true as well. Third example isn’t logical therefore function returns false. Function will always return logical class.
Examples

ISLOGICAL(TRUE)
ISLOGICAL(FALSE)
ISLOGICAL("Is this a logical?")

---

ISNUMBER

Basic ISNUMBER function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s ISNUMBER function. If the specified value is a number it returns true, in all other cases it returns false.

Usage

ISNUMBER(value)

Arguments

value Input the number for it to evaluate if it is number? Works on vectors/arrays as well.

Value

first example returns true as it is a number. Second example returns false as it isn’t a number, it’s a string. Function will always return logical class.

Examples

ISNUMBER(2)
ISNUMBER("2")

---

ISODD

Basic ISODD function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s ISODD function. If the specified number is odd then it returns true, if not then false.

Usage

ISODD(number)
**LEFT**

*Arguments*

number Input the number for it to evaluate if it is an odd number? Works on vectors/arrays as well.

*Value*

First example returns true as it is an odd number 1, second example returns false as it isn’t an odd number. Function will always return logical class.

*Examples*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISODD(1)</th>
<th>ISODD(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**LEFT**

*Briefly from excel*

*Description*

It acts similarily to Excel’s LEFT function. It takes the text and gives you the amount of characters you want to get from the string.

*Usage*

LEFT(text, num_chars)

*Arguments*

text the text you want to select characters from left.

num_chars How many characters should it select?

*Value*

In this case we have a sentence and we want to extract first 4 characters from the sentence. Therefore we specify the argument 4 and it gives us the first word. Function will always return character class.

*Examples*

LEFT("Fear what happens",4)
LEN

Basic LEN function from excel

Description
It acts similarly to Excel’s LEN function. This function gives you the length of a string.

Usage
LEN(text)

Arguments
text amount of characters in the word.

Value
In this example we see how long the sentence is. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples
LEN(“This is great!”)

LOWER

Basic LOWER function from excel

Description
It acts similarly to Excel’s LOWER function. It converts the sentence/word to lowercase characters.

Usage
LOWER(text)

Arguments
text Give the function a word to make it lower. Give the texts via vector if you want to perform it on multiple texts.

Value
In this case we lower the whole specified sentence and return the sentence in all lower characters. Function will always return character class.

Examples
LOWER(“THIS IS SPARTAA! IS IT THOUGH AFTER LOWERING?”)
**MATCH**

**Basic MATCH function from excel**

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel's MATCH function. It matches the value in the array.

**Usage**

MATCH(lookup_value, lookup_array)

**Arguments**

- lookup_value: what value to lookup
- lookup_array: Where should it lookup the value

**Value**

This example gives us the first index of an array where Species is virginica. Function will always return numeric.

**Examples**

MATCH("virginica",iris$Species)

---

**MAXIF**

**Basic MAXIF function from excel**

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel's MAXIF function. It returns the maximum value from an array after testing for certain criterias.

**Usage**

MAXIF(range, criteria, max_range)

**Arguments**

- range: Range where it should check the criteria
- criteria: Where should it lookup the value
- max_range: Which array should it return the max from.
Value

In this case we get the maximum value of Sepal Length from Species which are virginica. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

```
MAXIF(iris$Species,"virginica",iris$Sepal.Length)
```

---

**MAXIFS**  
*Basic MAXIFS function from excel*

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s MAXIFS function. It returns the maximum value from an array after testing for several criteria.

Usage

```
MAXIFS(
    max_range,
    criteria_range1,
    criteria1,
    criteria_range2 = TRUE,
    criteria2 = TRUE,
    criteria_range3 = TRUE,
    criteria3 = TRUE,
    criteria_range4 = TRUE,
    criteria4 = TRUE,
    criteria_range5 = TRUE,
    criteria5 = TRUE,
    criteria_range6 = TRUE,
    criteria6 = TRUE,
    criteria_range7 = TRUE,
    criteria7 = TRUE,
    criteria_range8 = TRUE,
    criteria8 = TRUE,
    criteria_range9 = TRUE,
    criteria9 = TRUE,
    criteria_range10 = TRUE,
    criteria10 = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `max_range`  
  Range from where it should return the maximum value from.
criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range3, criteria_range4, criteria_range5, criteria_range6, criteria_range7, criteria_range8, criteria_range9, criteria_range10
Which range should the criteria tested for. Only criteria_range1 is mandatory, others are optional.
criteria1, criteria2, criteria3, criteria4, criteria5, criteria6, criteria7, criteria8, criteria9, criteria10
What criteria should the range be checked against. Only criteria1 is mandatory, others are optional.

Value
This example returns maximum value of Petal Length of species setosa who have petal width 0.2. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples
MAXIFS(iris$Petal.Length,iris$Species,"setosa",iris$Petal.Width,0.2)

MID
Basic MID function from excel

Description
It acts similarly to Excel’s MID function. Function is for string extraction. You select the starting number and the amount of characters you want to extract.

Usage
MID(text, start_num, num_chars)

Arguments
text From which text should it return the string?
start_num Where should it start counting from?
num_chars How many characters should it return?

Value
In this example we want to extract "kata" from this string. So we specify 5 as the starting number and 4 as the amount of characters to extract. Function will always return character class.

Examples
MID("Kayakata",5,4)
MINIF

Basic MINIF function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s MINIF function. It returns the minimum value from an array after testing for certain criterias.

Usage

MINIF(range, criteria, min_range)

Arguments

- range: Which range should it check the criteria against?
- criteria: What should be checked?
- min_range: From which range should it return the minimum from?

Value

In this case we get the minimum value of Sepal Length from Species which are virginica. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

MINIF(iris$Species,”virginica”,iris$Sepal.Length)

MINIFS

Basic MINIFS function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s MINIFS function. It returns the minimum value from an array after testing for several criterias.

Usage

MINIFS(
    min_range,
    criteria_range1,
    criteria1,
    criteria_range2 = TRUE,
    criteria2 = TRUE,
    criteria_range3 = TRUE,
    criteria3 = TRUE,
)
MONTH

```r
criteria_range4 = TRUE,
criteria4 = TRUE,
criteria_range5 = TRUE,
criteria5 = TRUE,
criteria_range6 = TRUE,
criteria6 = TRUE,
criteria_range7 = TRUE,
criteria7 = TRUE,
criteria_range8 = TRUE,
criteria8 = TRUE,
criteria_range9 = TRUE,
criteria9 = TRUE,
criteria_range10 = TRUE,
criteria10 = TRUE
```

Arguments

- `min_range` From which range should it return the minimum from?
- `criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range3, criteria_range4, criteria_range5, criteria_range6, criteria_range7, criteria_range8, criteria_range9, criteria_range10` Which range should the criteria tested for. Only criteria_range1 is mandatory, others are optional.
- `criteria1, criteria2, criteria3, criteria4, criteria5, criteria6, criteria7, criteria8, criteria9, criteria10` What criteria should the range be checked against. Only criteria1 is mandatory, others are optional.

Value

This example returns minimum value of Petal Length of species setosa who have petal width 0.2. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

```r
MINIFS(iris$Petal.Length,iris$Species,"setosa",iris$Petal.Width,0.2)
```

MONTH

Basic MONTH function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s MONTH function. It extracts the month part from the date.

Usage

```r
MONTH(date)
```
Arguments

date

Enter the date to get the month from.

Value

In this case the function will give you 12 as it is the month of the date we have specified. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

MONTH(DATE(2020,12,1))

---

Basic NOT function from excel

Description

It acts similariy to Excel’s NOT function. It returns the opposite of the logical you specify.

Usage

NOT(logical)

Arguments

logical

Enter the logical to get the opposite logical of it. For example if you input TRUE, it will get FALSE.

Value

in the first example it will return false while in the 2nd example it will return true. Function will always return logical class.

Examples

NOT(TRUE)
NOT(FALSE)
**NOW**

*Basic NOW function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s NOW function. It gives the system time in character format.

**Usage**

```
NOW()
```

**Value**

As the function has no arguments it simply returns current system time in character format. Function will always return character class.

**Examples**

```
NOW()
```

---

**OR**

*Basic OR function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s OR function. Logical operator where if at least only one logical is true it returns true.

**Usage**

```
OR(
    logical1,
    logical2 = FALSE,
    logical3 = FALSE,
    logical4 = FALSE,
    logical5 = FALSE,
    logical6 = FALSE,
    logical7 = FALSE,
    logical8 = FALSE,
    logical9 = FALSE,
    logical10 = FALSE,
    logical11 = FALSE,
    logical12 = FALSE,
    logical13 = FALSE,
    logical14 = FALSE,
    logical15 = FALSE,
```
logical16 = FALSE,
logical17 = FALSE,
logical18 = FALSE,
logical19 = FALSE,
logical20 = FALSE,
logical21 = FALSE,
logical22 = FALSE,
logical23 = FALSE,
logical24 = FALSE,
logical25 = FALSE,
logical26 = FALSE,
logical27 = FALSE,
logical28 = FALSE,
logical29 = FALSE,
logical30 = FALSE,
logical31 = FALSE,
logical32 = FALSE
}

Arguments

logical1, logical2, logical3, logical4, logical5, logical6, logical7, logical8, logical9, logical10, logical11, logical12, logical13, logical14, logical15, logical16, logical17, logical18, logical19, logical20, logical21, logical22, logical23, logical24, logical25, logical26, logical27, logical28, logical29, logical30

Give the function a logical argument. The one that returns either TRUE or FALSE.

Value

In this example either if species is virginica or sepal length is more than 6 then it returns true. Function will always return logical class.

Examples

OR(iris$Species == "virginica", iris$Sepal.Length > 6)

RAND

Basic RAND function from excel.

Description

It acts similarly to Excel's RAND function. No need to specify the arguments/parameters. It gives you the random number from 0 to 1.

Usage

RAND()

Value

This example simply returns a number from 0 to 1. Function will always return numeric class.
**RANDBETWEEN**  

*Basic RANDBETWEEN function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s RANDBETWEEN function. It takes several arguments like bottom, top and number, you specify the floor, ceiling and the amount of numbers you want to generate and it gives you the random between the floor and ceiling.

**Usage**

RANDBETWEEN(bottom, top, number = 1)

**Arguments**

- **bottom**: Give the function a bottom floor for the randbetween
- **top**: Give the function a top ceiling for the randbetween
- **number**: How many numbers should it generate?

**Value**

In the first example we get only 1 number from 1 to 100, while in the second example we get 3 numbers from 1 to 100 as the argument number is specified 3. Function will always return numeric class.

**Examples**

RANDBETWEEN(1,100, number = 1)  
RANDBETWEEN(1,100, number = 3)

---

**REPT**  

*Basic REPT function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s REPT function. Repeat the text as many times as you want.

**Usage**

REPT(text, number_times, AsOne = TRUE)
Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>text</th>
<th>Which text should it repeat n times?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>number_times</td>
<td>How many times should the function repeat the given text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AsOne</td>
<td>Should function concatenate the text or should it return separately as a vector (Vector is same as array in Excel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

In the first example we repeat "Oi" 2 times and it is coerced together as one string. In the second example we don’t coerce it together but it still repeats the "Oi" two times. Function will always return character class.

Examples

REPT("Oi",2,AsOne = TRUE)
REPT("Oi",2,AsOne = FALSE)

---

**RIGHT**

*Basic RIGHT function from excel*

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s RIGHT function. It takes the string and takes the amount of characters you want to extract from it.

Usage

RIGHT(text, num_chars)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>text</th>
<th>from where should it get the characters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>num_chars</td>
<td>how many characters should it get?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

In this example we take "Kayakata" and extract 4 characters from the right handside of the string. Functions will always return character class.

Examples

RIGHT("Kayakata",4)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Random Sales Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

A dataset containing randomly generated Sales data.

**Usage**

Sales

**Format**

A data frame of 24 rows and 4 columns

- **Names** Names of salesman
- **Country** Countries of the salesman
- **Cost** Cost of each salesman
- **Sales** Amount of sales each salesman generates

**Source**

Randomly generated data

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STDEV</th>
<th>Basic STDEV function from excel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s STDEV function. It calculates the standard deviation from the numbers you give it.

**Usage**

```r
STDEV(
    number1,
    number2 = NA,
    number3 = NA,
    number4 = NA,
    number5 = NA,
    number6 = NA,
    number7 = NA,
    number8 = NA,
    number9 = NA,
    number10 = NA,
)```
number11 = NA,
number12 = NA,
number13 = NA,
number14 = NA,
number15 = NA,
number16 = NA,
number17 = NA,
number18 = NA,
number19 = NA,
number20 = NA,
number21 = NA,
number22 = NA,
number23 = NA,
number24 = NA
)

Arguments

number1, number2, number3, number4, number5, number6, number7, number8, number9, number10, number11, number12, number13, number14, number15, number16, number17, number18, number19, number20, number21, number22, number23, number24

From which numbers should the function calculate the standard deviation. Sames goes for other number arguments as well. If you want to specify several numbers simply go: STDEV(2,2,1,2). No need to put them into a vector.

Value

In this example we simply calculate standard deviation of the given numbers. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

STDEV(2,1,3,1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Streets</th>
<th>Random Salesman Streets Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Description

A dataset containing randomly generated Streets data.

Usage

Streets

Format

A data frame of 4 rows and 2 columns

Country  Names of salesman
Street  Street the salesman lives on
SUBSTITUTE

Source
Randomly generated data

SUBSTITUTE  Basic SUBSTITUTE function from excel

Description
It acts similarly to Excel’s SUBSTITUTE function. If you want to substitute the characters by
certain characters you should use this function.

Usage
SUBSTITUTE(text, old_text, new_text)

Arguments
text Where should it substitute the characters
old_text Which text should it substitute
new_text What should it substitute with.

Value
In this example we take text "CRAN", we take the old text "RAN" and replace it with "out" which
in return gives us "Cout". Function will always return character class.

Examples
SUBSTITUTE("CRAN","RAN","out")

SUMIF  Basic SUMIF function from excel

Description
It acts similarly to Excel’s SUMIF function. It sums the values where certain criterias are met.

Usage
SUMIF(range, criteria, sum_range)

Arguments
range Which range should it check the criteria against.
criteria what criteria should it check in range
sum_range Which range should it sum
Value

In this case we are summing Sepal length of species which are virginica. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

SUMIF(iris$Species,"virginica",iris$Sepal.Length)

---

SUMIFS

Basic SUMIFS function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s SUMIFS function. It sums the values where several criteria are met (it mimics and expression for criteria).

Usage

```r
SUMIFS(
  sum_range,
  criteria_range1,
  criteria1,
  criteria_range2 = TRUE,
  criteria2 = TRUE,
  criteria_range3 = TRUE,
  criteria3 = TRUE,
  criteria_range4 = TRUE,
  criteria4 = TRUE,
  criteria_range5 = TRUE,
  criteria5 = TRUE,
  criteria_range6 = TRUE,
  criteria6 = TRUE,
  criteria_range7 = TRUE,
  criteria7 = TRUE,
  criteria_range8 = TRUE,
  criteria8 = TRUE,
  criteria_range9 = TRUE,
  criteria9 = TRUE,
  criteria_range10 = TRUE,
  criteria10 = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- `sum_range`: Which range should it sum
criteria_range1, criteria_range2, criteria_range3, criteria_range4, criteria_range5, criteria_range6, criteria_range7, criteria_range8, criteria_range9, criteria_range10

Which range should it check the criteria against. Only criteria_range1 is mandatory, others are optional.

criteria1, criteria2, criteria3, criteria4, criteria5, criteria6, criteria7, criteria8, criteria9, criteria10

what criteria should it check in range. Only criteria1 is mandatory, others are optional.

Value

In this example we sum the petal length of all setosa species which have petal width of 0.2. Function will always return numeric class.

Examples

SUMIFS(iris$Petal.Length,iris$Species,"setosa",iris$Petal.Width,0.2)

TODAY

Basic TODAY function from excel

Description

It acts similar to Excel’s TODAY function. No need to give the arguments. Function returns the system date.

Usage

TODAY()

Value

Example returns the system date as the function does, nothing specific. Function will always return Date class.

Examples

TODAY()
### UPPER

*Basic UPPER function from excel*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It acts similarly to Excel’s UPPER function. It takes the string and converts all of its characters to uppercase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UPPER(text)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arguments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In this case we have specified “is this sparta?” and it has returned all the characters in uppercase as expected. Function will always return character class.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UPPER(&quot;is this sparta?&quot;)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### VLOOKUP

*Basic VLOOKUP function from excel*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It acts similarly to Excel's VLOOKUP function with some extra arguments. It takes the value that you want to take from another table and returns the corresponding value from another table. Basically it’s an SQL Left Join.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLOOKUP(</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup_from_table,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup_column_value = &quot;Name of the column to lookup&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup_where_table,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookup_where_table_column = &quot;Name of the column to compare&quot;,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return_which_column = &quot;Name of the column to return&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arguments

lookup_from_table
The table it should lookup values from

lookup_column_value
which column should be looked up

lookup_where_table
which table should it look for the values in

lookup_where_table_column
Which column should it look for the values in.

return_which_column
Which column should it return

Value

In this case we have built-in database Sales and Street. We try to merge these 2 tables to see on which
street are the salesman based on their countries. Function can return numeric, character, logical or
any other class, it depends on what is in the table you are looking up the value in.

Examples

VLOOKUP(Sales,"Country",Streets,"Country","Street")

---

Basic WEEKDAY function from excel

Description

It acts similarly to Excel’s WEEKDAY function. It tells you the weekday of the date’s day either
in number format or character format.

Usage

WEEKDAY(date, return = "number")

Arguments

date
What date should it take to get the weekday from. For example: "23-06-2020"

return
Should it return number or should it return the day in the characters format.
Specify in quotes number if you want it to return number, specify character if
you want to get the character, like Monday

Value

In the first case we get the number formatted 1st February of 2020 which is 6. We plug in the same
date in the 2nd example and we specify the return argument "character", therefore it gives us the
"Saturday" in character format. Function returns either character or numeric class.
**Examples**

WEEKDAY(DATE(2020,2,1),return = "number")
WEEKDAY(DATE(2020,2,1),return = "character")

---

**YEAR**  
*Basic YEAR function from excel*

**Description**

It acts similarly to Excel’s YEAR function. Function will extract year component of your date.

**Usage**

YEAR(date)

**Arguments**

date  
Give the date argument so it can extract year from the date. Preferable to give the date via DATE function of this package.

**Value**

In this example function returns 2020 as it is the year part of the date specified. Function will always return numeric class..

**Examples**

YEAR(DATE(2020,1,1))