

# How can I use the formula for VARP in Google Sheets?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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The VARP formula in Google Sheets is a statistical function used to calculate the variance of a given set of data. It can be used to measure the variability or spread of a dataset and is commonly used in data analysis and financial calculations. To use the VARP formula in Google Sheets, simply select the range of data for which you want to calculate the variance, enter the formula "`=VARP(range)`", and press enter. This will return the variance value for the selected data. The VARP formula in Google Sheets is a useful tool for analyzing and understanding the distribution of data and can be easily applied to any dataset.

## DVARP

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

### Sample Usage

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

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

### Syntax

```
DVARP(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

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

**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.

**DSTDEV**: Returns the standard deviation of a population sample 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