Excel CheatSheet Complex Loan calculator

Description

A concise guide to the construction and workings of a Microsoft Excel workbook that features a complex loan calculator allowing for multiple repayment layers.

Downloads

- Spreadsheet: https://createmanage.files.wordpress.com/2019/09/complex-loan-payment-calculator.xlsx
- CheatSheet: https://createmanage.files.wordpress.com/2019/09/complex-loan-payment-calculator-cheatsheet-v1.pdf

Overview

Input Panel



Input Panel key

Loan Details		Extra payments	Extra payments			Loan summary		
Annual interest rate	3.63%	[A]	Loan Start	28 Aug 2019 G	Scheduled payment	N	\$354.45	
Loan term (in years)	18.3	В	Loan End	28 Nov 2037 H	Scheduled no. of payments	0	477	
Payments per year	26	[C]	Actual Payment	\$400 (+\$46)	Actual no. of payments	Р	192	
Loan amount	\$123,500	D	Additional payments	\$4,000 K	Total interest	Q	\$16,135	
Monthly Fees	\$20	E	Additional payments (mth)	January √ □	Amount saved	R	\$31,241	
Payment frequency Fortnightly		Total extra payments	\$94,745 M	Early end date	S 2	0 Jan 2027		

Column key

		Scheduled	Scheduled	Additional	Manual	Total			Monthly	
Date	Period	Payment	Extras	Extras	Extras	Payment	Principal	Interest	Fees	Balance
19 Oct 22	82	\$354.74	\$21.00			\$375.74	\$264.35	\$111.39		\$79,738.05
02 Nov 22	83	\$354.7	\$21.00			\$375.74	-204.72	\$111.02	\$20.00	\$79,453.34
16 Nov 22	84	\$354.74	\$21.0			62-5.14	\$265.11	\$110.63		\$79,188.22
30 Nov 22	85	\$354.74	\$21.00		Extra	\$375.74	\$265.48	\$110.26		\$78,922.74
14 Dec 22	86	\$354.74	\$21.00	C	olumns	\$375.74	\$285.85	\$109.89	\$20.00	\$78,636.89
28 Dec 22	87	\$354.74	\$21.00	, ,		\$375.74	\$266.25	\$109.49		\$78,370.64
11 Jan 23	88	\$354.74	\$21.00	\$4,000.00		\$4,375.74	\$4,286.62	\$109.12	\$20.00	\$74,084.02
25 Jan 23	89	\$354.74	\$21.00		1,000	\$375.74	\$272.59	\$103.15		\$73,811.43
0811b 23	2	\$3(3)4	\$40	5	6	\$3774	\$2:87	\$197	10.00	\$73,511146
22 Feb 23	91	\$354.74	\$21.00	100		\$375.74	\$273.38	\$102.36		\$73,245.09
08 Mar 23	92	\$354.74	\$21.00			\$375.74	\$293.76	\$101.98	\$20.00	\$72,951.33
22 Mar 23	93	\$354.74	\$21.00			\$375.74	\$274.17	\$101.57		\$72,677.16
05 Apr 23	94	\$354.74	\$21.00			\$375.74	\$294.55	\$101.19	\$20.00	\$72,382.62
10 4 22	0.5	C254.74	c21.00			¢275 74	11 (274.06	¢100 70		¢72 107 66

The Workings

Values

Loan Details

Α	Annual interest rate	Set this value to your loan interest rate, as a percentage
D2	Range name: InterestRate	
В	Loan term (years)	Set this value to your loan term, in years, as a decimal
D3	Range name: LoanTerm	
D	Loan amount	Set this value to your loan amount
D5	Range name: LoanAmount	
E	Monthly Fees	Set this value to the total of your monthly bank fees
D6	Range name: MonthlyFees	
F	Payment frequency	Select weekly, fortnightly or monthly according to your payment cycle
D7	Range name: PaymentFrequency	
G	Loan Start	Set this value to the date that your loan payments start
Н2	Range name: LoanStart	
1	Actual Payment	Enter a repayment amount to override the scheduled payment amount set by the lender. If not adjusting the set amount, leave this blank.
14	Range name: ActualPayment	set by the lender. If not adjusting the set amount, leave this blank.

Formulas

Loan Details

This formula checks whether the payment frequency selected in PaymentFrequency is weekly, fortnightly or monthly then calculates accordingly to provide the number of payments each year, as a decimal. The Validation values are set in O10:O12 (hidden columns) but are only used to trigger the appropriate IF Statement and only need adjusting should you want to modify different payment cycles.

FORMULA

=IF(PaymentFrequency=FrequencyWeekly,365/7, IF(PaymentFrequency=FrequencyFortnightly,365/14, IF(PaymentFrequency=FrequencyMonthly,12,0)))0

Extra Payments

	Н	Loan End	This formula returns a date a number of months after the LoanStart Date.	
	Н3		That number is set in the second argument of the EDATE function by the formula; LoanTerm x 12.	
- 1	=EDATE(LoanStart, LoanTerm*12)			

1	Extra Payment	This formula deducts the ScheduledPayment from the ActualPayment to produce the ExtraPayment (if ActualPayment is a number).			
H4	Range name: ExtraPayment	It's a roundabout way of going about it, but I feel it's better to enter the actual deposit rather than the extra (displayed alongside).			
	= IF(ISNUMBER(ActualPayment), ActualPayment-ScheduledPayment, 0)				

Additional payments

XX Range name:
FORMULA

Additional payments (mth)

XX Range name: FORMULA

L	Total extra	This formula
	payments	
XX	Range name:	
FORMUI	A	
		· ·

Loan Summary

M	Scheduled payment	This formula
	•	
XX	Range name:	
FORMU	LA	

. 0	iiiaias	
N	Scheduled no. of payments	This formula
XX FORMU	Range name:	
Ο	Actual no. of payments	This formula
XX FORMU	Range name:	
Р	Total interest	This formula
XX FORMU	Range name:	
Q	Amount saved	This formula
XX FORMU	Range name:	
В	Carly and data	This formula
R	Early end date	This formula
FORMU	Range name:	
Tal	ble Columns	
1	Date	
XX FORMU	Range name:	
2	Period	
_	renou	
XX FORMU	Range name:	
3	Scheduled	
	Payment	
XX FORMU	Range name:	

Crea ⁻	te - Manage - Produce	Excel Tutorial CheatSheet
4	Scheduled	
7		
	Extras	
XX FORMU	Range name:	
FORMU	LA	
5	Additional	
	Extra	
	ZXCC	
XX	Range name:	
XX FORMU	LA	
6	Manual	
0		
	Extras	
XX FORMU	Range name:	
FORMU	LA	
		T
7	Total	
	Payment	
	i ayınıent	
>/>/	P	
XX FORMU	Range name:	
Orano	ser's	
0	Dringing	
8	Principal	
	•	
XX	Range name:	
XX FORMU	LA	
		·
9	Interest	
107		
XX FORMU	Range name:	
OKIVIO	an.	
10	NA a satisfic	,
10	Monthly	
	Fees	
XX	Range name:	
XX FORMU	LA	
<u> </u>		
11	Balance	
	_	
XX FORMU	Range name:	
rukmu	LM	
Ì		

Symbols and conventions used

Screen actions

Vertical lines are used to show the flow in a sequence of commands, i.e. [Alt] & [F] | [P], or Click the Office button | New | Installed Templates.

[F] ► [P] Commands separated by an arrow indicate action sequences; Often when one has a number of choices in a menu or dialog box. i.e. to open the Print dialog via the File menu.

[xx | xx] Square brackets separated by vertical lines are used where there are a number of choices, i.e. Office button | New | [Installed Templates | Presentations].

Themes Reference to a group on a Ribbon. i.e. Home tab | Font | [B].

[Ctrl] Square brackets enclosing an item indicate keys.

[Ctrl] + [C] Square brackets joined with a plus sign show keys to be pressed and held in sequence, i.e. hold [Ctrl] then press [C] to copy.

Key Information

■ Notes: Supplemental and usually focussed

₽ Tips

△ Warnings and cautionary notes

△ WARNING, seriously!

An Activity Panel like this is often an opportunity for you to practice and cement learning

Code block

<u>Tooltip</u> Text with a light grey underline indicates hidden information is available; a hyperlink ToolTip or a popup.

Item Bold, grey text indicates a key element in a set of instructions.

Create a list of the Range Names

To help with auditing or checking out a workbook, you can list all of the Range Names and their locations. First though – if you're doing it for this workbook - you'll need to go to a safe area in the Extra Payment Calculator worksheet to paste it. Why there? Well, most of the range names are scoped to that worksheet, so doing the sensible thing of pasting the list in a blank worksheet has to wait a bit. So hold [Ctrl] then tap [End] to go to the furthest point down and right of your spreadsheet. Release the keys, tap [Home] to bring the cursor back to the left.

Now that we are safely away from your data, let's get that list!

From the Formulas tab of the ribbon, in the **Defined Names** group, click the **Use In Formula** tool.

Choose Paste Names from the submenu then click the [Paste List] button.

Now, don't do a thing! Pause, breathe! Read on...

Now let's cut and paste that list to a blank worksheet in case you need to expand your table of data

The list you have just pasted is highlighted. Great! Let's cut and paste it somewhere sensible...

- Hold [Ctrl] then tap [X] to cut the selection from the worksheet and place it in memory.
- Be Select a cell in a new worksheet for a place to start the list then hold [Ctrl] then tap [V] to paste memory to worksheet

Now to pretty it up

- Click on the header of the first column of data, hold and drag right to the next column.
- Now that both columns are selected, release the mouse button and reposition between the columns until the cursor changes to arrowheads, then double-click to auto-adjust the column widths