

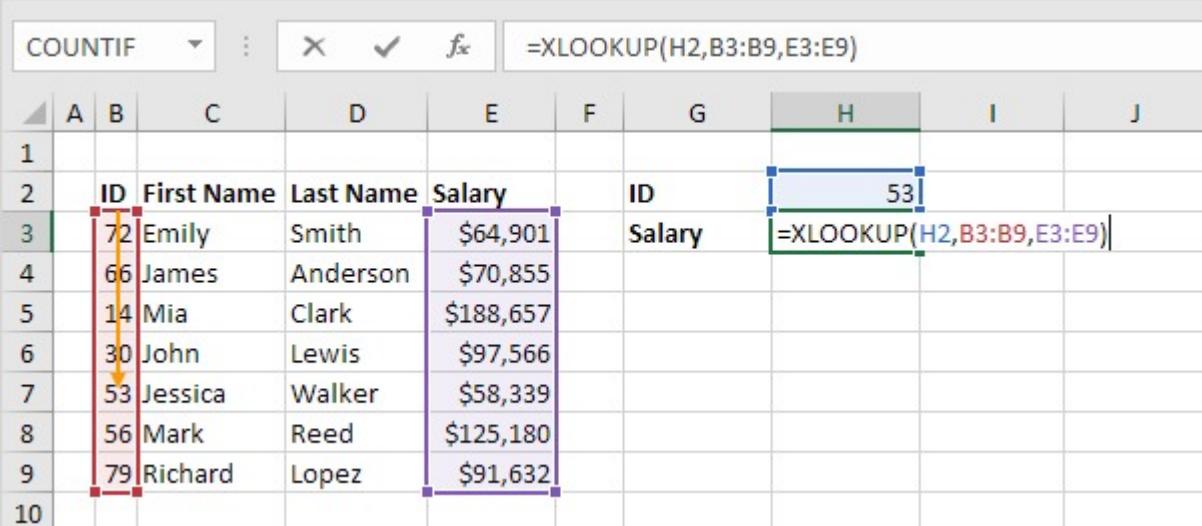
XLOOKUP function in Excel

If you have Excel 365 or Excel 2021, use XLOOKUP instead of VLOOKUP. The XLOOKUP function is easier to use and has some additional advantages.

◆ Exact Match

By default, the XLOOKUP function in Excel 365/2021 performs an exact match.

1. The XLOOKUP function below looks up the value 53 (first argument) in the range B3:B9 (second argument).



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The formula bar at the top contains the formula `=XLOOKUP(H2,B3:B9,E3:E9)`. The data table below has columns labeled A through J. Column A is hidden. Columns B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J are visible. Row 2 contains column headers: ID, First Name, Last Name, and Salary. Rows 3 through 10 contain data points. The formula `=XLOOKUP(H2,B3:B9,E3:E9)` is highlighted in green in the formula bar, and its result, the value 53, is highlighted in green in cell H2. The range B3:B9 is highlighted in purple, and the range E3:E9 is highlighted in blue.

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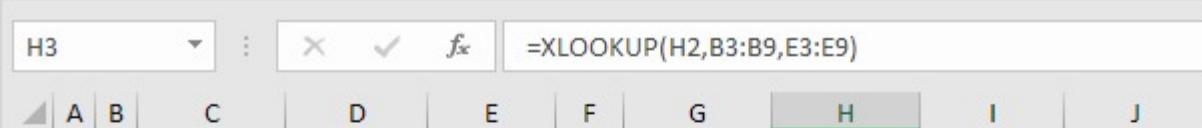
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2. Next, it simply returns the value in the same row from the range E3:E9 (third argument).



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The formula bar at the top contains the formula `=XLOOKUP(H2,B3:B9,E3:E9)`. The data table below has columns labeled A through J. Column A is hidden. Columns B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J are visible. Row 2 contains column headers: ID, First Name, Last Name, and Salary. Rows 3 through 10 contain data points. The formula `=XLOOKUP(H2,B3:B9,E3:E9)` is highlighted in green in the formula bar, and its result, the value \$64,901, is highlighted in green in cell H2. The range B3:B9 is highlighted in purple, and the range E3:E9 is highlighted in blue.

1									
2	ID	First Name	Last Name	Salary		ID	53		
3	72	Emily	Smith	\$64,901		Salary	\$58,339		
4	66	James	Anderson	\$70,855					
5	14	Mia	Clark	\$188,657					
6	30	John	Lewis	\$97,566					
7	53	Jessica	Walker	\$58,339					
8	56	Mark	Reed	\$125,180					
9	79	Richard	Lopez	\$91,632					
10									

3. Here's another example. Instead of returning the salary, the XLOOKUP function below returns the last name (replace E3:E9 with D3:D9) of ID 79.

	H3								
1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2	ID	First Name	Last Name	Salary		ID	79		
3	72	Emily	Smith	\$64,901		Last Name	Lopez		
4	66	James	Anderson	\$70,855					
5	14	Mia	Clark	\$188,657					
6	30	John	Lewis	\$97,566					
7	53	Jessica	Walker	\$58,339					
8	56	Mark	Reed	\$125,180					
9	79	Richard	Lopez	\$91,632					
10									

◆ Not Found

If the XLOOKUP function cannot find a match, it returns a #N/A error.

1. For example, the XLOOKUP function below cannot find the value 28 in the range B3:B9.

	H3								
1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2	ID	First Name	Last Name	Salary		ID	28		
3	72	Emily	Smith	\$64,901		Salary	#N/A		
4	66	James	Anderson	\$70,855					
5	14	Mia	Clark	\$188,657					
6	30	John	Lewis	\$97,566					
7	53	Jessica	Walker	\$58,339					
8	56	Mark	Reed	\$125,180					
9	79	Richard	Lopez	\$91,632					
10									

2. Use the fourth argument of the XLOOKUP function to replace the #N/A error with a friendly message.

	H3								

=XLOOKUP(H2, B3:B9, E3:E9, "Not Found")

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◆ Approximate Match

Let's take a look at an example of the XLOOKUP function in approximate match mode.

1. The XLOOKUP function below looks up the value 85 (first argument) in the range B3:B7 (second argument). There's just one problem. There's no value 85 in this range.

2. Fortunately, the value -1 (fifth argument) tells the XLOOKUP function to find the next smaller value. In this example, the value 80.

COUNTIF : =XLOOKUP(F3,B3:B7,C3:C7,,1)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2		Score	Grade						
3		0	F						
4		60	D						
5		70	C						
6		80	B						
7		90	A						
8									

3. Next, it simply returns the value in the same row from the range C3:C7 (third argument).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2		Score	Grade						
3		0	F						
4		60	D						
5		70	C						
6		80	B						
7		90	A						
8									

Note: use 1 instead of -1 for the fifth argument to find the next larger value. In this example, the value 90. The XLOOKUP function also works with unsorted data. In this example, there's no need to sort the scores in ascending order.

◆ Left Lookup

Instead of using INDEX and MATCH in Excel to perform a [left lookup](#), simply use the XLOOKUP function. For example, take a look at the XLOOKUP function below.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2	ID	First Name	Last Name	Salary		Last Name	Lewis			
3	72	Emily	Smith	\$64,901		ID		30		
4	66	James	Anderson	\$70,855						
5	14	Mia	Clark	\$188,657						
6	30	John	Lewis	\$97,566						
7	53	Jessica	Walker	\$58,339						
8	56	Mark	Reed	\$125,180						
9	79	Richard	Lopez	\$91,632						
10										

Explanation: the XLOOKUP function looks up the last name and returns the ID.

◆ Multiple Values

The XLOOKUP function in Excel 365/2021 can return multiple values.

1. First, the XLOOKUP function below looks up the ID and returns the first name (nothing new).

2. Replace C6:C12 with C6:E12 to return the first name, last name and salary.

Note: the XLOOKUP function, entered into cell C3, fills multiple cells. Wow! This behavior in Excel 365/2021 is called [spilling](#).

◆ Horizontal Lookup

Instead of using the [HLOOKUP function](#) in Excel to perform a horizontal lookup, simply use the XLOOKUP function.

Note: the XLOOKUP function, entered into cell B2, fills multiple cells. Wow! This behavior in Excel 365/2021 is called [spilling](#).

◆ Last Match

By default, the XLOOKUP function performs a first to last search (nothing new). To perform a last to first search, set the sixth argument to -1 (see example below).

Explanation: this XLOOKUP function returns the salary of Mia Reed, not Mia Clark.

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