IF function

*Applies To: Excel 2016 Excel 2013 Excel 2010 Excel 2007 Excel 2016 for Mac*[*More...*](javascript:)

The IF function is one of the most popular functions in Excel, and it allows you to make logical comparisons between a value and what you expect. In its simplest form, the IF function says:

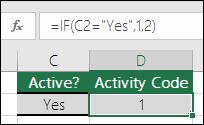
* IF(Something is True, then do something, otherwise do something else)

So an IF statement can have two results. The first result is if your comparison is True, the second if your comparison is False.

If you want to skip ahead to working with multiple IF statements, see: [Advanced IF functions - Working with nested formulas and avoiding pitfalls.](https://support.office.com/en-GB/article/Advanced-IF-functions--Working-with-nested-formulas-and-avoiding-pitfalls-0b22ff44-f149-44ba-aeb5-4ef99da241c8)

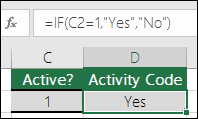
[Technical details](javascript:)

Simple IF examples



* =IF(C2=”Yes”,1,2)

In the above example, cell D2 says: *IF(C2 = Yes, then return a 1, otherwise return a 2)*



* =IF(C2=1,”Yes”,”No”)

In this example, the formula in cell D2 says: *IF(C2 = 1, then return Yes, otherwise return No)*

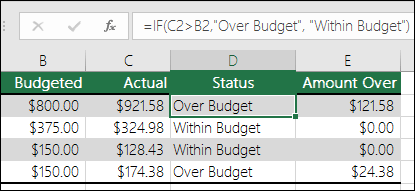
As you see, the IF function can be used to evaluate both text and values. It can also be used to [evaluate errors](https://support.office.com/en-GB/article/evaluate-errors-5907aac3-a09d-4761-97a1-d4e07726eef4). You are not limited to only checking if one thing is equal to another and returning a single result, you can also use mathematical operators and perform additional calculations depending on your criteria. You can also nest multiple IF functions together in order to perform multiple comparisons.

**NOTE:** If you are going to use text in formulas, you need to wrap the text in quotes (e.g. “Text”). The only exception to that is using TRUE or FALSE, which Excel automatically understands.

How to get started

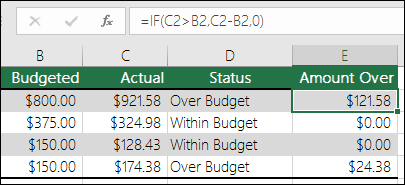
The best way to start writing an IF statement is to think about what you are trying to accomplish. What comparison are you trying to make? Many times, writing an IF statement can be as simple as thinking through the logic in your head: “what should happen if this condition is met vs. what should happen if it’s not?” You will always want to make sure that your steps follow a logical progression, or else your formula won’t do what you think it should. This is especially important when you create complex (nested) IF statements.

More IF examples



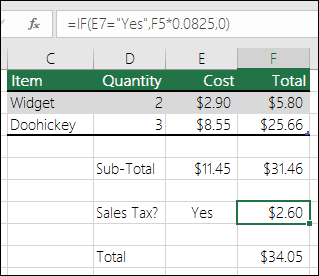
* =IF(C2>B2,”Over Budget”,”Within Budget”)

In the above example, the IF function in D2 is saying *IF(C2 Is Greater Than B2, then return “Over Budget”, otherwise return “Within Budget”)*



* =IF(C2>B2,C2-B2,0)

In the above illustration, instead of returning a text result, we are going to return a mathematical calculation. So the formula in E2 is saying *IF(Actual is Greater than Budgeted, then Subtract the Budgeted amount from the Actual amount, otherwise return nothing).*



* =IF(E7=”Yes”,F5\*0.0825,0)

In this example, the formula in F7 is saying *IF(E7 = “Yes”, then calculate the Total Amount in F5 \* 8.25%, otherwise no Sales Tax is due so return 0)*

**Best Practices - Constants**

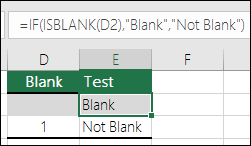
In the last example, you see both “Yes”, and the Sales Tax Rate (0.0825) entered directly into the formula. It is generally not a good practice to put literal constants (values that may need to change from time to time) directly into formulas, because they can be hard to find and change in the future. It’s much better to put constants into their own cells, where they are out in the open and easily found and changed. In this case, it’s OK, because there’s only one IF function and the Sales Tax Rate will rarely change. Even if it does, it will be easy to change it in the formula.

Calculation operators

If you want to learn more about the different calculation operators you can use in formulas, (**<** less than, **>**greater than, **=** equals, **<>** not equal to, etc.), see this article: [Calculation operators and precedence.](https://support.office.com/en-GB/article/Calculation-operators-and-precedence-48be406d-4975-4d31-b2b8-7af9e0e2878a)

Using IF to check if a cell is blank

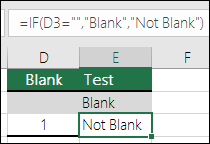
Sometimes you need to check if a cell is blank, generally because you might not want a formula to display a result without input.



In this case we're using IF with the [ISBLANK](https://support.office.com/en-GB/article/ISBLANK-0f2d7971-6019-40a0-a171-f2d869135665) function:

* =IF(ISBLANK(D2),"Blank","Not Blank")

Which says *IF(D2 is blank, then return "Blank", otherwise return "Not Blank")*. You could just as easily use your own formula for the "Not Blank" condition as well. In the next example we're using "" instead of ISBLANK. The "" essentially means "nothing".



* =IF(D3="","Blank","Not Blank")

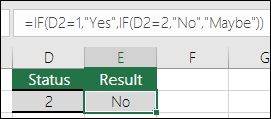
This formula says *IF(D3 is nothing, then return "Blank", otherwise "Not Blank")*. Here is an example of a very common method of using "" to prevent a formula from calculating if a dependent cell is blank:

* =IF(D3="","",YourFormula())

*IF(D3 is nothing, then return nothing, otherwise calculate your formula)*.

Nested IF example

Where a simple IF function has only two results (True or False), nested IF functions can have from 3 to 64 results.



* =IF(D2=1,”YES”,IF(D2=2,”No”,”Maybe”))

In the above illustration, the formula in E2 says: *IF(D2 equals 1 then return “Yes”, otherwise IF(D2 equals 2 then return “No”, otherwise return “Maybe”)).*Note that there are two closing parentheses at the end of the formula. Those are required to complete both of the IF functions, and if you try to enter the formula without both of the closing parentheses, Excel will try to correct it for you.

A word of caution

While Excel will allow you to nest up to 64 different IF functions, it’s not at all advisable to do so. Why?

* Multiple IF statements require a great deal of thought to build them correctly and make sure that their logic can calculate correctly through each condition all the way to the end. If you don’t nest your IF statements 100% accurately, then a formula might work 75% of the time, but return unexpected results 25% of the time. Unfortunately, the odds of you catching the 25% is slim.
* Multiple IF statements can become very difficult to maintain, especially when you come back some time later and try to figure out what you, or worse someone else, was trying to do.
* Multiple IF statements require multiple open and closing parentheses (), which can be difficult to manage depending on how complex your formula becomes.

Common problems

| Problem | What went wrong |
| --- | --- |
| 0 (zero) in cell | There was no argument for either ***value\_if\_true*** or ***value\_if\_False*** arguments. To see the right value returned, add argument text to the two arguments, or add TRUE or FALSE to the argument. |
| #NAME? in cell | This usually means that the formula is misspelled. |