**Advance Excel Assignment 2**

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

* In Microsoft Excel, the doller sign is used to create absolute references in cell references. When you refer to a cell or range of cells in formula, you can use the doller sign to lock the row or column references,making the absolute. By combining the dollar sign before both the column letter and row number(e.g $A$1),you create an absolute reference that locks both the column and row references. Absolute references are commonly used when you want to refer to a specific cell or range in a formula and want to ensure that the reference does not change when the formula is copied to other cells.

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

* To change a cell reference from relative to absolute or mixed in microsoft excel,you can use the dollar sign to midify the reference.

1. Select the cell containing the formula. In the formula bar or directly in the cell,click on the part of the reference you want to modify.
2. Insert the dollar sign before the column letter, the row number or both based on the reference you want.
3. Press Enter or click outside the cell to save the changes.

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

In excel,the order of operations,also known as precedence,determines the sequence in which mathematical and logical operations are performed in a formula. The order of operations in excel is as follows:

1. Parenthes: Operations enclosed in parentheses are evaluated first.
2. Exponents: Exponentiation operation such as raising a number to a power,are performed next.
3. Multiplication and devision: Multiplication and division operation are evaluated from left to right.
4. Addition and subtraction: Addition and subtraction operations are evaluated from left to right. Like multiple and division,if there are multiple addition or subtraction operations, they are performed in the order they appear.
5. Concatenation: If you use the ampersand symbol to join text string together, concatenation is performed after the above mathematical operations.
6. Comparison Operators: Comparison operator such as equal to =,not equal to <> greater than > , less than < .
7. Logical operators: Logical opertors like AND, OR, NOT are evaluated last.
8. **What, according to you, are the top 5 functions in excel and write a basic syntax for any of two?**

The top 5 functions in excel can vary as per the specific use case and requirement

1. SUM Function : This function works to sum a group pf number in a specific set of cells.

Syntax: SUM(number1,[number2]…)

1. If Function: This function allows you to make logical comparisons between a value and what you expect.

Syntax: IF(logical\_Test, value\_if\_true, value\_if\_else)

1. **When would you use the subtotal function?**

The SUBTOTAL function in excel is primarily used for calculating subtotals in a range of data. It is particularly useful when working with large datasets or data that is organized into groups or categories. This function allows you to perform various calculations on subsets of data and obtain subtotal results.

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

The VLOOKUP function in Excel is used to search for a value in the leftmost column of a table and retrieve a corresponding value from a specified column in the same row.

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

VLOOKUP Function:

1. Lookup\_value: This is the value you want to search for in the leftmost column of the table. It can be a cell reference or a value enclosed in double quotes.

2. Table\_array: This is the range of cells that represents the table where you want to perform the lookup. The leftmost column of this range should contain the value to search for.

3. col\_index\_num: This specifies the column number in the table\_array from which you want to retrieve the corresponding value. The leftmost column in the table\_array is considered as column number1, the next column as 2.

4. range\_lookup: This parameter is a logical value that specified whether you want an exact match or an approximate match. If range\_lookup is TRUE or omitted, an approximate match is performed, where the VLOOKUP funcation looks for the closed match that is less than or equal to the lookup\_value.