

XLOOKUP CHEATSHEET

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XLOOKUP is a modern replacement for **VLOOKUP** and **HLOOKUP**. It helps find exact or close matches, supports wildcards, and works with both vertical and horizontal ranges.

SYNTAX

fx | **=XLOOKUP**(lookup_value, lookup_array, return_array, [if_not_found], [match_mode], [search_mode])

- **lookup_value**: The value you want to find in the lookup_array.
- **lookup_array**: The range of cells containing possible lookup values.
- **return_array**: The range of cells containing the values to be returned.
- **[if_not_found]**: *Optional*. Specifies the value to return if the lookup_value is not found. If omitted, #N/A is returned.
- **[match_mode]**: *Optional*. Specifies the type of match: 0 for an exact match, -1 for less than, and 1 for greater than.
- **[search_mode]**: *Optional*. Specifies the search mode: 1 for first to last, 2 for last to first, and 3 for a binary search.

EXAMPLES

1. Basic Exact Match

A	B	C	D
	Name	Score	
	Rahul	85	
	Priya	92	
	Aarti	78	
	Raj	88	
	Neha	95	

Score

=XLOOKUP("Raj",B3:B7,C3:C7)

Result: 88

By default, XLOOKUP will perform an exact match. In the example above, XLOOKUP is used to retrieve the Score from column C based on an exact match of Name in column B.

2. Basic Approximate Match

A	B	C	D
	Quantity	Discount	
	0	0%	
	10	5%	
	25	10%	
	50	20%	
	100	25%	

Discount

=XLOOKUP(28,B3:B7,C3:C7,-1)

Result: 10%

In the example, XLOOKUP in C10 uses match_mode = -1 for "exact match or next smallest" behavior to calculate a discount based on quantity.

3. Wildcard Match

B	C	D
	Product	Price
	Laptop	50,000
	Mobile	15,000
	Headphones	3,000
	Tablet	20,000
	Earphones	1,500

Price

=XLOOKUP("*phone*",B3:B7,C3:C7,2)

Result: 3,000

In the example above, XLOOKUP uses match_mode argument = 2 for a "contains substring" match to return the Price which contains "phone" in the product.