

How do I use the GET function in Excel?

Authored by
stats writer

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The GET function in Excel is a useful tool that allows users to retrieve data from a specified location within a workbook. This function is particularly helpful when working with large sets of data, as it eliminates the need for manual data entry. To use the GET function, users must first select the cell where they want the data to be displayed, then enter the function and specify the source of the data, such as a different worksheet or workbook. The GET function will then automatically retrieve the data and display it in the selected cell. This feature saves time and reduces the likelihood of errors when working with data in Excel.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **DGET** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Extracts a single value from a column of a list or database that matches conditions that you specify.

Syntax

DGET(database, field, criteria)

The DGET function syntax has the following arguments:

Database Required. The range of cells that makes up the list or database. A database is a list of related data in which rows of related information are records, and columns of data are fields. The first row of the list contains labels for each column.

Field Required. Indicates which column is used in the function. Enter the column label enclosed between double quotation marks, such as "Age" or "Yield," or a number (without quotation marks) that represents the position of the column within the list: 1 for the first column, 2 for the second column, and so on.

Criteria Required. The range of cells that contains the conditions that you specify. You can use any range for the criteria argument, as long as it includes at least one column label and at least one cell below the column label in which you specify a condition for the column.

Remarks

If no record matches the criteria, DGET returns the #VALUE! error value.

If more than one record matches the criteria, DGET returns the #NUM! error value.

You can use any range for the criteria argument, as long as it includes at least one column label and at least one cell below the column label for specifying the condition.

For example, if the range G1:G2 contains the column label Income in G1 and the amount \$10,000 in G2, you could define the range as MatchIncome and use that name as the criteria argument in the database functions.

Although the criteria range can be located anywhere on the worksheet, do not place the criteria range below the list. If you add more information to the list, the new information is added to the first row below the list. If the row below the list is not blank, Microsoft Excel cannot add the new information.

Make sure that the criteria range does not overlap the list.

To perform an operation on an entire column in a database, enter a blank line below the column labels in the criteria range.