

How to Easily Rank Values by Group in Excel

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In Excel, you can rank values by group by using the RANK.EQ function. This function takes three arguments: the value to be ranked, the range of values to be ranked against, and the order in which to rank the values (ascending/descending). This function returns the rank of the value compared with the other values in the range. You can use this function to rank values by group, such as ranking students in a class by score or ranking products by sales in each region.

You can use the following formulas to rank values by group in Excel:

Formula 1: Rank Values by Group

=SUMPRODUCT((\$A\$2:\$A\$13=A2)*(\$B\$2:\$B\$13>B2))+1

This particular formula finds the rank of the value in cell **B2** that belongs to the group in cell **A2**.

This formula assigns a rank of 1 to the largest value, 2 to the second largest value, etc.

Formula 2: Rank Values by Group (Reverse Order)

=SUMPRODUCT((\$A\$2:\$A\$13=A2)*(\$B\$2:\$B\$13<B2))+1

This particular formula finds the reverse rank of the value in cell **B2** that belongs to the group in cell **A2**.

This formula assigns a rank of 1 to the smallest value, 2 to the second smallest value, etc.

The following examples show how to use each formula in Excel.

Example 1: Rank Values by Group in Excel

Suppose we have the following dataset in Excel that shows the points scored by basketball players on various teams:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Team	Points				
2	Mavs	22				
3	Mavs	28				
4	Spurs	31				
5	Rockets	14				
6	Rockets	18				
7	Mavs	9				
8	Spurs	12				
9	Spurs	10				
10	Rockets	25				
11	Rockets	30				
12	Spurs	36				
13	Mavs	11				
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

We can use the following formula to rank the points by team:

=SUMPRODUCT((\$A\$2:\$A\$13=A2)*(\$B\$2:\$B\$13>B2))+1

We'll type this formula into cell **C2**, then copy and paste the formula down to every remaining cell in column C:

C2				=SUMPRODUCT((\$A\$2:\$A\$13=A2)*(\$B\$2:\$B\$13>B2))+1					
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
1	Team	Points	Team Rank						
2	Mavs	22	2						
3	Mavs	28	1						
4	Spurs	31	2						
5	Rockets	14	4						
6	Rockets	18	3						
7	Mavs	9	4						
8	Spurs	12	3						
9	Spurs	10	4						
10	Rockets	25	2						
11	Rockets	30	1						
12	Spurs	36	1						
13	Mavs	11	3						
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									

The player with **22** points for the Mavs has the 2nd largest points value among Mavericks players.
 The player with **28** points for the Mavs has the 1st largest points value among Mavericks players.
 The player with **31** points for the Spurs has the 2nd largest points value among Spurs players.

And so on.

Example 2: Rank Values by Group (Reverse Order) in Excel

Once again suppose we have the following dataset in Excel that shows the points scored by basketball players on various teams:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Team	Points				
2	Mavs	22				
3	Mavs	28				
4	Spurs	31				
5	Rockets	14				
6	Rockets	18				
7	Mavs	9				
8	Spurs	12				
9	Spurs	10				
10	Rockets	25				
11	Rockets	30				
12	Spurs	36				
13	Mavs	11				
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						

We can use the following formula to rank the points in reverse order by team:

=SUMPRODUCT((\$A\$2:\$A\$13=A2)*(\$B\$2:\$B\$13<B2))+1

We'll type this formula into cell **C2**, then copy and paste the formula down to every remaining cell in column C:

C2								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Team	Points	Team Rank (Reverse)					
2	Mavs	22	3					
3	Mavs	28	4					
4	Spurs	31	3					
5	Rockets	14	1					
6	Rockets	18	2					
7	Mavs	9	1					
8	Spurs	12	2					
9	Spurs	10	1					
10	Rockets	25	3					
11	Rockets	30	4					
12	Spurs	36	4					
13	Mavs	11	2					
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
21								

Here's how to interpret the values in column C:

The player with **22** points for the Mavs has the 3rd smallest points value among Mavericks players.

The player with **28** points for the Mavs has the 4th smallest points value among Mavericks players.

The player with **31** points for the Spurs has the 4th smallest points value among Spurs players.

And so on.