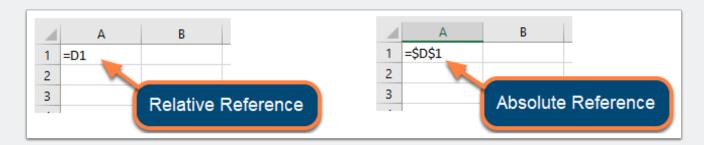
An Absolute cell reference is a cell address that contains a dollar sign (\$) in the row or column coordinate, or both.

Relative v Absolute References



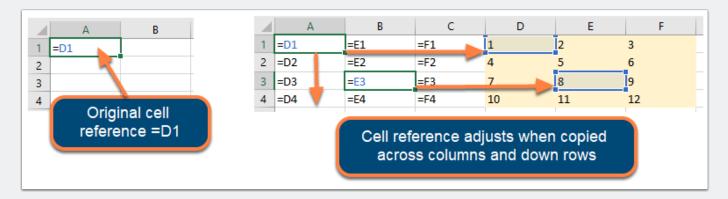
When you enter a cell reference in a formula, Excel assumes it is a Relative reference. When you want a formula to consistently refer to a particular cell, even if you copy or move the formula elsewhere on the worksheet, you need to use an Absolute cell reference.

Relative Reference

By default, Excel cell references are Relative references. This means that a simple cell reference will be adjusted when copied to other cells. For example, in the spreadsheet below, cell A1 contains a reference to cell D1. The spreadsheet on the left shows the result of cell A1 being copied to cells A1-C4.

When copied across to columns B and C the reference adjusts to the right by one column (ie the reference =D1 adjusts to =E1 and =F1)

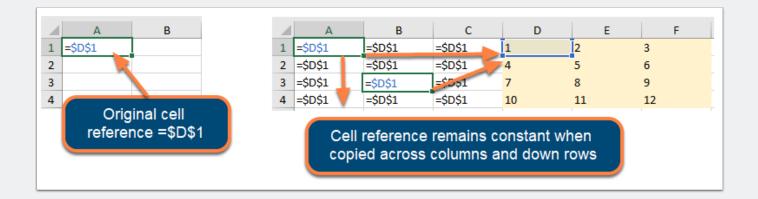
When copied down to rows 2, 3, and 4 the reference adjusts down by one row (ie the reference = D1 adjusts to =D2, =D3, =D4)



Absolute Reference

Unlike Relative references, Absolute references do not change when copied or filled to other cells in a worksheet. In order to keep a row and/or column constant, use an Absolute reference.

An Absolute reference is designated in a formula by the addition of a dollar sign (\$).

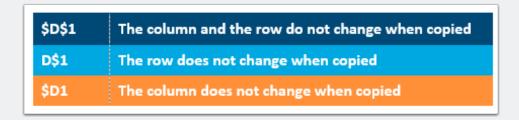


Absolute References

2

Fixing the \$ Sign

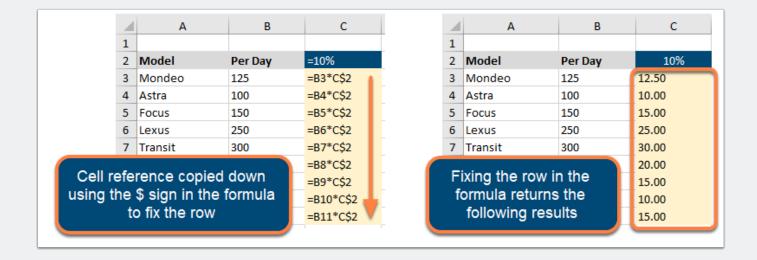
The dollar sign can precede the column reference, the row reference, or both.



Using the formula =B3*C\$2, the entries in colum B are to be multiplied by the entry in cell C2 (10%)

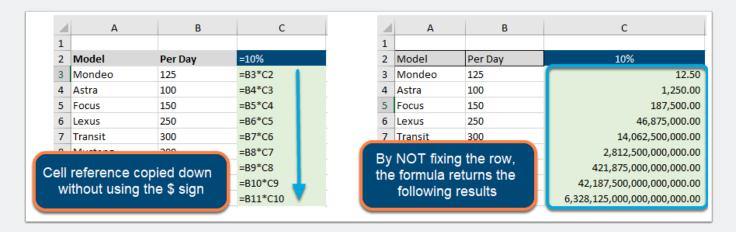
The following examples show the \$ sign has fixed the reference to row 2, creating an Absolute reference.

When the formula is copied down, column C returns the correct results.



Had the \$ sign not been used to fix the row, the cell reference would have remained Relative and automatically adjusted on each row.

As you will see in the following example, using the Relative reference returns a very different set of results!



Changing the Cell Reference

Once you have entered a reference in to a cell you can easily switch it from Relative to Absolute, from Absolute to Relative, or a mixture of the two. For example, if you enter A1 to start a formula, press F4 to to display \$A\$1. Press F4 again to display A\$1, and again to display A1.

To change the type of cell reference:

Select the cell that contains the Relative or Absolute formula

In the formula bar, select either the whole reference, or the part of the reference that you want to change (ie B3*C\$2)

Press F4 to scroll through all the reference types

