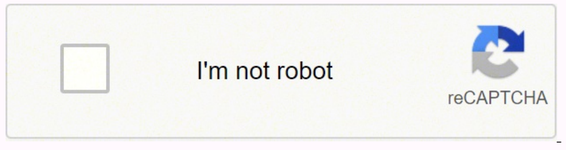
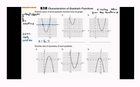
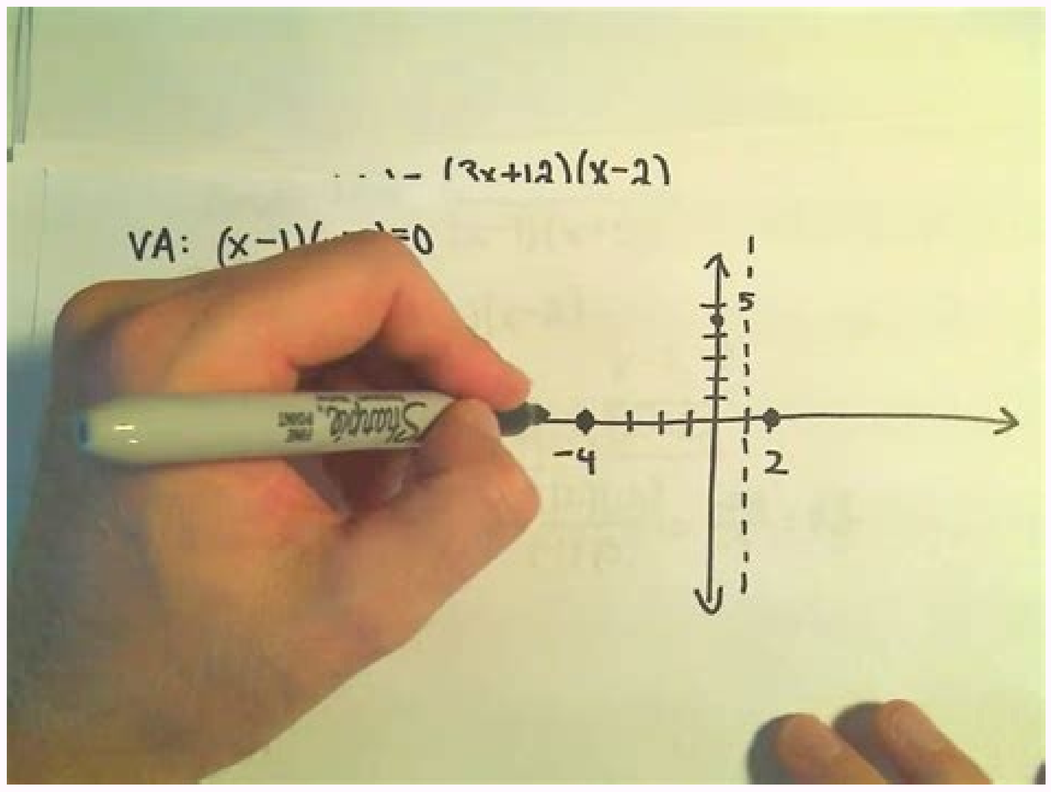


Open

Vlookup function different worksheet

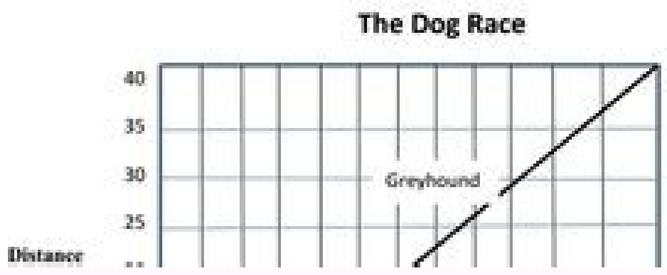


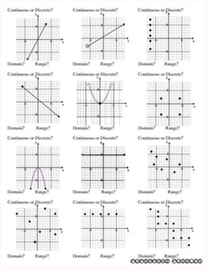


8-5.1 Use measurement and time-distance graphs to represent the motion of an object in terms of its position, direction, or speed.

8-5.2 Use the formula for average speed, v=d/t, to solve real world problems.

Name_____ **Graphing Check-up**

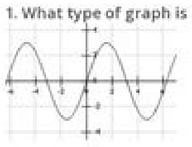




http://study.com/academy/practice/quiz-worksheet-types-functions-of-graphs.html Study.com

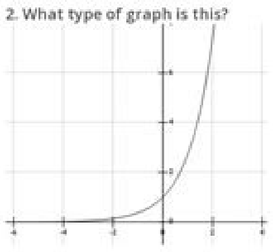
Quiz & Worksheet - Types & Functions of Graphs

1. What type of graph is this?



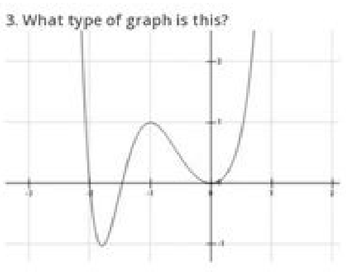
- Quadratic
- Exponential
- Sinusoidal
- Polynomial

2. What type of graph is this?



- Exponential
- Logarithmic
- Quadratic
- Power

3. What type of graph is this?



- Quadratic
- Power
- Linear
- Polynomial

Create your account to access this entire worksheet

A Premium account gives you access to all lessons, practice exams, quizzes & worksheets.

Access to all video lessons

Quizzes, practice exams & worksheets

Access to experts for homework questions

To find an approximate match, use TRUE as the final parameter. Enter FALSE to find an exact match. Let's lookup a value that does not exist in our data to demonstrate the importance of this parameter! Exact Match Use FALSE to find an exact match: =VLOOKUP(10248, A1:B6, 2, FALSE) Result: #N/A If no exact match is found, #N/A is returned. This will return the right answer, but what happens when you copy the formula to another cell? Let's modify our example above and assume that the table is in a different Sheet called Sheet2 in the range A1:B6. If you specify TRUE for the approximate_match parameter and no exact match is found, then the next smaller value is returned. Exact Match vs. Based on the Excel spreadsheet above, the following VLOOKUP examples would return: =VLOOKUP(10251, A1:B6, 2, FALSE) Result: "Pears" 'Returns value in 2nd column =VLOOKUP(10251, A1:C6, 3, FALSE) Result: $18.60 'Returns value in 3rd column =VLOOKUP(10251, A1:D6, 4, FALSE) Result: 9 'Returns value in 4th column =VLOOKUP(10248, A1:B6, 2, FALSE) Result: #N/A 'Returns #N/A error (no exact match) =VLOOKUP(10248, A1:B6, 2, TRUE) Result: "Apples" 'Returns an approximate match Now, let's look at the example =VLOOKUP(10251, A1:B6, 2, FALSE) that returns a value of "Pears" and take a closer look why. How to Handle #N/A Errors Next, let's look at how to handle instances where the VLOOKUP function does not find a match and returns the #N/A error. If there are spaces in the sheet name, you will need to change the formula further. In this example, the third parameter is 2. Why use Absolute Referencing? Now it is important for us to cover one more mistake that is commonly made. A parameter of TRUE means that a "close" match will be returned. The first column is 1. If you specify FALSE for the approximate_match parameter and no exact match is found, then the VLOOKUP function will return #N/A. approximate_match Optional. In this example, the fourth parameter is FALSE. Because it is a numeric value, you can just enter the number. The VLOOKUP function returns any datatype such as a string, numeric, date, etc. A value of 1 indicates the first column in the table. VLOOKUP from Another Workbook You can use the VLOOKUP to lookup a value in another workbook. VLOOKUP from Another Sheet with Spaces in Sheet Name Let's throw in one more complication. But if the search value was text, you would need to put it in double quotes, for example: =VLOOKUP("10251", A1:B6, 2, FALSE) Second Parameter The second parameter in the VLOOKUP function is the table or the source of data where the vertical lookup should be performed. In most cases, you don't want to see #N/A but would rather display a more user-friendly result. As a worksheet function, the VLOOKUP function can be entered as part of a formula in a cell of a worksheet. Third Parameter The third parameter is the position number in the table where the return data can be found. Since the VLOOKUP is able to find the value of 10251 in the range A1:A6, it returns the corresponding value from B1:B6 which is Pears. First Parameter The first parameter in the VLOOKUP function is the value to search for in the table of data. The second column in the range (B1:B6) contains the value to return which is the Product value. The VLOOKUP function performs a vertical lookup by searching for a value in the first column of a table and returning the value in the same row in the index_number position. This Excel tutorial explains how to use the VLOOKUP function with syntax and examples. Let's explain further... In this example, the first parameter is 10251. The first column in the range (A1:A6) is used to search for the Order value of 10251. In this example, the second parameter is A1:B6 which gives us two columns to data to use in the vertical lookup - A1:A6 and B1:B6. Subscribe The VLOOKUP function is actually quite easy to use once you understand how it works! If you want to follow along with this tutorial, download the example spreadsheet. This is the value that the VLOOKUP will search for in the first column of the table of data. What happens if your sheet name contains spaces? If index_number is less than 1, the VLOOKUP function will return #VALUE!. Approximate Match Use TRUE to find an approximate match: =VLOOKUP(10248, A1:B6, 2, TRUE) Result: "Apples" If no match is found, it returns the next smaller value which in this case is "Apples". Enter TRUE to find an approximate match. When people use the VLOOKUP function, they commonly use relative referencing for the table range like we did in some of our examples above. For example, if you had the following formula: =VLOOKUP(10248, $A$1:$B$6, 2, FALSE) Instead of displaying #N/A error if you do not find a match, you could return the value "Not Found". This parameter determines whether you are looking for an exact match or approximate match. table Two or more columns of data that is sorted in ascending order. For example, if you wanted to have the table portion of the VLOOKUP formula be from an external workbook, we could try the following formula: =VLOOKUP(10251, 'C:\[data.xlsx]Sheet1'!$A$1:$B$6, 2, FALSE) This would look for the value 10251 in the file C:\data.xlxs in Sheet 1 where the table data is found in the range $A$1:$B$6. The second column is 2, and so on. If index_number is greater than the number of columns in table, the VLOOKUP function will return #REF!. Since the table range is set to A1:B6, the return value will be in the second column somewhere in the range B1:B6. Download Example The syntax for the VLOOKUP function in Microsoft Excel is: VLOOKUP(value, table, index_number, [approximate_match]) Parameters or Arguments value The value to search for in the first column of the table. We could rewrite our original example where

we lookup the value 10251 as follows: =VLOOKUP(10251, Sheet2!A1:B6, 2, FALSE) By preceding the table range with the sheet name and an exclamation mark, we can update our VLOOKUP to reference a table on another sheet. This is a great way to spruce up your spreadsheet so that you don't see traditional Excel errors. Approximate Match To find an exact match, use FALSE as the final parameter. The VLOOKUP function is a built-in function in Excel that is categorized as a Lookup/Reference Function. Fourth Parameter Finally and most importantly is the fourth or last parameter in the VLOOKUP. index_number The column number in table from which the matching value must be returned. Let's explore how to use VLOOKUP as a worksheet function in Microsoft Excel. If this parameter is omitted, TRUE is the default. Let's assume that the table is on a Sheet called "Test Sheet" in the range A1:B6, now we need to wrap the Sheet name in single quotes as follows: =VLOOKUP(10251, 'Test Sheet'!A1:B6, 2, FALSE) By placing the sheet name within single quotes, we can handle a sheet name with spaces in the VLOOKUP function. A parameter of FALSE means that VLOOKUP is looking for an EXACT match for the value of 10251. To ensure that your range is not changed, try referencing your table range using absolute referencing as follows: =VLOOKUP(10251, $A$1:$B$6, 2, FALSE) Now if you copy this formula to another cell, your table range will remain $A$1:$B$6. This means that the second column in the table is where we will find the value to return. VLOOKUP from Another Sheet You can use the VLOOKUP to lookup a value when the table is on another sheet. It can be used as a worksheet function (WS) in Excel. So if you had the following formula in cell G1: =VLOOKUP(10251, A1:B6, 2, FALSE) And then you copied this formula from cell G1 to cell H2, it would modify the VLOOKUP formula to this: =VLOOKUP(10251, B2:C7, 2, FALSE) Since your table is found in the range A1:B6 and not B2:C7, your formula would return erroneous results in cell H2. To do this, you could modify your VLOOKUP formula as follows: =IF(ISNA(VLOOKUP(10248, $A$1:$B$6, 2, FALSE)), "Not Found", VLOOKUP(10248, $A$1:$B$6, 2, FALSE)) OR =IFERROR(VLOOKUP(10248, $A$1:$B$6, 2, FALSE), "Not Found") OR =IFNA(VLOOKUP(10248, $A$1:$B$6, 2, FALSE), "Not Found") These formulas use the ISNA, IFERROR and IFNA functions to return "Not Found" if a match is not found by the VLOOKUP function. The table range will be adjusted by Excel and change relative to where you paste the new formula.