**ADVANCE EXCEL ASSIGNMENT 1**

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

Ans:

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.

1. How to change the reference from Relative to Absolute (or Mixed)?

Ans:

The easiest way to change cell references from relative to absolute or mixed is to press the F4 key on the keyboard. To change existing cell references, Excel must be in edit mode, which you enter by double-clicking on a cell with the mouse pointer or by pressing the F2 key on the keyboard.

To convert relative cell references to absolute or mixed cell references:

Press F4 once to create a cell reference fully absolute, such as $A$6.

Press F4 a second time to create a mixed reference where the row number is absolute, such as A$6.

Press F4 a third time to create a mixed reference where the column letter is absolute, such as $A6.

Press F4 a fourth time to make the cell reference relative again, such as A6.

1. Explain the order of operations in excel?

Ans:

Excel's order of operation follows the acronym PEMDAS (Parentheses, Exponents, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction) but with some customization to handle the formula syntax in a spreadsheet.

First, any expressions in parentheses are evaluated. Parentheses essentially override the normal order of operations to ensure certain operations are performed first.

Next, Excel will resolve references. This involves replacing cell references like A1 with the value from the cell, as well as evaluating range references like A1:A5, which become arrays of values. Other range operations like union (comma) and intersection (space) also happen at this time.

Next, Excel will perform exponentiation, negation, and percent conversions (in that order), followed by multiplication and division, addition and subtraction, and concatenation. Finally, Excel will evaluate logical operators, if present.

In summary, Excel solves formulas in the following order:

1. Parentheses
2. Reference operators
3. Exponents
4. Negation
5. Percent
6. Multiplication and Division
7. Addition and Subtraction
8. Concatenation
9. Logical operators
10. What, according to you, are the top 5 functions in excel and write a basic syntax for any of two?

Ans:

Excel Functions such as IF, LEFT/RIGHT, VLOOKUP/HLOOKUP, UNIQUE, COUNTIF

=IF(logical\_test, [value\_if\_true], [value\_if\_false])

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

1. When would you use the subtotal function?

Ans:

The SUBTOTAL function will exclude filtered data by only using the rows that remain visible after filters are applied.

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

Ans:

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

Lookup\_value: Select the cell where search values will be entered.

Table\_array: The table range, including all cells in the table.

Col\_index\_num: The data which is being looked up.

Range\_lookup: TRUE if numbers (1) or FALSE if text (0).