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Microsoft excel دليل الصيغ pdf

احترافي استخدام الدوال الإلكترونية المستخدمة في العالم. Excel بما أن برنامج إكسل يعتبر أحد أشهر برامج الجداول الإلكترونية المستخدمة في العالم. سنستعرض أهم الدوال في excel يتطلب المعرفة بالعديد من الدوال التي تساعد في إجراء العمليات الحسابية والتحليلية المعقدة. في هذه المقالة، ونقدم لك كتابًا PDF يحتوي على شرح مفصل لكل دالة من تأليف الأستاذ الفاضل المتذر سفان @ALMunthir واحدًا كتاب دوال الإكسل PDF – دوال الحسابية الأساسية ABS: دوال النصية ROUND: دوال الأرقام ROUNDUP: دوال الأرقام ROUNDDOWN: دوال الأرقام SORT: الجذر التربيعي POWER: الأس MAX: الأكبر MIN: الأصغر AVERAGE: المتوسط COUNT: العدادات COUNTA: العد غير الفارغ COUNTIF: العد إذا توافقت الشرط SUMIF: دوال الرياضية IF: دوال حساب الساعات والدقائق والثواني MOD.jpg،jpg دوال حساب السنوات والشهور والأيام دالة IF الشرطية دالة IF المتعددة دالة IFERROR استبدال الأخطاء دالة IFNA دالة INDIRECT دالة PMT للأقساط والقروض المالية وكمية الدفعات jpg دالة PV المبلغ الحالي دالة REPLACE دالة SUBSTATUTE للاستبدال دالة SUBTOTAL للحساب الاجمالي دالة الرقم الصحيح من القسمة QUOTIENT والجذر التربيعي SQRT والمعامل العددي FACT.jpg دالة القاسم المشترك الأكبر والأصغر GCD – LCM.jpg دالة تكبير الأحرف النصية – دالة مقارنة الخانات النصية EXACT.jpg دالة حساب فرق التاريخ DATEDIF دالة عملية الضرب PRODUCT والرفع إلى القوة POWER وباقي القسمة MOD.jpg

other uses, see Excel (disambiguation). Microsoft ExcelA simple bar graph being created in Excel, running on Windows 11Developer(s)MicrosoftInitial releaseSeptember 30, 1985; 39 years ago (1985-09-30)Stable release(s) Latest versions (365 and Office) Microsoft 365 & Retail[a] (Windows)2504 (Build 18730.20168) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[1][2][3][4]Microsoft 365 (Mac)16.97.0 (Build 25051114) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[5]Office 2024 (LTSC)2408 (Build 17932.20360) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[2]Office 2021 (LTSC)2108 (Build 14332.21040) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[3]Office 2019 (LTSC)1808 (Build 10417.20012) / 13 May 2025; 8 days ago (2025-05-13)[4] Latest versions (standalone app) WindowsMay 2025 Update (19.2505.50115.0) / 20 May 2025; 1 day ago (2025-05-20)[6]Android16.0 (Build 18827.20066) / 16 May 2025; 5 days ago (2025-05-16)[7][8]iOS2.97.1 / 19 May 2025; 2 days ago (2025-05-19)[9] Written inC++ (back-end)[10]Operating systemMicrosoft WindowsTypeSpreadsheetLicenseTrialware[11] or Proprietary commercial softwareWebsitemicrosoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/excel Microsoft Excel is a spreadsheet editor developed by Microsoft for Windows, macOS, Android, iOS and iPadOS. It features calculation or computation capabilities, graphing tools, pivot tables, and a macro programming language called Visual Basic for Applications (VBA). Excel forms part of the Microsoft 365 and Microsoft Office suites of software and has been developed since 1985. Logo from 2013–2019 Logo from 2007–2010 Main article: Spreadsheet Microsoft Excel has the basic features of all spreadsheets,[12] using a grid of cells arranged in numbered rows and letter-named columns to organize data manipulations like arithmetic operations. It has a battery of supplied functions to answer statistical, engineering, and financial needs. In addition, it can display data as line graphs, histograms and charts, and with a very limited three-dimensional graphical display. It allows sectioning of data to view its dependencies on various factors for different perspectives (using pivot tables and the scenario manager).[13] A PivotTable is a tool for data analysis. It does this by simplifying large data sets via PivotTable fields. It has a programming aspect, Visual Basic for Applications, allowing the user to employ a wide variety of numerical methods, for example, for solving differential equations of mathematical physics,[14][15] and then reporting the results back to the spreadsheet. It also has a variety of interactive features allowing user interfaces that can completely hide the spreadsheet from the user, so the spreadsheet presents itself as a so-called application, or decision support system (DSS), via a custom-designed user interface, for example, a stock analyzer,[16] or in general, as a design tool that asks the user questions and provides answers and reports.[17][18] In a more elaborate realization, an Excel application can automatically poll external databases and measuring instruments using an update schedule,[19] analyze the results, make a Word report or PowerPoint slide show, and e-mail these presentations on a regular basis to a list of participants. Microsoft allows for a number of optional command-line switches to control the manner in which Excel starts.[20] See also: Microsoft Power Fx Excel 2016 has 484 functions.[21] Of these, 360 existed prior to Excel 2010. Microsoft classifies these functions into 14 categories. Of the 484 current functions, 386 may be called from VBA as methods of the object "WorksheetFunction"[22] and 44 have the same names as VBA functions.[23] With the introduction of LAMBDA, Excel became Turing complete.[24] Main article: Visual Basic for Applications Use of a user-defined function sq(x) in Microsoft Excel. The named variables x & y are identified in the Name Manager. The function sq is introduced using the Visual Basic editor supplied with Excel. Subroutine in Excel calculates the square of named column variable x read from the spreadsheet, and writes it into the named column variable y. The Windows version of Excel supports programming through Microsoft's Visual Basic for Applications (VBA), which is a dialect of Visual Basic. Programming with VBA allows spreadsheet manipulation that is awkward or impossible with standard spreadsheet techniques. Programmers may write code directly using the Visual Basic Editor (VBE), which includes a window for writing code, debugging code, and code module organization environment. The user can implement numerical methods as well as automating tasks such as formatting or data organization in VBA[25] and guide the calculation using any desired intermediate results reported back to the spreadsheet. VBA was removed from Mac Excel 2008, as the developers did not believe that a timely release would allow porting the VBA engine natively to Mac OS X. VBA was restored in the next version, Mac Excel 2011,[26] although the build lacks support for ActiveX objects, impacting some high level developer tools.[27] A common and easy way to generate VBA code is by using the Macro Recorder.[28] The Macro Recorder records actions of the user and generates VBA code in the form of a macro. These actions can then be repeated automatically by running the macro. The macros can also be linked to different trigger types like keyboard shortcuts, a command button or a graphic. The actions in the macro can be executed from these trigger types or from the generic toolbar options. The VBA code of the macro can also be edited in the VBE. Certain features such as loop functions and screen prompt by their own properties, and some graphical display items, cannot be recorded but must be entered into the VBA module directly by the programmer. Advanced users can employ user prompts to create an interactive program, or react to events such as sheets being loaded or changed. Macro Recorded code may not be compatible with Excel versions. Some code that is used in Excel 2010 cannot be used in Excel 2003. Making a Macro that changes the cell colors and making changes to other aspects of cells may not be backward compatible. VBA code interacts with the spreadsheet through the Excel Object Model,[29] a vocabulary identifying spreadsheet objects, and a set of supplied functions or methods that enable reading and writing to the spreadsheet and interaction with its users (for example, through custom toolbars or command bars and message boxes). User-created VBA subroutines execute these actions and operate like macros generated using the macro recorder, but are more flexible and efficient. From its first version Excel supported end-user programming of macros (automation of repetitive tasks) and user-defined functions (extension of Excel's built-in function library). In early versions of Excel, these programs were written in a macro language whose statements had formula syntax and resided in the cells of special-purpose macro sheets (stored with file extension .XLM in Windows.) XLM was the default macro language for Excel through Excel 4.0.[30] Beginning with version 5.0 Excel recorded macros in VBA by default but with version 5.0 XLM recording was still allowed as an option. After version 5.0 that option was discontinued. All versions of Excel, including Excel 2021, are capable of running an XLM macro, though Microsoft discourages their use.[31] In 2023 Microsoft announced Excel would support the Python programming language directly.[32][33] As of January 2024, Python in Excel is available in the Microsoft 365 Insider Program.[32] Graph made using Microsoft Excel Excel supports charts, graphs, or histograms generated from specified groups of cells. It also supports Pivot Charts that allow for a chart to be linked directly to a Pivot table. This allows the chart to be refreshed with the Pivot Table. The generated graphic component can either be embedded within the current sheet or added as a separate object. These displays are dynamically updated if the content of cells changes. For example, suppose that the important design requirements are displayed visually; then, in response to a user's change in trial values for parameters, the curves describing the design change shape, and their points of intersection shift, assisting the selection of the best design. Additional features are available using add-ins. Several are provided with Excel, including: Analysis ToolPak: Provides data analysis tools for statistical and engineering analysis (includes analysis of variance and regression analysis) Analysis ToolPak VBA: VBA functions for Analysis ToolPak Euro Currency Tools: Conversion and formatting for euro currency Solver Add-In: Tools for optimization and equation solving Versions of Excel up to 7.0 had a limitation in the size of their data sets of 16K (214 = 16384) rows. Versions 8.0 through 11.0 could handle 64K (216 = 65536) rows and 256 columns (28 as label 'IV'). Version 12.0 onwards, including the current Version 16.x, can handle over 1M (220 = 1048576) rows, and 16384 (214, labeled as column 'XFD') columns.[34] Excel SpreadsheetFilename extension .xls, (.xlsx, .xlsm, .xlsb – Excel 2007)Internet media type application/vnd.ms-excelUniform Type Identifier (UTI)com.microsoft.excel.xlsDeveloped byMicrosoftType of formatSpreadsheet Up until the 2007 version, Microsoft Excel used a proprietary binary file format called Excel Binary File Format (.XLS) as its primary format.[35] Excel 2007 uses Office Open XML as its primary file format, an XML-based format that followed after a previous XML-based format called "XML Spreadsheet" ("XMLSS"), first introduced in Excel 2002.[36] Although supporting and encouraging the use of new XML-based formats as replacements, Excel 2007 remained backwards-compatible with the traditional, binary formats. In addition, most versions of Microsoft Excel can read CSV, DBF, SYLK, DIF, and other legacy formats. Support for some older file formats was removed in Excel 2007.[37] The file formats were mainly from DOS-based programs. OpenOffice.org has created documentation of the Excel format. Two epochs of the format exist: the 97-2003 OLE format, and the older stream format.[38] Microsoft has made the Excel binary format specification available to freely download.[39] Main article: Microsoft Office XML formats The XML Spreadsheet format introduced in Excel 2002[36] is a simple, XML based format missing some more advanced features like storage of VBA macros. Though the intended file extension for this format is .xml, the program also correctly handles XML files with .xls extension. This feature is widely used by third-party applications (e.g. MySQL Query Browser) to offer "export to Excel" capabilities without implementing binary file format. The following example will be correctly opened by Excel if saved either as Book1.xml or Book1.xls: