# How can I use the MAXA function in Google Sheets?

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The MAXA function in Google Sheets is a useful tool for finding the maximum value in a range of cells. This function can be used to quickly and accurately determine the highest value within a set of data. To use the MAXA function, simply enter the range of cells that you want to search for the maximum value in, and the function will automatically return the highest value. This function is particularly helpful for analyzing large sets of data and can save time and effort in manual calculations. With its easy-to-use format and accurate results, the MAXA function is a valuable tool for data analysis in Google Sheets.

## MAXA

Returns the maximum numeric value in a dataset.

### Sample Usage

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

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

### Syntax

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

Any referenced text value in any of the `value` arguments will be assigned the numeric value `0` for the purpose of this function.

If an argument contains error values or text that can't be changed into numbers, it will cause an error.

### See Also

`SMALL`: Returns the nth 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.

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

`LARGE`: Returns the nth 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