how can I find the median value of a set of numbers In Google Sheets?

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To find the median value of a set of numbers in Google Sheets, you can use the MEDIAN function. This function calculates the middle value in a set of numbers. Simply select the range of numbers you want to find the median of and enter the MEDIAN function in an empty cell. The result will be the median value of the selected numbers. This function is useful for analyzing data and finding the central tendency of a set of numbers.

MEDIAN

Returns the median value in a numeric dataset.

Sample Usage

`MEDIAN(A2:A100,B2:B100,4,26)`

`MEDIAN(1,2,3,4,5,C6:C20)`

Syntax

`MEDIAN(value1, )`

`value1` - The first value or range to consider when calculating the median value.
`value2, ...` - - Additional values or ranges to consider when calculating the median value.

Notes

Although `MEDIAN` is specified as taking a maximum of 30 arguments, Google Sheets supports an arbitrary number of arguments for this function.
Any text encountered in the `value` arguments will be ignored.
`MEDIAN` returns the center value if the dataset contains an odd number of values. If the combined `value` arguments contain an even number of values, `MEDIAN` will interpolate between the two center values.
`MEDIAN` finds the center value of the dataset rather than the mean. To find the mean use `AVERAGE` or `AVERAGEA`.

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.

`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.

`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