

Calculate the total value of the filtered list in Excel

Filter is a very useful and easy to use feature in Microsoft Excel. With filters, you can quickly limit data to only show the necessary information. However, how to calculate the total value of the filtered list? The following article will help you answer the above question.

Network administration - Filter is a very useful and easy to use feature in Microsoft Excel. With filters, you can quickly limit data to only show the necessary information. However, how to calculate the total value of the filtered list? The following article will help you answer the above question.

1. MS Excel 2007 - Lesson 8: Sort and Filter

The tutorial is implemented in Excel 2003, which is quite old, but you can still apply this calculation on newer Excel versions such as Excel 2007, Excel 2010, Excel 2013, Excel 2016, because of the user guide Excel Subtotal function.

The figure below shows a filtered list. You can look at the column on the left and notice that many rows are not displayed because the filter is not satisfied.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	ID	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
2			>=50				
3							
4							
5	ID	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
14	9	Mishi Kobe Niku	97	29	0	0	
23	18	Carnarvon Tigers	62.5	42	0	0	
25	20	Sir Rodney's Marmalade	81	40	0	0	
34	29	Thüringer Rostbratwurst	123.79	0	0	0	
43	38	Côte de Blaye	263.5	17	0	15	
56	51	Manjimup Dried Apples	53	20	0	10	
64	59	Raclette Courdavault	55	79	0	0	
83							
84							
85							

The next figure shows you the results when we try to calculate the total value with the SUM () function.

D83						
		=SUM(D14:D64)				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
1	ID					
2		>=50				
3						
4						
5	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
14	9 Mishi Kobe Niku	97	29	0	0	
23	18 Carnarvon Tigers	62.5	42	0	0	
25	20 Sir Rodney's Marmalade	81	40	0	0	
34	29 Thüringer Rostbratwurst	123.79	0	0	0	
43	38 Côte de Blaye	263.5	17	0	15	
56	51 Manjimup Dried Apples	53	20	0	10	
64	59 Raclette Courdavault	55	79	0	0	
83			2099			
84						

At first glance, it is easy to see incorrect results: the total value is too large, why? That's because the SUM () function calculates all values ??from D14 to D64, **not just summing the filtered values** . There is no way for the SUM () function to know that we want to exclude values ??that do not satisfy the filter.

CHIDIST						
		=SUBTOTAL(9,D6:D82)				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
1	ID					
2		>=50				
3						
4						
5	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
14	9 Mishi Kobe Niku	97	29	0	0	
23	18 Carnarvon Tigers	62.5	42	0	0	
25	20 Sir Rodney's Marmalade	81	40	0	0	
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43	38 Côte de Blaye	263.5	17	0	15	
56	51 Manjimup Dried Apples	53	20	0	10	
64	59 Raclette Courdavault	55	79	0	0	
83						=SUBTOTAL(9,D6:D82)
84						SUBTOTAL(function_num,ref1,[ref2],...)
85						

The solution to this problem is very simple. Just click **AutoSum** , Excel will automatically call SUBTOTAL () instead of SUM (). This function will look at the entire list from D6 to D82 but only calculate the total value of the filter match.

D63 =SUBTOTAL(9,D6:D62)							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	ID	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
2			>=50				
3							
4							
5	ID	Product Name	Unit Price	Units In Stock	Units On Order	Reorder Level	
14	9	Mishi Kobe Niku	97	29	0	0	
23	18	Carnarvon Tigers	62.5	42	0	0	
25	20	Sir Rodney's Marmalade	81	40	0	0	
34	29	Thüringer Rostbratwurst	123.79	0	0	0	
43	38	Côte de Blaye	263.5	17	0	15	
56	51	Manjimup Dried Apples	53	20	0	10	
64	59	Raclette Courdavault	55	79	0	0	
83				227			
84							

About SUBTOTAL ()

The SUBTOTAL () function will look at the entire list of values ??in column D and only calculate the filter match values. You can look at the image above and guess that it is thanks to declaring argument 9. However, this argument tells Excel that we want to calculate **TOTAL** reference values. The following table lists accepted arguments:

Including hidden values

Ignore hidden values

Jaw

first

101

AVERAGE ()

2

102

COUNT ()

3

103

COUNTA ()

4

104

MAX ()

5

105

MIN ()

6

106

PRODUCT ()

7

107

STDEV ()

8

108

STDEVP ()

9

109

SUM ()

ten

110

VAR ()

11

111

VARP ()

After looking at the table above, you are probably wondering the difference between 9 and 109. When we use argument 9, SUBTOTAL () will sum the hidden values. When we use argument 109, SUBTOTAL () will ignore hidden values. We need to distinguish **the hidden value** and **the value that is removed due to not satisfying the filter** . Hiding a row can be done by right-clicking on the row order then selecting **Hide** . This is completely different from the rows that are not displayed because the filter is not satisfied.

See more:

1. How to use the Power function in Excel
2. How to use the Round function in Excel

3. How to use Vlookup function in Excel

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