

How do I use the GET function in Google Sheets?

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The GET function in Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to retrieve data from a specified URL. To use this function, simply enter the URL in quotation marks and specify the desired data to be retrieved. This function can be utilized to import data from various sources such as web pages, APIs, and other Google Sheets. It is a convenient and efficient way to collect and organize data for analysis and reporting purposes. By understanding how to effectively use the GET function, users can enhance their productivity and streamline their data management processes in Google Sheets.

DGET

Returns a single value from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

Sample Usage

```
DGET(A2:F20,G2,A22:D23)
```

```
DGET(A2:F20,"price",{ "Ticker"; "Google" })
```

Syntax

```
DGET(database, field, criteria)
```

database - The array or range containing the data to consider, structured in such a way that the first row contains the labels for each column's values.

field - Indicates which column in **database** contains the values to be extracted and operated on.

field may either be a text label corresponding to a column header in the first row of **database** or a numeric index indicating which column to consider, where the first column has the value 1.

criteria - An array or range containing zero or more criteria to filter the **database** values by before operating.

Notes

Detailed information about database functions and constructing queries around criteria can be found in the Database Functions help article.

DGET is the only database function which does not aggregate - it will return an error if the filtered data has either no matching elements or more than one matching element.

See Also

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.

DVARP: Returns the variance of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DVAR: Returns the variance of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DSUM: Returns the sum of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DSTDEVP: Returns the standard deviation of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DSTDEV: Returns the standard deviation of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DPRODUCT: Returns the product of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DMIN: Returns the minimum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DMAX: Returns the maximum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DCOUNTA: Counts values, including text, selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DCOUNT: Counts numeric values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DAVERAGE: Returns the average of a set of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

Examples