

Symbols Used in Excel Formula- Cheat Sheet

This cheat sheet provides a concise overview of the essential symbols used in Excel formulas. Whether you're a beginner or a seasoned Excel user, this reference guide covers everything from basic arithmetic operators to advanced cell reference and logical operators. Keep this handy PDF as your go-to resource for error-free and efficient spreadsheet work!. Visit [Excelx.com](https://www.Excelx.com) for more useful [Resource and Templates for Project management](#), [Data Analysis](#).

Category	Symbol	Name	Description	Example
Formula Initiators	=	Equal to	Every Excel formula begins with the equal sign (=).	=A1+A5
	=+	Historical Notation	An older convention where Excel ignores the plus sign immediately following the equal sign; functionally equivalent to =.	=+A1+B1 (same as '=A1+B1)
Arithmetic & Text	+	Plus	Addition operator.	=A1+B1
	-	Minus	Subtraction (or negation) operator.	=A1-B1
	*	Asterisk	Multiplication operator (also acts as a wildcard when in quotes).	=A1*B1
	/	Forward Slash	Division operator.	=A1/B1
	^	Caret	Exponentiation operator (raises a number to a power).	=A1^B1
	&	Ampersand	Concatenates (joins) two text strings.	"Total: " & SUM(B2:B25)
Reference	\$	Dollar	Makes cell references absolute.	'=SUM(\$B\$2:\$B\$25)
	!	Exclamation	Separates sheet (or table) names from cell references.	=SUM(Sheet2!B2:B25)
	[]	Square Brackets	Used in structured references to refer to a field name within a table.	=SUM(Table1[Column1])
	@	At Symbol	Indicates the current row in structured references and handles implicit intersection.	=Table1[@Sales]
Expressions	()	Parentheses	Encloses function arguments.	'=COUNTIF(A1:A5,5)
	()	Parentheses	Changes the order of operations in a formula.	=25+(35*2)+5
	:	Colon	Creates a range reference between two endpoints.	=SUM(B2:B25)
	,	Comma/Union	Separates function arguments or combines multiple ranges.	=SUM(A2:A25, B2:B25)
	(space)	Space (Intersection)	Returns the intersection of two ranges.	=SUM(A2:A10 A5:A25)
Logical	<>	Not Equal To	Compares two values for inequality.	'=IF(A1<>B1, "Not Equal", "Equal")
	<	Less Than	Returns TRUE if the left value is less than the right value.	=IF(A1<10, "Low", "High")
	>	Greater Than	Returns TRUE if the left value is greater than the right value.	=IF(A1>10, "High", "Low")
	<=	Less Than or Equal To	Returns TRUE if the left value is less than or equal to the right value.	=IF(A1<=10, "Low", "High")
	>=	Greater Than or Equal To	Returns TRUE if the left value is greater than or equal to the right value.	=IF(A1>=10, "High", "Low")
Special	#spill	Spill Error	Error returned when a formula that produces multiple cells cannot output its results because the destination range isn't empty.	'=A1:A5+10
	%	Percentage	Converts a number to its percentage value.	=50%
	;	Semicolon	Alternative argument separator (used in some regional settings).	=SUM(A1;A2;A3)
	~	Tilde	Acts as an escape character for wildcards, treating them literally.	=SEARCH("~*", A1)
	\	Backslash	Used in file paths for referencing external workbooks or directories.	=C:\Folder\[Workbook.xlsx]Sheet1!A1
	""	Double Quotes	Double Quotes Enclose text strings in Excel formulas.	=Hello World"
		Apostrophe	Forces Excel to treat the cell content as text, preserving formats like leading zeros.	=0123
	{}	Curly Brackets	Denote an array formula (entered via Ctrl+Shift+Enter in legacy Excel).	{=MAX(A1:A5-G1:G5)}