How can I use the MODE.SNGL function in Excel?

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The MODE.SNGL function in Excel is a statistical function that allows users to find the most frequently occurring value in a given data set. This function is useful for identifying the most common value or trend in a set of data. To use the MODE.SNGL function, simply select the cell where you want the result to appear and type "=MODE.SNGL(" followed by the range of cells containing your data. Press enter to calculate the result. This function is especially helpful for analyzing large data sets and can be used in various industries such as finance, marketing, and research.

Returns the most frequently occurring, or repetitive, value in an array or range of data.

Syntax

MODE.SNGL(number1,,...)

The MODE.SNGL function syntax has the following arguments:

Number1 Required. The first argument for which you want to calculate the mode.

Number2, ... Optional. Arguments 2 to 254 for which you want to calculate the mode. You can also use a single array or a reference to an array instead of arguments separated by commas.

Remarks

Arguments can either be numbers or names, arrays, or references that contain numbers.

If an array or reference argument contains text, logical values, or empty cells, those values are ignored; however, cells with the value zero are included.

Arguments that are error values or text that cannot be translated into numbers cause errors.

If the data set contains no duplicate data points, MODE.SNGL returns the #N/A error value.

Note: The MODE.SNGL function measures central tendency, which is the location of the center of a group of numbers in a statistical distribution. The three most common measures of central tendency are:

Average which is the arithmetic mean, and is calculated by adding a group of numbers and then dividing by the count of those numbers. For example, the average of 2, 3, 3, 5, 7, and 10 is 30 divided by 6, which is 5.

Median which is the middle number of a group of numbers; that is, half the numbers have values that are greater than the median, and half the numbers have values that are less than the median.

For example, the median of 2, 3, 3, 5, 7, and 10 is 4.

Mode which is the most frequently occurring number in a group of numbers. For example, the mode of 2, 3, 3, 5, 7, and 10 is 3.

For a symmetrical distribution of a group of numbers, these three measures of central tendency are all the same. For a skewed distribution of a group of numbers, they can be different.

Example

Copy the example data in the following table, and paste it in cell A1 of a new Excel worksheet. For formulas to show results, select them, press F2, and then press Enter. If you need to, you can adjust the column widths to see all the data.

Data		
5.6		
4		
4		
3		
2		
4		
Formula	**Description**	**Result**
=MODE.SNGL(A2:A7)	Mode, or most frequently occurring number above	4