To sum values greater than a given number, you can use the SUMIF function or the SUMIFS function. In the example shown, cell G5 contains this formula: =SUMIF(D5:D16,">"&F5) With $1,000 in cell F5, this formula returns $7,400, the sum of values in D5:D16 greater than $1,000. In this example, the goal is to sum values in the range D5:D16 when they are greater than the value entered in cell F5. This problem can be easily solved with the SUMIF function or the SUMIFS function. The main challenge in this problem is the syntax needed for criteria that uses the value in cell F5, which involves concatenation. SUMIF function The SUMIF function is designed to sum cells based on a single condition. The generic syntax for SUMIF looks like this: =SUMIF(range,criteria,sum_range) For example, to sum values inD5:D16 that are greater than $1,000, we can use the SUMIF function like this: =SUMIF(D5:D16,">1000") // returns 7400 We don't need to enter a sum_range, becauseD5:D16 contains both the values we want to test and the values we want to sum. When this formula is entered on the worksheet shown, it returns $7,400, the sum of values in D5:D16 that are greater than $1,000. Hardcoded value versus cell reference The formula above is an example of hardcoding a value into a formula, which is generally a bad practice, because it makes the formula less transparent and harder to maintain. A better approach is to expose the value on the worksheet where it can be easily changed, as seen in the worksheet shown. This is the tricky part of the formula because we need to use concatenation to join theoperator (">") to the cell reference F5. The updated formula looks like this: =SUMIF(D5:D16,">"&F5) Notice the operator is in double quotes (">") and joined to cell F5 with an ampersand (&). When Excel evaluates this formula, it will start with the criteria, first retrieving the value from cell F5, then joining the value to the operator. After evaluating criteria, the formula will look like this: =SUMIF(D5:D16,">1000") Notice this is exactly the same formula we started with above. However, by using a reference to F5 the value used by SUMIF can easily bechanged at any time.For more SUMIF examples, see this page. For more on concatenation, see this page. SUMIFS function This formula can also be solved with the SUMIFS function, which is designed to sumcells in a rangewithmultiplecriteria. The syntax for SUMIFS is similar, but the order of the arguments is different. With a single condition, the generic syntax for SUMIFS looks like this: =SUMIFS(sum_range,range1,criteria1) // 1 condition Unlike the SUMIF function, the sum_range argument comes first and not last, it is not optional. In general, this is more logical, but it does make the formula a little longer when working with just one condition. The equivalent SUMIFS formula looks like this: =SUMIFS(D5:D16,D5:D16,">"&F5) Notice the criteria in this formula is exactly the same as what we used in SUMIFS above. However, we need to enter the range D5:D16 two times: once for sum_range, and once for range. When we enter this formula it returns $7,400, the sum of all values greater than $1,000 in the range D5:D16.For more SUMIFS examples, see this page. Author Dave Bruns Hi - I'm Dave Bruns, and I run Exceljet with my wife, Lisa. Our goal is to help you work faster in Excel. We create short videos, and clear examples of formulas, functions, pivot tables, conditional formatting, and charts. Microsoft Excel includes a built-in function called SUMIF, which allows you to add up values within a specified range based on specific conditions. This versatile function can be used to sum data based on either a single condition or multiple conditions.The syntax for the SUMIF function is as follows: SUMIF(range, criteria, [sum_range]) The arguments are as follows:ArgumentsNecessityValuerangeRequiredRefers to the range of cells you want to evaluate. The range of cells must be numbers, names, arrays, or references that have numbers. Blank and text values are ignored.criteriaRequiredSpecifies the condition that determines which cells to include in the sum. The criteria can take the form of a number, expression, cell reference, text, or a function that specifies which cells should be included in the calculation.sum_rangeOptional(Optional) Defines the range of cells whose values you want to sum. If omitted, the function will sum the values in the range. When determining which cells to add, we include cells other than those specified in the range argument. If the sum_range argument is omitted, Excel will sum the cells specified in the range argument. Method 1 Using Criteria Inside Double Quotes in an Excel FormulaWhen utilizing the SUMIF function to calculate the sum of values greater than 0, you have the option to include the condition directly within the formula.Scenario:You have a list of products that generated revenues over a period of time.Some products performed exceptionally well, while others fell short of expectations.Your goal is to calculate the sum of revenues for products that generated positive revenue and exclude those with negative revenue.Formula:In cell C15, insert the following formula:=SUMIF(C5:C14,">0") specifies the cells to evaluate.The criteria argument (>0) defines the condition for inclusion (values greater than 0).Result:Press Enter after entering the formula, and youll obtain the sum of revenues from products that exceeded 0.Read More: How to Use Excel SUMIF with Greater Than Criterion Method 2 Using the SUMIF Function When Criteria Range DiffersSuppose your sum range and criteria range are not the same. How do you modify your formula to calculate the sum for values greater than 0? In this section, we will discuss that scenario.Lets consider the example were using in this section. We have sales data for various products (located in cells D5:D14) and the corresponding inventory levels (in cells C5:C14). Our goal is to calculate the total sales, but only for items that are still in inventory. Specifically, we want to include products with positive inventory levels (greater than 0).Formula:In cell D15, insert the following formula: =SUMIF(C5:C14,">0",D5:D14) The range argument (C5:C14) specifies the cells to evaluate based on a specific condition.The criteria argument (>0) defines the condition (values greater than 0) and is enclosed in inverted commas ().Explanation:The third argument is the range D5:D14, which contains the values to be summed based on the condition specified in the first argument.The formula will sum all the values in D5:D14, but only if the corresponding value in C5:C14 is greater than 0. If a value in the range C5:C14 is not greater than 0, it will be excluded from the sum.Result:Press Enter after entering the formula, and youll obtain the sum value.The SUMIF function provides an efficient way to perform such calculations when dealing with different criteria ranges.[/wpsm_box]Read More: How to Sum If Cell Contains Number in Excel Method 3 Using Cell References for Criteria Values in FormulasWhen you need a dynamic formula, consider using cell references instead of fixed values. Heres how incorporating cell references can be helpful:Scenario:We want to calculate the total sales for items that are still in inventory (i.e., where the quantity is greater than 0).Our criteria range is cells C5:C14, and the specified condition is greater than 0.Formula:In cell C18, insert the following formula: =SUMIF(C5:C14,">"&C17,D5:D14) Breakdown of the Formula:Range (C5:C14):This specifies the range of cells to assess based on the given condition.Criteria (> & C17):The & symbol concatenates the > symbol with the value in cell C17. This ensures that the function includes only values greater than the value in cell C17.Sum Range (D5:D14): These are the numbers to be summed up, based on the condition from the first argument.Result:The formula sums all the values in D5:D14, but only if the corresponding value in C5:C14 is greater than the value in cell C17.To calculate the sum for values greater than any other value (except 0), simply change the value in cell C17 and press Enter.Additional Notes:To include values less than 0, change the > operator to < (less than).To include values not equal to 0, use the operator within the formula.Read More: Sum If Greater Than and Less Than Cell Value in Excel How to Use the SUMIFS Function to Sum Values Greater than 0 in ExcelTheSUMIFfunction is great for summing a range based on a single condition. However, when you need to apply multiple conditions, theSUMIFSfunction is your go-to choice.Heres an example scenario: Suppose you want to calculate the total sales for items that are still in inventory and were delivered before January 20, 2023.Formula:In cell E15, insert the following formula: =SUMIFS(E5:E14,C5:C14,">0",D5:D14,""&value. Note that were wrapping the condition in double quotes and then joining it with the value that were comparing to. Lets see how we can use Excel to add values that are greater than a value: How to Use Excel SUMIF() with Greater Than In the example above, we used the following formula: =SUMIF(C3:C13, ">"&F2) The formula adds up the values in the range C3:C13 if they are greater than the value in the criteria. We can sum values that are greater than or equal to a value by using the following formula: =SUMIF(C3:C13, ">="&F2) Lets take a look at an example of how to add values that are greater than or equal to a value using the SUMIF() function: How to Use Excel SUMIF() with Greater Than or Equal To In the example above, we use the SUMIF() function to add cells that are greater than or equal to a value. This can be used if were adding values that are eligible for a bonus. For example, if sales that exceed a certain amount are eligible for bonuses, we can easily add these values. Since Excel stores numbers as dates, you can easily use the SUMIF() function to add values after a certain date. This works in the same way as shown above, even if your cell is formatted as a date! In the following section, youll learn how to use the Excel SUMIFS() function to add values greater than a value and meet another condition. To learn more about related topics, check out the resources below: In this section, youll learn how to use the Excel SUMIFS() function to add values greater than a value and meet another condition. The SUMIFS() function allows you to check for multiple conditions. The function is written slightly differently than the SUMIF() function. Lets take a look at it before we dive into an example: =SUMIFS(sum_range, criteria_range1, criteria1, [criteria_range2, criteria2], ...) In the SUMIFS() function, the sum range is the first argument and its actually required. While the SUMIF() function can omit the sum range argument, SUMIFS() function cannot. Lets take a look at an example where we add values equal to or greater than a value and where the region is equal to North. How to Use Excel SUMIFS() with Greater Than or Equal to and Another Condition In the example above, we used the following formula to add values equal to or greater than the value in cell F2 and equal to North: =SUMIFS(C3:C13, C3:C13, ">="&F2, B3:B13, "North") In the example above, we use the SUMIFS() function to check for multiple conditions, one of which checks if a value is greater than or equal to a value. In this tutorial, you learned how to use the Excel SUMIF() function to add values that are greater than a value. You first learned how the function works and how you can add certain conditions to your sums. Then, you walked through practical examples of summing values that are greater than a value as well as greater than or equal to a value. Finally, you learned how to use the Excel SUMIFS() function to add values that are greater than a value and meet another condition. To learn more about related topics, check out the resources below: Home / Excel Formulas List / Sum Greater Than Values (SUMIF-SUMIFS) - Written by Puneet Gogia When managing a small business finances, monitoring larger transactions is crucial to ensure budget control. For example, from a given months expense data, you should sum all the transactions that exceed $500 to scrutinize significant expenditures. In this data, expenses like Computer Hardware at $800, Software Subscription at $550, Legal Services at $1200, Office Furniture at $600, Conference Tickets at $1200, and Travel Expense at $750 would be included in this sum. Here, SUMIF or SUMIFS are excellent ways to sum values greater than a given value because these functions are designed to add numbers that meet specific conditions. The SUMIF function can add numbers from a range that meet a specific condition. It works by looking at a range of cells to check if they meet the given criterion (like greater than $500). =SUMIF(C2:C21,">=500",C2:C21) You can enter the above formula into cell E2 to get the sum of values greater than 500. Follow these steps: Type in =SUMIF(in the cell E2 to start your formula. The first argument is the range where the condition is checked. In our example, its C2:C21, where we have values. So, type C2:C21. The second argument is the condition. We need to sum values greater than or equal to 500, so its >=500, which means the function looks for values greater than or equal to 500. Enter >=500,. The third argument is the range from which to sum the values. Again, its C2:C21 in our example. Type C2:C21 and then a closing parentheses. In the end, hit enter to get the result. If you need to change the criteria value from $500 to another value, edit the >500 part of the formula to use the new value (e.g., >1000 for values over $1000). Note: As your sum range and criteria range are the same, you can skip specifying the sum range. And it will still return to you the sum of all the values greater than and equal to 500. You can also use a cell reference to specify the criteria in the function. In the above example, we used the same criteria, but we referred to a cell with a number and want to create greater criteria with this number. So, we have that number in the cell, and in the criteria_argument, we have combined this number with the greater than and equal operators. The best part of using this method is that you can change the number from the cell without changing the actual formula. One more thing you can change in the formula is that you can use absolute reference in the reference to the criteria range. For this, you just need to add dollar signs to the cell reference, as in the following example. Lets take an example of a different scenario where you need to manage inventory expenses and specifically want to know whats being spent on high-cost items across various product categories. You need to identify the total sales of products in the Electronics and Clothing categories that have sold for more than $100 each. =SUMIFS(C2:C32, B2:B32, "Electronics", C2:C21, ">100") When writing a formula, you can choose between hard values and cell references, each serving different purposes. Hard values are actual numbers directly entered into your formula, like >100 in a SUMIFS function. These values make your formula easy to write and read but less flexible because any change in criteria requires editing the formula itself. On the other hand, using a cell reference (like B2 or C32) allows your formula to use the values in those cells dynamically. In this example, we have used the value from cell E1 as a criterion. Now, when you change the values from the cell from 500 to 600, it will also change that criterion in the formula. It is a bonus formula that I want to share with you. In this formula, instead of the SUMIF, you can use SUMPRODUCT to sum values greater than a value. =SUMPRODUCT(--(C2:C21>=500), C2:C21) In this formula, C2:C32 >=500 creates an array of Boolean values (TRUE or FALSE) where each value in the range C2:C32 is compared to 500. TRUE if the condition is met (value is greater than 500); otherwise, it is FALSE. And then, the double hyphen (-) converts the array of TRUE/FALSE values into 1s and 0s. TRUE becomes 1, and FALSE becomes 0. Then, SUMPRODUCT multiplies each value of the first array (1s and 0s) with the corresponding values in the second array (C2:C32). Since multiplying by 1 leaves the original value unchanged and multiplying by 0 results in 0, this effectively filters out values not above 500. This tutorial explains the Excel SUMIF function in plain English. The main focus is on real-life formula examples with all kinds of criteria including text, numbers, dates, wildcards, blanks and non-blanks.Microsoft Excel has a handful of functions to summarize large data sets for reports and analyses. One of the most useful functions that can help you make sense of an incomprehensible set of diverse data is SUMIF. Instead of adding up all numbers in a range, it lets you sum only those values that meet your criteria.So, whenever your task requires conditional sum in Excel, the SUMIF function is what you need. A good thing is that the function is available in all versions, from Excel 2000 through Excel 365. Another great thing is that once you've learned SUMIF, it will take you very little effort to master other "IF" functions such as SUMIFS, COUNTIF, COUNTIFS, AVERAGEIF, etc. The SUMIF function, also known as Excel conditional sum, is used to add up cell values based on a certain condition.The function is available in Excel 365, Excel 2021, Excel 2019, Excel 2016, Excel 2013, Excel 2010, Excel 2007, and lower.The syntax is as follows:SUMIF(range, criteria, [sum_range])Putting the arguments together, we get the following formula:=SUMIF(B2:B10, "north", C2:C10)or=SUMIF(B2:B10, F1, C2:C10)Both formulas only sum sales in the North region:Note. The sum_range parameter actually defines only the upper leftmost cell of the range to be summed. The remaining area is defined by the dimensions of the range argument. In practice, this means that sum_range argument does not necessarily have to be of the same size as range argument, i. e. it may have a different number of rows and columns. However, the top left cell must always be the right one. For example, in the above formula, you can supply C2, or C2:C4, or even C2:C100 as the sum_range argument, and the result will still be correct. However, the best practice is to provide equally sized range and sum_range.Note. The SUMIF function is case-insensitive by nature. However, it is possible to force it to recognize the text case. For full details, please see Case-sensitive SUMIF in Excel. Hopefully, the above example has helped you gain some basic understanding of how the function works. Below you will find a few more formulas that demonstrate how to use SUMIF in Excel with various criteria. To sum numbers greater than or less than a particular value, configure the SUMIF criteria with one of the following logical operators:Greater than (>)Greater than or equal to (>=)Less than (,

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