

If then statement in excel with sum

I had big problems getting my formulas to work in Excel. Basically, I have an IF statement, as follows: In cell U5 : =IF(K5=text, 1,) I copied it all to cell U500. I then wanted to use sum to combine all the numbers, so that After that I have a figure, please do as follows: In cell S5 : =SUM(U5:U500) I get a 0 in cell S5. Why is this happening? I definitely have text in K column. This tutorial explains the Excel SUMIF function in plain English and provides a number of SUMIF formula examples for numbers, text, dates, and wildcards. If you are faced with the task which requires conditional sum in Excel, the SUMIF function is as you need. This tutorial will briefly explain the function's syntax and general use, and then we will apply the new knowledge in practice by making some SUMIF function is identical in all Excel versions, from 2016 to 2003. Another good news is that once you've invested some time in learning SUMIF, it will take you very little effort to get the insight of other IF functions such as SUMIFS, COUNTIFS, AVERAGEIF etc. SUMIF function, also known as Excel conditional sum, is used to add cells based on a certain condition or criteria. If you've read the COUNTIF tutorial on this blog, you will have no problems understanding Excel SUMIF because its syntax and use is analog. Thus, the syntax of the SUMIF (range, criteria, [sum range]) as you see, the SUMIF function has 3 arguments - first 2 is required and the 3nd one is optional. Range the range of cells to be evaluated by your criteria, for example A1:A10. criteria - the condition to be met. The criteria can be provided in the form of a number, text, date, logical expression, a cell reference or another Excel function. For example, you can enter the criteria such as 5, cherries, 10/25/2014, <5, A1, etc. Note. Please note that any text criteria or criteria containing mathematical symbols must be included in double guotes (). For numeric criteria, double guotes (). For numeric criteria, double guotation marks are not required. sum range - the cells to sum up if the condition is met. This argument is optional, and you should use it only if you want to sum cells differently than defined in the range argument. If the sum range its argument, Excel will sum the same cells that the criteria are applied (ie specified in the range argument). To better illustrate the Excel SUMIF syntax, let's consider the following example. Supposing you have a list of products in column A and corresponding amounts in column C. You want to know the sum of all amounts related to a given product, e.g. bananas. Now let's define the arguments for our SUMIF formula: range: C2:C8 Farm Farm Together you will get: =SUMIF(A2:A8, bananas, C2:C8) This formula example demonstrates the simplest use of the SUMIF function with the text criteria. Instead of text, you can include a number, date, or a cell reference in your criteria. For example, you can rewry the above formula so that it references the cell which contains the name of the product to be summed up: =SUMIF(A2:A8,F1,C2:C8) Note. Actually sum range specify only the top left cell of the range to be summed up. The remaining area is defined by the dimensions of the series argument. In practice, this means that sum range argument does not necessarily have to be of the same size as the series argument, d. it may have another number of rows and columns. However, the first cell (i.e. the top left cell) of the sum range should always be the right one. For example, in the above SUMIF formula, you can provide C2, or C2:C4, or even C2:C100 as the sum range argument, and the result will still be the same. The best practice, however, is to make equally large scope and sum range. The point is that Microsoft Excel does not rely on the user's ability to provide corresponding range and sum range parameters, to avoid possible inconsistency issues and prevent errors, it determines the sum range in its own way. It takes the top left pane in the sum range argument as the principle (C2 in our Excel SUMIF example), and then includes as many columns and rows as contained in the range argument (in our case it is 1 column x 7 rows, that is to say C2:C8). How to use SUMIF in Excel – formula examples Hopefully the above example has helped you to get basic understanding of how the SUMIF function works. Here you will find some more formulas that demonstrate how to use SUMIF in Excel with multiple criteria and on different data sets. SUMIF formulas you can use to add values greater than, less than or equal to a given value. Note. Please pay attention that in Excel SUMIF formulas, an equation operator followed by a number or text should always be included in double guotes (). Criteria Operator Formula Sample Description Sum if greater than > =SUMIF(A2:A10,>5) Sum the values across 5 in cells A2:A10. Sum as less < =sumif(a2:a10,=> &t:10, b2:b10)= sum= the= values= cells= c equal to <> =SUMIF(A2:A10, ></10,> <> if &D1, B2:B10) Sums up the values in cells B2:B10 if a corresponding cell in column A is not equal to the value in cell D1. Sum as if equal to >==SUMIF(A2:A10, > =5) Sum the values greater than or equal to 5 in the range A2:A10. Sum if less than or equal to &It;= &qt;&It;=10,B2:B10) Sum the values in cells B2:B10 if a corresponding value in column A is less than or equal to 10. Apart from numbers, the SUMIF function enables you to add values depending on whether a corresponding cell in another column contains a given text or not. Please pay attention that you will need different SUMIF formulas for exact and partial match as shown in the table below. Criteria Formula Sample Description Sums as equal to exact match: =SUMIF(A2:A8, bananas, C2:C8) Sum values in cells C2:C8 as a corresponding cell in column A contain exactly the word bananas and no other words or characters. Cells with green bananas, banana green or bananas! is not included. Partial match: =SUMIF(A2:A8,*bananas*, C2:C8) Sum values in cells C2:C8 as a corresponding cell in column A contains the word bananas, alone or in combination with any other words. Cells containing green bananas or banana green are summed up. Sum if not equal to exact match: =SUMIF(A2:A8,&It;>bananas, C2:C8) Sum values in cells C2:C8 as a corresponding cell in column A contains bananas. If a cell contains bananas, along with some other words or characters such as yellow bananas or bananas yellow, such cells are summed up. Partial match: =SUMIF(A2:A8,&It;>*bananas*, C2:C8) Sum values in cells C2:C8 as a corresponding cell in column A does not contain the word bananas, alone or in combination with any other words. Cells containing yellow bananas or banana yellow are not summaries. For more information about partial match, please see SUMIF examples with wildcard characters. And now, let's see the exact Sum if not equal to formula in action. As illustrated in the screenshot below, insert in-stock quantities of all products except goldfinger bananas: =SUMIF(A2:A7, &It;> goldfinger bananas, C2:C7) Note. Like most other Excel functions, SUMIF is case-insensitive, which means that &It;>Bananas, &It;>Bananas, and reference, please do as this: =SUMIF(A2:A8, &It;>&; F1, C2:C8) In this case, you don't need to change the formula to conditionally sum values based on another criteria – you will simply type a new value into a reference cell- Note. If you are using a logical expression with a cell reference, you should use the double guotes () to start a text string and ampersand (& amp;) to shut down and complete the string, for example & lt;&qt;& amp;; F1. The equal operator (=) can be omitted before a cell reference, therefore both of the Formulas equivalent and correct: Formula 1:=SUMIF(A2:A8,=& amp;f1,C2:C8)Formula 2:=SUMIF(A2:A8,F1,C2:C8)SUMIF formulas with wildcard characters if you aim to sum conditional cells based on a text and you want to sum by partial match, then you need to use wildcard characters in your SUMIF formula. The following wildcards are available to us: Asterisk (*) - represents a number of characters in your SUMIF formula. Ouestion Mark (?) - represents a single character in a specific Position Example 1. Sum values based on partial pass suppose, you want to sum amounts related to all kinds of bananas. The following SUMIF formulas will work a surprise; =SUMIF(A2;A8,*bananas*,C2;C8) - the criteria include text included in ashthers text (*). =SUMIF(A2:A8.*&:: F1&**, C2:C8) - the criteria include a cell reference in actors, please see the use of Ampersand (&) before and after a cell reference to reconcile a string. If you just want to count those cells which start or end with certain text, just add one*before or after the text: =SUMIF(A2:A8, bananas*, C2:C8) - sum values in C2:C8 as a corresponding cell in column A begins with the word bananas, =SUMIF(A2:A8,*bananas, C2:C8) - sum values in C2:C8 if a corresponding cell in column A ends with word bananas. Tip. To use wildcards with cell references, combine them with the help of the administrator (& amp;). In this example, you can also use the following formula to sum all bananas in stock: =SUMIF(A2:A8, *& amp;; F1 & amp; F1 *, C2:C8) In case you want to sum some values which exactly 6 letters are long, you will use the following formula: =SUMIF(A2:A8, ?????, C2:C8) Example 3. Sum cells matching text values if your worksheet contains different data types and you just want to sum cells matching text values, the following SUMIF formulas will be fitted manually: =SUMIF(A2:A8,?*,C2:C8) - add values in cells C2:C8 as a corresponding cell in column A at least 1 symbol. =SUMIF(A2:A8,*,C2:C8) - includes seemingly blank cells which contain zero length strings returned by some other formulas, e.g. = . Both of the above formulas, e.g. = . Both of the above formulas, e.g. = . Both of the above formulas, e.g. = . the preceding tilde (~). For example, the following SUMIF formula will add values in cells C2:C8 if a cell in column A contains a guestion mark in the same row: =SUMIF(A2:A8,~?,C2:C8) Sums largest or smallest numbers in a range to add the largest or smallest numbers in the range, use the SUM function respectively. with the LARGE or SMALL function. Example 1. Add some largest/smallest numbers if you just want to sum only some numbers, says 5, you can type it into the formula directly, as follows: =SUM(LARGE(B1:B10,{1,2,3,4,5})) - Sum the largest 5 numbers =SUM(SMALL(B1:B10, {1,2,3,4,5})) - sum the 5 numbers Note. If there are 2 or more numbers tied for the last place, only the first will be included. As you see, the second 9 9 added in the formula, you can nest the ROW and INDIRECT functions in your SUM formula. In the INDIRECT function, use row numbers which represent the number of values you want to add up. For example, the following formulas sum up the top and bottom 15 numbers, respectively: =SUM(LARGE(B1:B50,ROW(INDIRECT(1:15)))) =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50,ROW(INDIRECT(1:15)))) Since it is array formulas, Remember to enter them in array path by pressing Ctrl + Shift + Enter. Sum a variable number of largest/smallest values if you don't want to change the formula every time you want to sum another number in some cell to enter it into the formula directly. And then you can use the row and INDIRECT functions as above screenshot shown and refer to a cell which is the variable, cell E1 in our case: =SUM(LARGE(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1:&E1)))) - sum a variable number of top values =SUM(SMALL(B1:B50, ROW(INDIRECT(1 E1)))) - Sum a variable number of bottom values Remember, these are array formulas, so you need to press Ctrl + Shift + Enter to finish them. How to sum cells if blank cells if blank cells contain absolutely nothing – no formula, no zeros string returned by some other Excel function, then use =if the criteria, as in the following SUMIF formula: =SUMIF(A2:A10, =, C2:C10) If blank zero length strings include (for example, cells with a formula such as =), then use as the criteria: =SUMIF(A2:A10, -, C2:C10) Both of the above formulas evaluate cells in column A and if any blank cells are found, the corresponding values of column C are added. How to sum cells matching non-blank cells if you want to sum cells' values in column C when a corresponding cell in column A is not blank, Use &It;> if the criteria in your SUMIF formula: =SUMIF(A2:A10,&It;>,C2:C10) The above formula count values matching all non-blank cells including zero length strings. In general, you use the SUMIF function to conditionally sum values based on dates in the same way as you use text and numeric criteria. If you want to sum values matching the dates greater than, less than or equal to the date you specify, then use the equation operators we booked a moment ago. A few Excel SUMIF formula examples follow below: Criteria Formula Sample Description Sum values based on a certain date. = SUMIF (B2:B9,10/29/2014, C2:C9) Sum values if a corresponding date is greater than or equal to a given date. = SUMIF B9, > =10/29/2014, C2:C9) Sum values in cells C2:C9 if a corresponding date in column B is greater than or equal to 29-Oct-2014. Sum values if a corresponding date in column B is greater than the date in F1. If you want to sum values based on a current date, you need to use Excel SUMIF in combination with the TODAY() function as below screenshot shown: Criteria Formula Sample Sum values based on current date. = SUMIF(B2:B9,TODAY(),C2:C9) Sum values matching a previous date, i.e. before today. =SUMIF(B2:B9, &It;&;AMP; TODAY(), C2:C9) Sum values corresponding to a future date, i.e. after today. =SUMIF(B2:B9, &qt;&; TODAY (), C2:C9) Sum values if a date occurs in a week (i.e. today + 7 days). =SUMIF(B2:B9, =&B; TODAY()+7, C2:C9) The screenshot below illustrates how you can use the last formula to find the total amount of all products shipd in a week. The following question is often asked on Excel forums and blogs – How do I sum between two dates? The answer is to use a combination, or more precisely, the difference of 2 SUMIF functions. In Excel 2007 and above, you can also use the SUMIFS function which allows multiple criteria which are even a better option. While the latter is the subject of our following article, follow an example of the SUMIF (B2:B9, >=10/1/2014, C2:C9) -SUMIF(B2:B9, >=11/1/2014, C2:C9) This formula sums up the values in cells C2:C9 as a date in column B between 1-Oct-2014 and 31-Oct-2014, including. This formula may seem a little difficult at first glance, but at a closer look, it seems pretty simple. The first SUMIF function adds all cells in C2:C9 where the corresponding cell in column B is greater than or equals to the start date (Oct-1 in this example). Then you just need to extract any values which fall after the end date (Oct-31), returned by the second SUMIF function. How to sum values in multiple columns to better understand the problem, let's consider the following example. Supposing, you have a summary table of monthly sales. Since it has been consolidated from a number of local reposts, there are some records for the same product: So how do you find the total of apples sold in all states in the last three months? As you remember, the dimensions of sum range are determined by the dimensions of the range parameter. Therefore, you cannot use the formula such as =SUMIF(A2:A9,APPLES,C2:E9) because it will sum the values matching Apples only in column C. That's not what we're looking for, right? The most logical and simplest solution that suggests itself is to create a helper column that calculates individual subtotals for each row, and then refers that column in the sum range criteria. Go ahead and insert a simple SUM formula into cell F2, and then fill F in: =SUM(C2:E2) after that, you can write a plain SUMIF formula as follows: =SUMIF(A2:A9,APPLES, F2:F9) or =SUMIF(A2:A9,H1,F2:F9) into the above formulas, is exactly the same size as range, i.e. 1 column and 8 rows, and therefore, they return the correct result: If you want to do without a helper column, then you can write a separate SUMIF formula for each of the columns you want to sum, and then add the returned numbers with the SUM FUNCTION: =SUMIF(A2:A9, I1, C2:C9), SUMIF(A2:A9, I1, D2:D9), SUMIF(A2:A9, I1, doesn't work for you. Sometimes, your formula doesn't return what you expect just because the data type in a cell or in some argument is not suitable for the SUMIF function. So, here's a list of things to watch. 1. The range and sum range parameters must be ranges, not arrays The first (range) and third (sum range) parameters of your SUMIF formula should always be ranges. If you try to pass something else, for example an array such as {1,2,3}, throw Excel with an error message. Correct formula: =SUMIF(A1:A3,FLOWER,C1:C3) Wrong formula: =SUMIF({flower, tree, forest}, flower, C1:C3)2. How to sum values from other sheets or workbooks if almost any other Excel function, SUMIF may reference other sheets and workbooks provided they are currently open. For example, the following formula will sum the values in cells: F2:F9 in Sheet 1 of Book 1 as a corresponding cell in column A contains as same sheet apples: =SUMIF([Book1.xlsx]Sheet1!\$A\$2:\$A\$9,apples, [Book1.xlsx]Sheet1!\$F\$2:\$F\$9) However, this formula will not work once Book 1 is closed. This happens because the ranges referenced by SUMIF formulas in closed workbooks are referenced in arrays, and since no arrays are allowed in the range and sum range arguments, a SUMIF formula will #VALUE! Error. 3. To prevent problems, make sure the range and sum range are of the same size as noted in the beginning of this tutorial, in modern versions of Microsoft Excel, the range and sum range parameters do not need to be even large. In Excel 2000 and older, uneven size

range and sum_range problems. But even in the most recent versions of Excel 2010 and Excel 2016, complex SUMIF formulas where sum_range have fewer rows and/or columns as range. Therefore, it is considered a good practice to always have the sum_range the same arguments of the same size and shape. 4. How to make your SUMIF formulas work faster if you populated your workbook with complex SUMIF formulas which slow down your Excel, check this article and learn how to make them work faster. The article was written long ago, so don't be surprised at the calculation time Their recommended approaches and formula examples are still real and The Excel SUMIF examples described in this tutorial only affect on some of the basic uses of this function. In the following article, we will examine advanced formulas which harness the actual power of SUMIF and SUMIFS and sum you with multiple criteria. Please stay tuned and thank you for reading! Read!

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