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Sumif function in excel pdf

In this article, Learn Excel Online explains SUMIF and gives a few examples of SUMIF formulas for digital data, text, dates, and symbols. If you're tasked with summing up the right data in Excel, SUMIF is what you need. This guide will briefly explain the syntax function and overall usage, and then you add more knowledge to practice with some examples of the SUMIF feature formula. SUMIF in Excel - Syntax and the use of sumif, also known as excel, is used to add cells based on a specific state or criteria. If you've read the INSTRUCTIONS for THE COUNTIF features on this blog page, you won't have a hard time understanding sumif because its syntax and use are similar. Thus, the SYNTAX function sumif is as follows: SUMIF (range, criteria, sum_range) As you can see, the SUMIF function has 3 2 arguments - the first 2 arguments are needed and the third is optional. range is a range of cells rated according to your criteria, such as A1: A10. criteria - conditions/criteria that must be met. Criteria can be provided as numbers, text, dates, logical expressions, cell references, or other Excel features. For example, you can enter criteria such as 5, cherry, 10/25/2014, No5, A1, etc. Note: Please note that any text terms or conditions containing mathematical symbols must be placed in double quotes. Double quotes are optional for the number conditions. sum_range - cells used to calculate the final results, if the conditions are met. This argument is optional and you only need to use it if you want the total number of other cells (which have been defined in the argument range). If sum_range ignored, Excel calculates the total number of the same cells as the criteria (i.e. they were specified in the range argument). To better illustrate the SUMIF syntax, let's take a look at this example. Let's say you have a list of products in column A and an appropriate amount in inventory in column C. The problem is that you want to know the total number of all stocks associated with this product, for example Bananas. Now define the arguments for our SUMIF formula: range=A2: A8 criteria - bananas sum_range - C2: C8 Put it together and you get the formula: SUMIF (A2: A8, bananas, C2: C8) This example of the formula shows how easy it is to use the SUMIF function with text criteria. Instead of text, you can include a number, date, or cell that is referenced in the set criteria. For example, you can rewwwww the formula above, so that it refers to a cell that contains the name of the summed up product: - SUMIF (A2: A8, F1, C2: C8) Comment: the function of the sum_range actually defines only the upper left cell of the summed range. Another area is determined by the size of the range argument. In practice, this means that sum_range doesn't have to be the same size as the meng range, meaning it can vary in number of rows and columns. However, the first cell (i.e. the upper left cell) of the common range should always be in the correct column. For example, in the SUMIF formula above, you can use the C2 cell, or C2: C4, or even C2: C100 as a sum_range, and the result will remain the same. However, the best direction is still to provide a range of sum_range the same size. How to use SUMIF in Excel - The formula illustrates the hope that, for example, the above example will help you understand how SUMIF works. Below you'll find a few formulas that show how to use SUMIF in Excel with different criteria and different data series. SUMIF with large, smaller, or equal marks: Look at some SUMIF formulas that you can use to add values that are larger, smaller, or equal to a certain value. Note: In SUMIF formulas, a comparison sign followed by a number or text should always be set in double quotes. The Connector Criteria Formula Describes the Amount if it is larger than that of SUMIF (A2:A10, No.5) Amounts of values over 5 in A2:A10 cells. The amount, if less than SUMIF (A2:A10, No10, B2:B10) sums up the values in B2:B10 cells, if the corresponding value in column A is less than 10. Amount if q (missed) SUMIF (A2:A10, Yai D1) or SUMIF (A2:A10,D1) Sumif (A2:A10) Sumif (A2:A10) Sumif (A2:A10) Sumif (A2:A10,D1) Sumif value equal to that in the D1 cell. Sumif (A2:A10, I and D1, B2:B10) Sumif (A2:A10, Yai D1, B2:B10) To shin the values in B2:B10 cells, if the corresponding value in column A differs from the value in cell D1. Amount if more or equal to sumif (A2:A10, No5) Sum with values large or equal to 5 in the A2:A10 range. Amount if less or equal to 2:A10, No10, B2:B10) The amount of value in B2:B10 cells if the value in the corresponding cell in column A is less or equal to 10. How to use sumif with text criteria In addition to numbers, SUMIF allows you to add values that depend on whether the appropriate cell in another column can contain the text. Keep in mind that you'll need different SUMIF formulas to match the accuracy and section as shown in the table below. The Sample Formula Criterion describes the summation, if equal to the full comparison: SUMIF (A2:A8, bananas, C2:C8) Amount in C2:C8 cells if the corresponding cell in column A contains the exact word bananas and there is no word or symbol left. Cells containing green bananas, bananas or bananas! not included in this case. Section comparison: SUMIF(A2:A8, bananas, C2:C8) Amount value in C2:C8 cells, if the corresponding cell in column A contains the word bananas, stands independently, or comes with other words. In this case, cells containing green bananas, bananas green or bananas! will be counted. Sumif (A2:A8, Bananas, C2:C8) Amount in C2:C8 cells if the corresponding cell in column A contains any value that is different from bananas. If cells containing bananas have some additional words or symbols such as yellow bananas or yellow bananas, they will be left down. Section comparison: SUMIF (A2:A8, Bananas, C2:C8) Amount amount in C2:C8 cells if the corresponding cell in column A contains any value different from bananas. If the cell contains bananas there are some other words. Cells such as yellow bananas or yellow bananas will not meet these criteria. For more information on the partial match values, please see examples of SUMIF features with symbols. And now let's look at the exact formula of summation, if different through operations. As shown in the screenshot Below, it shows an inventory of all products except gold bananas: SUMIF (A2: A7, Goldfinger Bananas, C2: C7) Note: Like most Excel features, SUMIF does not distinguish the case, which means that the zit; In this case, you don't have to change the formula of the đêu kêt' quà trong thê. tở sữ dung dung's dâu' so với thâm' chiêu nêu chiêu ban muôn tiê'n' tiê'n' hon' tiê'n' tiê'n' muôn' muôn q môt c's thừ'c' phỏ't hon ban thê' thê' thê' gi' tr' sỏ hoặc' bằ'n' trong' trong' ti'u' ch' bằ'ng' môt' thâm' môt' thâm' môt' thâm' môt' thâm' chiêu môt' nhữ' To calculate the conditional amount based on other criteria, you only need to enter a new value in the cell link. to start a string of text and signs, and (and) join the line, such as the F1. An equal sign (=) can be ignored before the link to the cell. Thus, both formulas below are equivalent and correct: Formula 1: SUMIF (A2: A8, I F1, C2: C8) Formula 2: SUMIF (A2: A2: A8, F1, C2: C8) SUMIF formula with symbols If your goal is to conditionally summarize the cells based on the criteria of the text, and you want to sum up, colling each section, then you have to use the symbols of your SUMIF. Consider the following characters: Ao daisies () - representing several question marks (?) Characters - representing one character in a specific location Example 1. The summation values are based on section by section comparison: Let's say you want to calculate the total amount associated with all bananas. The following SUMIF formulas work as follows: SUMIF (A2: A8, Bananas, C2: C8) - criteria that include text ending in fear (me). SUMIF (A2: A8, I - F1, C2: C8) - criteria that include a link to a cell with longing, please pay attention to the use of the sign and(and) before and after the cell link to connect to the line. If you just want to summarize cells that start or end with a certain text, you only need to add text before or after: SUMIF (A2: A8,C2: C8) is a general C2: C8 if the corresponding cell in column A starts with the word bananas. SUMIF (A2: A8, Bananas, C2: C8) - total cost C2: C8, if the corresponding cell in column A ends with the word bananas. Example 2. Amount value with a certain number of characters In case you want to sum up some values, if it has exactly 6 letters, you will use the following formula: SUMIF (A2: A8, ??????, C2: C8) Example 3. The amount of cells with values corresponding to text values If your table contains different types of data and you only want to summarize the cells that correspond to the text values, will you benefit from the following SUMIF formulas: SUMIF: SUMIF: SUMIF: SUMIF: SUMIF: SUMIF, ? Question, C2: C8) - add value in C2: C8 cells if the corresponding cell in column A contains at least 1 symbol. SUMIF (A2: A8, I, C2: C8) - includes cells that appear empty, containing 0-length lines (as a result of other formulas), for example. Both formulas ignore misaltae values such as errors, treatments, numbers, and dates. Example 4. Use th or? like regular characters if you want to, or? as a word, not a symbol, use the previous ngai (me). For example, the following SUMIF formula adds values in C2: C8 cells, if the cell in Column A is in the same row that contains the question mark: SUMIF (A2: A8, C?, C2: C8) The amount of the largest or smallest numbers in the range: To summarize the largest or smallest numbers in the range, use SUM along with THE LARGE or SMALL function. Example 1. Add a few of the largest/smallest numbers If you want a total of only a few, such as 5 numbers, you can enter them directly into the formula, namely: SUM (LARGE (B1: B10, 1,2,3,4,5) - the sum of the 5 largest numbers - SUM (SMALL (B1: B10, 1,2,3,4,5) - just 5 of the smallest numbers ann. If 2 or more numbers are tied to the last position, only the first number that appears will be counted. represents the number of values you want to add. For example, the following formulas are among the 15 largest and smallest numbers - SUM (LARGE (B1: B50, ROW (1:15)))) - SUM (SMALL (B1: B50, ROW (INDIRECT (1:15)))) Because these are massive formulas, don't forget to enter them by clicking on ctrl. Total variable in the biggest/small values If you don't want to change the formula every time you want the total number of different cells, you can install it in a certain cell rather than print it in a formula. And then you can use ROW and INDIRECT functions, as shown above, and refer to a cell that contains variables, as in this case E1: SUM (LARGE (B1: B50, ROW (1: - E1)))) - sums up the leading values that contain 1 cell change - SUM (SMALL (B1: B50, ROW (1: - E1)))) which contain 1 cell changes Remember it is an array of formulas, so you have to click Ctrl How to summarize the cells corresponding to empty cells If empty means that these cells contain absolutely nothing - neither formulas nor 0-long lines returned by some other Excel functions, then you can use K as a criterion, as in the following formula SUMIF: SUMIF (A2: A10, I, C2: C10) If the blank is the same length , cells with formulas such as I), then you can use as criteria: - SUMIF (A2: A10, , C2: C10) Both of the above formulas evaluate cells in column A, and if any empty cells are found will be added appropriate values from column C. How to summarize cells corresponding to non-empty cells If you want the common cell values in column C when the corresponding cell in column A is not empty, use as a criterion in the SUMIF formula: SUMIF (A2: A10, I, C2: C10) The formula is higher than the values that correspond to all the values, including the same length. Using SUMIF with dates in general, you use SUMIF for a conditional amount of values based on dates just as you use text and number criteria. If you want to share if the corresponding values are larger, smaller, or equal to the date they are listed, use the comparison marks we discussed from previous articles. And here are some examples of SUMIF formulas: Criterion Formula, for example Describing Sum Cells Values based on a specific SUMIF date (B2:B9,10/29/2014,C2:C9) calculates the total value in C2:C9 cells, if the date in the corresponding cell in column B is October 29, 2014. cell is larger or equal to this date SUMIF (B2:B9, 10/29/2014,C2:C9) Sumif (B2:B9), 10/29/2014,C2:C Amount values in C2:C9 cells if the date in the corresponding cell in Column B is October 29, 2014 (to date) The total values of the cells if the date in the corresponding cell is longer than the date in another cell. SUMIF (B2:B9, F1,C2:C9 Amount of value in C2:C9 cells if the date in the corresponding cell in column B after the date in F1 cell. In case you want to summarize values based on the current date, you should use sumif in conjunction with today's function as follows: Criterion Formula, such as The Amount of Values in Cells based on the current sumif date (B2:B9, TODAY), C2:C9, the amount of cell value that is in the past, i.e. up to the current date. SUMIF (B2:B9, Yai TODAY(), C2:C9) Amounts of the value of cells that are in the future, value after the current date. SUMIF (B2:B9, Me and TODAY(, C2:C9) Sumif (B2:B9, Me and TODAY()))? , C2:C9) The following figure illustrates how you can use the final formula to find the total number of all products transferred per week. How do I calculate the total values over a certain period of time The next question is regularly asked on Excel forums and blogs - How can I generate values that correspond to the time between two days? The answer lies in the use of a combination, or rather, the difference between the two SUMIF formulas. In Excel 2007 back now, you can also use the SUMIFS feature, which allows for several criteria, even the best option. We'll talk about the next one in the next article, and here's an example of sumif: SUMIF: SUMIF (B2: B9, 10/1/2014, C2: C9) - (B2: B9, No. 11/1/2014, C2: C9) This formula calculates the total values in C2 cells: C9, if the date in column B is between October 1, 2014 and October 31, 2014. The first SUMIF feature added all cells to C2: C9 if the corresponding cell in column B is larger or equal to the start date (in this example it is October 1). Next, you only need to remove all values that occur after the end date (October 10 or October 31) - values returned by the second SUMIF function. How to sum up the value in multiple columns To understand the problem more, consider the following example: Let's say you have a monthly income summary table and it's going out of multiple reports for each region, including multiple entries for the same product above: So how do you find the total number of apples (apples) sold in all states in the last three months? As you know, the size of the sum_range is determined by the size of the range parameters. That's why you can't use formulas like SUMIF (A2: A9, Apples, C2: E9) because it adds values corresponding to apples that are only in column C. And that's not what we're looking for. The most sensible and simple solution that shows itself is to create a column to help calculate each total for each line, and then that column will refer to the sum_range. Go ahead and place a simple SUM formula in the F2 cell, then fill in column F: SUM (C2: E2) Then you can write a simple SUMIF formula as follows: SUMIF (A2: A9, Apples, F2: F9) or SUMIF (A2: A9, H1, F2: F9) In the above formulas sum_range - it's the same size as the range, i.e. 1 column and 8 lines, and therefore the result, which it returns, will be correct: If you want to do without a help column, you can write a separate SUMIF formula for each column you want to summarize, and then add results returned with a column, then you can write a separate SUMIF formula for each column you want to summarize, and then add results returned with SUMIF: SUMM (SUMIF (A2: A9, I1, C2: C9), SUMIF (A2: A9, I1, D2: D9), SUMIF (A2: A9, I1, E2: E9)) Another way is to use a more complex array formula (but also be sure to press Ctrl - Shift - Enter): ((C2: C9 and D2: D9 and E2: E2) (- (- (A2: A9) (- (- (A2: A9) 2070 result in the aforementioned case. Frequently asked questions or why does my SUMIF formula not work? There may be several reasons why SUMIF doesn't work in your situation. Sometimes your formula doesn't return what you expect just because the type of data in the cell or in some skirts doesn't fit the SUMIF function. So here's a list of things to check out: 1. The range and sum_range options should be stripes, not arrays: the first (range) and the third (sum_range) options in your SUMIF formula should always be reference ranges such as A1: A10. If you ignore this, for example, if you refer to a 1,2,3 array, Excel comes back with an error message. Correct formula: SUMIF (A1: A3, flower, C1: C3) Wrong formula: SUMIF (No1,2,3), flower, C1: C3) 2. How to calculate common values from other tables or spreadsheets: Just like most Excel features, SUMIF can refer to other sheets and spreadsheets while they are still open. For example, the following formula summarizes the values in F2 cells: F9 in sheet 1 (sheet 1) book 1 (table 1), if there is a corresponding cell in column A and that the sheet also contains apples: \$A \$2:\$A \$9, Apples, Book1.xlsx Leaf! \$F \$2:\$F \$9) however, this formula won't work once Book 1 is closed. This is because the bands referred to by sumif formulas in the spreadsheet are closed, so they won't refer to arrays. On the other hand, because arrays and arguments are not allowed in the range sum_range, the SUMIF formula then returns the error message to #VALUE!. 3. Make sure the range and sum_range are the same size: As noted at the beginning of this tutorial, in today's versions of Microsoft Excel, the range and sum_range parameters are not necessarily equal. From the previous version of Excel 2000, the range of sum_range uneven size can cause problems. However, even in the latest versions of Excel 2010 and 2013, complex SUMIF formulas where, if sum_range has fewer rows and/or columns than the range, will not be valid. That's why it's considered a good illustration for users Please note that you should always keep the range sum_range the same size and shape. 4. How your SUMIF formulas work faster: If you've filled spreadsheets with complex SUMIF formulas that slow down Excel, check out this article and learn how to make them work faster. The article was written quite a long time ago, so don't be surprised by the timing of the calculation. The Excel examples presented in this tutorial refer only to some of the main uses of this feature. In the next article, we'll prepare cutting-edge formulas to harness the real power of SUMIF and SUMIFS and allow you to take stock of many criteria. In addition to making effective use of Excel for efficient work, you should also use other Excel features and tools effectively. Some common basic functions such as SUMIF, SUMIFS summarize according to 1 condition, many conditions countif, COUNTIFS for statistics, counting according to one condition, many terms of data processing function in a row, date form, form of numbers ... Index-Match link detector features, SUMPRODUCT... Some widely used tools, such as conditional formatting Data Entry Terms with data verification How to set names and use the name in the report formula with pivot Table... A lot of knowledge, right? All this knowledge you can learn in EX101 - Excel course from basic to expert Excel online learning. This is a course that will help you systematically knowledge in full and detailed manner. Also, there is no training time limit, so you can learn comfortably at any time, easy to look for knowledge when needed. Currently, the system has huge incentives for you when registering for the course. 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