Google sheets vlookup return multiple matches

VLOOKUP, or Vertical View, is a useful feature that goes beyond using spreadsheets as glorified calculators or to-do lists, and do some real data analysis. Specifically, VLOOKUP looks for the selection of cells on a column for the value, and then returns the corresponding value from the same line. Knowing what relevant means in this context is the key to understanding VLOOKUP, so let's dive in and take a look at the use of VLOOKUP in Google sheets. These instructions apply to Google sheets on all platforms. VLOOKUP is a feature you use in a formula, although the simplest formula is to simply use it yourself. You have to 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 them in turn. YOUR TIME: It's called search_key in documentation, but it's a term you want to find. It could be a number or a little text (i.e. a string). Just make sure if it's text you attach it to quotes. CELL RANGE: Called just a range, you use this to choose which cell in the spreadsheet you'll be looking through. Presumably, it will be a rectangular area with lots of columns and rows, although the formula will work with just one row and two columns. RETURN VALUE: The value you want to return, also called the index, is the most important part of the function and the most expensive to understand. This is the number of columns with the value you want to return to the first column. Stated in another way, if the first (search) column is column 1, is the number of columns for which you want to return the value from the same line. SORTED STATE: This is labeled as is_sorted in other sources, and it's a true/false value of whether a column search is sorted (again, column 1). This is important when looking for a numerical value. If this value is set up on FALSE, the result will be for the first perfect series. If column 1 doesn't have values that match the search term, you'll get an error. However, if this is set on TRUE, the result is the first value less or equal to the search term. If this match is not there, you will again get a mistake. Suppose you have a short list of products, each of which has a associated price. Then, if you want to fill the cell with the price of a laptop, you would use the following formula: VLOOKUPLaptop,A3:B9,3,false) This returns the price stored in column 3 in this example, which is a column two to the right of one with search goals. Let's take a step-by-step look at this process. First, place the cursor in the cell where you want the result to appear. In this example, it's the B11 (the label for this is in A11, Laptop Price, although it doesn't have in the formula). Then formula with an equal sign (to) and then enter the function. How To it will be a simple formula that consists only of this function. In this case, we use the formula: VLOOKUPLaptop,A3:C9,3,false) Once you are done, click Enter. The formula itself will disappear in the table (although it will still appear in the Formula Bar above), and the result will show instead. In the example, the formula looks at the A3 to C9 range. He then searches for a line containing Laptop. He then searches for a third column in the range (again, this includes the first column), and returns the result, which is $1,199. This should be the result you want, but if it looks strange to double-check the parameters you typed to make sure they are correct (especially if you copied and inserted the formula from another cell because the cell range could change as a result). Once you get the hang of how to choose the range and its relative return value, you can see how handy it is to find values even in very large data sets. As for the CELL RANGE option, you can perform VLOOKUP not only on the cells in the current sheet, but also in other sheets in the work book. Use the following note to indicate the range of cells in another sheet in your current workbook: VLOOKUPLaptop, The name of the sheet in individual quotes, if more than one word! A1:B9,3, false) You can even get into cells in a completely different work book sheets, but you need to use the IMPORTRANGE feature. This requires two options: the URL of the Sheets work book you want to use and a number of cells, including the name of the sheet, as shown above. The feature containing all these elements may look like VLOOKUPLaptop, IMPORTRANGE (The note in this example (i.e. the result of importrangE) becomes one of the parameters of the VLOOKUP function. In order to make sure you get the right results from your formula, keep in mind the following points. First, attach text search terms to quotes. Otherwise Google sheets will be what it's named range, and give you a bug if it can't find it. If you're coping with one of these formulas now, normal rules are still in place to update the value of the cell range. In other words, if you have a fixed data list, make sure you're fixing a range of cells with a dollar sign (i.e. $A$2:$B$8 instead of A2:B8). Otherwise, the formula will be compensated depending on where you insert them (note the screenshot at the beginning of the section where the number lines are off on one). If you're sorting your list, be sure to re-visit your views in case you re-sort it again. Shuffling strings can give you unexpected results if you set a sorted state of the true formula. THE COUNTIF combines IF and COUNT Google. This combination counts the number of times a particular data is in a selected cell range that corresponds to one specified criterion. IF part of the piece the function determines which data corresponds to the criterion. Part of the COUNT is the number of cells that meet the criteria. The instructions in this article apply to web and mobile versions of Google Sheets. The syntax function refers to the function layout and includes name function, brackets, comma separators and arguments. Syntax for THE COUNTIF: THE COUNTIF (range, criterion) Range is a group of cells that the function will look for. If the range argument contains numbers: a comparison operator such as a zgt; (more), a (less or equal), or a (not equal) can be used in expression. Each cell in the range is checked to determine if it meets the criteria. For a criterion that seeks equal values, an equal sign (k) should not be included in the expression, and the value should not be quoted. For example, 100 can be used for a criterion argument instead of 100, although both will work. For non-equal expressions that do not include cell references, attach the expression to double quotes (e.g. zlt; 1000). For expressions that use comparison operators and cell references, cell references are not in double quotes, such as -B12 or zlt.- For expressions that use comparison operators and cell references, the comparison operator joins the link to the cell with ampersand (me), which is the nature of the concating in Excel and Google Sheets, such as the lt'gt B12 or zlt; . If the range argument contains text data: Text lines are enclosed in double quotes (such as draping). Can text lines contain? and wildcard symbols to match one (?) or several related symbols. To match the actual? or, for example, type tilde in front of these symbols? And Kew. The criterion determines whether a cell identified in a range argument is taken into account or not. The criterion may be: number. Link the cell to the location of the data in the sheet, such as B12. Expression, for example, 100, zlt; 1000 or qgt. B12. Text data or text line, Drapes is an example. The COUNTIF feature demonstrated in this article finds the number of data cells in Column A that meet different criteria. The results of the COUNTIF formula are displayed in column B, and the formula is displayed in column C. The first five series of the example have text data for the function criterion argument and use A2 to A6 cells for a range argument. The last five lines have numbers for the criterion argument. Google Sheets doesn't use dialog windows to enter arguments features like find in Excel. Instead, it has an automatic field sentence that appears as the function name is entered into the cell. Below are steps to enter the COUNTIF feature and its arguments located in the B11 cell. In this cell, COUNTIF searches for numbers ranging from A7 to A11 that are smaller or equal to 100,000. Introduce the COUNTIF feature and its arguments as in the B11 B11 cell Image: Select the B11 cell to make it an active cell. You'll see the results of the COUNTIF feature here. Bring an equal sign (I) followed by the name of the function graphif. When you enter the automatic sentence, the field appears with the names and syntax of functions that start with the letter C. When the name COUNTIF appears in the box, click Enter to enter the function name and then a round bracket. Highlight the A7 cells to A10 to include these cells as a range argument. Introduce a comma as a separator between range arguments and criterion. After the comma, type in the expression qlt;C12 to enter it as a criterion argument. Click Enter to complete the feature. Answer 4 appears in the B11 cell because all four cells in the range argument contain numbers smaller or equal to 100,000. Select the B11 cell to see the completed formula in the formula bar above the sheet: countif (A7:A10, lt; C12 Lt;C12 C12