Available functions

Calculated questions can use more than simple arithmetic operators.

Note: you can use formulas and wildcards inside these functions. The wildcards are denoted in curly braces {}.

Function	**Explanation**	**Usage/Syntax**
abs	Absolute value	
acos	Arc cosine -- output in radians.	
acosh	Inverse hyperbolic cosine -- output in radians.	
asin	Arc sine -- output in radians.	
asinh	Inverse hyperbolic sine.-- output in radians.	
atan2	Arc tangent of two variables -- pass in two values like (y, x), and you'll get the atan(y/x), adjusted to the proper quadrant. (Note: The variables are in the reverse order to atan2(x,y) in Excel) Output is radians.	
atan	Arc tangent -- output in radians.	
atanh	Inverse hyperbolic tangent-- output in radians.	
bindec	Binary to decimal	
ceil	Round fractions up to a whole number	ceil({a})
cos	Cosine -- in radians!!! Convert your degree measurement to radians before you take the cos of it.	
cosh	Hyperbolic cosine -- in radians!!! Convert your degree measurement to radians before you take the cosh of it.	
decbin	Decimal to binary	
decoct	Decimal to octal	

deg2rad	Converts the number in degrees to the radian equivalent	
exp	Calculates the exponent of e	
expm1	Returns exp(number) - 1, computed in a way that is accurate even when the value of number is close to zero	
floor	Round fractions down to a whole number	floor([value]) *ex. floor({x}/{y})*
fmod	Returns the floating-point modulus of two numbers - i.e. the remainder when the first is divided by the second.	
is_finite	Finds whether a value is a legal finite number	
is_infinite	Finds whether a value is infinite	
is_nan	Finds whether a value is not a number	
log10	Base-10 logarithm	
log1p	Returns log(1 + number), computed in a way that is accurate even when the value of number is close to zero	
log	Natural logarithm (*ln*)	
max	Find highest value	
min	Find lowest value	
octdec	Octal to decimal	
pi	Get value of pi - the function does not take an argument, like in Excel.	pi()
pow	Exponential expression or number raised to the power	pow([number to raise], [power]) *ex.pow({x},{y})*

rad2deg	Converts the radian number to the equivalent number in degrees	
rand	Generate a random integer	
round	Rounds a float to a specified number of decimal places; if you need an amount rounded to the nearest 100, divide your number by 100, round to 0 decimals, then multiply by 100	round([amount],[number of decimal places]) *ex. ROUND({a},3)*
sin	Sine -- in radians!!! Convert your degree measurement to radians before you take the sin of it.	
sinh	Hyperbolic sine -- in radians!!! Convert your degree measurement to radians before you take the sinh of it.	
sqrt	Square root	
tan	Tangent -- in radians!!! Convert your degree measurement to radians before you take the tan of it.	
tanh	Hyperbolic tangent -- in radians!!! Convert your degree measurement to radians before you take the tanh of it.	