Advanced Excel Assignment 2

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1. In excel, “$” sign is mainly used to do absolute cell reference. If an equation has an absolute referencing, the cell value does not change regardless of which cell the equation contains, if user copy or move the formula, it still refers to almost the same cell as it did in its initial position. In an absolute reference, the letter referring to the row and the number referring to the column are both preceded by a "$." On the other hand, “$” sign is also inserted to show value for currency.
2. Users must place the dollar sign just before column indication and the row number in order to convert the reference from relative to absolute. As an illustration, the relative cell address A1 will become absolute if user changed it to $A$1. It might be simple to manually update these references if there are only a few that need to be changed. Therefore, users can select the cell, press F4, and then adjust the formula by going to the data tab and doing so. But using F4 on the keyboard will accomplish this more quickly (Prussin *et al.* 2018). Pressing F4 when user have a cell reference selected in the formula bar or in edit mode causes the reference to change.
3. Excel adheres to a "order of operations" based standard mathematical procedure for assessing a formula. The PEMDAS acronym stands for Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, and Subtraction whcih are the standard order of operation (Kalwar and Khan 2020). However, Excel has been modified to accommodate the formula syntax in a worksheet. Any parenthesized statements are first assessed. To make sure specific activities are carried out first, parentheses fundamentally override the typical order of operations. Excel will then resolve connections next. This entails assessing range references like A1:A5, which turn into arrays of values, and substituting cell references like A1 with the value from the cell. At this point, further range activities like intersect gap and union semicolon also take place.
4. There are several functions are available that could be utilized to perform any operation in excel. Five most important functions are SUM function, TEXT function, AVERAGE function, CONCATENATE function, VLOOKUP function. A basic syntax for SUN function is =SUM(C2:C7). This function will give the summation of the column value from C2 to C7. On the other hand, =VLOOKUP” (lookup\_value, table\_array, col\_index\_num, \*range\_lookup) is a major syntax that is used to get data on a particular topic.
5. Subtotal function in excel is mainly used to exclude hidden or filtered rows during the calculation of total in any worksheet. If the count function doesn’t gives accurate result, then the subtotal function could be used in place of count function.
6. =VLOOKUP(lookup value, range containing the lookup value, the column number in the range containing the return value, Approximate match (TRUE) or Exact match (FALSE)) is the syntax for VLOOKUP function (Qudratova 2022).

# References

Kalwar, M.A. and Khan, M.A., 2020. Optimization of Procurement & Purchase Order Process in Foot Wear Industry by Using VBA in Ms Excel. *International Journal of Business Education and Management Studies*, *5*(2), pp.80-100.

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