The function takes whole parts in Excel - Specific examples

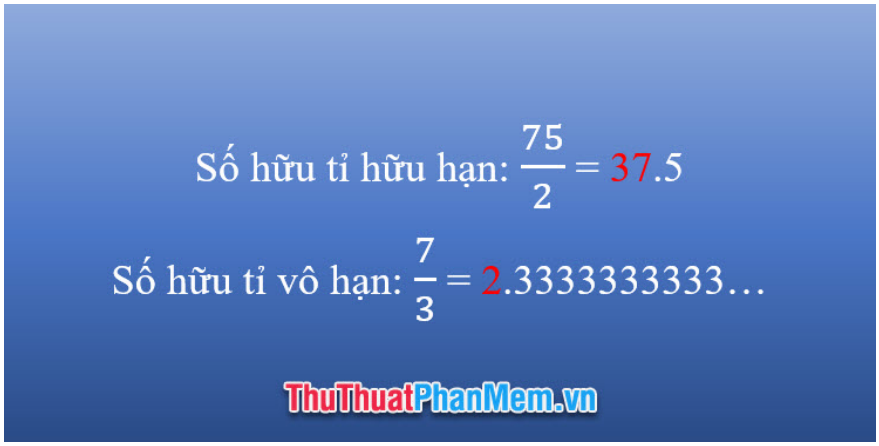
The function takes whole parts in Excel - Specific examples. Excel has 2 functions that involve taking integer parts: QUOTIENT, INT. There are many people who have a confusion between these two functions, only when you understand the nature of each one can you use them most accurately.

Excel has 2 functions that involve taking integer parts: **QUOTIENT** , **INT** . There are many people who have a confusion between these two functions, only when you understand the nature of each one can you use them most accurately. In this article **TipsMake.vn** will clarify more about those two functions.

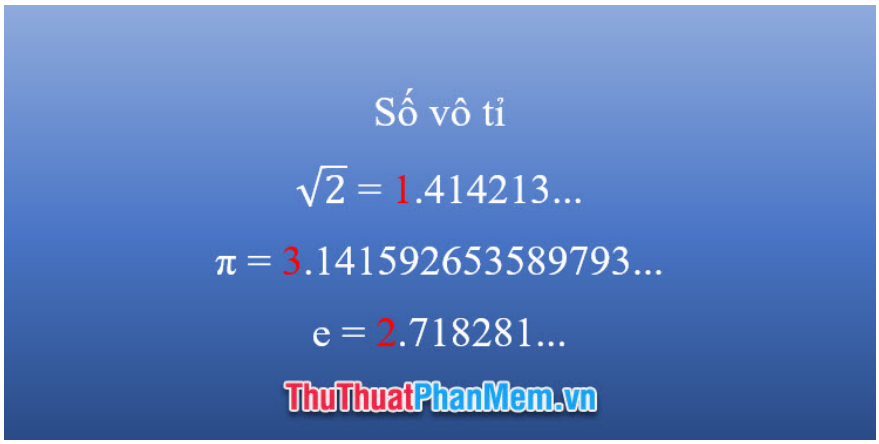
1. What is the integer part? Related issues.

Integers are numbers that include positive integers (1, 2, 3, .), negative integers (?1, ?2, ?3, .) and 0.

A rational number is a real number that can be expressed as a fraction (quotient) a / b, where a and b are integers with b other than zero. The rational number can be a finite number of decimal places or a decimal number. Cyclic infinite stool.



An irrational number is a real number that is not a rational number, meaning it cannot be expressed as a / b ratio (where a and b are integers).



All real numbers (including rational and irrational) can be written as:

x = n + z

where: n is an integer

0 ? z ? 1

The integer is the largest integer that does not exceed it. The symbol of the integer is [x], where x is a real number.

The decimal fraction of real numbers is determined by subtracting the whole numbers from that real number. The notation for the decimal part is {x}, where x is a real number.

Many people understand that the integer part is *the number before the comma and the decimal part is the number after the comma* , but this is only true when you are considering that a positive real number is wrong with a negative real number. For example, we have:

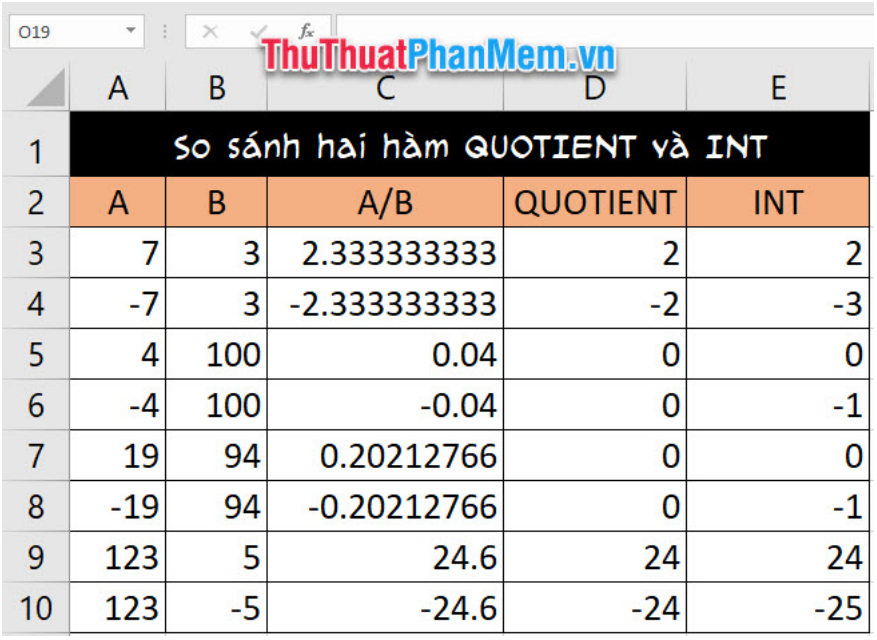
9.4 is a positive real number, where 9 is an integer and 4 is a decimal.

But with -9.4, the part before the comma -9 is not the whole part because -9> -9.4

In this case -9.4 = -10 + 0.6 with -10 is the integer part of -9.4

2. The function takes an integer part in Excel

Let's look at an example of the following table:



	A	B	C	D	E
1	So sánh hai hàm QUOTIENT và INT				
2	A	B	A/B	QUOTIENT	INT
3	7	3	2.333333333	2	2
4	-7	3	-2.333333333	-2	-3
5	4	100	0.04	0	0
6	-4	100	-0.04	0	-1
7	19	94	0.20212766	0	0
8	-19	94	-0.20212766	0	-1
9	123	5	24.6	24	24
10	123	-5	-24.6	-24	-25

Where we have a and b are integers with b other than zero. We have the effect of a and b are rational numbers or here we need to consider is the numbers with both integers and decimals.

The 'take integer' result of **QUOTIENT** and **INT** will produce the same result if it is positive number and different if it is negative number.

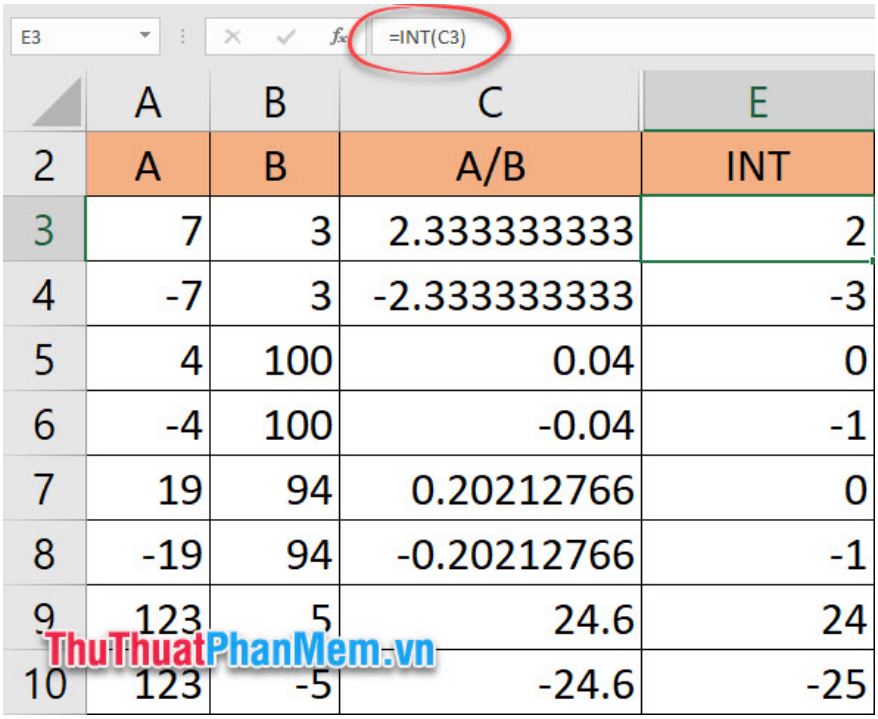
Based on the integer part theory, we can see that the **INT** function is exactly the integer function and the **QUOTIENT** function is just the function that takes the number of digits before the comma.

2.1. How to use the integer get function

The integer integer fetch function has the formula:

= INT (number to be taken)

In which the number to take integer can be a specific number or a cell address.



Note: The INT function only accepts numeric data (and only a number), so when entering data for INT with two or more numbers, you need to insert the calculations, for example:

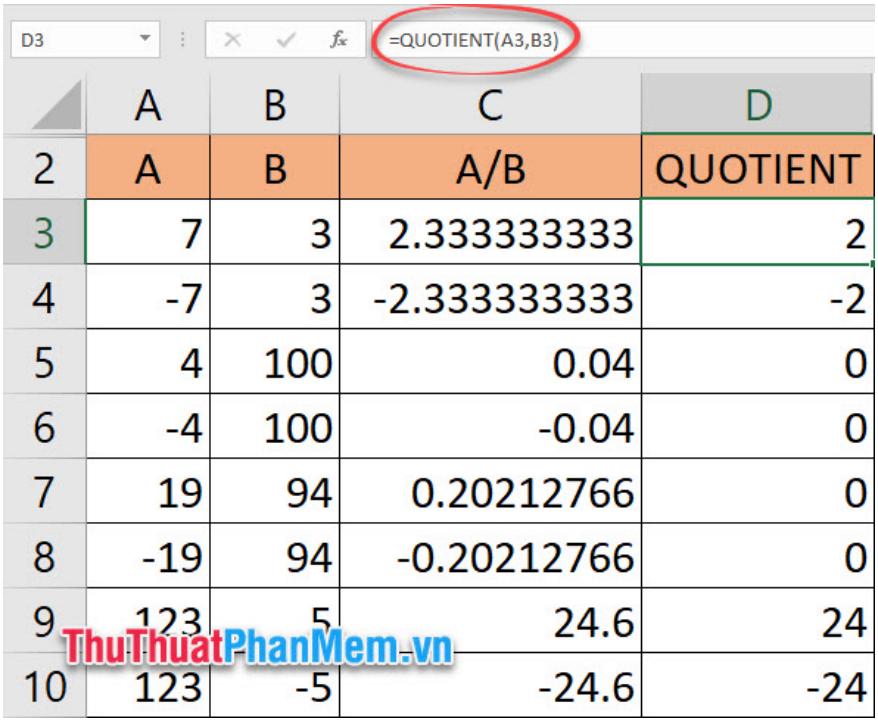
= INT (7/3)

2.2. How to use the function to get the part before the comma QUOTIENT

The **QUOTIENT** function has the formula:

= QUOTIENT (dividend, divisor)

In which the divisor must always be non-zero.



D3 | =QUOTIENT(A3,B3)

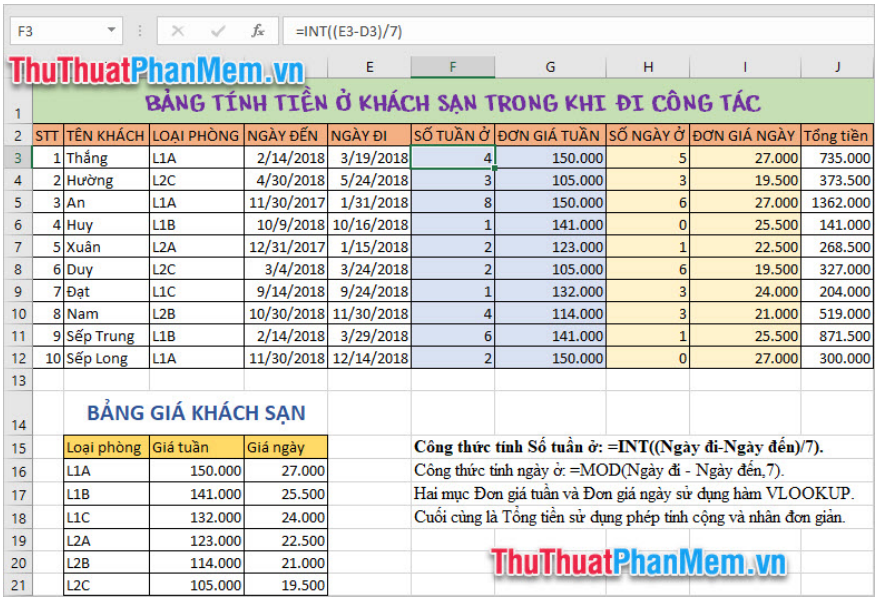
	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	A/B	QUOTIENT
3	7	3	2.333333333	2
4	-7	3	-2.333333333	-2
5	4	100	0.04	0
6	-4	100	-0.04	0
7	19	94	0.20212766	0
8	-19	94	-0.20212766	0
9	123	5	24.6	24
10	123	-5	-24.6	-24

Unlike **INT** function, **QUOTIENT** function **does** not need to be calculated separately because it is already a division itself.

3. Practical examples

Thuthuatphanmem.vn Company allows employees to go on business trips on different occasions. The finance department needs to calculate the number of weeks and days spent at the hotel to pay the staff.

Data are given as hotel arrival and departure dates together with price list for room types.



F3 | =INT((E3-D3)/7)

BẢNG TÍNH TIỀN Ở KHÁCH SẠN TRONG KHI ĐI CÔNG TÁC

STT	TÊN KHÁCH	LOẠI PHÒNG	NGÀY ĐẾN	NGÀY ĐI	SỐ TUẦN Ở	ĐƠN GIÁ TUẦN	SỐ NGÀY Ở	ĐƠN GIÁ NGÀY	Tổng tiền
1	Thắng	L1A	2/14/2018	3/19/2018	4	150.000	5	27.000	735.000
2	Hường	L2C	4/30/2018	5/24/2018	3	105.000	3	19.500	373.500
3	An	L1A	11/30/2017	1/31/2018	8	150.000	6	27.000	1362.000
4	Huy	L1B	10/9/2018	10/16/2018	1	141.000	0	25.500	141.000
5	Xuân	L2A	12/31/2017	1/15/2018	2	123.000	1	22.500	268.500
6	Duy	L2C	3/4/2018	3/24/2018	2	105.000	6	19.500	327.000
7	Đạt	L1C	9/14/2018	9/24/2018	1	132.000	3	24.000	204.000
8	Nam	L2B	10/30/2018	11/30/2018	4	114.000	3	21.000	519.000
9	Sếp Trung	L1B	2/14/2018	3/29/2018	6	141.000	1	25.500	871.500
10	Sếp Long	L1A	11/30/2018	12/14/2018	2	150.000	0	27.000	300.000

BẢNG GIÁ KHÁCH SẠN

Loại phòng	Giá tuần	Giá ngày
L1A	150.000	27.000
L1B	141.000	25.500
L1C	132.000	24.000
L2A	123.000	22.500
L2B	114.000	21.000
L2C	105.000	19.500

Công thức tính Số tuần ở: =INT((Ngày đi-Ngày đến)/7).
Công thức tính ngày ở: =MOD(Ngày đi - Ngày đến,7).
Hai mục Đơn giá tuần và Đơn giá ngày sử dụng hàm VLOOKUP.
Cuối cùng là Tổng tiền sử dụng phép tính cộng và nhân đơn giản.

In the Number of weeks in, we can use the **INT** function to calculate.

The diagram here is to calculate the number of days then spend 7 to calculate the number of weeks. But the days in the hotel are not all week round because we can stay odd days so we only get the whole result.

Therefore, the calculation function is given as:

= INT ((Departure - Arrival) / 7))

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