

MEDIAN

MEDIAN returns the median value of a data set

Syntax

1. MEDIAN(Pno%, Ndim%, "ColLab\$_1",..., "ColLab\$_Ndim%")
2. MEDIAN(0, Npoints%, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2,...)
3. MEDIAN(@ObjFn(.), Ndim%, @ObjColPar_1,..., @ObjColPar_Ndim%)
4. MEDIAN(Telitab\$, Ndim%, "ColLab\$_1",..., "ColLab\$_Ndim%")

Arguments

- **Pno%** is the number that refers to the [TeLiTab](#) sets in the Data slot. Pno% should be an integer value or a parameter which is assigned an integer value and is the number of the [TeLiTab](#) set in the expressions' data slot.
- **Npoints%** is the number of points (x,y) that are given in direct definition.
- **@ObjFn()** refers to the Object from which data will be used.
- **TeLiTab\$** refers to the string parameter that contains the [TeLiTab](#).
- **Ndim%** is the number of dimensions (or columns in the table...).
- **"ColLab\$_1"** and **@ObjColPar_1** etc refer to the columns that will be used

Remarks

1. See also Telitab access for a generic description on the use of [TeLiTab](#) data
2. Similar to other Data analysis functions, the MEDIAN is a convenient way to evaluate data. Please also look at these functions for syntax examples
3. Median() Returns the median of the given numbers. The median is the number in the middle of a set of numbers.
For a multi-dimensional dataset this means that all values of the defined columns will be put sorted in ascending direction. In the event of a odd total number of values, the middle value of the total array will be returned. in the event of an even total number of values, the averaged of the two middle values of the total array will be returned.

Examples

Syntax 2: Direct definition

In direct definition, the values are stated in the Relation itself. This method can only be used for 2D derivatives

The syntax is

MEDIAN(Pno%, Npoints%, x_1, x_2,..., x_n)

If Pno%=0 then all x_i values should be numerical expressions. The minimum number of values in the list is 2.

Let y be defined by

y = MEDIAN(0, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) returns 4

y = MEDIAN(0, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) returns 3.5, which is the average of 3 and 4

Quick links: [Functions overview](#) | [Attribute overview](#) | [Constants overview](#) | [Dimensions overview](#)