Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

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1. Now that we know we can remove spaces from a text string in cell **A1** with **=SUBSTITUTE(A1," ","")**, why would we still sometimes wish to use the **TRIM** function instead of the **SUBSTITUTE** function for cleaning up excess spaces in cell **A1**? 1 / 1 point

- **TRIM** gives us more flexibility than **SUBSTITUTE** because it can be used to clean up other special characters too besides spaces.
- The **TRIM** function will remove both excess spaces (ASCII 32) and excess non-breaking spaces (ASCII 160) with a single evaluation, whereas **SUBSTITUTE** would have to be applied twice to eliminate both types of space.
- We don't have a reason for needing the **TRIM** function. Anything the **TRIM** function can do the **SUBSTITUTE** function can do just as easily. It's only a matter of personal preference.
- **=SUBSTITUTE(A1," ","")** will remove spaces between words which we may want to keep, whereas the **TRIM** function will maintain single spaces between words.

Correct
Yes, this is correct. We may wish to keep single spaces between words and only remove the excess spaces that are duplicates or at the beginning or end of the text. The **TRIM** function can do this easily, whereas the **SUBSTITUTE** is typically "all or nothing" when used in simple formulas.

2. What will be the difference in results between **=VALUE(A1)** and **=VALUE(VALUE(A1))**? 1 / 1 point

- These two formulas will return the same results when cell **A1** already contains a valid number but will return different results otherwise.
- **=VALUE(A1)** will give a number when cell **A1** contains a value that Excel can interpret as a number, but **=VALUE(VALUE(A1))** will give an error.
- **=VALUE(VALUE(A1))** will return 0 in situations where **=VALUE(A1)** returns an error.
- There will be no difference, these two formulas will always produce the same results.

Correct
Yes, this is correct. The inner **VALUE** function will return either a number or an error. In both cases, the outer **VALUE** function will not change the result.

3. The video described the **CODE** and **CHAR** functions as being like the inverse of each other. If cell **A1** contains a value (text or a number), what will be the result of **=CHAR(CODE(A1))** typically be? 1 / 1 point

- The value in **A1**.
- Zero.
- The first character of the value in **A1**.
- An error value.

Correct
Yes, this is correct. **CODE(A1)** will return the ASCII code for the first character of the value from cell **A1**, and performing the **CHAR** function on that result will map the ASCII code back to the original character value.