

How can I use the CHOOSE function in Excel to select a specific value from a list of options?

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June 29, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I use the CHOOSE function in Excel to select a specific value from a list of options?*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=157757>

The CHOOSE function in Excel allows users to select a specific value from a list of options. This function requires the user to provide the index number of the desired value, as well as the list of options from which the value will be chosen. By using the CHOOSE function, users can easily retrieve a specific value from a list without having to manually search for it. This can save time and improve the accuracy of data analysis and calculations.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **CHOOSE** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Uses index_num to return a value from the list of value arguments. Use CHOOSE to select one of up to 254 values based on the index number. For example, if value1 through value7 are the days of the week, CHOOSE returns one of the days when a number between 1 and 7 is used as index_num.

Syntax

CHOOSE(index_num, value1, , ...)

The CHOOSE function syntax has the following arguments:

Index_num Required. Specifies which value argument is selected. Index_num must be a number between 1 and 254, or a formula or reference to a cell containing a number between 1 and 254.

If index_num is 1, CHOOSE returns value1; if it is 2, CHOOSE returns value2; and so on.

If index_num is less than 1 or greater than the number of the last value in the list, CHOOSE returns the #VALUE! error value.

If index_num is a fraction, it is truncated to the lowest integer before being used.

Value1, value2, ... Value 1 is required, subsequent values are optional. 1 to 254 value arguments from which CHOOSE selects a value or an action to perform based on index_num. The arguments can be numbers, cell references, defined names, formulas, functions, or text.

Remarks

If index_num is an array, every value is evaluated when CHOOSE is evaluated.

The value arguments to CHOOSE can be range references as well as single values.

For example, the formula:

=SUM(CHOOSE(2,A1:A10,B1:B10,C1:C10))

evaluates to:

=SUM(B1:B10)

which then returns a value based on the values in the range B1:B10.

The CHOOSE function is evaluated first, returning the reference B1:B10. The SUM function is then evaluated using B1:B10, the result of the CHOOSE function, as its argument.

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