How can I calculate the average absolute deviation (AVEDEV) in Google Sheets?

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Calculating the average absolute deviation (AVEDEV) in Google Sheets is a simple process that can be done in a few steps. First, gather the data that you want to calculate the AVEDEV for and input it into a column or row in your Google Sheets spreadsheet. Then, use the formula "=AVEDEV(range)" to calculate the average absolute deviation for that range of data. This formula takes the absolute value of each data point, calculates the average of those values, and then subtracts the average from each data point. The result is the AVEDEV for the given range. This can be repeated for multiple ranges of data to get the AVEDEV for each range. Using this method, you can easily and accurately calculate the AVEDEV in Google Sheets for any set of data.

AVEDEV

Calculates the average of the magnitudes of deviations of data from a dataset's mean.

Sample Usage

```
AVEDEV(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
```

```
AVEDEV(A2:A100)
```

Syntax

```
AVEDEV(value1, )
```

`value1` - The first value or range of the sample.

`value2, ...` - Additional values or ranges to include in the sample.

Notes

`AVEDEV` will ignore any text values in `value` arguments.

The average deviation is the sum of the absolute values of the difference of each data point and the mean of the dataset, divided by the number of elements in the dataset.

See Also

`VARPA`: Calculates the variance based on an entire population, setting text to the value `0`.

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

`VARA`: Calculates the variance based on a sample, setting text to the value `0`.

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

`STDEVPA`: Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population, setting text to the value `0`.

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

`STDEVA`: Calculates the standard deviation based on a sample, setting text to the value `0`.

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

`SKEW`: Calculates the skewness of a dataset, which describes the symmetry of that dataset about the mean.

`KURT`: Calculates the kurtosis of a dataset, which describes the shape, and in particular the "peakedness" of that dataset.

`DVARP`: Returns the variance of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DVAR`: Returns the variance of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DSTDEVP`: Returns the standard deviation of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DSTDEV`: Returns the standard deviation of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

`DEVSQ`: Calculates the sum of squares of deviations based on a sample.

Examples