#### MATCH

[Syntax](Syntax.docx):

MATCH ( lookup-value , lookup-array [ , [ match-type ] ] )

Description: Locates the relative position of an array [item](item.docx) that matches a specified value in a specified order. MATCH shall not distinguish between uppercase and lowercase letters when matching strings.

Arguments:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Description |
| lookup-value | number, string, logical, name, [reference](reference.docx) | The value to search for in lookup-array. If match-type is 0 and lookup-value is a string, the wildcard characters, question mark (?) and asterisk (\*), can be used in lookup-value. A question mark matches any single character; an asterisk matches any sequence of characters. To locate a question mark or asterisk, precede that character with a tilde (~). |
| lookup-array | array, [reference](reference.docx) | A contiguous range of cells containing possible lookup values. |
| match-type | number | Specifies how lookup-value is matched with values in lookup-array, as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value | Meaning |
| -1 | Finds the smallest value that is greater than or equal to lookup-value. The values in lookup-array shall be placed in "descending" order: [TRUE](TRUE.docx), [FALSE](FALSE.docx), Z–A, ..., 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, ... |
| 0 | Finds the first value that is exactly equal to lookup-value. The values in lookup-array can be in any order. |
| 1 or omitted | Finds the largest value that is less than or equal to lookup-value. The values in lookup-array shall be placed in "ascending" order: ..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ..., A–Z, [FALSE](FALSE.docx), [TRUE](TRUE.docx). |

 |

Return Type and Value: number – The relative position of an array [item](item.docx) that matches a specified value in a specified order.

However, if

* No match is found, #NUM! is returned.
* match-type's value is out-of-bounds, #NUM! is returned.

[Example:

MATCH(39,{25,38,40,41},1) results in 2
MATCH(41,{25,38,40,41},0) results in 4

end example]