

“How can I use the COUNTUNIQUE function in Google Sheets?”

Authored by
stats writer

June 30, 2024

RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). “How can I use the COUNTUNIQUE function in Google Sheets?”. PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=160778>

The COUNTUNIQUE function in Google Sheets is a useful tool for counting the number of unique values in a range of cells. This function eliminates any duplicate values and only counts the unique ones, providing a more accurate count. To use the COUNTUNIQUE function, simply select the range of cells you want to count and enter the function "`=COUNTUNIQUE(range)`" in an empty cell. This will calculate and display the number of unique values in the selected range. This function is particularly helpful for organizing and analyzing data in Google Sheets.

COUNTUNIQUE

Counts the number of unique values in a list of specified values and ranges.

COUNTUNIQUE for BigQuery

Counts the number of unique values in a data column

Sample Usage

```
COUNTUNIQUE(table_name!fruits)
```

Syntax

```
COUNTUNIQUE(column)
```

`column`: The data column to consider for uniqueness.

Tip: Counting unique rows across multiple columns is not supported

Sample Usage

```
COUNTUNIQUE(A1:C100)
```

```
COUNTUNIQUE(1,1,2,3,5,8,13,A2,B6:B9)
```

Syntax

```
COUNTUNIQUE(value1, )
```

`value1` - The first value or range to consider for uniqueness.

`value2, ...` - - Additional values or ranges to consider for uniqueness.

Notes

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

See Also

`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.

`COUNTIF`: Returns a conditional count across a range.

`COUNTA`:

Returns the number of values in a dataset.

`COUNTBLANK`: Returns the number of empty cells in a given range.

`COUNT`:

Returns the number of numeric values in a dataset.

Examples