ranks

syntax: `ranks(data)`

purpose: Finds the rank of each point in a vector of numbers. Identical values are all given the same rank, which is the mean of the ranks that would have been given if the "naive" ranks were used.

example: Consider the short data set
> `data = [7 5 1.2 5 2.1 4 8];`

> `ranks(data)` ⇒ *ans: 6 4.5 1 4.5 2 3 7*
In this data, 1.2 is the smallest value, 2.1 is the next smallest, 4 is next and so on. Thus, the value 1.2 has rank 1, the value 2.1 has rank 2, and the value 4 has rank 3. The value 5 has the next rank, but note that the value 5 occurs twice. The naive ranks would therefore be 4 and 5, but this is averaged to produce a rank of 4.5. Overall,

see also: MULTIPLES, DEDUP