How can I use the RANK function in Google Sheets?

Authored by

stats writer

June 30, 2024

The RANK function in Google Sheets is a powerful tool that allows users to determine the rank of a value within a given dataset. This function takes into account the entire range of data, including any filters or sorting applied, to accurately calculate the rank of a specific value. By using the RANK function, users can easily identify the highest or lowest values in their data and make informed decisions based on this information. The RANK function is a valuable feature in Google Sheets that can greatly enhance data analysis and decision-making processes.

RANK

Returns the rank of a specified value in a dataset.

Sample Usage

`RANK(A2,A2:A100)`

`RANK(4,A2:A100,1)`

Syntax

`RANK(value, data, )`

`value` - The value whose rank will be determined.

If `data` does not contain `value` in any cell or element, `RANK` will return the `#N/A` error.

`data` - The array or range containing the dataset to consider.
`is_ascending` - Whether to consider the values in `data` in descending or ascending order.

If this is `0`, the greatest value in `data` will have rank `1`; if this is `1`, the least value in `data` will have rank `1`.

See Also

`SMALL`: Returns the nth smallest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

`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.

`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