

# How can I do it in Google Sheets?

Authored by  
**stats writer**

June 29, 2024

## RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I do it in Google Sheets?*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES.  
Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=159518>

Google Sheets is a powerful spreadsheet software that allows users to organize, analyze, and manipulate data in a convenient and efficient manner. With its user-friendly interface and extensive features, Google Sheets offers a variety of tools and functions to help users accomplish their tasks effectively. From basic data entry to complex calculations and data visualization, Google Sheets has all the necessary tools to create, edit, and share spreadsheets. Additionally, its collaborative capabilities allow multiple users to work on the same spreadsheet simultaneously, making it a valuable tool for team projects or remote work. With its accessibility and versatility, Google Sheets is a reliable and convenient option for managing data and completing various tasks efficiently.

## NA

Returns the "value not available" error, `#N/A`.

### Sample Usage

`NA ( )`

### Syntax

`NA ( )`

### Notes

`#N/A` is an error, so both the `ISNA` and `ISERROR` functions will return `TRUE`. Use `ISERR` to find errors which are not `#N/A`.

Typing `=NA ( )` into a cell is equivalent to directly entering the error value `#N/A`.

`#N/A` is used to mark missing information and to indicate to functions operating on ranges or cells containing such values to halt calculation. For instance, if cell `B2` contained the result of an `IF` statement: `=IF ( ISBLANK ( A1 ) , 0 , A1 )` and `B2` was subsequently involved in a sum or other formula, that formula would assume that `B2` held the correct information. By altering the formula in `B2` to `=IF ( ISBLANK ( A1 ) , NA ( ) , A1 )`, any subsequent operation on `B2` would halt upon encountering the `#N/A` error, and return that error.

`#N/A` errors indicate missing information and signal functions to cease calculation. Use the `#N/A` value instead of `0` or the cell's results. For example, if `A1` contains the value `#N/A` or `=NA ( )`, the formula `=A1+A2` will evaluate to `#N/A`.

## See Also

`ISNA`: Checks whether a value is the error ``#N/A``.

`ISERROR`: Checks whether a value is an error.

`ISERR`: Checks whether a value is an error other than ``#N/A``.

## Examples

Checks the validity of the data before further computing, in order to avoid mis-calculation.

ARABPSYCHOLOGY.COM