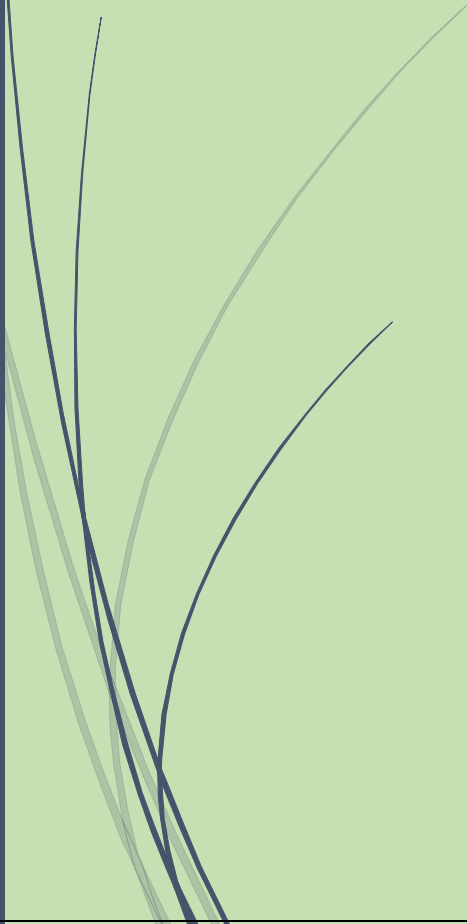


The logo for iNeuron, featuring the text "iNeuron" in white on a blue arrow-shaped background.

iNeuron

Puneet Singh

Assignment - 2



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

Solution – \$ is used to make a cell reference value absolute. As shown in below example

| Data1 | Data2 | Multiply |
|-------|-------|-------------|
| 12 | 13 | =G9*\$H\$9 |
| 12 | | =G10*\$H\$9 |
| 12 | | =G11*\$H\$9 |
| 15 | | =G12*\$H\$9 |
| 17 | | =G13*\$H\$9 |
| 166 | | =G14*\$H\$9 |

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

Solution – We can reference from Relative to Absolute by putting '\$' sign in front of cell address (i.e \$ row number \$column number)

| Data1 | Data2 | Multiply |
|-------|-------|-------------|
| 12 | 13 | =G9*\$H\$9 |
| 12 | 14 | =G10*\$H\$9 |
| 12 | 17 | =G11*\$H\$9 |
| 15 | 19 | =G12*\$H\$9 |
| 17 | 20 | =G13*\$H\$9 |
| 166 | 22 | =G14*\$H\$9 |

3. Explain the order of operations in excel?

Solution – Order of Operations is basically defined as how algebraic expression is getting evaluated i.e which operations are performed first and so on.

Excel follows BODMAS rule in which

- ➔ Value inside bracket is evaluated first and then
- ➔ Division
- ➔ Multiplication
- ➔ Addition
- ➔ Subtraction

4. What, according to you, are the top 5 functions in excel and write a basic syntax for any of two?

Solution – Top function are SUM, AVERAGE, CONCATENATE, VLOOKUP, TEXT FUNCTION

| Name | Work |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| CHandan kumar | =VLOOKUP(C7,Sheet2!B1:F9,4,0) |

N VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup])

| |
|------------------------------------|
| =CONCATENATE("Hello ", "Charchit") |
|------------------------------------|

CONCATENATE(text1, [text2], [text3], ...)

5. When would you use the subtotal function?

Solution – I will use it when

- ➔ There are multiple sub-categories
- ➔ It makes it easy to find grand total as while doing grand total it only add cells with values which contain subtotal function.

Like in below example

| Category A | Price |
|-------------|-------|
| 1 | 20 |
| 2 | 35 |
| 3 | 49 |
| Total | 104 |
| Category B | |
| 4 | 67 |
| 5 | 89 |
| 6 | 99 |
| Total | 255 |
| Grand Total | 359 |

- ➔ It contains many functions like average, sum, max, min

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

Solution : Below is the syntax of VLOOKUP

| Name | Work | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|----|----|----|----|--|--|
| CHandan kumar | =VLOOKUP(C7,Sheet2!B1:F9,4,0) | | | | | | |
| | N VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup]) | | | | | | |
| | | ↑ | 2. | 3. | 4. | | |
| | | 1. | | | | | |

- 1.) Look Up Value = It is the value corresponds to which we want to find resultant value.
E.g – Using 'Name' column to find value of 'Work' Column
- 2.) table_array = It is the data from which we want to find value. It contains data in form of cell
- 3.) col_index_num = It is the index of the value which we want. It is found by counting from 1st column
- 4.) range_lookup = It can be either true or false. If, value entered here is
 - > 0, then excel looks for exact match
 - > 1, then excel looks for approximate match