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

The dollar sign ($) in Excel is used to create an absolute reference in a formula. An absolute reference is a reference that does not change when the formula is copied to another cell. In contrast, a relative reference changes based on the location of the formula relative to the cells it refers to.

we can use absolute references when you want to refer to a specific cell or range of cells in a formula that you want to copy to other cells without changing the reference.

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

**To change a cell reference from relative to absolute or mixed in Excel**, you can add dollar signs ($) before the column letter, row number, or both in the cell reference.

**To create an absolute cell reference**, add dollar signs before both the column letter and row number, such as $A$1. This reference will not change when copied to other cells.

**To create a mixed cell reference**, add a dollar sign before either the column letter or row number, such as $A1 or A$1. The dollar sign makes the column or row reference absolute, while the other part remains relative.

You can also use the F4 function key to quickly toggle between relative, absolute, and mixed cell references. Simply place the cursor in the cell reference you want to modify and press F4 to cycle through the different reference types.

1. Explain the order of operations in excel?

The order of operations in Excel is the sequence in which Excel performs arithmetic operations in a formula. Excel follows a specific order of operations to evaluate a formula, which is as follows:

1. Parentheses: Excel evaluates expressions inside parentheses first.

2. Exponents: Excel calculates any exponentiation operations next.

3. Multiplication and Division: Excel performs multiplication and division operations from left to right.

4. Addition and Subtraction: Excel performs addition and subtraction operations from left to right.

You can use parentheses to change the order of operations in Excel. For example, if you have a formula with multiple operations, you can use parentheses to group the operations that you want to be performed first. Excel will evaluate the expressions inside the parentheses first before moving on to the other operations.

It's important to follow the order of operations in Excel to ensure that your formulas are calculated correctly. If you're not sure about the order of operations, you can use parentheses to group the operations in the order you want them to be performed.

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

Top five functions in Excel:

1. SUM: Adds up a range of cells.

Syntax: =SUM(cell range)

2. AVERAGE: Calculates the average of a range of cells.

Syntax: =AVERAGE(cell range)

3. COUNT: Counts the number of cells in a range that contain numbers.

Syntax: =COUNT(cell range)

4. MAX: Returns the highest value in a range of cells.

Syntax: =MAX(cell range)

5. MIN: Returns the lowest value in a range of cells.

Syntax: =MIN(cell range)

Here are the syntaxes for SUM and AVERAGE functions:

SUM: =SUM(cell range)

- "cell range" refers to the cells that you want to add up.

- For example, =SUM(A1:A5) would add up the values in cells A1 through A5.

AVERAGE: =AVERAGE(cell range)

- "cell range" refers to the cells that you want to calculate the average of.

- For example, =AVERAGE(A1:A5) would calculate the average of the values in cells A1 through A5.

1. When would you use the subtotal function?

* The SUBTOTAL function in Excel is used to perform calculations on a filtered range of data. It can be used to calculate a range of functions, such as SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT, MAX, MIN, and more, on a filtered range of data.
* The SUBTOTAL function is useful when you want to perform calculations on a specific subset of data in a larger range. For example, if you have a large data set and you want to calculate the total sales for a specific region or product category, you can use the SUBTOTAL function to perform the calculation on only the filtered data.
* The SUBTOTAL function is also useful when you want to ignore hidden rows in a range. For example, if you have a range of data with hidden rows and you want to calculate the average of the visible cells, you can use the SUBTOTAL.

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

The VLOOKUP function in Excel is used to search for a specific value in the first column of a range of cells, and then return a corresponding value in the same row from a specified column.

Here is the syntax of the VLOOKUP function:

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

- "lookup\_value" is the value that you want to search for in the first column of the range of cells.

- "table\_array" is the range of cells that you want to search in. The first column of this range is where the lookup value will be searched for.

- "col\_index\_num" is the column number (starting with 1) in the range of cells from which you want to return a value. For example, if you want to return a value from the third column of the range, you would enter 3.

- "range\_lookup" is an optional argument that specifies whether you want an exact match or an approximate match. If you enter "TRUE" or leave this argument blank, Excel will perform an approximate match. If you enter "FALSE", Excel will perform an exact match.