**Advance Excel Assignment 2**

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

In Excel, the dollar sign ($) is used to create an absolute cell reference in a formula. When you place a dollar sign before the column letter and/or row number in a cell reference, it indicates that the reference should remain fixed when you copy the formula to other cells. For example, if you have a formula like =$A$1, the reference to cell A1 is absolute, and it won't change when you copy the formula to other cells.

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

To change the reference from relative to absolute (or mixed), you can manually add or remove the dollar sign from the cell reference. Here's how:

For absolute reference: Add a dollar sign before the column letter and/or row number (e.g., $A$1).

For mixed reference: Add a dollar sign either before the column letter or the row number (e.g., $A1 or A$1).

1. **Explain the order of operations in Excel?**

The order of operations in Excel follows the standard mathematical rules:

Parentheses (): Operations inside parentheses are performed first.

Exponents (^): Exponential calculations are performed next.

Multiplication (\*) and Division (/): Multiplication and division operations are performed from left to right.

Addition (+) and Subtraction (-): Addition and subtraction operations are performed from left to right.

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

Some commonly used functions in Excel include Sum, Vlookup, INDEX-MATCH,IF and COUNTIF:

SUM Function:

Syntax: =SUM(number1, number2, ...)

VLOOKUP Function:

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

1. **When would you use the SUBTOTAL function?**

The SUBTOTAL function is used when you want to perform a calculation (e.g., sum, average, count) on a range that includes other subtotal results. It allows you to create subtotals within a list or database without double-counting.

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

The syntax of the VLOOKUP function is as follows:

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

lookup\_value: The value you want to search for.

table\_array: The range of cells containing the data. It should include the column where the lookup value is located.

col\_index\_num: The column number in the table from which to retrieve the value.

[range\_lookup]: Optional. TRUE for an approximate match, FALSE for an exact match. If omitted, it defaults to TRUE.