

Excel VLOOKUP Exercises PDF with Answers: 6 Problems

Prologue

In this article PDF, you'll find six practice problems related to Excel VLOOKUP exercises with answers. The download links are at the bottom of this article. Furthermore, the solutions to the practice problems will be provided in the final section.

VLOOKUP Function Summary

The VLOOKUP function is used to lookup values vertically. The syntax of this function is:

=VLOOKUP(lookup_value, table_array, col_index_num, [range_lookup]) BLOCK FORMATTING

- lookup_value: the value you want to match
- table_array: the location to search for the value
- col_index_num: the column that contains the value
- [range_lookup]: sets the match for the value approximately or exactly.

The last parameter is optional. The default value is True (approximate match). Where False means an exact match.

You can also use 0 for an exact match and 1 for an approximate match.

Additionally, this function is case insensitive. So, *EXCELFLASH* or *excelflash* will be equal in this formula.

VLOOKUP Practice Problems

Exercise 01: Basic VLOOKUP

Using the VLOOKUP function, retrieve the employee name from the ID numbers. Use the formula in the range C12:C15.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

Employee Data			
ID	Name	Salary	
588	Johny Cage	\$73,185	
589	Marcus Fenix	\$127,560	
590	Chris Redfield	\$175,054	
591	Madison Paige	\$109,908	
592	Ezio Auditore	\$61,560	
593	Tifa Lockhart	\$95,054	

ID	Name
588	
591	
593	
590	

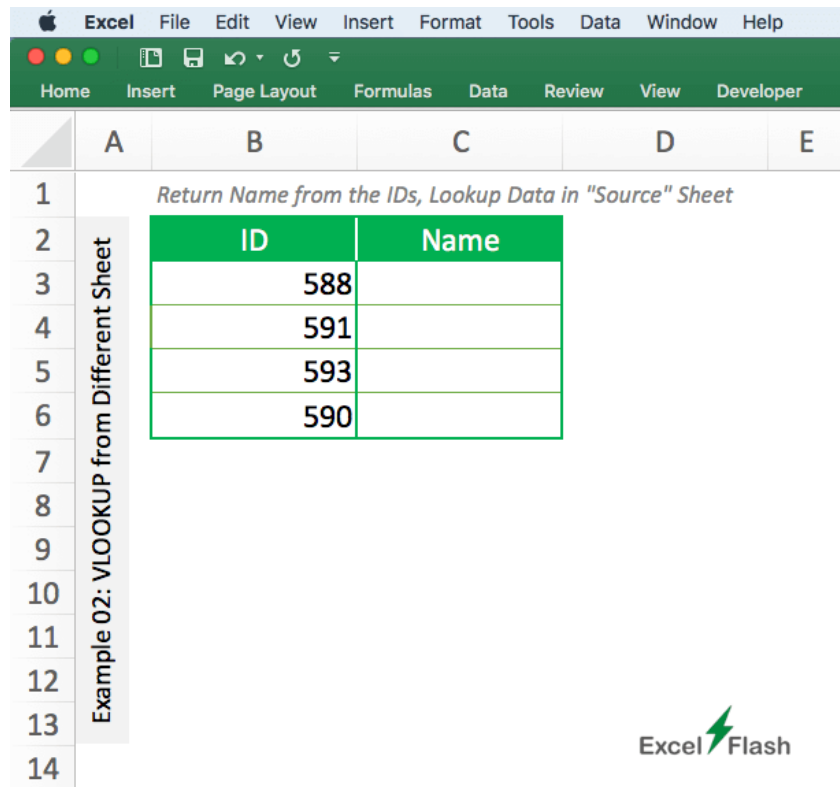
Example 01: Basic VLOOKUP

Return Name from the IDs

Excel Flash

Exercise 02: VLOOKUP from Different Sheet

Find the name of the employee from the ID numbers. The *table_array* is on the sheet named *source*.

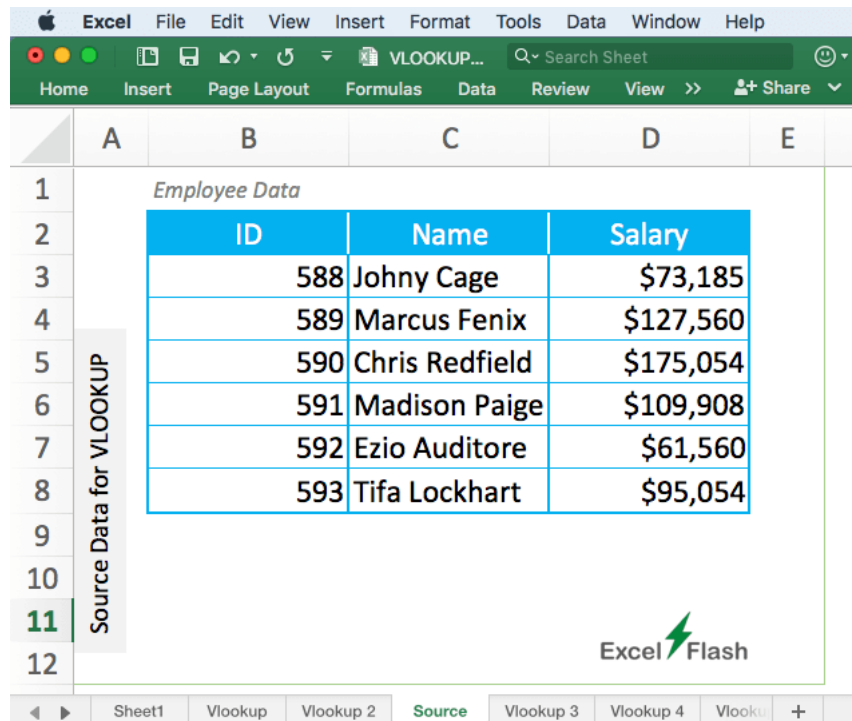


The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following content:

- Row 1: *Return Name from the IDs, Lookup Data in "Source" Sheet*
- Row 2: **ID** | **Name**
- Row 3: 588 |
- Row 4: 591 |
- Row 5: 593 |
- Row 6: 590 |

The spreadsheet also features a vertical label on the left side: **Example 02: VLOOKUP from Different Sheet** and the **Excel Flash** logo in the bottom right corner.

The following image is the *source* worksheet.



The screenshot shows the source worksheet with the following content:

- Row 1: *Employee Data*
- Row 2: **ID** | **Name** | **Salary**
- Row 3: 588 | Johny Cage | \$73,185
- Row 4: 589 | Marcus Fenix | \$127,560
- Row 5: 590 | Chris Redfield | \$175,054
- Row 6: 591 | Madison Paige | \$109,908
- Row 7: 592 | Ezio Auditore | \$61,560
- Row 8: 593 | Tifa Lockhart | \$95,054

The spreadsheet also features a vertical label on the left side: **Source Data for VLOOKUP** and the **Excel Flash** logo in the bottom right corner. The bottom status bar shows the active sheet is **Source**.

Exercise 03: Approximate VLOOKUP

A tax percentage is given for each of the five salary ranges. Return the applicable tax for the employees by applying an approximate match in the VLOOKUP function.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following content:

Tax Scale			
Salary Low	Salary High	Tax %	
\$24,000	\$48,999	2.00%	
\$49,000	\$73,999	3.50%	
\$74,000	\$99,999	4.50%	
\$100,000	\$124,999	5.75%	
\$125,000	\$149,999	6.75%	
\$150,000	\$700,000	8.00%	

Return Income Tax % from the Tax Scale		
Name	Salary	Income Tax
Johny Cage	\$73,185	
Marcus Fenix	\$127,560	
Chris Redfield	\$175,054	
Madison Paige	\$109,908	

Example 03: Approximate VLOOKUP

Excel Flash

Exercise 04: Nested VLOOKUP

There are two tables for *table_array*. Find the salary from the IDs using the nested VLOOKUP functions.

Hint: Locate the name using the ID in the first VLOOKUP from the first table, and then return the salary using the name from the second table.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

Employee Data 1		Employee Data 2	
ID	Name	Name	Salary
588	Johny Cage	Johny Cage	\$73,185
589	Marcus Fenix	Marcus Fenix	\$127,560
590	Chris Redfield	Chris Redfield	\$175,054
591	Madison Paige	Madison Paige	\$109,908
592	Ezio Auditore	Ezio Auditore	\$61,560
593	Tifa Lockhart	Tifa Lockhart	\$95,054

ID	Salary
588	
591	
593	
590	

Example 04: Nested VLOOKUP

Excel Flash

Exercise 05: Wildcard VLOOKUP

Locate the employee ID that has a partial match. For example, the first will look for a name that contains the word red, while the second will look for a name that begins with Tifa. Essentially, you must use the VLOOKUP function with the provided asterisk wildcard (*).

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following content:

- Row 1: *Employee Data*
- Row 2: Table header with columns **Name**, **ID**, and **Salary**.
- Row 3: Johny Cage, 588, \$73,185
- Row 4: Marcus Fenix, 589, \$127,560
- Row 5: Chris Redfield, 590, \$175,054
- Row 6: Madison Paige, 591, \$109,908
- Row 7: Ezio Auditore, 592, \$61,560
- Row 8: Tifa Lockhart, 593, \$95,054

Below the employee data, there is a section titled *Return IDs from the Name with Wildcard* with the following table:

Name	ID
Red	
Tifa*	
J*	
Madison*	

On the left side of the spreadsheet, a vertical label reads "Example 05: Wildcard VLOOKUP". The Excel interface includes the menu bar (Excel, File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Data, Window, Help) and the ribbon (Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, View, Developer). The "Excel Flash" logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the spreadsheet area.

Exercise 06: Troubleshoot VLOOKUP Function

In this exercise, you'll find five VLOOKUP related errors. Your task is to fix those errors. You shouldn't use IFERROR, IFNA, or similar functions. The five errors are:

- 1. VALUE! error**
 1. Formula on the cell: =VLOOKUP(B12,\$B\$3:\$D\$8,0,0) use color on formula
- 2. N/A error**
 1. Formula on the cell: =VLOOKUP(B13,B4:D9,2,0)
- 3. REF error**
 1. Formula used: =VLOOKUP(B14,\$B\$3:\$D\$8,4,0)
- 4. Wrong Output error**
 1. Formula used: =VLOOKUP(B15,\$B\$3:\$D\$8,2,1)
- 5. NAME error**
 1. Formula used: =VLOKUP(B16,\$B\$3:\$D\$8,2,0)

Go through the formulas and think about what is wrong with each. Then, correct those and return the correct output. Hint: You will need to change the order of the dataset for one error.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet with the following data:

Employee Data			
ID	Name	Salary	
592	Johny Cage	\$73,185	
587	Marcus Fenix	\$127,560	
591	Chris Redfield	\$175,054	
590	Madison Paige	\$109,908	
588	Ezio Auditore	\$61,560	
589	Tifa Lockhart	\$95,054	

Return Name from the IDs (5 Errors)	
ID	Name
587	#VALUE!
592	#N/A
590	#REF!
592	Tifa Lockhart
589	#NAME?

Download File

- You can download the Excel VLOOKUP exercise files below.
[Excel VLOOKUP Exercises.xlsx](#)
- Get the Google Sheets file for this topic.
[VLOOKUP Exercises.gsheat](#)

Answers

Here, you can find the solution to the six VLOOKUP exercises. The formula is shown for the first cell only.

Exercise #	Formula/Solution
1. Basic VLOOKUP	=VLOOKUP(B12,\$B\$3:\$D\$8,2,0)
2. VLOOKUP from Different Sheet	=VLOOKUP(B3,Source!\$B\$3:\$D\$8,2,0)
3. Approximate VLOOKUP	=VLOOKUP(C12,\$B\$3:\$D\$8,3,1)
4. Nested VLOOKUP	=VLOOKUP(VLOOKUP(B12,\$B\$3:\$C\$8,2,0),\$E\$3:\$F\$8,2,0)
5. Wildcard VLOOKUP	=VLOOKUP(B12,\$B\$3:\$D\$8,2,0)
6. Troubleshoot VLOOKUP Function	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. #VALUE! → col_index_num is less than 1.2. #N/A → lookup_value is not inside the lookup_array.3. #REF! → col_index_num is out of range.4. Tifa Lockhart → This shows wrong value. The lookup_array must be in ascending order for approximate VLOOKUP to work.5. #NAME? → There is spelling mistake in the formula. It is written VLOKUP instead of VLOOKUP.

Epilogue

You've seen six exercises related to the Excel VLOOKUP exercises PDF with answers. If you're having any trouble understanding the discussion on this topic, feel free to reach out to us. You can also follow Excel Flash on [Twitter](#) and [YouTube](#).