ADVANCE EXCEL ASSIGNMENT 2

1. What does the dollar($) sign do?

ANS: The dollar sign fixes the reference to a given cell, so that it remains unchanged no matter where the formula moves. Using $ in cell references allows you to copy formula in Excel without changing references.

1. How to Change the Reference from Relative to Absolute (or Mixed)?

ANS: To change the Reference, select the cell reference that we want to convert to an absolute reference and add a dollar sign before the column letter and row number.

For example, to convert the reference to cell A1 to an absolute reference, change it from A1 to $A$1.

1. Explain the order of operations in excel?

ANS: Excel’s order of operation follows the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction) but with some customization to handle formula syntax in a spreadsheet. First, any expressions in parentheses are evaluated.

4. What, according to you, are the top 5 functions in excel and write a basic syntax

for any of two?

ANS: COUNT, AUTOSUM, LOOKUP, VLOOKUP,XLOOKUP

=LOOKUP(lookup\_value, lookup\_vector, [result\_vector])

=COUNT(A1:A20)

1. When would you use the subtotal function?

ANS: SUBTOTAL function returns the subtotal value from a range of cells. It allows to use other functions, like AVERAGE or COUNT, to find custom totals from a dataset.

1. What is the syntax of the vlookup function? Explain the terms in it?

ANS: =VLOOKUP(lookup\_value,table\_array,col\_index\_num,[range\_lookup])

Eg: =VLOOKUP(A15,A1:C11,3,FALSE)

A15 is the cell where to lookup,

A1:C11 is the range where to look for it.

3 is the column number in range containing the value to return.

FALSE indicates the approximate or exact match.