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# Google sheets filter function text

If the only way you know how to create filters in Google Sheets is a standard tool, I have a surprise for you. :) Let's explore the FILTER function with me. There are plenty of ready-to-eat formulas you can borrow, along with new advanced tools that greatly complement the filtering toolset. Some time ago we explained how to filter in Google Sheets using standard tools. We mention how to filter by values and conditions. However, spreadsheets always have more in them than we know. And this time I'll explore the functionality of Google Sheets FILTER with you. You won't find it in Excel, so it's definitely worth a try. The FILTER Google Spreadsheet FILTER function syntax in Google Sheets scans your data and returns the required information that meets your criteria. Unlike standard Google Sheets filters, this function does nothing with your original data. It copies the found rows and places them wherever you build formulas. The syntax is fairly easy because each argument speaks for itself: =FILTER(range, condition1, [condition2, ...]) is the data you want to filter. Needed. condition1 is a column or row along with TRUE/FALSE criteria that must be below it. Needed. condition2,..., etc., stand for other columns/rows and/or other criteria. Optional. Note. Each condition must be the same size as the range. Note. If you use multiple conditions, everything must be for columns or rows. The Google Sheets FILTER function does not allow mixed conditions. Now, with this note in mind, let's see how arguments take the form of different formulas. How to use the FILTER function in Google Sheets, I'll show you all the examples while filtering a small table where I track multiple orders: A table of 20 rows with different types of data that's perfect for learning functions. How to filter in Google Sheets by Example 1 text. Text exactly First, I will ask the function to indicate only orders that are late. I entered a range to filter — A1:E20 — and then set the condition — column E must be the same as Late: =FILTER(A1:E20,E1:E20=Late) Example 2. The text is exactly not I can ask for a function to get me all orders but they are late. For that, I would need a special comparison operator (<>&gt;) which means not equal to: =FILTER(A1:E20,E1:E20<>&gt;Late) Example 3. The text contains I now want to show you how to create a Google Sheets FILTER function based on partial matches. Or in other words — if the text contains. Did you see that the order ID in column A contains the country abbreviations at the end of them? Let's create a formula to retrieve only orders shipped from Canada (CA). Typically, you'll use wildcard characters for this task. But come to the FILTER formula, it is a FIND and SEARCH function that operates in this way. Tips. If you'd rather avoid nesting other functions when filtering by the appearance of a simple word, feel free to try the add-on described at the end. Note. If the text case is important, use FIND, FIND, select SEARCH. The SEARCH function will be fine for my example because the text case is irrelevant: =SEARCH(search\_for, text\_to\_search, [starting\_at]) search\_for is the text I want to find. It is very important to wrap it with a double quote: ca. Needed. text\_to\_search is a range for scanning the required text. Needed. This is A1:A20 for me. starting\_at indicates the starting position for the search — the number of characters to start viewing from. It's totally optional but I have to use it. You see, all order IDs consist of letters and numbers, which means a pair of CA can happen somewhere in between. The identical pattern of all IDs allowed me to search for a CA starting from the 8th character. After collecting all these sections together, I get the desired results: =FILTER(A1:E20,SEARCH(ca,A1:A20,8)) Filtering by date and time also requires using additional functions. Depending on your criteria, you may need to embed DAY, MONTH, YEAR, or even DATE and TIME in the main Google Sheets FILTER function. Tips. If you're not used to this or always mess things up with dates – don't worry. The tool described at the end requires no functionality at all. Example 1. Date is To get the command due on January 9, 2020, I'll invite the DATE function: =FILTER(A1:E20,C1:C20=DATE(2020,1,9)) Note. This only works if your cells don't contain time units along with dates (your spreadsheet can add them by default). Untuk memastikannya, cukup pilih sel dan periksa apa yang muncul di bilah rumus: Jika waktunya ada dan menghapusnya bukan pilihan, Anda harus menggunakan QUERY atau kondisi yang lebih kompleks dalam fungsi FILTER Google Spreadsheet Anda, seperti ini: =FILTER(A1:E20,C1:C20>=DATE(2020,1,9),C1:C20 ), lebih besar dari atau sama dengan<>&lt;DATE(2020,1,10) tip.= i= talk= about= multiple= conditions= in= more= detail= below.= example= 2.= date= contains= if= you're= interested= in= a= particular= month= or= a= year= only.= you= can= get= by= with= month= and= year= functions.= put= the= range= with= dates= right= into= it= (c1:c20)= and= specify= the= number= of= the= month= (or= year)= it= should= be= equal= to= (=1): =filter(a1:e20,month(c1:c20)=1) example= 3.= date= is= before/after= to= get= the= data= that= falls= before= or= after= the= specified= date ,= you= will= need= the= date= function= and= such= comparison= operators= as= greater= than= (&gt;(&gt;=), less than= or= equal= to=&gt;&lt;), &gt;(&lt;=). here= are= the= orders= that= were= received= on= and= after= 1= january= 2020:=FILTER(A1:E20,D1:D20>=DATE(2020,1,1)) Of course, you can easily replace THE DATE with MONTH or YEAR here or YEAR. The result will be no different from the one above: =FILTER(A1:E20,YEAR(D1:D20)>=2020) Example 4. When to filter in Google Sheets by time, drill same as the date. you use additional TIME functions. For example, to get only days with a timestamp after 14:00, the formula is: =FILTER(A1:B10,A1:A10>TIME(14,0,0)) However, when it comes to using the HOUR function (as with MONTHS for dates), the game changes little. Time is complicated enough in a spreadsheet, so<>&lt;/=).&gt; &lt;/DATE(2020,1,10)&gt; &lt;/DATE(2020,1,10)&gt; adjustments are required. To return all rows with a timestamp between 14:00 and 12:00, do this: Include a range with a timestamp roll (A1:A10) in a separate HOUR function. It'll show you where to look. Then add another HOUR function to set the time itself. =FILTER(A1:B10,HOUR(A1:A10)>=HOUR(2:00:00 PM)) Tip. See that the result does not include 12:41 PM? That's because the spreadsheet treats it as 00:41 which is less than 2:00. If you find a more elegant solution, please share it in the comments section below. How to filter in Google Sheets using cell references Whenever you create a Google Sheets filter formula, you must enter conditions as is: whether the word or its part, date, etc. unless you're familiar with cell references. They make a lot of things about formulas easier. Because instead of typing everything, you can simply refer to a cell with a condition. Remember how I searched for all late orders? I can quickly refer to E4 with the text Late to do the same: =FILTER(A1:E20,E1:E20=E4) The result will be no different at all: you can repeat it with all the formulas mentioned above. For example, avoid adding more functions like DATE and simply refer to cells with dates of interest: =FILTER(A1:E20,C1:C20=C15) Tip. Cell references also let you filter from other sheets. All you have to do is bring the sheet name: =FILTER(Order! A1:E20, Command! C1:C20=Order! C15) Google Sheets FILTER formulas with multiple criteria While I primarily used one condition across all previous Google Sheets filter formulas, you most likely had to filter tables by several conditions at once. Example 1. IS BETWEEN logic To find all lines falling between two numbers / date / time, optional arguments of the function will be useful - condition2, condition3, etc. You only duplicate the same range each time but with new conditions. Look, I'll only return orders that cost more than \$250 but less than \$350: =FILTER(A1:E20,B1:B20>=250,B1:B20<=350) example= 2.= or= logic= in= the= google= sheets= filter= function= sadly,= to= get= all= rows= that= contain= different= records= in= a= column= of= interest,= the= previous= way= won't= do.= so= how= can= i= check= all= orders= that= both= on= their= way= and= late?= if= i= try= the= previous= method= and= enter= each= order= status= to= a= separate= condition,= i'll= get= the= #n/a= error:= thus,= to= correctly= set= the= or= logic= in= the= filter= function,= i= should= sum= these= two= criteria= within= one= condition:=FILTER(A1:E20,(E1:E20=Late )+(E1:E20=On the= way))= add= filter= to= google= sheets= to= multiple= columns= what's= even= more= likely= than= applying= a= few= conditions= to= one= column= is= creating= a= filter= in= google= sheets= for= multiple= columns. same.= but= each= new= part= of= the= formula= requires= a= new= range= with= its= own= criteria.= let's= try= and= make= the= filter= function= in= google= sheets= return= orders= that= fall= under= all= the= following= rules:= they= should= be= \$200-400= worth:= a1:e20,b1:b20>=200,B1:B20 &lt;=400 Are due in January 2020: MONTH(C1:C20)=1 are= due= in= january= 2020:= month(c1:c20)=1&gt; &lt;/350&gt; still on the go: E1:E20=on the way Keep these sections and your Google Sheets filter formulas for a few columns ready: =FILTER(A1:E20,B1:B20>=200,B1:B20<=400,MONTH(C1:C20)=1,E1:E20=on the go) The formula-free way to the Advanced Google Sheets filter function is great and everything, but sometimes it can be too much. Keeping track of all arguments, delimiters, nested functions, and more can be very confusing and time consuming. Fortunately, we have a better solution that goes beyond Google Sheets FILTER functionality and its standard tool — Multiple VLOOKUP Matches. Don't get confused by the name. This resembles the Google Sheets VLOOKUP function because it looks for a match. Same as the FILTER function. Like I did upstairs. Here are the 5 main advantages of this tool over the Google Sheets FILTER function: You don't have to think about operators for different conditions — just select one from the list: Enter the date and time as you always do in the spreadsheet — no more custom functions: Quickly create and delete multiple conditions for multiple columns: Preview the results and adjust the conditions (if needed) before pasting them all into your sheet : Get the result as a value or as a ready-to-eat formula. I really encourage you to install Multiple Match VLOOKUP and give it a try. For a closer look at the options, visit the tutorial page or watch a special instructional video: Tip. If you're looking for video transcripts, visit this blog post.