

EXCELL ASSIGNMENT -2

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

ANSWER=

In Excel, a dollar sign can denote a currency format, but it has another common use: indicating absolute cell references in formulas.

An absolute reference in Excel is a cell address with the dollar sign (\$) in the row or column coordinates, like \$A\$1.

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)?

ANSWER=

To change the reference from relative to absolute, we need to add the dollar sign before the column notation and the row number. For example, A1 is a relative cell reference, and it would become absolute when we make it \$A\$1.

Short-cut Key: When we select a cell reference (in the formula bar or in the cell in edit mode) and press F4, it changes the reference.

Suppose you have the reference =A1 in a cell.

. Press F4 key once: The cell reference changes from A1 to \$A\$1 (becomes 'absolute' from 'relative').

. Press F4 key two times: The cell reference changes from A1 to A\$1 (changes to mixed reference where the row is locked).

. Press F4 key three times: The cell reference changes from A1 to \$A1 (changes to mixed reference where the column is locked).

. Press F4 key four times: The cell reference becomes A1 again.

3. Explain the order of operations in excel?

ANSWER=

When evaluating a formula, Excel follows a standard math protocol called "order of operations". In general, 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.

Excel solves formulas in the following order:

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Excel solves formulas in the following order:

- . Parentheses
- . Reference operators
- . Exponents
- . Negation
- . Percent
- . Multiplication and Division
- . Addition and Subtraction
- . Concatenation
- . Logical operators

If a formula contains multiple operators with the same priority (e.g. multiplication and division, or addition and subtraction), Excel will evaluate the operators 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?

ANSWER =

1. FILTER()
2. IF()
3. COUNTIF()
4. SUMIF(range,criteria, [sum_range])
5. VLOOKUP(lookup_value,table_array,col_index_num,[range_lookup])

5. When would you use the subtotal function?

ANSWER=

The SUBTOTAL function in Excel is typically used for calculating subtotals in a list or database. It is particularly useful when working with datasets that are organized in a structured manner, such as when you have sorted and grouped data.

Here are some scenarios where you might use the SUBTOTAL function:

1. Grouped Data.
2. Sorting Data
3. Multiple Calculations
4. Data Analysis
5. Dynamic Range

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

ANSWER=

The VLOOKUP function has the following syntax for its four arguments:

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