

Advance Excel Assignment 2

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

Ans: A dollar sign can denote a currency format, but it has another common use: indicating absolute cell references in formulas

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

Ans: 1. Select the cell that contains the formula.

2. In the formula bar, select the reference that you want to change.

3. Press F4 to switch between the reference types.

3. Explain the order of operations in excel?

Ans: When evaluating a formula, Excel follows a standard math protocol called "order of operations". In general, Excel's order of operation follows the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction) but with some customization to handle the formula syntax in a spreadsheet.

In summary, Excel solves formulas in the following order:

1. Parentheses
2. Reference operators
3. Exponents
4. Negation
5. Percent
6. Multiplication and Division
7. Addition and Subtraction
8. Concatenation
9. Logical operators

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

Ans: 1. The **SUM Function** · 2. The **TEXT Function** · 3. The **VLOOKUP Function** · 4. The **AVERAGE Function** · 5. The **CONCATENATE Function**.

Syntax :-

Sum function- **SUM(number1,[number2],...)**

Average Function-AVG(number1,[number2],...)

5. When would you use the subtotal function?

Ans: **SUBTOTAL** Function in Excel **allows users to create groups and then perform various other Excel functions such as SUM, COUNT, AVERAGE, PRODUCT, MAX, etc.** Thus, the **SUBTOTAL** function in Excel helps in analyzing the data provided. The "number1" and "number2" are

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

Ans:VLOOKUP is an Excel function to lookup and retrieve data from a specific column in table. VLOOKUP

supports approximate and exact matching, and wildcards (* ?) for partial matches. The "V" stands for "vertical".

Lookup values must appear in the first column of the table, with lookup columns to the right.

Syntax:

VLOOKUP(value, table, index_number, [approximate_match])

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