

# IIF

The `IIF` function evaluates one of two different expressions, depending on whether a Boolean condition is true or false.

## Syntax

```
IIF(condition_expression, then_expression, else_expression)
```

## Return Value

Returns the results of the first expression if the condition is true, otherwise returns the results of the second expression if the condition is false.

## Input Parameters

### condition\_expression

A Boolean expression that evaluates to true or false.

### then\_expression

The expression to evaluate if the condition is true.

### else\_expression

The expression to evaluate if the condition is false.

## Examples

In MDX expressions, you cannot divide a number by zero - it returns an error. A very common use of `IIF` is to handle 'division by zero' errors within calculated measures. This expression returns `NULL` if order quantity is zero, otherwise calculates the average item price per order.

```
IIF([Measures].[order_quantity]=0, NULL, [Measures].[total_sales]/[Measures].[order_quantity])
```

This expression returns a score of 1 when the measure Internet Sales Amount is greater than 10000, otherwise returns a score of 0:

```
IIF([Measures].[Internet Sales Amount]>10000, "1", "0")
```

This expression normalizes the order quantity for items sold prior to 2005 (in 2005 and earlier, items were sold in boxes of 5, so one unit was really 5 items):

```
IIF([Order YearMonth].CurrentMember.Name < 2005, Measures.orderquantity1 * 5, Measures.orderquantity1)
```