

SYNTAX

<code>fx</code>	<code>=IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)</code>
logical_test:	The condition you want to check.
value_if_true:	The result if the condition is true.
value_if_false:	The result if the condition is false.

COMMON USE CASES

BASIC IF

`fx` `=IF(A1>10, "Yes", "No")`

If the value in cell A1 is greater than 10, return "Yes"; otherwise, return "No"

NESTED IF

`fx` `=IF(A1>10, "High", IF(A1>5, "Medium", "Low"))`

If the value in cell A1 is greater than 10, return "Yes"; otherwise, return "No"

ADVANCED OPTIONS

IF with OR

`fx` `=IF(OR(A1>10, B1="Approved"), "Yes", "No")`

If A1 is greater than 10 or B1 is "Approved", return "Yes".

IF with AND

`fx` `=IF(AND(A1>10, B1="Approved"), "Yes", "No")`

If A1 is greater than 10 and B1 is "Approved", return "Yes".

IF with ISBLANK

`fx` `=IF(ISBLANK(A1), "Blank", "Not Blank")`

Check if A1 is blank.

ERROR HANDLING

BASIC IF

`fx` `=IFERROR(formula, "Error Message")`

If the formula results in an error, display a custom error message.

NESTED IF

`fx` `=IFNA(formula, "Not Available")`

If the formula results in #N/A error, display a custom message.

TIPS AND TRICKS

Boolean Logic

`fx` `=IF(A1>B1, "True", "False")`

Compare the value in cell A1 with the value in cell B1. If A1 is greater than B1, it returns the text "True"; otherwise, it returns "False." This is useful for creating logical conditions based on numerical comparisons.

Text Values

`fx` `=IF(A1="Apple", "Fruit", "Not a Fruit")`

Check if the value in cell A1 is equal to the text "Apple." If true, it returns "Fruit"; otherwise, it returns "Not a Fruit." This is handy for categorizing or labeling data based on specific text values.

Date Comparison

`fx` `=IF(A1>TODAY(), "Future Date", "Past Date")`

Compare the date in cell A1 with the current date (TODAY()). If the date in A1 is in the future, it returns "Future Date"; otherwise, it returns "Past Date." This is a common scenario for tracking and categorizing dates based on their relationship to the current date.

Multiple Conditions

`fx` `=IF(AND(A1>10, B1="Approved"), "High", IF(AND(A1>5, B1="Pending"), "Medium", "Low"))`

This nested IF formula classifies values in cells A1 and B1 into categories (High, Medium, Low) based on multiple conditions. If A1 > 10 and B1 is "Approved," it's "High." If not, it checks if A1 > 5 and B1 is "Pending" for "Medium." Otherwise, it's "Low." Useful for tiered classification.

Checking Duplicates

`fx` `=IF(COUNTIF(A1:A100, A1)>1, "Duplicate", "Unique")`

Identify duplicate values in a range. If the value is a duplicate, return "Duplicate", if not, then "Unique".

REMEMBER

Always Balance Parentheses:	Ensure that each opening parenthesis has a corresponding closing parenthesis.
Use Cell References:	Whenever possible, refer to cell values to make the formula dynamic.
Test in Steps:	Break down complex IF statements into simpler ones for easier troubleshooting.