Advanced Excel Assignment 2

1. A dollar sign can denote a currency format, but it has another common use: indicating absolute cell references in formulas.
2. Select the cell that contains the formula. In the formula bar. , select the reference that you want to change. Press F4 to switch between the reference types.
3. If a formula contains operators with the same precedence—for example, if a formula contains both a multiplication and division operator—Excel evaluates the operators from left to right. To change the order of evaluation, enclose in parentheses the part of the formula to be calculated first.
4. The most common functions are-

SUM: This function adds all the values of the cells in the argument.

AVERAGE: This function determines the average of the values included in the argument. It calculates the sum of the cells and then divides that value by the number of cells in the argument. Eg: =AVERAGE**(C3:C10)**

COUNT: This function counts the number of cells with numerical data in the argument. This function is useful for quickly counting items in a cell range.

MAX: This function determines the highest cell value included in the argument. Eg: **=MAX(B3:D7)**

MIN: This function determines the lowest cell value included in the argument.

1. The SUBTOTAL function is designed for columns of data, or vertical ranges. It is not designed for rows of data, or horizontal ranges. For example, when you subtotal a horizontal range using a function\_num of 101 or greater, such as SUBTOTAL(109,B2:G2), hiding a column does not affect the subtotal.
2. Syntax for VLOOKUP and its Term:

=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. The input is the number of the column, counted from the left: