Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% To pass 80% or higher

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1. What does **@** symbol indicate when used in a formula with structured references? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) That the reference refers to the current row of the selected column.
- ( ) That the reference refers to the last row of the selected column.
- ( ) That the reference refers to the first row of the selected column.
- ( ) That the reference refers to the entire selected column.

Correct
Yes, this is correct.

2. What kind of brackets are typically used within a formula to reference columns from a Table that contains Structured References? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) Square Brackets **[ ]**.
- ( ) Any of the three bracket types will work, they all behave the same.
- ( ) Curly Brackets **{ }**.
- ( ) Round Brackets **( )**.

Correct
Yes, this is correct.

3. Which of these describes an advantage of setting up an array of data with the name **Sales** as a structured reference that DOES NOT also apply to the method of just using a basic named range to reference the array of data? **1 / 1 point**

- (●) If we add a new row of data immediately below the original array, the reference will automatically update to include the new row.
- ( ) If we select the named array, copy it with Ctrl+C, and paste a copy on a new sheet with Ctrl+V, the new copy will also have a name applied to it.
- ( ) We can use the formula **=ROWS(Sales)** to return how many rows of data we have.
- ( ) When writing worksheet formulas we can refer to the entire array by a single name within the formula.

Correct
Yes, this is correct. Although it is possible to create Defined Names as formulas with dynamic functions such as **INDEX** or **OFFSET** that will automatically pick up the new row of data, this is not something that a basic named range defined in the form of **=$A$1:$C$10** can do. But it is a behaviour exhibited by Structured References.