

SWITCH Function CHEATSHEET



<https://unleashedexcel.com/library/switch-function-cheatsheet>

The **SWITCH** function evaluates an expression against a list of values and returns the result corresponding to the first match. If no match is found, it returns the default_result (if provided). This is particularly useful when there are multiple predefined outcomes, making the formula more concise and readable compared to nested IF statements.

SYNTAX

fx | **=SWITCH**(expression, value1, result1, [value2, result2], ..., [default_result])

- **expression:** The value or condition to evaluate.
- **value1, result1:** The first value to match and its corresponding result.
- **[value2, result2]:** Additional values and results (optional).
- **[default_result]:** The result to return if no values match (optional).

EXAMPLE: Grades from Lowest to Highest

=SWITCH(TRUE, C3>=90, "A", C3>=80, "B", C3>=70, "C", C3>=60, "D", "F")									
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
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							

- **TRUE as the Expression:** The SWITCH function evaluates conditions based on the first argument, which in this case is TRUE.
- **Sequential Evaluation of Conditions:**
 - C3 >= 90: If the score is 90 or above, the grade is "A".
 - C3 >= 80: If the score is 80 or above but less than 90, the grade is "B".
 - C3 >= 70: If the score is 70 or above but less than 80, the grade is "C".
 - C3 >= 60: If the score is 60 or above but less than 70, the grade is "D".
 - Default Value ("F"): If none of the conditions are TRUE (i.e., the score is below 60), the formula returns "F".

Why Use SWITCH Instead of IFS?

1. **Simplified Syntax:** SWITCH offers a cleaner, more streamlined syntax compared to IFS, as it doesn't require repeating the comparison cell (e.g., C3) for every condition.
2. **Performance:** SWITCH evaluates conditions in order and stops as soon as one evaluates to TRUE, improving efficiency.
3. **Default Value Included:** The last argument acts as a default value, ensuring the formula covers all possible cases.

Perfect for:

- Assigning grades or labels based on score ranges.
- Reducing complexity in multi-condition evaluations.
- Ensuring your Excel formulas are readable and maintainable.