Functions (Sum, Count, Max, Min, Average):

- **SUM**: Adds all the numbers in a range of cells. Syntax: `SUM(number1; number2;...number30)`
  
  number1 to number30 are up to 30 numbers or ranges of numbers whose sum is to be calculated. `SUM` ignores any text or empty cell within a range or array.

  **Examples**: `SUM(2; 3; 4)` returns 9, because 2+3+4 = 9.
  
  `SUM(B1:B3)` (where cells B1, B2, B3 contain 5, 4, 3) returns 12.

- **COUNT**: Counts the numbers in the list of arguments, ignoring text entries. Syntax: `COUNT(value1; value2; ... value30)`
  
  value1 to value30 are up to 30 values or ranges representing the values to be counted.

  **Examples**: `COUNT(2; 4; 6; "eight")` returns 3, because 2, 4 and 6 are numbers ("eight" is text).
  
  `COUNT(B1:B3)` where cells B1, B2, B3 contain 1, 3, and apple returns 2.
- **MAX**: Returns the maximum of a list of arguments, ignoring text entries. **Syntax**: 
  \[ \text{MAX(number1; number2; ... number30)} \]
  number1 to number30 are up to 30 numbers or ranges containing numbers. **Examples**: 
  \[ \text{MAX(2; 6; 4)} \] returns 6, the largest value in the list. 
  \[ \text{MAX(B1:B3)} \] where cells B1, B2, B3 contain 7, 4, and apple returns 7.

- **MIN**: Returns the minimum of a list of arguments, ignoring text entries. **Syntax**: 
  \[ \text{MIN(number1; number2; ... number30)} \]
  number1 to number30 are up to 30 numbers or ranges containing numbers. **Example**: 
  \[ \text{MIN(2; 6; 4)} \] returns 2, the smallest value in the list.

- **AVERAGE**: Returns the average of the arguments, ignoring text entries. **Syntax**: 
  \[ \text{AVERAGE(number1; number2; ... number30)} \]
  number1 to number30 are up to 30 numbers or ranges containing numbers. **Examples**: 
  \[ \text{AVERAGE(2; 6; 4)} \] returns 4, the average of the three numbers in the list. 
  \[ \text{AVERAGE(B1:B3)} \]
where cells B1, B2, B3 contain 1, 3, and apple returns 2, the average of 1 and 3. Text is ignored.

CONCATENATE :- Combines several text strings into one string. Syntax: CONCATENATE(text1; text2; ... text30)
Text 1; Text 2; ... represent up to 30 text passages which are to be combined into one string.
The ampersand operator & may also be used to concatenate text in a formula, without the function.
Examples:  CONCATENATE("al"; "tog"; "ether") returns altogether.
"al" & "tog" & "ether" also returns altogether.
CONCATENATE(A1; A2) where cell A1 contains "key" and cell A2 contains "board" returns keyboard.

Category of function in calc
Date & Time functions:- The Date & Time functions are used to manipulate dates and times. For example
TODAY, NOW, YEAR, MONTH, DAY, HOUR, MINUTE, SECOND, DATE, TIME, etc.
TODAY() :- Returns the current date (as a date-time serial number)
Syntax: TODAY() ex. TODAY() returns 11/06/20
NOW() :- Returns the current date and time. Syntax: NOW() ex now() returns 11/06/20 14:46
DATE() :- Returns the date, given the year, month and day of the month.
DATE(year; month; day)
returns the date, expressed as a date-time serial number. year is an integer between 1583 and 9956 or between 0 and 99; month and day are integers. If month and day are not within range for a valid date, the date will 'roll over', as shown below.
Example:
DATE(2007; 11; 9) returns the 09/11/07
DATE(2007; 12; 32) returns 01/01/08
DATE(2004; 3; 0) returns 29/02/04

DAY():- Returns the day of a given date Syntax: DAY(date)
returns the day of date as a number (1-31). Date may be text or a date-time serial number. Ex. DAY("2008-06-04") returns 4

YEAR() Returns the year of a given date. Syntax: YEAR(date)
returns the year of date as a number. Date may be text or a date-time serial number.

MONTH() :- Returns the month of a given date. Syntax: MONTH(date)
returns the month of date as a number, where January is 1 and December is 12. Date may be text or a date-time serial number.
Example:
MONTH("2008-06-04") returns 6.

TIME():- returns the time, given hours, minutes and seconds. Syntax:
TIME(hours; minutes; seconds)
returns the time, expressed as a date-time serial number. hours, minutes and seconds are integers.
If hours, minutes and seconds are not within range for a valid time, the time will 'roll over', as shown below. Example:
TIME(9; 31; 20) returns the time 9:31:20 am (as a date-time serial number).
TIME(9; 31; 75) returns 9:32:15 am - the time rolls over, as there are only 60 seconds in a minute.

HOUR(time):- returns the hour of time as a number, 0 - 23. time may be text or a date-time serial number.
Example: HOUR("2008-01-06 21:30:15") returns 21

MINUTE():-Returns the minutes of a given time. Syntax: MINUTE(time) returns the minutes of time as a number, 0 - 59. time may be text or a date-time serial number. Example:

SECOND():-Returns the seconds of a given time. Syntax: SECOND(time) returns the seconds of time as a number, 0 - 59. time may be text or a date-time serial number. Example:

Assignment:-
1-Explain Functions (Sum, Count, Max, Min, Average)?
2-Functions NOW, DAY,& ADTE?