What is the IFS function?

The IFS function (available in Excel 2016 onwards) checks whether a condition (or series of conditions) is true, and returns a value (numeric, text or a calculation) for the first true result it finds. It can check up to 127 conditions. If none of the condition are true, the function will return a #N/A value.

Why would I use it?

You can use it to account for different possibilities, instead of nesting multiple IF functions.

What is the syntax for it?

`=IFS([Something is True1, Value if True1], [Something is True2, Value if True2],...,[Something is True127, Value if True127])`

Example

Employees receive a different bonus percentage, depending on which department they work in. You can use an IFS function to calculate the correct percentage rate for each employee.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>Department</td>
<td>What if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andrew</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>04/06/1982</td>
<td>£33,000</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dossanov</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>15/09/1982</td>
<td>£50,000</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Davies</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>10/11/1982</td>
<td>£15,000</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Other wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dai</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>19/12/1982</td>
<td>£16,500</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Other wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ewing</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>13/05/1983</td>
<td>£16,500</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Other wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Feme</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>20/05/1983</td>
<td>£19,000</td>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>Other wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cooper</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>06/09/1983</td>
<td>£30,000</td>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>Other wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>28/10/1983</td>
<td>£27,000</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Other wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bruce</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>27/02/1984</td>
<td>£21,000</td>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Other wise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

=IFS(E2=$G$2,$H$3,E2=$G$3,$H$4,TRUE,$H$5)

The final part of the formula (TRUE) is what you want to function to do if it has already ruled out all the preceding possibilities. In this example, if an employee works in any department other than Finance or Engineering, they will receive a 2.5% bonus, so we don’t need to set individual conditions for Admin or Marketing.