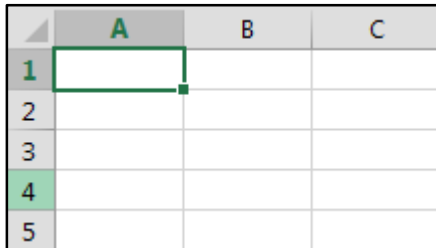


Cell References

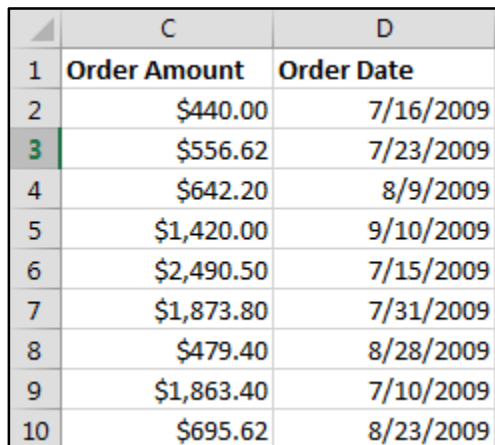
In Excel 2016, cell references can be used to locate a specific cell or range of cells. These cell references tell formulas what information to use in the calculations.

Cell location is determined by the column letter and the row number. The letter always precedes the number so the first cell on the sheet would be **A1**.



A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet with columns A, B, and C, and rows 1 through 5. Cell A1 is selected, indicated by a green border and a small black square at the bottom-right corner. The row number 4 is highlighted in green in the left margin.

To include a range of cells in a formula, enter the first cell reference followed by a colon then the cell reference of the last cell in the range. For example, to add up a list of prices using the SUM formula, enter the range as the cell reference of the first price then a colon followed by the cell reference of the last price. Using the image below the formula would be **=SUM(C2:C10)**.



A screenshot of an Excel spreadsheet with columns C and D, and rows 1 through 10. The range C2:C10 is highlighted in green. The data in the spreadsheet is as follows:

	C	D
1	Order Amount	Order Date
2	\$440.00	7/16/2009
3	\$556.62	7/23/2009
4	\$642.20	8/9/2009
5	\$1,420.00	9/10/2009
6	\$2,490.50	7/15/2009
7	\$1,873.80	7/31/2009
8	\$479.40	8/28/2009
9	\$1,863.40	7/10/2009
10	\$695.62	8/23/2009