

# How can I find the maximum value in a range of cells in Google Sheets?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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To find the maximum value in a range of cells in Google Sheets, you can use the MAX function. This function allows you to specify a range of cells and will return the highest value within that range. Simply select the cells you want to find the maximum value for and input the MAX function followed by the cell range. The result will be the highest value within the specified range. This is a quick and efficient way to find the maximum value in a range of cells in Google Sheets.

## DMAX

Returns the maximum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

### Sample Usage

```
DMAX(A2:F20,G2,A22:D23)
```

```
DMAX(A2:F20,"price",{ "Ticker"; "Google" })
```

### Syntax

```
DMAX(database, field, criteria)
```

**database** - The array or range containing the data to consider, structured in such a way that the first row contains the labels for each column's values.

**field** - Indicates which column in **database** contains the values to be extracted and operated on.

**field** may either be a text label corresponding to a column header in the first row of **database** or a numeric index indicating which column to consider, where the first column has the value 1.

**criteria** - An array or range containing zero or more criteria to filter the **database** values by before operating.

### Notes

Detailed information about database functions and constructing queries around criteria can be found in the Database Functions help article.

### See Also

**MAX**: Returns the maximum value in a numeric dataset.

**DVARP**: Returns the variance of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or

range using a SQL-like query.

**DVAR:** Returns the variance of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DSUM:** Returns the sum of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DSTDEVP:** Returns the standard deviation of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DSTDEV:** Returns the standard deviation of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DPRODUCT:** Returns the product of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DMIN:** Returns the minimum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DGET:** Returns a single value from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DCOUNTA:** Counts values, including text, selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DCOUNT:** Counts numeric values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

**DAVERAGE:** Returns the average of a set of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

## Examples