How can I calculate the skewness of a dataset in Google Sheets?

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To calculate the skewness of a dataset in Google Sheets, one can use the SKEW function, which measures the asymmetry of the data distribution. This function takes in the range of data as its input and returns a numerical value representing the skewness. A positive value indicates a right-skewed distribution, while a negative value indicates a left-skewed distribution. It is important to note that the SKEW function may only be used on continuous data and may not be accurate for small sample sizes. By using this function, one can easily analyze the skewness of their dataset in Google Sheets, allowing for a better understanding of the data distribution.

SKEW

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

Sample Usage

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

`SKEW(A2:A100)`

Syntax

`SKEW(value1, )`

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

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

Notes

Although `SKEW` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.

If the total number of values supplied as `value` arguments is not at least two, `SKEW` will return the `#DIV/0!` error.

Any text encountered in the `value` arguments will be ignored.

Positive skewness indicates a longer tail extending in the positive direction, to the right of the mean, while negative skewness indicates a longer tail in the negative direction, to the left. Skewness nearer to zero indicates more symmetrical distributions.

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`.

`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.

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

Examples