



IFS function in Excel

Use the IFS function in Excel 2016 or later when you have multiple conditions to meet. The IFS function returns a value corresponding to the first TRUE condition.

Note: if you don't have Excel 2016 or later, you can nest the IF function.

1a. If the value in cell A1 equals 1, the IFS function returns Bad.

B1	=IFS(A1=1,"Bad",A1=2,"Good",A1=3,"Excellent",TRUE,"No Valid Score")
A	B
1	1 Bad



1월17일 오전 11시 그랜드 오픈

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1b. If the value in cell A1 equals 2, the IFS function returns Good

1c. If the value in cell A1 equals 3, the IFS function returns Excellent.

B1	:	=IFS(A1=1,"Bad",A1=2,"Good",A1=3,"Excellent",TRUE,"No Valid Score")
1	A	B
1	3	Excellent

1d. If the value in cell A1 equals another value, the IFS function returns No Valid Score.

B1	=IFS(A1=1,"Bad",A1=2,"Good",A1=3,"Excellent",TRUE,"No Valid Score")
A	
1	No Valid Score
2	

Note: instead of TRUE, you can also use 1=1 or something else that is always TRUE.

Here's another example.

2a. If the value in cell A1 is less than 60, the IFS function returns F.

B1	=IFS(A1<60,"F",A1<70,"D",A1<80,"C",A1<90,"B",A1>=90,"A")
A	
1	F
2	

2b. If the value in cell A1 is greater than or equal to 60 and less than 70, the IFS function returns D.

B1	=IFS(A1<60,"F",A1<70,"D",A1<80,"C",A1<90,"B",A1>=90,"A")
A	
1	D
2	

2c. If the value in cell A1 is greater than or equal to 70 and less than 80, the IFS function returns C.

B1	=IFS(A1<60,"F",A1<70,"D",A1<80,"C",A1<90,"B",A1>=90,"A")
A	
1	C
2	

2d. If the value in cell A1 is greater than or equal to 80 and less than 90, the IFS function returns B.

B1	=IFS(A1<60,"F",A1<70,"D",A1<80,"C",A1<90,"B",A1>=90,"A")
A	
1	B
2	

2e. If the value in cell A1 is greater than or equal to 90, the IFS function returns A.

B1	=IFS(A1<60,"F",A1<70,"D",A1<80,"C",A1<90,"B",A1>=90,"A")
A	
1	A
2	

1	95	A					
2							

Note: to slightly change the boundaries, you might want to use "<=" instead of "<" in your own function.

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