How can I use the RANK.EQ function in Excel?

Authored by

stats writer

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The RANK.EQ function in Excel is a tool that allows users to determine the rank of a particular value within a given range of values. This function can be used to sort and organize data in a spreadsheet, making it easier to identify the highest or lowest values. By using the RANK.EQ function, users can quickly and accurately determine the position of a value in a list or table. This function is especially useful for analyzing large sets of data and can be used in various industries such as finance, statistics, and business. To use the RANK.EQ function, users simply need to input the formula and specify the range of values to be ranked. With its simple yet powerful functionality, the RANK.EQ function is a valuable tool for data analysis in Excel.

This article describes the formula syntax and usage of the **RANK** function in Microsoft Excel.

Description

Returns the rank of a number in a list of numbers. Its size is relative to other values in the list; if more than one value has the same rank, the top rank of that set of values is returned.

If you were to sort the list, the rank of the number would be its position.

Syntax

RANK.EQ(number,ref,)

The RANK.EQ function syntax has the following arguments:

Number Required. The number whose rank you want to find.

Ref Required. An array of, or a reference to, a list of numbers. Non-numeric values in Ref are ignored.

Order Optional. A number specifying how to rank number.

Remarks

If Order is 0 (zero) or omitted, Excel ranks Number as if Ref were a list sorted in descending order.

If Order is any nonzero value, Excel ranks Number as if Ref were a list sorted in ascending order.

RANK.EQ gives duplicate numbers the same rank. However, the presence of duplicate numbers affects the ranks of subsequent numbers. For example, in a list of integers sorted in ascending order, if the number 10 appears twice and has a rank of 5, then 11 would have a rank of 7 (no number would have a rank of 6).

For some purposes one might want to use a definition of rank that takes ties into account. In the previous example, you would want a revised rank of 5.5 for the number 10. This can be done by adding the following correction factor to the value returned by RANK.EQ. This correction factor is appropriate both for the case where rank is computed in descending order (order = 0 or omitted) or ascending order (order = nonzero value).

Correction factor for tied ranks=/2.

In the example in the workbook, RANK.EQ(A3,A2:A6,1) equals 3. The correction factor is (5 + 1 - 2 - 3)/2 = 0.5 and the revised rank that takes ties into account is 3 + 0.5 = 3.5. If number occurs only once in ref, the correction factor will be 0, since RANK.EQ would not have to be adjusted for a tie.