

To better illustrate some of the advanced topics, let's create an example Excel sheet where we'll implement some of these functions. Assume we have the following columns and rows of data:

Column A contains "Original Prices" ranging from \$10 to \$200 (A2:A11)

Column B will contain "Rounded Prices" (B2:B11)

Column C will contain "Conditional Rounding" (C2:C11)

Here's how you can apply the FLOOR function and other Excel functionalities in this setup:

Example Excel Sheet Layout:

A1: "Original Prices"

B1: "Rounded Prices"

C1: "Conditional Rounding"

Original Prices (A2:A11)

A2: \$50.75

A3: \$120.50

A4: \$90.99

A5: \$35.25

A6: \$200.00

A7: \$10.25

A8: \$75.30

A9: \$125.75

A10: \$160.10

A11: \$110.45

Applying the FLOOR Function

In column B, we'll round down all the "Original Prices" to the nearest \$5.

In cell B2, input the formula =FLOOR(A2, 5)

Drag this formula down to fill cells B2:B11

Implementing Conditional Rounding with IF Statements

In column C, we'll round down prices that are above \$100 to the nearest \$10, and leave the rest unchanged.

In cell C2, input the formula =IF(A2>100, FLOOR(A2, 10), A2)

Drag this formula down to fill cells C2:C11

Combining FLOOR with Array Functions for Summation

To sum up the rounded values in Column B, you can use the SUM function.

In cell B12, input the formula =SUM(B2:B11)

For the conditional rounding sum:

In cell C12, input the formula =SUM(C2:C11)

This example sheet helps you see how the FLOOR Function and its advanced use-cases can be practically implemented in Excel. It illustrates rounding down based on set conditions, thereby providing an actionable way to handle various data manipulation needs.

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