How do you write a case statement in Excel? Can you provide an example?

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A case statement in Excel is a useful tool for organizing data and performing different calculations based on specified criteria. To write a case statement, follow these steps:

1. Start by identifying the conditions or criteria for which you want to perform different calculations. These conditions could be based on the values in a particular column or cell.

2. Next, use the IF function in Excel to create the case statement. The basic syntax for the IF function is "=IF(logical_test, value_if_true, value_if_false)". The "logical_test" refers to the criteria or conditions, while the "value_if_true" and "value_if_false" refer to the calculations that will be performed if the condition is met or not met, respectively.

3. To create multiple conditions, use the nested IF function. The syntax for nested IF functions is "=IF(logical_test1, value_if_true1, IF(logical_test2, value_if_true2, value_if_false2))". This allows you to add multiple conditions and corresponding calculations.

4. You can also use the AND and OR functions in Excel to combine multiple conditions in a single IF statement. The syntax for these functions is "=AND(logical1, logical2, ...)" and "=OR(logical1, logical2, ...)", respectively.

5. Finally, you can test your case statement by entering different values in the specified column or cell and checking if the correct calculation is performed.

Example:

Let's say we have a table with student grades and we want to classify them into different categories based on their scores. The conditions and corresponding categories are as follows:

- Score = 90: Excellent

To write a case statement for this scenario, we can use the following formula in a new column:

=IF(B2=60,B2=80,B2

Write a Case Statement in Excel (With Example)

A case statement is a type of statement that goes through conditions and returns a value when the first condition is met.

The easiest way to implement a case statement in Excel is by using the SWITCH() function, which uses the following basic syntax:

=SWITCH(A2, "G", "Guard", "F", "Forward", "C", "Center", "None")

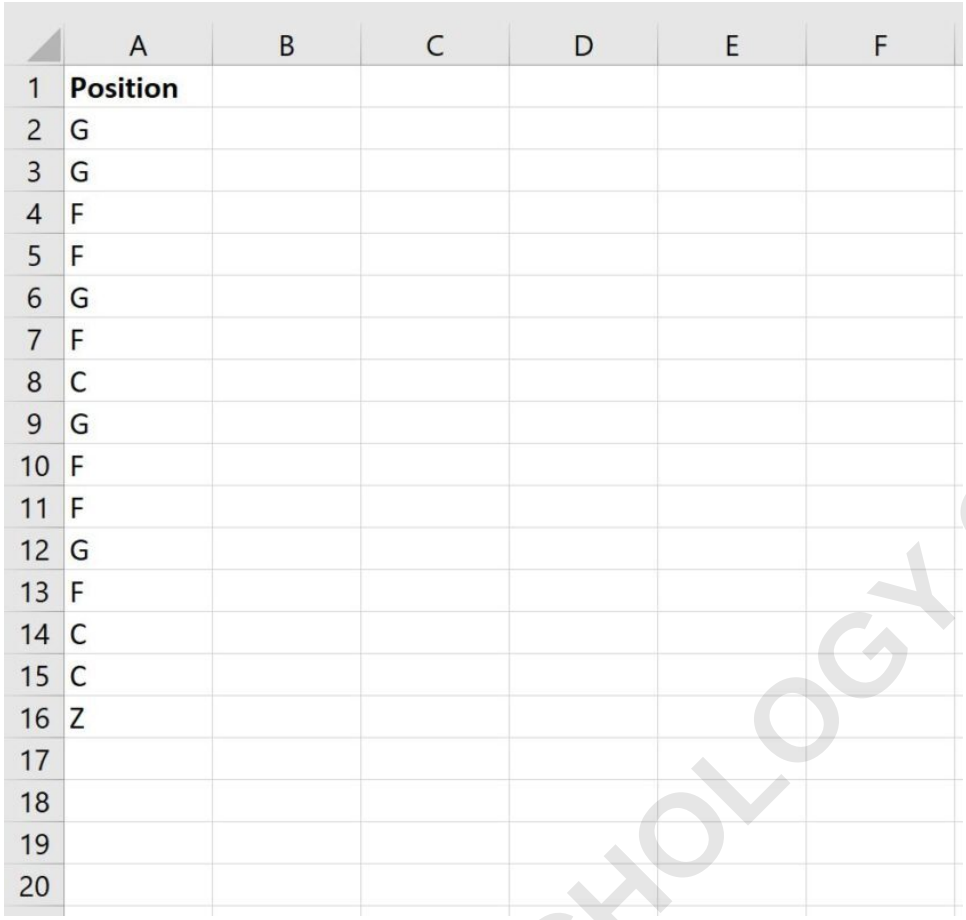
This particular function looks at cell A2 and returns the following value:

"Guard" if cell A2 contains "G""Forward" if cell A2 contains "F""Center" if cell A2 contains "C""None" if cell A2 does not contain any of the previous values

The following example shows how to use this function in practice.

Example: Case Statement in Excel

Suppose we have the following list of basketball positions:

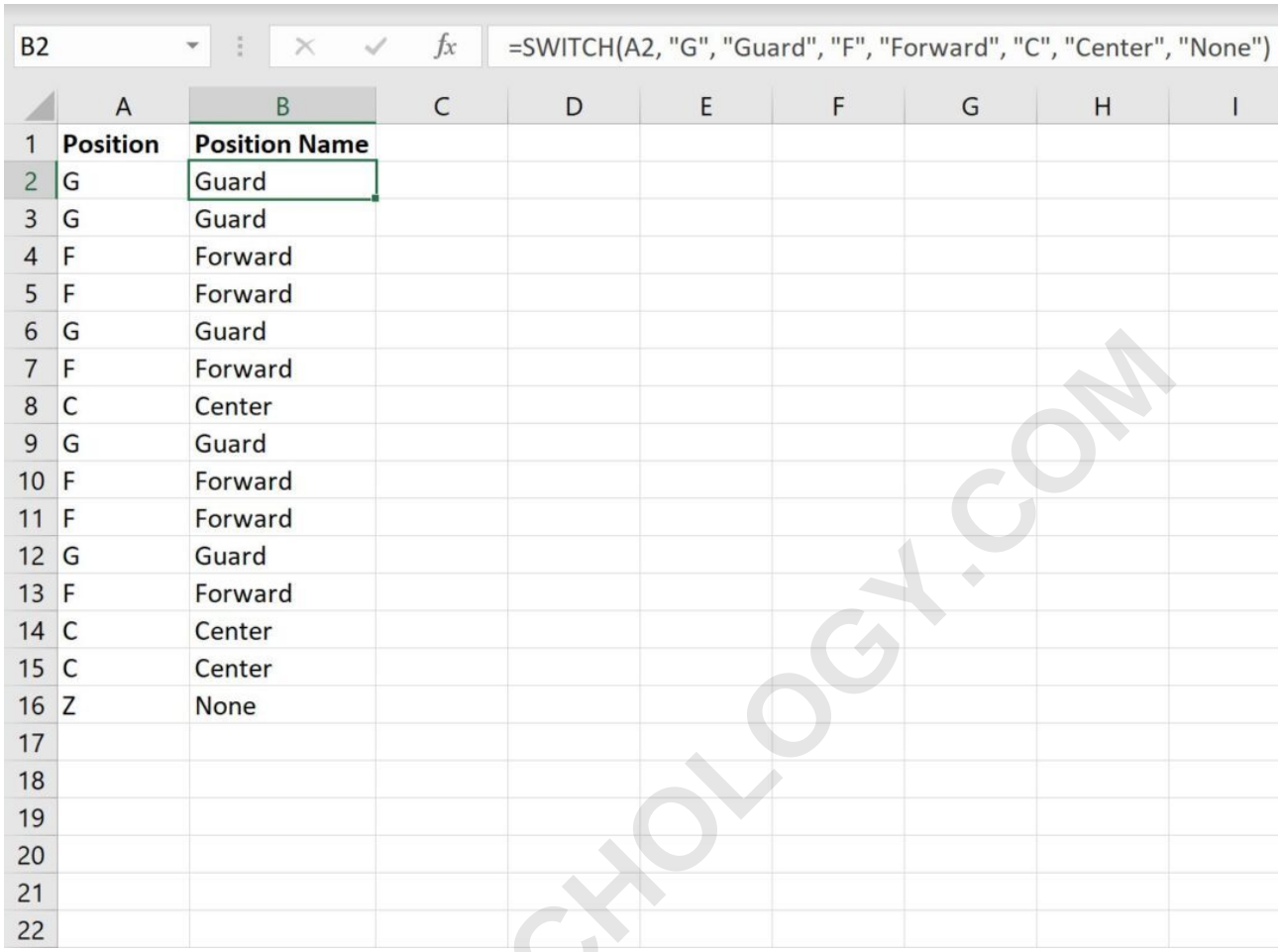


	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	**Position**					
2	G					
3	G					
4	F					
5	F					
6	G					
7	F					
8	C					
9	G					
10	F					
11	F					
12	G					
13	F					
14	C					
15	C					
16	Z					
17						
18						
19						
20						

We'll use the following SWITCH() function to return a specific position name in column B based on the value in column A:

=SWITCH(A2, "G", "Guard", "F", "Forward", "C", "Center", "None")

We'll type this formula into cell B2 and then copy and paste it down to every remaining cell in column B:



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	**Position**	**Position Name**							
2	G	Guard							
3	G	Guard							
4	F	Forward							
5	F	Forward							
6	G	Guard							
7	F	Forward							
8	C	Center							
9	G	Guard							
10	F	Forward							
11	F	Forward							
12	G	Guard							
13	F	Forward							
14	C	Center							
15	C	Center							
16	Z	None							
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									

Notice that this formula returns the following values in column B:

"Guard" if column A contains "G""Forward" if column A contains "F""Center" if column A contains "C""None" if column A does not contain any of the previous values

Notice that the last value in column B returns a value of "None" since we didn't specify a specific value to return for "Z" in the formula.

Additional Resources