

Day 19 - 90 days of Analytics: Excel VLOOKUP Function

In today's video, we looked at the VLOOKUP function and its variation in Ms Excel

The following were mentioned

- The **VLOOKUP()** function, just like the IF() function, is very important for data analysis.
- The **VLOOKUP()** function in Ms Excel is the equivalent of JOINS in SQL(Structured Query Language)
- The **VLOOKUP()** function, looks for a value in the leftmost column of a table, and then returns a value in the same row from a column you specify. By default, the table must be sorted in an ascending order.
Example =VLOOKUP(N3,\$A\$2:\$F\$8,6,FALSE), where **N3** is the cell containing the lookup value, **\$A\$2:\$F\$8** the table array, **6** the column index and **FALSE** represents an exact match.
- Note:** the table array should be fixed.
- The **VLOOKUP()** function is column based
- The **HLOOKUP()** function is row based
- The **HLOOKUP()** function, looks for a value in the top row of a table or array of values and returns the value in the same column from a row you specify. Example =HLOOKUP(J20,\$A\$14:\$G\$19,2,FALSE), where **J20** is the cell containing the lookup value, **\$A\$14:\$G\$19** the table array, **2** the row index and **FALSE** represent an exact match.
- Same as **VLOOKUP()** function, the table array for the **HLOOKUP()** function should be fixed.
- VLOOKUP(Vertical Lookup) and HLOOKUP(Horizontal Lookup)

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udjGCpeLPYE>

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