For a detailed description of each argument, see the DAVERAGE function §18.17.7.77.

Return Type and Value: number – The value of the cell that corresponds to the specified criteria.

However, if

- No record matches the criteria, `#VALUE!` is returned.
- More than one record matches the criteria, `#NUM!` is returned.

[*Example*: Using the data in the example in the DAVERAGE function §18.17.7.77:

For all the apple trees having a height between 10 and 16, the number of Profit fields that are not blank is computed by `DGET(A4:E7,"Yield",A1:A2)`, which results in 14.

end example]

18.17.7.91 DISC

Syntax:

`DISC (` *settlement* `,` *maturity* `,` *pr* `,` *redemption* `[ ,[` *basis* `]] )`

Description: Computes the discount rate for a security.

Mathematical Formula:

$$DISC = \frac{redemption - par}{par} \times \frac{B}{SM}$$

where:

- B = number of days in a year, depending on the year basis.
- DSM = number of days between settlement and maturity.
- par = argument *pr*
- $redemption$ = argument *redemption*

Arguments:

Name	Type	Description
settlement	number	The security's settlement date.
maturity	number	The security's maturity date.
pr	number	The security's price per 100 currency units face value.
redemption	number	The security's redemption value per 100 currency units face value.

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Type</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>basis</td><td>number</td><td>The truncated integer type of day count basis to use, as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Value</th><th>Day Count Basis</th></tr>
<tr><td>0 or omitted</td><td>US (NASD) 30/360. Assumes that each month has 30 days and the total number of days in the year is 360 by making the following adjustments:
If the date is 28 or 29 February, it is adjusted to 30 February.
For months with 31 days, if the first date has a day value of 31, the date is converted to day 30. If the second date has a day value of 31, it is changed to 30 days as long as the first date was not 28 or 29 February, in which case it does not change.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Actual/actual. The actual number of days between the two dates are counted. If the date range includes the date 29 February, the year is 366 days; otherwise it is 365 days.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Actual/360. Similar to Basis 1, but only has</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Name	Type	Description
		<table><tr><td></td><td>360 days per year.</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Actual/365. Similar to Basis 1, but always has 365 days per year.</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>European 30/360. The European method for adjusting day counts. Assumes that each month has 30 days and the total number of days in the year is 360 by making the following adjustments: - If the date is 28 or 29 February, it is adjusted to 30 February. - For months with 31 days, all dates with a day value of 31 are changed to day 30, including situations where the first date is 28 or 29 February. </td></tr></table>

Time information in the date arguments is ignored.

The currency units of *pr* and *redemption* are assumed to be the same currency.

Return Type and Value: number – The discount rate for a security.

However, if

- *settlement* or *maturity* is out of range for the current date base value, `#NUM!` is returned.

- *settlement* ≥ *maturity*, #NUM! is returned.
- *pr* or *redemption* ≤ 0, #NUM! is returned.
- *basis* < 0 or *basis* > 4, #NUM! is returned.

[*Example*:

DISC(DATE(2007,1,25),DATE(2007,6,15),97.975,100,1) results in 5.2420%

end example]

18.17.7.92 DMAX

Syntax:

DMAX (*database* , *field* , *criteria*)

Description: Computes the maximum value of the cells in a column of a list or database that match the specified criteria. (See the DAVERAGE function §18.17.7.77.)

Arguments:

Name	Type	Description
database	reference	The range of cells that makes up the list or database.
field	text, number	The column to which *criteria* shall be applied.
criteria	reference	The range of cells that contains the specified conditions.

For a detailed description of each argument, see the DAVERAGE function §18.17.7.77.

Return Type and Value: number – The maximum of the values of the cells that correspond to the specified criteria.

[*Example*: Using the data in the example in the DAVERAGE function §18.17.7.77:

The maximum profit of apple and pear trees is computed by DMAX(A4:E10,"Profit",A1:A3), which results in 105.

end example]

18.17.7.93 DMIN

Syntax:

DMIN (*database* , *field* , *criteria*)

Description: Computes the minimum value of the cells in a column of a list or database that match the specified criteria. (See the DAVERAGE function §18.17.7.77.)

