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How to use multiple if statements in google sheets

The error was actually just a simple syntax problem - the positioning of the brackets - here is the correct: =IF (H4=1, "CORRECT", IF(H4=2, "CORRECT", IF (H4=3, "CORRECT")))) I even fixed it on your spreadsheet. Each statement must have 3 parts essentially, so if (this, then this, otherwise this) so when nesting, the other part of the formula is the next condition.. =IF(h4=1, "CORRECT", IF(h4=2, "CORRECT", IF(h4=3, "CORRECT", IF(h4=4, "CORRECT"))))))))))) I am working on a financial document and trying to understand the best way to create results based on multiple results from two lowerings. Effectively, what I'm trying to do is create different results based on the combination of the two dropdowns, i.e. if (H2=burn) and (I2=yes) do this (xyz) if (H2=burn) and (I2=no) do this (xyz) if(H2=fixed) and (I2=yes) do this (xyz) if(H2= I looked at IF statements, but I can't make it work. Any suggestions? Evaluate multiple conditions and return a value that matches the first real condition. Use of IFS(A1>90, "A", A1>80, "B", A1>70, "C") IFS({A1:A5} > 3, "bigger", {A1:A5} = 3, "equal") Syntax IFS(condition 1, value1, [condition 2, ...] status1 - The first condition to be assessed. This can be a boolean, a number, an array, or a reference to one of these. Value1 - The value returned if status1 is TRUE. status2, value2, ... - Additional conditions and values if the first is evaluated to be false. Note If all conditions are FALSE, #N/A is returned. See also IF: returns a value if a logical expression is "TRUE" and another if it is "FALSE". SWITCH: Test an expression against a list of cases and return the corresponding value of the first case, with an optional default value if nothing else isMAXIFS: returns the maximum value in a range of cells, filtered by a set of criteria. MINIFS: returns the minimum value in a range of cells, filtered by a set of criteria. Examples A B C 1 Degree of scoring Formula 2 88 B =IFS(A2 > 90, "A", A2 > 80, "B") 3 92 A =IFS (A3 > 90, "A", A3 > 80, "B") 4 65 #N/A =IFS (A4 > 90, "A", A4 > 80, "B") An intuitive way to build and edit multiple statements of Google Sheet This add-on facilitates the entire process of creating and editing the IF formulas of Google Sheets. No matter how strong your formula creation capabilities are, this user-friendly interface manages the correct syntax alone. Just fill blanks with data and let the tool build the result formula for you. A LINE ARGUA Each part of the formula takes a separate line so you can clearly see where to put logical expression (IF / IF AND / IF OR) and where its results (THEN/ELSE). IF OR and IF E – MULTIPLE CONDITIONS Check all criteria together or each separately in one go. SIMPLIFIC DATA There is no 'special' way to enter dates, time, booleans, currency, etc. Type as you do in cells, and the tool will automatically recognize them. NESTED IFs in UNOGO FORMULA Fill out all the rules to control and how many matching results you need within a formula. It is the add-ons job now to collect everything in a work formula. OPERATOR COMPETITION All logical operators used to create conditions are collected in a single list. Just choose one from the drop-down menu based on your logical expression. EXISTANCE OF IF Formula ACTIVITIES Manufacturer from a cell with an IF formula of Google Sheets, and the add-on will split its part for a review and easier editing. 180 DAYS OF UTILIZATION Completely functional 180 test days. All payments are secure and include30-day unconditional refund guarantee. If you have any questions please send us here: Noi...happy to help! Formula IF Builder is a proud member of the Ablebits product family. We build add-ons that help you make the most of Google Workspace. Visit our official website to learn more: The tutorial explains how to use the IF function nested in Excel to check multiple conditions. You will also learn some other functions that might be good alternatives to using a nested formula in Excel. How do you usually implement decision-making logic in Excel worksheets? In most cases, you would use an IF formula to test your condition and return a value if the condition is met, another value if the condition is not met. To evaluate more than one condition and return different values depending on the results, they nest more IF within each other. Although very popular, nested IF education is not the only way to check multiple conditions in Excel. In this tutorial, you will find a handful of alternatives that you definitely deserve to explore. Excel nested IF education Here is the classic IF formula in a generic form: IF(condition1, result1, IF(condition2, result2, IF(condition3, result3, result4))) You can see that each subsequent IF function is incorporated into the value_if_false argument of the previous function. Each IF function is enclosed in its set of brackets, but all closing brackets are at the end of the formula. Our generic nested IF formula evaluates 3 conditions and returns 4 different results (result 4 is returned if none of the conditions is TRUE). Translated into a human language, this nested IF statement says Excel to perform the following operations: Test Status1, if TRUE - return result1, if FALSE - test status2, if TRUE - return result2, if FALSE - test status3,TRUE - return result3, if FALSE -return result4 As an example, we discover commissions for a number of vendors based on the amount of sales they made: Sales commission 3% \$1 - \$50 5% \$51 - \$100 7% \$101 - \$150 \$150Over 150 dollars In mathematics, changing the order of addends does not change the sum. In Excel, change the order of IF functions changes the result. Why? Since a nested IF formula returns a value corresponding to the first TRUE condition. Therefore, in your nested IF statements, it is very important to organize the conditions in the right direction - high to low or low to high. In our case, we first check the "highest" condition, then the "highest second", and so on: = IF(B2>=150, 10%, IF(B2>=101, 7%, IF(B2>=51, 5%, IF(B2>=1, 3%, ""))))))))) If we have organized the conditions in the reverse order, from below would all results up, the Let's say, we have \$100 in sales - it's greater than 1, so the formula wouldn't control other conditions and return 3% as a result. As you can see, it takes a lot of thought to build the logic of a properly nested IF statement until the end. And although Microsoft Excel allows you to nest up to 64 IF functions in a formula, it is not something you really want to do in worksheets. So, if you (or someone else) is fixing the IF formula of Excel nested trying to figure out what it actually does, it is time to reconsider your strategy and probably choose another tool in your arsenal. For more information, please see Excel nested IF statement. Nested IF with OR/AND conditions In the event that it is necessary to evaluate certain sets of different conditions, it is possible to express these conditions using OR and the E function, to nest the functions within the IF statements, and then to nidify the IF statements each other. Nested IF in Excel with statements Or Using the OR function you can check two or more different conditions in the logical test of each IF function and return TRUE if any (at least one) ofOR value TRUE. To see how it actually works, please consider the following example. Suppose, you have two sales columns, they say January salescolumn B and February sales in column C. You want to check the numbers in both columns and calculate the commission based on a higher number. In other words, a formula is built with the following logic: If Jan or Feb sales are higher than \$150, the seller gets 10% commission, if Jan or Feb sales are higher than \$100, the seller gets 7% commission, and so on. To do so, write some of the statements like OR(B2>=150, C2>=150) and write them in the logical tests of the IF functions discussed above. As a result, this formula is obtained: = IF(OR(B2>=150, C2>=150), 10%, IF(OR(B2>=101, C2>=101),7%, IF(OR(B2>=51, C2>=51), 5%, IF(OR(B2>=11, C2>=1), 3%, ""))))))))) and have the commission assigned above the For further formula examples, please see Excel IF Or statement. Nested IF in Excel with E Declarations If your logical tests include multiple conditions, and all these conditions must evaluate to TRUE, express them using the E function. For example, to assign commissions based on a lower number of sales, take the formula above and replace OR with E statements. To put it differently, you tell Excel to return 10% only if Jan and Feb sales are higher than \$150, 7% if Jan and Feb sales are higher than \$100, and so on. (c) As a result, our IF formula is calculated if you want to return 0% instead of blank cells, replace an empty string ("") in the last argument with 0%: = IF(AND(B2>=150, C2>=150), 10%, IF(AND(B2>=101, C2>=101), 7%, IF(AND(B20%>=51, C2>=51), 5%, IF(AND(B2>=11) Excel IF with multiple conditions AND/OR. VLOOKUP instead of IFin Excel When it comes to "scales", that is. I mean.Number values ranges that cover the whole range together, in most cases you can use the VLOOKUP function instead of IF nested. To begin with, make a reference table as shown in the screenshot below. And then, build a Vlookup formula with an approximate match, i.e. with the range_lookup argument set to TRUE. Assuming that the search value is in B2 and the reference table is F2: G5, the formula goes as follows: = VLOOKUP(B2,\$F\$2:\$G\$5,2,TRUE) Please note that we fix the table_array with absolute references (\$F2:\$G\$5) for the formula copy correctly in other cells: By setting the last topic of the Vlookup formula to TRUE, tell Excel to search for the nearest match - if you do not find an exact match, return the next larger value which is smaller than the search value. As a result, your formula will not only correspond to the exact values in the search table, but also to all the values that fall between them. For example, the search value in B3 is \$95. This number does not exist in the search table and Vlookup with the exact match would return a #N/A error in this case. But Vlookup with approximate match continue to search until you find the nearest value that is lower than the search value (which is \$50 in our example) and returns a value from the second column in the same line (which is 5.)% But what if the search value is less than the smallest number in the search table or the search cell is empty? In this case, a Vlookup formula will return the #N/A error. If it is not what you want, nest VLOOKUP within IFERROR and provide the value for output when the search value is not found. For example: = IMPERERROR(VLOOKUP(B2, F\$2:\$5, 2, TRUE,.) "External range") Important! For a Vlookup formula with an approximate match to work correctly, the first column in the tablesearch must be ordered in increasing order, from the smallest to the largest. For more information, see the exact match VLOOKUP vs. approximate match VLOOKUP. IFS Declaration as an alternative to nested IF function in Excel Exceland later, Microsoft introduced a special function to evaluate multiple conditions - the IFS function. An IFS formula can manage up to 127 logical pairs _test/value_if_true, and the first logical test that evaluates to TRUE "wins": IFS (logical_test1, value_if_true1, [logical_test2, value_if_true2]...) In accordance with the above mentioned syntax, our nested IF formula can be reconstructed in this way: = IIFS(B2>=150, 10%, B2>=101, 7%, B2>=51, 5%, B2>0, 3%) Please be careful that the IFS function returns the #N/A error if none of the specified conditions are met. To avoid this, you can add another logic _test/value_if_true at the end of the formula which will return 0 or blank string ("") or any value you want if none of the previous logical tests is TRUE: = IIFS(B2>=150, 10%, B2>=101, 7%, B2>=51, 5%, B2>0, 3%, TRUE, "") As a result, our formula returns Note. As IF nested, Excel's IFS function returns a value corresponding to the first condition that evaluates to TRUE, which is why the order of logical tests in an IFS formula counts. For more information, see the Excel IFS function instead of IF nested. CHOOSE instead of nested IF formula in Excel Another way to test multiple conditions within a single formula in Excel is using the CHOOSE function, which is designed to return a value from the list based on a location of that value. Applied to our sample dataset, the formula takes the following form: =CHOOSE((B2>=1) + (B2>=51) + (B2>=101) + (B2>=150), 3%, 5%, 7%, 10%) In the first argument (index_num), all conditions are evaluated and results are added. Since TRUE is equal to 1 and FALSE to 0, in this way you calculate the value position to return. For example, the value in B2 is \$150.this value all 4 conditions are TRUE, which means index_num of 4, which means that the fourth value is returned, which isTip. If none of the logical evidence is TRUE, index_num is equal to 0, and the formula returns the #VALUE! error. An easy solution is to wrap CHOOSE in the IFERROR function like this: IFERROR (CHOOSE(((B2>=1) + (B2>=51) + (B2>=101) + (B2>=150), 3, % 5, % 7, % 10, %) "") For more information, please see the Excel CHOOSE function with formula examples. SWITCH function as a concise form of IF nested in Excel In situations where it is a fixed set of predefined values, not scales, the SWITCH function can be a compact alternative to complex nested IF statements: SWITCH (expression, value1, result1, value2, result2, ..., [default]) The SWITCH function evaluates the expression against a list of values and returns the result corresponding to the first match found. In case, you want to calculate the commission based on the following degrees, rather than the sales amounts, you can use this compact version of the nested IF formula in Excel: = SWITCH(C2, A, 10, % B, 7, % C, 5, % D, 3, % "") Or, you can make a reference table as shown in the screenshot below and use cell references instead of hard code Note: = SWITCH(The SWITCH function is only available in Excel 2016 and later. For more information, see the SWITCH function - the compact form of IF statement nested. Concatenating multiple IF functions in Excel As mentioned in the previous example, the SWITCH function was introduced only in Excel 2016. To manage similar tasks in previous versions of Excel, you can combine two or more IF statements using the Concatenate (&) operator or the CONCATENATE function. For example: IF(C2="a, 10, % "") & IF(C2="b, 7, % "") & IF(C2="c, 5, % "") & IF(C2="d, 3, % "")1 Or CONCATENATE(IF(C2="a, 10, % ""), IF(C2="b, 7, % ""))multiply the result of 1 in both formulas. It is made to convert a string returned from the Concatenate formula to a number. If the expected output is text, then the multiplication operation is not necessary. For more information, see the CONCATENATE function in Excel. You can see that Microsoft Excel provides a handful of good alternatives to nested IF formulas, and hopefully this tutorial gave you some clues about how to exploit them in worksheets. To have a closer look at the examples discussed in this tutorial, you are invited to download our sample workbook in Excel Nested If Statements. Thank you for reading and hoping to see you on our blog next week! He may also be interested in how to include multiple if statements in google sheets. how to use if statements in google sheets. how to do an if then statement in google sheets. how to do an if statement in google sheets

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