**Advance Excel Assignment 2**

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

In Excel, the dollar sign ($) is used to create an absolute reference in cell references. When applied to a column letter or row number in a cell reference (e.g., $A$1), it prevents that part of the reference from changing when the formula is copied to other cells.

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

To change a reference from relative to absolute or mixed in Excel, we can manually add dollar signs ($) before the column letter, row number, or both in the cell reference. Alternatively, we can press the F4 key after selecting the cell reference to cycle through different reference types (relative, absolute, mixed).

3. Explain the order of operations in excel?

P: Parentheses - Operations within parentheses are performed first.

E: Exponents - Exponential calculations are performed next.

M/D: Multiplication and Division - Multiplication and division operations are performed from left to right.

A/S: Addition and Subtraction - Addition and subtraction operations are performed from left to right.

4. What, according to you, are the top 5 functions in excel and write a basic syntax

for any of two?

SUM: Adds all the numbers in a range of cells.

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

VLOOKUP: Searches for a value in the first column of a table array and returns a value in the same row from another column.

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

Others are XLOOKUP, INDEXMATCH, FORECAST

5. When would you use the subtotal function?

The SUBTOTAL function is typically used when we want to perform calculations on a range of data, but we want to exclude any other subtotal or grand total rows within that range. It is useful for calculating subtotals in filtered or sorted data.

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

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

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

table\_array: The table of data in which to search for the lookup value.

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

range\_lookup: Optional. It is a logical value (TRUE or FALSE) that specifies whether you want an exact or approximate match. If TRUE or omitted, it will find the closest match. If FALSE, it will find an exact match.