How do I calculate standard deviation for a set of data in Google Sheets?

Authored by

stats writer

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To calculate the standard deviation for a set of data in Google Sheets, follow these steps:
1. Enter the data into a column in your Google Sheets spreadsheet.
2. In an empty cell, use the formula "=STDEV()" and select the range of cells containing the data.
3. Press enter and the standard deviation for the data set will be calculated and displayed.
4. To view the detailed breakdown of the calculation, click on the cell with the formula and view the formula bar.
Using this method, you can easily calculate the standard deviation for any set of data in your Google Sheets spreadsheet.

DSTDEVP

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

Sample Usage

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

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

Syntax

```
DSTDEVP(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

`STDEVP`: Calculates the standard deviation based on an entire population.

`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.

`DSUM`: Returns the sum of values 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