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Worksheetfunction vlookup vba

Have you ever had a large spreadsheet with data in Excel and need an easy way to filter and extract specific information from it? If you learn how to use VLOOKUP in Excel, you can perform this lookup by using one powerful Excel function. The VLOOKUP function in Excel scares a lot of people because it has many parameters and there are several ways to use it. In this article, you'll learn all the ways you can use VLOOKUP in Excel and why the function is so powerful. VLOOKUP parameters in Excel when you start typing =VLOOKUP(in each cell in Excel, You'll see a pop-up lookup_value all available function parameters. lookup_value examine each of these parameters and what they mean. lookup_value: The value you're looking for from spreadsheettable_array: The range of cells on the sheet you want to search throughcol_index_num range_lookup: The column in which you want to pull the result from [range_lookup]: Match mode (TRUE = false = exact) Four of these parameters allow you to perform many different and useful searches for data within very large data sets. VLOOKUP A simple example of Excel VLOOKUP is not one of the basic Excel functions you may have learned, so let's look at a simple example to get started. For the following example, we will use a large spreadsheet of psychometric scores for schools in the United States. This spreadsheet contains more than 450 schools along with individual psychometric scores for reading, math, and writing. Do not give download option to track. There is an external connection that pulls the data, so you will receive a warning when you open the file, but it is safe. It will be very time consuming to look through such a large dataset to find the school you are interested in. Instead, you can create a simple form in the blank cells on the side of the table. To perform this search, simply create one field for the school, and three additional areas for reading, math, and grade writing. Then, you use the VLOOKUP function in Excel to make these three fields work. In the Reading field, create the VLOOKUP function as follows: Type =VLOOKUP(select the school field, which in this example is I2. Type a comma. : The VLOOKUP function in Excel can search only between cells to the right of the search column. In this example, the school name column should be to the right of the data you are looking for. Then, to retrieve the reading score, you'll need to select the third column from the leftmost selected column. Therefore, type 3, and then type a different comma. Finally, type FALSE for an exact match and close the function with). Your final VLOOKUP function should look like this: =VLOOKUP(I2, B2:G461,3,FALSE) When you first press Enter and finish the function, you will notice A #N will contain a field that is available in a field/A. This is because the school field is empty and there is nothing for the VLOOKUP function to find. However, if you enter the name of each designation that you want to search for, you see the correct results from that line for the reading score. How to deal with VLOOKUP being case-sensitive you may notice that if you don't type the school name in the same case as how it appears in the dataset, you won't see any results. This is because the VLOOKUP function is case sensitive. This can be annoying, especially for a very large data set in which the column you are looking for is inconsistent with how things are capitalized. To get through this, you can force what you're looking to move to so low letters before searching for the results. Here's how, create a new column next to the column you're looking for. Type the function: =TRIM(LOWER(B2)) This will lower the school name and remove outer characters (spaces) that may be on the left or right side of the name. Hold down Shift and position the mouse cursor over the lower-left corner of the first cell until it changes to two horizontal lines. Double-click the mouse to automatically collect the entire column. Finally, because VLOOKUP will try to use a formula rather than text in those cells, you should convert them all to values only. Thus, copy the entire column, right-click in the first cell, and paste only values. Now that you have cleared all the data in this new column, slightly change the VLOOKUP function in Excel to use this new column instead of the previous column by running the lookup range in C2 instead of B2. =VLOOKUP(I2,C2:G461,3,FALSE) Now you'll notice that if you always type the search in lowercase letters, you'll always get a good search result. This is useful Excel advice to overcome the fact that VLOOKUP is case sensitive. VLOOKUP match is estimated while the exact LOOKUP match example described in the first part of this article is quite simple, the estimated match is a little more complex. The estimated match is best used to search number ranges. To do this correctly, the search scope must be sorted correctly. The best example of this is the VLOOKUP function for finding a type score that corresponds to specify a number. If a teacher has a long list of homework scores for students from all over the year with a final average column, it would be nice to get the appropriate oth grade for the final score rising automatically. This is possible by using the VLOOKUP function. All you need is a lookup table on the right that contains the appropriate letter score for each numeric scoring range. Now, using the VLOOKUP function and adjust estimated, you can find the correct letter score for the correct numeric range. In this function, VLOOKUP: lookup_value: F2, gradetable_array The final average: I2:J8, the lookup of the letter rangeindex_column: 2, the second column in the lookup table[range_lookup]: Estimated match After you finish the VLOOKUP function in G2 and press Enter, you can fill in the rest of the cells by using the same approach that is described in the last section. You'll see all the full letter scores properly. Note that the VLOOKUP function in Excel looks from the bottom edge of the range of grades with the letter specified at the top of the range of the next letter specified. Therefore, C should be the letter assigned to the lower range (75), and B is assigned to the bottom (minimum) of its letter range. VLOOKUP will find the result for 60 (D) as the closest estimated value for anything between 60 and 75. VLOOKUP in Excel is a powerful function that has been available for a long time. It's also useful for finding matching values anywhere in an Excel workbook. Keep in mind, however, that Microsoft users who have a monthly Office 365 subscription now have access to a newer XLOOKUP function. This function has more parameters and additional flexibility. Users with a semi-annual subscription will have to wait until the update is completed in July 2020. VLOOKUP, or vertical lookup, is a useful function beyond using your spreadsheet as a glorified calculator or to-do list, and conducts real data analysis. Specifically, VLOOKUP searches for a selection of cells by column for a value, and then returns an appropriate value from that row. Knowing what appropriate means in this regard is key to understanding VLOOKUP, so let's dive in and look at using VLOOKUP on Google sheets. These instructions apply to Google sheets on all platforms. VLOOKUP is a function that you use in a formula, although the simplest formula is to use it alone. You must provide several pieces of information to the function, separated by commas, as follows: VLOOKUP (your search term, cell range, return value, sorted state) Let's look at each of these in turn. Your search term: This option is called a search_key documentation, but it's the term you want to find. It can be a number or some text (i.e. a string). Just verify whether this is text that you encil in quotation marks. Cell range: Simply called the range, you use this option to choose which cells in the spreadsheet you search through. This will probably be a rectangular area with more than a large number of columns and rows, although the formula will work with one row and two small columns. Return value: The value you want to return, also called the index, is the most important part of the function, and the most complicated to understand. This is the column number with the value you want to return relative to the first column. Specified in another way, if the first column (search) is column 1, this is the column number for which you want to return the value from that row. Sorted state: This value is is_sorted other sources, which is a true/false value as to whether the column you were looking for (again, column 1) is sorted. It won't be. When you search for numeric values. If this value is set to FALSE, the result will be for the first perfectly matched row. If there are no values in column 1 that match the search term, you receive an error. However, if this value is set to TRUE, the result will be the first value less than or equal to the search term. If this match is not matched, you will receive an error again. Let's say you have a short list of products, each with an associated price. Then, if you want to fill a cell with the price of a laptop, you use the following formula: =VLOOKUP(laptop,A3:B9,3,3,false) This returns the price as stored in column 3 in this example, which is the column two to the right of one with the search destinations. Let's look at this step by step to explain the process in detail. First, place the cursor in the cell where you want the result to appear. In this example, this is B11 (the label for this is A11. laptop price, although it does not appear in the formula). Then, run the formula with the equal sign (=), and then enter the function. As we said before, this will be a simple formula consisting only of this function. In this case, we use the formula: =VLOOKUP(Laptop, A3:C9,3, false) After it is finished, press Enter. In the example, the formula looks at the range A3 through C9. Then he searches for the line containing the laptop. He then looks for the third column in the range (again, that includes the first column) and returns the result, which is \$1,199. This should be the result you want, but if it looks strange, double-check the parameters you entered to make sure they're correct (especially if you copied and pasted the formula from another cell, because the range of cells might change as a result). Once you get the hang of how to choose the range and its relative return value, you can see how it's a useful function to find values even in very large datasets. For cell range, you can perform VLOOKUP not only in cells within the current sheet, but also on other sheets in the workbook. Use the following score to specify a range of cells on another sheet in your current workbook: =VLOOKUP(laptop, Sheet name in single quotation marks if more than one word! A1:B9,3,false) You can even reach cells in a completely different sheet workbook, but you must use the IMPORTRANGE function. This option requires two parameters: the URL of the worksheet workbook that you want to use, and a variety of cells, including the sheet name as shown above. A function containing all of these items may resemble the following: =VLOOKUP(Laptop, IMPORTRANGE) Sheet1! B7:D42),3,false) Note In this example, the nested function (that is, the result of the IMPORTRANGE function) becomes one of the parameters of the VLOOKUP function. To make sure you The right results from your formula, keep the following in mind. First, surround text-based search terms with quotation marks. Otherwise Google Sheets will have this name range thing, and give you an error if it can't find it. If you are dealing with and contagious one of these formulas, the standard rules for updating the value of the range of cells still apply. In other words, if you have a fixed list of data, be sure to anchor the range of cells with the dollar sign (i.e. \$\$A\$2:\$B\$8 instead of A2:B8). Otherwise the formula will be nudged according to where it is pasted (note the screen high school at the beginning of the section, where line numbers are off in one). If you sort your list, remember to revisit your test tests if you re-sort it again. Reshuffling the lines can give you unexpected results if you set the formula's ated state to TRUE. Right.