

How can I extract numbers from a string using Google Sheets?

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To extract numbers from a string using Google Sheets, one can use the "REGEXEXTRACT" function. This function allows users to specify a pattern to search for within a string and extract only the matching numbers. By utilizing this function, users can easily extract and manipulate numerical data from a larger string of text in their Google Sheets spreadsheet. This feature is particularly useful for organizing and analyzing numerical data within a larger dataset.

Google Sheets: Extract Numbers from String

You can use the following formula to extract numbers from a string in Google Sheets:

```
=REGEXEXTRACT(A1,"-*d*.?d+")
```

This formula will extract integers, decimals, and negative signs from a string.

The following example shows how to use this formula in practice.

Example: Extract Numbers from String in Google Sheets

Suppose we have the following list of strings in Google Sheets:

	A	B	C	D
1	String			
2	122 dollars			
3	\$14.53			
4	-25 US dollars			
5	0 dollars \$			
6	f200			
7	####600			
8	40\$			
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				

We can use the following formula to extract numbers (including integers, decimals, and negative signs) from the strings:

=REGEXEXTRACT(A2,"-*d*.?d+")

The following screenshot shows how to use this formula in practice:

B2 fx =REGEXEXTRACT(A2, "-*\d*\.\?\d+")

	A	B	C	D
1	String	Numbers		
2	122 dollars	122		
3	\$14.53	14.53		
4	-25 US dollars	-25		
5	0 dollars \$	0		
6	f200	200		
7	#####600	600		
8	40\$	40		
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				

Notice that the values in column B only contain the integers, decimals, and negative signs from the values in column A.

If you ever attempt to use this formula and you receive **#VALUE!** as a result, make sure that the strings are formatted as Plain text.

To convert the strings to Plain text, highlight the cell range that contains the strings, then click the **Format** tab along the top ribbon, then click **Number** and then

click Plain text.

The screenshot shows the Google Sheets interface with the 'Format' menu open. The 'Plain text' option is selected. The spreadsheet data is as follows:

	A	B
1	String	Numbers
2	122 dollars	122
3	\$14.53	14.53
4	-25 US dollars	-25
5	0 dollars \$	0
6	f200	200
7	###600	600
8	40\$	40
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
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17		
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20		
21		

This should resolve any #VALUE! issues.

Additional Resources