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

The dollar sign fixes the reference to a given cell, so that it remains unchanged no matter where the formula moves. In other words, using $ in cell references allows you to copy the formula in Excel without changing references.

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

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?

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?

1. SUM:
Syntax: =SUM (number1, number2, etc.)
2. TEXT:
Syntax: =TEXT (value, format_text)
3. VLOOKUP:
Syntax: =VLOOKUP (lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, *range_lookup*)
4. AVERAGE:
Syntax: =AVERAGE (number1, number2, etc.)
5. CONCATENATE:
Syntax: =CONCATENATE (text1, [text2…text_n]),

5. When would you use the subtotal function?

The SUBTOTAL Function in Excel allows users to create groups and then perform various other Excel functions such as SUM, COUNT, AVERAGE, PRODUCT, MAX, etc.

Syntax: SUBTOTAL = (method, range1, [range2 …range_n])

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

Syntax: =VLOOKUP (lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, *range_lookup*)

1. lookup_value: This is the value that you want to find in the first column of the range. It is a required parameter for the VLOOKUP function. If the value is found, the function returns the corresponding value from the specified column. Otherwise, it returns an #N/A error.

2. table_array: This is the range of cells where you want to search for the lookup value. It is a required parameter for the VLOOKUP function. The search is performed in the first column of this range. Note that the VLOOKUP function is not case-sensitive.

3. col_index_num: This parameter specifies the column number from which you want to retrieve the result. It is a required parameter for the VLOOKUP function. You need to specify a valid column index number that is greater than or equal to 1 and less than or equal to the number of columns in the table array. If the column index is less than 1, the function returns a #VALUE error. If the column index is greater than the number of columns in the table array, the function returns a #REF error.

4. range_lookup: This is an optional parameter that determines whether an exact or approximate match is required. If you omit this parameter, the VLOOKUP function assumes a range lookup and treats it as TRUE by default. You can specify TRUE (or 1) for an approximate match, where the function returns the next smallest value if an exact match is not found. You can specify FALSE (or 0) for an exact match, where the function returns an error if the lookup value is not found in the first column of the table array.