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How to sumif in google sheets

Mastering data analysis in Google Sheets using SUMIF! This powerful tool enables you to calculate sums based on specific conditions, making it perfect for tracking expenses, analyzing sales data, and more. With SUMIF, you can effortlessly sum values that meet your set criteria, streamlining your data management tasks. SUMIF Syntax and Basic Uses Get started with the basic syntax and uses of the SUMIF function in Google Sheets: =SUMIF(range, criterion, [sum_range]) * range: Range of cells where the condition has to be checked * criterion: The condition that has to be matched with the cells specified in the range above * sum_range (optional): The range of cells with numerical data that has to be summed up. If not specified, then the first range is checked for the condition and summed up SUMIF is useful for managing financial records or databases, tracking sales performance, and more. SUMIF Formula Examples Explore various examples of SUMIF formulas to understand how to use this function in different scenarios: 1. SUMIF Formulas with Text Criteria Let's consider the following data: a table with books, their genres, and available copies. You can use SUMIF to find specific values or match text partially. For example, if you want to find all adventure books, you can use: =SUMIF(C3:C18, "Adventure", D3:D18) This formula returns the sum of all books whose genre is "Adventure". 2. SUMIF Formulas with WildCard Characters You can also use wildcards to match text partially. For example, if you want to find all abridged books, you can use: =SUMIF(B3:B18, "*abridged*", D3:D18) This formula returns the sum of all books that contain the word "abridged". 3. SUMIF Formulas with Case-Sensitive Text To differentiate between uppercase and lowercase text, you can use the EXACT or FIND functions. For example, if you want to find only books that belong to the genre "Adventure" (not "adventure"), you can use: =SUMIF(ArrayFormula(EXACT("Adventure", C3:C18)), TRUE, D3:D18) This formula returns the sum of all adventure books, ignoring case. Given text: formula returns True, otherwise False. Out of the True and False values in the range, SUMIF searches for True values and sums up corresponding values in Sum_range. Similarly, if we use the FIND function separately, it will stop searching as soon as it finds the first match. Wherever the match is found, it returns a 1 and #VALUE! error for cells where the value is not found.=SUMIF(ArrayFormula(FIND(criterion, range)), 1, sum_range)4. SUMIF formulas for numbersThe criterion need not always be text. Let's say we want to find the number of books whose number of copies is more than 50. In such cases the following formulas can be used. (i) SUMIF greater than or less thanTo find the number of books whose number of copies is more than 50,=SUMIF(C22:C26, ">50") SUMIF greater than or less thanHere the sum_range has been eliminated since the range and sum_range both were the same in this case. In cases where they are different, sum_range needs to be specified.=SUMIF(D3:D18, ""&D21) SUMIF greater than or less thanFor other comparison criteria, the following logical operators can be used.Greater than>Greater than or equal to>=Less than

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