

How can I perform a VLOOKUP, similar to Excel, in R?

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April 21, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I perform a VLOOKUP, similar to Excel, in R?*.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=137595>

VLOOKUP is a function commonly used in Microsoft Excel to search for a specific value in a table and return a corresponding value from a different column. This same functionality can be achieved in R by using the "merge" function. The merge function allows for the combination of two datasets based on a common column or key. By specifying the appropriate parameters, users can perform a VLOOKUP-like operation to retrieve desired values from a separate dataset. This can be particularly useful for data analysis and manipulation tasks in R.

Perform a VLOOKUP (Similar to Excel) in R

The VLOOKUP function in Excel allows you to look up a value in a table by matching on a column.

For example, in the following Excel worksheet we can look up a player's team name by using the VLOOKUP to match on player name and return the player's team:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	Player	Team		Player	Points					
2	A	Mavs		A	14	Mavs	=VLOOKUP(D2, \$A\$2:\$B\$16, 2, FALSE)			
3	B	Mavs		B	15	Mavs				
4	C	Mavs		C	15	Mavs				
5	D	Mavs		D	16	Mavs				
6	E	Mavs		E	8	Mavs				
7	F	Lakers		F	9	Lakers				
8	G	Lakers		G	16	Lakers				
9	H	Lakers		H	27	Lakers				
10	I	Lakers		I	30	Lakers				
11	J	Lakers		J	24	Lakers				
12	K	Rockets		K	14	Rockets				
13	L	Rockets		L	19	Rockets				
14	M	Rockets		M	8	Rockets				
15	N	Rockets		N	6	Rockets				
16	O	Rockets		O	5	Rockets				
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										

We can replicate this function using base R or the dplyr package:

Using Base R:

```
merge(df1, df2, by="merge_column")
```

Using dplyr:

```
inner_join(df1, df2, by="merge_column")
```

The following examples show how to use each of these functions in R to replicate the VLOOKUP function from Excel.

VLOOKUP Using Base R

The following code shows how to perform a function similar to VLOOKUP in base R by using the merge() function:

```
#create first data frame
```

```
df1 <- data.frame(player=LETTERS,  
team=rep(c('Mavs', 'Lakers', 'Rockets'), each=5))
```

```
#create second data frame
```

```
df2 <- data.frame(player=LETTERS,  
points=c(14, 15, 15, 16, 8, 9, 16, 27, 30, 24, 14, 19, 8, 6,  
5))
```

```
#merge the two data frames
```

```
merge(df1, df2, by="player")
```

```
player team points
```

```
1 A Mavs 14
```

```
2 B Mavs 15
```

```
3 C Mavs 15
```

4 D Mavs 16

5 E Mavs 8

6 F Lakers 9

7 G Lakers 16

8 H Lakers 27

9 I Lakers 30

10 J Lakers 24

11 K Rockets 14

12 L Rockets 19

13 M Rockets 8

14 N Rockets 6

15 O Rockets 5

Notice that this returns the same results as the VLOOKUP function from the introductory example. Also note that you can specify multiple columns to merge on using the `by` argument.

VLOOKUP Using `dplyr`

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
#create first data frame
```

```
df1 <- data.frame(player=LETTERS,  
team=rep(c('Mavs', 'Lakers', 'Rockets'), each=5))
```

```
#create second data frame
```

```
df2 <- data.frame(player=LETTERS,  
points=c(14, 15, 15, 16, 8, 9, 16, 27, 30, 24, 14, 19, 8, 6,  
5))
```

```
#merge the two data frames using inner_join
```

```
inner_join(df1, df2, by="player")
```

```
player team points
```

```
1 A Mavs 14
```

```
2 B Mavs 15
```

```
3 C Mavs 15
```

```
4 D Mavs 16
```

```
5 E Mavs 8
```

```
6 F Lakers 9
```

```
7 G Lakers 16
```

```
8 H Lakers 27
```

```
9 I Lakers 30
```

```
10 J Lakers 24
```

```
11 K Rockets 14
```

```
12 L Rockets 19
```

```
13 M Rockets 8
```

```
14 N Rockets 6
```

```
15 O Rockets 5
```

Notice that this returns the same results as the VLOOKUP function in Excel. Also note that you can specify multiple columns to merge on using the by argument.

Also, if you'd like non-matches to be shown you can instead use the left_join function.

[How to Calculate Cumulative Sums in R](#)

[How to Standardize Data in R](#)

[How to Append Rows to a Data Frame in R](#)