

How can I use the HLOOKUP function in Google Sheets?

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The HLOOKUP function in Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to search for a specific value in a horizontal row of data and return a corresponding value from a specified column. This function is particularly useful for large datasets where finding a specific value manually would be time-consuming. To use the HLOOKUP function, simply enter the function formula and provide the necessary parameters such as the search key, the range of data, and the column index number. This function is helpful for organizing and analyzing data in a spreadsheet, saving users time and effort. It is also a valuable tool for creating dynamic and interactive spreadsheets. By incorporating the HLOOKUP function into your workflow, you can efficiently manage and retrieve data in Google Sheets.

HLOOKUP

Horizontal lookup. Searches across the first row of a range for a key and returns the value of a specified cell in the column found.

Sample Usage

```
HLOOKUP(10003, A2:Z6, 2, FALSE)
```

Syntax

```
HLOOKUP(search_key, range, index, )
```

search_key - The value to search for. For example, 42, "Cats", or I24.

range - The range to consider for the search. The first row in the range is searched for the key specified in **search_key**.

index - The row index of the value to be returned, where the first row in **range** is numbered 1.

If **index** is not between 1 and the number of rows in **range**, #VALUE! is returned.

is_sorted - - Indicates whether the row to be searched (the first row of the specified range) is sorted.

If **is_sorted** is TRUE or omitted, the nearest match (less than or equal to the search key) is returned. If all values in the search row are greater than the search key, #N/A is returned.

If **is_sorted** is set to TRUE or omitted, and the first row of the range is not in sorted order, an incorrect value might be returned.

If **is_sorted** is FALSE, only an exact match is returned. If there are multiple matching values, the

content of the cell corresponding to the first value found is returned, and #N/A is returned if no such value is found.

Notes

When searching for numeric or date values, make sure that the first row in the range is not sorted by text values. For example, correctly sorted numbers should appear as (1, 2, 10, 100) rather than (1, 10, 100, 2) as they would be if they were sorted as strings. Using an incorrect sort type may cause incorrect values to be returned.

Search keys based on regular expressions or wildcard patterns are NOT supported. Use QUERY instead.

HLOOKUP has much better performance with sorted ranges and is_sorted set to TRUE. Consider sorting the row being searched.

See Also

QUERY: Runs a Google Visualization API Query Language query across data.

VLOOKUP: Vertical lookup. Searches down the first column of a range for a key and returns the value of a specified cell in the row found.

Examples

In this example, HLOOKUP searches across the first row for a student ID and returns the corresponding grade.

In this example, HLOOKUP searches across the first row for the income using approximate match (is_sorted is set to TRUE) and returns the corresponding tax rate.

In this example, HLOOKUP returns the first value found when there are multiple matches for the search_key.