Day 20 - 90 days of Analytics: Excel Index-Match Function

In today's video, we looked at the Index and Match functions in Ms Excel

The following were mentioned

-The **MATCH()** function, returns the relative position of an item in an array that matches a specified value in a specified order. Example =MATCH(N4,$A$4:$A$9,0), where **N4** is the lookup value, **$A$4:$A$9** the lookup array and **0** represent an exact match.

-The **INDEX()** function, returns a value or reference of the cell at the intersection of a particular row and column, in a given range. Example =INDEX($F$4:$F$9,2), where $**F$4:$F$9** is the array and 2 is the row number.

-The **INDEX()** and **MATCH()** functions can be combined. Example =INDEX($D$4:$D$9,MATCH($A$5,$A$4:$A$9,0))

-The combination of the **INDEX()** and **MATCH()** functions works like the **VLOOKUP()** function.

-The limitation of the **VLOOKUP()** function over the INDEX-MATCH combo is that it looks for the value in the leftmost column. This means that if the column moves, then the function won't be able to evaluate.

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cxq9LYu-F6k

#90daysofanalytics #community #dataanalysis #dataanalyst #microsoft #msexcel