**Advance Excel Assignment – 1**

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1. The dollar( $ ) sign is for currency of US. And commonly used as for cell referencing.

For example - $A$1 is cell reference to cell A1. So wherever the formula is copied or moved, it always refers to cell A1.

1. Example for better understanding –

Relative reference – A1

Absolute reference - $A$1

Mixed reference – A$1

1. Excel order of operations are based on PEMDAS that is (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction) where higest priority starts from P and end less priority to S. From P to S calculation is done.
2. 5 Functions are as follows –
3. SUM function : This function works to sum a group of numbers in a specific set of cells. (Syntax is “=SUM” (number1, number2, etc.))
4. AVERAGE function : The average function is an extremely useful tool for getting the average value in a range of cells. (Syntax is “=AVERAGE” (number1, number2, etc.))
5. CONCATENATE function : This function is a good time saver when you need to combine data from 2 or more cells. (Syntax is “CONCATENATE” (text1, [text2…text\_n]))
6. COUNT function : This function counts the total number of cells in a range that contains a number. It does not include the cell, which is blank, and the ones that hold data in any other format apart from numeric.
7. SUBTOTAL function : This function returns the subtotal in a database. we can select either average, count, sum, min, max, min, and others.
8. The SUBTOTAL Function in Excel allows users to create groups and then perform various other Excel functions such as SUM, COUNT, AVERAGE, PRODUCT, MAX, etc. The SUBTOTAL function works for columns of data. It doesn’t work for rows of data. Example - =SUBTOTAL(9,A2:A5)
9. The syntax for Vlookup is =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)).