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

ANS: - In Excel, the dollar sign ($) is used to create an absolute cell reference in a formula. An absolute cell reference means that the reference to the cell remains constant and does not change when the formula is copied to other cells.

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

ANS: - To change a cell reference from relative to absolute (or mixed), you need to add dollar signs ($) to the cell reference. Here's how:

1] Click on the cell that contains the formula with the cell reference you want to change.

2] In the formula bar at the top of the Excel window, click on the cell reference that you want to change. You can also use your arrow keys to move the cursor to the cell reference.

3] Add dollar signs ($) to the cell reference to make it absolute or mixed. Here are some

4] Once you've made the necessary changes, press Enter to save the formula with the updated cell reference.

3. Explain the order of operations in excel?

ANS:- The order of operations in Excel refers to the sequence in which Excel performs calculations in a formula. Excel uses a specific order of operations to ensure that formulas are calculated correctly.

The order of operations in Excel is as follows:

1] Parentheses: Excel calculates expressions inside parentheses first.

2] Exponents: Excel calculates exponentiation (using the caret (^) operator) next.

3] Multiplication and division: Excel performs multiplication and division operations next, from left to right.

4] Addition and subtraction: Excel performs addition and subtraction operations next, from left to right.

Note that when two or more operators have the same precedence (e.g., multiplication and division), Excel performs the operations from left to right.

You can change the order of operations in a formula by using parentheses to group the operations in the order you want them to be performed.

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

ANS:- The top 5 functions in Excel, in my opinion, are:

1] SUM: Adds up a range of cells.

Syntax: =SUM(range)

2] IF: Checks whether a condition is true or false, and returns one value if true and another value if false.

Syntax: =IF(condition, value_if_true, value_if_false)

3] VLOOKUP: Searches for a value in the first column of a table array and returns a corresponding value in the same row from a specified column.

Syntax: =VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup])

4]COUNT: Counts the number of cells in a range that contain numeric values.

Syntax: =COUNT(range)

5] AVERAGE: Calculates the average (arithmetic mean) of a range of cells.

Syntax: =AVERAGE(range)

Here's a basic syntax for the IF and VLOOKUP functions:

IF function:

Syntax: =IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)

Example: If the value in cell A1 is greater than 10, return "Yes", otherwise return "No".

Formula: =IF(A1>10, "Yes", "No")

VLOOKUP function:

Syntax: =VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup])

Example: Look up the price of a product with a given product code from a table, where the product codes are in the first column and the prices are in the second column.

Formula: =VLOOKUP("product_code", table_range, 2, FALSE)

4. When would you use the subtotal function?

ANS:- Here are some situations where you might use the SUBTOTAL function:

1] Filtering data: If you have a large dataset that has been filtered to show only certain rows, you can use the SUBTOTAL function to calculate a subtotal for the visible cells only. This is useful for calculating subtotals for specific categories or groups within the filtered data.

2] Grouping data: If you have a large dataset that has been grouped by one or more columns, you can use the SUBTOTAL function to calculate subtotals for each group. This is useful for summarizing data by category or group.

3] Conditional formatting: If you have applied conditional formatting to a range of cells, you can use the SUBTOTAL function to calculate a subtotal for cells that meet a certain condition. For example, you could use the SUBTOTAL function to calculate the sum of all cells that are highlighted in red.

The SUBTOTAL function can perform a variety of calculations, including SUM, AVERAGE, COUNT, MAX, MIN, and others.

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

ANS:-

VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup])

Here's an explanation of each term in the syntax:

lookup_value: This is the value that you want to look up in the leftmost column of the table_array. It can be a cell reference or a value enclosed in quotation marks.

table_array: This is the range of cells that contains the data you want to search. The first column of this range must contain the lookup_value. The table_array can be a range of cells (such as A1:B10), or it can be a named range (such as "sales_data").

col_index_num: This is the number of the column in the table_array that contains the value you want to return. For example, if the table_array contains data in columns A, B, and C, and you want to return data from column C, you would enter "3" as the col_index_num. Note that the first column in the table_array is column 1, not column 0.

range_lookup: This is an optional argument that specifies whether you want an exact match or an approximate match for the lookup_value. If you enter "FALSE" or "0" for this argument, VLOOKUP will only return an exact match. If you enter "TRUE" or "1" for this argument (or leave it blank), VLOOKUP will return an approximate match.