

# How can I use the PERCENTILE function in Google Sheets?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

stats writer (2024). *How can I use the PERCENTILE function in Google Sheets?*.  
PSYCHOLOGICAL SCALES. Retrieved from <https://scales.arabpsychology.com/?p=162848>

The PERCENTILE function in Google Sheets allows users to calculate the value at a given percentile within a dataset. This function takes two parameters: the dataset and the desired percentile. It then returns the value at that percentile in the dataset. This function is useful for analyzing large sets of data and identifying specific data points that fall within a certain range. By utilizing the PERCENTILE function, users can easily and efficiently extract important information from their data in Google Sheets.

## PERCENTILE function

Returns the value at a given percentile of a dataset.

### Sample Usage

```
PERCENTILE(A2:A100, A2)
```

```
PERCENTILE(A2:A100, 0.67)
```

### Syntax

```
PERCENTILE(data, percentile)
```

`data` - The array or range containing the dataset to consider.

`percentile` - The percentile whose value within `data` will be calculated and returned.

### Notes

The value returned by `PERCENTILE` is not necessarily a member of `data` as this function interpolates between values to calculate the alpha percentile.

The 50th percentile, that is setting `percentile` to 0.5 is equivalent to using `MEDIAN` with the same dataset.

### See Also

`SMALL`: Returns the nth smallest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

`RANK`: Returns the rank of a specified value in a dataset.

`QUARTILE`: Returns a value nearest to a specified quartile of a dataset.

`PERCENTRANK`: Returns the percentage rank (percentile) of a specified value in a dataset.

**MINA**: Returns the minimum numeric value in a dataset.

**MIN**: Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

**MEDIAN**: Returns the median value in a numeric dataset.

**MAXA**: Returns the maximum numeric value in a dataset.

**MAX**: Returns the maximum value in a numeric dataset.

**LARGE**: Returns the nth largest element from a data set, where n is user-defined.

**AVERAGEA**: Returns the numerical average value in a dataset.

**AVERAGE**: The AVERAGE function returns the numerical average value in a dataset, ignoring text.

## Examples