How do I use the LARGE function in Excel to analyze data and make comparisons, and what are some examples of its applications?

Authored by

stats writer

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The LARGE function in Excel is a useful tool for analyzing data and making comparisons. It allows users to find the nth largest value in a range of data, which can be helpful in identifying trends and patterns. To use the LARGE function, simply input the range of data and the desired position of the value (e.g. 2nd largest, 3rd largest) and the function will return the corresponding value.

Some examples of how the LARGE function can be applied include analyzing sales data to determine the top selling products, comparing employee performance by finding the largest salaries or sales numbers, and identifying the highest and lowest values in a data set for further analysis. The function can also be combined with other functions, such as AVERAGE, to calculate the average of the top or bottom values in a data set. Overall, the LARGE function is a versatile tool for organizing and interpreting data in Excel.

Use LARGE IF Function in Excel (With Examples)

You can use the following formulas to perform a LARGE IF function in Excel:

Formula 1: LARGE IF with One Criteria

=LARGE(IF(A2:A16="A",C2:C16),2)

This formula finds the 2nd largest value in C2:C16 where the value in A2:A16 is equal to "A".

Formula 2: LARGE IF with Multiple Criteria

=LARGE(IF((A2:A16="A")*(B2:B16="Guard"),C2:C16),2)

This formula finds the 2nd largest value in C2:C16 where the value in A2:A16 is equal to "A" and the value

in B2:B16 is equal to "Guard".

The following examples show how to use each formula in practice with the following dataset in Excel:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	**Team**	**Position**	**Points**			
2	A	Guard	3			
3	A	Forward	5			
4	A	Guard	5			
5	A	Guard	7			
6	A	Forward	10			
7	A	Forward	13			
8	A	Forward	14			
9	A	Guard	15			
10	B	Forward	19			
11	B	Guard	22			
12	B	Guard	24			
13	B	Forward	25			
14	B	Guard	25			
15	B	Guard	29			
16	B	Forward	31			
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						

Example 1: LARGE IF with One Criteria

We can use the following formula to find the 2nd largest value in C2:C16 where the value in A2:A16 is equal to "A":

=LARGE(IF(A2:A16="A",C2:C16),2)

The following screenshot shows how to use this formula:

E2 | =LARGE(IF(A2:A16="A",C2:C16),2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Team	Position	Points		2nd largest points on Team A		
2	A	Guard	3		14		
3	A	Forward	5				
4	A	Guard	5				
5	A	Guard	7				
6	A	Forward	10				
7	A	Forward	13				
8	A	Forward	14				
9	A	Guard	15				
10	B	Forward	19				
11	B	Guard	22				
12	B	Guard	24				
13	B	Forward	25				
14	B	Guard	25				
15	B	Guard	29				
16	B	Forward	31				
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							

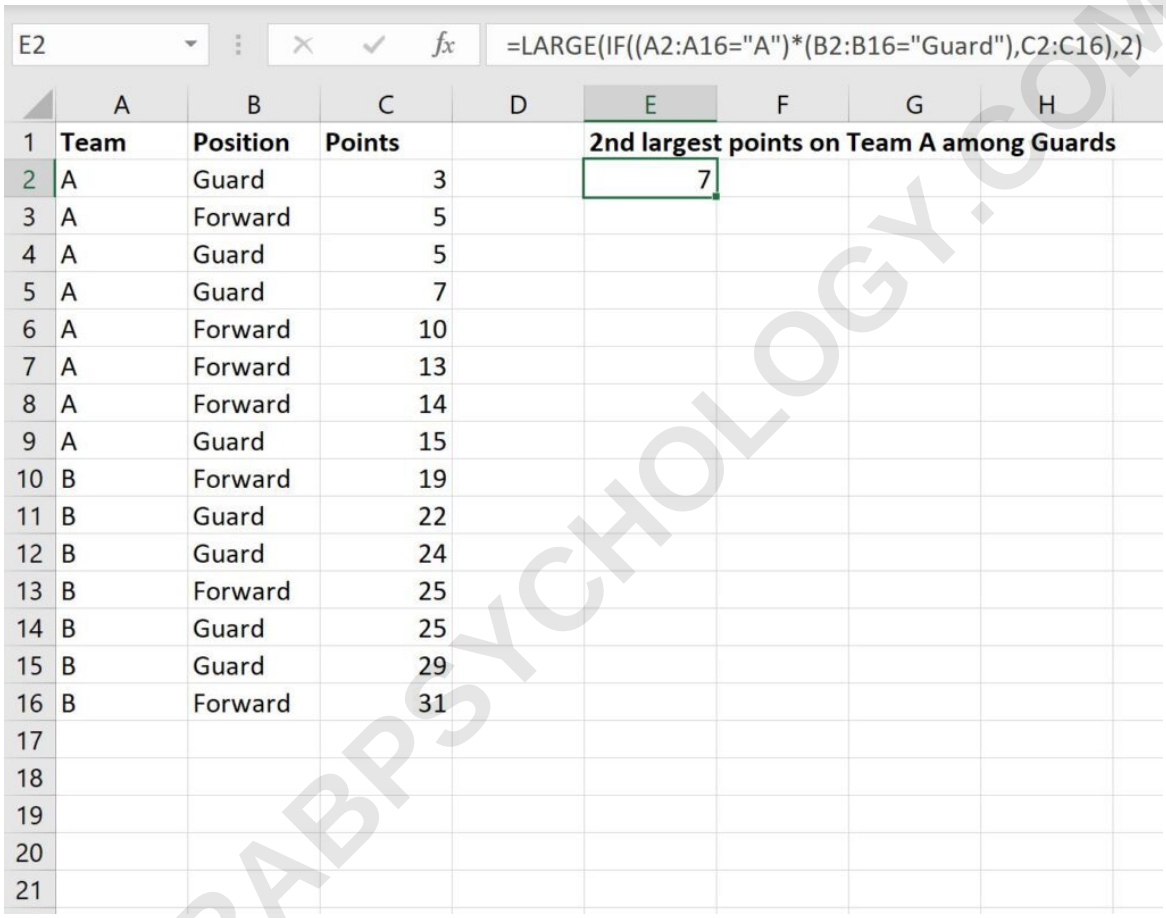
This tells us that the 2nd largest points value among all players on team A is 14.

Example 2: LARGE IF with Multiple Criteria

We can use the following formula to find the 2nd largest value in C2:C16 where the value in A2:A16 is equal to "A" and the value in B2:B16 is equal to "Guard":

=LARGE(IF((A2:A16="A")*(B2:B16="Guard"),C2:C16),2)

The following screenshot shows how to use this formula:



E2 =LARGE(IF((A2:A16="A")*(B2:B16="Guard"),C2:C16),2)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Team	Position	Points		2nd largest points on Team A among Guards			
2	A	Guard	3		7			
3	A	Forward	5					
4	A	Guard	5					
5	A	Guard	7					
6	A	Forward	10					
7	A	Forward	13					
8	A	Forward	14					
9	A	Guard	15					
10	B	Forward	19					
11	B	Guard	22					
12	B	Guard	24					
13	B	Forward	25					
14	B	Guard	25					
15	B	Guard	29					
16	B	Forward	31					
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								

This tells us that the 2nd largest points value among all Guards on team A is 7.

Additional Resources

The following tutorials explain how to perform other common tasks in Excel: