How can I use the FILTER function in Google Sheets to extract specific data based on certain criteria?

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The FILTER function in Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to extract specific data from a large dataset based on specific criteria. By using the FILTER function, users can easily and efficiently narrow down their data to only show information that meets their desired conditions. This function is particularly useful for organizing and analyzing large amounts of data, as it eliminates the need for manual sorting and filtering. With the ability to specify multiple conditions, the FILTER function provides a customizable and precise way to retrieve data from a spreadsheet. Overall, the FILTER function in Google Sheets is an essential tool for data analysis and organization, making it easier for users to extract and work with specific data sets.

FILTER function

Returns a filtered version of the source range, returning only rows or columns that meet the specified conditions.

Examples

Make a copy

Filters a range using different conditions.

Sample Usage

```
FILTER(A2:B26, A2:A26 > 5, D2:D26 < 10)
```

```
FILTER(A2:C5, {TRUE; TRUE; FALSE; TRUE})
```

```
FILTER(A2:B10, NOT(ISBLANK(A2:A10)))
```

Syntax

```
FILTER(range, condition1, )
```

`range` - The data to be filtered.

`condition1` - A column or row containing true or false values corresponding to the first column or row of `range`, or an array formula evaluating to true or false.

`condition2 ...` - - Additional rows or columns containing boolean values `TRUE` or `FALSE` indicating whether the corresponding row or column in `range` should pass through `FILTER`. Can also contain array formula expressions which evaluate to such rows or columns. All conditions must be of the same type (row or column). Mixing row conditions and column conditions is not permitted.

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`condition` arguments must have exactly the same length as `range`.

Notes

`FILTER` can only be used to filter rows or columns at one time. In order to filter both rows and columns, use the return value of one `FILTER` function as `range` in another.

If `FILTER` finds no values which satisfy the provided conditions, `#N/A` will be returned.

See Also

`UNIQUE`: Returns unique rows in the provided source range, discarding duplicates. Rows are returned in the order in which they first appear in the source range.

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