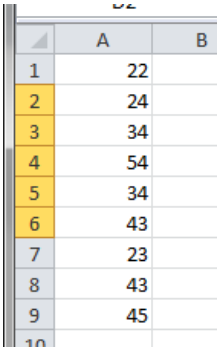
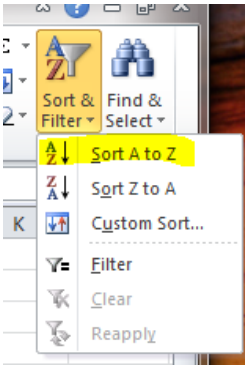
# Statistics in Excel

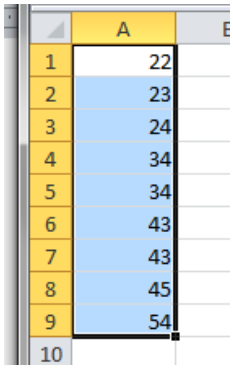
1. Type the measurement data into consecutive cells in Excel. NOTE: they do not need to be in one column, but the cells should be adjacent.



| | A | B |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22 | |
| 2 | 24 | |
| 3 | 34 | |
| 4 | 54 | |
| 5 | 34 | |
| 6 | 43 | |
| 7 | 23 | |
| 8 | 43 | |
| 9 | 45 | |
| 10 | | |

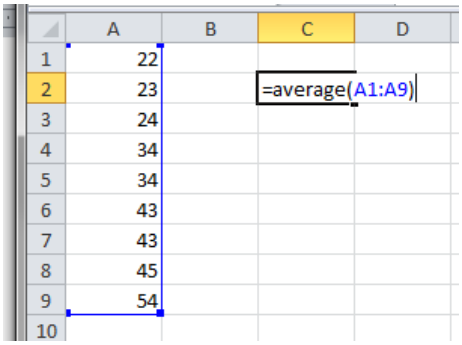
2. To sort the data from lowest to highest, select the data that you want to analyze. Then click on **Sort & Filter**, and select **Sort A to Z**. (or Smallest to Largest). NOTE: In order to sort all data, they must be in the same column.



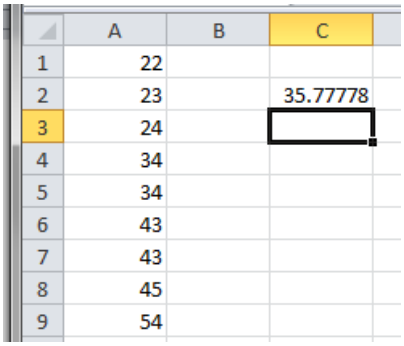



| | A |
|---|---|
| 1 | 22 |
| 2 | 23 |
| 3 | 24 |
| 4 | 34 |
| 5 | 34 |
| 6 | 43 |
| 7 | 43 |
| 8 | 45 |
| 9 | 54 |
| 10 | |

3. To find the mean, in available cell, type **=AVERAGE(cell1:cell2)**, where cell1 is the column-row identity of the first cell, and cell2 is the column-row identity of the last cell. NOTE: you *must* put the equal sign before the formula. This tells Excel you are using a formula instead of text.
   NOTE: After entering the formula "**=average(**" you can highlight the cells containing the data.

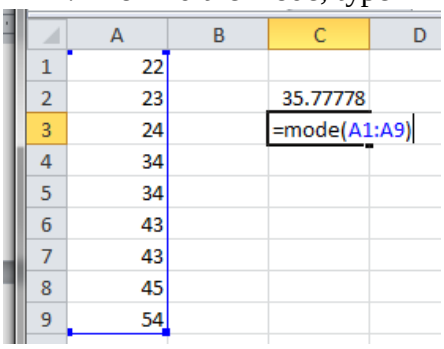


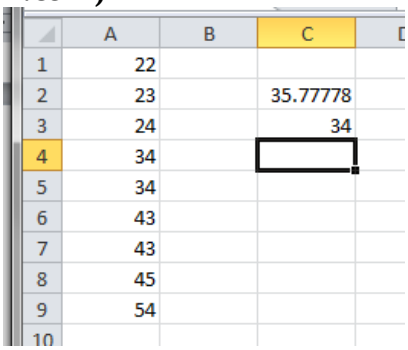
| | A | B | C | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22 | | | |
| 2 | 23 | | =average(A1:A9) | |
| 3 | 24 | | | |
| 4 | 34 | | | |
| 5 | 34 | | | |
| 6 | 43 | | | |
| 7 | 43 | | | |
| 8 | 45 | | | |
| 9 | 54 | | | |
| 10 | | | | |



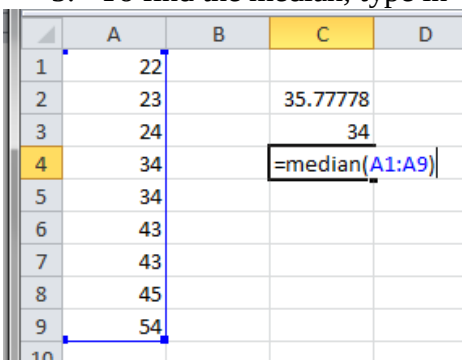
| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22 | | |
| 2 | 23 | | 35.77778 |
| 3 | 24 | | |
| 4 | 34 | | |
| 5 | 34 | | |
| 6 | 43 | | |
| 7 | 43 | | |
| 8 | 45 | | |
| 9 | 54 | | |

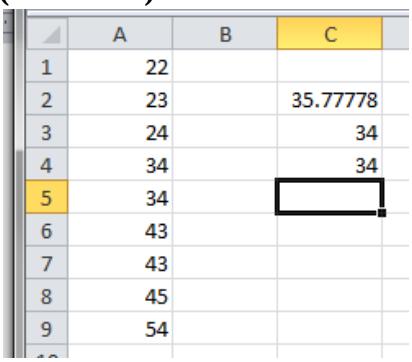
4. To find the mode, type in **=mode(cell1:cell2)**



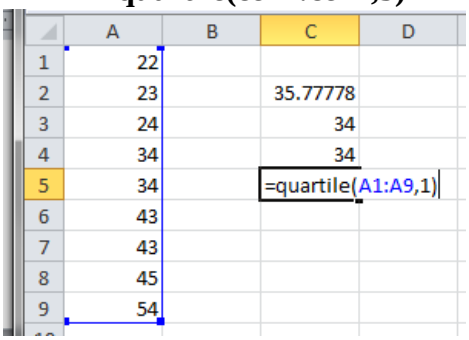



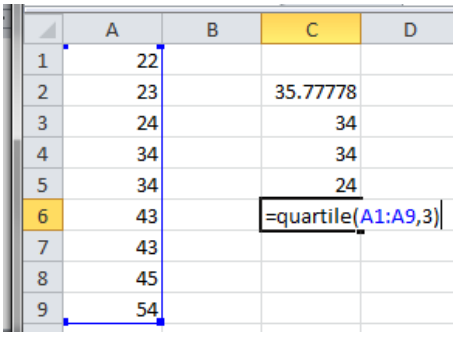

5. To find the median, type in **=median(cell1:cell2)**




6. To find the first quartile, type in **=quartile(cell1:cell2,1)** [the 1 at the end of the formula indicates you are looking for the first quartile], and to find the third quartile, type in **=quartile(cell1:cell2,3)**




7. To find the standard deviation, type in **=stdevp(cell1:cell2)**. Make sure to put the **p** in the formula for Excel to use the proper formula.