# How can I use the QUARTILE function in Google Sheets to calculate the quartile of a data set?

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The QUARTILE function in Google Sheets is a useful tool for calculating the quartile of a given data set. It allows you to quickly and accurately determine the values that divide a data set into four equal parts. To use this function, you simply need to input the data range and the quartile number you want to calculate. This function is particularly helpful in identifying the spread and distribution of data, making it a valuable tool for data analysis and decision making. By utilizing the QUARTILE function, you can efficiently calculate the quartile of a data set in Google Sheets.

## QUARTILE function

Returns a value nearest to a specified quartile of a dataset.

### Sample Usage

`QUARTILE(A2:A100,3)`

`QUARTILE(A2:A100,B2)`

### Syntax

`QUARTILE(data, quartile_number)`

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

`quartile_number` - Which quartile value to return.

`0` returns the minimum value in `data` (0% mark).

`1` returns the value in `data` closest to the first quartile (25% mark).

`2` returns the value in `data` closest to the median (50% mark).

`3` returns the value in `data` closest to the third quartile (75% mark).

`4` returns the maximum value in `data` (100% mark).

### 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.

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

`PERCENTILE`: Returns the value at a given percentile of 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