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

$ symbol in Excel locks a specific cell or rows or columns in a worksheet. It is used while working on formulas when we do not want the reference to be changed when copying the formula to other cell references.

1. How to Change the Reference from Relative to Absolute (or Mixed)?
2. Select the cell that contains the formula.
3. In the formula bar. , select the reference that you want to change.
4. Press F4 to switch between the reference types.
5. Explain the order of operations in excel?

Excel follows general mathematical rules for calculations, which is Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication and Division, and Addition and Subtraction, or the acronym PEMDAS (Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally).

1. What, according to you, are the top 5 functions in excel and write a basic syntax for any of two?
2. The VLookup Function.

Syntax: VLOOKUP(lookup value, range containing the lookup value, the column number in the range containing the return value, Approximate match (TRUE) or Exact match (FALSE)).

1. The Concatenate Function.

Syntax: CONCATENATE(text1, [text2], ...)

1. Text to Columns.
2. Remove Duplicates.
3. Pivot Tables.
4. When would you use the subtotal function?

The SUBTOTAL function is designed for columns of data, or vertical ranges. It is not designed for rows of data, or horizontal ranges.

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

Syntax: VLOOKUP(lookup value, range containing the lookup value, the column number in the range containing the return value, Approximate match (TRUE) or Exact match (FALSE)).

lookup\_value - The value that you want to search for.

table\_array - The Vlookup function searches in the left-most column of this array.

col\_index\_num - An integer, specifying the column number of the supplied table\_array, that you want to return a value from.

[range\_lookup] - An optional logical argument that describes what the function should return in the event that it does not find an exact match to the lookup\_value.