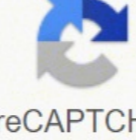


**Excel data validation custom formula**

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**Next**

## Excel data validation custom formula

Excel data validation custom formula not working. Excel data validation custom formula date. Excel data validation custom formula list. Excel data validation custom formula examples. Excel data validation custom formula length. Excel data validation custom formula multiple criteria. Excel vba data validation custom formula. Excel data validation custom formula vlookup.

The tutorial shows how to create custom data validation rules in Excel. You will find some examples of Excel data validation formulas to allow only numbers or text values in specific cells, or only text starting with specific characters, allow unique data without duplicates, and more. In yesterday's tutorial we started to look at Excel Data Validation á what it's about, how it works, and how to use the built-in rules to validate data in worksheets. Today, we'll take it one step further and discuss the essentials of custom data validation in Excel, as well as experimenting with a handful of different validation formulas. How to create a custom validation rule based on a formula Microsoft Excel has several built-in data validation rules for numbers, dates, and text, but they cover only the most basic scenarios. If you want to validate cells with your own criteria, create a custom validation rule based on a formula. Here's how: Select one or more cells to validate. Open the Data Validation dialog. To do this, click the Validate Data button on the Data tab, in the Data Tools group, or press the key sequence Alt > D > L (each key must be pressed separately). On the Settings tab of the Data Validation dialog, select Custom in the Allow box and enter the data validation formula in the Formula box. Click OK. Optionally, you can add a custom input message and an error warning that will appear when the user selects the validated cell or enters invalid data, respectively. Below are some examples of custom validation rules for different types of data. Note. All data validation rules integrated and customized, they only check new data entered in a cell after creating the rule. Copied data is not validated, as are data entered in the cell before making the rule. To identify existing items that do not meet the data validation criteria, data, the invalid Circle Data function as shown in How to find invalid data in Excel. Overcoming data validation to allow numbers only surprisingly, none of the Excel inbuilt data validation rules meet a very typical situation when it is necessary to limit users to entering only numbers in specific cells. But this can easily be done with a custom data validation formula based on the ISNUMBER function, such as this: =ISNUMBER(C2) where C2 is the cell at the top of the range you want to validate. Notes: The ISNUMBER function allows any numerical value in validated cells, including integers, decimals, fractions, dates and times, which are also numbers in terms of Excel. Validation of Excel data allows text only If you are looking the other way- to allow only text entries in a certain range of cells, then build a custom rule with the ISTEXT function, for example: =ISTEXT(D2) where D2 is the cell higher than the selected range. Allows the text to start with specific characters if all values in a given interval should start with a particular character or substring, then Excel validation date based on the COUNTIF function with a wildcard character: for example, to ensure that all ordering IDs in column A start with the prefix "AA-", "a-", "Aa-", or "A-" prefix (case-insensitive), define a custom rule with this data validation formula: =COUNIF(A2,"a-\*) validation formula with OR logic (more criteria) If there are two or more valid prefixes, add different COUNIF functions, so that the Excel data validation rule works with OR logic: =COUNTIF(A2,"aa-\*)+COUNIF(A2,"bb-\*) Case-sensitive validation formula If the character case is important, then use in combination with the LEFT function to create a case-sensitive validation formula for entries starting with the specific text: EXACT(cell a, number of chars), text) For example, to allow only starting order IDs "AA-" (is not allowed nor © "a-" no © "Aa-", use this formula: =EXACT(LEFT(A2,3),"AA-") In the formula above, the LEFT function extracts the first three characters from cell A2, and EXACT makes a case-sensitive comparison with the encoded substring (AA-) in this example. If the two substitutions match exactly, the formula returns TRUE and validation passes; otherwise FALSE is returned and validation fails. Allows entries containing a certain text To allow entries containing a specific text anywhere in a cell a (at the beginning, at the center or at the end) use the ISNUMBER function in combination with TRD or SEARCH depending on whether you want a case-sensitive or case-insensitive match: insensitive validation: ISMBRO (text, cell)) Case-sensitive assessment: ISNUMBER (FIND(text, cell)) On our sample data set, to allow only entries containing the text "AA" "in cells A2:A6, use one of these formulae: Casual-senseless: =ISNUMBER (SEARCH ("AA", A2)) Case-sensitive: =ISNUMBER (FIND("AA", A2)) The formulae work with the following logic: AA seeks the underlining"AA" in cells in A2 using FIND o r SEARCH, and both return a first character position in the substring. If the text is not found, an error is returned. For any numeric value returned as a result of the search, the ISNUMBER function produces TRUE and the validation of the data is successful. FALSE extinguishes, and entry will not be allowed in a cell a. Data validation to allow only unique entries and not allow duplication in situations where a certain column or cell series should not contain duplicates, configure a custom data validation rule to allow only unique entries. uesto, we are going to use the classic COUNTIF formula for duplicates: =COUNTIF(range, topmost cell)