


Vlookup function in excel between 2 sheets

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The tutorial shows how to use the VLOOKUP feature to copy data from another sheet or Vlookup book in multiple sheets, and look dynamically to return values from different sheets to different cells. When searching for some information in Excel, this is a rare case where all the data is on one sheet. Most often you have to search through a few sheets or even various workbooks. The good news is that Microsoft Excel provides more than one way to do this, and the bad news is that all the ways are a little more complicated than the standard VLOOKUP formula. But with a little patience, we'll figure them out :) As A VLOOKUP between two sheets to begin with, let's explore the simplest case - using VLOOKUP to copy data from another sheet. This is very similar to the usual VLOOKUP formula that is looking on the same sheet. The difference is that you include the name of the sheet in the table_array argument to say the formula in which the search sheet range is located. The overall VLOOKUP formula from another sheet is as follows: VLOOKUP (lookup_value, sheet! range, col_index_num, range_lookup) As an example, let's pull sales figures from the January report to the summary sheet. To do this, we define the following arguments: Lookup_values are in column A on the Summary sheet, and we refer to the first data cell, which is A2. Table_array is the A2:B6 range on the January sheet. To refer to it, the prefix ranges a link with the name of the sheet followed by an exclamation point: Jan!\$A\$2:\$B \$6. Please note that we block the range with absolute links to cells to prevent it from changing when copying the formula to other cells. Col_index_num 2 because we want to copy the value from Column B, which is the 2nd column in the array table. Range_lookup is set on FALSE to watch the exact match. By putting the arguments together, we get this formula: VLOOKUP (A2, Jan!\$A \$2:\$B\$6, 2, FALSE) Drag the formula down the column and you get this result: Similarly, you can Vlookup data from February and March sheets: VLOOKUP (A2, Feb.\$A\$2:\$B\$6, FALSE) SWLUCUP (A2, Mar!\$A\$2:\$B\$6, 2, FALSE) Tips and Notes : List Name Contains No Details or Notes : List Name Contains Or No Alphabet Symbols It should be enclosed in one quote, such as Jan Sales!\$A\$2:\$B\$6. For more information, please see How to Refer to another sheet in Excel. Instead of typing the name of the sheet directly into the formula, you can switch to the search sheet and choose the range there. Excel automatically inserts a link with the correct syntax, sparing you from trouble to check the name and troubleshooting. Vlookup from another work book for VLOOKUP between the two work books, include the name of the file in brackets, and then the name of the sheet and the exclamation point. For example, to search A2 in the A2:B6 range on jan in Sales_reports.xlsx, use this formula: formula: (Sales_reports.xlsx) Jan!\$A\$2:\$B\$6, 2, FALSE) For more information, please see VLOOKUP from another work book in Excel. Vlookup through a few sheets with IFERROR When you need to look up between more than two sheets, the easiest solution is to use VLOOKUP in conjunction with IFERROR. The idea is to invest several IFERROR features to check multiple sheets one by one: if the first VLOOKUP doesn't find a match on the first sheet, search in the next sheet, and so on. IFERROR (VLOOKUP (...), IFERROR (...), ..., Not Found) To see how this approach works on real data, let's look at the following example. Below is the Summary table, which we want to fill with the names and amounts of the item by looking at the order number in the west and east sheets: First, we're going to pull out the items. To do this, we instruct the VLOOKUP formula to look for the order number in the A2 on the East Sheet and return the value from column B (2nd column in table_array A2:C6). If the exact match is not found, then look for a sheet in the West. If both Vlookups fail, return is not found. IFERROR (VLOOKUP (A2, East!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, 2, FALSE), IFERROR (VLOOKUP (A2, West!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, 2, FALSE), Not found) To return the amount, simply change the column index number to 3: ZERDOR (ALOOKUP (ALOOKUP (ALOOKUPUP (ALOOKUPUP (ALOOKUPUP East!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, 3, FALSE), IFERROR (VLOOKUP (A2, West!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, 3, FALSE), No amount can be found) If necessary, you can specify different array tables for different VLOOKUP features. :C6), but your sheets may vary in size. To the Vlookup between two or more books, attach the title of the work book to the brackets and place it in front of the name sheet. For example, here's how you can Vlookup in two different files (Book1 and Book2) with one formula: IFERROR (A2, Book1.xlsxEast!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, 2, FALSE), IFERROR (A2, Book2.xlsxWest!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, 2, FALSE),Not Found)) Make column index dynamics dynamic for multiple columns Vlookup in a situation where you need to return data from multiple columns, making col_index_num dynamic can save you some time. There are a few adjustments you need to make: to col_index_num argument, use COLUMNS, which returns the number of columns in a given array: COLUMNS (\$A\$1:B\$1). (Line coordinates don't matter, it can just be any series.) In lookup_value argument, block the column link with the \$!\$A2) sign, so it stays fixed when copying the formula to other columns. As a result, you get a kind of dynamic formula that extracts relevant values from different columns, depending on which column the formula is copied in: IFERROR(VLOOKUP (\$A2, East!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, COLUMNS (\$A\$1:B\$1), IFFREOR (\$A2, West!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, COLUMNS (\$A\$1:B\$1), FALSE), Not Found) When entered column in Column B B, COLUMNS (\$A\$1:B\$1) estimates up to 2 telling VLOOKUP to return value from 2nd 2nd 2nd in the table array. When you copy to column C (i.e. you've dragged the formula from B2 to C2), B\$1 changes to C\$1 because the column link is relative. Consequently, COLUMNS (\$A\$1:C\$1) estimates up to 3 forcing VLOOKUP to return the value from the 3rd column. This formula works great for 2 - 3 search sheets. If you have more, repetitive IFERRORs become too bulky. The following example demonstrates a slightly more complex but much more elegant approach. Vlookup multiple sheets with INDIRECT Another way to Vlookup between multiple sheets in Excel is to use a combination of VLOOKUP and INDIRECT features. This method requires a little preparation, but in the end, you will have a more compact formula for Vlookup in any number of spreadsheets. The common Vlookup formula through the sheets is that VLOOKUP (lookup_value, INDIRECT (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, -- (SHEET_LIST Ilookup_range), lookup_value) and !table_array), col_index_num, FALSE) Where: Lookup_sheets is the name of the list. Lookup_value is a value for searching. Lookup_range is the range of the column in the search sheets, where to look for the value of the search. Table_array is the range of data in the search sheets. Col_index_num is the number of columns in the table array from which you can return the value. For the correct formula, please keep in mind the following caveats: This is an array formula that needs to be completed by clicking ctrl and Shift - Enter the keys together. All sheets should have the same column order. When using a single table array for all search sheets, specify the largest range if your sheets have different rows. How to use the vlookup formula through the sheets For Vlookup a few sheets at a time, perform these steps: Write down all the search sheet names somewhere in your work book and name that range (Lookup_sheets in our case). Adjust the overall formula for the data. In this example, we'll look for A2 (lookup_value) in the A2:A6 (lookup_range) range in four sheets (east, north, south and west) and pull the corresponding values from column B, which is column 2 (ol_index_num) in the A2:C6 data range (table_array). With the above arguments, the formula takes this form: \$A2, INDIRECT INDEX (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, -- (-GRAFI (LOOKUP_SHEETS!\$A\$2:\$A\$6), \$A2) , 0)\$C \$A) \$6), 2, FALSE) Please note that we block both ranges (\$A\$2:\$A\$6 and \$A\$2:\$C\$6) with absolute references to cells. Enter the formula in the top cell (B2 in this example) and click Ctrl and Shift and enter it to complete it. Double-click or drag the fill handle to copy the formula down the column. As a result, we have a formula to find the order number in 4 sheets and get the appropriate item. If a specific order number is not found, the error #N/A as in line 14: To To amount, simply replace 2 with 3 in the col_index_num argument, as the amounts are in the 3rd column of the table array: \$A2, INDIRECT (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, --((LOOKUP_SHEETS/\$A\$2:\$A\$6), \$A2) (0) and !\$A\$2:\$C\$6), 3, FALSE) If you want to replace a standard #N/error with your own text, wrap the formula in ifNA function: IFNA (\$A2, INDIRECT (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, --(COUNTIF (\$A \$A \$A Lookup_sheets \$A\$2:\$C\$6, 3, FALSE), Not found) Vlookup several sheets between books This common formula (or any version of it) can also be used for Vlookup several sheets in another work book. : IFNA (\$A2, INDIRECTBook1.xlsx INDEX (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, --((THE (Book1.xlsx, Lookup_sheets !\$A\$2:\$A\$6), \$A2) Vlookup between the sheets and the return of several pillars \$A\$2:\$C\$6), 2, 2, FALSE), Not found) Vlookup between the sheets and the return of several columns If you want to pull data from multiple columns, a multicellular array formula can do it in one go col_index_num. In this example, we want to return the names of the elements (column B) and the amounts (column C) that are the 2nd and 3rd columns in the table array, respectively. VLOOKUP (\$A2, INDIRECT (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, --GRAFI (Lookup_sheets!\$A\$2:\$C\$6), \$A2, 0 \$C \$A) FALSE) To correctly enter the formula in multiple cells, this is what you need to do in the front row, select all the cells that will be inhabited (B2:C2 in our example). Enter the formula and click Ctrl and Shift and type. This introduces the same formula in selected cells, which will return a different value in each column. Drag the formula to the remaining lines. As this formula works to better understand logic, let's look at this basic formula with individual features: \$A2, INDIRECT (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, --QUESTION-ILIANLOOKUP_SHEETSS\$A\$2:\$A\$6), \$A2) , 0 \$C \$A) FALSE) Working from within, here's what the formula does: COUNTIF and INDIRECT In a nutshell, INDIRECT builds links for all search sheets, and COUNTIF counts the occurrence of search value (A2) in each sheet. --(LOOKUP_SHEETS \$A \$2:\$A\$6), \$A2) 0) More details: First, You concatenate the name of the range (Lookup_sheets) and the link range (\$A\$2:\$A\$6), adding an apostrophe and exclamation point to the exclamation point of the right places to make an external link, and feed the resulting line of text to the INDIRECT features dynamically refer to the search sheets: East!\$A\$2:\$A\$6, 'South!\$A\$2:\$A\$6, North!\$A\$2:\$A\$6; COUNTIF checks each A2:A6 cell on each search sheet versus A2 on the main sheet and returns the number of matches for each sheet. In our dataset, the order number in A2 (101) is in the West Sheet, which occupies the 4th place in the named range, so COUNTIF returns this array: 0;0;0;1 Next you compare each element of the above array with 0: --(0; 0; 0; 0) This gives an array of TRUE (more than 0) and FALSE (equal 0) values that you force to 1 and 0, double (,) values that you force to 1 and 0, using double unary (-) values that you force to 1 and 0, using double unary (--- values that you force to 1 and 0 with the help of double ununing, and get the next array as a result: 0; 0; 0; 0; 0; 0; 1 This operation is an additional precaution to handle a situation where the search sheet contains several cases of search value, in which case COUNTIF would return the count to more than 1, while we only want 1 and 0 in the final array (at the moment, you'll understand why). After all these transformations, our formula is as follows: VLOOKUP (\$A2, INDIRECT (LOOKUP_SHEETS, MATCH (1, 0;0;0;0;0;0)\$C \$A) INDEX and MATCH At the moment, Classic combination INDEX MATCH steps in: INDEX (Lookup_sheets, MATCH (1, 0;0;0;1,1,0)) MATCH function configured for accurate match (0 in last argument) looks value 1 in array 0;0;0;1 and returns its position , which is 4: INDEX (Lookup_sheets, 4) Index uses the number returned by MATCH as a line number argument (row_num), and returns the 4th value in the named Lookup_sheets range, which is the West. So the formula goes on to: VLOOKUP (\$A2, INDIRECT (West!\$A\$2:\$C\$6), 2, FALSE) VLOOKUP and THE INDIRECT feature OF THE INDIRECT handles the text line inside it: West!\$A \$2:\$C\$6) And converts it into a link that goes to the table_array argument VUPLOOK: VLOOK \$AUP 'West!\$A\$2:\$C\$6, 2, FALSE) Finally, this very standard VLOOK formula is looking for value A2 in the first column A2 :C6 on the western sheet and returns the match from the 2nd column. That's it! Dynamic VLOOKUP to return data from multiple sheets to different cells First let's determine exactly what the word dynamic means in this context and how this formula will differ from previous ones. In case you have large pieces of data in the same format that are divided into several tables, you can extract information from different sheets into different cells. The image below illustrates the concept: Unlike previous formulas that have extracted value from a specific sheet based on a unique identifier, this time we are looking to extract values from multiple sheets at the same time. There are two different solutions to this problem. In both cases, it is necessary prepare preparatory work and create named ranges for data cells in each search sheet. For this example, we have identified the following ranges: East_Sales - A2:B6 on the east sheet of the North_Sales - A2:B6 on the north South_Sales - A2:B6 on the south sheet West_Sales - A2:B6 on the west sheet of VLOOKUP and nested IFs If you have a reasonable number of sheets to look up, you can use nested if functions to select a sheet based on keywords in pre-selected cells (B1 cells via D1 in our case). When looking for value in A2, the formula is as follows: VLOOKUP (\$A2, IF, 2, East_Sales false, IF (B\$1 North, North_Sales, IF (B\$1 south, South_Sales, IF (B \$1 West, West_Sales)))) (2, FALSE) Translation into English, part reads: If B1 is east, look at the range under East_Sales the \$A If the B1 is north, look in a range called North_Sales; If the B1 is southern, look in a range called South_Sales; and if the B1 is west, look in a range called West_Sales. The range returned by IF goes to the VLOOKUP table_array, which pulls the corresponding value from the 2nd column on the corresponding sheet. Smart use of mixed links for search value (\$A2 - absolute column and relative range) and logical if testing (B\$1 - relative column and absolute row) allows you to copy the formula to other cells without any changes - Excel automatically adjusts links automatically based on the relative position of the line and column. So we introduce the formula into B2, copy it correctly, and down to as many columns and rows as necessary, and get the following result: INDIRECT VLOOKUP When working with many sheets, a few nested levels can make the formula too long and hard to read. It is much better to create a dynamic vlookup range using INDIRECT: VLOOKUP (\$A2, INDIRECT (B\$1_Sales), 2, FALSE) Here we are patently referring to a cell that contains a unique part of the named range (B1) and the overall part (_Sales). This creates a string of text like East_Sales, which INDIRECT converts into a name range understandably Excel. As a result, you get a compact formula that works great on any number of sheets: Here's how to Vlookup between sheets and files in Excel. I thank you for reading and hope to see you on our blog next week! Available downloads Vlookup a few sheets of examples you may also be interested in:

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