? How can I calculate the standard deviation in Google Sheets?

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The process of determining the standard deviation in Google Sheets involves using the "STDEV" function, which calculates the measure of variability or dispersion of a set of data points from their mean. This function can be applied to a specific range of cells or an entire column, providing a precise numerical value for the spread of the data. By utilizing this function, users can easily analyze the degree of variability in their data and make informed decisions based on the results.

STDEV

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

STDEV for BigQuery

Calculates the sample standard deviation of a data column.

Sample Usage

```
STDEV(table_name!price)
```

Syntax

```
STDEV(column)
```

`column` - The data column of the sample.

Tip: Returning sample standard deviation across multiple columns is not supported

Sample Usage

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

```
STDEV(A2:A100)
```

Syntax

```
STDEV(value1, )
```

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

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

Notes

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Although `STDEV` 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, `STDEV` will return the `#DIV/0!` error.

`STDEV` will return an error if any of the `value` arguments include text. If any of the `value` arguments reference a cell that contains text, those cells are ignored. To calculate standard deviation while interpreting text values as `0`, use `STDEVA`.

`STDEV` calculates standard deviation for a sample. To calculate standard deviation across an entire population, use `STDEVP`.

`STDEV` is equivalent to the square root of the variance, or `SQRT(VAR(...))` using the same 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`.

`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.

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`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

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