How can I use the SUM function in Google Sheets to calculate the total of a range of cells?

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The SUM function in Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to easily calculate the total of a range of cells in a spreadsheet. It is a commonly used function in data analysis and financial calculations. To use the SUM function, users simply need to select the cells they want to be included in the calculation and then input the function into the desired cell. The function will automatically add up the values in the selected cells, providing an efficient way to quickly determine the total of a group of numbers. This feature is particularly useful for organizing and analyzing large sets of data. By utilizing the SUM function in Google Sheets, users can save time and streamline their calculations, making it an essential tool for spreadsheet users.

SUM

Returns the sum of a series of numbers and/or cells.

SUM for BigQuery

Returns the sum of a data column.

Sample Usage

```
=SUM(table_name!inventory)
```

Syntax

```
SUM(column)
```

`column` - The data column to consider when calculating the sum.**Tip:** Returning sum across multiple columns is not supported.

Sample Usage

```
SUM(A2:A100)
```

```
SUM(1,2,3,4,5)
```

```
SUM(1,2,A2:A50)
```

Syntax

```
SUM(value1, )
```

`value1` - The first number or range to add together.

`value2, ...` - - Additional numbers or ranges to add to `value1`.

Notes

If only a single number for `value1` is supplied, `SUM` returns `value1`.

Although `SUM` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.

See Also

`SUMSQ`: Returns the sum of the squares of a series of numbers and/or cells.

`SUMIF`: Returns a conditional sum across a range.

`SERIESSUM`: Given parameters `x`, `n`, `m`, and `a`, returns the power series sum a1xn + a2x(n+m) + ... + aix(n+(i-1)m), where i is the number of entries in range `a`.

`QUOTIENT`: Returns one number divided by another, without the remainder.

`PRODUCT`: Returns the result of multiplying a series of numbers together.

`MULTIPLY`: Returns the product of two numbers. Equivalent to the `*` operator.

`MINUS`: Returns the difference of two numbers. Equivalent to the `-` operator.

`DIVIDE`: Returns one number divided by another. Equivalent to the `/` operator.

`ADD`: Returns the sum of two numbers. Equivalent to the `+` operator.

Examples

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