**Advance Excel Assignment-1**

1. **What do you mean by cells in an Excel sheet?**

In Excel, a cell is the intersection point of a row and a column. It is identified by a unique address, such as A12, B22, etc. Cells are used to store and manipulate data in a worksheet. They can contain various types of data, including numbers, text, formulas, and functions.

1. **How can you restrict someone from copying a cell from your worksheet?**

You can protect a worksheet to prevent someone from copying cells by following these steps:

Select the cells you want to protect.

Right-click and choose "Format Cells."

Go to the "Protection" tab and uncheck "Locked."

Protect the worksheet by clicking on "Review" > "Protect Sheet." Set a password if needed.

In the "Protect Sheet" dialog box, you can specify permissions, including whether users can select locked cells. Uncheck the "Select locked cells" option.

1. **How to move or copy the worksheet into another workbook?**

To move or copy a worksheet to another workbook:

Right-click on the sheet tab at the bottom.

Choose "Move or Copy."

In the "Move or Copy" dialog box, select the workbook to which you want to move or copy the sheet.

Choose the location within the workbook and specify whether to create a copy.

Click "OK" to complete the action.

1. **Which key is used as a shortcut for opening a new window document?**

The shortcut key for opening a new window document in Excel is Ctrl + N.

1. **What are the things that we can notice after opening the Excel interface?**

After opening the Excel interface, you'll typically see:

A grid of cells organized into columns and rows.

Ribbon at the top containing tabs like Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, etc.

Formula bar for entering or editing formulas.

Name Box displaying the address or name of the selected cell.

Sheet tabs at the bottom for navigating between worksheets.

1. **When to use a relative cell reference in Excel?**

Use a relative cell reference in Excel when you want a formula to adjust automatically when it's copied to other cells. In a relative reference, the cell address is relative to the position of the formula cell. For example, if you have a formula in cell B2 that references A1 (=A1), and you copy it to cell C2, the formula in C2 will automatically adjust to =B1. Relative references are useful when you want the same formula pattern to apply to different cells.