

How can I calculate the standard deviation in Google Sheets?

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Calculating the standard deviation in Google Sheets is a simple and efficient process. First, enter your data set into a column or row. Then, select an empty cell where you want to display the standard deviation. Next, use the formula `=STDEV(range)` and replace "range" with the range of cells containing your data. Press enter and the standard deviation will be calculated and displayed. This method can be used for both small and large data sets, making it a convenient tool for statistical analysis in Google Sheets.

DSTDEV

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

Sample Usage

```
DSTDEV(A2:F20,G2,A22:D23)
```

```
DSTDEV(A2:F20,"price",{ "Ticker"; "Google" })
```

Syntax

```
DSTDEV(database, field, criteria)
```

database - The array or range containing the data to consider, structured in such a way that the first row contains the labels for each column's values.

field - Indicates which column in **database** contains the values to be extracted and operated on.

field may either be a text label corresponding to a column header in the first row of **database** or a numeric index indicating which column to consider, where the first column has the value **1**.

criteria - An array or range containing zero or more criteria to filter the **database** values by before operating.

Notes

Detailed information about database functions and constructing queries around criteria can be found in the Database Functions help article.

See Also

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

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.

DSUM: Returns the sum of values 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.

DPRODUCT: Returns the product of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DMIN: Returns the minimum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DMAX: Returns the maximum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DGET: Returns a single value from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DCOUNTA: Counts values, including text, selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DCOUNT: Counts numeric values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DAVERAGE: Returns the average of a set of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

Examples