

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

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June 30, 2024

## RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I use the SUBTOTAL function in Google Sheets?*.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=161501>

The SUBTOTAL function in Google Sheets is a useful tool that allows users to easily calculate the subtotal of a selected range of cells in a spreadsheet. It can be used to quickly sum up or average a set of data, while also allowing for the exclusion of hidden rows or filtered data. By using the SUBTOTAL function, users can efficiently analyze and organize their data without the need for manual calculations. This function is particularly helpful for creating summaries and reports in a more streamlined and accurate manner. Additionally, it can easily be customized to suit specific needs, making it a versatile tool for various data analysis tasks in Google Sheets.

## SUBTOTAL function

Returns a subtotal for a vertical range of cells using a specified aggregation function.

### Sample Usage

```
SUBTOTAL(1, A2:A5, B2:B8)
```

### Syntax

```
SUBTOTAL(function_code, range1, )
```

`function_code` - The function to use in subtotal aggregation.

1 is AVERAGE

2 is COUNT

3 is COUNTA

4 is MAX

5 is MIN

6 is PRODUCT

7 is STDEV

8 is STDEVP

9 is SUM

10 is VAR

11 is VARP

Hidden values can be skipped for any of these codes by prepending 10 (to the single-digit codes) or 1 (to the 2-digit codes). e.g. 102 for `COUNT` while skipping hidden cells, and 110 for `VAR` while doing so.

`range1` - The first range over which to calculate a subtotal.

`range2, ...` - Additional ranges over which to calculate subtotals.

## Notes

Cells that are hidden due to autofilter criteria are never included in `SUBTOTAL`, irrespective of the `function_code` used.

Cells within any of the specified `range` arguments that contain `SUBTOTAL` calls are ignored to prevent double-counting.

`SUBTOTAL` can be used to create dynamic dashboards by having the function code argument refer to another cell. When combined with list-based data validation, this cell can become a drop-down list that instantly updates the entire dashboard.

`SUBTOTAL` can be used for quick analysis of different subsets of data by building a subtotal dashboard above a filtered region. Each time the filter criteria change, the dashboard will automatically update with new aggregations.

Using `SUBTOTAL` helps prevent double-counting associated with simple `SUM` formulas.

## See Also

`VARP`: Calculates the variance based on an entire population.

`VAR`: Calculates the variance based on a sample.

`SUM`: Returns the sum of a series of numbers and/or cells.

`STDEV`: Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population.

`STDEV`: The `STDEV` function calculates the standard deviation based on a sample.

`PRODUCT`: Returns the result of multiplying a series of numbers together.

`MIN`: Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

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

COUNTA:

Returns the number of values in a dataset.

COUNT:

Returns the number of numeric values in a dataset.

AVERAGE: The AVERAGE function returns the numerical average value in a dataset, ignoring text.

## Examples

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