

How to use the IFERROR function in Excel

Excel has many common functions, including the IFERROR function. If you are looking to understand the syntax of the IFERROR function and want to see illustrative examples to understand how to apply it, please refer to the following article.

Besides **the IFERROR function** in Excel for fixing errors in Excel formulas, readers can refer to some articles already available on TipsMake to learn about the SWITCH and AVERAGE functions in Excel.



The IFERROR function in Excel

Description of the IFERROR function in Excel, fixing errors in Excel formulas.

The IFERROR function in Excel takes two values ??(or expressions) and checks if:

- If the first value provided does not evaluate to an error, the result will be that value.
- If the first value provided evaluates to an error, the result will be the second value provided.

The syntax for the IFERROR function in Excel is as follows:

IFERROR(value, value_if_error)

Where:

- **Value** : The first value or expression to be checked.

- **Value_if_error** : The alternative value or expression, returned by concatenating the provided value argument, which returns an error.

Note: The IfError function is new in Excel 2007, so it is not available in earlier versions of Excel.

For example, the IFERROR function in Excel, corrects errors in Excel formulas.

Example 1:

The spreadsheet below illustrates the IfError function in Excel.

Formula:

	A	B	C
1	1	2	=IFERROR(A1 / B1, 0)
2	1	0	=IFERROR(A2 / B2, 0)

The result returned:

	A	B	C
1	1	2	0.5
2	1	0	0

Note:

- In the first example (in cell C1), the value argument, A1/B1, returns 0.5. This is not an error, so this value is returned by the IfError function.

- In the second example (in cell C2), the value argument, A2/B2, returns the error #DIV/0!. Therefore, the IfError function returns the value_if_error argument, which is 0.

Example 2:

In the spreadsheet below, the IfError function in Excel is used with the Vlookup function.

Formula:

	A	B	C	D
1	Lookup List		Jim's Class:	=IFERROR(VLOOKUP("Jim", A2:B6, 2, FALSE), "not found")
2	Beth	Class 1	Mary's Class:	=IFERROR(VLOOKUP("Mary", A2:B6, 2, FALSE), "not found")
3	Bob	Class 2		
4	Alf	Class 2		
5	Jim	Class 3		
6	Ann	Class 3		

The result returned:

	A	B	C	D
1	Lookup List		Jim's Class:	Class 3
2	Beth	Class 1	Mary's Class:	"not found"
3	Bob	Class 2		
4	Alf	Class 2		
5	Jim	Class 3		
6	Ann	Class 3		

If the Vlookup function successfully retrieves a value, it will be displayed in the cell. Otherwise, a "not found" message will be displayed.

Above is some information and examples of the IFERROR function in Excel, used to correct errors in Excel formulas. Additionally, readers can visit the Microsoft website to find more examples of the IFERROR function in Excel. The IF function in Excel is also frequently used in various problems; it retrieves a value based on a given condition.

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