

Nested IF statements

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1			Jackson County School District #6							School Code		
2			PAYROLL CHANGE REQUEST							Month		
3	REASON CODES									Year	2006-2007	
4	1. Sick Leave	5. Jurg Duty	9. Temp Military Leave Deduct Sub		13. Other (list)							
5	2. Personal Leave	6. Extra Pay	10. Injury on Job		14. Maternity (paid)							
6	4. Personal Leave Deduct Sub	7. Bereavement Leave Paid	11. Staff Development									
7		8. Bereavement Leave Unpaid	12. Vacation									
8	Substitute	Employee	Dates	Code	Days	Hours	OT		Account Number	Rate	Total	Remarks
9	Francine Cucamonga	Jolene Lister		T1	2			500.00		250.00		
10	Arnold Frazella	Jim Fredonini		J3		15		221.85		14.79		

Here's what's going on. The IF statement tests to see if a condition is true. If it's true, Excel does one thing; if it's false, Excel does another. In this case the IF statement checks to see if cell E9 is blank.

Function Arguments

IF

Logical_test: ISBLANK(E9) = FALSE

Value_if_true: IF(ISBLANK(F9),IF(ISBLANK(G9), "", G9*J9),F9*J9) = ""

Value_if_false: E9*J9 = 500

Checks whether a condition is met, and returns one value if TRUE, and another value if FALSE.

Logical_test is any value or expression that can be evaluated to TRUE or FALSE.

Formula result = 500.00

[Help on this function](#)

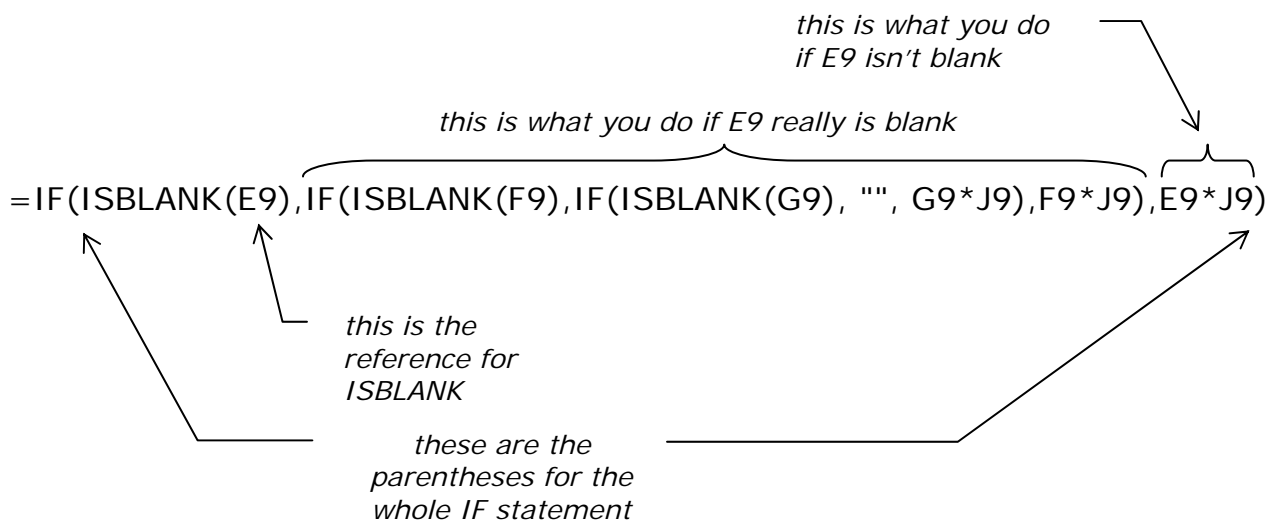
OK Cancel

E9 isn't blank, so it multiplies the value contained in E9 by the rate specified in J9.

The simple syntax is

= IF (true/false condition, do-if-true, do-if-false)

When you have nested if statements, it looks a lot hairier, but it's a little easier to understand if you work from the outside-in:



The first thing it does is check if E9 is blank. If it is, Excel multiplies E9 by J9. If it's not blank, there's another IF statement that asks Excel to check if F9 is blank. If it is, Excel multiplies F9 by J9. If it isn't blank, Excel checks if G9 is blank. If it is, Excel does nothing—that's what the "" means. If it isn't, Excel multiplies G9 by J9.