How do I use the PERCENTRANK function in Google Sheets?

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The PERCENTRANK function in Google Sheets is used to calculate the rank of a given value in a dataset as a percentage. This function takes two arguments: the range of values in the dataset and the specific value for which the percentage rank is to be calculated. The result is a number between 0 and 1, where 0 represents the smallest value in the dataset and 1 represents the largest value. This function is useful in analyzing and comparing data, as it provides a standardized measure of the position of a value within a dataset. To use the PERCENTRANK function, simply enter the range and value as arguments in the formula bar and press enter. The result will be displayed in the cell where the formula is entered.

PERCENTRANK

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

Sample Usage

`PERCENTRANK(A2:A100,A2)`

`PERCENTRANK(A2:A100,1,7)`

Syntax

`PERCENTRANK(data, value, )`

`data` - The array or range containing the dataset to consider.`value` - The value whose percentage rank will be determined.`significant_digits` - - The number of significant figures to use in the calculation.

Notes

If `data` does not contain `value` in any cell or element, `PERCENTRANK` will return the `#N/A` error.If a number less than or equal to 0 is used for `significant_digits` then this value will be ignored and the default number of significant digits will be used instead.

See Also

`PERCENTRANK.INC`: Returns the percentage rank (percentile) from 0 to 1 inclusive of a specified value in a dataset.

`PERCENTRANK.EXC`: Returns the percentage rank (percentile) from 0 to 1 exclusive of a specified value in a dataset.

`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.

`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