Advance Excel Assignment 2

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

**Answer- The dollar ($) sign in Excel makes a cell reference absolute, locking the row, column, or both, so the reference does not change when you copy the formula to other cells.**

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

**Answer-** **To change a reference from relative to absolute (or mixed) in Excel:**

1. **Relative to Absolute: Add dollar signs ($) before the column letter and row number (e.g., A1 to $A$1).**
2. **Relative to Mixed: Add a dollar sign ($) before the column letter or row number as needed (e.g., A1 to $A1 or A$1).**

**We can use the F4 key to cycle through these options after selecting a cell reference in a formula.**

**Top of Form**

**Bottom of Form**

1. **Explain the order of operations in excel?**

**Answer- The order of operations in Excel follows this sequence:**

1. **Parentheses: Calculations within parentheses are performed first.**
2. **Exponents: Exponential calculations (e.g., powers and roots) are next.**
3. **Multiplication and Division: These operations are performed from left to right.**
4. **Addition and Subtraction: These operations are also 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?**

**Answer- Top 5 Excel function**

1. **SUM: Adds a range of cells.**
2. **VLOOKUP: Looks up a value in a table.**
3. **IF: Performs a logical test and returns one value for a TRUE result and another for a FALSE result.**
4. **IF: Performs a logical test and returns one value for a TRUE result and another for a FALSE result.**
5. **COUNTIF: Counts the number of cells that meet a criteria.**
6. **INDEX-MATCH: A powerful combination for advanced lookups.**
7. **When would you use the subtotal function?**

**Answer- we use the SUBTOTAL function in Excel to perform calculations on filtered lists or tables. It can sum, average, count, and perform other aggregate functions on visible data, ignoring hidden or filtered-out rows. This makes it particularly useful for analyzing subsets of data in larger datasets where some rows may be hidden or filtered out.**

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

**Answer-**

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