

How can I find the maximum value in a column using Google Sheets?

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June 30, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I find the maximum value in a column using Google Sheets?*. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=162620>

To find the maximum value in a column using Google Sheets, you can follow these steps:

1. Select the cell where you want the maximum value to be displayed.
 2. Type the formula "`=MAX(column range)`" in the cell, replacing "column range" with the actual range of cells in the column you want to find the maximum value for.
 3. Press Enter to execute the formula and the maximum value will be displayed in the selected cell.
- This method allows you to quickly and accurately find the maximum value in a column without manually searching through the data.

MAX

Returns the maximum value in a numeric dataset.

MAX for BigQuery

Returns the maximum value in a data column.

Sample Usage

```
MAX(table_name!price)
```

Syntax

```
MAX(column)
```

`column`: The data column to consider when calculating the maximum value. **Tip:** Returning maximum value across multiple columns is not supported.

Sample Usage

```
MAX(A2:A100, B2:B100, 4, 26)
```

```
MAX(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, C6:C20)
```

Syntax

```
MAX(value1, )
```

`value1` - The first value or range to consider when calculating the maximum value.

`value2, ...` - - Additional values or ranges to consider when calculating the maximum value.

Notes

Although `MAX` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.

Each `value` argument must be a cell, a number, or a range containing numbers. Cells without numbers or ranges are ignored. Entering text values will cause `MAX` to return the `#VALUE!` error. To allow text values, use `MAXA`.

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.

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

`AVERAGEA`: Returns the numerical average value in a dataset.

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

Examples