

How can I find the minimum value in a Google Sheet?

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To find the minimum value in a Google Sheet, you can use the MIN function. This function allows you to specify a range of cells and will return the smallest value within that range. Simply input the range of cells into the function and it will automatically calculate and display the minimum value. This can be useful for analyzing data and identifying the smallest value within a dataset. Additionally, you can use the SORT function to automatically sort the data in ascending order and then easily locate the minimum value. By utilizing these functions, you can efficiently find the minimum value in a Google Sheet.

DMIN

Returns the minimum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

Sample Usage

```
DMIN(A2:F20,G2,A22:D23)
```

```
DMIN(A2:F20,"price",{ "Ticker"; "Google" })
```

Syntax

```
DMIN(database, field, criteria)
```

database - The array or range containing the data to consider, structured in such a way that the first row contains the labels for each column's values.

field - Indicates which column in **database** contains the values to be extracted and operated on.

field may either be a text label corresponding to a column header in the first row of **database** or a numeric index indicating which column to consider, where the first column has the value 1.

criteria - An array or range containing zero or more criteria to filter the **database** values by before operating.

Notes

Detailed information about database functions and constructing queries around criteria can be found in the Database Functions help article.

See Also

MIN: Returns the minimum value in a numeric dataset.

DVARP: Returns the variance of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DVAR: Returns the variance of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DSUM: Returns the sum of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DSTDEVP: Returns the standard deviation of an entire population selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DSTDEV: Returns the standard deviation of a population sample selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DPRODUCT: Returns the product of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DMAX: Returns the maximum value selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DGET: Returns a single value from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DCOUNTA: Counts values, including text, selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DCOUNT: Counts numeric values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

DAVERAGE: Returns the average of a set of values selected from a database table-like array or range using a SQL-like query.

Examples