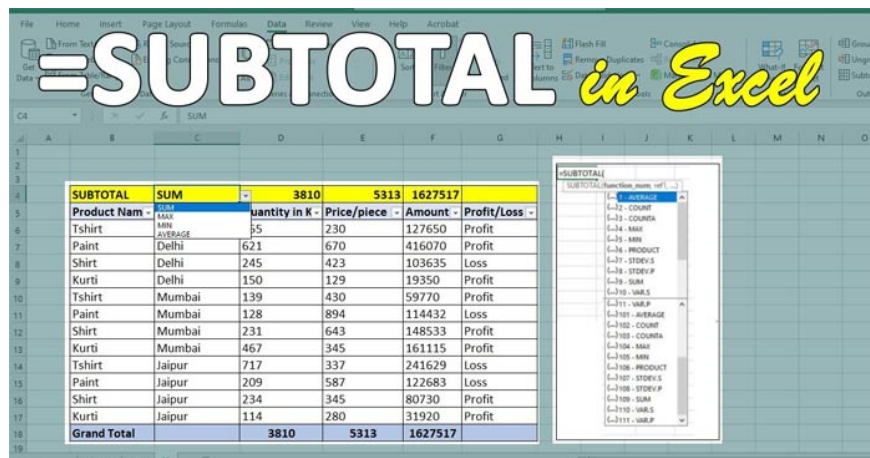


SUBTOTAL function: Calculates the sum of the values ??in a filtered list in Excel.

The function for calculating sums when filtering data is very important for Microsoft Excel users. This article will summarize how to filter and calculate sums in Excel using Subtotal.

The function to calculate sums when filtering data is very important for Microsoft Excel users . This article will summarize how to filter and calculate sums in Excel using subtotal.



While knowing how to sum a spreadsheet column is helpful, you might want to know the sum of different groups. The subtotal function in Excel is a practical way to calculate smaller amounts, separate from the final total. It's relatively easy to use in spreadsheets, and it also allows you to sort your data.

The subtotal function in Excel is a formula that calculates a range of values ??based on a specified operation. It appears as =SUBTOTAL(function_num, ref1, [ref2],.), where function_num refers to the operation you want the formula to perform, and ref1, [ref2],. are the values ??you want Excel to include in the calculation. One of the most common uses of the subtotal function is to sum a column, but it can also perform the following operations:

1. Medium
2. Count
3. Count them all
4. The greatest value
5. Minimum value
6. Multiplier
7. Population standard deviation
8. Standard deviation of the sample

- 9. Population variance
- 10. Sample variance

This tutorial is based on Excel 2019; however, you can still apply this calculation method to other versions of Excel such as Excel 2007, Excel 2010, Excel 2013, and Excel 2016, as it uses the Excel Subtotal function.

Calculate the total value of a filtered list using the Subtotal function in Excel.

Let's assume we have a data table like this, with the filter already created.

No.	Product type	Product name	Quantity	Unit price
1	Book	Math exercises for 3rd grade	2	10000
2	Pencil case	TL Fabric Pencil Case	2	30000
3	Pencil	TL pencil	5	15000
4	Book	3rd grade math	3	18000
5	Book	English for 3rd grade	3	19000

STT	Loại sản phẩm	Tên sản phẩm	Số lượng	Đơn giá	Thành tiền
1	Sách	Bài tập Toán lớp 3	2	10000	20000
2	Hộp bút	Hộp bút vải TL	2	30000	60000
3	Bút chì	Bút chì đoạn TL	5	15000	75000
4	Sách	Toán lớp 3	3	18000	54000
5	Sách	Tiếng Anh lớp 3	3	19000	57000
Tổng tiền sách					
Tổng tiền bút & hộp bút					

After filtering the list of products that belong to the book category, we have the following spreadsheet:

STT	Loại sản phẩm	Tên sản phẩm	Số lượng	Đơn giá	Thành tiền
1	Sách	Bài tập Toán lớp 3	2	10000	20000
4	Sách	Toán lớp 3	3	18000	54000
5	Sách	Tiếng Anh lớp 3	3	19000	57000
Tổng tiền sách					
Tổng tiền bút & hộp bút					

The requirement is to calculate the total price of the books. If you use the SUM() function on the filtered data table above, the result you get will not be the total price of the books, but the total price of all products.

In this case, we use the SUBTOTAL function as follows; in cell E13, you enter:

=SUBTOTAL(9,H7:H11)

In this case, 9 is the argument value corresponding to the function to be used. Here, we want to calculate the sum, so the function to use is SUM. You can see it in the table below. H7:H11 is the range to be summed.

The result returned a total cost of books of 131,000.

STT	Loại sản phẩm	Tên sản phẩm	Số lượng	Đơn giá	Thành tiền
1	Sách	Bài tập Toán lớp 3	2	10000	20000
4	Sách	Toán lớp 3	3	18000	54000
5	Sách	Tiếng Anh lớp 3	3	19000	57000
Tổng tiền sách					131000
Tổng tiền bút & hộp bút					

Regarding the SUBTOTAL() function

The SUBTOTAL() function will examine the entire list of values ??in column D and only calculate those values ??that satisfy the filter. You can look at the image above and guess that this is because we declared argument 9. However, this argument tells Excel that we want to calculate **the SUM** of the referenced values. The following table lists the accepted arguments:

Including implicit value	Ignore hidden values	Jaw
1	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()
10	110	VAR()
11	111	VARP()

After reviewing the table above, you might be wondering about the difference between 9 and 109. When using the argument 9, the SUBTOTAL() function will sum all hidden values. However, when using the argument 109, the SUBTOTAL() function will ignore hidden values. We need to clearly distinguish between **hidden values** and **values that are excluded because they don't meet the filter criteria**. Hiding a row can be done by right-clicking on the row number and selecting **Hide**. This is completely different from rows that are not displayed because they don't meet the filter criteria.

The SUBTOTAL() function is also used to perform many other useful tasks; you can find more information in TipsMake.com's tutorial on the SUBTOTAL function .

See more:

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

You finished reading the article "**SUBTOTAL function: Calculates the sum of the values in a filtered list in Excel.**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.