Database Functions

This guide will demonstrate how to use the database functions. All of the functions use the same three arguments but produce different results.

DAVERAGE

This function will give the user the average of the values specified in a certain field in the database.

**Step 1**

Start by typing in the DAVERAGE function and click on it when it becomes available.

**Step 2**

Enter the database argument by selecting the database range, including field names.
Step 3
Enter the field argument. This is what information in the database that is to be averaged. For this example, the salaries of the employees who have been working more than 10 years are to be averaged. This means that the field is to be all information under the “Salary” heading.

Step 4
Enter the criteria argument. This dictates what information is to be used, much like an IF statement. In this example, it is the Years of Service that are greater than 10. In this argument, a reference cell is used containing the heading and the criteria, Years of Service and >10.

Note: Two criteria in the same row denote an “and” in the criteria. If they are put on different lines, it denotes an “or”. For example, the argument “greater than 10 years of service OR greater than 5 years of service and greater than $40,000 salary” is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Service</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;10</td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;$40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 5
Close the function and press the enter key.
**DCOUNT**
This function counts fields containing numerical values in the selected database field that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.

**DCOUNTA**
This function counts the number of nonblank cells in the database field that has been selected that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.

**DGET**
This function finds a single value from the database in a certain field that matches specific criteria. An error will return either if there is no value that matches the criteria or if multiple values match. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.

**DMAX**
This function displays the highest value in the database field that has been selected that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.

**DMIN**
This function displays the lowest value in the database field that has been selected that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.

**DPRODUCT**
This function multiplies all of the values in the database field that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.

**DSTDEV**
This function approximates the standard deviation of the values in the database field that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DSTDEV.

**DSUM**
This function adds up all of the values in a database field that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.

**DVAR**
This function approximates the variance based on the values in a database field that matches specific criteria. Use the same arguments as in DAVERAGE.
More Information
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Bibliography

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