

How can I create a large value in Google Sheets?

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Creating a large value in Google Sheets can be achieved by using the SUM function or by manually entering the desired number. The SUM function allows for the addition of multiple cells to calculate a total value, which can be useful for creating large values. Another method is to simply type in the desired number, which can be helpful if the value is a set number and does not require any calculations. Additionally, using formatting options such as increasing the font size or using bold font can visually enhance the appearance of a large value in Google Sheets.

LARGE

Returns the *n*th largest element from a data set, where *n* is user-defined.

Sample Usage

```
LARGE(A2:B100,4)
```

```
LARGE(A2:B100,C2)
```

Syntax

```
LARGE(data, n)
```

data - Array or range containing the dataset to consider.

n - The rank from largest to smallest of the element to return.

E.g. setting *n* to 4 will cause `LARGE` to return the 4th largest element from *data*.

See Also

`SMALL`: Returns the *n*th smallest element from a data set, where *n* is user-defined.

`RANK`: Returns the rank of a specified value in a dataset.

`QUARTILE`: Returns a value nearest to a specified quartile of a dataset.

`PERCENTRANK`: Returns the percentage rank (percentile) of a specified value in a dataset.

`PERCENTILE`: Returns the value at a given percentile of a dataset.

`MINA`: Returns the minimum numeric value in a dataset.

`MIN`: Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

MEDIAN: Returns the median value in a numeric dataset.

MAXA: Returns the maximum numeric value in a dataset.

MAX: Returns the maximum value in a numeric dataset.

AVERAGEA: Returns the numerical average value in a dataset.

AVERAGE: The AVERAGE function returns the numerical average value in a dataset, ignoring text.

Examples

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