**Advance Excel Assignment 2**

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

Ans:

In Excel, the dollar sign ($) has a special meaning in cell references. When you use a dollar sign in a cell reference, it makes that part of the reference absolute, rather than relative.

The dollar sign is a useful tool for creating formulas that you want to use in multiple cells, but where you want to keep certain references constant. It can also be useful for creating formulas that you want to use as part of a larger calculation, where you want to ensure that certain cell references are not changed when the formula is incorporated into the larger calculation.

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

Ans:

To change a cell reference from relative to absolute (or mixed), you can use the dollar sign ($).

Here are the steps to change a cell reference from relative to absolute (or mixed) in Excel:

* Open your Excel workbook and navigate to the worksheet containing the formula that you want to edit.
* Click on the cell containing the formula to select it.
* In the formula bar at the top of the Excel window, select the part of the formula that you want to make absolute.
* Type a dollar sign ($) before the column letter and/or row number to make the reference absolute. For example, if you want to make the reference to cell A1 absolute, you would type $A$1. If you want to make only the column reference absolute, you would type A$. If you want to make only the row reference absolute, you would type $1.
* Press Enter to apply the changes to the formula.

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

Ans:

In Excel, the order of operations determines the order in which calculations are performed in a formula. The order of operations is also known as the "operator precedence."

Here is the general order of operations in Excel:

* Parentheses: Excel will perform calculations inside parentheses first.
* Exponents: Excel will perform exponents (using the caret symbol, ^) before any other calculations.
* Multiplication and division: Excel will perform multiplication and division (in any order) before addition and subtraction.
* Addition and subtraction: Excel will perform addition and subtraction (in any order) after all other calculations have been completed.

1. What, according to you, are the top 5 functions in excel and write a basic syntax for any of two?

Ans :

There are many useful functions in Excel, and which ones are the "top" ones may depend on your specific needs and preferences. Here are five functions that I consider to be particularly useful, along with a brief description and example of their syntax:

* SUM: This function adds up a range of cells.
* IF: This function allows you to test a condition and return a value based on the result.
* VLOOKUP: This function searches for a value in a table and returns a corresponding value from a different column in the same row.
* INDEX: This function returns a value from a table based on the row and column numbers.
* TODAY: This function returns the current date.

1. When would you use the subtotal function?

Ans:

The SUBTOTAL function in Excel is a useful tool for performing calculations on a range of cells that includes both visible and hidden rows. It can be used to perform a variety of calculations, including sum, average, count, and many others.

One common use for the SUBTOTAL function is to perform calculations on a filtered list. When you filter a list, only the visible rows are included in the calculation. With the SUBTOTAL function, you can include hidden rows in the calculation as well.

Here is an example of how you might use the SUBTOTAL function:

Suppose you have a table of data with three columns: "Product", "Quantity", and "Price". The table looks like this:

Product Quantity Price

Apple 5 $1.50

Banana 3 $0.99

Orange 4 $2.50

Peach 2 $1.25

Grape 1 $0.75

You want to calculate the total quantity of all the products, but you only want to include the visible rows in the calculation. To do this, you could use the following formula:

=SUBTOTAL(103, B2:B6)

This formula uses the SUM function (code 103) to add up the values in the second column (column B) of the table. The SUBTOTAL function will only include the visible rows in the calculation, so if you have filtered the table to only show certain rows, those rows will be included in the calculation.

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

Ans:

The syntax for the VLOOKUP function in Excel is:

=VLOOKUP(value, range, column, [exact match])

Here is a breakdown of the terms in this syntax:

value: This is the value that you want to search for in the table. It can be a cell reference, a literal value, or a formula that returns a value.

range: This is the range of cells that contains the table that you want to search. It should include the column that contains the value that you're searching for, as well as any additional columns that you want to return values from.

column: This is the number of the column in the table that you want to return a value from. For example, if you want to return a value from the second column in the table, you would use the number 2.

[exact match]: This is an optional argument that specifies whether the search should be for an exact match or an approximate match. If you set this argument to TRUE, the function will only return a result if it finds an exact match for the search value. If you set this argument to FALSE (or omit it), the function will return an approximate match if it can't find an exact match.