

# G Suite Learning Center

English

## Sheets Cheat Sheet

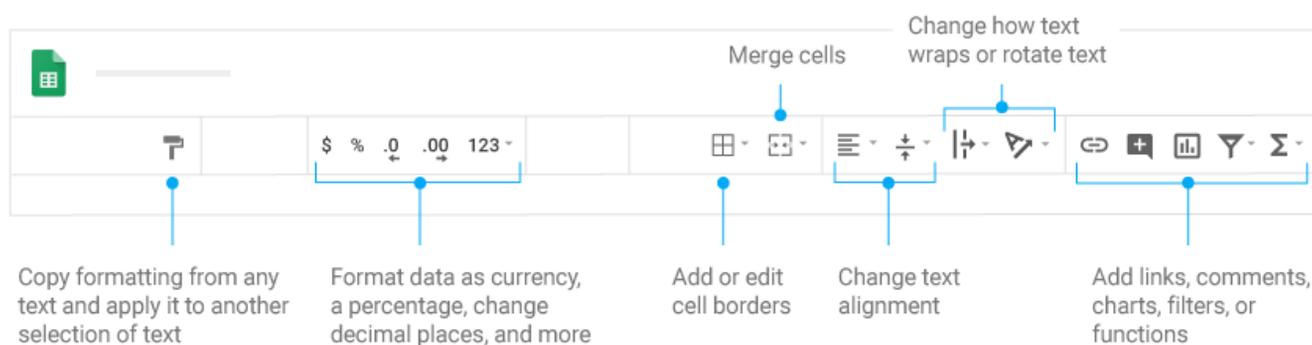
**Create and simultaneously edit spreadsheets with your team, right in your browser.**

Analyze data with charts and filters, handle task lists, create project plans, and much more. All changes are saved automatically.

1

### Customize your spreadsheet and data.

**Note:** To improve compatibility with Excel keyboard shortcuts, you can [override browser shortcuts](#).



2

### Work with rows, columns, and cells.

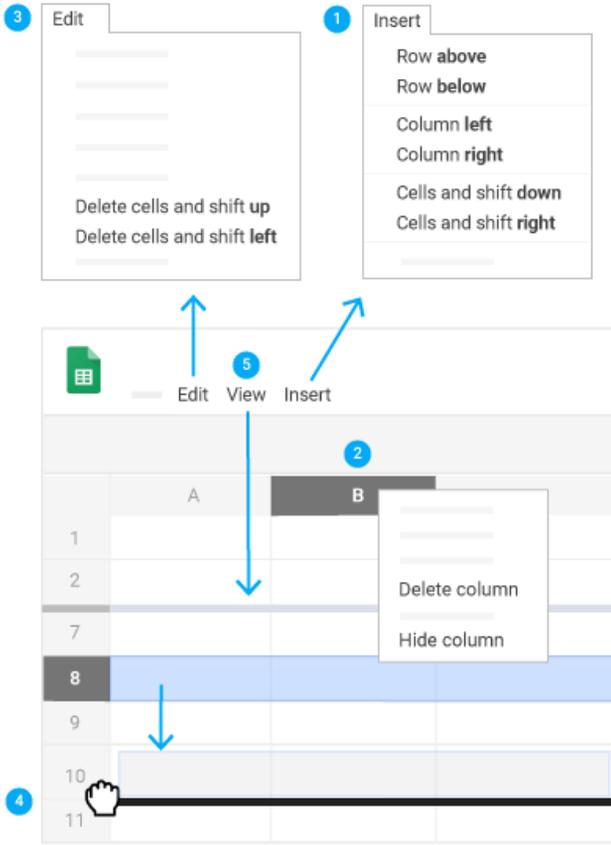
**Add rows, columns, and cells**—Select a cell or block of cells. Then, on the menu bar, click **Insert** and choose where to add the row, column, or cells.

**Delete or hide rows and columns**—Right-click the row number or column letter and select **Delete** or **Hide**.

**Delete a cell or a block of cells**—Select the cells you want to delete. Click **Edit > Delete cells and shift up**, or **Edit > Delete cells and shift left**.

**Move rows and columns**—Click the row number or column letter to select it. Then, drag it to a new location.

**Freeze header rows and columns**—Keep some data in the same place as you scroll through the rest of your spreadsheet. On the menu bar, click **View > Freeze** and choose an option.



3

Click  to share your spreadsheet and then choose what collaborators can do. They'll also receive an email notification.

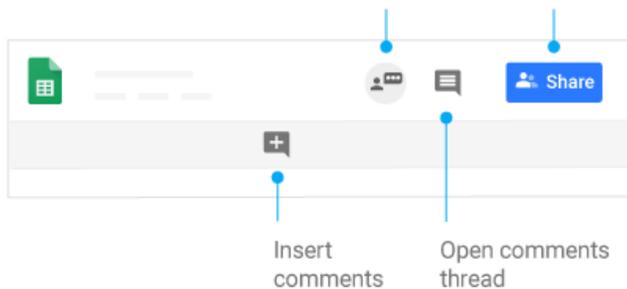
	Share or unshare	Edit content directly	Add comments
Can edit	✓	✓	✓
Can comment	—	—	✓
Can view	—	—	—

4

Collaborate with your team in real time.

Chat with other people viewing the spreadsheet

Share with your team



5

**Create different versions and copies of your spreadsheet.**

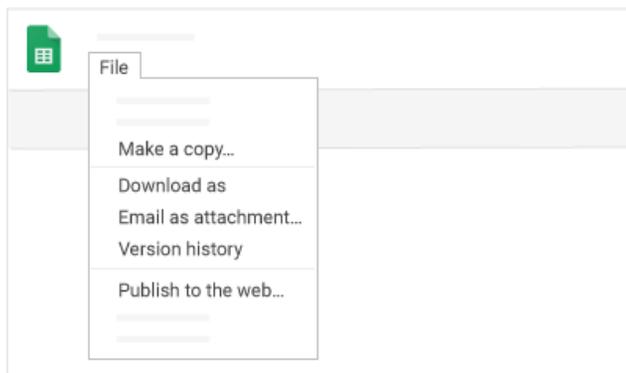
**Make a copy**—Create a duplicate of your spreadsheet. This is a great way to create templates.

**Download as**—Download your spreadsheet in other formats, such as Excel or PDF.

**Email as attachment**—Email a copy of your spreadsheet.

**Version history**—See all the changes you and others have made to the spreadsheet or revert to earlier versions.

**Publish to the web**—Publish a copy of your spreadsheet as a webpage or embed your spreadsheet in a website.



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**Work with functions**

Your most important Excel functions exist in Sheets, too. Here's a few of the things you can do.

<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>Statistical</b> Returns the numerical average value in a dataset, ignoring text.
<b>AVERAGEIFS</b>	<b>Statistical</b> Returns the average of a range that depends upon multiple criteria.
<b>CHOOSE</b>	<b>Lookup</b> Returns an element from a list of choices based on index.
<b>COUNT</b>	<b>Statistical</b> Returns the count of the number of numeric values in a dataset.
<b>COUNTIF</b>	<b>Statistical</b> Returns a conditional count across a range.
<b>DATE</b>	<b>Date</b> Converts a provided year, month, and day into a date.
<b>FIND</b>	<b>Text</b> Returns the position at which a string is first found within text.
<b>GETPIVOTDATA</b>	<b>Text</b> Extracts an aggregated value from a pivot table that corresponds to the specified row and column headings.
<b>IF</b>	<b>Logical</b> Returns one value if a logical expression is true and another if it is false.
<b>INDEX</b>	<b>Lookup</b> Returns the content of a cell, specified by row and column offset.
<b>INT</b>	<b>Math</b> Rounds a number down to the nearest integer that's less than or equal to it.
<b>LOOKUP</b>	<b>Lookup</b> Looks through a row or column for a key and returns the value of the cell in a result range located in the same position as the search row or column.
<b>MATCH</b>	<b>Lookup</b> Returns the relative position of an item in a range that matches a specified value.
<b>MAX</b>	<b>Statistical</b> Returns the maximum value in a numeric dataset.

<b>MIN</b>	<b>Statistical</b> Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.
<b>NOW</b>	<b>Date</b> Returns the current date and time as a date value.
<b>ROUND</b>	<b>Math</b> Rounds a number to a certain number of decimal places according to standard rules.
<b>SUM</b>	<b>Math</b> Returns the sum of a series of numbers and/or cells.
<b>SUMIF</b>	<b>Math</b> Returns a conditional sum across a range.
<b>TODAY</b>	<b>Date</b> Returns the current date as a date value.
<b>VLOOKUP</b>	<b>Lookup</b> Searches down the first column of a range for a key and returns the value of a specified cell in the row found.