How can I use the SKEW.P function in Google Sheets?

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The SKEW.P function in Google Sheets is a statistical tool that calculates the skewness of a data set. Skewness measures the symmetry of a distribution, indicating whether the data is skewed to the left or right. To use the SKEW.P function, simply input the data range or cells containing the data as the function's argument. The result will be a numerical value representing the skewness of the data. This function can be useful in analyzing the shape and distribution of numerical data, allowing for a better understanding of the data set. By using the SKEW.P function in Google Sheets, one can easily and accurately determine the level of skewness in their data set.

SKEW.P function

The SKEW.P function calculates the skewness of a dataset that represents the entire population. Skewness describes the symmetry of that dataset about the mean.

Parts of a SKEW.P function

```
SKEW.P(value1, value2)
```

Part	Description
`value1`	The first value or range of the dataset.
`value2`	Additional values or ranges to include in the dataset.

Notes

Although `SKEW.P` 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, `SKEW.P` will return the `#DIV/0!` error.Any text encountered in the `value` arguments will be ignored.Positive skewness indicates a longer tail extending in the positive direction, to the right of the mean, while negative skewness indicates a longer tail in the negative direction, to the left. Skewness nearer to zero indicates more symmetrical distributions.

Examples

	A	B
1	**value**	
2	2	
3	5	
4	8	

5	13	
6	10	
7	18	
8	23	
9	26	
10		
11		
12	**Result**	**Formula**
13	0.2763070768	`=SKEW.P(A2:A9)`
14	0.4621754338	`=SKEW.P(A2:A9, 30, 40)`

Related functions

SKEW: Calculates the skewness of a dataset, which describes the symmetry of that dataset about the mean.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.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.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.