IFS Function CHEATSHEET

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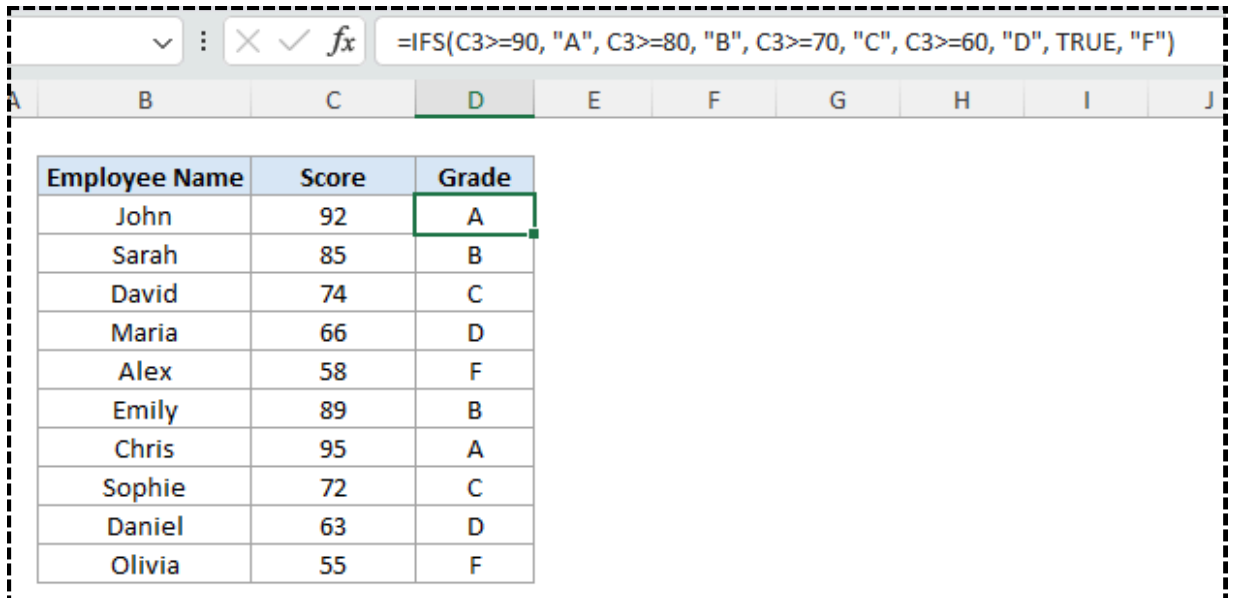
IFS function simplifies evaluating multiple conditions by returning a value corresponding to the first condition that evaluates to TRUE. Instead of using multiple nested IF statements, the IFS function provides a cleaner and more readable alternative. With IFS, you can streamline complex logical tests into a single, straightforward formula, making your work faster and easier to understand.

SYNTAX

fx | **=IFS(**test1,value1,[test2, value2],...**)**

- **test1:** Frist logical test.
- **value1:** Result you want when test1 is TRUE.
- **[test2, value2]:** Optional. Second test and value.

EXAMPLE: Grades from Lowest to Highest



Employee Name	Score	Grade
John	92	A
Sarah	85	B
David	74	C
Maria	66	D
Alex	58	F
Emily	89	B
Chris	95	A
Sophie	72	C
Daniel	63	D
Olivia	55	F

This IFS function evaluates the value in cell C3 (the score) against a series of conditions and returns the corresponding grade based on the first condition that evaluates to TRUE.

1. C3 >= 90: If the score is 90 or above, the formula returns "A".
2. C3 >= 80: If the score is 80 or above but less than 90, it returns "B".
3. C3 >= 70: If the score is 70 or above but less than 80, it returns "C".
4. C3 >= 60: If the score is 60 or above but less than 70, it returns "D".
5. TRUE, "F": If none of the above conditions are met (the score is below 60), it defaults to "F".

Why Use This Formula?

- **Sequential Logic:** The conditions are evaluated in the order they appear, stopping as soon as a TRUE condition is found.
- **Final Catch-All Condition:** The last condition, TRUE, "F", ensures that any remaining scores outside the defined ranges are assigned a grade of F.
- **Simplified Approach: T**his formula eliminates the complexity of multiple nested IF statements, making it much easier to write, read, and maintain.

Perfect for:

- Assigning grades based on scores.
- Categorizing data into predefined ranges.
- Simplifying logical evaluations in Excel.